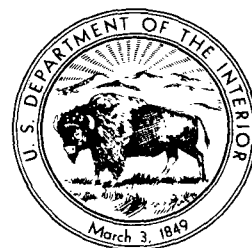


DICTIONARY OF ALASKA PLACE NAMES

By Donald J. Orth

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PROFESSIONAL PAPER 567

The principal names listed conform with nomenclature established through decisions of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names or are recognized by the Board as standard names for use on Federal maps and other publications



REPRINTED 1971
WITH MINOR REVISIONS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON : 1967

United States Department of the Interior

ROGERS C. B. MORTON, *Secretary*



Geological Survey

William T. Pecora, *Director*

First printing 1967

Second printing 1971

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402 - 100 per set

Stock No. 024-001-00702-9

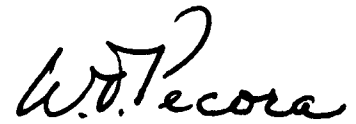
Foreword

At 3:30 in the afternoon of October 18, 1867, on the parade ground near Baranov's Castle in Sitka, an area of about 580,000 square miles of Russian territory was formally transferred to the United States; 92 years later this territory, Alaska, became the 49th State of the Union. Alaska extends over an area one-fifth as large as that of the conterminous United States and is unbelievably rich in landscape and other natural resources, but it has comparatively few inhabitants. This, the largest State, also contains other extremes in geography; the highest point (Mount McKinley—20,320 ft.), the northernmost point (Point Barrow— $71^{\circ}23' N$), and relative to the Greenwich meridian, the westernmost point (Amatignak Island— $179^{\circ}10' W$), and the easternmost point (Pochnoi Point— $179^{\circ}46' E$) in the United States.

The discovery of gold in Alaska in the 1890's caused the Geological Survey to undertake geographical exploration and geological and mineral-resource investigations in that remote territory. As the work progressed, the need was recognized for a names dictionary as an aid in preparing and publishing maps and reports on Alaska. In June 1900 Marcus Baker undertook the completion of a dictionary begun in 1892 by the Board on Geographic Names. The first "Geographic Dictionary of Alaska" was pub-

lished in 1902 as Geological Survey Bulletin 187. A second edition, prepared by James McCormick, was published in 1906 as Bulletin 299.

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



W. T. PECORA,
Director.

DICTIONARY OF ALASKA PLACE NAMES BY DONALD J. ORTH

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

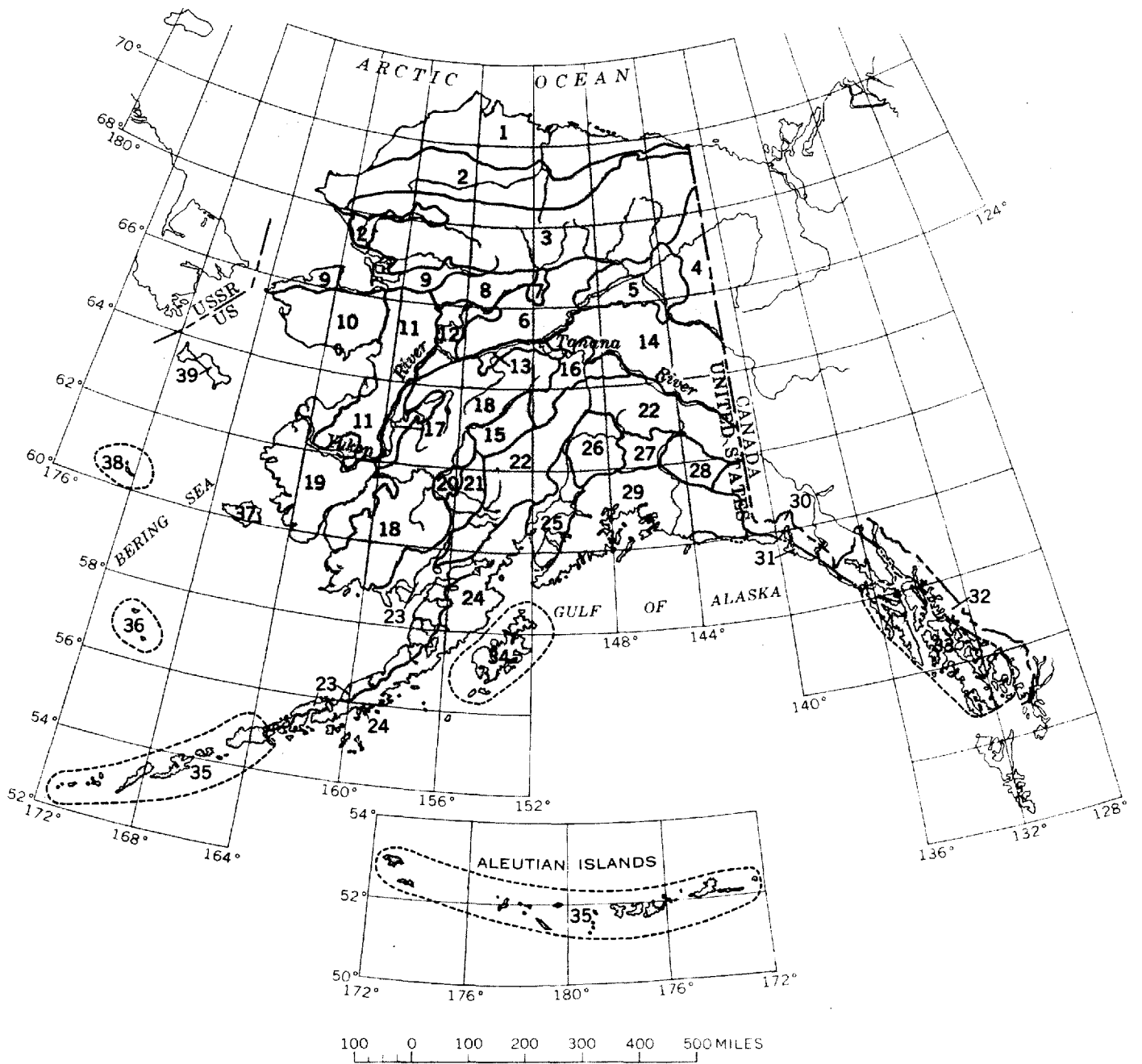


FIGURE 1.—Physical regions of Alaska. For another classification, see "Physiographic Divisions of Alaska," by Wahrhaftig (1965).

Explanation of Figure 1

Northern Alaska

1. Arctic Plain
2. Arctic Slope
3. Brooks Range

Central Alaska

4. Porcupine Plateau
5. Yukon Flats
6. Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands
7. Kanuti Flats
8. Hogatza Highlands
9. Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland
10. Seward Peninsula Highlands
11. Nulato Hills
12. Koyukuk Lowland
13. Nowitna Lowland
14. Yukon-Tanana Highlands
15. Kuskokwim Lowland
16. Tanana Lowland
17. Innoko Lowland
18. Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains
19. Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta
20. Stony River Lowland
21. Lime Hills

Southern Alaska

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

Insular Alaska

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Russian names are spelled according to the transliteration system recommended by the Board on Geographic Names. Meanings are given but may not be precise inasmuch as many of the Russian names used words or terms which were peculiar to the Kamchatka area of Siberia more than a hundred years ago, and present-day dictionaries may not give accurate connotations. Russian personal names, however, are given according to the present-day conventional spelling.

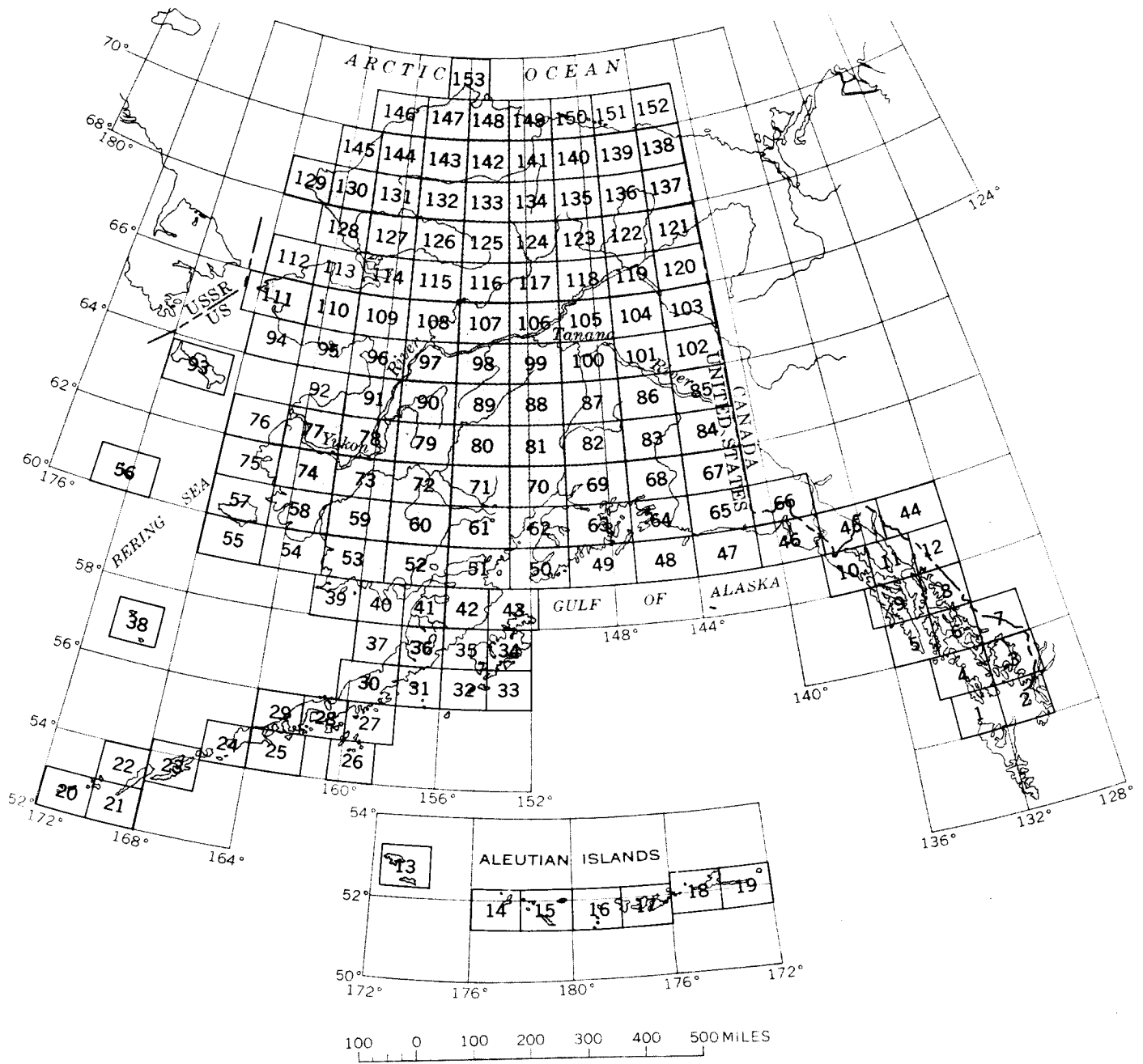


FIGURE 2.—Location of 1:250,000-scale topographic maps.

Explanation of Figure 2

Numbers & Names of USGS 1:250,000 Maps

1. Dixon Entrance	41. Naknek	81. Talkeetna	121. Coleen
2. Prince Rupert	42. Mt. Katmai	82. Talkeetna Mts.	122. Christian
3. Ketchikan	43. Afognak	83. Gulkana	123. Chandalar
4. Craig	44. Atlin	84. Nabesna	124. Wiseman
5. Port Alexander	45. Skagway	85. Tanacross	125. Survey Pass
6. Petersburg	46. Yakutat	86. Mt. Hayes	126. Ambler River
7. Bradfield Canal	47. Icy Bay	87. Healy	127. Baird Mts.
8. Sumdum	48. Middleton Island	88. Mt. McKinley	128. Noatak
9. Sitka	49. Blying Sound	89. Medfra	129. Point Hope
10. Mt. Fairweather	50. Seldovia	90. Ophir	130. De Long Mts.
11. Juneau	51. Iliamna	91. Unalakleet	131. Misheguk Mtn.
12. Taku River	52. Dillingham	92. St. Michael	132. Howard Pass
13. Attu	53. Goodnews	93. St. Lawrence	133. Killik River
14. Kiska	54. Kuskokwim Bay	94. Nome	134. Chandler Lake
15. Rat Islands	55. Cape Mendenhall	95. Solomon	135. Philip Smith Mts.
16. Gareloi Island	56. St. Matthew	96. Norton Bay	136. Arctic
17. Adak	57. Nunivak Island	97. Nulato	137. Table Mtn.
18. Atka	58. Baird Inlet	98. Ruby	138. Demarcation Point
19. Seguam	59. Bethel	99. Kantishna River	139. Mt. Michelson
20. Amukta	60. Taylor Mts.	100. Fairbanks	140. Sagavanirktok
21. Samalga Island	61. Lake Clark	101. Big Delta	141. Umiat
22. Umnak	62. Kenai	102. Easle	142. Ikpikpuk River
23. Unalaska	63. Seward	103. Charley River	143. Lookout Ridge
24. Unimak	64. Cordova	104. Circle	144. Utukok River
25. False Pass	65. Bering Glacier	105. Livengood	145. Point Lay
26. Simeonof Island	66. Mt. St. Elias	106. Tanana	146. Wainwright
27. Stepovak Bay	67. McCarthy	107. Melozitna	147. Meade River
28. Port Moller	68. Valdez	108. Kateel River	148. Teshekpuk
29. Cold Bay	69. Anchorage	109. Candle	149. Harrison Bay
30. Chignik	70. Tyonek	110. Bendeleben	150. Beechey Point
31. Sutwik Island	71. Lime Hills	111. Teller	151. Flaxman Island
32. Trinity Islands	72. Sleetmute	112. Shishmaref	152. Barter Island
33. Kaguyak	73. Russian Mission	113. Kotzebue	153. Barrow
34. Kodiak	74. Marshall	114. Selawik	
35. Karluk	75. Hooper Bay	115. Shungnak	
36. Ugashik	76. Black	116. Hughes	
37. Bristol Bay	77. Kwiguk	117. Bettles	
38. Pribilof Islands	78. Holy Cross	118. Beaver	
39. Hagemeister Island	79. Iditarod	119. Fort Yukon	
40. Nushagak Bay	80. McGrath	120. Black River	

Native names presented the largest problem in compiling this dictionary. The native languages do not have established written forms, and the transcription of names from Eskimo, Aleut, or Indian into our Roman alphabet (some by way of the Russian Cyrillic alphabet), by nonlinguists, is extremely varied. The only choice was to present the names and their meanings as documented. Wherever possible, spellings based on the orthography recommended by the Board on Geographic Names have been added in brackets. This orthography, simply stated, is that consonants are pronounced except in a few diphthongs. Care should be taken in accepting the meaning of a native name listed in this dictionary. Often the meaning reported by a fieldman may express the reason for giving the name instead of the denotation of the word or words constituting the name. A real understanding requires knowledge of both the reason for giving a name and the meaning of the name, along with the relationship between the two.

French names.—The explorations of the French were wholly confined to southeastern Alaska. The ill-fated La Perouse expedition in 1786 was the only French voyage that contributed names to Alaskan features.

American names.—American whalers first entered the Arctic Ocean through Bering Strait in 1848 and thus began the American contribution to Alaska geographic names which has continued to the present day. The earliest large contribution was made by the U.S. Navy's North Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1855, chiefly in the Aleutian Islands and Bering Sea. Since the purchase of Alaska in 1867, many official expeditions have explored, surveyed, mapped, and named Alaskan features. The earliest work fell to the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey (then Coast Survey), which directed its effort primarily to the Gulf of Alaska littoral. Systematic official exploration of the interior of Alaska began with Lt. F. Schwatka, USA, who made a reconnaissance of the Yukon River from source to mouth in 1883. The Revenue Marine Service, Navy, Army, Bureau of the Census, and several other Federal agencies all contributed significantly throughout Alaska.

Some of the densest concentrations of names in Alaska can be traced directly to the search for and mining of gold. The closing years of the 19th century brought large numbers of prospectors to the northern frontier, and their primary need was for maps and information to guide them through the country. To fulfill this need, the U.S. Geological Survey began a program of exploration and mapping in 1898, and through its topographic and geological work has since become a major force in establishing and documenting Alaskan names.

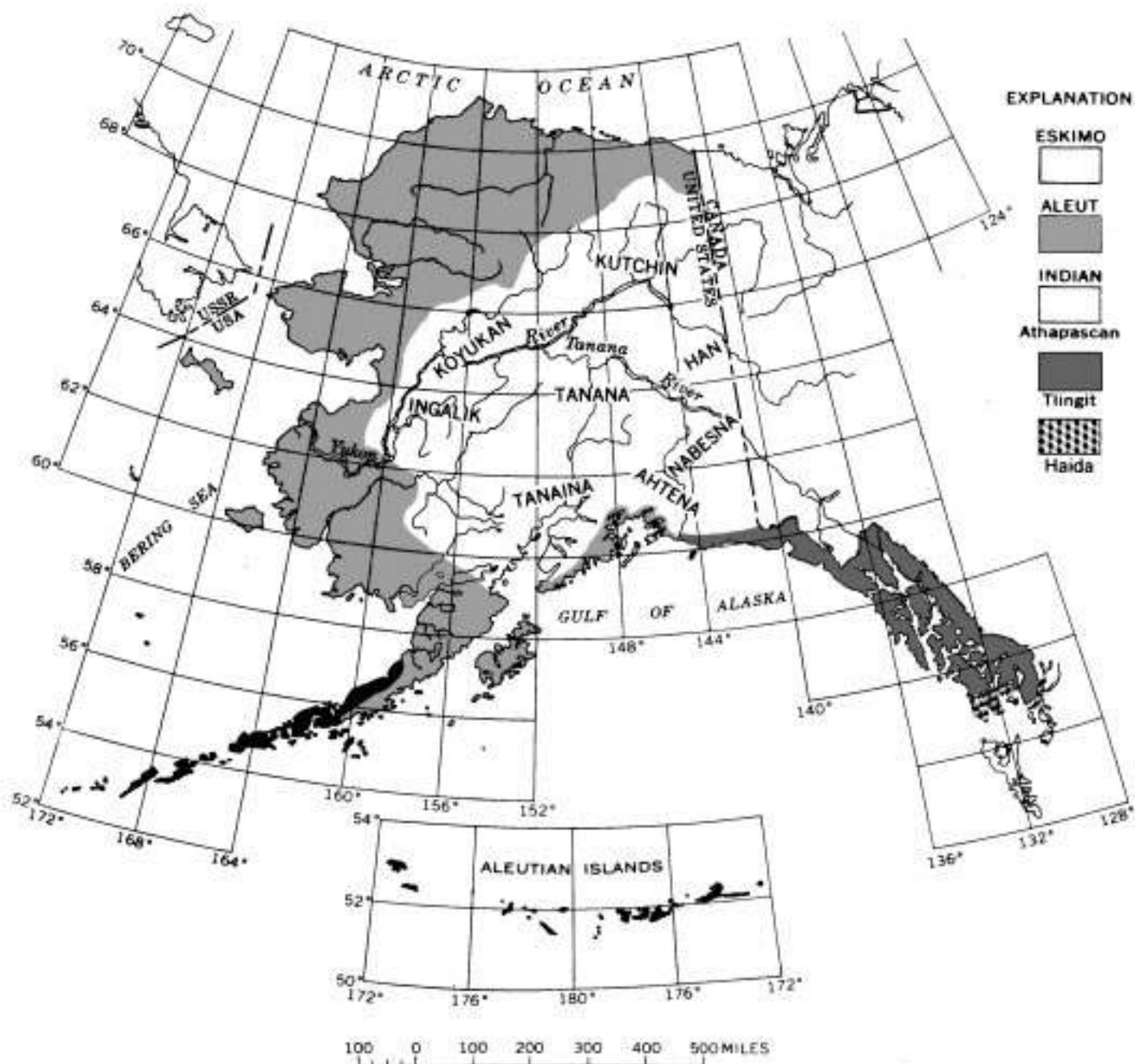


FIGURE 3.—Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut linguistic areas of Alaska in 1890.

Native Names.—A major contributor of geographic names has been the indigenous people of Alaska. In this work the native peoples have been divided into three linguistic groups—Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut. These divisions are not uniform because Aleut is considered a divergent branch of the Eskimo linguistic stock; however, the grouping is one of historical and geographic convenience. (See fig. 3) A high percentage of Aleut names was obtained and first recorded by the Russians. The Eskimo occupied most of the Alaskan coast from Kayak Island, near the mouth of the Copper River, to the Canadian boundary on the Arctic coast, except the upper end of Cook Inlet and that part of the Alaska Peninsula which, with the Aleutian Islands, was occupied by the Aleut. The Indian occupied most of the interior and southeastern Alaska; most of the languages are, or are thought to be related, Athapascan. The Tsimshian of Annette Island have migrated from the Skeena River area of British Columbia since 1887. See distribution map of Eskimo, Aleut, and Indian linguistic areas in 1890 (fig 3).

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

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

Origin of Names

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

Russian Names

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

Spanish Names

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

British Names

British naming activity in Alaska began with the 1778 expedition of Capt. James Cook. From time to time during the subsequent 80 years, English traders and naval officers contributed to the knowledge of Alaskan geography, and most of the names of major coastal features can be attributed to them. Note worthy contributions in the 18th century were made by Captain! G. Dixon, J. Meares, and N. Portlock; British fur traders; and especially Capt. George Vancouver, RN, during his extensive exploration and survey of the coast from Kodiak eastward and southward to Dixon Entrance from 1792 to 1794. Vancouver named many features, and because those features were fully described and mapped and the results published, most of the names remain unchanged today. During the 19th century, major

contributions were made by Capt. F. Beechey, RN, 1826-27; Sir John Franklin, 1826; Sir Edward Belcher, RN, 1836-42; P. Dease and T. Simpson, factors of the Hudson Bay Company, 1837; and most especially the so-called Franklin search expeditions, 1848-54.

French Names

The explorations of the French were wholly confined to southeastern Alaska. The ill-fated La Perouse expedition in 1786 was the only French voyage that contributed names to Alaskan features.

American Names

American whalers first entered the Arctic Ocean through Bering Strait in 1848 and thus began the American contribution to Alaska geographic names which has continued to the present day. The earliest large contribution was made by the U.S. Navy's North Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1855, chiefly in the Aleutian Islands and Bering Sea. Since the purchase of Alaska in 1867, many official expeditions have explored, surveyed, mapped, and named Alaskan features. The earliest work fell to the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey (then Coast Survey), which directed its effort primarily to the Gulf of Alaska littoral. Systematic official exploration of the interior of Alaska began with Lt. F. Schwatka, USA, who made a reconnaissance of the Yukon River from source to mouth in 1883. The Revenue Marine Service, Navy, Army, Bureau of the Census, and several other Federal agencies all contributed significantly throughout Alaska.

Some of the densest concentrations of names in Alaska can be traced directly to the search for and mining of gold. The closing years of the 19th century brought large numbers of prospectors to the northern frontier, and their primary need was for maps and information to guide them through the country. To fulfill this need, the U.S. Geological Survey began a program of exploration and mapping in 1898, and through its topographic and geological work has since become a major force in establishing and documenting Alaskan names.

Native Names

A major contributor of geographic names has been the indigenous people of Alaska. In this work the native peoples have been divided into three linguistic groups—Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut. These divisions are not uniform because Aleut is considered a divergent branch of the Eskimo linguistic stock; however, the grouping is one of historical and geographic convenience (See fig. 3.). A high percentage of Aleut names was obtained and first recorded by the Russians. The Eskimo occupied most of the Alaskan coast from Kayak Island, near the mouth of the Copper River, to the Canadian boundary on the Arctic coast, except the upper end of Cook Inlet and that part of the Alaska Peninsula which, with the Aleutian Islands, was occupied by the Aleut. The Indian occupied most of the interior and southeastern Alaska; most of the languages are, or are thought to be related to, Athapascan. The Tsimshian of Annette Island have migrated from the Skeena River area of British Columbia since 1887. See distribution map of Eskimo, Aleut, and Indian linguistic areas in 1890 (fig. 3).

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

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

Sources of Names

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

Abercrombie, William Ralph: 1884-19?

Capt. William Ralph Abercrombie, 1857-19?, USA, an aide of Gen. N. A. Miles, was selected in 1884 to lead an exploring expedition up the Copper River and across the Alaska Range to

the Yukon River. His attempt to ascend the Copper River was unsuccessful although he was able to survey the Copper River Delta and a portage route to Port Valdez.

Abercrombie returned to Alaska in the spring of 1898 with more than 20 men. The expedition was divided into two parties: one, led by F. C. Schrader, USGS, assisted by Emil Mahlo, topographer, made reconnaissance surveys of the Prince William Sound and Copper River districts, and the other, led by Lt. P. G. Lowe, USA, traversed the trail from Valdez to Mentasta Pass, then to the Yukon via the Fortymile and Sixtymile Rivers. Abercrombie's report was published with that of Capt. E. F. Glenn.

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

Alaska Road Commission: 1905-56

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

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

In the early 1920's compilation of a series of 13 maps of the region south of Brooks Range was begun. In addition to wagon roads, sled roads, pack trails, and physical features,

the maps showed the towns and villages with the latest census population and locations of shelter cabins along the trails. In addition, several reports have been made by the Alaska Road Commission that provide cartographic and toponymic material on Alaska.

Allen, Henry Tureman: 1885

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

Archimandritov: 1848-50

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

Arey, H. T.: 1901-3. See Marsh.

Arteaga, Don Ignacio: 1779. See Spanish Expeditions.

Bagley, James Warren: 1907-16

James Warren Bagley, 1881-1947, USGS topographer from 1900 to 1918, began his Alaskan career in 1907 in the Yukon-Tanana region. This work continued until 1911 when he began topographic surveys in south-central Alaska, which continued for 5 years. During this period, Bagley experimented with the use of panoramic cameras for mapping.

Baker, Marcus: 1873-

Marcus Baker, 1849-1903, USC&GS from 1873 to 1886 and USGS from 1886 to 1903. Baker surveyed the Aleutian Islands and the Alaskan coast from Dixon Entrance to Point Belcher on the Arctic coast in 1873, 1874, and 1880 in the party of W. H. Dall. In May 1880, through the courtesy of Capt. L. A. Beardslee, USN, he made a boat journey from Sitka to Chilkat and returned to Sitka. The names given by himself and the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey personnel during this period of 7 years are recorded in the 1883 Coast Pilot, which he and W. H. Dall prepared. When working for the U.S. Geological Survey, Baker prepared the first listing of Alaskan names, published in the Twenty-first Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey in 1900. This work led directly to the first "Geographic Dictionary of Alaska," published as Bulletin 187 in 1902. Baker began preparation of a second edition but died before its completion. James McCormick, USGS, continued the work, which resulted in the 1906 "Geographic Dictionary of Alaska," published as Bulletin 299.

Barnard, Edward Chester: 1898-1900

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

Beardslee, Lester Anthony: 1879-80

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

Becker, George Ferdinand: 1895

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

Beechey, Frederick William: 1826-27

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

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

Bering, Ivan Ivanovich: 1728-41

Capt. Comdr. Ivan Ivanovich (Vitus) Bering, 1680-1741, a Dane who entered the Imperial Russian Navy in 1704, is generally credited with the discovery of the American continent in the area now called Alaska. He was originally sent to the east by Peter the Great of Russia in 1728 to determine whether Asia and North America were a continuous landmass. He sailed the

St. Gabriel, and it was on this trip that probably the first nonnative name was applied to what is now a part of Alaska, when Bering sighted and named St. Lawrence Island in August 1728. It appears, however, that he did not see any part of the American continent.

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

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

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

Billings, Joseph: 1790-92

Capt. (later Commodore) Joseph Billings, 1761?-1806, IRN, commanded a Russian exploring and surveying expedition to Alaska in 1790-92. He began his naval career in the Royal Navy and served on the Discovery during the expedition of Capt. James Cook, RN, in 1776-79. In 1783, he was assigned to the Imperial Russian Navy, and shortly afterward, in 1784, preparations for his expedition began. Empress Catherine of Russia issued an edict in 1785, officially appointing Billings to command "A Secret Astronomical and Geographical Expedition for navigating the Frozen Sea, describing its Coasts, and ascertaining the Situation of the Islands in the Seas between the two Continents of Asia and America" (Bancroft, 1886, p. 282). Billings' first attempt in 1787 was unsuccessful. He sailed again in 1790 commanding the *Slava Rossiy* (Glory of Russia) and visited the Aleutian Islands and Kodiak Island before returning. In 1791 he visited the Near Islands, Tanaga, Pribilof, and St. Lawrence Islands, and the Aleutian Islands from Atka to Unalaska.

Blake, Eugene: 1899-1901. See Cantwell.

Blake, William P.: 1863. See Rynda Expedition.

Bodega y Quadra, Don Juan Francisco de la: 1775-79. See Spanish Expeditions.

British Admiralty

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

Brooks, Alfred Hulse: 1898-1912

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

In 1902 Brooks conducted an exploring expedition, including seven men and 20 pack horses, from the head of Cook Inlet to Rampart, on the Yukon, with D. L. Reaburn, topographer, and L. M. Prindle, geologic assistant. From Tyonek, on Cook Inlet, the route lay northwest across the Skwentna River to the Kitchatna, up this stream and through Rainy Pass, down the Kuskokwim River a short distance, and then northeast 200 miles along the northwest base of the Alaska Range to the Kantishna River drainage. From there they

traveled northwest, then north along the 149th meridian across the Tanana and Tolovana Rivers, to Rampart, on the Yukon.

In 1903 Brooks was placed in charge of the U.S. Geological Survey division of Alaskan mineral resources and later became Chief Alaskan Geologist. For reports on his work, see bibliography. His early work was published in the Twentieth Annual Report of the Geological Survey (Pt. 7, p. 425-494) and in the Twenty-first Annual Report (Pt. 2, p. 311-391). The report on the work of 1900 on Seward Peninsula was in a separate publication of the Geological Survey (1901, p. 1-180), titled "Reconnaissances of the Cape Nome and Norton Bay Regions, Alaska, in 1900." The report for 1901 was published as Geological Survey Professional Paper 1 (1902). The report on the 1902 expedition may be found in the Twenty-second Annual Report of the Geological Survey (Pt. 3, p. 515-571).

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

Broughton, William Robert: 1792-94. See Vancouver.

Bucareli, Antonio Maria: 1775-79. See Spanish Expeditions.

Butirkin (ccna): 1863. See Rynda Expedition.

Caamano, Don Jacinto: 1792

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

Camden, B. H.: 1899-1901. See Cantwell.

Cantwell, John C.: 1884-1901

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

In the summers of 1899, 1900, and 1901, Cantwell commanded the revenue steamer Nunivak on the Yukon River, and he wintered at the mouth of the Dall River during these years. From information gathered while on this duty, including a reconnaissance of the Dall River-Koyukuk Trail by 3d Lt. Eugene Blake, USRCS, and a reconnaissance of the Koyukuk River by 2d Lt. B. H. Camden, USRCS, sketch charts of the Yukon and Koyukuk Rivers were constructed but were not published. Cantwell's report of the cruises of the Nunivak was published in 1902.

Capps, Stephan Reid: 1908-36

Stephan Reid Capps, 1881-1949, USGS geologist from 1907 to 1945, began his geological surveys in Alaska in 1908 and continued his Alaskan studies throughout the southern part of the State until 1936.

Carter, F. G.: 1901-3. See Marsh.

Chapin, Theodore Sheffield: 1910-19?

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

Chernov, Ivan: 1832-38

Ivan Chernov, ?-1877, was a Russian American Company pilot who made various surveys in the Aleutian Islands in the early 1830's. These surveys were primarily at Amlia Island in the Andreanof group, and in the Rat Island group. Chernov, a creole, was given by the Indians to the Russians in 1804 as a hostage and was returned in 1805. During this year he was sent to the Russian navigation school at Sitka, after which he began a long period of service with the Russian American Company.

Some of the results of his surveys were incorporated in Russian Hydrographic Department Charts 1378 and 1400. Chernof Cape, on the north coast of Kodiak Island, was named for this navigator.

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

Clerke, Charles: 1778. See Cook.

Clover, Richardson: 1885

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

Coghlan, Joseph Bullock: 1884

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

Collier, Arthur James: 1900-1904

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

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

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

Colnett, James: 1789. See Meares.

Cook, James: 1778

Capt. James Cook, RN, 1728-79, went to sea as an apprenticed seaman and entered the Royal Navy at the age of 27. He rose in rank by merit and was sent on two scientific expeditions—the first to the South Pacific in 1768-71 and the second to Antarctica in 1772-75.

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

Coxe, William: 1780

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

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

Dall, William Healey: 1865-99

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

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

In 1880 Dall again returned to Alaska aboard the *Yukon* and cruised along the coast from Sitka to Unalaska and northwardly to Point Barrow. The result of this trip was a series

of some 50 charts and plans published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey as well as the 1883 Coast Pilot and its appendix.

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

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

Davidov, Gavril Ivanovich: 1803

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

Davidson, George: 1867-69

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

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

Dease, Peter Warren: 1837. See Simpson.

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

Dickins, Edmund Finlay: 1899-1905

Assistant Edmund Finlay Dickins, USC&GS, was in command of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer Gedney from 1899 to 1905. In 1899 he connected the triangulation surveys of Chatham and Sumner Straits. In 1901-2, Dickins joined J. F. Pratt in making hydrographic and topographic surveys in the Alexander Archipelago from Chatham Strait to

Inian Islands, and in 1903-4 he did survey work in the Davidson Inlet and Iphigenia Bay area. The surveys extended from Moira Sound to bays on Prince of Wales Island. His reports were published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey in its annual reports in 1900 and 1902-4 and incorporated onto the charts.

Dixon, George: 1786-87. See Portlock.

Doroshin, Peter P.: 1848

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

Douglas, William: 1788. See Meares.

Duffield, Will Ward: 1897

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

Eakin, Henry Miner: 1907-21

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

Eldridge, George Homans: 1898

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

Elliott: Henry Wood: 1872-76

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

1874 by Elliott and Maynard. Many names were obtained from these maps and text for the present dictionary.

Erickson Hjalmar: 1900-1902

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

Etolin, Adolph Karlovich: 1818-45

Capt. Adolph Karlovich Etolin, IRN, was governor of the Russian American colonies from 1841 to 1845. In 1822-24 Etolin, with Kromchenko (cnna), IRN, participated in one of the principal expeditions of the Russian American Company, exploring and surveying the Bering Sea coast. During this expedition detailed surveys of the coast, from Bristol Bay to the mouth of the Kuskokwim River, and of Norton Sound, were made. Tamgas Harbor and Kaigani Strait were surveyed by Etolin in 1833, and the results were published in 1848 on Russian Hydrographic Department Chart 1396. In 1839 Etolin, in command of the Russian American Company ship Nikolai, sailed from Russia to the colonies, assuming the duties of governor in 1841. He is commemorated in Alaska by Etolin Island in southeast Alaska and by Etolin Strait in the Bering Sea.

Faris, Robert Lee: 1898-1901

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

Fassett, Henry Clifford: 1900-1919

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

FitzGerald, Gerald: 1921-30

Gerald FitzGerald, 1898-, USGS topographer from 1917 to 1957, did his first work in Alaska in 1921 in the Iniskin oil field on Cook Inlet. He spent four seasons, from 1923 to 1926, as topographer with field parties exploring the newly established Naval Petroleum Reserve 4 in northwestern Alaska. FitzGerald's fieldsheets represent the first documentation of some Eskimo names and new names given by the field parties. He also did topographic surveys in southwest Alaska. He was Chief Alaskan Topographer, 1938-42. and Chief Topographic Engineer, 1947-57, for the U.S. Geological Survey.

Flemer, John Adolph: 1898-1905

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

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

Franklin, Sir John: 1826

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

Franklin Searching Expeditions: 1849-54

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

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

Capt. Richard Collinson, RN, commander of the Enterprise, passed Point Barrow in July 1851 and made observations along the coast, wintered 2 years in British territory, started his return trip in September 1853, and on the 26th was frozen in for the winter. Collinson and his men made several attempts to explore the region. On July 10, 1854, Lt. Jago left the

Enterprise in a whaleboat for Point Barrow, where he arrived July 24. The Enterprise broke free July 16, but because of the ice was not able to reach Point Barrow until August 8.

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

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

General Land Office: 1899

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

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

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

By 1922, 1,550,000 acres were surveyed in Alaska. During the next two decades surveys were expanded on the Alaska and Kenai Peninsulas, and the survey of Mount McKinley National Park was completed; thus, 2,500,000 acres had been surveyed by 1940. At the close of World War II and after the conflict in Korea, surveying activity greatly increased with the influx of homesteaders. The achievement of statehood in 1959 and the subsequent transfer of public lands to the State of Alaska, as well as the discovery of oil, have led to increased surveying. By 1966, 11,440,000 acres in Alaska had been surveyed by the Bureau of Land Management. Over the years the surveyors have reported names when they found them and have given names where needed.

Geoghegan, Richard Henry: 1902-43

Richard Henry Geoghegan, 1866-1943, linguist and master of many languages including Gaelic, Greek, and Chinese, was born in Ireland, studied at Oxford University in England, and came to Alaska as a court reporter under James Wickersham, who was then U.S. district judge. Geoghegan became interested in Alaskan native languages and is primarily known for his translations, from Russian, of Father Ioann Veniaminov's Aleut and

Tlingit vocabularies. Both he and his brother, James T. Geoghegan, who also came to Alaska, collected word lists of various Indian tribes that included geographic names. Most of his manuscript material is at the University of Alaska and at the State Historical Library.

Gerdine, Thomas Golding: 1899-1907

Thomas Golding Gerdine, 1872-1930, USGS topographer, worked in 1899 in F. C. Schrader's party on the Chandalar and Koyukuk Rivers. Gerdine was in general charge of all topographic surveys in Alaska from 1902 until 1907, under A. H. Brooks, Chief Alaskan Geologist. In 1908 he became Pacific Region Engineer for the U.S. Geological Survey. Gerdine is commemorated in Alaska by Mount Gerdine.

Gibson, William: 1854-55. See North Pacific Exploring Expedition.

Gilbert, John Jacob: 1900-1901

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

Glass, Henry: 1881

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

Glenn, Edwin Forbes: 1898-99

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

Glotov, Stephen: 1763-66

Stephen Glotov, Russian fur trader, was the first to visit and trade peacefully with the natives of Umnak and Unalaska Islands during his voyage of 1758-62 on the ship Yulian, which he commanded. His second voyage, in command of the Andreian i Natalia, in 1762-65

was one of the most important of the early expeditions to the Aleutian Islands in that it marked the turning point of the free lance customs of the Promyshleniki (fur hunters). Glotov traveled as far east as Kodiak Island, landing on September 8, 1763, and probably was the first European to visit this island. For a further account of his travels, see Bancroft (1886) and Coxe (1787).

Grant, Ulysses Sherman: 1905-10

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

Grewingk, Constantin: 1850

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

Griggs, Robert Fiske: 1915-30

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

Hamilton, Ernest G.: 1904-5

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

Hanus, Gustavus C. See Beardslee.

Harriman Alaska Expedition: 1899

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

Hayes, Charles Willard: 1891

Charles Willard Hayes, 1859-1916, USGS geologist from 1887 to 1911, was detailed to accompany an expedition led by Lt. Frederick Schwatka, organized by a syndicate of

newspapers, to explore the region lying between Lynn Canal and the Copper River. The route followed up Taku Inlet, down the Teslin and Lewes, up the White, over Skolai Pass, and down the Chitina and Copper. Several new names were added to Alaskan maps by this expedition. Hayes made the first classification of Alaskan physiographic provinces. Several features in Alaska are named for him.

Helm, James M.: 1886. See Snow.

Herron, Joseph Sutherland: 1899

The most notable part of Capt. E. F. Glenn's 1899 exploration was that conducted by Lt. Joseph Sutherland Herron, 1869-19?, USA.

He explored the portage between Passage Canal and Prince William Sound and the area around Turnagain Arm on Cook Inlet and joined Glenn at Tyonek. Herron then proceeded up the Kichatna River, across the Alaska Range to the headwaters of the Kuskokwim drainage, then to the Cosna, Tanana, and Yukon Rivers.

Hess, Frank Lee: 1903-5

Frank Lee Hess, 1871-1955, USGS geologist from 1903 to 1925, began his Alaska work as assistant to A. J. Collier on the Seward Peninsula in 1903. In 1904, as assistant to L. M. Prindle, he made a geological reconnaissance from Eagle to Rampart via Fairbanks. In 1905, assisting F. H. Moffit, Hess helped make a detailed geological survey of the area adjacent to Cape Nome on the Seward Peninsula.

Hooper, Calvin Leighton: 1880-99

Capt. Calvin Leighton Hooper, 1842-1900, USRCS, spent a number of years in Alaska during the period of early exploration and in later years was Commander of the Bering Sea fleet. His annual reports to the U.S. Treasury Department contributed many geographical facts. Hooper Bay in the Yukon River Delta was named for him.

Howard, William Lauriston: 1885-86. See Stoney.

Ilin, Peter Ivanovich: 1818-42

Staff Capt. Peter Ivanovich Ilin, IRN, of the Pilot Corps, first sailed to the Russian American colonies in 1817 with Capt. Vasili M. Golovnin, IRN, on the Kamchatka. On an unknown date Ilin is believed to have surveyed a bay on the western side of Chichagof Island, and his sketch of the bay was published in the 1826 Sarichev atlas on map 28. He died in 1842 in Okhotsk (or Kamchatka). Ilin Bay, on the west side of Chichagof Island, was named for this navigator by his countrymen.

Ingenstrem: 1829-32

Ingenstrem (cna) was a Russian American Company pilot who made various surveys on Atka and Amlia Islands in the Andreanof group of Aleutian Islands in the late 1820's. In 1830-32, with Ivan Chernov, he made surveys in the Prince William Sound area and at the mouth of the Kenai River, Cook Inlet. His results were used in 1836 by Capt. F. P. Lutke, IRN;

in 1852 by Capt. M. D. Tebenkov, IRN; and in 1848 by the Russian Hydrographic Department on Chart 1400. The Ingenstrom Rocks, in the western Aleutians, were named for this navigator by his countrymen.

International Boundary Commission

In 1903 the Alaska Boundary Tribunal, established between Great Britain and the United States, negotiated the Alaska-Canada boundary southeast of longitude 141° W. On the basis of these negotiations, the International Boundary Commission was established by treaties between Great Britain and the United States in 1906, 1908, 1909, and 1925. Pursuant to the Tribunal decision, surveying and monumenting of the boundary southeast of Mount St. Elias was begun in 1904. The survey of this area was completed in 1920 and resulted in 13 maps. The maps were . individually published upon their completion and were collectively published in 1951 by the International Boundary Commission, U.S. Department of State, under the title "Joint Maps of the International Boundary between the United States and Canada, from Cape Muzon to Mount St. Elias." The surveying and monumenting of the boundary along long. 141 ° W. between 1907 and 1913 resulted in 38 maps. The first 32 sheets were published individually in 1914; sheets 33-38 were published in 1918. The International Boundary Commission collectively published the maps in 1918 under the title "Atlas of the International Boundary between the United States and Canada, Arctic Ocean to Mount St. Elias." Many local names were reported by personnel of the survey parties. They also gave names in commemoration of persons, events, or conditions.

Jackson, Sheldon: 1877-1906

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

Jarvis, David Henry: 1897-98

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

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

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

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

Jones, Ernest Lester: 1913-1929

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

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

Kadin (cnna): 1963. See Rynda Expedition.

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

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

Khwestov, Nikolai Alexandrovich: 1803. See Davidov.

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

Kotzebue, Otto von: 1816-17

Lt. Otto von Kotzebue, 1787-1846, IRN, in command of the brig Rurik, sailed on an exploratory mission to America in 1816 with the hope of finding a northwest passage. He landed on Saint Lawrence Island on July 27, crossed Bering Strait on July 31, and entered the sound which he named for himself on August 3, 1816. Kotzebue explored and mapped these areas and in 1821 published an account of his travels; the account was translated in London by H. E. Lloyd in the same year.

Krause, Arthur: 1882

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

Krause, Aurel: 1882. See Krause, Arthur.

Krenitzin, Peter Kuzmich: 1768-69

Capt. Peter Kuzmich Krenitzin, ?-1770, IRN, in command of the galiot St. Catherine, and his assistant, Lt. Michael Levashev, IRN, in command of the hooker St. Paul, cruised through the eastern Aleutian Islands in 1768-69. This expedition was organized and conducted as a mission of observation, physical and cultural, of the regions visited, under the auspices of the Imperial Russian Government. The first account of this voyage, with a track chart, was published in 1780 by Coxe (1787). Port Levashev, on the north coast of Unalaska Island, and the Krenitzin Islands, also in the eastern Aleutians, were named for these two men. See Bancroft (1886) .

Krusenstern, Adam Johann von: 1804-5

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

Kuritzien: 1849

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

Langsdorff, Georg Heinrich von: 1804-5

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

La Perouse, Jean Francois de Galaup de: 1786

In 1785 Louis XVI of France placed Jean Francois de Galaup (Comte?) de La Perouse, 1741-88, in charge of a scientific exploring expedition to search for a northwest passage and to establish a valid claim in northwest North America. La Perouse, in command of the vessel La Boussole, was accompanied by Capt. de Langle, in command of the L'Astrolabe. Sailing from France in 1785, via Cape Horn and Hawaii, they sighted the coast of Alaska in the vicinity of Yakutat on June 24, 1786. La Perouse landed at Lituya Bay, made a detailed examination, and took formal possession. They then sailed south, surveying the

coast to Monterey, Calif. The expedition was last heard from in 1788 off the coast of Australia. La Perouse had sent his interpreter Jean, Baron de Lesseps, back to France along an overland route with maps and records of the expedition. The results of the expedition were published in 1797 by the French Government. (See fig. 5.) English editions were published the following year. La Perouse Glacier and Mountain, in the southern part of the St. Elias Range, were named for this navigator.

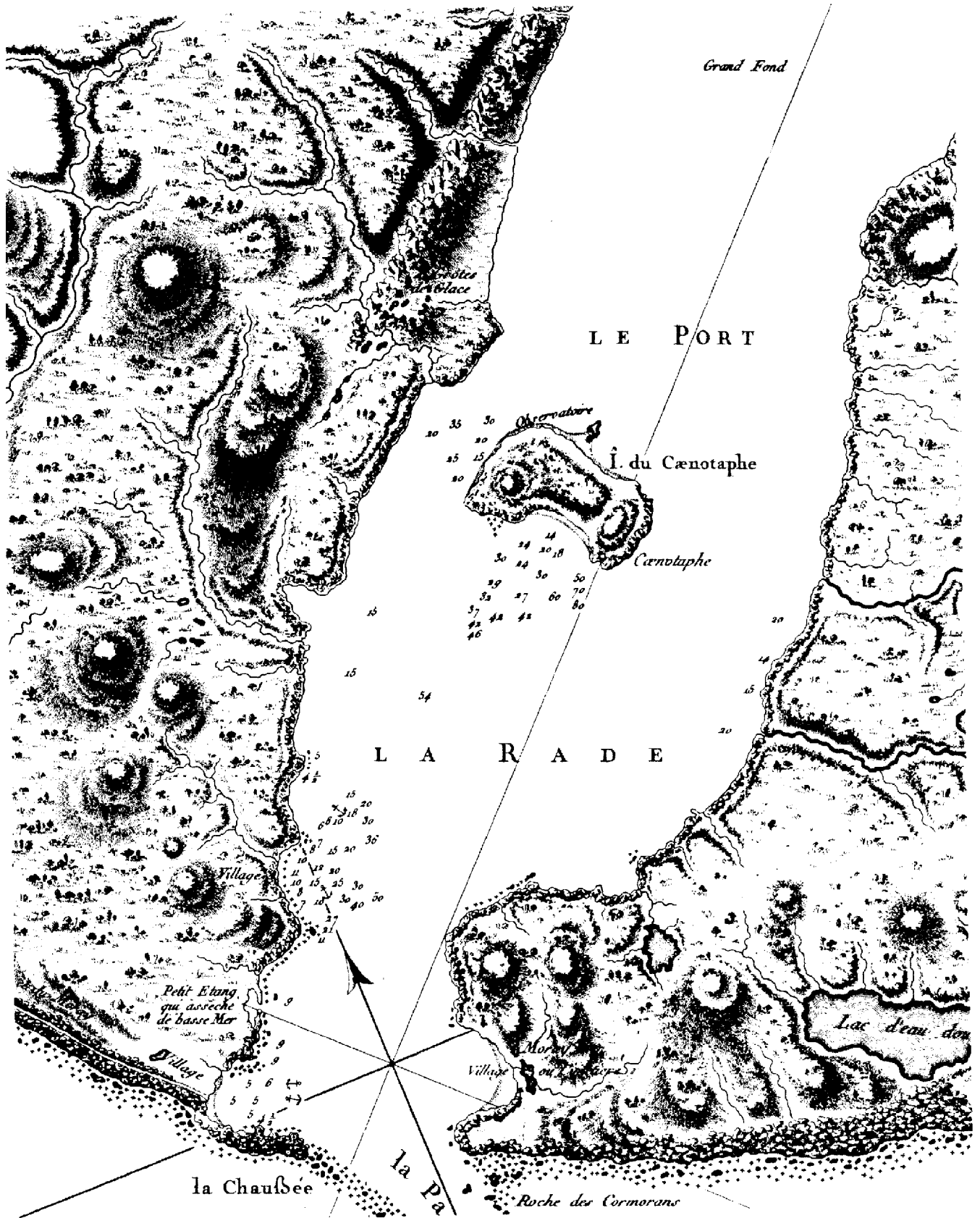


FIGURE. 5.—Part of the Plan du Port des Français (Lituya Bay): engraved map 19 in the La Pérouse atlas, Paris, 1797.

Leffingwell, Ernest de Koven: 1906-14

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

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

Leslie Expedition: 1890-91

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

Though an extensive endeavor, actual geographic contributions of the expedition were limited to Glave's descent of the Alsek River, Well's examination of the area near the upper Tanana and Tok Rivers, and Schanz's survey of the region which placed Lake Clark definitely on the maps. Schanz's chapter on the Nushagak district was published in the 11th Census, in 1890 (1893, p. 91-97).

Leslie Glacier and Pass, at the head of the Chilkat River, were named by the expedition, but these names have not survived. Mount Glave in Canada near the headwaters of the Klehini River was named for the leader of the expedition.

Levashev, Michael: 1768-69. See Krenitzin. Lindenberg: 1838

In 1838 a survey and chart was made of the head of Lynn Canal and the lower end of the Chilkat River by Lindenberg (cnna). This chart was published in 1848 as an inset on Russian Hydrographic Department Chart 1396. The Lindenberg Peninsula, on the eastern side of Kupreanof Island, was named for this navigator by his countrymen.

Lisianski, Urey Theodorovich: 1804-5

Capt. Urey Theodorovich Lisianski, 1773-1837, IRN, in command of the *Neva*, accompanied by Adm. A. J. von Krusenstern, IRN, on the *Nadezhda*, made the first Russian circumnavigation of the world in 1803-6. Lisianski parted company with Krusenstern near the Hawaiian Islands and sailed for Kodiak while Krusenstern continued to the Far East. When Lisianski arrived at Kodiak on July 14, 1804, he learned that the Indians had destroyed the Russian settlement at Sitka. Lisianski then sailed to Sitka, after making minor repairs to his ship and unloading some supplies. He arrived at Sitka on August 20, helped Alexander A. Baranov, governor of the Russian American colonies, repel the Indians and build a new

settlement. Lisianski went back to Kodiak for the winter but returned to Sitka in June 1805 and remained until September 1, when he sailed to China and then returned to Russia. Lisianski contributed to the naming of Alaskan features in the Kodiak Island and southeast areas, including the naming of Baranof Island for the governor in 1805. In 1814 an account of his journey, translated from the Russian, was published in London. Lisianski Point and Strait in southeastern Alaska were named for this Russian explorer.

Lutke, Feodor Petrovich: 1827-28

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

McCormick, James. See Baker.

McGrath, John Edward: 1899-92. See Turner, John Henry.

McLenegan, S. B.: 1885. See Cantwell.

Maddren, Alfred Geddes: 1906-17

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

Malaspina, Alessandro: 1791

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

Mansfield, Henry Buckingham: 1889-91

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

Marsh, S. J.: 1901-3

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

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

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

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

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

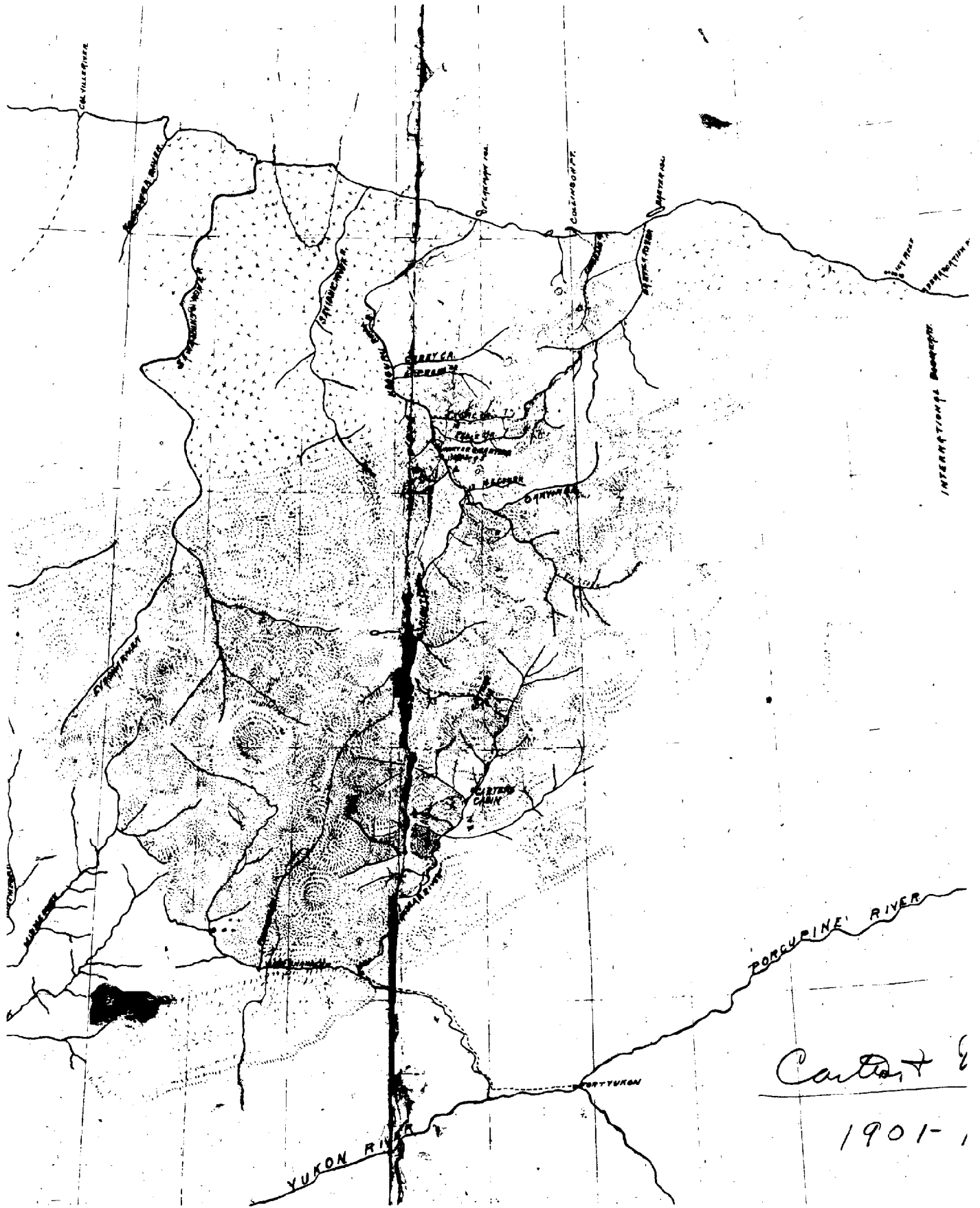


FIGURE 7.—Part of a 1901-2 manuscript map of the crest of the Brooks Range between Fort Yukon and Flaxman Island, by F. G. Carter and S. J. Marsh, prospectors.

Marshall, Robert: 1929-39

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

Martin, George Curtis: 1903-21

(George Curtis Martin, 1877-1943, USGS geologist from 1903 to 1924, spent 17 years participating in Alaskan fieldwork and for several years had administrative responsibility for the conduct of U.S. Geological Survey Alaskan work. He was Executive Secretary of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names from 1935 to 1943. Mount Martin on the Alaska Peninsula is named for him.

Martin, Lawrence: 1904-13

Lawrence Martin, 1880-1955, geologist and geographer, participated in six expeditions to Alaska in 1904-13, including the Yakutat and Glacier Bays excursion of the 12th International Geological Congress in 1913. He was a member of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names from 1921 to 1944. See National Geographic Society Expeditions.

Maurelle, Francisco Antonio: 1775-79. See Spanish Expeditions.

Meade, Richard Worsam: 1868-69

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

Meares, John: 1786-89

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

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

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

Mendenhall, Walter Curran: 1898-1902

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

Mertie, John Beaver, Jr.: 1911-42

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

Mikkelsen, Ejnar: 1906. See Leffingwell.

Moore, Edwin King: 1895-98

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

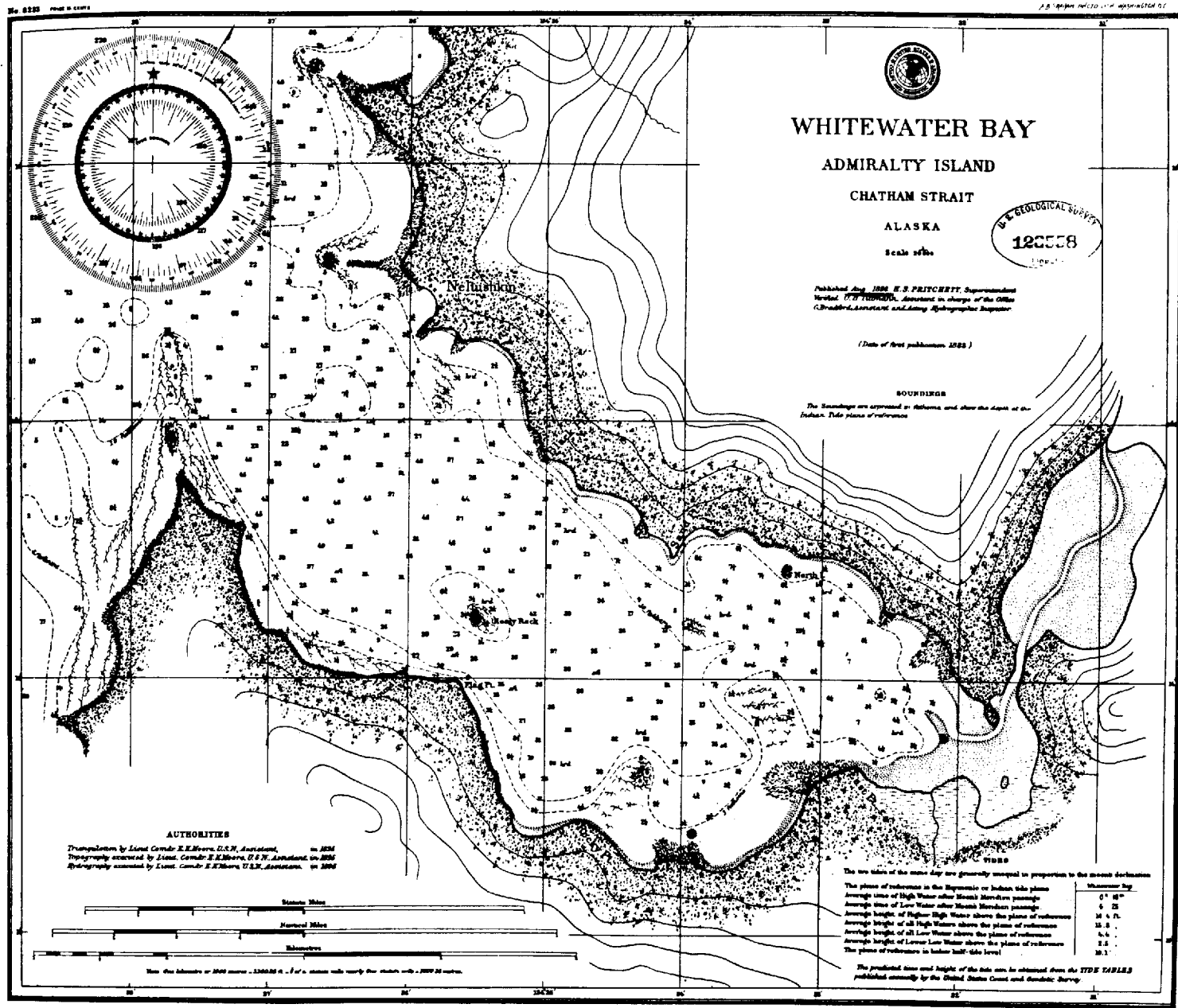


FIGURE 8.—An 1898 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey chart of Whitewater Bay, by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN.

Moore, William Irwin: 1892-95

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

Moser, Jefferson Franklin: 1897-1901

Lt. Comdr. (later Rear Adm.) Jefferson Franklin Moser, 1848-1934, USN, commanded the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries (later the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) steamer Albatross during cruises in Alaskan waters in the summers of 1897 and 1898. A report of this work was published in 1899. The hydrographic notes and sketches of harbors and anchorages made on the 1897 cruise were published by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1899.

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

Muir, John: 1879-99

John Muir, 1838-1914, naturalist and travel writer, first visited Alaska in 1879; in the company of Samuel Hall Young, 1847-1927, Presbyterian missionary, he canoed through the Alexander Archipelago and was the first to systematically explore Glacier Bay and Muir Glacier. This journey was recorded and published by Young. They made a chart of Glacier Bay and enumerated the Tlingit Indians, the results being incorporated by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census in 1880.

In 1881 Muir joined E. W. Nelson on the revenue cutter Corwin on a cruise in the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean. Muir, as an authority on glaciers, returned to Alaska in 1899 as a member of the Harriman Alaska Expedition. Muir Inlet and Muir Glacier, in the Glacier Bay area, were named for him.

Muldrow, Robert: 1898. See Eldridge.

Murashev, Mikhail: 1839-40

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

Murdoch, John: 1881-83. See Ray.

National Geographic Society Expeditions: 1890-1963

The National Geographic Society has sponsored several expeditions or series of studies in Alaska, beginning with the Mount St. Elias Expedition of 1890-91, led by I. C. Russell. In 1909-11 and 1913, R. S. Tarr and Laurence Martin carried out glacier studies in southeast Alaska. (See fig. 9.) After the Mount Katmai eruption in 1912, G. C. Martin made a reconnaissance survey of the region, while R. F. Griggs led six expeditions to the Mount Katmai area from 1915 to 1919 and in 1930. Other expeditions sponsored by the society included T. A. Jaggar's study of Pavlof Volcano in 1928 and Father B. R. Hubbard's trip to the Alaska Peninsula and the Aleutian Islands in 1934. In 1936 two expeditions were sent to Alaska: the Smithsonian Institution Bering Strait, Alaska, Archeological Expedition, led by H. B. Collins, Jr., and the Bradford Washburn Mount McKinley aerial photographic survey. A Mount St. Elias-Mount Logan aerial survey was also made by Washburn in 1938. Research on North American birds was carried out in Alaska in 1948 by A. A. Allen, of Cornell University; that same year the society sponsored an extensive study of the May 8-9 solar eclipse, establishing stations in the Aleutian Islands. In 1961 a party led by M. M. Miller revisited areas covered by the 1909-11 Alaskan glacier studies. The society also took part in the study of the August 1963 solar eclipse, which passed across central Alaska.

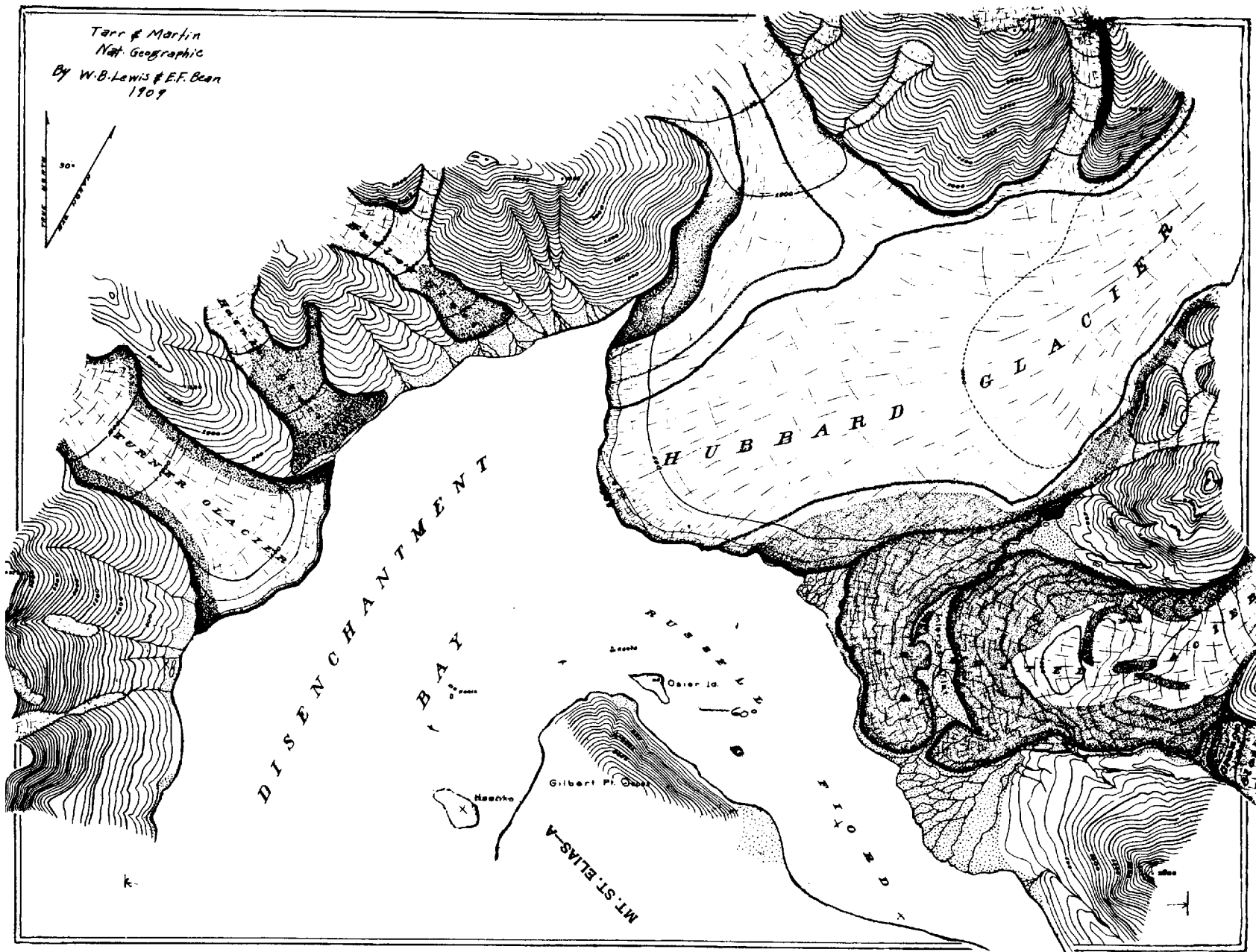


FIGURE 9.—A 1909 compilation of Disenchantment Bay area, by W. B. Lewis and E. F. Bean.

Nelson, Edward William: 1877-81

Edward William Nelson, 1855-1934, spent the years 1877-81 at St. Michael conducting meteorological observations for the Service (U.S. Army Signal Corps) . Nelson replaced Lucien McShan Turner, who had been there since 1874; Turner in 1877 went to the Aleutians where he trained voluntary observers and collected specimens until 1881. Both men were naturalists and devoted much of their time to study of the local population and collecting material and information for the Smithsonian Institution. Nelson made sledge journeys throughout the vicinity, including one journey of about 1,200 miles through the Yukon Delta from December 1878 to March 1879. Much of his knowledge of that area was incorporated by Ivan Petroff into the 10th Census, in 1880, and he is credited in this dictionary with reporting numerous Eskimo names. In 1881 Nelson joined John Muir on the revenue cutter Corwin on a cruise in the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean. Nelson went on to become Chief of the U.S. Bureau of the Biological Survey (later included in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) from 1916 to 1927. Nelson Island in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta was named for him.

Nichols, Henry E.: 1881-84

Lt. Comdr. Henry Ezra Nichols, 1843-99, USN, was in command of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer Hassler from 1881 to 1883. In this capacity he made surveys in Kaigani and Wrangell Straits in 1881. In 1882 he worked in the Revillagigedo Channel area and north to Wrangell, and in 1883 he surveyed several coves and harbors just north of Dixon Entrance. Relieved of his command in 1884 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, Nichols took command of the U.S.S. Pinta and through September of that year was responsible for the maintenance of order in Alaska.

Nichols was again employed by the Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1888-90 to revise the 1883 Coast Pilot. The revised Coast Pilot was published in 1891 and is sometimes referred to as the Nichols Coast Pilot. Accounts of Nichols' activities were published in Coast and Geodetic Survey annual reports. Nichols' name has been given to a bay, a group of islands, a mountain, and a passage in the Alexander Archipelago as well as to a group of hills at the mouth of the Nushagak River.

North Pacific Exploring Expedition: 1854-55

In 1854-55, explorations and surveys were made in the North Pacific, Aleutian Islands, Bering Sea, and Siberian coast by the U.S. Navy This expedition is referred to as the North Pacific Exploring Expedition and was begun under the command of Capt. Cadwalader Ringgold, USN. Owing to the stress of illness, Ringgold relinquished command to Capt. John Rodgers, USN, of the U.S.S. Vincennes. Also on the Expedition were Lts. William Gibson and Beverley Kennon, USN, on the schooner Fenimore Cooper. During the summer of 1855 Gibson, in command of the Fenimore Cooper, cruised through the Aleutian Islands and with the help of Kennon, corrected charts and surveyed harbors, concentrating his efforts at Attu and Adak Islands. Kennon Island, in the entrance to Chichagof Harbor on Attu Island, was named by Gibson for his fellow officer, and nearby Gibson Island was named by members of the expedition for Lt. Gibson. The resulting maps and charts of the entire expedition were published by the U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office as Charts 8, 54, 55, 60, and 68.

Osgood, Wilfred Hudson: 1899-1914

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

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

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

Pender, David: 1868

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

Perez, Juan: 1774. See Spanish Expeditions.

Peters, William John: 1898-1902

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

Petroff, Ivan: 1866-92

Born in St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1842, Ivan Petroff came to America in 1861 and fought in the Union Army. He worked in the Kenai and Kodiak areas from 1866 to 1870. In

1874 he was employed collecting, examining, and translating Russian sources for H. H. Bancroft's "History of Alaska," published in 1866.

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



FIGURE 10.—A part of an 1880 U.S. census map (Petroff, 1884) showing southwest Alaska.

Portlock, Nathaniel: 1786-87

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

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

Post, William Schuyler: 1898. See Spurr.

Pratt, John Francis: 1898-1904

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

Pribilov, Gerassim Gavrilovich: 1786

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

Prindle, Louis Marcus: 1902-11

Louis Marcus Prindle, 1865-1956, USGS geologist from 1902 to 1935, began his Alaskan work in 1902 as assistant to A. H. Brooks in the exploration of the Mount McKinley

region. He spent each season until 1911 in the Yukon-Tanana area and in parts of the Alaska Range. Mount Prindle in the White Mountains and Prindle Volcano near the head of Fortymile River were named for him.

Prospectors and miners

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

Purington, Chester Wells: 1895. See Becker.

Putnam, George Rockwell: 1897-1899

Assistant George Rockwell Putnam, 1865-?, USC&GS, was a member of Duffield's 1897 survey party on the Pribilof Islands. While he was there, he collected a list of "Native Names for Localities on Saint George Island, Bering Sea," which was published in the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Annual Report for 1903. While Faris and Pratt surveyed the Yukon River Delta in 1898-99, Putnam, with a subparty, made topographic and hydrographic surveys of the coast north from Scammon Bay to the Apoon River, including several of the principal river channels; The material he acquired was published on several new Coast and Geodetic Survey charts, and his reports of the operation were included in the Coast and Geodetic Survey Annual Reports for 1899 and 1900.

Ray, Patrick Henry: 1881-83

Capt. Patrick Henry Ray, 1842-19] 1, USA, was chosen to head the Point Barrow meteorological station during the first international polar year. In 1883 Capt. Ray made a sledge journey into the interior and published a map showing the results of his exploration. At the Barrow station with Ray was Sgt. John Murdoch, 1852-1925, naturalist, who contributed the natural history part of Capt. Ray's report. Murdoch also studied the Eskimos, acquired some knowledge of their language, and published in 1892 the ethnological results of the expedition. The Ray Mountains in central Alaska were named for Ray.

Raymond, Charles Walker: 1869

In 1869 the U.S. Army sent Capt. (later Brig. Gen.) Charles Walker Raymond, 1842-1913, to Fort Yukon to establish its longitude to determine whether the Hudson's Bay Company's trading station was in Alaska as was believed. Raymond was a member of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (sometimes referred to as the U.S. Engineers). He was authorized to represent the U.S. Treasury Department so that he could order the Hudson's Bay Company to vacate Fort Yukon if the determination was favorable to the United States. He went upriver on the Alaska Commercial Co. river steamer Yukon and returned on a raft he

designated Eclipse. His reports were published in 1871, and the sketch maps of the Yukon River showed many native names for tributary streams.

Reaburn, Dewitt Lee: 1900-1903

Dewitt Lee Reaburn, 1871-?, USGS topographer, began work in Alaska with E. C. Barnard in 1900. In 1901, with W. C. Mendenhall, Reaburn made a reconnaissance topographic survey from Fort Hamlin on the Yukon, by way of the Dall, Kanuti, Alatna, and Kobuk Rivers, to Kotzebue Sound. In 1902, with A. H. Brooks, Reaburn carried a continuous planetable survey over 800 miles from Cook Inlet to the Yukon River along the west flank of the Alaska Range. (See fig. 11.) He temporarily transferred to the U.S. Department of State in 1903, where he participated in United States-Canada boundary work.

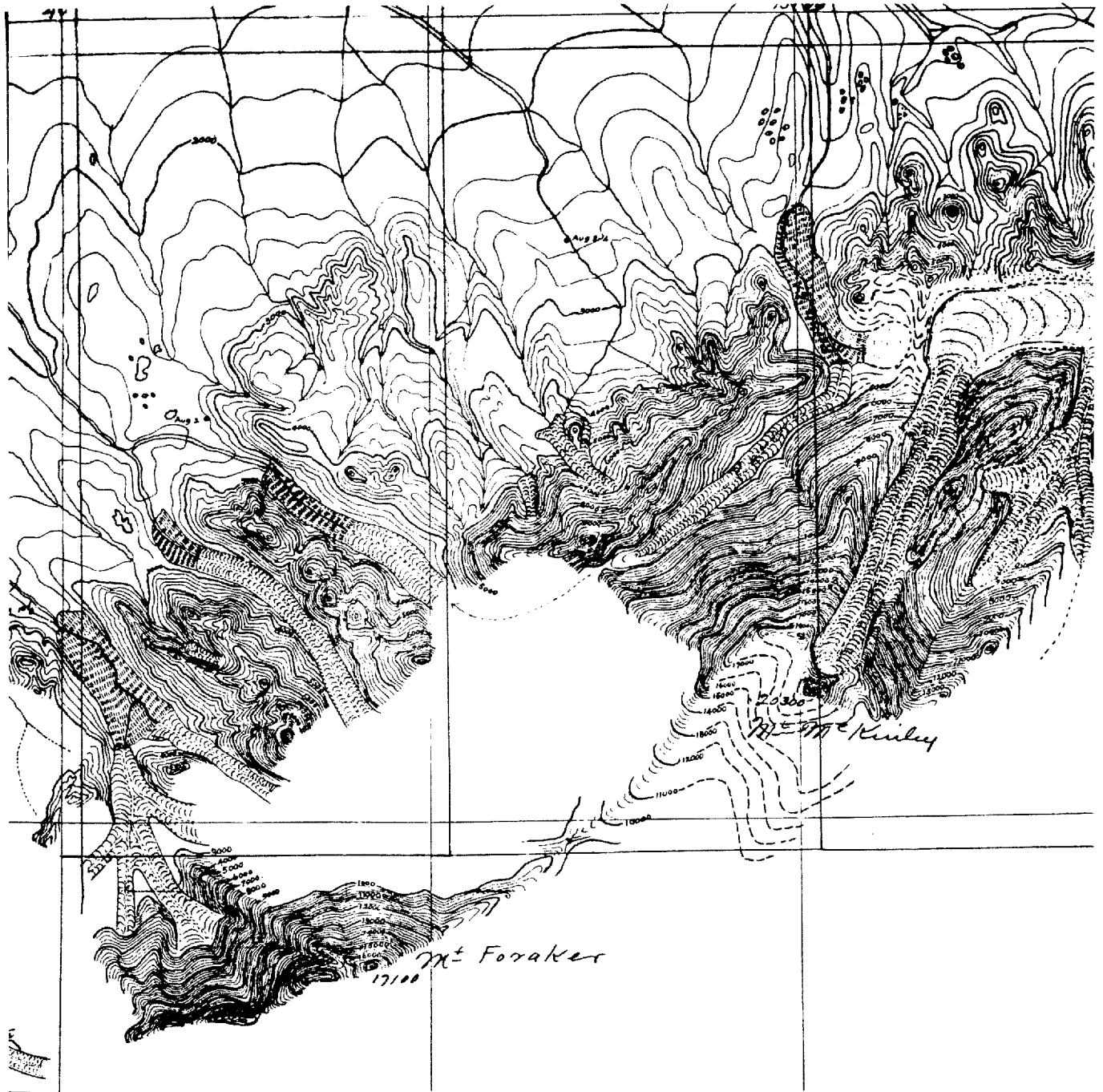


FIGURE 11.—Part of a 1902 fieldsheet of Mount McKinley, by D. L. Reaburn, USGS.

Reid, Henry Fielding: 1890-92

Henry Fielding Reid, 1859-1944, professor of mathematics, physics, geology, and geography at the Case School of Applied Sciences and at Johns Hopkins University, visited Muir Glacier area in 1890 and 1892, and the results of his glaciological studies were published in 1896 in the Sixteenth Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey (Pt. 1, p. 415-61). He was an advisor on glaciology and earthquakes to the U.S. Geological Survey from 1902 to 1914.

Richardson, George Burr: 1900. See Brooks.

Ringgold, Cadwalader: 1854. See North Pacific Exploring Expedition.

Ringgold and Rodgers Exploring Expedition: 1854-55. See North Pacific Exploring Expedition.

Ritter, Homer Peter: 1898-1904

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

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

Romig, Dr. Joseph H.: 1896-1905. See Spurr.

Russell, Israel Cook: 1889-91

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

Russian American Company: 1799-1867

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

Alaska, the majority of the company's material holdings were sold to a private group of Americans under the name of the Alaska Commercial Co.

Russian Hydrographic Department: 1844-54

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

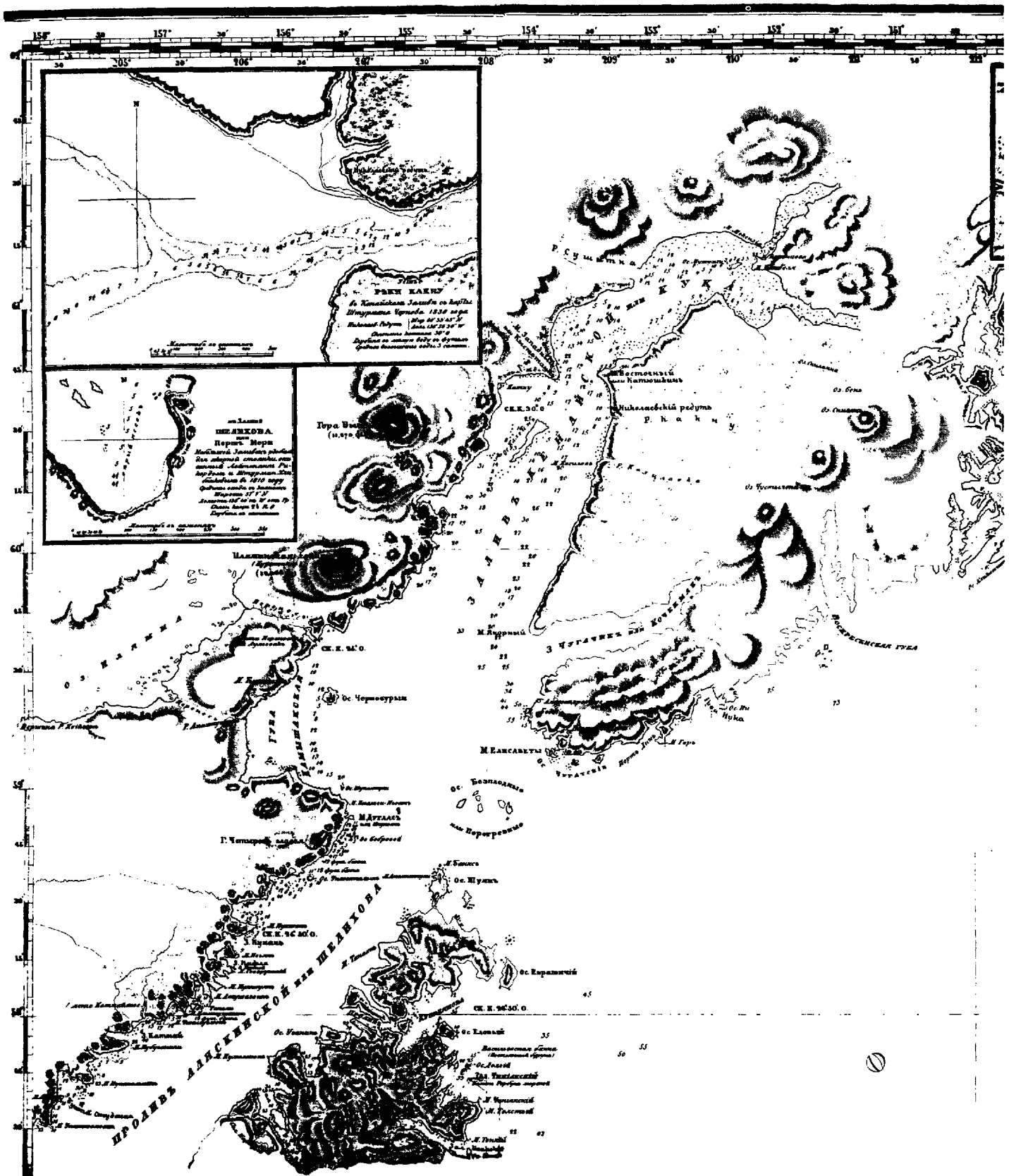


FIGURE 12.—Part of Russian Hydrographic Department Chart 1378, dated 1847, showing Cook Inlet area. Courtesy of Library of Congress.

Rynda Expedition: 1863

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

Sargent, Rufus Harvey: 1906-37

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

Sarichev, Gavril Andreevich: 1790-92

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

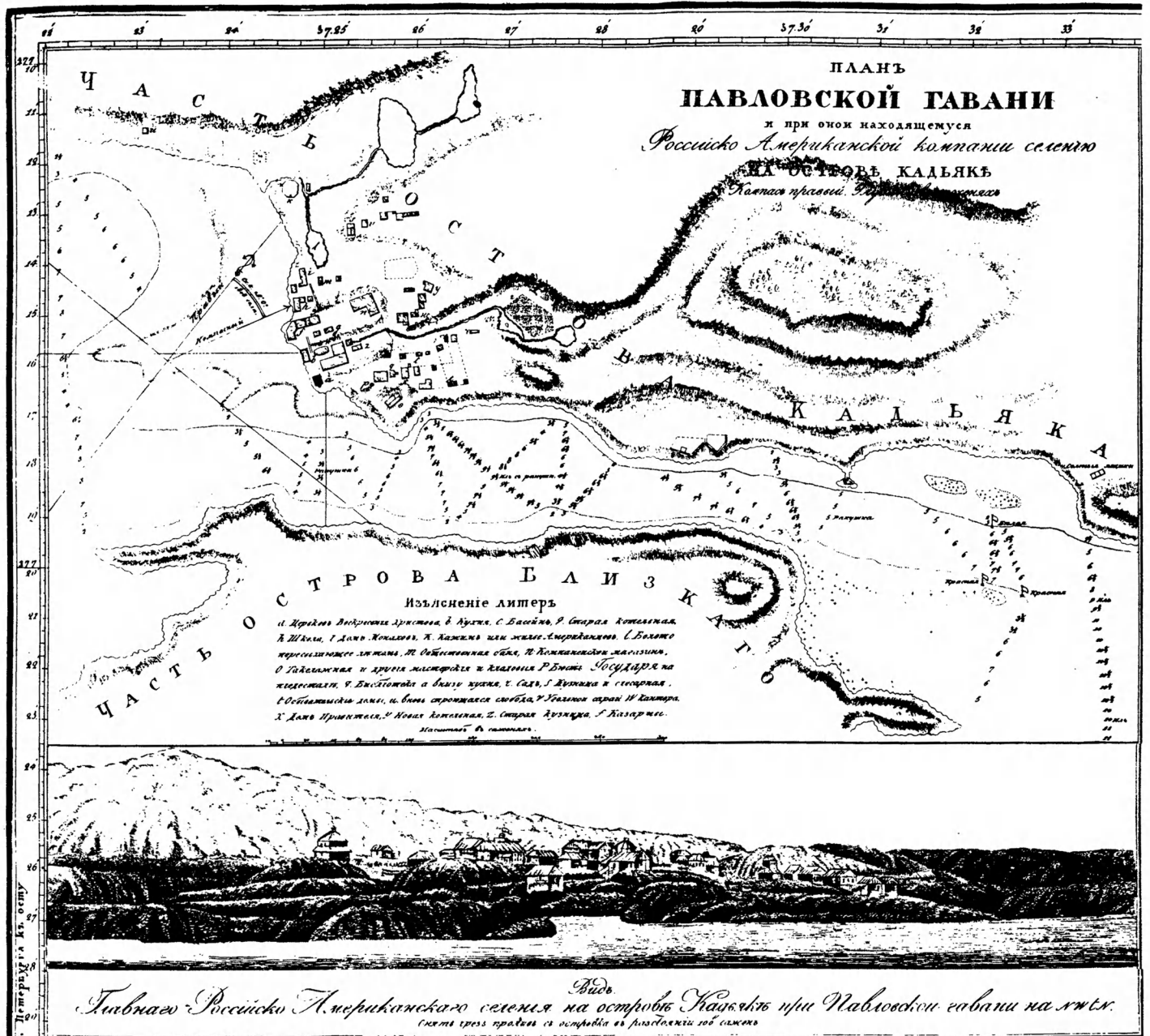


FIGURE 13.—A part of a Russian chart of St. Paul Harbor and Kodiak from Lt. G. A. Sarichev's 1826 atlas, map 16 dated 1808–10. Courtesy of Library of Congress.

Sauer, Martin: 1790-92

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

Schrader, Frank Charles: 1896-1902

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

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

Schwatka, Frederick: 1883-86

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

Shishmarev, Gliub Semenovich: 1816-21

Capt. Lt. Gliub Semenovich Shishmarev, IRN, sailed on the brig Rurik under the command of Lt. O. von Kotzebue, IRN, during the latter's exploring expedition in 1816-17. While on this expedition, Shishmarev made surveys in Kotzebue Sound and at St. Lawrence Island. In August 1816 Kotzebue named Shishmaref Inlet on the north shore of the Seward Peninsula in his honor. In 1819 Shishmarev left Russia for the colonies in command of the Blagonamerenny (Good Intent), accompanied by Capt. Lt. M. N. Vasiliev, IRN, commanding the Otkrytiye (Discovery) When they reached the North Pacific they separated, Vasiliev continuing to Siberia and Shishmarev sailing for Unalaska, where he arrived on June 4, 1820. Afterward he cruised through the Aleutian Islands to Amchitka, Semisopochnoi, Gareloi, and Bogoslof Islands. He then cruised north along the coast and met Vasiliev at

Kotzebue Sound. Together, they explored the Arctic coast as far east as Icy Cape and returned via St. Lawrence Island, where Shishmarev completed a survey of the shoreline, partly done by the Kotzebue expedition in 1817. They continued to the Pribilof Islands and explored the Bering Sea coast from Norton Sound to Cape Newenham before arriving at Unalaska on August 19, 1820. Shishmarev returned to Russia from Unalaska. See Vasiliev, Mikhail Nikolaievich.

Simpson, Thomas: 1837

Thomas Simpson, 1808-40, and Peter Warren Dease, 1783-18?, officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, were placed in charge of an exploring expedition with instructions to complete the gap left in 1826 between the explorations made by Capt. F. W. Beechey and Sir John Franklin, RN.

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

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

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

Smith, Philip Sidney: 1906-46

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

Snow, Albert Sydney: 1886

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

Spanish Expeditions: 1775-79

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

On February 11, 1779, another expedition sailed from Mexico; it consisted of La Princesa, commanded by Don Ignacio Arteaga, and La Favorita, under Bodega y Quadra, with Maurelle as pilot.

The two vessels reached Bucareli Bay early in May, after which they explored the area for 2 months and named many features. (See fig. 14.) About July 1 they sailed north and west along the coast to Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, and the Alaska Peninsula before turning back on August 7.

Spencer, Arthur Coe: 1900-1916

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

Spurr, Josiah Edward: 1896-98

Josiah Edward Spurr, 1870-1950, USGS geologist intermittently from 1895 to 1906, made a geological reconnaissance in the summer of 1896 from the head of Lynn Canal, over Chilkoot Pass, to the Yukon, and then down that river to St. Michael. He was assisted on this trip by H. B. Goodrich and F. C. Schrader; the group did special investigations in the Fortymile, Birch Creek, Eagle, and Rampart districts and thereby reported some of the first prospectors' place names from those areas. See the U.S. Geological Survey Eighteenth Annual Report for 1896-97 (Pt. 3, p. 87-392).

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

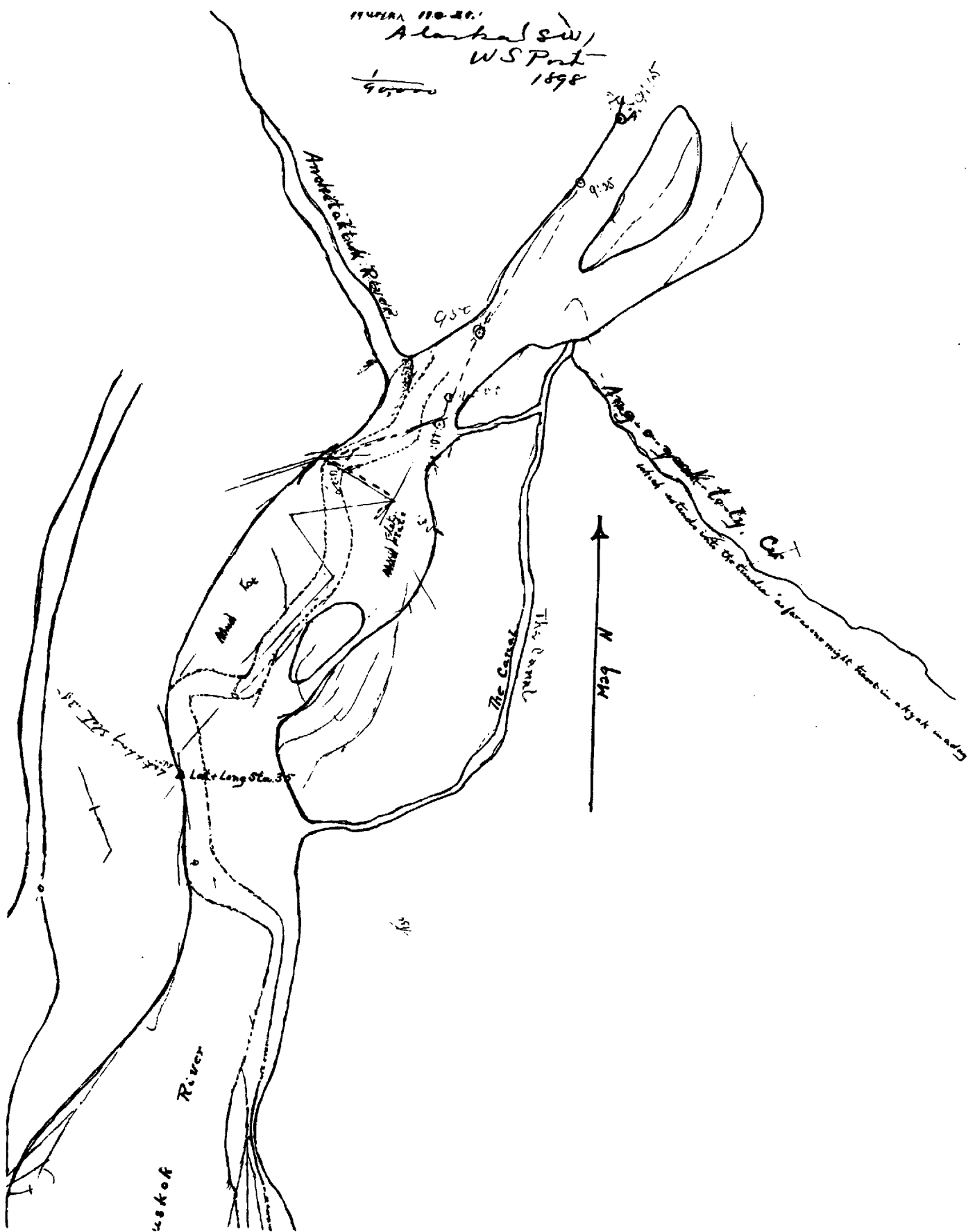


FIGURE 15.—An 1898 fieldsheet of the lower Kuskokwim River, by W. S. Post, USGS.

Staniukovich, Mikhail Nikolaievich: 1827-28

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

Stanley-Brown, Joseph: 1891

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

Steller, Georg Wilhelm: See Bering.

Stockton, Charles Herbert: 1889

Lt. Comdr. (later Rear Adm.) Charles Herbert Stockton, 1845-1923, USN, in command of the U.S.S. Thetis, was assigned the duty of looking after whaling interests in Alaskan water. The cruise of the Thetis covered the coast of Alaska from Dixon Entrance, through the Aleutians at Unalaska Island, along the west coast, and east from Point Barrow to the Mackenzie River.

Stockton published an account of this voyage in 1890 in the National Geographic Magazine, and his nomenclature and geographic results were recorded the same year on U.S. Navy Hydrographic Chart 1189. Stockton named the Thetis Islands after his ship, and Stockton Islands were named by Ernest de Koven Leffingwell to commemorate this naval officer's contribution to the geography of the Arctic coast.

Stoney, George Morse: 1883-86

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

Stoney returned in 1884 aboard the schooner Ounalaska. He explored about 300 miles up the Kobuk but had been preceded in this journey by Lt. J. C. Cantwell, USRCS, by a few days. He returned again in 1885 aboard the schooner Viking and was again preceded upriver by Cantwell. Stoney wintered at Fort Cosmos, which he built and named. During this time a system of triangulation was extended over the valleys of the Kobuk, Noatak, and Selawik Rivers, and this region as well as the upper Alatna and Colville Rivers and Chandler Lake were explored and mapped. During the winter Ens. (later Rear Adm.) Abraham Vanhoy Zane, 1850-1919, traveled overland to St. Michael and returned. He has been commemorated by Zane Hills and Zane Pass. In the following spring and summer Ens. (later

Rear Adm.) William Lauriston Howard, 1860-1930, made a trip from Fort Cosmos to the upper Noatak and thence via the upper Colville and Chipp Rivers to the Arctic coast and finally to Point Barrow. Here Howard embarked on the revenue cutter Bear and returned to Kotzebue Sound. Howard's name has been applied to a pass and a point of land.

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

Stuck, Hudson: 1903-20

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

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

Symonds, Frederick Martin. See Beardslee.

Tanner, Zera Luther: 1888-93

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

Tarr, Ralph Stockman: 1909-11

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

Tebenkov, Mikhail Dmitrievich: 1831-50

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

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

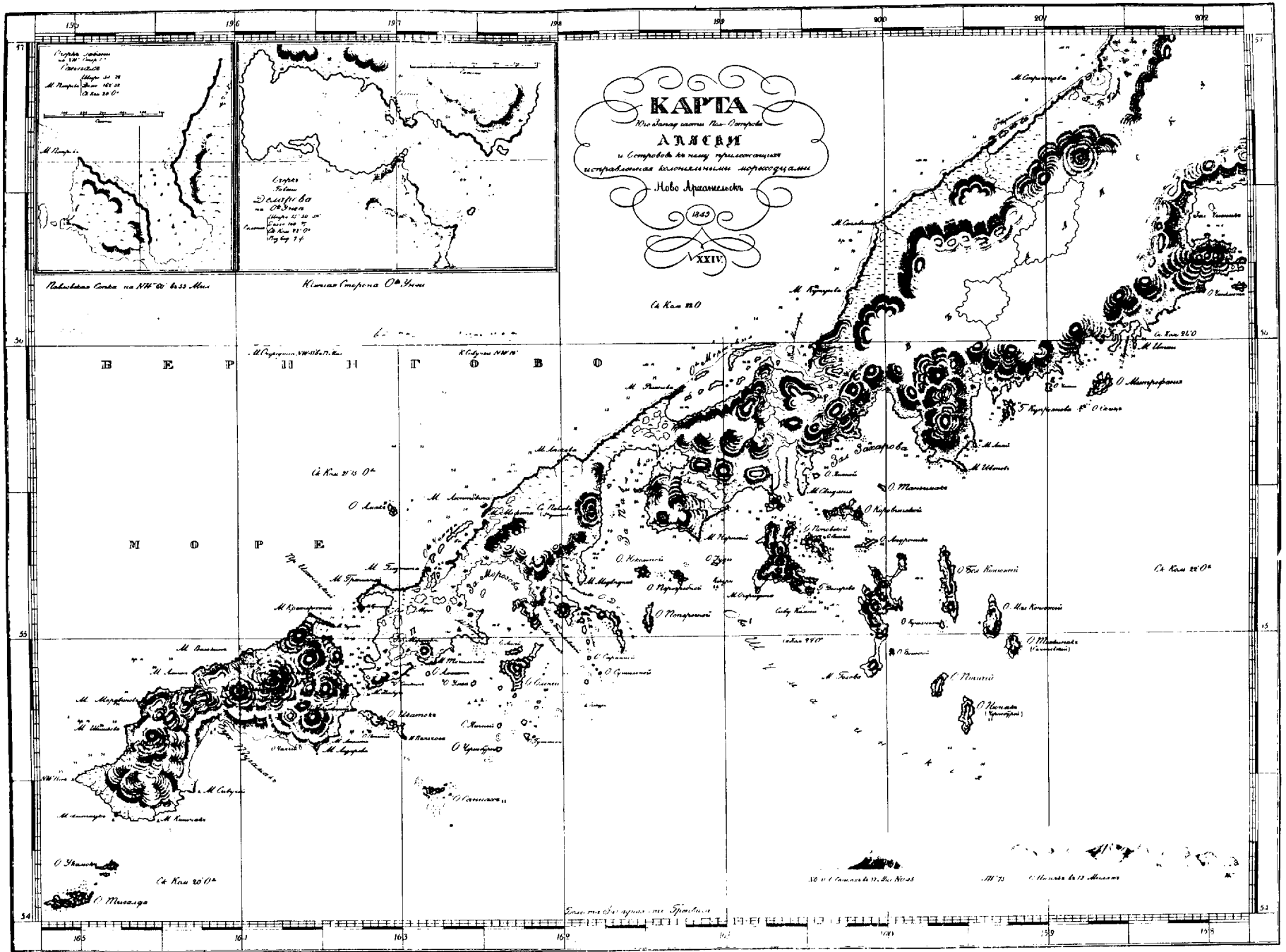


FIGURE 17.—A Russian chart of the Alaska Peninsula from Capt. M. D. Tebenkov's 1852 atlas, map 24 dated 1849. Courtesy of Library of Congress.

Terentiev, Kozima. See Tebenkov.

Thomas, Charles Mitchell: 1887-88

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

Tikhmeniev, P.: 1861-63

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

Tipping, William: 1788-87; See Meares.

Topham, Harold W.: 1888

In 1888 Harold W. Topham, 1857-1915, his brother Edwin, and George Broke, all of London, and William Williams, of New York, attempted to climb Mount St. Elias. They reached an altitude of 11,460 feet and then turned back. Topham read an account of this trip before the Royal Geographical Society on April 8, 1889. Various accounts of the journey were published in 1889 and 1890.

Turner, John Henry: 1889-91

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

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

Turner, Lucien McShan: 1874-81. See Nelson.

U.S. Bureau of Fisheries: 1880-1940

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

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

U.S. Bureau of Land Management: 1946- See General Land Office.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey: 1867

In 1816 the U.S. Survey of the Coast was established within the U.S. Treasury Department. In 1834 the Agency was transferred to the U.S. Navy Department but was returned to the Treasury Department 2 years later and assigned the name U.S. Coast Survey. In 1878 Congress changed the name to U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. The Coast and Geodetic Survey was transferred to the newly created U.S. Department of Commerce in 1903. Within this publication, USC&GS has been used to refer to personnel of both the Coast Survey and the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Since 1867, the Coast and Geodetic Survey has conducted extensive hydrographic and topographic studies in Alaska, from which it has derived material used in its numerous publications, including coast charts, coast pilots, annual reports, and special reports. All these publications have been widely used in the preparation of this dictionary.

Many of the earlier charts were of minor value, but as new information was gathered these charts were modernized and greater detail was achieved by producing them on a larger scale. The Agency has published charts of various scales covering the entire coast of Alaska, but particular attention has been paid to harbors of populated areas and to navigation channels. The charts are continually revised to keep them current.

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

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

In 1908 the Coast and Geodetic Survey published two books entitled "Coast Pilot Notes." One covered the Alaskan coast from Yakutat Bay to Cook Inlet, and the other covered

the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean. Another one followed in 1910 which dealt with Yakutat Bay to Cook Inlet and Shelikof Strait. The first complete coast pilot covering Alaska from Yakutat Bay to the Arctic Ocean came out in 1916. Revised editions and their supplements continue to be published.

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

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

Each year the Coast and Geodetic Survey publishes a report of their operations. Since 1867 these annual reports have given coverage to the operations which took place in Alaska. Names of vessels' personnel involved, and the areas under study were mentioned. Some of the vessels which were active in Alaskan waters were the steamers Patterson, Pathfinder, McArthur, Gedney, Taku, Yukon, Explorer, Wendonah, and Pioneer. The names of the commanders of these vessels appear quite frequently in the discussions of Alaskan activities. Many of them, such as H. E. Nichols, C. M. Thomas, W. S. Moore, E. K. Moore, J. F. Pratt, J. J. Gilbert, Ferdinand Westdahl, H. P. Ritter, E. F. Dickins, R. B. Derickson, G. T. Rude, F. H. Hardy, and W. C. Dibrell, appear with some frequency in this dictionary. In many entries they are referred to as the individual who recorded the name of a feature and in others as the person who applied the name. The Coast and Geodetic Survey has been one of the leading agencies in naming features and recording local names.

U.S. Coast Guard: 1915-See U.S. Revenue-Cutter Service.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service: 1940-

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

U.S. Forest Service

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

U.S. Geological Survey: 1889-

The U.S. Geological Survey is considered by many to have begun its work in Alaska in 1889 when I. C. Russell accompanied J. E. McGrath, USC&GS, to the upper Yukon River to determine the position of the Alaska-Canada boundary. Russell then conducted geological

investigations in the Mount St. Elias area the following 2 years. The Geological Survey published the results of H. F. Reid's Alaskan glaciological studies, and C. W. Hayes, of the Survey, performed important work with the 1891 Frederick Schwatka expedition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

U.S. Navy Survey Expedition: 1933-36

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

U.S. Revenue-Cutter Service: 1865-

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

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

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

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

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

Vancouver, George: 1792-94

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

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

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

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

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

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

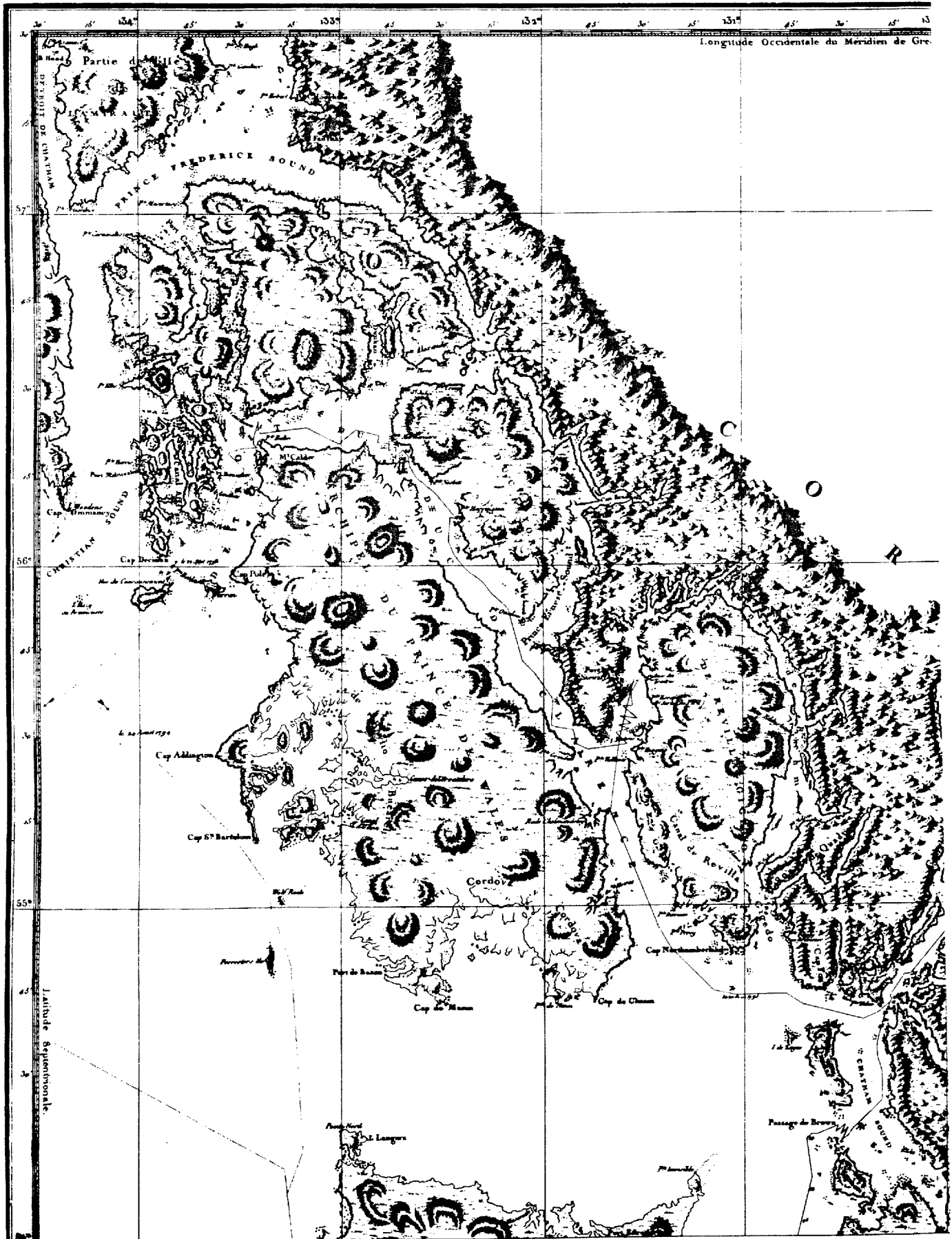


FIGURE 18.—Part of the 1800 French edition of Capt. George Vancouver's map of the "Northwest Coast of America" showing southeast Alaska.

Vasiliev: 1831-32

Ens. Vasiliev (cnna), IRN, surveyed and mapped a part of the Alaska Peninsula from Cook Inlet west nearly to Chignik Bay. His map was published by Capt. Lutke in his "Voyage around the world * * * Nautical Part" (1836, p. 274). Vasilief Bay, on the southern coast of Atka Island in the middle Aleutians, was named by Lutke for this navigator, who contributed several names to the area himself.

Vasiliev, Ivan: 1809

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

Vasiliev, Mikhail Nikolaievich: 1819-21

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

Veniaminov, Ioann: 1824-42

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

Waxel, Sven: 1741. See Bering.

Westdahl, Ferdinand, 1900-1902

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

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

Western Union Telegraph Expedition: 1865-67

After the failure of the second Atlantic telegraphic cable, the Western Union Telegraph Co., believing that an ocean cable could not succeed, undertook to construct an overland telegraph to Asia and Europe via Bering Strait. For this purpose preparations were made on a large scale, and parties worked, explored, and built some line in British Columbia, Alaska, and Siberia in 1865 and 1866. The Alaska section was under the leadership of the explorer and naturalist Robert Kennicott, 1835-66. Kennicott organized a scientific corps of six naturalists, including W. H. Dall, to accompany the Expedition. Frederick Whymper, an English artist also traveled with the Alaska section. The expedition in Alaska was divided into two groups, one to explore the Yukon east of Nulato, the other to explore between Nulato and the Bering Strait. When in 1866 the Atlantic cable proved to be a success, the enterprise was abandoned and the geographic information was scattered. No inclusive account of the venture was published although several manuscript maps were made and a manuscript newspaper entitled "The Esquimaux" was assembled by the group at Teller. The newspapers were later printed in San Francisco as a memento of the expedition.

Whidbey, James: 1792-94. See Vancouver.

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

Woronkofski: 1836

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

Wosnesenski, Ilia G.: 1842-43

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

Yanert, William: 1897-1952

Sgt. William Yanert, 1864-1952, USA, came to Alaska in 1897 to report on the trail from Skagway to Lake Bennett. (See fig. 19.) After working under Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA, with the Alaska military expedition of 1898, Yanert, in a civilian capacity, went to St. Michael and accompanied Lt. Hjalmar Erickson, USA, in 1900-1901 on a search for a military road route between Rampart and Eagle. Yanert settled in the Yukon Flats at a place he called Purgatory. He made a compass survey map of the Yukon Flats around Purgatory in 1916, and it was published by Hudson Stuck in the following year.

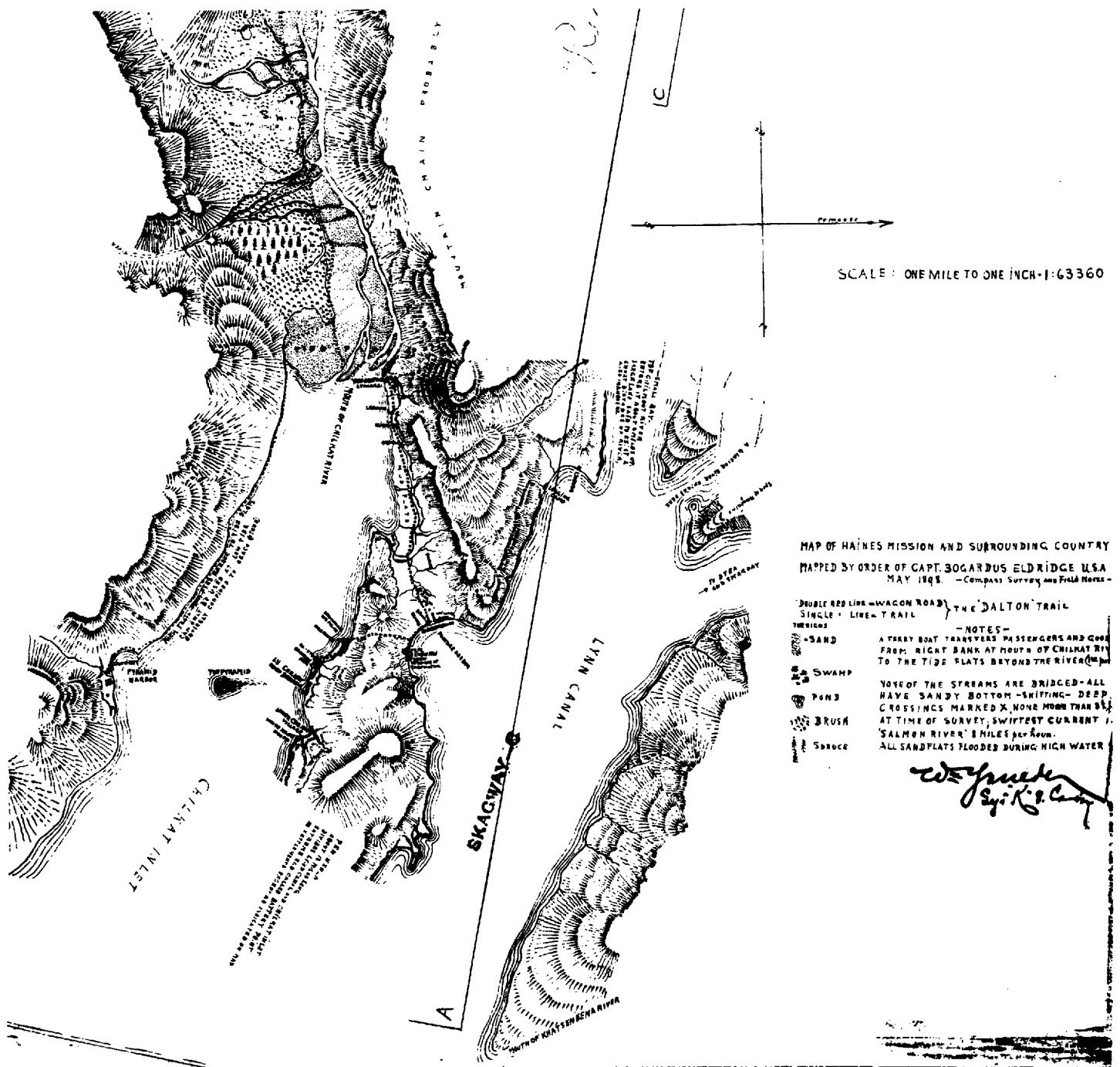


FIGURE 19.—An 1898 manuscript map of Haines Mission and surrounding country, by William Yanert, USA.

Young, Samuel Hall. See Muir.

Zagoskin, Laurenti Alexief: 1842-45

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

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

Zarembo, Dionysius Fedorovich: 1834-39

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

Acknowledgments

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

A

A, Peak: peak, see University Peak.

A-gahk-la-rok: point of land, see Tin Can Point

A-koo-loo-ik River: stream, see Millichetah Creek.

A-vi-lu-legorack: stream, see Cosmos Creek.

A. E. Co. Camp: locality, see Kings Slough Village.

Aaats Bay: bay, see Aats Bay.

Aalalik River: stream, see Arolik River.

Aamak Isle: island, see Amak Island.

Aantlen River: stream, see Ahrnklin River.

Aantlen, Reka: stream, see Antlen River.

Aaron Creek: stream, heads N of Mount Waters, flows SE 19 miles to Blake Channel, 14 miles N of Bradfield Canal, Coast Mountains: 56° 21' N, 131° 59' W; BGN 1929; (map 7). Variant: Aaron's Creek, Oerns Creek. Local name reported in 1929 by USGS.

Aaron Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in Favorite Channel, 1.2 miles NW of Point Stephens and 17 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 26' 25" N, 134° 49' 15" W; (map 11). Named in 1880 by Capt. L. A. Beardslee, USN, for a relative of C. J. Vanderbilt, a local miner.

Aaron's Creek: stream, see Aaron Creek.

Aats Bay: bay, 1.5 miles wide, N coast of Coronation Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' N, 134° 15' W; (map 4). Variant: Aaats Bay. "Thlinkit [Tlingit] Indian name" reported in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Aats Point: point of land, N tip of Coronation Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' 45" N, 134° 16' 00" W; (map 4). "Thlinkit [Tlingit] Indian name" reported in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Aatsakizaaq: hummock, see Atsakirak Mound.

Aavn Alaska: island, see Unalaska Island.

AB Mountain: mountain, 5,000 ft., 2 miles W of Clifton and 4 miles N of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 31' 45" N, 135° 17' 00" W; (map 45). Variant: Mount Clifford. Named by E. C. Robertson and published in 1952 by USGS. The name refers to the rough outline of the letters "A" and "B" formed by the late snow on the flat face of the mountain.

Abala River: stream, see Anisak River.

Abalone Island: island, 0.1 miles long, 1.2 miles S of Point Webster, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 57' 15" N, 132° 36' 00" W; (map 1). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Abaramiut: locality, 40 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, on N coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 19' 30" N, 166° 42' 30" W; (map 57). Camp used during fishing and sealing season, reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Abbe Gulch: ravine, trends SE 1 mile to Glacier Creek, 9 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' 15" N, 165° 21' 25" W; (map 94). Variant: Abby Gulch. Prospectors name shown as "Abby Gul." on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Abbe, Mount: mountain, 8,200 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2.3 miles SE of terminus of John Hopkins Glacier, 75 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 47' 45" N, 137° 04' 35" W; BGN 1937; (map 10). Named in 1936 by W. O. Field and W. S. Cooper, American Geographical Society, for Cleveland Abbe, Jr., 1872-1934, physiographer and climatologist.

Abbess Island: island, 0.9 miles long, between San Alberto Bay and Shinaku Inlet, W of Wadleigh Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' 30" N, 133° 10' 30" W; BGN 1928; (map 4). Named in 1927 by USFS, "After a boat named Abbess, property of Robert Scott, former fox farmer on the island."

Abbie Creek: stream, see Myrtle Creek.

Abby Creek: stream, flows W to Anikovik River, about 15 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Abby Gulch: ravine, see Abbe Gulch.

Abdallah, Mount: mountain, 4,430 ft., 3.3 miles N of Russell Island, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 80 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 59' 45" N, 136° 51' 30" W; (map 10). Named in 1892 by Reid (1896, pl. 86 and p. 431), USGS.

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

Abercrombie Creek: stream, flows SE 1.2 miles to Miles Lake, 35 miles N of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 42' N, 144° 43' W; (map 64). Name published in 1959 by USGS; probably named for Capt. William R. Abercrombie, USA.

Abercrombie Gulch: ravine, trends N-S 3 miles on a tributary of Lowe River, 2.5 miles S of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 03' 00" N, 146° 14' 40" W; (map 68). Named in 1911 by J.

W. Bagley, and C. E. Giffin, USGS, for Capt. William R. Abercrombie, USA, who explored this area in 1884 and 1898-99.

Abercrombie Lake: lake, see Klutina Lake.

Abercrombie Mountain: mountain, near headwater of White River, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 30' N, 142° 00' W; BGN 1960; (map 67). Variant: Frederika Mountain. Named by Rohn (1899, p. 791), USGS; "This I have named Mt. Abercrombie." The location of this mountain is uncertain: it may be equivalent to Frederika Mountain, reported by USGS.

Abercrombie Rapids: rapids, on Copper River, at N entrance to Miles Lake, 37 miles N of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 43' 30" N, 144° 34' 00" W; (map 64). Named by W. C. Mendenhall and F. C. Schrader, USGS, in 1903. This feature is synonymous with Abercrombie Canyon and Copper River rapids. The term "canyon," as used by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, is a misnomer as there presently is no canyon here. The name "Abercrombie" was retained by applying it to the rapids.

Abercrombie, Mount: mountain, see Frederika Mountain.

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

Abermabby Creek: stream, see Abernathy Creek.

Abermathy Creek: stream, see Abernathy Creek.

Abernathy Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NE 3.5 miles to Resurrection Creek, 17 miles S of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 41' 15" N, 149° 45' 36" W; BGN 1942; (map 63). Variant: Abermabby Creek, Abermathy Creek. Local name published in 1936 by USFS. The name was reported in 1904 as Abermathy Creek by USGS.

Abkhun Protoka: stream, see Apoon Pass.

Abkun Mouth: stream mouth, see Apoon Mouth.

Abkun Pass: stream, see Apoon Pass.

Aboud Creek: stream, heads in Weston Mountains, flows SW 1.5 miles to Temnac Bay, on S coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 48' 00" N, 173° 06' 22" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Abraham Bay: bay, 5.5 miles across, on SW coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 50' 30" N, 172° 43' 00" E; BGN 1938; Variant: Deep Bay. Local name reported by AMS in 1943; called "Deep Bay" in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot. It is said the name "Abraham Bay" was derived from "St. Abraham," the name supposedly given to the island in 1741 by Capt. Comdr. Vitus Bering, IRN. See Attu Island.

Abraham Islands: islands, extend 0.7 miles in Clarence Strait, 1 mile W of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 03' 45" N, 132° 40' 50" W; (map 6). Named in 1891 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, for Abraham Lincoln, 1809-65, the 16th President of the United States.

Abraham Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, 0.7 miles W of Ninemile Lake, 22 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats, 66° 11' 30" N, 146° 43' 30" W; (map 119). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Abraham Lake: lake, 1 mile across, between Gamble Slough and Pat Creek, 13 miles NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 09' 45" N, 148° 55' 00" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Abraham River: stream, flows W 4.5 miles to Abraham Bay, on SW coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 53' 05" N, 172° 48' 00" E; (map 13). Name derived from Abraham Bay; published in 1948 by AMS.

Abraham Valley: valley, 4.5 miles long, formed by Abraham River, on Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 53' 10" N, 172° 48' 10" E; (map 13). Name derived from Abraham Bay; published in 1948 by AMS.

Abraham-Temnac Pass: pass, between Abraham and Temnac Rivers, on Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 52' 37" N, 172° 54' 15" E; (map 13). Name published in 1948 by AMS.

Abre-el-ojo: rocks, see Abrejo Rocks.

Abrejo Rocks: rocks, two, extend 500 ft., between the Gulf of Esquibel and Portillo Channel, W of San Fernando Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32' 00" N, 133° 28' 40" W; (map 4). Variant: Abre-el-ojo, Abrejo Rocks, Eye Opener Islet. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Abre-el-ojo," meaning "open the eye"; published as "Eye Opener Islet" by Baker (1906, p. 249) and "Abrejo Rocks" in 1923 by USC&GS.

Abrejo Rocks: rocks, see Abrejo Rocks.

Abyss Lake: lake, 2 miles long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1 mile S of Threesome Mountain., 50 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 31' 00" N, 136° 35' 45" W. Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

AC Point: point of land, on left bank of Iliamna. Bay, 1.3 miles E of Diamond Point and 23 miles N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 39' 10" N, 153° 35' 10" W; (map 51). Local name published in 1907 on USC&GS Chart 8665.

Acalolik: stream, see Akalolik Creek.

Ace Creek: stream, flows NE 0.5 miles to Saint Patrick Creek, 7 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 52' N, 147° 57' W; (map 100). Local name published by USGS in 1913. The name was later applied to a longer stream nearer the mouth of Saint Patrick Creek (Brooks and others, 1914, pl. 15). The later usage has become established.

Ace Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to Saint Patrick Creek, 6 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 52' N, 147° 54' W; (map 100). Prospectors name published by USGS (Brooks and others 1914, pl. 15). The name was applied earlier to a stream near the head of Saint Patrick Creek as published by USGS (Prindle. 1913, pl. 2). but the present usage has subsequently become established.

Ace Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, on Ace Creek, 6.3 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 51' 45" N, 147° 56' 00" W; (map 100). Local name published on a 1955 USGS map.

Achaiak: island, see Aghiyuk Island.

Achakoo Island: island, see Middleton Island.

Acharon Channel: water passage, channel at mouth of Yukon River, extends S 14 miles from Kwikluak Channel to Bering Sea, between off-shore mud flats and mainland, 18 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 30' N, 165° 11' W; (map 76). Eskimo name, "may be derived from the word for slough"; reported in 1898 by USC&GS.

Achek Island: island, see Middleton Island.

Achenchik River: stream, see Chandalar River.

Achenchik: lake, see Chandalar Lake.

Acheredin Bay: bay, 4 miles across, on S coast of Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 10' N, 160° 04' W; (map 28). Probably named for Acheredin Point; published by USC&GS in the 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 180).

Acheredin Point: point of land, SW tip of Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 07' 45" N, 160° 48' 30" W; (map 28). Variant: Mys Otcheredin, Mys Otcheredinskiy, Point Atcheridina. Word meaning "turn" or "turning"; probably named for "mate Ath. [?] Atcheredin, a Russian fur trader who wintered at Kodiak in 1779." Published in 1847 as "M[ys] Otcheredinskiy" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379, and as "M[ys] Otcheredin" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN. An 1890 USBF map shows "Point Atcheridina"; USC&GS, in the 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 180), lists "Acheredin Point."

Acherk Harbor: harbor, see Sanak Harbor.

Acherun: watercourse, see Azacharum.

Achilles Mountain: mountain, 3,014 ft., on Revillagigedo Island on W shore of George Inlet, 3.5 miles E of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 21' 15" N, 131° 32' 40" W; (map 3). This is one of several names given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, which were suggested by classical mythology.

Achirun Slough: watercourse, see Azacharum Slough.

Achteedeedung: stream, see Portage Creek.

Achulik Island: island, see Ayakulik Island.

Ackanungta: point of land, see Dalnoi Point.

Ackerman Lake: lake, 3 miles long, drains W to Middle Fork Chandalar River, 24 miles E of Chandalar, Brooks Range.: 67° 32' A. 147° 32' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Ackiagmute: village, see Akiak.

Aclek Cape: point of land, see Aklek, Cape.

Acma Creek: stream, see Acme Creek.

Acme Creek: stream, flows NE 11 miles to Birch Creek, 54 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 15' 35" N, 145° 24' 00" W; (map 104). Variant: Acma Creek. Named by prospectors: reported in 1911 by USGS (Prindle 1913, pl. 1).

Acme Creek: stream, heads on Brower Ridge and flows S 1 mile to a marsh on Gulf of Alaska, 3.6 miles E of Cape Yakataga, St. Elias Mountains: 60° 03' 55" N, 142° 19' 45" W; (map 65). Local name published by USGS in 1951.

Acootan Bay: bay, see Akutan Bay.

Acootan: island, see Akutan Island.

Acorn Peak: peak, 1,864 ft., between Igushik and Weary Rivers 18 miles SW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 59' 30" N, 158° 57' 30" W; (map 40). Named in 1890 by USBF.

Acorn Rock: rock, off N coast of Adak Island, at W entrance to Andrew Bay, Aleutian Islands: 51° 58' 30" N, 176° 43' 00" W; (map 17). Name published in 1957 by USC&GS on Chart 9193.

Acouan: island, see Akun Island.

Acoulogack, Lac: lake, see Naknek Lake.

Acpalliut: locality, see Akpaliut.

Acutan: island, see Akutan Island.

Ada, Mount: mountain, 4,528 ft., between Gut and Patterson Bays, on E coast of Baranof Island. 30 miles N of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 40' 45" N, 134° 41' 30" W; BGN 1918; (map 5). Named in 1917 by USC&GS for Ada Lester Jones, mother of E. Lester Jones, superintendent of USC&GS.

Adach Island: island, see Adak Island.

Adachdach, Cape: point of land, see Adagdak, Cape.

Adagdak, Cape: point of land, on N coast of Adak Island Aleutian Islands; 52° 00' 10" N, 176° 34' 45" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Cape Adachdach, Mys Adagdakh. Aleut name published as "M[ys] Adagdakh," or "Cape Adagdakh," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN.

Adagdak, Mount: mountain, 2,115 ft., on N coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 28" N, 176° 35' 00" W; BGN 1948; (map 17). Name derived from Cape Adagdak in 1948 by USGS.

Adagdakh, Mys: point of land, see Adagdak, Cape.

Adair, Mount: mountain, 5,181 ft, in Kenai Mountains, 2 miles S of Sleeping Sister Mountain, 17 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 21' 20" N, 149° 27' 45" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Adak Bight: cove, 0.5 miles across, on E coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Is.: 51° 46' 20" N, 176° 25' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Name derived from Adak Island in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition.

Adak Island: island, 28 miles long, one of Andreanof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 45' N, 176° 45' W; BGN 1944; (map 17). Variant: Adach Island, Ajaga Island, Ayagh Island, Ayasgh, Kayaku Island, Kejachu Island, Ostrov Adakh. Aleut name reported as "Ayasgh" or "Kayaku" by Maxim Lazerov in 1761 (Coxe, 1787, p. 81). This island was called "Os[trov] Adakh" by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN. and Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN. The name may be from the Aleut word "adaq" which R. H. Geoghegan translates as "father."

Adak Strait: water passage, between Adak and Kanaga Islands. Aleutian Islands: 51° 41' N, 177° 00' W; Name derived from Adak Island: published in 1896 by USC&GS on Chart 9100.

Adak: locality, at head of Kuluk Bay, on NE coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 52' N, 176° 39' W; (map 17). Name derived from Adak Island; published in 1951 by USGS.

Adakh, Ostrov: island, see Adak Island.

Adam Creek stream, see Adams Creek.

Adam Lake: lake, 1 mile long, just N of Nelson Lake, 14 miles NW of Beaver, Yukon Flats: 66° 31' N, 147° 44' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Adam Mountains: mountain range, elev. 4,500 ft., extends E-W 8 miles, at head of Wilson River, 5 miles W of Halleck Range. Coast Mountains; 55° 39' N, 130° 27' W: (map 3). Variant: Adams Mountains. Named "Adams Mountains" in 1868 by David Pender, Staff Comdr. RN: published on Brit. Adm. Chart 2431.

Adam, Point: point of land, NW point of entrance to Koyuktolik Bay, on SW end of Kenai Peninsula, 16 miles SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains: 59° 15' 20" N, 159° 58' 30" W;

BGN 1908; (map 50). Variant: Cabo Gaston, Cape Bede. Named in 1908 by USC&GS. This appears to be the "Cape Bede" of Capt. James Cook, RN; name now applied farther north. See Bede, Point. Salvador Fidalgo called this point of land "Cabo Gaston" in 1790.

Adamagan: bay, see Morzhovoi Bay.

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

Adams Channel: water passage, in Peril Strait, 0.5 miles E of Rapids Point, between Big Rose Island and NW coast of Baranof Island, 29 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 27' 30" N, 135° 32' 00" W. (map 9). Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN, for the U.S.S. Adams, which he commanded while making surveys in this area. The name was published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 183).

Adams Creek: stream, flows S to Middle Fork Koyukuk River. Brooks Range; 67° 35' N, 151° 00' W. (map 124). Prospector's name given by miners in 1899; published by Maddren (1913, pl. 1), USGS. Location is uncertain.

Adams Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Shovel Creek, 10 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 164° 26' W; (map 95). Variant: Adam Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Adams Creek: stream, see Vi Creek.

Adams Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 40 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 10' N, 136° 15' W; (map 45). Variant: Southeast Tributary Muir Glacier. Named in 1896 by H. F. Reid, USGS, for (2. A. Adams, a member of his party in 1892. It was also called "Southeast Tributary Muir Glacier" (Reid, 1892, map).

Adams Inlet: estuary, trends W 7 miles to Muir Inlet, in Glacier Bay National Monument, S of Point George, 55 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 50' 45" N, 136° 03' 00" W; BGN 1937; (map 10). Named in 1936 by W. O. Field, Jr., and W. S. Cooper, for Adams Glacier, which formerly occupied the inlet. See Adams Glacier.

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

Adams Mountains: mountain range, see Adam Mountains.

Adams Peak: mountain, see Sunrise Peak.

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

Adams Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 01' 45" N, 131° 59' 45"W; (map 3). Named in 1891 by USC&GS.

Adams Point: point of land, on N shore of Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' N, 132° 26' W; BGN 1966; (map 4). Variant: Point Adams. Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

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

Adanac Creek: stream, heads in Reverdy Mountains, flows W 1.5 miles to Fish Creek, 4.5 miles N of Hyder, Coast Mountains: 55° 59' N, 130° 03' W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Adanarayak: stream, see Boss Creek.

Addington, Cape: point of land, SW tip of Noyes Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' 15" N, 133° 24' 15" W; (map 4). Variant: Cape Barnett, Mys Adington, Mys Eddington. Named on August 24, 1794, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, for Henry Addington, 1757-1844, Speaker of the House of Commons (Wagner, 1937, p. 371); named "Cape Barnett" by Capt. John Meares in 1788 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 98). Russian transliterations of this name were published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 9), IRN, as "Mys Adington," and by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1853 on Chart 1493 as "Mys Eddington."

Addison Creek: stream, heads 2 miles NE of Attu Mountain. flows E through Addison Valley, 6.5 miles to West Arm Holtz Bay, Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 25" N, 173° 07' 25" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during World War II: published in 1948 by AMS.

Addison Glacier: glacier, 2 miles long, 2 miles N of Pederson Glacier, 19 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains: 59° 56' N, 149° 46' W; BGN 1910; (map 49). Named in 1911 by U. S. Grant. USGS, "after my son."

Addison Valley: valley, of Addison Creek, 2.5 miles long, on NE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands: 52° 55' 25" N, 173° 07' 25" E: (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Adington, Mys: point of land, see Addington Cape.

Admiral Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles to Tubutulik River, 28 miles N of Elim and 48 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 02' N, 162° 09' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by W. J. Peters (in Mendenhall, 1901, pl. 20) USGS.

Admiral Range: mountain range, E of Thomas Bay, Coast Mountains: 57° 00' N, 132° 30' W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN; published on USC&GS Chart 705.

Admiralty Bay: bay, 11 miles across, at head of Dease Inlet, 30 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 70° 53' N, 155° 43' W; (map 148). Named in 1856 by and for the British Admiralty.

Admiralty Bay: bay, see Yakutat Bay.

Admiralty Cove: cove, 0.8 miles across, in Young Bay, N coast of Admiralty Island, 0.5 miles SW of Point Young and 10 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 11' 15" N, 134° 34' 30" W; BGN 1917; (map 11). Variant: Van Auke Bay, Auke Cove. Named "Auke Bay" by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1868 after a subdivision of Admiralty Creek the Tlingit Indians living there. Because of another Auke Bay 12 miles to the north, BGN changed the name to Admiralty Cove in 1917.

Admiralty Creek: stream, 6.6 miles long, flows NW to Admiralty Cove, 10 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 10' 30" N, 134° 33' 30" W; BGN 1917; (map 11). Variant: Auke Creek. Locally named Auke Cove and reported by A. C. Spencer and C. W. Wright in 1903. This name was changed to Admiralty Creek by BGN in 1917 as a result of the change in name of Auke Cove to Admiralty Cove.

Admiralty Island: island, 96 miles long, from Point Gardner on Frederick Sound to Point Retreat on Lynn Canal, 9 miles S of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 40' N, 134° 20' W; (map 8). Variant: Khutsnoi Island. Named in 1794 by Capt. Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 276), RN. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 8), IRN, published the Russian name "O[strov] Kutsnoi" meaning "fear island."

Adolph Point: point of land, see Adolphus, Point.

Adolphus, Point: point of land, at N end of Chichagof Island, in Icy Strait, 50 miles W of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 17' 15" N, 135° 47' 00" W; (map 11). Variant: Adolph Point, Point Adolph. Discovered in 1794 by Joseph Whidbey and named by Capt. Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 259), RN, in honor of Adolphus Frederick, seventh son of George III, King of England.

Adougakh: island, see Adugak Island.

Adrian Cove: bay, 0.4 miles wide, on NE coast of Suemez Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 20' N, 133° 19' W; (map 4). Named in 1914 by USC&GS; derived from nearby San Adrian Islets.

Adrigigon Creek: stream, flows E 8 miles to Kaolak River, 40 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 04' 50" N, 159° 42' 00" W; (map 146). Eskimo name reported in 1926 by USGS.

Adugak Island: island, 1.2 miles across, 6 miles N of Cape Sagak at SW tip of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands.; 52° 54' 30" N, 169° 09' 40" W; (map 21). Variant: Adougakh. Name reported in 1840 by Father Ioann Veniaminov which may possibly be from the Aleut word "adudak" which, according to R. H. Geoghegan, means "somewhat long."

Adventure Creek: stream, heads in DeLong Mountains and flows N 16 miles to Utukok River, 43 miles N of Misheguk Mountain., Arctic Slope; 68° 51' N, 161° 09' W; BGN 1926; (map 131). So named in 1925 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, whose party went astray on this creek.

Adventuress Creek: stream, flows SW 0.7 miles to Telegram Creek, between Oversight and Penny Creeks, in Pilgrim River basin, 21 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 51' 55" N, 164° 34' 30" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 10), USGS.

Aektok, Ostrov: island, see Rootok Island.

Aektok: island, see Aiktak Island.

Aektok: water passage, see Rootok Strait.

Aeolian Hills: hills, 250 ft., extend S 4 miles on W bank of Tanana River 3.5 miles S of its junction with Yukon River, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 05' N, 151° 52' W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Aeolus Mountain: mountain, 1,452 ft., on W shore of Togiak Bay 16 miles SW of Togiak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 55' N, 160° 45' W; (map 39). Local name published in 1948 by USGS.

Aetna River: stream, see Copper River.

Afagnack Island: island, see Afognak Island.

Afognak Island: island, see Afognak Island.

Afanasa Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows N 3 miles to Abernathy Creek, 18 miles SSW of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 40' 15" N, 149° 46' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported as "Afanasi" in 1933 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Affleck Canal: estuary, on Kuiu Island, extends S 20 miles to Sumner Strait, 30 miles SE of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 05' N, 134° 03' W; (map 5). Variant: Afflecks Canal, Affleck's Channel. Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, on September 11, 1793, for Adm. Philip Affleck, RN (Wagner, 1937, p. 371).

Affleck's Channel: estuary, see Affleck Canal.

Afflecks Canal: estuary, see Affleck Canal.

Afognak Island: island, see Afognak Island.

Afognak Bay: estuary, N of Afognak, extends SSE 3.5 miles at mouth of Afognak River, on S coast of Afognak Island, Kodiak Island; 58° 02' 30" N, 152° 45' 00" W; (map 43). Variant: Litnik Bay, Zaliv Afognak. Name derived from Afognak Island; published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23), IRN, as "Z[aliv] Afognak," or "Afognak Bay." The Russian name "Litnik" was reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN. See Litnik, locality.

Afognak Island: island, 50 miles across, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 15' N, 152° 30' W; (map 43). Variant: Afagnack Island, Afagnak Island, Afgonak Island, Aphoknak Island, Appoknak Island, Fogniak, Kodiak Island, Ostrov Afognak. Native name published by Rev. Coxe (1780, p. 289)

as “Afagnack.” Capt. George Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 175) referred to this island in 1794 as that “which the Russians call Fogniak ***.” It was called “Afognack” by Capt. Lisianski (1814, p. 186), IRN, and “Ostrov Afognak” or “Afognak Island” by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 5), IRN, and Capt. Tebenkov (1852), map 22), IRN. Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 404), IRN, suspected that this feature might be an island, but referred to it as a part of the Alaska Peninsula. See Marmot Island.

Afognak Lake: lake, 5.5 miles long, on Afognak Island. 8 miles NW of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 06' 30" N, 152° 55' 00" W; (map 43). Variant: Litnik Lake. Name derived from Afognak Island; published in 1910 by USC&GS. The Russian name “Litnik” was reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN. See Litnik, locality.

Afognak Mountain: mountain, 2,256 ft., on Afognak Island, 9 miles NW of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 07' 25" N, 152° 53' 00" W; (map 43). Name derived from Afognak Island; published in 1910 by USC&GS.

Afognak Point: point of land, 1.5 miles S of Afognak, on S coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 57° 59' 30" N, 152° 47' 30" W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Afognaka. Name derived from Afognak Island; given in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, as “M[ys] Afognaka” or “Cape Afognak.”

Afognak River: stream, on S coast of Afognak Island, heads at Afognak Lake, flows SE 3.2 miles to Afognak Bay, Kodiak Island; 58° 04' 15" N, 152° 46' 40" W; (map 43). Variant: Litnik River, Reka Afognak. Name derived from Afognak Island. Reported in 1839 or 1840 as “R[eka] Afognak,” or “Afognak River,” by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN; published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425. The Russian name “Litnik” was reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN. See Litnik, locality.

Afognak Strait: water passage, 5.5 miles long, between Whale and Afognak Islands, N of Kodiak Island; 57° 59' N, 152° 48' W; (map 34). Name derived from Afognak Island and given in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Afognak: locality, on S coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 00' 30" N, 152° 46' 00" W; BGN 1966; (map 43). Variant: Afognac, Litnik, Ratkovsky, Rubertz, Rubtsovskaya, Rubtsovskaya, Rubyets, Rutkovsky. Name derived from Afognak Island and reported in the 11th Census of 1890 (1893, p. 73-74) as “**** Afognak Village [Afognak] *** really consists of a series of settlements lining the long, curving beach *** the creole village of Afognak, extending in a single row of dwellings, somewhat hat widely scattered, about three-fourths of a mile along the beach. This settlement was founded during the first quarter of the present [19th] century under the name of Rutkovsky village by superannuated and pensioned employees of the Russian American Company ***. Proceeding northward a few hundred yards *** we find the native village of Afognak [Aleut Village], inhabited by Kodiak Eskimos ***. To the northward, across the bays of Afognak we find 2 small settlements *** inhabited by creoles [Little Afognak] ***.” The Russian Hydrog. Dept. published the name for this settlement on Chart 1425 in 1849. This name was reported by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 as “S[eleniye] Volnyk Promyshlen,” meaning “village of free industry.” This name was probably given because the Russian government allowed these retiring settlers to do as they pleased and released them from obligations to pay taxes for the first year of settlement. The descriptive name “Odinoch[ka] Rubyets,” meaning “one part of a ridge” was

published for this village by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23), IRN. The Russian name "Litnik," a combination of the words "lytniy" meaning "summer" and "domik" meaning "house," has erroneously been applied to Afognak. Litnik is a separate village located at the head of Afognak Bay, 5 miles north of Afognak. A post office has been maintained intermittently from 1888 to 1958 (Ricks, 1965, p. 2). On March 27, 1964, a tidal wave resulting from an earthquake destroyed most of Afognak. A new community was built on the northeast coast of Kodiak Island and the residents of Afognak moved there in December 1964. See Port Lions.

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

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

Afognakskaya Odinochka: village, see Aleut Village.

Afonasi Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, westernmost of Seven Lakes, on Kenai Peninsula in course of East Fork Moose River, 25 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 33' 30" N, 150° 30' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Afroon River: stream, see Aphrewn River.

Afrun River: stream, see Aphrewn River.

Afternoon Creek: stream, flows SW 3.3 miles to Tagoomenik River, 21 miles SW of Christmas Mountain, Nulato Hills; 64° 18' N, 160° 53' W; (map 96). Local name reported about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Aga Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, S of McDonald Point, on E coast of Agattu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 25' 30" N, 173° 42' 30" E; (map 13). Derived from the first three letters of Agattu Island; may have been given by the U.S. Army during World War II.

Agaak Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Easter Creek 6.4 miles SE of that stream's junction with Killik River, Brooks Range; 68° 05' N, 153° 59' W; (map 133). Eskimo name "A-gah-ak"; obtained at Anuktuvuk Pass in 1956 by Orth.

Agachuk Island: island, see Aguchik Island.

Agadak Island: island, see Rat Island.

Agaerruich Hills: mountains, see Tahinichok Mountains.

Agagrak Creek: stream, heads in Tahinichok Mountains at SW end of Mulgrave Hills, flows W 7 miles to Chukchi Sea, 27 miles W of Noatak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 31' 30" N, 163° 59' 30" W; (map 128). Variant: Agagruak Creek, Agagruk River. Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Agagrak Mountains: mountains, see Tachinichok Mountains.

Agagruak Creek: stream, see Agagrak Creek.

Agagruk Mountains: mountains, see Tahinichok Mountains.

Agagruk River: stream, see Agagruk Creek.

Agaiak Island: island, “in Krestof sound, north of Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago.” Apparently an Aleut name, first applied by Vasiliev in 1833. “Has also been written Agayak and Agiak” (Baker, 1906, p. 82).

Agaiouchack, Ile: island, see Ugaiushak Island.

Agajedan: mountain, see Shishaldin Volcano.

Agak Creek: stream, see Agiak Creek.

Agak Lake: lake, see Agiak Lake.

Agakhlyak: locality, see Techek.

Agaklarok: locality, on Tin Can Point, Yukon Delta, 13 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 36' 30" N, 164° 46' 45" W; (map 77). Eskimo name spelled “Ageklarokamiut,” meaning “Ageklarok people,” by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS, in 1899.

Agaklarok: point of land, see Tin Can Point.

Agaligamute: locality, see Arolik.

Agalitnak River: stream, see Hoholitna River.

Agamgik Bay: bay, 1 mile across, in Beaver Inlet, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 52' 30" N, 166° 20' 30" W; BGN 1904; (map 23). Variant: Food Bay, Muscle Cove, Mussel Cove, Zaliv Agamgik. Aleut name reported by John Henry Fox in 1791 (Wagner, 1937, p. 356), which, according to R. H. Geoghegan, is derived from “agamaq” and means “hoarfrost.” This feature was called “Food Bay” by USBF in 1888.

Agamsik, Cape: point of land, on N shore of Tanaga Bay, Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° : 47' 00" N, 178° 02' 15" W; (map 16). Variant: Cape Agamsikh. Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, as “M[ys] Agamsik.”

Agamsikh, Cape: point of land, see Agamsik, Cape.

Agarak Creek: stream, Rows W 1 mile to Chukchi Sea, 2 miles N of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 10' 20" N, 166° 00' 05" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Agaraq Creek, Ahgahrak Creek. Eskimo name reported to mean “mother-in-law [akaroaq]”; translated in 1950 by USC&GS which spelled it “Ah-gah-ruk.”

Agaraq Creek: stream, see Agarak Creek.

Agaschagoch Island: island, see Bogoslof Island.

Agashashok River: stream, heads in Baird Mountains at 67° 37' N, 161° 14' W, flows SW 50 miles to Noatak River, 23 miles SE of Noatak, Arctic Slope; 67° 16' N, 162° 38' W; BGN 1962; (map 128). Eskimo name reported in 1911 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Agashogok Island: island, see Bogoslof Island.

Agassiz Glacier: glacier, heads at Newton Glacier, in Canada, trends S 15 miles to Malaspina Glacier, 55 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 05' N, 140° 50' W; (map 66). Named by William Libbey, Jr., of the New York Times Expedition of 1886, for Louis Agassiz, 1807-73. See Agassiz, Point.

Agassiz Lakes: lakes, extend NNE 4 miles along 1951 terminus of Libbey and Agassiz Glaciers, 10 miles SSW of Mount St. Elias and 61 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 09' N, 141° 00' W; (map 66). Name published in 1959 by USGS.

Agassiz Mountain: mountain, 2,323 ft., on Annette Island, highest point of Bald Ridge, 4.2 miles SE of Metlakatla Alexander Archipelago; 55° 05' 00" N, 131° 29' 45" W; (map 3). Variant: Agassiz Mountain. Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Agassiz Peak: peak, 5,913 ft., 20 miles NW of Mount Burkett and 100 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 12' 50" N, 132° 48' 10" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Louis Agassiz, 1807-73. See Agassiz, Point.

Agassiz, Point: point of land, on mainland, 8.5 miles NE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 55' 20" N, 132° 53' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1877 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for Louis Agassiz, 1807-73, famous Swiss American naturalist, who taught at Harvard University 1848 - 73.

Agataku Island: island, see Agattu Island.

Agate Fork Susulatna River: stream, flows NW 11 miles to Susulatna River, 46 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 31' N, 155° 49' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Agate Fork: stream, see Susulatna River.

Agate Rock: cliff, 625 ft., on Chukchi Sea coast, 1.2 miles SE of Cape Thompson Arctic Slope; 68° 07' 55" N, 165° 56' 50" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). So named in 1906 by A. J. Collier. USGS "because its varicolored anticlinal beds give the appearance of half a bulls-eye agate."

Agatha Island: island, see Ringgold Island.

Agatha Lake: lake, see Ringgold, Lake.

Agatha Sound: water passage, see Ringgold Sound.

Agattu Island: island, 20 miles long, southernmost of Near Islands, 30 miles SE of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 26' N, 173° 36' E; BGN 1890; (map 13). Variant: Krugloi Island, Agataku Island, Agatu Island, Agattou Island, St. Etienne Island, St. Abraham Island. Aleut name published as "Agataku" by Rev. Coxe (1787, p. 50). The early Russians called the island "Ostrov Kruglyy," meaning "round island." The island probably was discovered September 21, 1741 (O.S.), by the crew of the St. Paul, under the command of Capt. A. Island Chirikov (Golder, 1922, v. 1, p. 307). Marcus Baker (1906, p. 82) indicates that Agattu may have been the island named "St. Abraham" by Vitus Bering, October 29, 1741 (O.S.), but Golder (1922, v. 1, p. 202) attributes that distinction to Shemya Island.

Agattu Roadstead: anchorage, 10 miles across, between Cape Sabak and Krugloi Point, on E coast of Agattu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 26' N, 173° 43' E; (map 13). Name listed in the 1946 supplement to the USC&GS Coast Pilot published in 1944.

Agattu Strait: water passage, between Attu and Agattu Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 35' N, 173° 25' E; (map 13). Name derived from Agattu Island.

Agayak: island, see Aghiyuk Island.

Agayuquaq Creek: stream, see Angayukak Creek.

Ageagh, Ile: island, see Aghik Island.

Ageakh, Ostrov: island, see Aghik Island.

Ageapuk River: stream, see Agiapuk River.

Agee-ee-puk River: stream, see Agiapuk River.

Ageeopak River: stream, see Agiapuk River.

Ageepuk River: stream, see Agiapuk River.

Ageklarok: locality, "Eskimo village, Yukon delta, on the right bank of Kwikluak pass at its mouth, near latitude 62° 37' , longitude 164° 45'." "Native name obtained by Putnam, 1899, and written Ageklarokamint-i.e., Ageklarok folks" (Baker, 1906, p. 82).

Ageklekak: locality, on S bank of Kewanak Pass, 18 miles N of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 02' N, 164° 32' W; (map 92). Eskimo campsite which a 1950 USC&GS field report states "is seldom now used."

Agenuk Mountain: mountain, 2,638 ft., 6 miles S of Tikchik Lake and 58 miles N of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 52' N, 158° 29' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Eskimo name obtained about 1931 from F. H. Waskey and Beverly Polley, local residents, by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Ageopuk River: stream, see Agiapuk River.

Aggassiz Mountain: mountain, see Agassiz Mountain.

Aggie Creek: stream, flows NW 3.6 miles to Fish River, 15 miles E of Council and 46 miles NE of Solomon. Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56' N, 163° 10' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Aggie Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to Washington Creek, 25 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 07' N, 148° 18' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 2).

Aghaluk Creek: stream, flows NW 3.3 miles to Kuskokwim River 5 miles NE of its junction with Holokuk River, 8 miles NE of Little Mountain Village, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 34' 30" N, 158° 27' 30" W; (map 72). Name taken from that of the nearby mountain; reported in 1954 by USGS.

Aghaluk Mountain: mountain, 2,913 ft., in Kuskokwim Mountains on E bank of Veahna Creek, 13 miles E of Napaimiut, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 32' N, 158° 15' W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Eskimo name obtained in 1945 by USGS.

Aghik Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in the Semidi Islands, 1 mile E of Aghiyuk Island, Aleutian Range; 56° 12' N, 156° 45' W; (map 31). Variant: Ile Ageagh, Ostrov Ageakh. Native name shown as "I[le] Ageagh" by Adm. von Krusenstern (1827, map 20), IRN; published in 1847 by "O[strov] Ageakh" on Russian Hydros. Dept. Chart 1379. Aghik Island is shown on an 1888 USBF chart.

Aghileen Pinnacles: peaks, 4,800 ft., 24 miles NE of village of Cold Bay, on SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range.: 55° 09' N, 162° 13' W; (map 29). Eskimo name reported in 1880 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Aghiyuk Island: island, 6 miles long, northernmost of Semidi Islands, Aleutian Range; 56° 10' N, 156° 47' W; (map 31). Variant: Achaiak, Agayak, Aghiyukh, North Semidi, Semidin, Simidin. Name first published as "I[le] Simidin" by Adm. von Krusenstern (1827, map 20), IRN, and as "Semidin" by Lt. Sarichev (1826, p. 32), IRN. The name "Aghiyuk Island" appears on an 1890 USBF chart. "Achaiak" is said to be the Aleut word for the cormorant.

Aghiyukh: island, see Aghiyuk Island.

Aghnaghak Lagoon: lagoon, extends NW 5 miles from mouth of Kangik River to Bering Sea, 10 miles SE of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 40' N, 171° 33' W; (map 93). Variant: Akhanam Naiva, Two Girl Lagoon. Eskimo name, more correctly transliterated "Akhnakhak," which refers to "two women"; recommended to USGS in 1949 by the Gambell village council. The name was originally used for the inlet or mouth of the lagoon and refers to two young Eskimo women who lost their lives here. The lagoon is reported to be called "Akhanam Naiva," meaning "women's lagoon," by the Eskimo.

Aghnuk River: stream, flows N 10 miles to Aghnaghak Lagoon, 17 miles S of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 36' N, 171° 39' W; (map 93). Eskimo name, more correctly transliterated as "Akhnak," in the dual form, meaning "two women"; recommended to USGS in 1949 by the Gambell village council.

Aghsit Cape: point of land, see Aghsit Point.

Aghsit Point: point of land, on W coast of St. Lawrence Island, S of Upapak Point, 11 miles S of Gambell; 63° 38' N, 171° 48' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Aghsit Cape, Cape Aghsit, Cape Calghsit, Ogsit Cape. Eskimo name recorded in 1965 by Orth as “Okhsit,” meaning “animal resting place,” and refers specifically to seals. The name appears to have been first recorded during the Bunnell-Geist Expedition of 1927, 1928, or 1929.

Agiagiak Creek: stream, flows NW 3.5 miles, joins Sulugiak Creek to form Okokmilaga River, 26 miles E of junction of Easter Creek and Killik River, Brooks Range; 68° 07' N, 153° 08' W; (map 133). Eskimo name, said to mean “route to Agiak [Creek or Lake]”; reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Agiak Creek: stream, flows S 27 miles from Agiak Lake, joins Kevuk Creek to form Hunt Fork of John River, 6.5 miles N of Sillyasheen Mountain and 73 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 51' 30" N, 152° 38' 00" W; BGN 1959; (map 124). Variant: Agak Creek. Eskimo word, said to mean “file”; reported about 1930 by Marshall (1956, p. 102).

Agiak Lagoon: lagoon, on Chukchi Sea coast, E of Cape Sabine and W of mouth of Mutaktuk Creek, 38 miles NW of Mount Kelly, Arctic Slope; 68° 55' N, 164° 30' W; (map 130). Eskimo name meaning “to file (or rub)” obtained at Point Lay and reported in 1956 by Orth; so called because the shoreward side of the offshore bar is serrated and resembles teeth of a file (Chapman and Sable, 1960, p. 52)

Agiak Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, at head of Agiak Creek, 9 miles S of Chandler Lake and 31 miles W of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 04' 30" N, 152° 58' 00" W; BGN 1959; (map 134). Variant: Agak Lake. Eskimo name, meaning “file,” reported in 1945 by USGS.

Agiak Point: point of land, between Alatakrok and Kuk Rivers, 11 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 29' 05" N, 159° 54' 15" W; (map 146). Eskimo name reported in 1926 by USGS.

Agiapuk River: stream, heads 8 miles NE of Black Mountain and flows SE 60 miles to Imuruk Basin, 21 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 10' N, 165° 41' W; (map 111). Variant: Ageapuk River, Agee-ee-puk River, Ageeopak River, Ageepuk River, Ageopuk River, Agiopuk River, Ahgeeapuk River. Eskimo name reported in 1827 as “Ageeee-puk” by Capt. F. W. Beechey, RN (Baker, 1906, p. 83).

Agiopuk River: stream, see Agiapuk River.

Agis-chucka: depression, on bluff line E of High Bluff, on N coast of Saint George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' 00" N, 169° 38' 30" W; (map 38). Aleut name reported by Putnam (1903, p. 1013), USC&GS, meaning “hollow near the watch place.”

Agisam-koverushka': hill, 542 ft., between High and First Bluffs, on N coast of Saint George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' 10" N, 169° 37' 10" W; (map 38). Aleut-Russian name reported by Putnam (1903, p. 1013), USC&GS, meaning “watch place hill.”

Agisogh Bluff: bluff, “on the west side and overlooking Staraya Artil rookery, north shore of St. George island, Bering sea, near longitude 169° 36'. Aleut name, the watch place, reported by Putnam in 1897” (Baker, 1906, p. 83).

Agisogh: bluff, overlooking Zapadni Rookery, on Zapadni Bay, on SW coast of Saint George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 33' 20" N, 169° 39' 50" W; (map 38). Aleut name reported by Putnam (1903, p. 1013), USC&GS, meaning “the watch place.”

Agitator Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Middle Fork Chandalar River, 14 miles SSE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 19' 00" N, 148° 15' 30" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Agiukchugamute: locality, see Agiukchuk.

Agivarik: locality, on right bank of Mulchatna River, 96 miles. NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 59' N, 156° 27' W; (map 52). Eskimo village or camp published on a 1917 map by the Alaska Steamship Co. The place is no longer occupied.

Agivarik: locality, see Agivavik.

Agivavik: locality, right bank of Ugashik River, Bristol Bay Lowland; (map 36). Variant: Agivarik. Former Eskimo village listed in the 1880 Census with a population of 52; 30 in 1890.

Aglidakh: island, see Agligadak Island.

Agligadak Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in Andreanof Islands, 3 miles E of Amlia Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 06' 30" N, 172° 53' 30" W; (map 19). Variant: Aglidakh, Ostrov Agligadak. Published as “O[strov] Agligadak,” by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 27), IRN; from the Aleut word “agligaq.” meaning “albatross” (Geoghegan, 1944, p. 99).

Agligadak Reefs: reefs, extend E 3 miles from E tip of Amlia Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 06' 15" N, 172° 55' 00" W; (map 19). Named for Agligadak Island; published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p 89)

Aglungak Hills: hills, 1,200 ft., NE of junction of Noatak and Nimiuktuk Rivers, Brooks Range; 68° 08' N, 159° 52' W; (map 131). Eskimo name referring to “hole in the top of the tent”; obtained at Noatak in 1956 by Orth.

Agnak Rocks: rocks, see Aiugnak Columns.

Agnayaghit Cape: point of land, see Agnayaghit Point.

Agnayaghit Point: point of land, on NE coast of St. Lawrence Island, 23 miles SE of Savoonga; 63° 28' 30" N, 169° 57' 30" W; BGN 1951 (map 93). Variant: Agnayaghit Cape, Akhnakhyakhit Point, Arnaryarit Point. Eskimo name recommended by the Savoonga village council; reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Agnes Beach: locality, on South Channel of Unalaska Bay, 0.3 miles SW of Unalaska, NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands, 53° 52' 20" N, 166° 32' 30" W; (map 23). Published in 1965 by USC&GS on Chart 9008.

Agnes Cove: cove, 1 mile wide, on E coast of Aialik Peninsula, 25 miles S of Seward Chugach Mountains; 59° 47' N, 149° 34' W; BGN 1910 (map 49). Named in 1910 by U. S. Grant, USGS, "after our launch Agnes."

Agnes Creek: stream, flows SE 8 miles to Cross Creek, 1.8 miles N of that stream's junction with Ambler River and 22 miles N of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 13' N, 157° 24' W; (map 126). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Agnes Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 miles to Flat Creek, 6 miles E of Wild Lake and 33 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 29' 30" N, 151° 21' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name: reported in 1932 by Robert Marshall.

Ago Bay: bight, see Hallo Bay.

Agomekelenanak: locality, "in the Kuskokwim district." Variant: Ahgomekhelanaghamiut. Former Eskimo camp or village listed as "Ahgomekhelanaghamiut" with a population of 15 in the 1890 Census.

Agony Point: point of land, on SE coast of Little Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 47' 45" N, 176° 05' 40" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Cape Nazan. Named in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition.

Agoo: lake, see Aropuk Lake.

Agoocharuk River: stream, see Agucharuk River

Agoocharuk: stream, see Agucharuk River.

Agookauchuk: locality, see Bluff.

Agoulouikatuk: lake, see Aleknagik, Lake.

Agouloukpak: lake, see Nerka, Lake.

Agouyak River: stream, see Egegik River.

Agouyak: village, see Egegik.

Agphtapuk Cape: point of land, see Agtapuk Point.

Agphtapuk Point: point of land, see Agtapuk Point

Agre Creek: stream, flows SW 5.8 miles to Bering Sea, 42 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 166° 27' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Agrepin Bay: bay, see Agripina Bay.

Agriktagvik Bank: bank, on right side of Kangnirvik Creek, 24 miles NE of Kivalina, Brooks Range; 68° 02' N, 164° 02' W; (map 130). Eskimo name meaning "rolling down place." According to E. S. Burch, who reported this name in 1966, it is so called because a man once slipped and rolled down the bank into the water.

Agriktagvik Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Kangnirvik Creek, 24 miles NE of Kivalina, Brooks Range; 68° 02' N, 164° 02' W; (map 130). Variant: Agriktagvik Koogoranga, Agriqtagwik Kuugauzanga. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Agriktagvik Koogoranga: stream, see Agriktagvik Creek.

Agripin Bay: bay, see Agripina Bay.

Agripina Bay: bay, 9 miles NE of Cape Providence, extends E 2.8 miles, off S coast Alaska Peninsula, 43 miles NE of Sutwik Island, Aleutian Range; 57° 06' N, 156° 25' W; (map 36). Variant: Agrepin Bay, Agripin Bay, Agrippina Bay, Agrippine Baie, Zaliv Agripinni. Named in 1832 by Ens. Vasiliev and published as "Agrippine baie" by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 277), IRN.

Agripinni, Zaliv: bay, see Agripina Bay.

Agrippina Bay: bay, see Agripina Bay.

Agrippine Baie: bay, see Agripina Bay.

Agriqtagwik Kuugauzanga: stream, see Agriktagvik Creek.

Agsinoralak Beach: beach, on Chukchi Sea coast S of Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 22' N, 156° 31' W; (map 153). Eskimo name recorded at Barrow in 1965 by Orth. The beach on the Elson Lagoon side is "Arigilivik."

Agtapuk Point: point of land, on N coast of St. Lawrence Island, 4.5 miles SE of Gambell; 63° 44' N, 171° 39' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Agphtapuk Cape, Agphtapuk Point, Cape Noovookiak, Noovookiak Cape, Nuvurarak Point. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Ma; H. B. Allen, USAF. According to Orth, in 1965, the people of Gambell called this point of land "Nuvurarak" meaning "pointed place."

Agu Lake: lake, see Aropuk Lake.

Agua Dulce, Riachuelo de: stream, flows NNW 5 miles to Disenchantment Bay, 2 miles E of point Latouche; 59° 54' N, 139° 35' W; (map 46). Spanish name, meaning "little stream of fresh water," published by Capt. Alessandro Malaspina on a 1791 "piano."

Aguada Cove: bight, 1 mile across, on S shore of Port Santa Cruz, on W coast of Suemez Island Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' 15" N, 133° 25' 45" W BGN 1923; (map 4). Variant: Aquada Cove. Spanish name meaning "watering place" given in 1923 by USC&GS; derived from the name "Rio de la Aguada." See Aguada, Rio de la.

Aguada, Rio de la: stream, flows N 1.5 miles to Aguada Cove, on W coast of Suemez Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' 10" N, 133° 25' 45" W; (map 4). Spanish name meaning "river of the watering place," given in 1779 by Francisco Antonio Maurelle, "probably where Arteaga took water in 1779" (Wagner, 1937, p.1371).

Agucharuk River: stream, "an affluent of Naniwuknuk lake or of Lake Agnu," about 61° N, 164° W. Variant: Agoocharuk. Eskimo name reported in 1897 by Lt. D. H. Jarvis, USRCS, as "Agoocharuk."

Aguchik Island: island, 1.2 miles long, in Kukak Bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 25 miles E of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 17' 30" N, 154° 16' 45" W; BGN 1924; (map 42). Variant: Agachuk Island, Aguvhik Island, Ostrov Aguchik. Aleut name reported in 1831 by Ens. Vasiliev, IRN, and published in 1847 as "Ostrov Aguchik," or "Aguvhik Island," on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378.

Aguchik, Ostrov: island, see Aguchik Island.

Agueda Point: point of land, NE tip of San Juan Bautista Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' 05" N, 133° 14' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Aqueda Point, Mys San Ageda, Punta de Santa Agueda, San Ageda Point. Name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio I Maurelle as "Punta de Santa Agueda," meaning "Point of Saint Agueda."

Agughum udda: bay, see Northwest Harbor.

Aguirre Bay: bight, 0.7 miles across, on NW coast of San Fernando Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' N, 133° 27' W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Spanish name given in 1923 by USC&GS; derived from Point Aguirre.

Aguirre, Point: point of land, on NW coast of San Fernando Island. Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' 20" N, 133° 26' 55" W; (map 4). Variant: Punta de Aguirre. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta de Aguirre," or "Point of Aguirre," "probably after one of the pilots of the 1779 expedition, Juan Bautista Aguirre ***" (Wagner, 1937, p. 371).

Aguirre: point of land, see Steele, Point.

Agulakpak: locality, "near Kuskokwim River." Variant: Ahgulakhpaghmiut. Former Eskimo camp or village listed as "Ahgulakhpaghmiut" With a population of 19 in the 1890 Census.

Aguliagamiut: locality, see Arolik.

Aguliak Islands: islands, extend N-S 0.7 miles, off W coast of Knight Island, on E side of Knight Island Passage, 9 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 22' 00" N, 147° 52' 15" W; (map 63). Variant: Aguliak Island. Eskimo name published in 1917 by USC&GS.

Aguliak: locality, see Arolik.

Aguligak, Ostrov: island, see Aguligik Island.

Aguligamute: locality, see Arolik.

Aguligat Island: island, see Aguligik Island.

Aguligik Island: island, 1 mile long, in Kukak Bay, W of Kukak. on S coast of Alaska Peninsula. in Katmai National Monument, 28 miles ENE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 19' N, 154° 12' W; (map 42). Variant: Aguligat Island, Ostrov Aguligak, Uguligik Island. Aleut name meaning "hawk" reported as "Aguligak" in 1831 by the Russian navigator Ens. Vasiliev.

Aguliuk Point: point of land, on NW coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 28' 45" N, 168° 20' 15" W; (map 22). Variant: Chidak, Mys Agulyuk, Mys Chidakh. Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN, as "M[ys] Agulyuk," or "Cape Agulyuk," and "M[ys] Chidakh," or "Cape Chidakh." According to R. H. Geoghegan, these names are from the Aleut "aguliq," meaning "sparrow-hawk," and "cidaq," meaning "young birds."

Agulogak Lake: lake, see Naknek Lake.

Agulogak River: stream, see Naknek River.

Agulok: locality, on Unalaska Island; exact location unknown. Former Aleut village or camp cited by Hodge (1907, p. 28), BAE, as reported by Coxe (1787, p. 159).

Agulowak River: stream, flows SW, from River Bay of Lake Nerka, 4 miles to Lake Aleknaqik, 30 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 24' N, 158° 54' W; BGN /931; (map 52). Variant: Ahguhlerok. Eskimo name, "Ahguhlerok," said to mean "many rapids": reported in 1910 by H. C. Fassett and published in 1929 as "Agulowak River" by USBF.

Agulukok: lake, see Nerka, Lake.

Agulukpak River: stream, heads in Lake Beverly, flows S 2 miles to Lake Nerka, 40 miles N of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 38' N, 158° 32" W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Eskimo name: published in 1929 b̃ USBF.

Agulukpak: lake, see Nerka, Lake.

Agulukpak: locality, probably on Agulukpak River between Lakes Nerka and Beverley; 59° 35' N, 158° 30' W; (map 52). Variant: Agulukpuk, Agulukpukmiut. Former Eskimo camp or settlement area listed in the 1890 Census as Agulukpukmiut," i.e. "Agulukpak people," with a population of 22.

Agulukpok Lake: lake, see Nerka, Lake.

Agulukpuk: locality, see Akuliupak.

Agulukpukmiut: locality, see Akuliupak.

Agulyuk, Mys: point of land, see Aguliuk Point.

Agumak: locality, "in the Kuskokwim district" Former Eskimo village or camp listed with a population of 41 in the 1890 Census.

Agumsadak, Cape: point of land, on SE coast of Umak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51' 00" N, 175° 57' 45" W; BGN 1936; (map 18). Variant: Cape Agumsadakh. Aleut name recorded by members of the North Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1855.

Agumsadakh, Cape: point of land, see Agumsadak, Cape.

Agunalaksha: island, see Unalaska Island.

Agusta Glacier: glacier, see Augusta Glacier.

Agusta Mount: mountain, see Augusta, Mount.

Agutiroak Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Meade River S of Pikroka Creek, 17 miles SE of village of Meade River, Arctic Plain; 70° 14' 30" N, 157° 09' 00" W; (map 147). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Agutka, Cape: point of land, see Ayutka, Cape.

Agutukpok River: stream, see Kokwok River.

Aguvhik Island: island, see Aguchik Island.

Agvignak Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to Wulik River, 12 miles NE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 48' N, 164° 09' W; (map 128). Variant: Agwignam Kuugauzanga, Avignam Koogowranga. Eskimo name spelled "Avenak" in 1950 by USC&GS.

Agvignak Hill: hill, 703 ft., 12 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 49' N, 164° 10' W; (map 128). Eskimo name meaning "like a v. hale" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Agvik: village, see Platimum.

Agwignam Kuugauzanga: stream, see Agvignak Creek.

Ah-Gude-Le-Rock: locality, on spit on Chukchi Sea coast, 16 miles NE of Cape Prince of Wales. at W end of Seward Peninsula, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 47' N, 167° 44' W; (map 111). Site of an Eskimo campground; the name was recorded on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Ah-guh-le-rok: locality, on right bank of mouth of Agulowak River, 30 miles NW of Dillingham. Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 24' N, 158° 54' W; (map 52). Eskimo name used by H. C. Fassett, USBF, in 1910. The locality took its name from the stream.

Ah-guh-lok-puk: locality, see Akuliukpak.

Ah-kah-loo-gen: stream, see Alkalugen Creek.

Ah-kah-nuk-lin-uk Slough: stream, see Akanuklinuk Slough.

Ah-ko-se-a-ge-wick: stream, see Beaver Creek.

Ah-kuh-puk: locality, see Akokpak.

Ah-lai-luk-ah: locality, see Elilakok.

Ah-lash-ok: stream, see Alatna River.

Ah-lek-nug-uk: village, see Dillingham.

Ah-lek-nug-uk: village, see Wood River.

Ah-lue-ga-wik: spring, see Reed River Hot Springs.

Ah-nu-zuk-a-nuk Pass: watercourse, see Anuzukanuk Pass.

Ah-quay River: stream, see Akwe River.

Ah-tah-ai-ak: mountain, see Atayak Mountain.

Ahagateyeit Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on S bank of Kanuti River, 20 miles SE of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 68° 17' 45" N, 152° 23' 30" W; (map 117). Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Ahaliknak Creek: stream, heads in Maiyumerak Mountains of the Baird Mountains, flows SW 12 miles to Eli River, 28 miles NE of Noatak, Brooks Range.: 67° 43' N, 161° 59' W; (map 127). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Ahaliorak Lake: lake, 1.7 miles long, between Tuluga and Anaktuvuk Rivers, 18 miles NE of Gunsight Mountain and 54 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 54' N, 151° 19' W; BGN 1960; (map 134). Variant: Heart Lake. Eskimo name reported in 1956 by USGS to mean "old woman."

Ahchakeerock: hummock, see Atsakirak Mound.

Ahding Ingrid Mountain: hill, 640 ft., 26 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on Nunivak Island; 60° 08' N, 166° 35' W; (map 57). Variant: Ahding-Ingria. Eskimo name meaning "Ahding [river] Ingria [mountain]" reported in 1949 by USC&GS. The 'id' ending appears to have originated from a typographical error.

Ahding River: stream, flows NW 24 miles to Bering Sea, 24 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on N coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 17' 40" N, 166° 46' 45" W; (map 57). Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Ahding-Ingria: hill, see Ahding Ingrid Mountain.

Ahdingmiut: locality, on left bank of Ahding River, 24 miles SW of Cape Etolin, near N coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 16' 31" N, 166° 47' 00" W; (map 57). Eskimo summer camp reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Ahduck Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, on NE coast of Khantaak Island, on SE side of Yakutat Bay, 4.4 miles N of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 36' 45" N, 139° 43' 30" W; (map 46). Tlingit Indian name published by the USGS in 1959.

Ahgahruk Creek: stream, see Agarak Creek.

Ahgahyoukuk Creek: stream, see Angayukak Creek.

Ahgahyoukuk Mountain: hill, see Angayukak Hill.

Ahgeeapuk River: stream, see Agiapuk River.

Ahgeyagrock: mountains, see Tahinichok Mountains.

Ahgomekhelanaghamiut: locality, see Agomekelenanak.

Ahguhlerok Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to Okstukuk Lake, 35 miles N of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 33' N, 158° 18' W; (map 52). Eskimo name shown as "Ah-guh-le-rok" on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Ahguhlerok Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Nuyakok Lake 64 miles N of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains, 59° 57' N, 158° 50' W; (map 52). Eskimo name shown as "Ah-guh-le-rok" on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Ahguhlerok: stream, see Agulowak River.

Ahgulakhpaghamiut: locality, see Akuliukpak.

Ahguliagamiut: locality, see Aklut.

Ahk-tung-ha-mut: locality, on W shore Nushagak Bay, on W bank at mouth of Igushik River, Bristol Bay Lowland; (map 40). Variant: Ahk-twng-ha-mut. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1910 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Ahk-twng-ha-mut: locality, see Ahk-tung-hamut.

Ahkaloograak Pahnga: locality, see Akalugrak Panga.

Ahkaloogramh Koonga: stream, see Akalugram Creek.

Ahkalurak Creek: stream, see Alkalugen Creek.

Ahkalurak: locality, see Akalurak.

Ahkalurak: stream, see Akalolik Creek.

Ahkaluruk River: stream, see Alkalugen Creek.

Ahkaluruk: locality, see Akalurak.

Ahkaluruk: stream, see Akalolik Creek.

Ahkargichek Mountain: mountain, see Akargichek Mountain.

Ahkiok: village, see Akhiok.

Ahkitook: locality, at mouth of Anluk Creek, 12 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on N coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 22' 45" N, 166° 29' 30" W. (map 57). Variant: Aqituk. Eskimo seal camp used in the fall; reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Ahkiuksnuk Lake: lake, see Ahkiulksnuk Lake.

Ahkiulksnuk Lake: lake, 0.1 miles across, 2.5 miles E of Roberts Mountain and 15 miles N of Cape Mendenhall, on Nunivak Island; 60° 01' 45" N, 166° 11' 30" W; (map 57). Variant: Ahkiuksnuk Lake, Ahkiwixnux, Akiwikhnakh. Eskimo name for a small lake in a crater; reported in 1949 by USC&GS as "Ahkiwixnux." The present spelling is from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1952.

Ahkiwixnux: lake, see Ahkiulksnuk Lake.

Ahklun Mountains: mountains, elev. 1,000-3,000 ft., in group 80 miles long and 30 miles wide, extend SW from Kanektok River and Narogurum River to Hagemeister Strait and Kuskokwim Bay, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 45' N, 160° 00' W [NE end], 58° 52' N, 161° 40' W [SW end]; (map 53). Variant: Oklune Mountains. Eskimo name reported in 1898 as "Oklune" by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS.

Ahkolikotak Head: promontory, on S shore of Nash Harbor, 29 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on Nunivak Island; 60° 13' 00" N, 166° 52' 30" W; (map 57). Variant: Akolikotak Head. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Ahkooleerak: locality, see Akulirak.

Ahkooleerak: portage, see Akulirak.

Ahkoolik River: stream, see Akulik River.

Ahkoorock: bluff, see Akurak Bluff.

Ahkootahgrock: hills, see Akutagrak Hills.

Ahkvaystkie: locality, see Akvetskoe.

Ahleknuguk Lake: lake, see Aleknagik, Lake.

Ahleknuguk River: stream, see Wood River.

Ahleknuguki: village, see Aleknagik.

Ahlik River: stream, flows NW 7 miles to Bering Sea, 1 mile E. of Mikisagimiut and 41 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on Nunivak Island; 60° 13' N, 167° 15' W; (map 57). Variant: Alikh River. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS to mean "stream."

Ahliktongnak Lake: lake, see Aliktongnak Lake.

Ahlolukroq: locality, see Alolukrok.

Ahlucheyak Hill: hill, see Ulakaia Hill.

Ahmikdolgamiut: locality, 26 miles SE of Cape Etolin, on W shore of Etolin Strait, on Nunivak Island; 60° 08' 15" N, 165° 41' 20" W; (map 57). Variant: Amiqdolgamiut. Eskimo fish camp reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Ahmocktoosuk: promontory, see Crowbill Point.

Ahneeyahk: locality, see Aniyak.

Ahneeyahm Koonga: water passage, see Tukrok River.

Ahneeyouyahktuvik Creek: stream, see Aniyuyaktuvik Creek.

Ahnevik Creek: stream, see Anivik Creek.

Ahnewetut Creek: stream, heads in Great Kobuk Sand Dunes, flows N 14 miles to Kobuk River, Brooks Range; 67° 10' N, 158° 47' W; (map 126). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Ahnewetut Lake: lake, 2 miles long, drains W to Ahnewetut Creek, 3 miles SE of that stream's junction with Kobuk River, Brooks Range; 67° 09' N, 158° 39' W; (map 126). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Ahneyiyuk: mountain, see Bendeleben, Mount.

Ahnowiksat Rocks: rocks, 16 miles SW of Cape Etolin, in Bering Sea, off N coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 21' 20" N, 166° 34' 40" W; (map 57). Variant: Anoikhat Rocks. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Ahnowtahlooram Koogowranga: stream, see Anotalurak Creek.

Aho Bay: bight, see Hallo Bay.

Aho Glacier: glacier, trends NW 2 miles to its 1958 terminus, 1 mile E of Lake Clark Pass, 50 miles WNW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 49' 30" N, 152° 39' 30" W; (map 62). A Finnish surname meaning "meadow reported in 1958 by USGS. See Aho Lake.

Aho Lake: lake, 1,700 ft. long, N of Friday Creek, 46 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 42' 15" N, 151° 34' 52" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS. Named for a Finnish bush pilot, Mr. Aho (cna), who crashed near here.

Ahpokagamiut: locality, see Apokak.

Ahpuiak Creek: stream, see Snowbank Creek.

Ahrayuksookwit Bluff: promontory, 10 miles SW of Cape Etolin, extends 2 miles along N coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 22' 45" N, 166° 26' 30" W (map 57). Variant: Ahrayuxsoowit, Areakhsukhwit. Eskimo name spelled "Ahrayuxsooxwit" in 1949 by USC&GS.

Ahrayuxsooxwit: promontory, see Ahrayuksookwit Bluff.

Ahrn Klin River: stream, see Antlen River.

Ahrnklin River: stream, heads on S side of Slate Peak and flows S and W 15 miles to Gulf of Alaska at Situk, 10 miles SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 25' 45" N, 139° 32' 20" W; (map 46). Variant: Aantlen River, Ahrn-klin River, Antlen River, Arn Klane River. Tlingit Indian name published as "R[eka] Aantlen," or "Aantlen River," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN. Lt. Comdr. Moser (1901, pl. 43), USN, spelled the name "Ahrn-Klin," later to be combined to its present form. Tebenkov's name "Antlen" [sic] is shown on present-day maps as a tributary, although it appears as if both names were derived from the same Indian name.

Ahsiglirahgim: stream, see New Heart Creek.

Ahsiglirahngik: hill, see Asiglirangik Hill.

Ahsik Mountain: mountain, see Asik Mountain.

Ahtell Creek: stream, flows SE 16 miles to Slana River, 1 mile E of the village of Slana, Alaska Range; 62° 42' 30" N, 143° 57' 00" W; (map 84). Variant: Atel Creek. Indian name reported in 1903 by W. C. Mendenhall and F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Ahtenmuk: locality, see Atanik.

Ahteut: locality, near Kobuk River, about 50 miles NE of Selawik, Brooks Range; near 67° 00' N, 159° 00' W; (map 126). Archeological site reported by Giddings (1964, p. 29).

Ahtoo: island, see Attu Island.

Ahtosik Lagoon: lagoon, see Atosik Lagoon.

Ahtun Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, in Tuxekan Passage, 22 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 47' 25" N, 133° 13' 00" W; (map 4). Indian name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Ahues Bay: bay, see Porcupine Bay.

Ahushi Island: island, see Akusha Island.

Ahvak Bay: bay, see Avak Bay.

Ahvak Bay: estuary, see Iko Bay.

Ahvak Creek: stream, see Avak Creek.

Ahvak River: stream, see Avak Creek.

Ahvenuk Mountain: hill, see Avenak Mountain.

Ahviknuk Lagoon: lagoon, see Akoviknak Lagoon.

Ahviknuk Mountain: hill, see Akoviknak Mountain.

Ahvunmun Creek: stream, see Avgunum Creek.

Ahyak: locality, see Ayak.

Ahyoksekawik: locality, see Aiacheruk.

Ahzwiryuk Bluff: bluff, on S shore of Nash Harbor, 1 mile E of village of Nash Harbor and 31 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on Nunivak Island; 60° 12' 15" N, 166° 55' 00" W; (map 57). Variant: Azwiryak Bluff. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Ai-u-wath-lok: stream, see lowithla River.

Aiachagiuk: locality, on right bank of Yukon River near the head of its delta, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 77). Variant: Ayachaghayuk. Former Eskimo village reported in 1898 as "Ayachaghayuk" by USC&GS.

Aiacheruk: locality, on N coast of Norton Sound, W of Cape Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 26' N, 165° 02' W; (map 94). Variant: Ahyoksekawik, Ayacheruk. Site of an Eskimo village reported by Ivan Petroff as "Ayacheruk," with a population of 60, in the 10th Census, in 1880. Reported as "Ahyoksekawik" in the 11th Census, in 1890.

Aiahutak Lagoon: lagoon, see Aiautak Lagoon.

Aiaialgutak: island, see Avatanak Island.

Aiaiepta: island, see Rootok Island.

Aiak, Cape: point of land, on E shore of Surveyor Bay, on SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 15' 35" N, 167° 30' 00" W; (map 23). Variant: Lake Point, Mys Ayak. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN, referred to this cape as "M[ys] Ayak," meaning "Cape Ayak." Named "Lake Point" in 1888 by USBF.

Aiaktak: island, see Rootok Island.

Aiaktalik Cove: bay, 1.5 miles across, on NW coast of Aiaktalik Island, Kodiak Island; 56° 42' 30" N, 154° 06' 00" W; (map 32). Name derived from Aiaktalik Island; published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Aiaktalik Island: island, 4 miles long, between Kodiak and Sitkinak Islands, Kodiak Island; 56° 42' N, 154° 03' W; (map 32). Variant: Ajanahtack, Anaiaktak Island, Anaiaktalik Island, Anayachtalak Island, Anayakhtakh, Geese Islands, Goose Island. Native name published as "Anayachtalak Island" by Sauer (1802, p. 169); as "Anayakhtakh" by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN; as "Ajanahtack" by Adm. von Krusenstern (1827, map 17), IRN; as "Anayakhtakh" (Anayakhtalik) by the Russian American Company in 1849; and as "Goose Island" by Petroff (1884, p. 31) in the 10th Census, in 1880.

Aiaktalik: locality, on NW coast of Aiaktalik Island, Kodiak Island; 56° 42' 15" N, 154° 06' 40" W; (map 32). Variant: Aiekhtalik, Ayakhtalik, Goose Island. Reported in the 10th Census, in 1880, by Petroff (1884, p. 29) as the village of "Ayakhtalik" (now abandoned).

Aialik Bay: bay, 5 miles wide, extends S 22 miles from Aialik Glacier to Gulf of Alaska, 33 miles S of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 40' N, 149° 34' W; (map 49). Variant: Aialikskaya Bay, Ajalik Bay, Ayalik Bay, Bukhta Ayalikskaya. Eskimo name obtained by the Russians and recorded as "Bukh [tad Ayalikskaya]."

Aialik Cape: point of land, on S tip of Aialik Peninsula, 30 miles S of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 42' 25" N, 149° 31' 30" W; BGN 1910; (map 49). Named in 1908 by U. S. Grant, USGS, "after the bay."

Aialik Glacier: glacier, trends SE 4 miles from Harding Icefield to Aialik Bay, 17 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 57' N, 149° 44' W; (map 49). Named in 1909 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS.

Aialik Peninsula: peninsula, extends S 20 miles from Bear Glacier to Aialik Cape, 30 miles S of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 45' N, 149° 35' W; BGN 1930; (map 49). Named in 1929 by USC&GS "after the cape."

Aialki Islands: islands, see Chiswell Islands.

Aiaugatak Lagoon: lagoon, see Aiautak Lagoon.

Aiaugatak Lagoon: lagoon, see Ayugatak Lagoon.

Aiaugatak River: stream, see Ayugatak Creek.

Aiautak Lagoon: lagoon, 11 miles long, on Chukchi Sea coast, 10 miles SE of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68° 17' N, 166° 18' W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Aiahutak Lagoon, Aiaugatak Lagoon, Eyeautuk Lagoon. Eskimo name obtained in 1956 at Point Hope by Orth.

Aiautaq Lagoon: lagoon, see Ayugatak Lagoon.

Aichilik River: stream, heads in Romanzof Mountains at 69° 03' N, 143° 26' W, flows NE 75 miles to Beaufort Lagoon W of Egaksrak River, 22 miles NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 51' N, 142° 08' W; BGN 1959; (map 138). Variant: Aichillik River, Aitshillik River, Angnun River, Angun River, Atchelik River, George River. Eskimo name, "Aichillik," recorded in 1918 by Leffingwell (1919, p. 93) who wrote, "spelled Aitshillik by Jenness."

Aichilik River: stream, see Egaksrak River.

Aichilik River: stream, see Ekaluakat River.

Aichillik River: stream, see Aichilik River.

Aichillik River: stream, see Egaksrak River.

Aichillik River: stream, see Ekaluakat River.

Aiekhtalik: village, see Aiaktalik.

Aievak: village, "18 miles southwest of Cape Douglas, Shelikof strait." "Native name so given to Martin in 1904 by Nikolai Kalmakof, of Katmai. (May be the same as Ashivak of Petrof, which see.). Called Douglas village by the whites" (Baker, 1906, p. 85).

Aigagin: volcano, see Makushin Volcano.

Aiken Cove: estuary, extends W 1.2 miles off Clarno Cove, at head of North Arm Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 07' 25" N, 132° 10' 20" W; (map 4). Variant: Clara Marie Bay. Local name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF; named Clara Marie Bay in 1901 by A. H. Brooks, USGS, after his launch (Brooks, 1902, fig. 5).

Aikens Rock: rock, E of Elghi Island, between Prince of Wales and Tuxekan Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 54' 00" N, 133° 15' 35" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Aikhak: island, see Rootok Island.

Aikhwunat: point of land, see Iwoonut Point.

Aiktak Island: island, 1.3 miles long, in Krenitzin Islands, 38 miles E of Akutan, Fox Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 11' 10" N, 164° 50' 00" W; (map 24). Variant: Aektok, Ashmiahk, Ostrovi Ayaktak, Ostrovi Goloy, Ouektock, Rootok Island. Aleut name transcribed by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN, as "O[strov] Aikhtak." R. H. Geoghegan suggests that this name is "aikhaq," meaning "travel" or "going on a voyage."

Aimgiagmiut: locality, in Yukon River delta, on right bank of Apoon Pass, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 77). Variant: Aimgiagmyut. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1842 44 as "Aimgiagmyut" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN.

Aimgiagmyut: locality, see Aimgiagmiut.

Aimgua: locality, near the mouth of Yukon River; (map 77). Former Eskimo village or camp recorded on an 1850 map by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN (Hodge, 1907, p. 31).

Ainslie Gulch: ravine, trends W 1 mile to New Eldorado Creek, 12 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 165° 10' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Aiou Porte: bight, see Hallo Bay.

Air Mountain: mountain, see Ear Mountain.

Airplane Flats: beach, 0.8 miles long, on W coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 37' 15" N, 164° 51' 25" W; (map 24). Name published in 1943 on an AMS map. So named by U.S. Army during World War II "because planes landed there on the beach."

Airport Heights: area, in Anchorage, SE of Merrill Field Airport, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 12' 20" N, 149° 49' 25" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1954 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

Airs Hill: mountain, 3,390 ft., 4 miles SW of point where Alaska Highway crosses Alaska-Canada boundary, Alaska Range; 62° 35' N, 141° 06' W. (map 84). Named in 1898 by W. J. Peters and A. H. Brooks, USGS, for A. R. Airs, a member of their field party.

Aitshillik River: stream, see Aichilik River.

Aiu Bay: bay, see Hallo Bay.

Aiugnak Columns: islands, group of 5, maximum elev. 85 ft., 6 miles across, 6 miles S of Cape Providence, in Pacific Ocean, Aleutian Range; 56° 53' N, 156° 34' W; (map 31). Variant: Agnak Rocks, Augnak Rocks, Kameny Aiugnak. Shown as "K[ameny] Aiugnak," or "Aiugnak Rocks," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22) and as "Augnak Rocks" on an 1849 manuscript map of Kodiak. The name "Aiugnak Columns" appears on an 1888 USBF chart.

Aiugnak, Kameny: islands, see Aiugnak Columns.

Aiuwathlok Kagati: lake, at head of lowithla River, in Muklung Hills, 24 miles NE of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 24' N, 158° 17' W; (map 52). Name applied in 1910 by H. C. Fassett, USBF, to a lake at the head of the lowithla River, which (lake) is not shown on present-day maps.

Aivichtik River: stream, flows SE 15 miles to Bering Sea at Camp Ivetok, 56 miles SE of Gambell, NE coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 29' 30" N, 170° 03' 00" W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Aivikhtak, Ivetok. Eskimo name often recorded as "Aivikhtak" or "Ivetok."

Aivik Creek: stream, flows 1.2 miles SW to Chukchi Sea, 4 miles N of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68° 42' 30" N, 166° 11' 50" W; (map 129). Eskimo name meaning "walrus' reporter in 1950 by USC&GS; so called because "a rock in the sea near the creek's mouth is frequented by walrus."

Aivikan Mountain: mountain, see Ivekan Mountain.

Aivikhtak: stream, see Aivichtik River.

Aiyagin: volcano, see Makushin Volcano

Aja Bay: bight, see Hallo Bay.

Ajaga Island: island, see Adak Island.

Ajagisch: volcano, see Makushin Volcano.

Ajak Island: island, see Sledge Island.

Ajalik Bay: bay, see Aialik Bay.

Ajaliki Islands: islands, see Chiswell Islands.

Ajanahtack: island, see Aiaktalik Island.

Ajax Reef: reef, extends 0.2 miles in Felice Strait, 0.8 miles S of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 00' 05" N, 131° 27' 40" W; (map 3). This is one of several names given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, which were suggested by classical mythology.

Ajugadach Island: island, see Rat Island.

Aka Lake: lake, most westerly of Summit Lakes, 0.8 miles long, on Phipps Peninsula 2.8 miles SW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 47' 00" N, 139° 47' 50" W; (map 46). Tlingit Indian name reported in 1964 (de Laguna and others, 1964, map 4, p. 24).

Akachaga Head: point of land, see Murder Point.

Akachagamut: village, see Akiachak.

Akagowik Pass: water passage, see Kawokhawik Pass.

Akahamut: locality, on N bank of Yukon River, 14 miles SW of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 37' 30" N, 161° 39' 20" W; (map 73). Variant: Ikuagmiut, Ikuak, Ingahame, Ingahameh, Ohogamiut, Okhnagamiut, Selo Ikogmiut, Selo Ikuagmyut, Yukagamut, Yukamut. Eskimo name "Okhnagamiut," meaning "village [people] on other side [of river];" recorded on a 1916 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS. This name and place may be the same as that shown on Tikhmeniev's 1861 map as "S[elo] Ikogmiut" or "Ikuagmyut"; presumably derived from information received from Lt. L. A. Zagoskin (1842-44), IRN. Written as "Yukagamut" by Capt. Raymond (1871, p. 25), USA; shown as "Ingahameh" and "Ingahame" by Petroff in the 10th (1884) Census. There are several names similar to "Akahamut" spelled variously, in western Alaska, which probably represent an Eskimo response to the question, "What is that place?", or a reference to "the people on the other

side.” Because these villages often change from one side of the river to the other, this name, “Akahamut” may refer to a similar situation.

Akak: locality, “in the Nushagak district.” Variant: Akakhpuk. Former Eskimo village or camp listed as “Akakhpuk” with a population of 9 in the 1890 Census.

Akalok: locality, “Eskimo village on the Arctic coast, 25 miles north of Hotham Inlet.” “This may be the same as Tikizat or Sheshalek or Anyok; most likely another spelling of the latter name. Eskimo name taken from Reindeer Rept. 1900, p. 137” (Baker, 1906, p. 85).

Akalolik Creek: stream, heads in Lisburne Hills, flows SW 20 miles to Chukchi Sea, 17 miles NE of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68° 29' N, 166° 18' W; (map 129). Variant: Acalolik, Ahkalurak, Ahkaluruk, Akaloolick, Akaloolik Creek, Akalolik River, Akalulik River. Eskimo name recorded in 1918 as “Ahka-lu-rak” by Archdeacon Stuck (1920, p. 155-156). According to USC&GS in 1950, the name “A-lea-loo-lick” means “fishing place.”

Akalolik River: stream, see Akalolik Creek.

Akaloolick: stream, see Akalolik Creek.

Akaloolik Creek: stream, see Akalolik Creek.

Akalugrak Panga: locality, at mouth of Akalugram Creek, 6 miles NE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 47' N, 164° 22' W; (map 128). Variant: Ahkaloograak Pahnga, Aqalugzaam Kuunga. Eskimo name meaning “salmon [river] mouth” reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Akalugram Creek: stream, an anabranch of Wulik River, flows SW 2 miles to Akalugrak Creek, 6 miles NE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 47' N, 164° 22' W; (map 128). Variant: Ahkaloogram Koonga. Eskimo name meaning “salmon” reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Akalulik River: stream, see Akalolik Creek.

Akaluovik Lakes: lakes, group, extends W 1 miles, NW of junction of Noatak and Miniuktuk Rivers, Brooks Range; 68° 08' N, 160° 00' W; (map 131). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Akalura Creek: stream, heads at Akalura Lake, flows S 1 mile to Cannery Cove in Olga Bay, 30 miles SE of Karluk, in SW part of Kodiak Island; BGN 1939; (map 35). Variant: Cannery Creek, Home Stream, North Olga Stream. Named in 1939 by USC&GS which also reported the name Cannery Creek for this feature in 1930. The names North Olga Stream and Home Stream were reported in 1901.

Akalura Lake: lake, 2.5 miles across, 3 miles N of Olga Bay and 28 miles SE of Karluk, in SW part of Kodiak Island; 57° 11' N, 154° 13' W; BGN 1934; (map 35). Variant: North Olga Lake. Named in 1934 by USC&GS for “the salmon found in these waters.” The name North Olga Lake was reported in 1900.

Akalurak: locality, site of an Eskimo camp on Chukchi Sea coast at mouth of Akalolik Creek, 17 miles NE of Point Hope, Arctic Slope, 68° 29' N, 166° 18' W; (map 129). Variant: Ahkalurak, Ahkaluruk. Shelter and camp reported in 1918 as "Ahkalurak" by Archdeacon Stuck (1920, p. 156). See Akalolik Creek.

Akamok: island, see Chirikof Island.

Akan: island, see Akun Island.

Akanuklinuk Slough: stream, flows W 3 miles to Kwiguk Pass, 6.2 miles W of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 47' N, 164° 41' W (map 77). Variant: Ah-kah-nuk-lin-uk Slough. Eskimo name reported in 1952 by USC&GS to mean "all women."

Akargichek Mountain: mountain, 1,147 ft., in Igichuk Hills, 12 miles NE of Cape Krusenstern Arctic Slope; 67° 10' 30" N, 163° 18' 30" W BGN 1962; (map 128). Variant: Ahkargichek Mountain. Eskimo name reported to mean "young ptarmigan" by USC&GS in 1950.

Akavat: locality, see Akvat.

Akeftapak Bay: bight, 6 miles across, 7 miles SE of Gambell, on N coast of St. Lawrence Island, 63° 41' N, 171° 38' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Akiftapphak, Akiptappak Bay. Named for the locality.

Akeftapak: locality, site of village or camp, 6 miles SE of Gambell, on N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 42' N, 171° 39' W; (map 93). Variant: Akiftapohak, Akiftapphak. According to Orth, in 1965, this Eskimo name refers to a kind of bag.

Akeit: point of land, see Aksit, Cape.

Akeku Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Edward Passage, on W shore of Pearse Canal, Coast Mountains; 54° 50' 00" N, 130° 29' 45" W; BGN 1937; (map 2). Local name reported in 1936 by USC&GS.

Akelk, Cape: point of land, W point of entrance to Puale Bay, on SE coast of Alaska Peninsula, 42 miles NW of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 57° 40' 45" N, 155° 34' 35" W; (map 35). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Akeonik: locality, site of Eskimo reindeer camp on Chukchi Sea coast, on point of mainland 4 miles S of Icy Cape, Arctic Plain; 70° 16' 30" N, 161° 56' 50" W; (map 146). Eskimo name reported in 1924 by USGS (in Smith and Mertie, 1930, p. 104).

Akfayegak Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 4 miles to Niyrakpak Lagoon, 13 miles SE of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 37' N, 171° 32' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Akfayegak River. Eskimo name recommended by the Gambell village council; reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Akfayegak River: stream, see Akfayegak Creek.

Akgulurigiglak: locality, “in the Nushagak district.” Former Eskimo camp or village listed with a population of 61 in the 1890 Census.

Akha Lake: lake, see Chilkoot Lake.

Akhanam Naiva: lagoon, see Aghnaghak Lagoon.

Akheit, Mys: point of land, see Aksit, Cape.

Akhiok Bay: bay, 2 miles across, W of Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 56' N, 154° 10' W; (map 32). Name derived from Akhiok village by USC&GS in the early 1930's.

Akhiok Island: island, 1.6 miles across, on W shore of Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 55' 20" N, 154° 11' 00" W; BGN 1934; (map 32). Variant: Round Island. Named in 1934 for Akhiok Bay and village by USC&GS. It was previously called “Round Island” by USC&GS.

Akhiok Reef: reef, 0.2 miles long, on W shore of Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 55' 00" N, 154° 08' 30" W; (map 32). Name derived from Akhiok village; published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Akhiok: village, on Akhiok Bay, W of Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 56' 40" N, 154° 10' 00" W; BGN 1939; (map 32). Variant: Ahkiok, Alitak, Oohaiack. Native name reported by Petroff (1881, p. 30) in the 10th Census, in 1880. This village may be the same as “Oohaiack” reported by Capt. Lisianski (1814, p. 169), IRN. The U.S. Post Office Department established the Alitak post office in 1933; discontinued in 1945 (Ricks, 1965, p. 3).

Akhnakhyakhit Point: point of land, see Agnayaghit Point.

Akhotoruk Creek: stream, see Ogotoruk Creek.

Akhotoruk: bluff, see Augutaurak.

Akhoviknuk Lagoon: lagoon, see Akoviknak Lagoon.

Akhoviknuk Mountain: hill, see Akoviknak Mountain.

Akhsit, Mys: point of land, see Aksit, Cape.

Akhtididung: stream, see Portage Creek.

Akhtidung: stream, see Portage Creek.

Akhun: island, see Akun Island.

Akiachagamut: village, see Akiachak.

Akiachak: village, pop. 229, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 13 miles NE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 54' 30" N, 161° 25' 45" W; (map 59). Variant: Akachagamut, Akiachagamut, Akiachok, Akiachuak, Akiachuck, Akiakchagmiut, Akiakchak, Akiatshagamut.

Eskimo village shown on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS, who obtained the name "Akiatshagamut," meaning "Akiachak people," from J. H. Kilbuck, Moravian missionary. This is undoubtedly the same village listed in the 11th Census, in 1890, as "Akiakchagamiut" with a population of 43; the village had a population of 165 in 1900, 156 in 1939, and 179 in 1950. A post office named "Akiachak" was established there in 1934.

Akiachok: village, see Akiachak.

Akiachuak: village, see Akiachak.

Akiachuck: village, see Akiachak.

Akiagamiut: village, see Akiak.

Akiagamute: village, see Akiak.

Akiagmut: village, see Akiak.

Akiak Creek: stream, flows SE 20 miles to Hunt River 11 miles N of that stream's junction with Kobuk River, 52 miles NW of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 22' N, 158° 37' W; (map 126). Eskimo name meaning "its opposite (equivalent)," or in another sense "fork of the Hunt River"; obtained at Shungnak in 1956 by Orth.

Akiak Mountains: ridge, elev. 2,000-4,040 ft., in Baird Mountains, extends NNW 16 miles from junction of Akiak Creek and Hunt River, Brooks Range; 67° 30' N, 158° 43' W; (map 126). Eskimo name obtained at Shungnak in 1956 by Orth. See Akiak Creek.

Akiak: village, pop. 187, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 20 miles NE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 55' N, 161° 13' W; (map 59). Variant: Ackiagmute, Akiagamuit, Akiagamute, Akiagmut, Akkiagamute, Akkiagmute. Eskimo village listed by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census, in 1880, as "Ackiagmute" and "Akkiagmute," meaning "Akiak people." G. L. Harrington, USGS, said in 1919 that the name means "' crossing over' *** the natives cross to the Yukon in winter from this village." The village population was 175 in 1880, 97 in 1890 (Akiagamiut). 150 in 1920 (Akiak), 228 in 1930, 209 in 1939, and 168 in 1950. The Akiak post office was established in 1916.

Akiakchagmiut: village, see Akiachak.

Akiakchak: village, see Akiachak.

Akiatshagamut: village, see Akiachak.

Akiptapohak: locality, see Akeftapak.

Akiptapphak: bay, see Akeftapak Bay.

Akiptapphak: locality, see Akeftapak.

Akiknaak Peaks: ridge, elev. 2,880 ft., extends 4 miles on S side of Noatak River valley, 33 miles SW of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 48' N, 157° 38' W; (map 126). Eskimo name meaning “against (along side)”; obtained in 1956 at Shungnak, Noatak, and Kobuk by Orth. So named because these separate peaks “stand against the other mountains.”

Akikukchiak Creek: stream, in Baird Mountains, flows N 22 miles to Noatak River, 3 miles NW of junction of Kaluktavik River and 56 miles NE of Noatak, Brooks Range; 67° 56' N, 161° 06' W; (map 127). Eskimo name meaning “going to the new (other) side”; obtained at Noatak in 1956 by Orth.

Akillik River: stream, heads in lake, flows SW 35 miles to Hunt River, 2.8 miles NE of that stream's junction with Kobuk River and 44 miles NW of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 13' N, 158° 32' W; (map 126). Eskimo name meaning “something on the other side” or “across”; obtained at Shungnak in 1956 by Orth.

Akilloaq: locality, on Chukchi Sea coast 6 miles SW of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 12' N, 156° 58' W; (map 153). Variant: Nakedrixo, Nakeduxo. Eskimo camp name published by R. F. Spencer (1959, map 2), BAE. Lt. P. H. Ray (1885, p. 55), USA, lists “Nakedrixo” as the second camp below the village at Cape Smyth, which is in the same general area.

Akillyik Creek: stream, flows S 7 miles to Redstone River, 16 miles NE of Ambler, Brooks Range; 67° 18' N, 157° 36' W; (map 126). Eskimo name reported in 1965 by Wilfried Zibell.

Akillyik Mountain: mountain, 1,740 ft., 14 miles NE of Ambler, Brooks Range; 67° 15' N, 157° 33' W; (map 126). Eskimo name reported in 1965 by Wilfried Zibell.

Akiptappak Bay: bay, see Akeftapak Bay.

Akishdak-kosh-kunno: locality, see Akshadak.

Akituk Creek: stream, flows N 2 miles to Bering Sea, 10 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on N coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 22' 15" N, 166° 25' 40" W; (map 57). Eskimo name reported in 1937 by USAAF.

Akjemuiga Cove: cove, at head of Alaska Peninsula, extends W 1.4 miles off Kamishak Bay, at mouth of Paint River, Aleutian Range; 59° 10' N, 154° 12' W; (map 51). Eskimo name reported in 1923 by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3), USGS.

Akka: locality, see Makak.

Akkiagamute: village, see Akiak.

Aklek, Cape: point of land, the SW point of entrance to Puale Bay, on the W side of Shelikof Strait, Aleutian Range; 57° 40' 30" N, 155° 05' 00" W; (map 35). Variant: Aclek Cape, Alek Cape, Ialek, Mys Yaklak, Taklek, Yaklek. Probably an Aleut name, reported in 1831 by the Russian navigator Ens. Vasiliev.

Aklukwagamut: locality, see Aklut.

Aklumayuak Creek: stream, in Baird Mountains, flows W 42 miles to Noatak River at E end of its Grand Canyon, Brooks Range; 67° 55' N, 160° 20' W; (map 127). Variant: Aklummayuak Creek. Eskimo name meaning “bear slope (climb)” obtained at Noatak in 1956 by Orth.

Aklut: locality, at mouth of Eek River on Eek Point, 45 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 12' N, 162° 15' W; (map 58). Variant: Ahguliagamiut, Akooligamute, Aklukwagamut, Akulik, Eek Fish Camp. Eskimo village reported in December 1878 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service; listed in the 10th Census, in 1880, as “Akooligamute” (pop. 162); in the 11th Census, in 1890, as “Ahguliagamiut” (pop. 106). W. S. Post, USGS, spelled it “Aklukwagamut” on an 1898 fieldsheet. J. H. Kilbuck, Moravian missionary, said the name was from “Akklut,” meaning “ammunition” or “provisions.” The place was abandoned before 1949. It is the site of Eek (village) fish camp.

Akmagolik Creek: stream, flows NE 13 miles to Anaktuvuk River, 3 miles E of Nasaurak Mountain and 15 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 20' N, 151° 28' W; (map 134). Eskimo name obtained at Anaktuvuk Pass in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Akmaktaksrak Bluff: bluff, 200 ft. high, on E bank of Okokmilaga River, 12 miles SE of its junction with Killik River, Brooks Range; 68° 38' N, 153° 14' W; (map 133). Eskimo name meaning “supplied with flint”; reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Akmalik Creek: stream, flows NE 14 miles to Killik River, 14 miles E of Kurupa Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 24' N, 154° 04' W; (map 133). Eskimo name meaning “flint boulders”; obtained at Anaktuvuk Pass in 1956 by Orth.

Akmiut: locality, on left bank of Kuskokwim River near mouth of Holokuk River, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 31' N, 158° 35' W; (map 72). Variant: Akmute. Former Eskimo village listed as “Akmute” on the 1880 Census map. J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS, who passed the site in 1898 did not mention it.

Akmute: locality, see Akmiut.

Aknasuk Creek: stream, see Arrow Creek.

Aknerkochik River: stream, see Anerkochik River.

Aknokivik Slough: stream, flows W 3.3 miles to Kwiguk Pass, 7 miles NW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 47' 40" N, 164° 42' 30" W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1952 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Akoalaakat Pass: water passage, see Akoliakatat Pass.

Akoblak Creek: stream, see Knapp Creek.

Akoblooiek River: stream, see Millichetah Creek.

Akoblueik: stream, see Nahtuk River.

Akogpak Slough: stream, flows W 5.2 miles to Akularak Pass, 10 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 39' 30" N, 164° 16' 00" W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS; published in 1899 on Chart 9372.

Akoi River: stream, see Akwe River.

Akokpak: locality, on right bank of Nushagak River at mouth of Mulchatna River, 65 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 40' N, 157° 07' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Variant: Ah-kuh-puk, Akupuk. Eskimo name reported by USBF in 1910.

Akoliakat Pass: water passage, in barrier bar between Chukchi Sea and Kasegaluk Lagoon, 13 miles E of Icy Cape, Arctic Plain; 70° 18' N, 161° 18' W; (map 146). Variant: Akoalaakat Pass. Eskimo name, meaning "entrance between," referring to a mound on the barrier bars on each side of the pass. Reported by USGS in 1925.

Akoliakruich Hills: hills, extend N 15 miles from junction of Reed and Kobuk Rivers, 60 miles NNW of Hughes, Brooks Range; 66° 52' N, 154° 45' W; (map 116). Eskimo name recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth; refers in meaning to the fact that the hills "divide or are split" by the Reed River.

Akolikotak Head: promontory, see Ahkolikotak Head.

Akolorachok: settlement, see Akulurak.

Akomilinak Creek: stream, flows S 10 miles to Black Slough, 4 miles E of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 04' N, 158° 22' W; (map 52). Eskimo name written "A-kom-y-li-nuk" by H. C. Fassett, USBF, in 1910; it may mean "one who sits."

Akoo lakok Point: point of land, see Akoolokok Point.

Akooligamute: locality, see Aklut.

Akoolokok Cape: point of land, see Akoolokok Point.

Akoolokok Point: point of land, on NE coast of Saint Lawrence Island, 32 miles SE of Savoonga; 63° 26' N, 169° 39' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Akoo lakok Point, Akoolokok Cape Akulokok Point, Cape Akoolokok. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by Otto W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Akooloorok Pass: watercourse, see Akularak Pass.

Akoonik Pass: water passage, see Akunik Pass.

Akootchook Creek: stream, see Turner River.

Akoou: island, see Akun Island.

Akoswift Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Crooked Creek, 67 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 17' N, 159° 51' W; (map 59). Eskimo-English name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Akoun: island, see Akun Island.

Akouna: island, see Akun Island.

Akoutan Harbor: bay, see Akutan Harbor.

Akoutan Pass: water passage, see Akutan Pass.

Akoutan: island, see Akutan Island.

Akoutanskoi Pass: water passage, see Akutan Pass.

Akoviknak Lagoon: lagoon, 2 miles long, on Chuckchi Sea coast, 3.1 miles NW of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 12' N, 166° 02' W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Ahviknuk Lagoon, Akhoviknuk Lagoon, Isuk Lagoon. Named for nearby Akoviknak Mountain in 1962 by Project Chariot personnel.

Akoviknak Mountain: hill, 435 ft., E of Akoviknak Lagoon, 3.5 miles N of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 12' 05" N, 165° 59' 45" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Ahviknuk Mountain, Akhoviknuk Mountain, Angoviknak Mountain. Eskimo name meaning "resembles a Right Whale." The name alludes to the "bumps on its [whale's] head, represented by large boulders on the ridge," according to W. O. Pruitt, Univ. of Alaska, in 1962. Project Chariot personnel reported the name as "Ahviknuk" in 1962.

Akpaliut: locality, on Norton Sound W of Golovnin Bay, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 30' N, 163° 20' W; (map 95). Variant: Acpalliut. Former Eskimo village or camp shown as "Acpalliut" on The Western Union Telegraph: Expedition map of 1867. It appears to be near or at Chiukak.

Akpelik Creek: stream, heads in Angayucham Mountains, flows S 13 miles to Kobuk River, 57 miles NNW of Hughes, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 45' N, 155° 21' W; (map 116). Eskimo personal name recorded at Kobuk in 1956 by Orth.

Akporvik Hill: hill, 600 ft., S of Agiak Lagoon, near Chukchi Sea coast, between Mutaktuk Creek and Pitmegea River, 36 miles NW of Mount Kelly, Arctic Slope; 68° 54' N, 164° 27' W; (map 130). Eskimo name reported to mean "place where travel is easy" by Chapman and Sable (1960, p. 52), USGS.

Akshadak Kunno: locality, see Akshadak.

Akshadak: locality, "near head of Buckland River," Nulato Hills; (map 109). Variant: Akishdak-kosh-kunno, Akshadak Kunno, Talnik Zhilye. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1842-44 as "Akshadak ' Talnik' Kunno ' Zhilye' ," i.e. "willow dwellings," by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN. Zagoskin added the Russian equivalent (Talnik Zhilye) to the Eskimo.

Aksit, Cape: point of land, on SE coast of Unimak Island, 14 miles S of village of False Pass, Aleutian Islands; 54° 39' 35" N, 163° 25' 30" W; (map 25). Variant: Akeit, Mys Akhsit, West Cape Lazaref, Mys Akheit. Name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN, as "M[ys] Akhsit," or "Cape Akhsit." Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 210) says that the ship Okenna "was wrecked near here." Baker (1906, p. 87) states that the name is derived from the word "Akeit" which may "have been an attempted rendering of the name of the ship."

Akuaine: point of land, see Akuyan, Cape.

Akuasrakuvik Creek: stream, see Old Woman Creek.

Akuchin Rocks: rocks, on SE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 42' N, 173° 30' E; (map 13). Recorded on a manuscript map drawn by L. M. Turner in the 1880's; this feature has not been positively identified.

Akula Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1.5 miles NW of Beaver Lake and 10 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 41' N, 151° 02' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Akulakutuk River: stream, see Akulikutak River.

Akularak Pass: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, extends NE 40 miles from Kwemeluk Pass to Kwikluak Pass, 21 miles S of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 27' N, 164° 35' W; (map 77). Variant: Akooloorok Pass. Eskimo name that means "the one between" or "connecting"; obtained in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS.

Akuliak Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, in Howard Pass 2 miles NE of Nigtun Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 15' N, 156° 47' W; (map 132). Eskimo name meaning "bridge of nose"; obtained at Noatak in 1956 by Orth.

Akuliakhpuk: locality, see Akuliukpak.

Akulik Creek: stream, flows NW 11 miles to Chukchi Sea, 36 miles NNW of Mount Kelly, Arctic Slope; 68° 58' N, 164° 04' W; (map 130). Eskimo name reported to mean "fancy trimming" by Chapman and Sable (1960, p. 52), USGS.

Akulik River: stream, flows SW about 30 miles to NE side of Norton Bay, between Koyuk and Inglutalik Rivers, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 50' 50" N, 160° 59' 50" W; (map 96). Variant: Ahkoolik River, Kuingak, Kvyguk. Eskimo name reported in 1842-44 as "Kvyguk" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN. The name "Ahkoolik" was reported for this stream in 1900 by W. J. Peters, USGS.

Akulik: locality, see Aklut.

Akulikutak River: stream, heads at 60° 30' N, 160° 32' W flows NW 40 miles to Kushluk River, 20 miles SE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 44' 45" N, 161° 15' 15" W; BGN 1960; (map 59). Variant: Akulakutuk River. Eskimo name meaning "the one between," reported in 1948 by USC&GS.

Akulikutak River: stream, see Kushluk River.

Akulirak: portage, between Sapumik Creek and Shorty River, 30 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 68° 02' N, 164° 09' W; (map 130). Variant: Ahkooleerak, Akuliraq. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Akuliraq: portage, see Akulirak.

Akuliukhpak Lake: lake, see Nerka, Lake.

Akuliukpak: locality, on Agulukpak River, 40 miles N of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 38' N, 158° 32' W; (map 52). Variant: Ah-suh-lok-puk. Former Eskimo village listed as "Akuliakhpuk" with a population of 83 in the 1880 Census.

Akulivikchuk: locality, "on Nushagak River." Variant: Akulvikchuk. Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed as "Akulvikchuk" with a population of 72 by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census.

Akulogak: lake, see Naknek.

Akulokok Point: point of land, see Akoolokok Point.

Akuluik: stream, see Nahtuk River.

Akuluktok Peak: peak, 3,800 ft., 6 miles N of Elbow Point, between Lake Nerka and Lake Beverley, 45 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 38' N, 158° 59' W; BGN 1933; (map 52). Eskimo name, meaning "the one between," recorded in 1933 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Akulurak: locality, on W bank of Akularak Pass, 14 miles S of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskowim Delta; 62° 33' 15" N, 164° 33' 10" W; (map 77). Eskimo village, former location of a Roman Catholic mission, which, due to inundation from Akulurak Pass, has been generally abandoned. It had a post office from 1924 to 1951 (Ricks, 1965, p. 2).

Akulurak: locality, see Akumsuk.

Akulurak: settlement, on left bank of Kuskokwim River, 2.5 miles NE of Helmick Point and 43 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 17' N, 162° 26' W; (map 58). Variant: Akolorachok. Eskimo village or camp. Name means "that in between" according to a 1949 USC&GS field report. The place had a population of 15 in 1940.

Akulvikchuk: locality, see Akulivikchuk.

Akumsuk: locality, on N bank of Lamont Slough, 2 miles S of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 43' 25" N, 164° 28' 05" W; (map 77). Variant: Akulurak, Mumsuk. Eskimo camp reported in 1952 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The same year USC&GS reported the name as "Mumsuk."

Akumwake Slough: stream, flows NNW 5 miles to Kolovinerak River, 25 miles SW of Baird Inlet, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 22' N, 164° 33' W; (map 58). Variant: Akumwoke Slough. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Akumwake: locality, on left bank of Kolovinerak River at Akumwaken Slough, 100 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 22' N, 164° 33' W; (map 58). Variant: Akumwoke. Eskimo name reported in 1948 by USC&GS as “a small settlement”; however, a 1951 USC&GS field party remarks that “the place is now abandoned.” It may be a fish camp.

Akumwarvik Bay: bay, on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, extends SSW 5 miles off Kamishak Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 06' N, 154° 09' W; (map 51). Variant: Kamishak Bay. Eskimo name reported in 1923 by K. F. Mather (in brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3), USGS.

Akumwoke Slough: stream, see Akumwake Slough.

Akumwoke: locality, see Akumwake.

Akun Bay: bay, 5.5 miles across, on NE coast of Akun Island, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 15' N, 165° 30' W; (map 24). Variant: Akun Cove, Riecheshnoy, Zaliv Recheshnoy. Named in 1888 by USBF for the island. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN, published the name “Z[aliv] Recheshnoy,” meaning “little river bay.”

Akun Cove: bay, see Akun Bay.

Akun Head: promontory, on N coast of Akun Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 17' 35" N, 165° 37' 35" W; (map 24). Variant: Mys Syvernoy, Sievernoi. Named about 1900 by USC&GS. It was called “M[ys] Syvernoy,” meaning “North Cape,” by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN.

Akun Island: island, 10 miles across, one of Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 11' N, 165° 32' W; BGN 1890; (map 24). Variant: Acouan, Akan, Akhun, Akoou, Akoun, Akouna. Aleut name recorded in 1768 by Capt. Lt. P. K. Krenitzin, IRN (Coxe, 1787, map facing p. 205). R. H. Geoghegan gives the meaning of the Aleut name [hakun] as “that, over there.”

Akun Strait: water passage, between Akun and Akutan Islands, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 08' N, 165° 39' W; (map 24). Name reported about 1830 by Father Ioann Veniaminov and Capt. F. P. Lutke, IRN; named because of its relationship to Akun Island.

Akunik Pass: water passage, in barrier bar between Chukchi Sea and Kasegaluk Lagoon, 10 miles NE of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 53' 45" N, 162° 49' 30" W; (map 145). Variant: Akoonik Pass, Kokolik Pass. Eskimo name (akuniq) meaning “the middle part”; obtained at Point Lay in 1956 by Orth.

Akuogak: lake, see Naknek Lake.

Akupuk: locality, see Akokpak.

Akupukmiut: locality, see Akokpak.

Akupukmute: locality, see Akokpak.

Akurak Bluff: bluff, 1.5 miles long, on left bank of Wulik River, 22 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 49' N, 163° 58' W; (map 128). Variant: Ahkoorock, Akuzzaaq. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Akurekvik Creek: stream, see Beaver Creek.

Akurekvik Pass: pass, 850 ft., in Schwatka Mountains, at head of Beaver Creek, 12 miles W of head of Walker Lake, Brooks Range; 67° 13' N, 155° 01' W; (map 125). "Akurekvik" is the Eskimo name for Beaver Creek and literally means "place where beaver is hunted"; recorded at Kobuk in 1956 by Orth.

Akusha Island: island, 0.5 miles across, largest of The Five Fingers, in Stephens Passage, 70 miles NE of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 18' 15" N, 133° 39' 15" W; BGN 1923; (map 8). Variant: Ahushi Island, Northwest Fivefinger, Thumb Island, Ukushe Island. Tlingit Indian name, reported to mean "thumb," published in 1923 by USC&GS; so called because the island occupies the position of the thumb in The Five Fingers.

Akutagrak Hills: hills, 5 miles NW of Mount Sapumik and 32 miles NE of Kivalina, Brooks Range; 68° 12' N, 164° 02' W; (map 130). Variant: Ahkootahgrock, Akuttaagzaaq. Eskimo name reported by E. S. Burch, in 1966, to mean "old scrub-willow."

Akutan Bay: bay, 10 miles across, between Akutan and Akun Islands, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 11' N, 165° 43' W; BGN 1890; (map 24). Variant: Acootan Bay. So named in 1888 by USBF because of its relationship to Akutan Island.

Akutan Harbor: bay, 4 miles long, part of Akutan Bay, E coast of Akutan Island, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 07' 45" N, 165° 45' 00" W; BGN 1890; (map 24). Variant: Akoutan Harbor, Chinchin Bay. Named "Akoutan" in 1888 by USBF. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN, published the name "Z[aliv] Chinchin."

Akutan Island: island, 18 miles long in Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 07' N, 65° 55' W; BGN 1890; (maps 23, 24). Variant: Acootan, Acutan, Akoutan. Aleut name reported by Capt. Lt. P. K. Krenitzin and Lt. Michael Levashev in 1768 (Coxe, 1787, p. 205) and spelled "Acootan" by Capt. Cook (1785. v. 2, p. 425), RN. This name may be from the Aleut word "hakuta" which, according to R. H. Geoghegan, means "I made a mistake."

Akutan Pass: water passage, between Unalaska and Akutan Islands, Aleutian Islands. 54° 01' 30" N, 166° 03' 00" W; BGN 1890; (map 23). Variant: Akoutan Pass, Akoutanskoi Pass, Akutan Strait, Paso de Sanganoac Proliv Akutanskiy. Proliv Akutanskoy. Name published by Capt. Lutke (1836, p 289, 304, 305), IRN as "Le detroit d' Akoutan" and as "Le detroit Akoutanskoi." Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 56). IRN. published, the name as "P[roliv] Akutanskiy," meaning "Akutan Strait." Baker (1906, p. 88) suggests that this feature may possibly be the same as "Paso de Sanganoac" recorded by Galiano (1802, map 3). According to R. H. Geoghegan, the name may be from the Aleut word "hakuta," meaning "I made a mistake."

Akutan Peak: volcano, 4,275 ft. on Akutan Island, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 08' N, 165° 59' W; BGN 1890; (map 24). Name reported in 1873 by USC&GS and presumably named by that agency.

Akutan Point: point of land, on N shore of Akutan Harbor. E coast of Akutan Island, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 08' 45" N, 165° 43' 45" W; (map 24). Local name derived from Akutan Island; published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Akutan Strait: water passage, see Akutan Pass.

Akutan: village, pop. 107, on N shore of Akutan Harbor, on E coast of Akutan Island, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 08' 05" N, 165° 46' 20" W; BGN 1890; (map 24). Name derived from Akutan Island and published in 1869 by George Davidson, USC&GS. A post office was established in 1914 (Ricks, 1965, p. 2).

Akutanskiy, Proliv: water passage, see Akutan Pass.

Akutanskoy, Proliv: water passage, see Akutan Pass.

Akutoktak River: stream, heads in Romanzof Mountains, 9.5 miles NE of Mount Michelson, flows NE 33 miles to Okpilak River, 18 miles S of Barter Island, Arctic Plain; 69° 50' N, 143° 45' W; (map 138). Variant: Akootoaktuk River. Eskimo name reported in 1948 by USC&GS. The name refers to a mixture of seal oil caribou fat, and snow.

Akutsok Creek: stream, see Turner River.

Akuttagzaaq: hills, see Akutagrak Hills.

Akuyan Creek: stream, flows W 2 miles to Cape Akuyan, on W coast of Great Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' 30" N, 176° 12' 15" W; (map 17). Local name derived from Cape Akuyan; published in 1951 by USGS.

Akuyan, Cape: point of land, on W coast of Great Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' 50" N, 176° 12' 35" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Akuaine, Mys Akuyan. Aleut name published as "M[ys] Akuyan," or "Cape Akuyan," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN. This name may come from the Aleut words "hakuya" or "haquyan" which, according to R. H. Geoghegan, mean "standing at a distance" and "river otters," respectively.

Akuzzaaq: bluff, see Akurak Bluff.

Akvakniakvik Lagoon: lagoon, see Kaktovik Lagoon.

Akvalutak Creek: stream, flows NW 5.5 miles from Mount Stuver to Anaktuvuk River, 9 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 14' 15" N, 151° 33' 00" W; (map 134). Variant: Akvalutuk Creek. Eskimo name published by Rausch (1951, p. 150).

Akvalutuk Creek: stream, see Akvalutak Creek.

Akvat: locality, on Chukchi Sea coast, 8 miles NE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 43' 50" N, 159° 47' 45" W; (map 146). Variant: Akavat. An Eskimo camp on the coastal trail; name published in 1958 by AMS.

Akve River: stream, see Akwe River.

Akvetskoe: locality, on Lituya Bay; (map 10). Variant: Ahkvaystkie, Akwetz. Tlingit Indian summer camp, with a population of 200 in 1835, reported as "Ahkvaystkie" by Father Ioann Veniaminov in 1840 (Hodge, 1907, p. 34). The name is reported to mean "lake town."

Akwe Lake: lake, 1.8 miles long, at head of Akwe River 2 miles NW of Ustay Lake and 37 miles SE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 19' 45" N, 138° 46' 50" W; BGN 1962; (map 46). Local name derived from Akwe River for which the lake is the source. The name was published by USGS in 1959.

Akwe River: stream, heads at Akwe Lake and flows SW 20 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 35 miles SE of Yakutat Bay, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 17' N, 139° 03' W; BGN 1962; (map 46). Variant: Ah-quay River, Akoi River, Akve River, Akwi River, Ar Quay River, Ustay River. Tlingit Indian name first reported by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN, as "R[eka] Akve," or "Akve River," and since recorded with various spellings. The name was evidently applied originally to the whole drainage system between the Italo River and the Asek Delta area. The name has been restricted in its application, however, since 1901.

Akwe River: stream, see Ustay River.

Akwetz: locality, see Akvetskoe.

Akwi River: stream, see Akwe River.

Al' gan-uda: cove, 0.2 miles across, in front of Zapadni Rookery, part of Zapadni Bay, on SW coast of Saint George Island, in Pribolof Islands; 56° 34' 50" N, 169° 39' 45" W; (map 38). Aleut name, meaning "seal bay," reported by Putnam (1903, p. 1014), USC&GS.

Al-lash-ook: stream, see Alatna River.

Al-lue-ga-wick: spring, see Reed River Hot Spring.

Alabam Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Goldstream Creek, 6 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 34' 25" N, 148° 23' 15" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors for Charles ("Alabam") Laboyteaux; reported in 1915 by Brooks (in Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9).

Alabama Creek: stream, flows S 2.1 miles to Hutlinana Creek, 4.2 miles E of Eureka and 23 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 10' 33" N, 150° 04' 20" W; BGN 1965; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1963 by Bond Taber, USGS.

Alachschak: peninsula, see Alaska Peninsula.

Alaeksu: peninsula, see Alaska Peninsula.

Alaganak: locality, see Alaganik.

Alaganik Slough: stream, 15 miles long, distributary of Copper River, 12 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 25' N, 145° 30' W; (map 64). Variant: Algonek River. Eskimo name derived from the nearby Eskimo village of Alaganik; reported as "Algonek River" in 1899 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, and "Alaganik River" in 1900 by F. C. Schrader and T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Alaganok: locality, see Alaganik.

Alaganu: locality, see Alaganik.

Alaganuk: locality, see Alaganik.

Alagnak River: stream, heads at Kukaklek Lake and flows SW 64 miles to Kvichak River, 58 miles E of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 00' N, 156° 53' W; (map 52). Variant: Aliknuk, Lockenuck. Eskimo name shown as "Alagnak" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 4), IRN, and is said by R. H. Geoghegan to mean "wild raspberry."

Alagnak: locality, see Alaganik.

Alagogshak Creek: stream, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, flows SE 18 miles to Katmai Bay, 17 miles SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 01' 00" N, 155° 02' 15" W; (map 42). Variant: Alagogshuk Creek. Eskimo name published by Griggs (1922, map, p. 68), National Geographic Society, as "Alagogshuk Creek."

Alagogshuk Creek: stream, see Alagogshak Creek.

Alai Creek: stream, flows SE 3.2 miles to Wide Bay, N of Kialagvik Creek, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 36 miles SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 18' 45" N, 156° 32' 25" W; (map 36). Name published in 1956 by USGS; probably derived from Mount Alai.

Alai, Mount: peak, 2,850 ft., near W end of Wide Bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 33 miles SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 18' 20" N, 156° 38' 15" W; (map 36). Variant: Gora Alay, Gora Olai, Mount Alay, Mount Olai, Mount Otai, Olav Mountain. Apparently a native name given in 1831-32 by Ens. Vasiliev as "Gore Alai" and published in 1847 as "Gore Alay" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379.

Alaid Head: promontory, 600 ft., at NW tip of Alaid Island, in Semichi Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 46' 25" N, 173° 52' 00" E, BGN 1938; (map 13). Variant: West Head. Name derived from Alaid Island.

Alaid Island: island, 3.1 miles long, westernmost of Semichi Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 45' 50" N, 173° 54' 00" E; (map 13). Variant: Alida Island, Little Alaid Island, Alaidskaya Pupka. Named by the Russians from its resemblance to Alaid Island, one of the Kuril Islands in Russia, "sometimes called Little Alaid, presumably to distinguish it from that island. American whalers called it Alida (Al' ida). Constantin Grewingk stated that Alaid meant "heart rock." Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 30) IRN, called it "Alaidskaya Pupka," meaning "navel of Alaid."

Alaidskaya Pupka: island, see Alaid Island.

Alakaket: village, see Allakaket.

Alakanik: locality, in Copper River Delta, 20 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 26' 45" N, 147° 13' 00" W; (map 64). Variant: Alaganak, Alaganok, Alaganu, Alaganuk, Alagnak, Anahanuk, Lookta-ek, Sakhalis, Skatalis. Former Eskimo and Ahtena Indian village visited in 1848 by Serebrenikov, who reported the name as "Alagnak." In 1885 Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, discovered that the village had moved to a new site called "Skatalis." Its population (including Eyak) was 117 in 1880; 48 in 1890. The name is now applied to a locality along the Copper River Highway.

Alakanuk Pass: watercourse, in distributary system of Yukon River, trends W 11 miles from Kwikluak Pass to Norton Sound, 11 miles W of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 43' 30" N, 164° 52' 00" W; (map 77). Variant: Alakanuk Slough. Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS. According to a USC&GS report in 1950, it means "wrong way" or "mistakes."

Alakanuk Slough: watercourse, see Alakanuk Pass.

Alakanuk: village, pop. 278, at E entrance to Alakanuk Pass, 6 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 41' 20" N, 164° 37' 00" W; (map 77). Eskimo village reported in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS. Its population was 61 in 1939 and 140 in 1950. A post office was established here in 1946 (Ricks, 1965, p. 3).

Alakshkhak: peninsula, see Alaska Peninsula.

Alaknakik Lake: lake, see Aleknagik, Lake.

Alaknakik: village, see Aleknagik.

Alaksa: peninsula, see Alaska Peninsula.

Alakshak: peninsula, see Alaska Peninsula.

Alaksu: peninsula, see Alaska Peninsula.

Alaktak Ranch: locality, see Alaktak.

Alaktak River: stream, distributary of Ikpikpuk River, heads at 70° 27' 10" N, 154° 53' 30" W, flows NW 50 miles to Pittalukruak Lake, S of Dease Inlet, 47 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 70° 49' N, 155° 19' W; (map 148). Eskimo name reported in the 1940's by USGS, and refers in meaning to the stream's "meandering."

Alaktak: locality, on E shore of Alaktak River, between Admiralty and Smith Bays, 19 miles SW of Cape Simpson and 53 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 70° 46' N, 155° 02' W; (map 148). Variant: Alaktak Ranch, Half Moon Three Ranch. This was once a reindeer camp with a herd "of a few thousand," sometimes referred to as Half Moon Three (Ranch), a name derived

from the call letters of the radio station maintained there in the 1940's because of its strategic location for emergency landings and weather reporting. The present name is derived from the stream.

Alakuchak River: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Kangirlvar Bay, 12 miles E of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 33' N, 165° 04' W; (map 57). Eskimo name meaning "elder sister," obtained at Tanunak in 1949 by USC&GS.

Alameda Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Koyuk River, 10 miles SE of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 05' N, 160° 58' W; BGN 1910; (map 109). Variant: Wilson Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1909 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Alameda Creek: stream, flows S 1.2 miles to Kentucky Creek 1.1 miles N of that stream's junction with Hutlinana Creek, 23 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 10' 00" N, 150° 10' 30" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS.

Alanzo, Mys de: point of land, see Alonzo Point.

Alapah Creek: stream, flows N 25 miles from Alapah Mountain through Shainin Lake to Kanayut River, 30 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 28' N, 150° 59' W; BGN 1960; (map 134). Named by USGS geologists, in 1950, after the mountain on which it heads.

Alapah Mountain: mountain, 7,000 ft., at heads of Nanushuk and Anaktuvuk Rivers, W of Cockedhat Mountain, 23 miles E of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 08' N, 150° 50' W; BGN 1932; (map 134). Named by Marshall (1956, p. 20) who wrote "and determined instead to climb directly to the top of a great tabletop mountain *** We later named this mountain Alapah, meaning cold in Eskimo."

Alapak Hill: hill, 400 ft., in Igichuk Hills, on E bank of Noatak River, 20 miles N of Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; Arctic Slope; 67° 11' 30" N, 162° 28' 30" W; (map 128). Variant: Elapuk Hill. Eskimo name reported to mean "poor man" in 1956 by Orth.

Alargate Alla: islands, see Alargate Rocks.

Alargate Rocks: islands, two, extend 1,100 ft. in Portillo Channel, on NW coast of San Fernando Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' 00" N, 133° 26' 30" W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Variant: Alargate Alla, Sheer-off-there Rock. Named in 1923 by USC&GS. The word "alargate" is from the Spanish "alagar," meaning "to sheer off"; Baker (1906, p. 568) published the name "Sheer-off-there Rock." The notation "Alargate Alla," meaning "give this a wide berth," was published next to this feature on maps of the 1779 expedition of Ignacio Arteaga (Wagner, 1937, p. 373). This notation was probably made by the navigator Francisco Antonio Maurelle.

Alasca: peninsula, see Alaska Peninsula.

Alaschka: peninsula, see Alaska Peninsula.

Alashka: peninsula, see Alaska Peninsula.

Alashuk: village, see Alatna.

Alaska Cape: point of land, see Kabuch Point.

Alaska Chief Falls: falls, on Icy Gulch, 2.5 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 18" N, 134° 20' 24" W; (map 11). Name derived from the Alaska Chief lode claim staked there by Joe Juneau and Richard Harris in 1880. Juneau and Harris called the canoe, in which they came from Sitka the "Alaska Chief" (DeArmond, 1957, p. 5).

Alaska City: city, see Anchorage.

Alaska Creek: stream, flows S 1.6 miles to Healy Creek, 5 miles E of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 51' 30" N, 148° 48' 00" W; BGN 1945; (map 87). Local name reported in 1944 by USGS.

Alaska Gulch: valley, in Bonn)field region, extends S to Healy Creek about 18 miles E of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 52' N, 148° 06' W; (map 87). Reported in 1917 by R. M. Overbeck and A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 15), USGS.

Alaska Island: barrier island, 3 miles long, on Beaufort Sea coast, in Maguire Islands, 7 miles W of Flaxman Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 14' N, 146° 33' W; (map 151). Named about 1913 by Leffingwell (1919, p. 93), "After the schooner Alaska of the Canadian Arctic Expedition."

Alaska Peak: mountain, 2,600 ft., 2.5 miles W of North Arm in Farragut Bay, 77 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 08' 35" N, 133° 18' 55" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN.

Alaska Peninsula: peninsula, extends SW about 475 miles from Iliamna Lake to Unimak Island; 59° 30' N, 155° 30' W [NE end], 54° 50' N, 163° 24' W [SW end]; BGN 1901; Variant: Alachschak, Aleaksu, Alakshkhak, Alaksa, Alakshak, Alaksu, Alasca, Alaschka, Alashka, Alayeksa, Alaxa, Alaxsu, Aliaksa, Aliakshka, Aliaska, Aljaska, Mys Alyaksa, Poluostrov Alyaska, Presquile D' Alaska. Authoritative sources generally agree that the name "Alaska" is derived from "an Aleut root meaning ' a great country or continent' * * *" or "* * * ' mainland' * * *" (Stewart, 1956, p. 193-203). In 1762, Bechevin (cna), a merchant of Irkutsk, Siberia, wintered in Isanotski Strait between Unimak Island and the Alaska Peninsula. He regarded the western end of the peninsula as an island, reportedly called "Alaksu" or "Alakshak" (Bancroft, 1886, p. 122-124 and 165). Capt. Lt. P. K. Krenitzin and Lt. Michael Levashev, IRN, in 1768, also referred to a large island called "Alaxa" northeast of Unimak Island (Coxe, 1787, map facing p. 205). The first to correctly apply the name was Capt. James Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 504), RN, in 1778, who said "I have already observed that the American continent is here called by the Russians, as well as the islanders, Alaschka, which name, though it properly belongs only to the country adjoining to Oonemak [Unimak Island], is used by them when speaking of the American continent in general, which they know perfectly well to be a great land." After the publication of Cook's work, the name was generally applied (with various spellings) to the peninsula; Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, used "Mys Alyaksa" or "Alyaksa Cape [headland]" on a 1791 map and Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 257), IRN, reported it as "Presquile D' Alaska" meaning "Alaska Peninsula." The Aleut name "Alakshkhak" was recorded by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 220) and Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN, applied the name "Polouostrov Alyaska" or "Alaska Peninsula." The name and its application to the State and peninsula was well established in the late 1880's when W. H. Dall (1870, p.

129-30) wrote: “* * * This name, now applied to the whole of our new territory, is a corruption, very far removed from the original word. *** called by the natives Al-ak-shak or Al-ay-ek-sa ***. From Alayeksa the name became, *** Alaksa, Alashka, Aliaska, and finally Alaska ***. We have, then Alaska for the territory, Aliaska for the peninsula ***.”

Alaska Range: mountain range, extends in an arc 650 miles from Iliamna Lake at SW end to White River in Canada at SE end; highest point is Mount McKinley at 20,320 ft.; 62° 00' N, 141° 00' W [SE end], 59° 45' N, 156° 00' [SW end]. Variant: Alaskan Mountains, Alaskan Range, Beaver Mountains, Chigmit Mountains, Khrebet Chigmit, Tschigmit Mountains. The name “Alaskan Range” appears to be first applied to these mountains in 1869 by Dall (1870, p. 286). The name eventually became “Alaska Range” through local use. In 1849 Constantin Grewingk applied the name “Tschigmit” to this mountain range. “A map made by the United States Land Office, 1869, calls the southwestern part of the Alaska Range Chigmit mountains and the northeastern part Beaver mountains” (Baker, 1906, p. 176). See Alaska and Alaska Peninsula.

Alaska, Gulf of: gulf, bounded on N by the S coast of Alaska, and on S by a line running ESE from S end of Kodiak Island to S end of Dall Island in Alexander Archipelago; 58° N, 145° W; BGN 1965. Name derived from the Territory of Alaska and published by Baker (1906, p. 89) who wrote, “This name has for the last two or three decades been applied to that part of the North Pacific Ocean lying approximately to the north of a line from Sitka to Kodiak.”

Alaska, Presquile D' : peninsula, see Alaska Peninsula.

Alaska, Sea of: sea, see Bering Sea.

Alaska: state, pop. 226,167, largest in area in the United States. Purchased from Russia in 1867; organized as a territory in 1912; became the 49th State in 1959. Capital is Juneau. Total area 586,400 sq. miles. Its population was 33,426 in 1880; 32,052 in 1890; 63,592 in 1900; 64,356 in 1910; 55,036 in 1920; 59,278 in 1930; 72,524 in 1939; and 128,643 in 1950. It is bounded on the N by the Arctic Ocean, on the E by Canada, on the S by the Gulf of Alaska (Pacific Ocean), and on the W by Bering Sea, Bering Strait, and Chukchi Sea. Variant: Russian America, Seward's Folly, Territory of Alexander, Walrussia. The name “Alaska” seems to have been gradually established by local use; vaguely applied at first to a supposed island, later found to be the southwestern end of the Alaska Peninsula. The application of the name gradually developed from this beginning to include the whole area (Stewart, 1956, p. 203). The Russians officially designated it “Russian America” prior to its 1867 purchase by the United States. The name “Alaska” was proposed in 1867 for official acceptance by W. H. Seward, U.S. Secretary of State, the Honorable Charles Sumner, Senator and chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and by Maj. General H. W. Halleck, Commander of the Military Division of the Pacific. There is some controversy over which of these three men proposed the name first (ibid., p. 198-203). For a comprehensive analysis of the origin of the name, see Stewart (1956, p. 193-204). See Alaska Peninsula.

Alaskan Mountains: mountain range, see Alaska Range.

Alaskan Range: mountain range, see Alaska Range.

Alasuk: stream, see Alatna River.

Alataktok River: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 16 miles to Kuk River, 9 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 30' N, 159° 55' W; BGN 1925; (map 146). Variant: Aulatakroak River. Eskimo name reported in 1924 by USGS.

Alatna Hills: hills, extend 50 miles long and 20 miles wide, 1 mile W of Bettles, bounded on the SW by the Alatna River and on the E by the John and Koyukuk Rivers, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 50' N, 151° 43' W [E end], 66° 50' N, 153° 30' W [W end]; BGN 1966; (map 125, 124, 116, 117). Named in 1965 for the Alatna River by W. W. Patton, Jr., USGS.

Alatna Landing: village, see Alatna.

Alatna River: stream, flows SE 145 miles to Koyukuk River at Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 34' 00" N, 152° 37' 30" W; (map 117). Variant: Ah-lash-ok, Alasuk, Allakaket, Al-lashook, Allatna River, Allenkakat, Allenkaket, Allenkakat, Allen River, Oklashok. Koyukan Indian name reported in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 98), USA, as "Allenkakat," or "mouth of the Allen." We do not know if this was an attempt by Allen to commemorate himself or whether it was an unintentional corruption of "Allakaket," or "mouth of Ala." Archdeacon Stuck (1917, p. 341) thinks the latter is true, and that all white men (in 1917) corrupted "Allakaket" to "Allenkaket" because the pronunciation was easier for those speaking English. The present spelling appears to have been obtained in 1899 by F. C. Schrader and T. G. Gerdine, USGS, although the latter still showed "Allenkakat River" on his fieldsheet. The Eskimo name for this stream is "Alasuk," spelled in 1886 by Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN "Al-lash-ook" and in 1885 by Lt. Cantwell, USRCS, "Ah-lash-ok" (Healy, 1887, p. 39). W. C. Mendenhall and D. L. Reaburn's 1901 USGS expedition showed the "Alatna" and "Alasuk," which since 1885 had been represented as different streams, to be the same. The present Indian name came to be the most commonly accepted name.

Alatna: village, pop. 16, on N bank of Koyukuk River, W of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 34' 00" N, 152° 40' 00" W; BGN 1952; (map 117). Variant: Alashuk, Aletna, Marsan, Alatna Landing. Eskimo village established by Archdeacon Stuck (1914, p. 70) at an old trading post called Marsan. See Allakaket.

Alatna: village, see Allakaket.

Alava Bay: bay, 2 miles across, on S coast of Revillagigedo Island; 2.3 miles NE of Point Alava, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 13' 30" N, 131° 07' 30" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Alava Ridge: ridge, on S coast of Revillagigedo Island, extends 2.5 miles NW of Alava Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' 45" N, 131° 10' 00" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Alava, Point: point of land, S tip of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 11' 30" N, 131° 11' 00" W; (map 3). Named by Capt. George Vancouver, "August 7, 1793, no doubt in honor of Jose Manuel de Alava, who succeeded Bodega as commissioner and as commandant of San Blas * * *" (Wagner, 1937, p. 372).

Alaxa: peninsula, see Alaska Peninsula.

Alaxsu: peninsula, see Alaska Peninsula.

Alay, Gora: peak, see Alai, Mount.

Alayeksa: peninsula, see Alaska Peninsula.

Albatross Anchorage: anchorage, 0.6 miles across, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, in NE arm of Balboa Bay, 13 miles N of Unga Island, Aleutian Range; 55° 35' N, 160° 36' W; (map 28). Surveyed and named in September 1893 by officers of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Albatross Bank: shoal, 50 miles long, 50 miles SE of Kodiak Island; 56° 30' N, 152° 30' W; (map 33). Named in 1888 by USBF for the USBF steamer Albatross, which was used for making investigations and surveys in this area.

Albert Channel: channel, at mouth of Kvichak River, extends SW 7 miles from Telephone Point, between Salmon Flats and N shore of Kvichak Bay, 8 miles NW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 50' N, 157° 10' W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Albert Creek: stream, flows NE to Pargon River, about 15 miles NE of Council, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Albert Creek: stream, flows SE 24 miles to Crooked Creek, 22 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 34' 45" N, 144° 30' 00" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1896 by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13).

Albert Creek: stream, heads in Horn Mountains, flows E 3.5 miles to Crooked Creek, 8 miles N of Tahneta Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 00' 20" N, 147° 17' 30" W; (map 82). Prospectors' name published by G. C. Martin and J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Brooks and others, 1914, pl. 11), USGS.

Albert Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows W 10 miles to East Fork, 2 miles E of that stream's junction with Kejulik River, 32 miles SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 57° 54' 05" N, 155° 32' 50" W; (map 35). Local name obtained from J. L. McPherson of Iliamna; published by W. R. Smith and A. A. Baker (in Brooks and others, 1924, pl. 9), USGS.

Albert Johnson Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows E 7 miles to Aniakchak River, 21 miles W of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 47' N, 157° 45' W; (map 31). Locally named for an "old trapper" and reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Albert Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, SW of Burnt Lake and 22 miles SW of junction of Herron and Foraker Rivers, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 22' 30" N, 152° 30' 40" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Albert Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, 0.5 miles SE of Bullrush Lake and 25 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 15' 40" N, 148° 15' 00" W; (map 118). Probably named by William Yanert

who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Albert Ridge: ridge, trends SE 2.5 miles from Alaska-Canada boundary monument 44, between Lava Fork and West Fork Blue River, Coast Mountains; 56° 23' N, 130° 55' W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Alberto Islands: islands, group extends 2 miles W of Wadleigh Island, in San Alberto Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32' N, 133° 10' W; BGN 1908; (map 4). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Alberto Reef: rock, in San Alberto Bay, W of Alberto Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' 40" N, 133° 11' 55" W; BGN 1908; (map 4). Local name reported in 1907 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Albion Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Crooked Creek which flows to Ophir Creek, 9 miles N of Council and 42 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 01' 30" N, 163° 41' 50" W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Albion Creek: stream, flows SW 0.6 miles to Rock Creek, 8 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' 15" N, 165° 24' 30" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Albion Creek: stream, flows SW to Nome River, about 36 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Alcan Cove: harbor, see Alcan Harbor.

Alcan Harbor: harbor, 0.7 miles across, in Semichi Islands, on NW coast of Shemya Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 43' 45" N, 174° 04' 30" E; (map 13). Variant: Alcan Cove. Listed as "Alcan Cove" in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot, and as "Alcan Harbor" in its supplement published in 1946. The name may have been suggested by the Alaska-Canada [Alcan] highway.

Alcha Island: island, see Atka Island.

Alchichna: stream, see John River.

Alder Cove: cove, 0.3 miles across, on SE shore of Hetta Inlet, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 06' 10" N, 132° 37' 40" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Alder Creek Camp: locality, on left bank of Fairbanks Creek, W of mouth of Walnut Creek 21 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' 45" N, 147° 11' 35" W; (map 105). Mining camp name derived from Alder Creek. Mine tailings have altered the course of the drainage so that Alder Creek now flows 0.4 mile to the west.

Alder Creek Camp: locality, see Meehan.

Alder Creek: locality, on right bank of Alder Creek, 1 mile S of Seventymile River, 38 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 58' 45" N, 142° 19' 30" W; BGN 1944; (map 102). Mining camp reported in 1925 by ARC.

Alder Creek: ravine, see Alder Gulch.

Alder Creek: stream, flows N 4.5 miles to Kokomo Creek, 25 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 10' 25" N, 147° 16' 40" W; (map 105). Variant: Rusty Gold Creek. Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS, as Rusty Gold Creek; the present name was published in 1908 by USGS.

Alder Creek: stream, flows N 9 miles to Yukon River, 12 miles NE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 37' 30" N, 149° 52' 45" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1902 by Lt. Hjalmar Erickson, USA.

Alder Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to South Fork Fortymile River, 50 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 08' 20" N, 141° 46' 20" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Alder Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Cripple Creek, 9 miles W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 49' 30" N, 148° 00' 40" W; (map 100). Local name published in 1905 on a manuscript map by C. W. Joint.

Alder Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Seventymile River, 38 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 59' N, 142° 19' W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and shown on a 1905 manuscript map by Maj. W. A. Glassford, U.S. Army Signal Corps.

Alder Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Webber Creek, 27 miles SW of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 17' 30" N, 143° 42' 00" W; (map 103). Name reported in 1938 by Mertie (1942, p. 250), USGS.

Alder Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Boulder Creek, 20 miles N of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 23' N, 154° 38' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1910 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 14), USGS.

Alder Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles to Sumner Strait, 3.5 miles E of village of Point Baker, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 20' 10" N, 133° 32' 00" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Alder Creek: stream, flows S to Quartz Creek, 13 miles SE of Long and 32 miles SE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 18' N, 155° 08' W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS. The stream's exact application is in doubt.

Alder Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to Fair. banks Creek, 21 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' 45" N, 147° 12' 20" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Alder Creek: stream, flows SE 15 miles to O'Brien Creek, 31 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 21' 30" N, 141° 24' 40" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Alder Creek: stream, flows SE 2.7 miles to Friday Creek, 46 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 41' 45" N, 151° 36' 30" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Alder Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to North Fork Koyukuk River, 3 miles E of mouth of Florence Creek and 26 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 08' 30" N, 150° 48' 00" W; (map 124). Local name reported in 1930-31 by Marshall (1956, map).

Alder Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Gold Run which flows to Bluestone River, 15 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 04' N, 166° 12' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Alder Creek: stream, flows SW 3.2 miles to North Fork Kougarok River, 2 miles E of Harris Dome and 37 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 37' N, 164° 29' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Alder Creek: stream, flows to Chavolda Creek, Alaska Range; 62° 30' N, 142° 10' W; (map 84). Name reported by USGS (in Brooks and others, 1914, pl. 14).

Alder Creek: stream, flows to North Fork Koyukuk River. Prospectors' name published in 1902 by Lt. J. C. Cantwell, USRCS; however, not found on any map.

Alder Creek: stream, flows to Ungalik River E of Norton Bay, Norton Sound, Nulato Hills; 64° 45' N, 160° 30' W; (map 96). Name reported in 1909 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Alder Creek: stream, flows W 2 miles to Karluk Lake, 21 miles SE of Karluk, Kodiak Island; 57° 22' 45" N, 154° 01' 25" W; (map 35). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Alder Creek: stream, heads at glacier E of Ruth Glacier, flows SE 16 miles to Tokositna River 1.5 miles W of its junction with Chulitna River, 25 miles NW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 49' 30" N, 150° 20' 10" W; (map 81). Local name published in 1940 by USGS.

Alder Creek: stream, in Innoko region, flows into Otter Creek, tributary of Iditarod River, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 32' N, 157° 44' W; (map 79). Name reported by Eakin (1914, pl. 2), USGS.

Alder Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows SSW 3.6 miles to Toklat River, 2 miles WSW of junction of that stream's East Fork, Alaska Range; 63° 53' 30" N, 150° 12' 30" W; (map 88). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Alder Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NE 5 miles to Sixmile Creek, 4.7 miles S of Sunrise Chugach Mountains; 60° 49' 05" N, 149° 25' 40" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Alder Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NE 4 miles to Willow Bay, 15 miles SE of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 03' N, 162° 12' W; (map 113). Prospectors' name obtained in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Alder Creek: stream, see Rusty Gold Creek.

Alder Creek: stream, see Teddys Fork.

Alder Gulch: ravine, in Nutzotin Mountains, extends SE 1.2 miles, 6 miles NW of Beaver Lake, Alaska Range; 62° 04' 50", N, 141° 57' 30" W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1941 by S. R. Capps Brooks and others, 1915, p. 222), USGS.

Alder Gulch: ravine, trends 0.7 miles NW to Livengood Creek, 0.8 miles NE of Livengood Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 31' 50" N, 148° 31' 26" (map 105). Variant: Alder Creek. Name reported in 1915 as Alder Creek by Brooks and J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9), USGS. Mertie reported the present name in 1916 (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13), USGS.

Alder Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, S of Gakona Glacier terminus, 11 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 05' 40" N, 145° 10' 55" W; (map 86). Local name reported in 1949 by T. L. Pewe, USGS.

Alder Lakes: lakes, four, extend 0.8 miles in Alder Gulch, in Nutzotin Mountains, 7 miles NE of Euchre Mountain, Alaska Range; 62° 05' N, 141° 58' W; (map 84). Local name derived from Alder Gulch; published in 1961 by USGS.

Alder Point: point of land, on Prince of Wales Island, near head of Kasaan Bay, 0.8 miles S of village of Salt Chuck, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 36' 50" N, 132° 33' 15" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1961 by USC&GS.

Alder Rock: rock, awash at half tide, in Palma Bay 0.4 miles SW of Boussole Head, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 57 miles WNW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 22' 25" N, 136° 55' 45" W; BGN 1930; (map 10). Named in 1926 by USC&GS, for the lighthouse tender Alder which struck this rock.

Alder Stream: stream, heads at terminus of Malaspina Glacier, flows S 3 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 4 miles W of Point Manby and 26 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 41' 50" N, 140° 24' 10" W; (map 46). Local name published by the USGS in 1951.

Alec River: stream, flows W 9 miles to Black Lake, 23 miles NW of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 28' N, 158° 56' W; (map 30). Variant: Alee River. Reported as "Alec" in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; probably represents a native name changed to its present spelling by a typographical error.

Alecks Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles to Elena Bay, on NE shore of Tebenkof Bay, on W coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 30' 15" N, 134° 02' 40" W; (map 5). Variant: Kuiu Stream. Local name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of USBF steamer Albatross.

Alecks Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on NE shore of Tebenkof Bay, on W coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 31' 30" N, 134° 01' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Kuiu Lake. Local name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of USBF steamer Albatross.

Alecktonuk Lake: lake, see Aliktongnak Lake.

Alee River: stream, see Alec River.

Aleek River: stream, see Stink Creek.

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

Aleknagek, Reka: stream, see Wood River.

Aleknagik Lake: village, see Aleknagik.

Aleknagik Mission: village, see Aleknagik.

Aleknagik River: stream, see Wood River.

Aleknagik, Lake: lake, 20 miles long, at head of Wood River, 20 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 17' N, 158° 37' W; (map 11). Variant: Agoulouikatuk, Ahleknuguk Lake, Alaknakik Lake, Aliaknagik, Alyaknagik. Eskimo name published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, as "Alyaknagik." The present spelling of the name is a transliteration from Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 4), IRN. Jackson (1886, p. 57) stated that the name "Alaknakik" means "well studded with beautiful pine-covered islands" which seems a bit fanciful but may carry the general meaning. From a trader named Mittendorf, J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS, recorded the name as "Agoulouikatuk," meaning "testicle."

Aleknagik: village, pop. 223, on SE shore of Lake Aleknagik, 17 miles N of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 17' N, 158° 36' W (map 52). Variant: Abaknakik, Agoulouikatuk Ahleknuguk, Alaknakik, Aleknagik Lake, Aleknagik Mission, Aliaknagik, Imiak, Seleniye Imyak. Eskimo village recorded as "Sel[eniye] Imyak" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 4), IRN. According to H. C. Fassett, USBF, in 1910 there were two villages, both named for Aleutian Islands the lake, the other being at the head of Lake Aleknagik. All indications of this latter village have disappeared. Fassett spelled the name "Ah-lek-nug-uk."

Aleks Rock: rock, in Pacific Ocean, 16 miles SW of Sanak Island, on NE end of Davidson Bank; 54° 28' N, 163° 10' W; (map 25). Named in 1890 by Capt. William Patterson, commander of the schooner Alexander, from which he took the name.

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

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

Aleksandrovskiy: locality, see Nushagak.

Aleksashkina: locality, at Icehouse Point, on W coast of Woody Island, 2 miles E of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 46' 50" N, 52° 21' 29" W; (map 34). Variant: Aleksashkino, Aleutskoye Aleksashkino Zhilo, Seleniye Chiniak. Name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23), IRN, as "Sel[eniye] Chiniak (Aleksashkina)," or "Chiniak Settlement (Aleksashkina)." Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 16), IRN, published the name "Aleutskoye Aleksashkino Zhilo," or "the Aleut dwellings of Aleksashkino," but applied this name 2 miles to the southeast, at Lake Una. This is probably the village referred to by Ameigh and Cheffin (1962, p. 53) who said, "the 157 natives living on Woody Island in a little village of approximately fifteen log cabins, made their living during the summer months as sea otter hunters ***." See Woody Island.

Aleksashkino: locality, see Aleksashkina.

Alektonak Lake: lake, see Aliktongnak Lake.

Alentkina Bay: bay, see Aleutkina Bay.

Aleotskia Isles: islands, see Aleutian Islands.

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

Aleoutiennes: islands, see Aleutian Islands.

Alert Creek: stream, see Lower Willow Creek.

Alert Creek: stream, see Moonlight Creek.

Aletna: village, see Alatna.

Aletna: village, see Allakaket.

Aleut Point: point of land, W tip of Amchitka Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 38' 30" N, 178° 37' 30" E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Reported by personnel of U.S.S. Oglala of the 1935 U.S. Navy Survey Expedition.

Aleut Village: village, 0.6 miles N of Afognak, on S coast of Afognak Island, Kodiak Island; 58° 01' 00" N, 152° 45' 40" W; (map 43). Variant: Afognakskaya Odinochka, Aleutskoye Seleniye Kattagmyut, Kattag. Published in 1943 by USC&GS. In 1849 the Russian American Company called this "Aleutskoye Sel[eniye] Kattagmyu," or "Aleut village of Kattag" [the ending "myut" is Eskimo for "people"]. The same year, on Chart 1425, the Russian Hydrog. Dept. published the name "Afognakskaya Odinochka," meaning "a separate part of Afognak." See Afognak.

Aleutian Islands: islands, chain separating Bering Sea from Pacific Ocean, extending in an arc from Alaska Peninsula WSW 1,100 miles to Attu Island; 54° 51' N, 163° 24' W [E end], 52° 55' N, 172° 28' E [W end]; BGN 1963. Variant: Aleotskia Isles, Aleoutiennes, Aleutian Isles, Billy Mitchell Islands, Catherina Archipelago, Catherine Archipelago, Fox Islands, Katerina Archipelago. The name "Aleutian," used to designate the natives living on these islands, was first applied by Adm. von Krusenstern (1827, v. 2, p. 78), IRN, to the entire chain which is comprised of five major groups: Andreanof Islands, Fox Islands, Islands of Four Mountains,

Near Islands, and Rat Islands. The name "Aleutian Islands" was previously applied to only the westernmost group, the Near Islands (Coxe, 1787, p. 25). There are several hypotheses concerning the linguistic origin and meaning of the name. See: Kotzebue, 1821, v. 3, p. 312, Veniaminov, 1840, v. 2, p. 2; Bancroft, 1886, p. 106; and Hrdlicka, 1945, p. 19-23. The Russians also called the chain "Katerina" in honor of Catherine the Great. See Andreanof Islands; Four Mountains, Islands of; Fox Islands; Near Islands; Rat Islands.

Aleutian Islands: islands, see Near Islands.

Aleutian Isles: islands, see Aleutian Islands.

Aleutian Mountains: mountain range, see Aleutian Range.

Aleutian Range: mountain range, extends SW 600 miles along SE side of Alaska Peninsula from Chakachamna Lake, 80 miles W of Anchorage to Unimak Island; the Aleutian Islands are a continuation of the Aleutian Range; 61° 10' N, 152° 20' W [NE end], 55° 00' N, 163° 10' W [SW end]. Variant: Aleutian Mountains. Spurr (1900, p. 238), USGS, wrote: "The mountains of the Alaska Peninsula the writer proposes to call also the Aleutian Mountains."

Aleutian Rock: rock, 0.3 miles S of Amook Island, in Uyak Bay, Kodiak Island; 57° 25' 30" N, 153° 50' 30" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Aleutian Sea: sea, see Bering Sea.

Aleutkina Bay: bay, 2.5 miles across, on W coast of Baranof Island, 4 miles SE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' N, 135° 17' W; (map 5). Variant: Alentkina Bay, Guba Aleutkina, Leesia Bay, Leesoffskaia Bay, Bukhta Lisyaskaya. A colloquial Russian term used in reference to an Aleut woman; applied in 1809 to this feature by Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Guba Aleutkina." The name "Bukhta Lisyaskaya," meaning "Fox Bay," was published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 38), IRN, and referred to the Aleuts that inhabit the Fox Islands in the eastern Aleutians.

Aleutsk Selen Kaniyagmyut: village, see Kaguyak.

Aleutski Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Eastern Channel, Sitka Sound, 0.4 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 44" N, 135° 20' 20" W; (map 9). Variant: Ball Island. Named about 1850 by the Russians; called Ball Island in 1880 by Capt. L. A. Beardslee, USN.

Aleutskoye Aleksashkino Zhilo: locality, see Aleksashkina.

Aleutskoye Seleniye Kattagmyut: village, see Aleut Village.

Alexai Beach: beach, 0.8 miles long, on SE coast of Attu Island, E shore of Massacre Bay, Aleutian Islands; 52° 49' 30" N, 173° 17' 55" E; BGN 1938; (map 13). Name reported in 1938 by USC&GS; derived from nearby Alexai Point.

Alexai Creek: stream, on SE coast of Attu Island, flows SW and SE 2.4 miles to Bedard Cove, Aleutian Islands; 52° 49' 45" N, 173° 18' 38" E; (map 13). Name derived from Alexai Point; published in 1948 by AMS.

Alexai Pass: pass, 800 ft., on Attu Island, at SE end of Gilbert Ridge, Aleutian Islands; 52° 51' 10" N, 173° 18' 50" E; (map 13). Name derived from Alexai Point; published in 1948 by AMS.

Alexai Point: point of land, at E entrance to Massacre Bay and SW end of Bedard Cove, on SE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands, 52° 48' 45" N, 173° 18' 30" E; BGN 1938; (map 13). Variant: Big Mike Point, Nanikakaya Point. Name published in 1943 on an AMS map and is shown as "Alexai (Big Mike) Point" in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 133).

Alexander Archipelago: islands, group in SE Alaska, extends S 280 miles from Cross Sound and Icy Strait to Dixon Entrance; 58° 20' N, 136° 00' W [N end], 54° 45' N, 132° 10' W [S end]; BGN 1919. Variant: Indian Arkipelagan, Indianischen Archipel, Kaloschen Archipel. Named in 1867 by USC&GS for Tsar Alexander of Russia. See King George the Third Archipelago.

Alexander Creek: stream, heads in Alexander Lake, flows SE 35 miles to Susitna River at Alexander, 27 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 24' 45" N, 150° 35' 40" W; (map 70). Variant: Taguntna Creek. Name reported in 1898 by Eldridge (1900, p. 10), USGS.

Alexander Glacier: glacier, heads 0.2 miles W of summit of Mount McCarty, trends N 1.9 miles to its 1961 terminus, 1.2 miles E of Mount Alexander and 28 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 54' 30" N, 139° 24' 55" W; (map 46). Named in 1905 by Tarr and Martin (1906, map), USGS, probably after Beno Alexander, one of the Duke of Abruzzi's porters on the Duke's expedition of 1897.

Alexander Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Marmot Bay, 4.2 miles NE of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 02' 10" N, 152° 39' 50" W; (map 43). Local name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Alexander Island: island, see Kochu Island.

Alexander Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, at head of Alexander Creek, 46 miles N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 44' 40" N, 150° 54' 00" W; (map 70). Reported in 1926 by Capps (1935, pl. 1), USGS. Probably derived from Alexander Creek which drains the lake.

Alexander Point: point of land, E entrance point to Ivanof Bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, miles E of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 47' 40" N, 159° 25' 00" W; BGN 1939; (map 27). Variant: Alexander's Cape, Alexandra Point, Mys Aleksandra, Reynolds Point. Named "M[ys] Aleksandra," or "Alexander's Cape," by Lt. Woronkofski in 1836; published in 1847 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379. Published in 1888 as "Alexander Point" by USBF.

Alexander Rock: rock, in Eastern Channel, Sitka Sound, 0.5 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 34" N, 135° 20' 12" W; (map 9). Name published in 1881 by USC&GS on Chart 725.

Alexander's Cape: point of land, see Alexander Point.

Alexander, Cape: point of land, see Yanaliuk, Cape.

Alexander, Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 3 miles W of Mole Harbor, on E coast of Admiralty Island, 61 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 40' N, 134° 10' W; BGN 1928; (map 9). Named in 1907 by "the University of California Alexander Alaska Expedition" for Annie M. Alexander, founder of the expedition.

Alexander, Mount: mountain, 3,805 ft., 2.6 miles SW of Marble Point, on Russell Fiord, 27 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 54' 45" N, 139° 26' 55" W; (map 46). Named in 1905 by Tarr and Martin (1906, map), USGS, probably after Beno Alexander one of the Duke of Abruzzi's porters on the Duke's expedition of 1897.

Alexander, Point: point of land, SW tip of Mitkof Island, 21 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 30' 35" N, 132° 56' 55" W; (map 6). Variant: Mys Aleksandr. "Discovered by James Johnstone August 29, 1793, and named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, for Daniel Asher Alexander, architect and engineer at his time" (Wagner, 1937, p. 372).

Alexander, Port: bay, 0.2 miles across, 5 miles NE of Cape Ommaney, on S coast of Baranof Island Alexander Archipelago; 56° 14' 30" N, 134° 38' 50" W (map 5). Name published in 1849 by Capt. M. D. Tebenkov, IRN.

Alexander: locality, see Nushagak.

Alexander: point of land, "the southeastern point of entrance to Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago." "So named by Lindenberg, 1838" (Baker, 1906, p. 92).

Alexander: village, on Susitna River delta, near mouth of Alexander Creek, 27 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 25' 00" N, 150° 35' 35" W; (map 70). This small Indian village was reported in 1898 by Eldridge (1900, map 3), USGS.

Alexander: village, see English Bay.

Alexanders Village: locality, 0.4 miles W of Shovun Lake and 17 miles NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 47' 25" N, 145° 26' 00" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Alexandra Point: point of land, see Alexander Point.

Alexandra: locality, see Nudhagak.

Alexandro: village, see English Bay.

Alexandroffsk: locality, see Nushagak.

Alexandrovsk: village, see English Bay.

Alexandrovsk: locality, see Nushagak.

Alexandrovsk: village, see English Bay.

Alexandrovski: locality, see Nushagak.

Alexcy Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, N of Iliamna Lake, WNW of Roadhouse Mountain and 9 miles NNE of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 53' N, 154° 47' W; (map 51). Variant: Alexey Lake. Name published in 1954 by USGS.

Alexeief' s: locality, see Alexeiev.

Alexeief's Trading Post: locality, see Alexeiev.

Alexeief: locality, see Alexeiev.

Alexeiev: locality, on Yukon delta; 62° 30' N, 163° 30' W; (map 77). Variant: Alexeief, Alexeief' s, Alexcief's Trading Post, Odinotchka. Small Eskimo settlement and trading post, now abandoned, mentioned by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census, in 1880. E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, passed through it in December 1878.

Alexinoy: island, see Aliksemit Island.

Alf Island: island, 0.7 miles long, 1.5 miles S of Amook Island, in Uyak Bay, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 24' 35" N, 153° 50' 10" W; BGN 910; (map 34). Named in 1908 by H. C. Denson, USC&GS.

Alfalfa Ridge: ridge, elev. 1200-1300 ft., extends SE 1.5 miles from Mattress Hill to Mission Hill, 1.5 miles NW of Hatchet Point, central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 30" N, 177° 31' 30" E; (map 14). This is one of the plant names given to features in 1943 by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Alfield Creek: stream, flows W 1.7 miles, joins Monte Cristo Creek to form Sulphur Creek, 23 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49' 00" N, 165° 11' 40" W; (map 94). Variant: Alphield Creek. Prospectors, name shown on a 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Alfred Creek: stream, flows E 7 miles to Chignik Alice Peaks Bay, 7 miles NW of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 22' N, 158° 30' W; (map 30). Named by R. H. Sargent, USGS, and recorded on a 1926 fieldsheet.

Alfred Creek: stream, flows NW 34 miles to Yukon River, 14 miles NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 05' 45" N, 148° 41' 00" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Alfred Creek: stream, flows SW 12 miles to Caribou Creek, 54 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 55' 00" N, 147° 36' 45" W; (map 69). Name used by local prospectors; reported in 1906 by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Alfred Creek: stream, heads at 65° 50' N, 148° 10' W, flows NW 28 miles to Rogers Creek, 41 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 06' N, 148° 40' W; (map 118). Local name reported in 1917 by USGS.

Alga-anatorol'og: rookery, see North Rookery.

Alger Peak: peak, 7,500 ft., in Tordrillo Mountains NW of Cook Inlet, 75 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 54' N, 152° 40' W; (map 70). Named in 1898 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS.

Algives, Isla: rock, see Wolf Rock.

Algonek River: stream, see Alaganik Slough.

Algonquin, Cape: promontory, SW point of entrance to Nash Harbor, 32 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on Nunivak Island; 60° 13' 30" N, 166° 56' 30" W; (map 57). Name reported about 1908 by USC&GS.

Alhamblar Mountain: mountain, 6,000 ft., 5 miles N of Apoon Mountain and 38 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 58' 30" N, 150° 15' 00" W; (map 124). Named in 1931 by Marshall (1956, p. 162), who explained the name: "Because the water rising on this peak flowed into the three drainages of Alinement Creek, Hammond River, and Blarney Creek, we gave it the compound name of Alhamblar Mountain."

Alhodoruk Creek: stream, see Osotoruk Creek.

Aliaknasik: lake, see Aleknasik, Lake.

Aliaksa: peninsula, see Alaska Peninsula.

Aliakshka: peninsula, see Alaska Peninsula.

Aliaksin, Cape: peninsula, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, between Beaver and Balboa Bays, Aleutian Range; 55° 30' N, 160° 45' W; (map 28). Variant: Aliaksinskie, Cap Aliaksa, Mys Alksin, Mys Alyaksinskiy. Published as "Cap Aliaksa" by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 257), IRN.

Aliaksin, Point: point of land, on Cape Aliaksin, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 28' 20" N, 160° 49' 30" W; (map 28). Named for Cape Aliaksin.

Aliaksinskie: peninsula, see Aliaksin, Cape.

Aliaksa, Cap: peninsula, see Aliaksin, Cape.

Aliaa, Punta de: point of land, see Montasue Point.

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

Aliaska: peninsula, see Alaska Peninsula.

Aliaskinskoi: water passage, see Shelikof Strait.

Aliasnagik River: stream, see Wood River.

Alice Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, on N shore of Orca Bay, 9 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 37' 30" N, 145° 57' 30" W; (map 64). Published by USGS in 1950.

Alice Creek: stream, flows N 35 miles to Wolf Creek, 30 miles NE of head of Ikpikpuk River, Arctic Plain; 69° 40' 30" N, 153° 51' 30" W; (map 142). According to USGS, this stream was named in the 1950's "for Alice Buchanan of Dumbarton, Scotland."

Alice Creek: stream, flows NE 2.8 miles to Niukluk River, 31 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 57' N, 163° 58' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Alice Creek: stream, flows NW 0.5 miles to Casadepaga River, 3 miles NE of Casadepaga and 19 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 50' N, 164° 19' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 4).

Alice Gulch: ravine, trends NE 0.6 miles to Mineral Creek, 4.5 miles SSW of junction of Woodchopper Creek and Yukon River and 42 miles SSE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 17' 20" N, 143° 22' 00" W; (map 103). Prospectors' name reported by A. H. Brooks (in Brooks and others, 1907, p. 203), USGS.

Alice Island: island, 0.1 miles across, tied to Japonski Island, 0.5 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 50" N, 135° 20' 50" W; (map 9). Named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 142).

Alice Island: island, 3.3 miles long, in Yukon River, 4 miles SW of Blackburn Island and 52 miles SE of Unalakleet, Innoko Lowland; 63° 18' N, 159° 39' W; (map 91). Steamboat pilots' name shown on a 1901 manuscript chart of the Yukon River; reportedly named for the steamboat Alice, built in 1895 at Saint Michael.

Alice Lake: lake, 0.3 miles wide, 2.3 miles N of Port Houghton, 4 miles N of Walter Island and 84 miles ENE of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 22' 00" N, 133° 17' 30" W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Alice Peak: mountain, 3,550 ft., 4 miles NE of Anita Bay, on Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 14' 30" N, 132° 33' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Alice Peak: peak, 6,438 ft., 4 miles NW of Ivan Mountain and 80 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 40' 05" N, 144° 07' 05" W; (map 68). Alice Rocks Local name reported in 1912 by D. C. I Witherspoon, USGS.

Alice Rocks: rocks, widely scattered over 2 miles area, in Iphigenia Bay, 2 miles S of Boot Point, S coast of Warre Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 49' N, 133° 56" W; BGN 1961; (map 4). Variant: Cay Rocks. Named by USC&GS in 1960; "based on the wreck in this

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

Alice, Port: bay, 2.5 miles long, NW coast of Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 50' N, 133° 36' W; (map 4). Named in 1903 or 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, who wrote "named by our party, has no local name."

Alida Island: island, see Alaid Island.

Aligo Point: point of land, S tip of Harris Peninsula, 36 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 38' 20" N, 149° 44' 35" W; BGN 1930; (map 49). Named in 1929 by USC&GS; derived from "the native word said to mean quartz, referring to the geological formation at the point."

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

Alikh River: stream, see Ahlik River.

Alikhsemit: island, see Aliksemit Island.

Aliknuk Lake: lake, see Kukaklek Lake.

Aliknuk: stream, see Alagnak River.

Aliksemit Island: island, 0.3 miles across, 1 mile SE of Chowiet Island, in Semidi Islands, Aleutian Range; 56° 00' N, 156° 40' W; (map 31). Variant: Alexinoy, Alikhsemit. Native name shown as "I[le] Alexinoy" by Adm. von Krusenstern (1827, map 20), IRN; shown as "Alikhsemit Island" on an 1888 USBF chart.

Aliktongnak Lake: lake, 2 miles across, 8 miles E of junction of Eli and Noatak Rivers, 13 miles SE of Noatak, Arctic Slope; 67° 24' N, 162° 41' W; BGN 1962; (map 128). Variant: Ahliktongnak Lake, Alecktonuk Lake, Alektonak Lake. Eskimo name meaning "big pickerel" obtained at Kotzebue in 1956 by Orth.

Alikula Bay: estuary, 1 mile long, E of Egg Harbor on NW coast of Coronation Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' 20" N, 134° 18' 00" W; BGN 1925; (map 4). Haida Indian word meaning "night"; name given in 1924 by USC&GS "because this Bay is so clear it may be readily entered at night."

Alilok: bay, see Alitak.

Alimuda Bay: bay, 1.6 miles across, on NW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 26' N, 167° 21' W; BGN 1938; (map 23). Variant: Middle Bay, Srednaia Bay, Srednaya Bay, Unsay Bay, Ungaymilud Bay, Zaliv Alimuda. Aleut name reported in 1792 as "Z[aliv] Alimuda," or "Alimuda Bay," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN. According to R. H. Geoghegan the name comes from the Aleut words "alim" and "uddha" meaning "old man's bay." Called "Srednaya" meaning "middle" by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 166); named "Middle Bay" by the USBF in 1888.

Alimuda Bay: bay, see Kismaliuk Bay.

Alimvoak Bay: bay, see Malina Bay.

Alinak Lake: lake, see Coville, Lake.

Alinak Lake: lake, see Grosvenor, Lake.

Alinchak Bay: bight, 5 miles across, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 33 miles NW of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 57° 47' N, 155° 16' W; (map 35). Native name obtained in 1904 from Nikolai Kalmakov of Katmai; published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 9), USGS.

Alinement Creek: stream, flows SW 8 miles to North Fork Koyukuk River, 8 miles NW of Apoon Mountain and 42 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 59' 30" N, 150° 30' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named in 1930 by Marshall (1956, p. 49) who wrote, "* * * the north divide consisted of the unusual group of almost equally high peaks in perfect alinement ***."

Alinnak: locality, "on Alaska Peninsula", Aleutian Range; (map 42). Variant: Allinnak. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1852 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1455.

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

Alitak Bay: bay, 7 miles across, at S end of Kodiak Island, 56° 50' N, 154° 10' W; (map 32-33). Variant: Alilok, Aluta Bay, Alutak Bay, Kaniat, Yagekhtalyk, Yagektaliek. Native name published in 1869 by USC&GS. This bay was called "Yagekhtalyk" by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, and was published as "Kaniat" (Alitak) by Bancroft (1886, p. 145).

Alitak Lagoon: lagoon, 4 miles long, 3 miles W of Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 53' 00" N, 154° 17' 30" W; (map 32). Name derived from Cape Alitak; published in 1934 by USC&GS.

Alitak Shoal: shoal, 2.5 miles long, at mouth of Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 50' N, 154° 17' W; BGN 1934; (map 32). Named in 1934 by USC&GS for Cape Alitak.

Alitak, Cape: point of land, on Tanner Head, at SW tip of Kodiak Island; 56° 50' 40" N, 154° 18' 00" W; (map 32). Variant: Cape Alihack, Cape Alitack, Cape Alitok, Cape Alutak. Eskimo name published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, as "M[ys] Alitok" or "Cape Alitok."

Alitak: village, see Akhiok.

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

Alituya Bay: bay, see Lituya Bay.

Aliuksuk: bay, see Pumicestone Bay.

Aliulik Peninsula: peninsula, 25 miles long, on E shore of Aliulik Bay, SW coast of Kodiak Island; 56° 50' N, 153° 55' W; BGN 1934; (map 32). Aleut name given by USC&GS in 1934,

“from the native name of Cape Trinity.” The name is derived from the word “aluluk,” meaning “thimble,” according to R. H. Geoghegan.

Aliulik: point of land, see Trinity, Cape.

Aliutik: point of land, see Trinity.

Aljaska: peninsula, see Alaska.

Alkali Creek: stream, flows S 8 miles to Unakserak River, 15 miles S of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 37' 30" N, 154° 04' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 125). So named by Robert Marshall in 1931, because of the extreme alkalinity of the water.

Alkalugen Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Chukchi Sea, 7 miles S of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 47' N, 166° 11' W; (map 129). Variant: Ah-kah-loo-gen, Ahkalurak Creek, Ahkaluruk River. Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS; spelled “Ah-kah-loo-gen.”

Alksin, Mys: peninsula, see Aliaksin, Cape.

All Gold Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 miles to Fish Creek, 22 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 02' 30" N, 147° 08' 00" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

All Gold Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to join Dexter Creek to form Totatlanika River, 20 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 58' 30" N, 148° 23' 30" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name shown on a 1910 fieldsheet by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Capps (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

All Hand Help Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 5 miles E of Minto and 39 miles W of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 54' 15" N, 149° 01' 55" W; (map 100). Local name published on a 1950 USGS.

Allakakat: village, see Allakaket.

Allakaket: stream, see Alatna River.

Allakaket: village, pop. 115, on S bank of Koyukuk River SW of its junction with Alatna River, Kanuti Flats; 66° 34' 00" N, 152° 38' 30" W; BGN 1952; (map 117). Variant: Alakaket, Alatna, Aletna, Allakakat, Allakakset. Koyukuk Indian name meaning “mouth of the Alatna [River],” borrowed in 1906 by Archdeacon Stuck (1914, p. 70). He wrote: “I was again impressed with the eligibility of that spot as a mission site. It was but ten miles above the present native village [Moses Village], and, with church and school established, the whole population would sooner or later move to it. Moreover, the Alatna River is the Highway between the Kobuk and the Koyukuk ***. I foresaw two villages, *** one clustered about the church [Allakaket, Indian] *** the other lower down on the opposite side of the river. [Alatna; Eskimo] *** so I staked a mission site *** almost opposite the mouth of the Alatna, which, in the native tongue, is ' Allakaket' or ' Allachaket'.” A post office was originally established in 1925 as Alatna, but it was changed to Allakaket in 1938 (Ricks 1965, p. 3).

Allakakset: village, see Allakaket.

Allan Point: point of land, NE tip of Halleck Island, 13 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 14' 30" N, 135° 23' 30" W; (map 9). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, for W. S. Allan, a member of his party.

Allard Creek: stream, flows NW 25 miles to Kanuti Kilolitna River, 40 miles NW of Rampart and 59 miles NE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 55' 30" N, 151° 09' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1956 by Orth; named for "Mike" Allard, a prospector who crossed the head of the Ray River about 20 years ago

Allatna River: stream, see Alatna River.

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

Allen Creek: stream, flows NW 3.7 miles to Goldstream Creek, 17 miles W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 50' 45" N, 148° 17' 00" W; (map 100). Local name published on a 1906 USGS map.

Allen Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to Topkok River, 4.3 miles NE of Topok on Norton Sound and 17 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' 20" N, 163° 53' 20" W; (map 95). Variant: Surprise Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Allen Creek: stream, flows SW 7.8 miles to New York Creek, 24 miles SSW of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 10' 45" N, 150° 28' 45" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by USGS (Prindle, 1908, pl. 5).

Allen Creek: stream, heads at 62° 25' N, 163° 20' W, flows NE 25 miles to Andreadfsky River, 59 miles SE of Kwiguk, Nulato Hills; 62° 29' N, 162° 44' W; (map 77). Local name obtained in 1948 by USC&GS.

Allen Creek: stream, see California Creek.

Allen Creek: stream, see Surprise Creek.

Allen Glacier: glacier, see Stoney Glacier.

Allen Glacier: glacier, trends E 15 miles to its terminus at Allen River, 1 mile W of Copper River and 40 miles N of Katalla, Chugach Mountains. 60° 47' N, 144° 37' W; BGN 1910; (map 64). Variant: Baird Glacier. Named by Lawrence Martin for Lt. Henry Tureman Allen, USA, 1859-1930, who did extensive exploration in central Alaska. Leaving Nuchek on March 20, 1885 Allen ascended the Copper River, crossed to and descended the Tanana River to its mouth. From there he traveled north to the Koyukuk, ascended it some distance, then descended to its mouth and arrived at St. Michael on August 29. He then returned to San Francisco. Allen traveled approximately 1,500 miles of wilderness and his maps remained for a dozen years the only source of topographical information on the regions he investigated.

Allen Mount: mountain, see Stoney Mountain.

Allen River: stream, flows S 38 miles to John River, 8 miles S of Gunsight Mountain and 51 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 22' N, 152° 02' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named in 1930 by Robert Marshall for Lt. Gen. Henry Tureman Allen (1859-1930), USA, "the first white man to penetrate north of the Arctic Circle in the Koyukuk drainage. This [the stream chosen] would seem an especially appropriate feature *** because his most northerly point *** reached was on the drainage of the John River less than thirty miles below the mouth of the proposed Allen River."

Allen River: stream, heads at Chikuminuk Lake, flows SE 3.6 miles to Lake Chauekuktuli, 125 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 04' N, 158° 37' W; BGN 1932; (map 60). Locally named for "Byron Allen, who with a partner was lost in the river about 1900"; reported in 1931 by USGS.

Allen River: stream, see Alatna River.

Allene Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to North Creek which flows to Agiapuk River, 11 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 23' N, 165° 59' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Allenkakat: stream, see Alatna River.

Allenkaket: stream, see Alatna River.

Allenkkat: stream, see Alatna River.

Allgold Creek: stream, flows SE 1.3 miles to Canyon Creek which flows to Casadepaga River 21 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 52' N, 164° 28' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Alligator Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in Shelikof Strait, 33 miles N of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 28' 30" N, 152° 47' 10" W; (map 43). So named in 1926 by USC&GS, "from the [island' s] resemblance [to an alligator] from certain directions."

Allinnak: locality, see Alinnak.

Allison Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows N 2 miles to Port Valdez, 3.7 miles SW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 05' 10" N, 146° 21' 05" W (map 68). Local name reported in 1917 by B. L. Johnson, USGS.

Allman Lake: lake, 0.8 miles across, N of Nageethluk River, 29 miles NE of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 16' N, 161° 42' W; (map 78). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Allook: mountain, see South Aluk Hill.

Allowluraux: locality, see Alolukrok.

Alma Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Yankee River which flows to Mint River, 37 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 40' N, 167° 13' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Alma Creek: stream, flows NW 1.2 miles to Auburn Creek which flows to Birch Creek, 19 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' N, 164° 11' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Alma Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows NW 3.5 miles to Moose Creek, 36 miles SE of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 17' N, 141° 01' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on a 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Alma Gulch: ravine, trends SW 0.8 miles to Norton Sound, 10 miles SE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 26' 55" N, 165° 04' 45" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

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

Almquist Rock: rock, in North Arm Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island Alexander Archipelago; 55° 06' 05" N, 132° 05' 55" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Almiralty, Bahia: bay, see Yakutat Bay.

Almirantazgo: bay, see Yakutat Bay.

Almirante, Bocas de: bay, or channel, in N part of San Alberto Bay, Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago. Named by Francisco Antonio Maurelle about May 24, 1779. Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra was the almirante of this expedition but this feature probably was not named for him (Wagner, 1937, p. 425). No inlets or openings show on present charts.

Almos, Punta de los: point of land, on E side of San Juan Bautista Island, Bucareli Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' N, 133° 14' W; (map 4). Spanish name, meaning "point of the cottonwood trees," given by the 1779 Don Ignacio Arteaga expedition.

Alngeeyak Cape: point of land, see Alngeeyak Point.

Alngeeyak Point: point of land, on NE coast of Saint Lawrence Island, 35 miles SE of Savoonga 63° 24' N, 169° 35' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Alngeeyak Cape, Alngegyak Cape, Alngiyak Point, Cape Alngeeyak. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by Otto W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Alngegyak Cape: point of land, see Alngeeyak Point.

Alngiyak Point: point of land, see Alngeeyak Point.

Alogh-koverushka: hill, see North Sealion Hill.

Aloha Creek: stream, heads in Zane Hills, flows E 13 miles to Clear Creek 2 miles W of its junction with Hogatza River, 38 miles WNW of Hughes Hogatza Highlands; 66° 13' N, 155° 34' W; (map 116). Mining engineers' name applied in 1955; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Aloha Creek: stream, heads on Elephant Mountain, flows SW and W 3 miles to Minook Creek, 17 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 15' 40" N, 150° 08' 30" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by USGS.

Aloktorak Basin: basin, 18 miles long, on Kokolik and Tingmerkpuuk Rivers, in DeLong Mountains, Brooks Range; 68° 45' N, 162° 10' W; (map 130). Eskimo name reported in 1956 to mean "very cold" by USGS.

Alokut Point: point of land, on Chukchi Sea coast, 0.8 miles S of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 52' 30" N, 166° 13' 30" W; (map 129). Variant: Ak-loe-gook. Eskimo name reported to mean "jaw" by USC&GS in 1950; spelled "Ak-loe-gook." Its present spelling was reported in 1955 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Alolukrok: locality, site of an Eskimo village, in a meander of Kukpuuk River, 19 miles E of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 07' 30" N, 165° 16' 00" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Ahlolukroq, Allowluraux, Allowlookroak. Eskimo name reported as Allowluraux in 1960 by D. C. Foote, in connection with Project Chariot studies.

Alonzo Point: point of land, on NE coast of Baker Island, in Port Asumcion, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 20" N, 133° 31' 15" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys de Alanzo, Punta de Alonzo. Name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta de Alonzo."

Alookuk: locality, see Ulukuk.

Alowas Camp: locality, see Sooghmeghat.

Allowlookroak: locality, see Alolukrok.

Alpha Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Snake River, 8 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' N, 165° 29' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

Alpha Creek: stream, flows SW 0.8 miles to Omega Creek, 3.5 miles W of Eureka and 23 miles SSW of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 10' 45" N, 150° 20' 20" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1906, pl. 3), USGS.

Alpha Creek: stream, see Omega Creek.

Alpha Ridge: ridge, elev. 3,420 ft., in Kantishna Hills, extends SW 1.5 miles from Moose Creek, 4 miles WNW of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 31' 30" N, 151° 01' 00" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1925 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Alphield Creek: stream, see Alfield Creek.

Alpine Cove: bay, extends E 1.6 miles at head of Deadman Bay, on S coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 08' 20" N, 153° 45' 30" W; BGN 1934; (map 34). Descriptive name given in 1931 by USC&GS "because of Alpine aspect of adjacent rugged, snow-covered mountains ***."

Alpine Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Raft Creek, 80 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 02' 15" N, 147° 16' 15" W; BGN 1959; (map 87). Named in 1954 by USGS geologists because "the valley being similar to those in the Swiss Alps, with steep, sharp-crested walls, broad floor, U-shape' and lakes."

Alpine Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, on Kenai Peninsula SE of Twin Lakes, 45 miles SE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 15' 50" N, 150° 07' 10" W; (map 62). So named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, because of its high elevation.

Als Mountain: mountain, 6,900 ft., between Ernie Creek and North Fork Koyukuk River, 27 miles E of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 02' 45" N, 150° 45' 13" W; (map 134). Named in 1930 by Marshall (1956, p. 122) for his companion, Al Retzlaf, who shot two Dall sheep on this mountain.

Alseck River: stream, see Alsek River.

Alsek Glacier: glacier, heads at 59° 15' N, 137° 55' W, trends S and W 11 miles to its 1961 terminus on Alsek River, 1 mile E of Gateway Knob and 61 miles SE of Yakutat; 59° 12' N, 138° 08' W; (map 46). Named by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser (1901, pl. 43 and p. 388), USN.

Alsek Lake: lake, 6 miles long, on Alsek River at 1961 terminus of Alsek Glacier, 61 miles SE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 10' 30" N, 138° 12' 00" W; (map 46). Name derived from the Alsek River, annotated by Eliot Blackwelder and G. C. Martin, USGS, on a manuscript map dated 1907.

Alsek River: stream, heads in Canada and flows S 240 miles to Gulf of Alaska at Dry Bay, 49 miles SE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 03' N, 138° 34' W; BGN 1953; (map 46). Variant: Alseck River, Alsekh River, Altsek River, Altsekh River, Alzech River, Harrison River, Jones River, Riviere de Behring. Native name reported by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN, as "R[eka] Alsekh," or "Alsekh River." It was called "Riviere de Behring" by La Perouse in 1786, "Jones River" by the New York Times Expedition in 1886, and "Harrison River" by USC&GS in 1890. The name "Alsek River" was originally adopted by the United States and Canada in 1891.

Alsekh River: stream, see Alsek River.

Alsentia Bay: bay, see Kaguyak Bay.

Alsentia: village, see Kaguyak.

Alta Creek: stream, flows 1.5 miles to California Creek which flows to Bonanza River, 10 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' 20" N, 164° 36' 55" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Althorp Peninsula: peninsula, 5 miles long, on N coast of Chichagof Island, between Lisianski Inlet and Port Althorp, 34 miles WNW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 06' N, 136° 22' W; BGN 1960; (map 10). Named in 1955 by USGS for Port Althorp.

Althorp Rock: rock, on N coast of Chichagof Island, in Port Althorp, 1 mile N of Point Lucan and 34 miles WNW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 10' 00" N, 136° 21' 30" W; (map 10). Named for Port Althorp in 1901 by J. F. Pratt, USC&GS.

Althorp, Mount: mountain, 2,933 ft., on Althorp Peninsula, on N coast of Chichagof Island, 34 miles WNW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 04' 45" N, 136° 21' 10" W; BGN 1960; (map 10). Named in 1955 by USGS, for Port Althorp.

Althorp, Port: bay, on N coast of Chichagof Island, extends SE 7.5 miles from George Islands, 34 miles WNW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 11' 30" N, 136° 23' 00" W; (map 10). Variant: Apthorp Port, Port Altorp. Named in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, for Althorp, the eldest son of Earl G. J. Spencer, 1758-1834, of England (Wagner, 1937, p. 372). Earl Spencer was made First Lord of the Admiralty in 1794. Vancouver was anchored here July 10-28, 1794.

Althouse Point: point of land, E tip of Cat Island, in Twelvemile Arm, near center of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 28' 25" N, 132° 38' 35" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Altona Bay: bay, see Lituya Bay.

Altorp Port: bay, see Althorp, Port.

Altsek River: stream, see Alsek River.

Altsekh River: stream, see Alsek River.

Altuya Bay: bay, see Lituya Bay.

Alukeyak Hill: hill, see Ulakaia Hill.

Aluklik Bay: cove, 0.5 miles across, on SW end of Evans Island, SE side of Prince of Wales Passage, 18 miles S of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 01' 30" N, 148° 07' 45" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Alukuk: locality, see Ulukuk.

Aluta Bay: bay, see Alitak Bay.

Alutak Bay: bay, see Alitak Bay.

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

Alverstone Peak: mountain, see Alverstone, Mount.

Alverstone, Mount: peak, 14,500 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 2 miles N of Mount Hubbard and 61 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 21' N, 139° 04' W; BGN 1924; (map 66). Variant: Alverstone Peak, Boundary Peak 180. Named in 1908 for Lord Richard Everard Webster Alverstone, 1842-1915, Lord Chief Justice of England, 1900-13, and Boundary Commissioner in 1903. He served on various arbitration commissions including the one dealing with the Bering Sea Fur-Seal controversy. In the Alaska boundary dispute in 1903, his vote was the deciding one against Canadian claims.

Alvides, Cabo de: point of land, on Alaska Peninsula or some outlying island, about 163° W. Name used in Lopez de Haro's account of the 1788 expedition. See Wagner (1937, p. 425).

Alvin Bay: bay, extends E 4 miles to Sumner Strait, 12 miles NW of Point Baker, on E coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 26' N, 133° 53' W; (map 6). Local navigators' name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Alyagnagik River: stream, see Wood River.

Alyagnagik, Reka: stream, see Wood River.

Alyaknagik: lake, see Aleknagik, Lake.

Alyaksa, Mys: peninsula, see Alaska Peninsula.

Alyaksinskiy, Mys: peninsula, see Aliaksin, Cape.

Alyeska, Mount: mountain, 3,939 ft., in SW end of Chugach Mountains between Winner Creek and Turnagain Arm, Chugach Mountains; 60° 57' 30" N, 149° 03' 30" W; BGN 1961; (map 63). Named by USFS in 1959 "after the Alyeska Ski Area which has been improved with a lift and buildings by the Alyeska Ski Corporation, immediately to the west of this mountain."

Alyukhsyuk: bay, see Pumicestone Bay.

Alzane: island, see Talsani Island.

Alzech River: stream, see Alsek River.

Am-mok-a-look-tok: stream, see Black River.

Amaagtut: promontory, see Crowbill Point.

Amadedori Creek: stream, see Amakdedori Creek.

Amadens Creek: stream, flows W 22 miles to Kolovinerak River, 8 miles SW of Baird Inlet and 90 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 36' N, 164° 20' W; (map 58). Variant: Amadeus Creek, Kinarak Creek, Kinaruk Creek. This stream was named for Frank Amadeus, trapper, prospector, and "long-time resident of the area." The Amadens spelling is a typographical error that has been perpetuated USC&GS reported in 1949 the Eskimo name as "Kinarak," meaning "something to look through."

Amadeus Creek: stream, see Amadens Creek.

Amagadak Island: island, see Amagat Island.

Amagalik, Cape: point of land, on SW coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 41' N, 178° 06' W; (map 16). Variant: Cape Amagalikh. Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28) as "M[ys] Amagalik." R. H. Geoghegan thought this name to be derived from "hamaghalik," meaning "has come to be."

Amagalikh, Cape: point of land, see Amagalik, Cape.

Amagat Island: island, 1 mile long, near S coast of Alaska Peninsula 21 miles E of village of False Pass, near mouth of Morzhovoi Bay, Aleutian Range; 54° 54' N, 162° 53' W; (map 25). Variant: Amagadak Island, Ostrov Amagat. Aleut name published as "O[strov] Amagat," or "Amagat Island," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN; called "Amagadak" by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 272), IRN.

Amagat Peak: mountain, 1,055 ft., on Amagat Island near S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 21 miles E of village of False Pass, Aleutian Range; 54° 53' 52" N, 162° 52' 45" W; (map 25). Name published in 1957 by AMS.

Amagaulik: hill, see Amulik Hill.

Amagoalik Creek: stream, flows SE 4.5 miles to Kungok River, 14 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 30' 30" N, 159° 35' 45" W; (map 146). Eskimo name transcribed in 1956 by Orth; reported by the people at Wainwright to mean "wolf pups."

Amagta: island, see Chuginadak Island.

Amagul Creek: stream, see Amugul Creek.

Amah-chack, Baie: bay, see Aniakchak Bay.

Amahktoosook Mountain: ridge, see Amatusuk Hills.

Amak Island: island, 3 miles across, in Bering Sea, 20 miles NW of village of Cold Bay, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 25' N, 163° 08' W; (map 29). Variant: Aamak Isle, Ostrov Amak, Walrus Island. Aleut name published as "O[strov] Amak" or "Amak Island," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN. According to R. H. Geoghegan, this native name comes from the word "amaq" which means "blood".

Amakagagvak: lake, "near to and connected with Nushagak lake." "Native name, from Tebenkof, 1849" (Baker 1906, p. 95).

Amakaktuli: point of land, see Eagle Cape.

Amakatatee Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Kanektok River, 70 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuk-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 53' 30" N, 160° 23' 15" W; (map 53). Variant: Baichron River Baikron Creek, Bychron River. Eskimo name shown as "Baichron" on an 1898 field

sheet by W. S. Post, USGS, published as “Baikron” (Spurr, 1900, map 10). Today maps show the Eskimo name “Amakatatee Creek” for this stream.

Amakdedori Creek: stream, flows SE 10 miles to Kamishak Bay, 26 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 16' 40" N, 154° 07' 30" W; (map 51). Variant: Amadedori Creek. Native name obtained in 1923 by members of R. H. Sargent's party, USGS, and published by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3), USGS.

Amakdedori: locality, site of a village, on W shore of Kamashik Bay, N of mouth of Amakdedori Creek and 26 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 16' 40" N, 154° 07' 30" W; (map 51). Native name obtained in 1923 by members of R. H. Sargent's party, USGS, and published by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3), USGS.

Amakdedulia Cove: cove, 2 miles across, on W shore of Kamishak Bay 27 miles SE of Kakhonak, Aleutian Range; 59° 11' N, 154° 09' W; (map 51). Eskimo name reported in 1923 by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3), USGS.

Amakhnak: island, see Amaknak Island.

Amaknak Cave: cave, under Cave Rock, on SW coast of Amaknak Island, in Unalaska Bay, 1 mile W of Unalaska village, Fox Islands, Aleutian Islands; 53° 53' 10" N, 166° 33' 12" W; (map 23). Name probably derived from Amaknak Island. This cave was an old Aleutian burial place (Baker, 1906, p. 95). According to R. H. Geoghegan the name means “burial place” from amiknaq (place of impurity).

Amaknak Island: island, 4.3 miles long, in Fox Islands, in Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 54' 30" N, 166° 32' 00" W; BGN 1931; (map 23). Variant: Amakhnak, Amaknax, Amoknak, Ostrov Amaknakh. Aleut name published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, maps 14-15), IRN, as “Ostr[ov] Amaknakh”, meaning “Amaknak Island.” Spelled “Amakhnak” by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 281), IRN; “Amaknak” by USBF in 1888. According to R. H. Geoghegan, the name means “burial place,” from “amaiknag” meaning “place of impurity”.

Amaknakh, Ostrov: island, see Amaknak Island.

Amaknax: island, see Amaknak Island.

Amakomanak Creek: stream, flows NW 20 miles to Imelyak River, 36 miles SW of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 45' N, 156° 36' W; (map 126). Eskimo name meaning “wolf dung”; obtained at Shungnak and Noatak in 1956 by Orth.

Amaktusak Creek: stream, flows S 0.6 miles to Chukchi Sea, 0.4 miles NW of Crowbill Point and 5 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 06' 15" N, 165° 49' 00" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Amatusuk Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1962 by Project Chariot personnel.

Amaktuvik Pass: pass, 1,820 ft., in DeLong Mountains between Tunit and Kukukpilak Creeks, 21 miles E of Misheguk Mountain Brooks Range; 68° 19' N, 160° 16' W; (map 131). Eskimo name meaning “place where pack is used”; obtained at Noatak in 1956 by Orth.

Amakuk Arm: estuary, 8 miles long, at NW end of Lake Nerka, 45 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 35' N, 159° 03' W; BGN 1931; (map 53). Eskimo name reported in 1929 by USBF.

Amalga Harbor: harbor, 0.2 miles across, on W shore of Favorite Channel, 1 mile N of Pearl Harbor and 19 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 29' 30" N, 134° 47' 20" W; (map 11). Local name derived from the former settlement of Amalga at the Eagle River mine 5.5 miles to the north. The mining company had a wharf and warehouse here about 1905 (DeArmond, 1957).

Amalga Landing: locality, site of wharf and warehouse of Eagle River mine, on Amalga Harbor, 19 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 29' 30" N, 134° 47' 05" W; (map 11). Locally named from the settlement of Amalga at the Eagle River mine which was in operation from 1902 to 1927 (DeArmond, 1957).

Amalga: locality, site of former settlement and post office at the Eagle River Mine, about 4 miles NE of mouth of Eagle River and 22 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 44' 30" N, 134° 46' 00" W; (map 11). A miner's name apparently derived from the word "amalgam." This mining settlement at the Eagle River mine was established about 1902 and the post office in 1905. The settlement was abandoned about 1927 (DeArmond, 1957). The same year the post office was discontinued (Ricks, 1965, p. 3).

Amalik Bay: bay, extends N 6 miles from Cape Iktugitak, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 19 miles SE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 04' N, 154° 29' W; (map 42). Eskimo name reported in 1895 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Amandliktok Island: barrier island, see Thetis Island.

Amanka Lake: lake, 8 miles long, extends W to Iqushik River, 30 miles W of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 03' N, 159° 16' W; (map 53). Variant: Pogakhluk Lake. Eskimo name reported in 1898 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS; Ivan Petroff reported its name as "Pogakhluk Lake" in the 10th Census, in 1880.

Amaouk Creek: stream, flows SW 13 miles to Ekichuk Lake, 47 miles NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 58' N, 161° 29' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Amargura, Point: point of land, S tip of San Fernando Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' 00" N, 133° 21' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Cabo Amargura, Mys de la Amargura, Point Amatgura, Punta de la Amargura. Name given by Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta de la Amargura," meaning "point of bitterness," on "either May 21, 1779, when he first anchored there or May 27, when he returned to the same point. He was obliged to remain in the bay west of the point until the 30th, hence, perhaps the name" (Wagner, 1937 p. 372).

Amarilla Point: point of land, between Fortaleza Bay and Thimble Cove, on SE coast of Baker Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 18' 35" N, 133° 34' 45" W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Spanish name meaning "yellow," given in 1923 by USC&GS, "for the triangulation station Yellow."

Amatgura, Point: point of land, see Amargura, Point.

Amatiegnak: island, see Amatignak Island.

Amatignak Island: island, 6 miles long, in Delarof Islands, southernmost of Aleutian Islands; 51° 16' N, 179° 06' W; BGN 1890; (map 16). Variant: Amatiegnak, Amatignake, Amatignas, Amatygnak. Aleut name reported by Commodore Joseph Billings about 1792, as "Amatignas." Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 29), IRN, shows "O[strov] Amatignak." Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 323), IRN, gave "Amatignak and Amatygnak ' qui en Aleoute signifie copeau [wood chip]'."

Amatignake: island, see Amatignak Island.

Amatignas: island, see Amatignak Island.

Amatosuk Hills: ridge, see Amatusuk Hills.

Amatuli Cove: cove, 0.6 miles across in Barren Islands, on NW coast of East Amatuli Island, in Gulf of Alaska; 58° 55' 10" N, 152° 00' 15" W; (map 43). Named by USGS in 1908.

Amatuli Island: island, see East Amatuli Island.

Amatuli Island: island, see West Amatuli Island.

Amatusak Hills: ridge, see Amatusuk Hills.

Amatusuk Creek: stream, flows N 7 miles to Chukchi Sea, 48 miles SW of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 05' 45" N, 163° 38' 45" W; (map 145). Named for the Amatusuk Hills.

Amatusuk Creek: stream, see Amaktusak Creek.

Amatusuk Hills: ridge, elev. 1,550 ft., extend NE 45 miles from Cape Beaufort, on coast of Chukchi Sea, 45 miles S of Point Lay; Arctic Slope; 69° 07' N, 162° 56' W; (map 145). Variant: Amahtooscok Mountain, Amatosuk Hills, Amatusak Hills. Amooktoosuk Hills. Eskimo name published by Archdeacon Stuck (1920, p. 177), who wrote, "The last mountain, ' Amahk-too-sook,' rose beside us at this encampment ***."

Amatygnak: island, see Amatignak Island.

Amaudliktok Island: barrier island, see Thetis Island.

Amawak: promontory, "on the south side of Alaska Peninsula" "Native name from [G. H. von] Langsdorff, 1805, who wrote it ' Amawack' " (Baker, 1906, p. 95).

Amawk Creek: stream, flows W 5 miles from Amawk Mountain to North Fork Koyukuk River, 40 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 57' N, 150° 32' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Marshall (1956, p. 48) wrote, "a *** stream *** which I later named ' Amawk Creek,' meaning [in Eskimo] wolf creek."

Amawk Mountain: mountain, 5,770 ft., 3 miles NW of Apoon Mountain and 37 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 56' 00" N, 150° 23' 30" W; (map 124). Named about 1930 by Marshall (1956, p. 156) who reported " * * * judging by the wolf sign which was lying there. We named the peak Amawk Mountain-Amawk meaning wolf in Eskimo."

Amazon Creek: stream, in Amazon Gulch, flows SW 1.2 miles to Root Glacier near its junction with Kennicott Glacier, 6 miles N of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 30' 12" N, 142° 54' 02" W; BGN 1964; (map 67). Variant: Jumbo Creek. Local name reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit and Capps, 1911, pl. 2). USGS.

Amazon Gulch: ravine, trends SW 2.6 miles to Root Glacier, 6 miles N of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 30' 45" N, 142° 54' 00" W; BGN 1964; (map 67). Name used by miners; reported in 1962 by E. M. MacKevett, Jr., USGS. See Amazon Creek.

Amber Bay: bay, 5 miles wide, on SW shore of Cape Kunmik, on S shore of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 56° 45' N, 157° 17' W; (map 31). Variant: Bernstein Bucht, Zaliv Yantarniy. Named by Dall (1870, p. 476), USC&GS, who translated Grewingk's "Bernstein Bucht" as "Amber Bay."

Amber Creek: stream, flows W to Nushagak River near Etolin Point; Variant: Reka Yantar. Name reported in 1852 as "R[eka] Yantar," i.e. "Amber River" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1455.

Amber Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, flows W to Kroto Creek, 17 miles SW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 10' N, 150° 32' W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Amber Lake: lake, on Unalaska Island. Aleutian Islands: (map 23). Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 171), from information given by the natives, wrote "There is near Mikrovski bay, between the mountains above, a lake, which has an islet in the middle, on the eastern precipitous shore of which excellent amber occurs." This name was published by Baker (1906, p. 96); this feature has not been positively identified.

Amber Lake: lake, see January Lake.

Ambler Lowland: valley, extends E-W 35 miles, includes parts of valleys of Ambler, Shungnak, and Kogoluktuk Rivers, Brooks Range; 67° 07' N, 157° 00' W; (map 126). Name published in 1959 by USGS.

Ambler Peak: mountain, 3,035 ft., in Missionary Range; 14 miles NW of Petersburg, on Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 58' 00" N, 133° 12' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for "Dr. James M. Ambler surgeon of the ill-fated Arctic expedition under De Long in 1879-1880."

Ambler River: stream, heads in Schwatka Mountains at Nakmaktuak Pass, flows SW 75 miles to Kobuk River, Brooks Range; 67° 06' N, 157° 48' W; (map 126). Variant: Nakmaktuak, Nuck-vuck-to-ark, Nut-vuck-to-wo-ark, Pack River. Named in 1890 by Lt. G. M. Stoney, USN, for Dr. James M. Ambler, USN, surgeon of the U.S.S. Jeannette, who perished in 1881 in the

Lena River delta while with the Arctic expedition under the command of Lt. Comdr. G. W. De Long. The Eskimo name "Nakmaktuak," meaning "backpacking place," as obtained in 1956 by Orth, was spelled "Nut-vuck-to-woark" in 1885 by Stoney (1900, p. 50), and "Nuck-vuck-to-ark" by Lt. J. C. Cantwell, USRCS.

Ambler: village, pop. 70, on right bank near mouth of Ambler River, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 05' N, 157° 52' W; (map 126). Eskimo village, named for the river, founded in the late 1950's. The Ambler post office was established in 1963 (Rick' s, 1965, p. 3).

Ambre Jaoune, Baie d' : estuary, see Yantarni Bay.

Ambresvajun Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, in Sheenjek River valley at head of E tributary to Sheenjek River, 17 miles NW of Table Mountain and 56 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 36' N, 143° 45' W; (map 137). Variant: Last Lake. Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Amchik Point: point of land, see Eagle Point.

Amchitka Island: island, 35 miles long and about 3 miles wide, one of Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 32' N, 179° 00' E; BGN 1890; (map 15). Variant: Amtatka Island, Amtchitka Island Amschitka Island, Saint Makarius, Saint Markiana. Aleut name reported by early Russians as "Ostrov Amchitka." Baker (1906, p. 96), USGS, indicates that this may be the island named "St. Makarius (St. Markiana)" by Vitus Bering on October 25, 1741 (O.S.). Golder (1922, p. 199-200), however, was of the opinion that Amchitka is too low to have been seen by Bering, and thus it is more probable that Kiska was the island so named.

Amchitka Pass: water passage, 50 miles wide, between Rat Islands and Delarof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 35' N, 180° 00' E; BGN 1931; (maps 15, 16). Named for Amchitka Islands and listed in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 123).

Amee Bay: bay, extends SW 2 miles, off Sitkalidak Strait, on N coast of Sitkalidak Island, SE of Kodiak Island; 57° 12' 30" N, 153° 11' 30" W; (map 34). Named in early 1900's by USC&GS and published in the 1947 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 222).

Amee Island: island, 0.4 miles long, between Sitkalidak Island and SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 12' 10" N, 153° 11' 10" W; BON 1930; (map 34). Named in 1930 by USC&GS for Ameer Bay.

Amelia, Point: point of land, NW entrance to Gilmer Bay, on W coast of Kruzof Island, 28 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 13' 30" N, 135° 52' 30" W; (map 9). Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, July 30, 1794, for the youngest daughter of King George III of England (Wagner, 1937, p 372).

Amelius Island: island, 0.2 miles long, 8 miles NE of Point St. Albans, on SE coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 10' 40" N, 133° 52' 30" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Amelius, Point: point of land, 9 miles NE of Point St. Albans, on SE coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 12' 00" N, 133° 54' 15" W; (map 6). Discovered by Joseph

Whidbey September 11, 1793 and named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, for Amelius Beauclerk (Wagner, 1937, p.372). See Beauclerk, Port.

American Bay: bay, 3 miles across, on S coast of Aleutian Peninsula between Blunt and Elephant Points, Aleutian Range; 55° 42' N, 160° 08' W; (map 28). Variant: Mobile Bay. Local name. Called "Mobile Bay" by USC&GS in the 1916 Coast Pilot (v. 2, p. 165).

American Bay: bay, extends W 1.8 miles, off Kaigani Strait, on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 51' N, 132° 48' W; (map 1). Variant: Amerikanskaia, Amyerikanskaya Bukhta. This is a translation by USC&GS of "Amyerikanskaya Bukhta," given in 1833 by A. K. Etolin and published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396.

American Creek: stream, 50 miles long, flows NW, through Murray and Hammersly Lakes, then S to Lake Coville, in Katmai National Monument, on Alaska Peninsula, 45 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 48' 30" N, 155° 39' 30"W; (map 42). Named in 1950 by Bill Hammersly of King Salmon.

American Creek: stream, flows E 8.4 miles to Telsitna River, 39 miles SE of Monzonite Hills, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 08' N, 153° 32' W; (map 98). Local name reported 1915 by H. M. Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 10), USGS.

American Creek: stream, flows N 9 miles to Mission Creek, 1 mile NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 48' N, 141° 14' W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 38), USGS.

American Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Innoko River, 8 miles NW of Ophir and 39 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 14' N, 156° 41' W; (map 90). Prospectors' name obtained in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 1), USGS.

American Creek: stream, flows NE 11 miles to Preacher Creek, 65 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 31' 00" N, 146° 10' 05" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

American Creek: stream, flows NE 20 miles to Niukluk River, 32 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 00' N, 164° 10' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

American Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Old Glory Creek, in Inmachuk River basin, 16 miles N of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 51' N, 163° 08' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2)

American Creek: stream, flows NE and SE 6 miles. to Iditarod River, S of Mosquito Mountain, 26 miles NW of village of Crooked Creek and 32 miles SE of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 01' N, 158° 51' W; (map 79). Prospectors, name obtained in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

American Creek: stream, flows NW 5.5 miles to Crooked Creek 13 miles NW of its junction with Kuskokwim River, 43 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 02' 40"

N, 158° 15' 20" W; BGN 1941; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

American Creek: stream, flows SE 8 miles to Sinuk River, 22 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 47' N, 165° 48' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

American Creek: stream, flows SSE 0.9 miles to Lynx Creek, 1.5 miles E of Lynx Dome and 26 miles WNW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 16' 05" N, 152° 56' 30" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1956 by R. M. Chapman, USGS.

American Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Snake River, about 5 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 32' 30" N, 165° 31' 30" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be identified on current maps.

American Creek: stream, heads at W end of Serpentine Ridge, flows SW 8.5 miles to Fish Lake, 23 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' 30" N, 151° 20' 00" W; (map 106). Variant: Camp Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

American Creek: stream, heads E of Eureka Dome, flows SSE 1.4 miles to Eureka Creek, 20 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 12' 30" N, 150° 11' 57" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

American Creek: stream, heads near Banner Peak, flows SW 2 miles to Snake River, 4 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' ' N, 165° 00' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS. This may be the "Crystal Creek" or "Golden Gulch" shown on recent maps.

American Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NE 4.5 miles to Resurrection Creek, 17 miles SSW of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 41' 15" N, 149° 45' 35" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name; reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

American Creek: stream, see Crystal Creek.

American Gulch: ravine, trends W 0.6 miles to Bear Creek, 4 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' 28" N, 165° 20' 20" W (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

American Mouth: stream, see Kwikluak Pass.

American Pass: pass, 2,750 ft., in Kenai Mountains, 3 miles N of Swan Lake, 20 miles SW of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 40' 10" N, 149° 51' 45" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

American Range: mountain range, N of Farragut Bay, Coast Mountains (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas USN; published on USC&GS Chart 705.

American River: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Little Cove at head of Middle Bay, 11 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 39' 00" N, 152° 30' 30" W; BGN 1966; (map 34). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

American River: stream, flows NE 15 miles, then S 35 miles, to Agiapuk River, 20 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 25' N, 165° 47' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Messrs. Kemp and David Fox (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 11).

American Station: village, see Anvik.

Amerikanskaia: bay, see American Bay.

Amerk Point: point of land, on SE coast of Bainbridge Island, W side of Prince of Wales Passage, 18 miles S of Chenega, Chugach Mountains 60° 02' 45" N, 148° 08' 15" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Amherst Glacier: glacier, trends NW 4 miles to a lake, 5.5 miles NE of Point Pakenham and 52 miles SW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 02' N, 147° 53' W; BGN 1943; (map 69). Named in 1899 by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition for Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts.

Amherst Peak: peak, 5,479 ft., at head of Southwest Branch Taku Glacier, 0.2 miles NW of Echo Pass and 14 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 30' 05" N, 134° 22' 25" W; (map 11). Local name published by USGS in 1960.

Amielkinok Creek: stream, "flows to Talbiksok River, near Yukon-Kuskokwim Portage," Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; Eskimo name reported in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN.

Amik Island: island, 0.4 miles across, at mouth of Moser Bay, in Alitak Bay, S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 58' 00" N, 154° 07' 15" W; BGN 1934; (map 32). Variant: Turn Island. Name derived from an Eskimo word meaning "gate" or "door"; given by USC&GS in 1934.

Amikpak Lake: lake, see Imikpuk Lake.

Amikpuk Lake: lake, see Imikpuk Lake.

Amiloyak Lake: lake, 1.7 miles long, in headwaters of Chandler River, 6 miles SW of Chandler Lake and 28 miles W of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 06' 30" N, 152° 52' 30" W; (map 134). Eskimo name obtained at Anaktuvuk Pass in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Amilrhoen: point of land, see Drew Point.

Amilrokmuit: locality, on spit between Bering Sea and Port Clarence, 10 miles S of Point Spencer and 18 miles SW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Eskimo village or camp reported in 1867 by a Western Union Telegraph exploration party. Subsequent publications have not mentioned this village.

Amiqdolgamiut: locality, see Ahmikdolgamiut.

Amirante Bay: bay, see Yakutat Bay.

Amitchiak, Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, 23 miles SE of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 59' N, 156° 15' W; (map 126). Eskimo name meaning “narrow”; obtained at Noatak in 1956 by Orth.

Amla Island: island, see Amlia Island.

Amlag Island: island, see Amlia Island.

Amlak Island: island, see Amlia Island.

Amlia Island: island, see Amlia Island.

Amlia Island: island, 45 miles long, 8 miles wide, in Andreanof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 04' N, 173° 30' W; (maps 18, 19). Variant: Amla Island, Amlag Island, Amlak Island, Amlia Island, Amlja Island, Amlya Island, Amluk Island. Aleut name reported in 1761 as “Amlak” by Capt. Tolstyk of the ship Andreian i Natalia, according to Ivan Petroff (Bancroft, 1886, p. 168). The name “Amlia” was published in Lt. Sarichev's atlas (1826, map 3), IRN. The southern part of Atka Island has been called “Amlia Peninsula.”

Amlia Pass: water passage, in Andreanof Islands, 1.2 miles across, between Amlia and Atka Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 07' 30” N, 174° 04' 00” W; (map 18). Published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 90).

Amlia Peninsula: peninsula, extends SE 2.5 miles, terminates at Cape Utalug, on SE coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 06' 20” N, 174° 05' 50” W; (map 18). Variant: Amlinskoi Peninsula. Published as “Amlinskoi Peninsula” by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 311), IRN.

Amlinskoi Peninsula: peninsula, see Amlia Peninsula.

Amlja Island: island, see Amlia Island.

Amluk Island: island, see Amlia Island.

Amlya Island: island, see Amlia Island.

Ammak Point: point of land, see Aspid Cape.

Ammak, Mys: point of land, see Aspid Cape.

Ammerman Creek: stream, heads in Yukon, Canada, flows SW 15 miles across Alaska-Canada boundary to Old Crow River, SW of Ammerman Mountain, Porcupine Plateau; 68° 20' 30” N, 141° 13' 30” W; BGN 1912; (map 137). Local name reported in 1911 by IBC field survey crew.

Ammerman Mountain: ridge, elev. 3,000 ft., extends E-W 7 miles, centered on Alaska-Canada boundary, 11 miles N of Crow River, Porcupine Plateau; 68° 23' N, 141° 00' W; BGN 1954; (map 137). Local name reported in 1911 by IBC field survey crew.

Ammonite Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Limestone Gulch, 15 miles NW of Tahnetta Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 02' 20" N, 147° 40' 03" W; BGN 1965; (map 82). Named in 1964 by USGS because "an important ammonite (fossil mollusk). Locality lies at the head of this creek."

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

Amnak Island: island, see Bogoslof Island.

Amnak Island: island, see Umnak Island.

Amnuk Island: island, see Bogoslof Island.

Amnuk Island: island, see Umnak Island.

Amo Creek: stream, heads in lake N of Meat Mountain, flows NE 18 miles to Colville River, 13 miles NW of Noluck Lake, Arctic Slope; 68° 57' N, 160° 12' W; (map 131). So named by geologists in 1950 "from an Eskimo name for wolf [amaguk], because several wolves were seen in this vicinity" (Chapman and Sable, 1960, p. 52), USGS.

Amoghta Island: island, see Amukta Island.

Amogla, Isla: island, see Chuginadak Island.

Amok Island: island, see Amook Island.

Amoknak: island, see Amaknak Island.

Amook Island: island, 8.5 miles long, in Uyak Bay, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 30' N, 153° 51' W; BGN 1910; (map 34). Variant: Amok Island, Amuk Island. Eskimo name "Amok Island" published in 1908 by USC&GS and changed to its present spelling in 1910.

Amooktoosuk Hills: ridge, see Amatusuk Hills.

Amortak Canyon: canyon, see Lower Noatak Canyon.

Amortuk Canyon: canyon, see Lower Noatak Canyon.

Amos Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on SE coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 02' 30" N, 168° 30' 00" W; (map 22). Name published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 70).

Amos Cove: cove, 0.3 miles across, W of Harpoon Point, on SE coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 40" N, 177° 35' 35" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Amos Cove: cove, see Andy Cove.

Amos Lakes: lakes, between Tonzona River and Red Paint Creek, 23 miles NW of Mount Russell, Alaska Range; 62° 51' 40" N, 152° 36' 45" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Amotoloriasak River: stream, see Sawpit Creek

Amotoloriasak River: stream, see Swift Creek.

Amoughta Island: island, see Amukta Island.

Amoughta Pass: water passage, see Amukta Pass.

Amoukhta Island: island, see Amukta Island.

Amoukhta, Detroit d' : water passage, see Amukta Pass.

Amphitheater Knob: peak, 2,490 ft., 5.8 miles W of Bancas Point and 28 miles N of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 56' 50" N, 139° 47' 00" W; (map 46). Descriptive name given in 1905 by Tarr and Martin (1906, map), USGS.

Amphitheater Mountains: mountain range, 5,500 ft., extends SE 35 miles from Maclaren River to Paxson Lake, crossed by Denali Highway, 6 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 08' 30" N, 145° 59' 30" W; (map 86). So named in 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS, because "the many well-developed cirques give the appearance of many amphitheatres."

Amphitheatre Creek: stream, flows E 2.2 miles to Nizina Glacier, 17 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 36' 38" N, 142° 29' 30" W; BGN 1964; (map 67). So named in 1962 by E. M. Mackevett, Jr., and D. L. Jones, USGS, "because the stream heads in a spectacular basin-like feature *** termed 'The Amphitheatre' by USGS geologists ***."

Amphitheatre Mountain: mountain, 3,400 ft., 17 miles SSW of Tingmerkput Mountain, 53 miles N of Noatak, Brooks Range; 68° 19' 00" N, 162° 34' 30" W; BGN 1965; (map 130). Name proposed in 1965 by geologists of the B. P. Exploration Co. Inc., "because the mountain has a natural amphitheatre on its side."

Amtagis Islands: islands, 0.5 miles across, in mouth of Kobakof Bay, on S coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 01' 00" N, 174° 25' 30" W; (map 18). Variant: Ostrova Amtagis. Aleut name published as "O[strova] Amtagis" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 27), IRN.

Amtatka Island: island, see Amchitka Island.

Amtchik Peninsula: point of land, see Eagle Point.

Amtchitka Island: island, see Amchitka Island.

Amtschtka Island: island, see Amchitka Island.

Amuckta Island: island, see Amukta Island.

Amugul Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on S side of Beaver Inlet on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 45' N, 166° 23' W; (map 23). Variant: Amugulik, Fourth of July Bay. Aleut name shown as "Zal[iv] Amugul," meaning "Amugul Bay," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, maps 14, 15), IRN. It was recorded as "Amugulik" by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 162), possibly from the Aleut word "amuk" meaning "lightning."

Amugul Creek: stream, on E coast of Unalaska Island, flows to Amugul Bay, on S shore of Beaver Inlet, Aleutian Islands; 53° 45' N, 166° 23' W; (map 23). Variant: Amagul Creek. Reported by von Langsdorff (1813-14, v. 2, p. 28) as "Amagul" in 1805.

Amuk Island: island, see Amook Island.

Amukhta Pass: water passage, see Amukta Pass.

Amukhta, Ostrov: island, see Amukta Island.

Amukhtenskiy Proliv: water passage, see Amukta Pass.

Amukta Island: island, 5 miles across, westernmost of Islands of Four Mountains, Aleutian Islands; 52° 30' N, 171 16' W; BGN 1890; (map 20). Variant: Amoghta Island, Amoughta Island, Amoukhta Island, Amuckta Island, Amukhta, Ostrov, Anoghta Island. Aleut name reported in 1768 by Capt. Lt. P. K. Krenitzin and Lt. M. Levashev (in Coxe, 1787, map, p. 205), IRN.

Amukta Pass: water passage, 43 miles across, between Andreanof and Fox Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 15' N, 172° 00' W; BGN Sixth Report; (maps 19, 20). Variant: Amoughta Pass, Amukhta Pass, d' Amoukhta, Detroit, Hundred Seventy-two Degree Pass, Proliv Amukhtenskiy, Seventy-Second Pass, Seventy-two Pass. Aleut name derived from Amukta Islands: published in 1847 as "Proliv Amukhtenskiy meaning "Amukhten Strait," on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379. Known to the whalers as "Seventy-Second Pass" because it is located near 172° W.

Amulik Hill: hill, 812 ft., on E bank of Nilik River 6 miles N of its junction with Ipewik River, 29 miles E of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68° 36' 30" N, 165° 04' 50" W; (map 129). Variant: Amagaulik. Eskimo name spelled "Amagaulik," meaning "wolf cubs," by Orth in 1956. Name shortened by USGS when published.

Amungna: locality, on Chukchi Sea coast S of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 17' N, 156° 49' W; (map 153). Variant: Ukuksik, Uquksiq. Eskimo name published by Lt. P. H. Ray (1885, p. 55), USA. "Uquksiq" is shown on a map published by R. F. Spencer (1959, map 2), BAE.

Amy Creek: mining camp, on left bank of Livengood Creek, E of Amy Creek, 3 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 32' 30" N, 148° 26' 15" W; (map 105). Local name for a temporary mining camp; published by USGS (Mertie, 1937, pl. 1).

Amy Creek: stream, flows NW 0.6 miles from glacier terminus to Kotsina River, 37 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains, 61° 43' 00" N, 143° 51' 20" W; (map 67). Reported in 1914 by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, pl. 5, 1915), USGS.

Amy Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 miles to Livengood Creek, 3 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 32' 30" N, 148° 26' 45" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1915 by A. H. Brooks (in Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9), USGS.

Amy Creek: stream, flows W and SW 8 miles to North Fork Bremner River, 8.5 miles NW of 1950 terminus of Bremner Glacier and 78 miles NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 59' N, 143° 42' W; (map 65). Local name published by Moffit (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Amy Dome: mountain, 2,317 ft., 4 miles SE of Livengood and 50 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 30' N, 148° 25' W; (map 105). Local name derived from Amy Creek; published on recent maps by USGS.

Amy Landing: locality, "place on Klutina river about 6 miles below the outlet of Klutina lake where the river enters The Gorge." "So named by Abercrombie in 1898, after W. S. Amy, of Copper Center" (Baker, 1906, P. 97).

Amyerikanskaya Bukhta: bay, see American Bay.

An-nock-seck: stream, see Annoksek Creek.

Anachlik Island: island, 4 miles long, on Beaufort Sea coast, in Colville River Delta, Arctic Plain; 70° 25' 32" N, 150° 25' 28" W; (map 149). Eskimo name meaning "white fish"; reported in 1951 by USC&GS.

Anaconda Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Hutchinson Creek, 48 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 23' N, 142° 15' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff' Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Anaconda Creek: stream, flows SW 17 miles to Little Chena River, 23 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 58' N, 147° 03' W; (map 100). Local name published on recent USGS maps.

Anaconda Creek: stream, flows W 5.3 miles to Crooked Creek 11 miles NW of its junction with Kuskokwim River, 41 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 00' 05" N, 158° 15' 30" W; BGN 1944; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Anaconda Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows NE 6.7 miles to anabranch of Beaver Creek, 1 mile E of Alaska-Canada boundary and 7 miles SE of Carden Hills, Alaska Range; 62° 13' N, 141° 02' W; (map 84). Local name published by USGS (Brooks and others 1909, pl. 7).

Anaconda Creek: stream, see Bullion Creek.

Anaconda Creek: stream, see Duncan Creek.

Anaconda Creek: stream, see Pargon River.

Anagakhsikh Island: island, see Anagaksik Island.

Anagaksik Island: island, 1 mile across, in Andreanof Islands, 4 miles E of Umak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51' 10" N, 175° 53,00" W; BGN 1936 (map 18). Variant: Anagakhsikh Island, Ostrov Anagaksik. Aleut name published as "O[strov] Anagaksik" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN.

Anagchuchnunum-algaralogray: rookery, see Great East Rookery.

Anagchucknuna: bluff, overlooking Great East Rookery, on NE coast of Saint George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 35' 50" N, 169° 29' 00" W; (map 38). Aleut name reported by Putnam (1903, p. 1014), USC&GS, and means "' difficult trail,' *** so called because it is very difficult to ascend this bluff."

Anagchucknunam-anyi: lake, 50 yd. across, at Great East Rookery, on NE coast of Saint George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' 15" N, 169° 29' 30" W; (map 38). Aleut name reported by Putnam (1903, p. 1014), USC&GS, and means "lake near Anagchucknuna [difficult trail]."

Anagnak Creek: stream, "flowing southwest to the Wood River in the Dillingham Area"; (map 52). Eskimo name reported in a letter dated 1882 from the Committee on the Census.

Anagnak: locality, see Anugnak.

Anagok: locality, see Anogok.

Anahanuk: locality, see Alaganik.

Anaiaktak Island: island, see Aiaktalik Island.

Anaiaktalik Island: island, see Aiaktalik Island.

Anaiuliak Island: island, see Ananiuliak Island.

Anajuk Point: point of land, formed by junction of Colville and Kachemach Rivers, 11 miles SW of Harrison Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 20' 40" N, 150° 40' 10" W; (map 149). Eskimo name reported in 1951 by USC&GS.

Anak Creek: stream, flows S 11 miles to Maybe Creek, 21 miles E of head of Ikpihpuk River, Arctic Slope; 69° 15' N, 153° 52' W; BGN 1960; (map 142). Eskimo name [anaq] meaning "excrement," and generally referring to animal dung as a sign for hunting purposes. The name was reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Anakeksik Creek: stream, flows NW 15 miles to Shaktoolik River, 11 miles S of Christmas Mountain, Nulato Hills; 64° 24' N, 160° 36' W; (map 96). Variant: Andeksik Creek. Eskimo name reported about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Anakink: locality, see Anaktuk.

Anaknak: locality, see Anugnak.

Anakovik River: stream, see Anikovik River.

Anakruak: locality, on SE shore of Smith Bay, 70 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 70° 48' N, 154° 03' W; (map 148). Eskimo name meaning "old dung;" reported by AMS in 1955.

Anakshak Pass: stream, flows W 35 miles to Black River, 37 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 16' 30" N, 164° 59' 00" W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS. Published in 1901 on Chart 9372.

Anaktok Creek: stream, in Baird Mountains, flows NE and SE 15 miles to Salmon River, 49 miles NE of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 38' N, 159° 48' W; (map 127). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Anaktook: locality, see Anaktuk.

Anaktuk: locality, on E bank of Kuk River, 31 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 11' N, 159° 45' W; (map 146). Variant: Anakink, Anaktook. Eskimo name "Anaktook" reported in 1923 by Sidney Paige. USGS; may refer in meaning to "excrement [anaqtoq]." This may have been one of the "Killaimute" villages mentioned in the 10th Census, in 1880 (1881, p. 4).

Anaktuvak Pass: pass, see Anaktuvuk Pass.

Anaktuvuk Pass: pass, 2,200 ft., between headwaters of Anaktuvuk and John Rivers, SE of Soakpak Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 08' N, 151° 45' W; (map 134). Variant: Anaktuvak Pass. Named by W. J. Peters, USGS, in 1901. He wrote, "being satisfied that the mountains could be crossed through this pass, which I called Anaktuvuk, from the northward-flowing river that it leads to * * *" (Schrader, 1904, p. 2).

Anaktuvuk Pass: village, pop. 35, at Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 08' N, 151° 45' W; (map 134). The name for this Nunamiut Eskimo village is derived from the name of the pass. Although the village is presently permanent, the people were once semi-nomadic, and the settlement periodically was moved about the valleys near the heads of the John and Anaktuvuk Rivers. They call themselves the "Tulugagmint," "raven people" or "the people living in the vicinity of Tulugak Lake." The present village is now comprised of Eskimos from the Killik and Chandler Rivers. A post office was established in 1951. (Ricks, 1965, p. 3.)

Anaktuvuk Plateau: plateau, between Brooks Range. and Arctic Plain, extends from Canada on E to Cape Lisburne on W. Named in 1901 by W. J. Peters and F. C. Schrader, USGS, after the river of the same name. This is the feature referred to as Arctic Slope in this dictionary and as Arctic Foothills by Wahrhaftig (1965, pl. 1), USGS.

Anaktuvuk River: stream, heads at glacier, in Endicott Mountains, 68° 09' N, 150° 54' W, flows N 135 miles to Colville River 7 miles N of its junction with Chandler River, Arctic Slope; 69° 34' N, 151° 28' W; BGN 1948; (map 141). Variant: Anukturuk River. Eskimo name

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

Analak Creek: stream, heads in Poktovik Mountains, flows NE and SW 12 miles to Kaluktavik River, 12 miles SE of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 06' N, 160° 46' W; (map 131). Eskimo name obtained at Noatak in 1956 by Orth.

Anan Bay: bay, 1 mile across, in Bradfield Canal 3 miles E of its mouth at Ernest Sound, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 11' 10" N, 131° 53' 30" W; BGN 1959; (map 7). Variant: An-An Bay, Humpback Bay. Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN. This feature was called “Humpback Bay” in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Anan Creek: stream, heads in Anan Lake, flows N 2.5 miles to Anan Lagoon, 3 miles E of mouth of Bradfield Canal, at Ernest Sound, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 10' 50" N, 131° 53' 05" W; BGN 1966; (map 7). Name derived from Anan Bay and reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Anan Lagoon: lagoon, 0.2 miles across, at mouth of Anan Creek, empties into Anan Bay, 3 miles E of mouth of Bradfield Canal, at Ernest Sound, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 10' 55" N, 131° 53' 10" W; (map 7). Name derived from Anan Bay; published in 1924 by USC&GS.

Anan Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, 4 miles SE of Point Ward, at mouth of Bradfield Canal, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 09' N, 131° 53' W; BGN 1923; (map 7). Name derived from Anan Bay; given in 1923 by USFS.

Ananakeik: island, see Dolgoi Island.

Anangouliak Island: island, see Ananiuliak Island.

Anangusik Island: island, see Gareloi Island.

Ananiuliak Island: island, 1.5 miles long, one of Fox Islands 2 miles N of Nikolski Bay, W of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 00' N, 168° 54' W; (map 21, 22). Variant: Anaiuliak Island, Anangouliak Island, Ananulyak, Anayulyakh Island. Aleut name reported by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 299) as “Anangouliak” and by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 156) as “Ananulyak.” This island was called “O[strov] Anayulyakh,” or “Anayulyakh Island,” by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN.

Ananongutka: bluff, 1 mile E of Suskaralough Point, on NW coast of Saint George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' 35" N, 169° 43' 10" W; (map 38). Variant: Ananong-utcha. An Aleut name, meaning “Ananong's shelf,” spelled “Ananong-utcha” by Putnam (1903, p. 1014), USC&GS. A native by that name is said to have gathered eggs here and by local custom had the right to the place.

Anantong-utc' ha: bluff, see Ananongutka.

Ananulyak: island, see Ananiuliak Island.

Anatusuk Hills: hills, "between Kokolik and Kukpowruk Rivers." Eskimo name reported in 1929 by P. S. Smith and J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS.

Anautaaluuzam Kuugauzanga: stream, see Anotalurak Creek.

Anavinguk River: stream, see Ongivinuck River.

Anayachtalak Island: island, see Aiaktalik Island.

Anayakhtakh: island, see Aiaktalik Island.

Anyaknaurak Creek: stream, flows NNE 15 miles to Anaktuvuk River, 33 miles NNE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 34' 15" N, 151° 18' 00" W; (map 134). Eskimo name obtained at Anaktuvuk Pass in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Anayulyakh Island: island, see Ananiuliak Island.

Ancau, Estero del: estuary, see Ankau, The.

Anchitaktuk River: stream, see Johnson River.

Anchor Cove: cove, "on Admiralty Island near N end of Stephens Passage." Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN; published by USC&GS on Chart 728.

Anchor Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, on SE shore of Olga Bay, 34 miles SE of Karluk, on SW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 07' N, 154° 08' W; (map 135). Local name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. Moser. USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross

Anchor Cove: cove, 0.7 miles across, at E shore of Day Harbor, on Kenai Peninsula, 15 miles SE of Seward' Chugach Mountains; 60° 00' N, 149° 06' W; BGN 1910; (map 49). Variant: Timber Cove. So named in 1909 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS, "because we lost a boat's anchor there and because it is the first safe anchorage in this harbor."

Anchor Island: island, 400 ft. across, between Cordova and Tah Bays, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 49' 50" N, 132° 20' 20" W; (map 1). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Anchor Mountain: mountain, "near Nass River, Portland Inlet." Name published on Brit. Adm. Chart 2431 (Baker, 1906, p. 98).

Anchor Pass: water passage, extends 3 miles, connects Bell Arm to Behm Canal, E of Bell Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 59' N, 131° 24' W; BGN 1900; (map 3). Variant: Anchorage Pass. Name published in 1894 by USC&GS.

Anchor Point: point of land, "on W end of Alaska Peninsula on E shore of Isanotski Strait, N shore of Traders Cove, 0.5 miles SE of Boulder Point." Named in 1894 by USBF; published in 1912 by USC&GS on Chart 8822.

Anchor Point: point of land, on W coast of Mitkof Island in Wrangell Narrows, 12 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 38' 15" N, 132° 55' 35" W; (map 6). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Anchor Point: spit, on W coast of Kenai Peninsula, 15 miles NW of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 46' 30" N, 151° 51' 45" W; (map 50). Variant: Jakorny, Kasnatchin, Laidennoj. So named by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 353), RN, because he lost an anchor off a point when he was exploring the area in 1778. This name appears to have originally been applied by Cook to a point of land farther north.

Anchor Point: village, pop. 171, on Kenai Peninsula, at junction of Anchor River and its North Fork, 14 miles NW of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 46' 45" N, 151° 49' 50" W (map 50). Name probably derived from nearby Anchor Point. A post office was established here in 1949 (Ricks, 1965, p. 3).

Anchor River: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 30 miles to a lagoon on E shore of Cook Inlet, 14 miles NW of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 46' 30" N, 151° 51' 30" W; (map 50).

Anchor Terrace: area, in southern part of Anchorage, 1.2 miles S of the City Hall, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 12' 10" N, 149° 53' 40" W; (map 69). Residential district in the city of Anchorage reported in 1954 by the office of the city engineer of Anchorage.

Anchorage Bay: bay, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, extends SSW 6 miles off Chignik Bay W of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 19' N, 158° 23' W; (map 30). Local name reported by Lt. Comdr. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross; published in 1899 by USC&GS.

Anchorage Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, on Gulf of Alaska at mouth of Lituya Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 16 miles SE of Cape Fairweather, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58° 37' 20" N, 137° 39' 45" W; (map 10). Named by W. H. Dall USC&GS, and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 203).

Anchorage Cove: cove, 1,200 ft. across, indents N shore of American Bay, on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 51' 00" N, 132° 49' 40" W; (map 1). Named in 1882 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Anchorage Pass: water passage, see Anchor Pass.

Anchorage Point: point of land, "on Hamilton island in Shakan bay, Sumner strait, Alexander archipelago." "Local name, published in the Coast Pilot, 1883." (Baker, 1906, p. 98).

Anchorage Point: point of land, at S entrance to Pyramid Harbor, on W shore of Chilkat Inlet, 3.2 miles NNW of mouth of Ludaseska Creek, 20 miles SSW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 10' 30" N, 135° 28' 10" W; (map 45). Variant: Sandy Point, Mys Yakorniy, Yakorni Point. Called by the Russians "M[ys] Yakorniy," meaning "anchor cape" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396 (1848). It was called Sand Point in 1868 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, because "it is the bed of an old glacier, low and composed of broken stones which from a distance appear like sand" (1883 Coast Pilot, p. 197).

Anchorage: city, pop. 44,237, on Knik Arm, Cook Inlet, 75 miles NW of Seward, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 13' 05" N, 149° 53' 30" W; BGN 1944; (map 69). Variant: Alaska City, Brownville, Ship Creek, Port Woodrow, Woodrow. Alaska's largest city, established in 1913 as the construction camp and headquarters of The Alaska Railroad to be built from Seward to Fairbanks. A post office was established the following year (Ricks, 1965, p. 3-4). It was early referred to as "Ship Creek" and "Woodrow," but with the establishment of the Anchorage post office in 1914-15 the present name soon became firmly established. The name was derived from that of Knik Anchorage immediately off shore from the new camp. Its population was estimated to be 6,000 in 1917, but in 1920 it was officially 1,856. In 1930 it was 2,277; 3,495 in 1939, and 11,254 in 1950.

Ancon Peak: mountain, 2,750 ft. on W coast of Woronkofski Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 23' 25" N, 132° 32' 00" W. BGN 1923; (map 6). Variant: West Peak. Local name reported by USC&GS in 1923; descriptively called "West Peak" by USC&GS in 1916 "before local name was known." The name "Ancon" was applied to what is now called "Mount Woronkofski," two miles to the east, by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, in 1886. See Mount Woronkofski.

Ancon Peak: mountain, see Berg Mountain.

Ancon Peak: mountain, see Woronkofski, Mount.

Ancon Rock: rock, in Glacier Bay National Monument, in Icy Strait, 0.4 miles SW of Point Gustavus and 55 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 22' 35" N, 135° 55' 30" W; (map 11). Named in 1891 or earlier for the SS Ancon (Baker, 1906, p. 99).

Ancon, Point: point of land, on W coast of Woronkofski Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 24' 15" N, 132° 33' 00" W; BGN 1923; (map 6). Variant: Ancon Point, High Point. Named in 1923 by USC&GS; derived from Ancon Peak. "High Point" was reported as a local name for this feature in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Andeksik Creek; Creek: stream, see Anakeksik Creek.

Andersen Creek: stream, near center of Prince of Wales Island, flows NE 7 miles to Salmon Lake, 15 miles E of Klawock, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' 32" N, 132° 42' 20" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Andersen Island: island, 0.3 miles across, in Appleton Cove, on NE coast of Baranof Island, 30 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 28' N, 135° 17' W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Anderson Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on S shore of Port Valdez, 9.6 miles SW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 05' N, 146° 33' W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1905 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Anderson Bay: bay, on W coast of Unalaska Island, extends 3 miles SSE off Makushin Bay, Aleutian Anderson Gulch; 53° 42' N, 166° 51' W; (map 23). Variant: Iksiaktak. Published as "Iksiaktak" by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 164), possibly from the Aleutian word,

“igdagax,” meaning “stick for making fire” or “fire-mill.” Published in 1888 as “Anderson Bay” by USBF.

Anderson Bay: estuary, extends NE 1.5 miles on N coast of Hinchinbrook Island, at mouths of Eagle and Anderson Creeks, 28 miles WSW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 28' N, 146° 32' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Anderson Camp: locality, “on Kasaan Bay, 30 miles NW of Ketchikan.” Variant: Anderson's Camp. Former settlement reported in 1916 in Polk's Gazetteer.

Anderson Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Don River which flows to Breving Lagoon, 25 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 32' N, 166° 53' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 “Map of Nome Peninsula” by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Anderson Creek: stream, flows S 4.5 miles to Baby Creek, 8.5 miles NNW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 36' 30” N, 148° 35' 00” W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Anderson Creek: stream, flows SW 5.5 miles to Munson Creek, 49 miles N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 51' N, 145° 52' W; (map 101). Named by prospectors; reported in 1910 by USGS (Prindle, 1913b, pl. 1).

Anderson Creek: stream, heads on Trail Ridge, flows S 7.7 miles to Susitna River, SW of Susitna, 31 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 31' 45” N, 150° 34' 00” W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Anderson Creek: stream, on Hinchinbrook Island, flows NE 4 miles to Anderson Bay, 28 miles WSW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' N, 146° 30' W; (map 64). Published in 1950 by USGS.

Anderson Creek: stream, see Warm Creek.

Anderson Glacier: glacier, heads in Yukon Canada, trends SW across Alaska-Canada boundary 20 miles to Chitina Glacier, 70 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 02' N, 141° 09' W; BGN 1954; (map 67). Named in 1912-13 by the Alaska-Canada boundary surveyors for Chandler Parsons Anderson. See Anderson, Mount.

Anderson Gulch: ravine, trends S 1.4 miles to Windy Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 48 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 27' N, 164° 47' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by A. H. Brooks (in Collier and others. 1908. p. 321), USGS

Anderson Gulch: ravine, trends W 1 mile to Kougarok River, 17 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 45 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 37' N, 164° 45' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Anderson Island: island, see Saint Lawrence Island.

Anderson Pass: pass, 5,300 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, between Muldrow and West Fork Glaciers, 10 miles S of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 17' 30" N, 150° 14' 00" W; BGN 1947; (map 88). Local name shown on a 1920 fieldsheet by J. R. Aiken, USGS.

Anderson Pass: pass, on N side of Anderson Glacier, 2 miles E of Lake Number One and 15 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 08' 40" N, 146° 43' 30" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1905 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Anderson Point: point of land, on Beaufort Sea coast, on E shore of Camden Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 01' 30" N, 144° 27' 45" W; (map 151). Named in 1914 by Leffingwell (1919, p. 93) for Dr. Rudolph Martin Anderson, of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, to whom Leffingwell was "indebted for transportation from Nome to Flaxman Island ***."

Anderson Point: point of land, on W coast of Unalaska Island, in Makushin Bay between Anderson and Cannery Bays, Aleutian Islands; 53° 42' 05" N, 166° 49' 40" W; (map 23). Published in 1951 by USGS.

Anderson Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Clover Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, N of Cholmondeley Sound, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 18' 00" N, 132° 07' 40" W; (map 4). Navigator's name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Anderson's Camp: locality, see Anderson Camp.

Anderson, Cape: point of land, see Northeast Cape.

Anderson, Mount: mountain, 2,800 ft., on Douglas Island, 5 miles WNW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 19' 30" N, 134° 31' 00" W; BGN 1957; (map 11). Named in 1954 by the Juneau Botanical Club for Jacob Peter Anderson who did extensive botanical research in the area; author of "Flora of Alaska."

Anderson, Mount: mountains, 10,770 ft., W of Anderson Glacier, 2 miles W of Alaska-Canada boundary, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 09' 45" N, 141° 03' 30" W; BGN 1917; (map 67). Named by the Alaska-Canada boundary surveyors for Chandler Parsons Anderson, 1866-1936, of New York, a lawyer and one of the counsels for the United States before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal in 1903.

Anderson: rock, "reported in 1883 and still "uncharted about 25 miles south of Sannak island, near latitude 54° 03' , longitude 162° 45'." "So called by the Fish Commission in 1888" (Baker, 1906, p. 99).

Anderson: village, pop. 200, 5 miles NW of Clear, 12 miles SW of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 25' N, 149° 15' W; (map 100). Village reported in 1962 by USGS; named "for Arthur Anderson, who subdivided his homestead into quarter-acre lots and was elected one of the first councilmen" (Alaska Sportsman, Sept. 1962, p. 12).

Andesite Creek: stream, heads in Lava Lake, flows SW 6 miles to Noxapaga River, 25 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 34' N, 164° 06' W; (map 110). Reported

in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS; so named because “the south bank consists of an andesite flow throughout most of the length of the stream.” Andesite is a specific type of lava.

Andreafski Hills: ridge, see Andreafsky Hills.

Andreafski Mountain: hill, see Andreafsky Mountain.

Andreafski Redoubt: locality, see Old Andreafsky.

Andreafski River: stream, see Andreafsky River.

Andreafski: locality, see Old Andreafsky.

Andreafski: village, see Andreafsky.

Andreafsky Hills: ridge, highest elev. 868 ft., trends NE 14 miles from Pitkas Point along Andreafsky River, 36 miles NW of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 62° 07' N, 163° 07' W; (map 77). Variant: Andreafski Hills. Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Andreafsky Mountain: hill, 600 ft., N of Pitkas Point, at SW end of Andreafsky Hills, 40 miles NW of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 62° 02' 30" N, 163° 16' 30" W; (map 77). Variant: Andreafski Mountain. Local name reported in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS, who spelled it “Andreafski.”

Andreafsky River: stream, heads at 63° 07' N, 161° 46' W, flows SW 120 miles to Yukon River at Pitkas Point, 39 miles NW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 01' 45" N, 163° 15' 00" W; (map 77). Variant: Andreafski River, Clear River, Konnekova River, Niegieklik, Nygyklik, Reka Nuggyklik. Name reported in 1898 by USC&GS; probably derived from the name of the nearby village. The Russians called this stream “R[eka] Nuggyklik,” an Eskimo name. Capt. C. W. Raymond, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, reported the name in 1869 as “Konnekova” or “Clear.” See Andreafsky.

Andreafsky: locality, see Old Andreafsky.

Andreafsky: village, pop. 220, on N bank of Andreafsky River, 3.5 miles NE of Pitkas Point, and 37 miles NW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 03' N, 163° 10' W; BGN 1931; (map 77). Variant: Andreafski, New Andreafski, New Andreafsky, Saint Marys. Andreafsky was established about 1898 or 1899 as a supply depot and winter quarters for the Northern Commercial Company's riverboat fleet. It is difficult to determine now whether the village received its name from the Andreafsky River or whether the village name was instrumental in changing the river name which was earlier called “Clear River.” One report says, however, that the “place received its name from the ' Andrea' family who settled here in the early days and built the Russian church.” The village's post office name was changed in 1955 to “Saint Marys,” after the Roman Catholic Mission here. See Old Andreafski.

Andreaivsky: locality, see Old Andreafsky.

Andreanof Islands: islands, chain in Aleutian Islands, between Islands of Four Mountains to the east, and Rat Islands to the west, extend from Amukta Pass westward about 310 miles to

Amchitka Pass; they include Seguam, Amilia, Atka, Great Sitkin, Little Tanaga, Umak, Igitkin, Chugul, Tagalak, Kagalaska, Adak, Kanaga, Tanaga, Gareloi, Amatiknak, Ulak, Unalga, Kavalga, and Oglinga Islands and other smaller islands, 52° 21' N, 172° 17' W [E end], 51° 15' N, 179° 09' W [W end]; BGN 1963. Variant: Andreanoffsky Island, Andreanowsky Islands, Andreianofsky Islands, Andreianovski Islands, Fox Islands, Islands of Saint Andrean. These islands were first explored by Andreian Tolstyk with Peter Vasiutkin and Maxim Lazaref in 1761. The merchant Tolstyk owned the vessel Andreian and Natalia, named after himself and his wife, which was used in this expedition. Rev. Coxe (1787, p. 183-184) wrote, "The first certain account was brought by this vesseel, the St. Andrean and Natalia, from whence they were called the Andreanofskie Ostrova, or the Islands of St. Andrean." Petroff (in Bancroft, 1886, p. 169) wrote, "*** After a stay on these islands, subsequently named after him the Andreianovski, *** Tolstykh collected quite a valuable cargo of furs ***." See Aleutian Islands.

Andreanof Islands: islands, see Fox Islands.

Andreanoffsky Islands: islands, see Andreanof Islands.

Andreanowsky Islands: islands, see Andreanof Islands.

Andreavski Redut: locality, see Old Andreafsky.

Andreianofski Islands: islands, see Andreanof Islands.

Andreianovski Islands: islands, see Andreanof Islands.

Andreievsky: locality, see Old Andreafsky.

Andreon Bay: bay, 0.7 miles across, N of Afognak Island on SE coast of Shuyak Island, Kodiak Island; 58° 30' 30" N, 152° 24' 30" W; (map 43). Local name published in 1927 by USC&GS on Chart 8555.

Andrew Bay: bay, 3 miles across, on N coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 30" N, 176° 39' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Lidrejana Bay, Zaliv Andreyana. Translation of name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, as "Z[aliv] Andreyana," meaning "Andrew Bay," possibly given for Andrean (Andrew) Tolstyk, a merchant who, according to Rev. Coxe (1787, p. 79), was one of the first explorers of Adak Island, in 1761.

Andrew Creek: stream, flows NW 9 miles to Stikine River, 14 miles NE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 40' 10" N, 132° 15' 00" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS.

Andrew Creek: stream, flows SW 14 miles to Yukon River, 8 miles NW of mouth of Charley River, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 22" N, 143° 01' W; (map 103). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Andrew Island: island, 3.4 miles long, in Stikine River, 15 miles NE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains, 56° 41' N, 132° 13' W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS.

Andrew Lagoon: lagoon, see Andrew Lake.

Andrew Lake: lagoon, 2.5 miles across, on N end of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands, 51° 56' 30" N, 176° 38' 00" W; BGN 1959; (map 17). Variant: Andrew Lagoon. Name derived from Andrew Bay in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition.

Andrew Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, between Moose Creek and Nabesna Slough, 1.6 miles S of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 56' N, 141° 56' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Andrew River: stream, see Willow Creek.

Andrew Slough: stream, anabranch of Stikine River, separates Andrew Island from mainland, flows SE 4 miles to Andrew Creek, 14 miles NE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 40' 10" N, 132° 15' 00" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS.

Andrew, Mount: mountain, 1,500 ft., on Kasaan Peninsula, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' N, 132° 18' W; BGN 1966; (map 4). Variant: Mount Andrews. Local name published by Brooks (1902, p. 13), USGS. Named for the Mount Andrew Mine. Andrew was the name of the mining company operating the mine.

Andrew: stream, "Learnard, of Glenn's expedition, 1898, gives this as the name of a river coming into the Susitna from the left but the exact location is uncertain" (Baker, 1906, p.100).

Andrews Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends W 2 miles to Plateau Glacier, 70 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 54' 45" N, 136° 20' 30" W; (map 10). Named by members of the American Geographical Society's Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941, for Clarence Leroy Andrews, 1862-1948, who visited Muir Inlet in 1892, 1903, and 1913 and published reports of his observations. He is also the author of many publications dealing largely with Alaskan history.

Andrews River: stream, see Douglas River.

Andrews Slough: channel, 5 miles long, on southern part of Koyukuk Island, in Yukon River, 16 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 52' N, 157° 41' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of the Interior.

Andrews, Mount: mountain, see Andrew, Mount.

Andrews, Port: bight, see Blying Sound.

Andrews, Port: estuary, see Resurrection Bay.

Andrews, Port: sound, see Blying Sound.

Andreyana, Zaliv: bay, see Andrew Bay.

Andromeda Cone: hill, 1,134 ft., 3 miles SW of Hoodoo Hill and 7 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 35' N, 163° 30' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Reported in

1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS; one of “Four conspicuous volcanic cones * * * named for wild flowers which are common on the slopes of all four cones.”

Andronica Island: island, 3.5 miles long, in Shumagin Islands; Aleutian Range; 55° 20' N, 160° 05' W; (map 28). Variant: Foggy Island, Ostrov Apostol Andrenika, Yasni Island. Named “O[strov] Ap[ostol] Andrenika” in 1847 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379, for the apostle Andrew. W. H. Dall lists Yasni' [clear], and “Foggy Island” as variant names in the USC&GS Report for 1872 (p.

Andrus Peak: mountain, 8,145 ft., 3.5 miles SW of Pyramid Peak, 19 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 17' N, 142° 26' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS

Andy Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, E of Hammer Point, on SE coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 40” N, 177° 35' 00” E; (map 14). Variant: Amos Cove. One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Andy Simons Mountain: mountain, 6,210 ft., on Kenai Peninsula, between Ptarmigan Lake and Victor Creek, 20 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 22' N, 149° 15' W; BGN 1963; (map 63). Named in 1963 by the Seward Chamber of Commerce for Andrew Adrian Simons, 1882-1962, early Alaska settler, guide, and conservationist.

Andys Slough: stream, anabranch, heads at Yukon River, flows SW 2.2 miles to Pilot Mountain Slough, 25 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Low; 64° 46' N, 157° 15' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 “Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers” published by the U.S. Dept. of the Interior.

Anechlangamute: locality, on left bank of Kanektok River, W of Takshilik Creek, 50 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 44' N, 161° 01' W; (map 53). Eskimo village or camp reported in 1898 |' N W. S. Post, USGS. It is now abandoned.

Aneeaktovik Creek: stream, see Aniyuyaktuvik Creek.

Aneeaxtovik Creek: stream, see Aniyuyaktuvik Creek.

Aneegulgit: snowfield, 20 miles long, very narrow, on S slope of Kookooligit Mountains, 42 miles SE of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 32' N, 170° 26' W; (map 93). Variant: Anigulgit. Eskimo name often recorded as “Anigulgit,” meaning “perpetual snow”; published by the Univ. of Alaska in 1932. The prevailing north wind has drifted snow into a bank often reaching more than 150 ft high along a south-facing cliff. This permanent snowbank furnishes fresh water to several south-flowing streams.

Anegadizos, Los: stream (?). Spanish name meaning “the flooded one”; located about 59° 09' N, used by Capt. Alessandro Malaspina on a 1791 “piano.”

Anelagaggerack: stream, see Reed River.

Anelo: locality, on Port Clarence, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed in the 1890 Census.

Anemuk: locality, on left bank of Anvik River about 30 miles above its junction with Yukon River; (map 91). Eskimo camp or small settlement listed by Hodge (1907, p. 57), BAE; first reported in 1869 by Capt. C. W. Raymond, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Anepangwagaviamiut: settlement, see Owl Village.

Anepoungwagavik: settlement, see Owl Village.

Anerkochik River: stream, heads in lake, flows SW 35 miles to Hazen Bay N of Azun River, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 06' N, 165° 09' W; (map 75). Variant: Aknerkochik River, Oknakuchak River. Eskimo name meaning "a small hurt"; reported in 1951 by USC&GS.

Anertz Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula N of Dolly Varden Lake, 20 miles NE of Kenai Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 43' N, 150° 47' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Aneskett Point: point of land, on NE coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 08' 50" N, 133° 16' 10" W; (map 6). Indian name reported in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Aneyeukuk Creek: stream, see Angayukak Creek.

Angahyoukuk Creek: stream, see Angayukak Creek.

Angahyoukuk Mountain: hill, see Angayukak Hill.

Angayu Creek: stream, heads in Angunelechak Pass, flows N 14 miles to Noatak River, 36 miles SW of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 33' N, 155° 12' W; (map 125). Variant: Twelvemile Creek. Eskimo name generally meaning "older brother" or "old one," but, in this case, in 1956, Orth reported that it is the name of a dance.

Angayucham Mountains: mountains, 1,000-4,765 ft., extend E 18 miles from Narvak Lake, 40 miles E of Kobuk, Brooks Range; 66° 55' N, 155° 20' W; (map 116). Variant: Angyuchaminri. "Angyuchaminri" is the full Eskimo name, reported to mean "old man mountains"; recorded at Kobuk in 1956 by Orth.

Angayukachak Creek: stream, heads in Angayucham Mountains, flows SW 12 miles to Selby River, 32 miles ESE of Kobuk, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 49' N, 155° 43' W; (map 116). Eskimo name reported to mean "old man," obtained at Kobuk in 1956 by Orth.

Angayukak Creek: stream, flows N and E 6 miles to Akoviknak Lagoon, 5 miles N of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 12' 43" N, 166° 03' 45" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Agayuquaq Creek, Ahgahyoukuk Creek, Aneyeukuk Creek, Angahyoukuk Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS as "Ah-gah-you-kuk," meaning "old man." The stream may be named for Angayukak Hill. See Inukpak Rock.

Angayukak Hill: hill, 290 ft., N end of Akoviknak Mountain, 4.8 miles N of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 12' 48" N, 166° 00' 35" W BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Ahgahyoukuk

Mountain, Angahyoukuk Mountain. Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS; the name means “old man.”

Angayukalik Hills: ridge, elev. 2,000 ft., in Baird Mountains S of Noatak River, extends 10 miles on S bank of Sapun Creek, Brooks Range; 67° 50' N, 160° 30' W; (map 127). Eskimo name meaning “oldest brother” [angayuk-klig]; obtained at Noatak in 1956 by Orth.

Angayukasrakovik Creek: stream, see Old Man Creek.

Angayutak Mountain: mountain, 1,116 ft., on N bank of Kapaloak Creek, 2 miles E of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68° 38' 50" N, 166° 08' 00" W; (map 129). Eskimo name reported in 1955 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. It probably means “old man's [mountain].”

Angel Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, 1.8 miles SW of Lief Cove, on W coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 25" N, 177° 17' 15" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary name applied to features on Kiska Island by USAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Angel Creek: stream, flows E 11 miles to Chena River, 5 miles SW of Chena Hot Springs and 85 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 01' 15" N, 146° 12' 30" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Angel Creek: stream, flows S 1.3 miles to Peaceful River, on SE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands 52° 50' 25" N, 173° 07' 55" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Angel Creek: stream, see Angle Creek.

Angel Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, in course of Goose Creek, on Prince of Wales Island, W of Thorne Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 40' 15" N, 132° 38' 10" W; BGN 1960; (map 4). Local descriptive name reported in 1956 by C. L. Sainsbury, USGS, who stated, “This name is in local use by residents of the village of Salt Chuck, and the name is suggested by the shape of the lake.”

Angeles Creek: stream, flows S 3.5 miles to Garfield Creek which flows to Kuzitrin River, 40 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 27' N, 164° 30' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. C. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Angeyukangak: mountains, see Parents Mountains.

Angiaak Pass: pass, 3,650 ft., in Schwatka Mountains, 5 miles NW of Mount Igikpak, Brooks Range; 67° 37' N, 155° 07' W; (map 125). Eskimo name meaning “stone scraper”; recorded in Kobuk in 1956 by Orth.

Angilya, Ostrov: island, see Anguilla Island.

Angle Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus on Mount Mageik, flows W 25 miles to Takayofu Creek, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 33 miles WSW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 10' 15" N, 155° 52' 30" W; (map 42). Variant: Angel

Creek. So named in 1923 by a USGS field party, "because it is at the southwestern angle of the Katmai National Monument."

Angle Point: point of land, SW tip of Bold Island in Revillagigedo Channel, off SW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' 20" N, 131° 25' 30" W; (map 3). Named in 1886 by USC&GS.

Angler Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula SW of Bird Lake, 5.5 miles SW of Point Possession and 41 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 69° 58' 00" N, 150° 26' 30" W; (map 62). Named by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, about 1963, for administrative purposes.

Anglice Island: islands, see Martin Islands.

Anglice Islands: islands, see Fox Islands.

Angmakrog Creek: stream, see Angmakrok Creek.

Angmakrok Creek: stream, flows SW 5.5 miles to Kukpuk River, 13 miles NE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 17' 30" N, 165° 40' 35" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Angmakrog Creek, Angmakroq Creek, Angmarok Creek, Angmarox Creek, Angmorak Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1962 as "Angmarok" by personnel of Project Chariot. See Angmakrok Mountain.

Angmakrok Mountain: mountain, 1,563 ft., N of Kukpuk River, 14 miles NE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 17' 30" N, 165° 32' 25" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Angmakrog Mountain, Angmakroq Mountain, Angmarok Mountain, Angmarox Mountain, Angmorak Mountain, Ukmaggruk Mountain. Eskimo name meaning "old flint" reported in 1956 by Orth.

Angmakroq Creek: stream, see Angmakrok Creek.

Angmakroq Mountain: mountain, see Angmakrok Mountain.

Angmakros Mountain: mountain, see Angmakrok Mountain.

Angmarok Creek: stream, see Angmakrok Creek.

Angmarok Mountain: mountain, see Angmakrok Mountain.

Angmarox Creek: stream, see Angmakrok Creek.

Angmarox Mountain: mountain, see Angmakrok Mountain.

Angmorak Creek: stream, see Angmakrok Creek.

Angmorak Mountain: mountain, see Angmakrok Mountain.

Angnovchak: locality, "in the Nushagak district." Variant: Angnovchamiut. Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed as "Angnovchamiut" with a population of 16 in the 1890 Census.

Angnovchamiut: locality, see Angnovchak.

Angnun Lagoon: lagoon, see Angun Lagoon.

Angnun Point: point of land, see Angun Point.

Angnun River: stream, see Aichilik River.

Angnun River: stream, see Angun River.

Angnun: locality, see Angun.

Angolik Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Chukchi Sea, 1.8 miles S of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68° 37' 30" N, 166° 13' 30" W; (map 129). Variant: Angowlik Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Angoon: village, pop. 395, on W coast of Admiralty Island, 41 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 30' N, 134° 35' W; (map 9). Variant: Angun, Augoon. Tlingit Indian village listed as "Augoon" with a population of 420 in the 10th Census, in 1880. The village lost much of its population in the late 1880's when Killisnoo was established with a fish reducing plant. Angoon's population was 114 in 1920; 319 in 1930; 342 in 1939; and 429 in 1950. The Angoon post office was established in 1928.

Angora Point: point of land, on SE coast of Kanaga Island, on N shore of Kanaga Bay, Aleutian Islands; 51° 43' 30" N, 177° 12' 05" W; (map 17). Name published in 1957 by AMS.

Angoviknak Mountain: hill, see Akoviknak Mountain.

Angowlik Creek: stream, see Angolik Creek.

Angoyachtoly Creek: stream, flows WSW 20 miles to Kuskokwim River, 14 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 38' N, 162° 02' W; (map 58). Variant: Angoyaktoli. Eskimo name obtained by W. S. Post, USGS, from J. H. Kilbuck, Moravian missionary, and shown on Post's 1898 fieldsheet with the note "which extends into the tundra ' as far as one might travel in a kyak in a day.' "

Angoyaktoli: stream, see Angoyachtoly Creek.

Angoyakvik Pass: pass, 900 ft., E of Knifeblade Ridge, 15 miles SE of head of Ikpikpuk River, Arctic Slope, 69° 07' 30" N, 154° 29' 30" W; (map 142). Eskimo name originally applied to a hill at the head of September Creek but now applied to the pass just west of the hill. This name was reported to mean "place where the enemy is," but it may also mean "hunting place."

Anguilla Bay: bay, 2 miles long, between Anguilla and Esquibel Islands, in Maurelle Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 39' 30" N, 133° 35' 00" W; BGN 1924; (map 4). Spanish word

meaning “eel,” given in 1924 by USC&GS; “from name of island, of which this is the principal indentation.”

Anguilla Island: island, 3 miles long, largest of Maurelle Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 40' N, 133° 35' W; BGN 1908; (map 4). Variant: Isla Anguilla, Ostrov Angilya. Spanish name given in 1775-1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as “Isle Anguilla,” meaning “Eel Island.”

Anguk Island: island, 0.3 miles across, near S shore of Spiridon Bay, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 38' 45" N, 153° 42' 00" W; BGN 1931; (map 34). Variant: Big Island. Name derived from the Aleut word “angunaq,” meaning “big”; given in 1931 by USC&GS.

Angun Lagoon: lagoon, 4 miles long, on Beaufort Sea coast between Angun and Humphrey Points, 33 miles NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 57' N, 142° 27' W; BGN 1962; (map 138). Variant: Angnun Lagoon. This lagoon was originally a part of Sir John Franklin's Beaufort Bay, which Leffingwell (1919, p. 88) described as extending “from the western end of Icy Reef to Humphreys Point.” See Angun Point.

Angun Point: point of land, on Beaufort Sea coast between Angun and Beaufort Lagoons, 33 miles NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 56' N, 142° 23' W; BGN 1962; (map 138). Variant: Angun Point. Named for the Eskimo village of Angun, which is believed to have been located on this point.

Angun River: stream, flows NE 30 miles to Angun Lagoon W of Angun Point, 34 miles NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 56' N, 142° 24' W; BGN 1962; (map 138). Variant: Angnun River. See Angun Point.

Angun River: stream, see Aichilik River.

Angun: locality, site of Eskimo village, on Beaufort Sea coast at Angun Point, 31 miles NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 55' 30" N, 142° 24' 00" W; (map 138). Variant: Angnun. Archdeacon Stuck (1920, p. 307) mentions spending a night in 1918 at Angun, a village of several igloos, about 35 miles SE of Barter Island.

Angun: village, see Angoon.

Angunelechek Pass: pass, 4,050 ft., in Schwatka Mountains, 10 miles SW of Mount Igikpak, Brooks Range; 67° 20' N, 155° 16' W; (map 125). Eskimo name meaning “for use by the man who does not hunt”; reported in 1956 by USGS.

Angutikada Peak: peak, 4,130 ft., in Lockwood Hills, 25 miles SE of Shungnak, Hogatza High; 66° 39' N, 156° 30' W; (map 115). Variant: Ounalima. Eskimo name reported in 1901 by Mendenhall (1902, map), USGS. Lt. G. M. Stoney USN, placed a station on this peak which he called “Ounalima.”

Anguvik Island: island, 1,000 ft. long, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula in Chignik Bay, 11 miles NE of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 26' N, 158° 17' W; (map 30). Variant: Anguvik Islet, Ostrov Anyuvik. Published in 1847 as “O[strov] Anguvik,” or “Anguvik Island,” on Russian Hydros. Dept. Chart 1379.

Anguvik Islet: island, see Ankuvik Island.

Angyoyaravak Bay: bay, 8 miles across, on coast of Bering Sea, at mouth of Kashunuk River 18 miles S of village of Hooper Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 16' N, 165° 44' W; (map 75). Eskimo name reported in 1951 by USC&GS.

Angyuchaminri: mountains, see Angayucham Mountains.

Aniak Lake: lake, 3.5 miles long, on Aniak River 90 miles SE of Bethel, 8 miles W of Nishlik Lake, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 28' N, 159° 10' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Aniak River: stream, heads at 60° 21' N, 159° 13' W, flows N 95 miles to Kuskokwim River, 1 mile E of Aniak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 34' 40" N, 159° 29' 10" W; BGN 1947; (map 73). Variant: Anjak River, Reka Aniak, Reka Anniak, Anyaguk River. Eskimo name reported in 1842-44 as "R[eka] Aniak" and "R[eka] Anniak" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN. On his 1898 fieldsheet W. S. Post, USGS, recorded "Anyaguk River."

Aniak Slough: watercourse, anabranch of Kuskokwim River, heads at Aniak and flows W 16 miles; Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 34' 15" N, 159° 33' 10" W; (map 73). Local name reported in 1942 by USGS.

Aniak: village, pop. 308, on S bank of Kuskokwim River at head of Aniak Slough, 59 miles SW of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 34' 40" N, 159° 31' 45" W; BGN 1944; (map 134). Variant: Aniyak. Founded about 1910 when a trading store was located here to supply the mining operations at the heads of Tuluksak and Aniak Rivers. A post office was established in 1914 (Ricks, 1965, p. 4).

Aniakchak Bay: bay, 8 miles wide, faces ESE from mouth of Aniakchak River, on S shore of Alaska Peninsula, 8 miles SW of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 42' N, 157° 22' W; (map 31). Variant: Baie Amah-chack, Zaliv Aniakshak. Shown as "Baie Amah-chack" by Adm. von Krusenstern (1827, map 20), IRN. The Russian Hydrog. Dept. shows this native name as "Zal[iv] Aniakshak" in 1847 on Chart 1379; "Aniakchak Bay" appears on an 1890 USBF chart.

Aniakchak Crater: crater, 6 miles in diameter, on Alaska Peninsula, 41 miles NNE of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 53' N, 158° 09' W; (map 30). Variant: Vent Mountain. Discovered and named in 1922 by R. H. Sargent and W. R. Smith, USGS; name probably derived from Aniakchak Bay.

Aniakchak River: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, heads in Surprise Lake, in Aniakchak Crater, flows SE 27 miles to Aniakchak Bay, 11.5 miles W of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 46' N, 157° 30' W; (map 31). Local name reported by W. R. Smith and A. A. Baker (1924, p. 155), USGS. They referred to the river as "the largest stream on the [Alaska] peninsula flowing toward the Pacific Ocean."

Aniakchak: locality, "on Alaska Peninsula" Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1925 by USGS as "occupied only by a trapper's cabin' ,

Aniakshak Zaliv: bay, see Aniakchak Bay.

Aniakvik Creek: stream, flows W 8.5 miles to Killik River 9.4 miles N of junction of Easter Creek, Brooks Range; 68° 16' N, 154° 03' W; (map 133). Eskimo name meaning "place where one goes out"; obtained at Anaktuvuk Pass in 1956 by Orth.

Anian, Strets de: water passage, see Bering Strait.

Anigulgut: snowfield, see Aneegulgut.

Anihitsk: locality, see Onihitsk.

Anikovik River: stream, heads in York Mountains, flows SW 11 miles to Bering Sea, 41 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 30' N, 167° 41' W; (map 111). Variant: Anakovik River, Onokoruk River, Onokovuk River, Up-nut, Youp-nut. Eskimo name reported in 1900 as "Anakovik" by Brooks (1901, pl. 13 and p. 134), USGS. Schrader and Brooks in 1900 (map 3) spelled the name "Onokovuk," and in the same year USC&GS showed "Onokuruk" on Chart 9380.

Aniktum Island: island, 3.5 miles long, between Kokechik Bay and Bering Sea, 3 miles S of Cape Romanzof, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 46' N, 166° 08' W; (map 75). Eskimo name obtained at Hooper Bay, reported in 1951 by USC&GS.

Aniluk: locality, see Atnuk.

Anilukhlukh-kat: village, see Holy Cross.

Anilukhtak-kak: village, see Holy Cross.

Anilukhtakpak: village, see Holy Cross.

Anilyak: island, see Atniliak Island.

Anim-algera: lake, see Seal Lake.

Animak Island: island, see Deer Island.

Animak: island, see Atniliak Island.

Animas Island: islands, two, extend 750 ft., on NW coast of San Fernando Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32' 20" N, 133° 27' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Isla Animas, Ysla de las Animas. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isle Animas," meaning "island of souls."

Animas, Point: point of land, on NW coast of San Fernando Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32' N, 133° 27' W; (map 4). Variant: Punta Animas, Punta de las Animas. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta Animas," meaning "point of souls."

Animatchoutchkok: point of land, see Tachilni, Cape.

Animok Island: island, see Deer Island.

Anipaunorovik: settlement, see Owl Village.

Anirak, Lake: lake, 1.5 miles across, in Ambler Lowland, 20 miles N of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 11' N, 157° 11' W; (map 126). Eskimo name meaning “place to go out”; obtained at Shungnak in 1956 by Orth.

Aniralik Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 6 miles NE of junction of Noatak and Nimiuktuk Rivers, Brooks Range; 68° 12' N, 159° 50' W; (map 131). Eskimo name obtained at Noatak in 1956 by Orth.

Anisak River: stream, heads in De Long Mountains at 68° 36' N, 159° 11' W, flows SE 60 miles to Noatak River, 54 miles WSW of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 02' N, 158° 57' W; BGN 1960; (map 132). Variant: Abala River. Eskimo name reported to mean “place to go out or pass route” [anizrak]; obtained at Noatak in 1956 by Orth.

Anisom Point: point of land, on Kenai Peninsula, N point of entrance to Eldred Passage, on SE shore of Kachemak Bay, 8 miles SE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 32' N, 151° 27' W; (map 50). Local name published by USGS in 1961. This point probably derived its name from an Eskimo named Anisim [sic], who had a cabin in the area. Reported by de Laguna (1934, p. 20), BAE.

Anita Bay: bay, extends SW 6.5 miles off Zimovia Strait, on NE coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 14' N, 132° 23' W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Anita Creek: stream, flows E 1.8 miles to Kougarok River 17 miles N of its junction with Kuzitrin River, 45 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 29' N, 164° 43' W; (map 110). Variant: Oneita Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 11), USGS.

Anita Creek: stream, flows NW 1.4 miles to Salmon River, 25 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 54' 00" N, 161° 43' 30" W; BGN 1940; (map 39). Local name reported in 1938 by USGS.

Anita Creek: stream, see Premier Creek.

Anita Gulch: ravine, trends SE 0.6 miles to Osborn Creek, 11 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' 25" N, 165° 06' 00" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 “Map of the Nome and Snake River Country” by J. M. Davidson.

Anita Point: point of land, S entrance to Anita Bay, on NE coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 13' 30" N, 132° 22' 00" W; BGN 1923; (map 6). Named in 1923 by USC&GS.

Aniuk River: stream, heads on S slope of Kavaksurak Mountain, flows SW 45 miles to Noatak River, Brooks Range; 67° 59' N, 157° 56' W; (map 132). Eskimo name recorded on a 1910 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin; probably related in origin to a local Eskimo village called "An-e-yuk," reported by Ens. Howard (In Stoney, 1900, p. 67), USN. The name may mean "he goes out" or "he passes," referring to the trail through the mountains at Howard Pass.

Aniuk: village, "on the upper Noatak river, northwestern Alaska. Latitude 68° , longitude 157°." "Visited by Howard of Stoney's expedition in spring, 1886, and written An-e-yuk" (Baker, 1906, p. 101).

Anivik Creek: stream, flows NW 3.5 miles, from N side of Napaktualuit Mountain to Anaktuvuk River 7 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 13' 00" N, 151° 34' 30" W; (map 134). Variant: Ahnevik Creek. Eskimo name, meaning "village place," published by Rausch (1951, p. 150).

Anivik Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, at NW base of Napaktualuit Mountain, 6 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 11' 30" N, 151° 34' 00" W; (map 134). Eskimo name obtained at Anaktuvuk Pass in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Aniyaaq: locality, see Aniyak.

Aniyak: locality, on N shore of Kotzebue Sound at mouth of Tukrok River, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 04' N, 163° 18' W; (map 128). Variant: Ahneeyahk, Aneyok, Aniyaaq, Aniyakh, Anlyak, Anyok. Former Eskimo village recorded as "Aniyakh," population 25, in the 10th Census, in 1880. Visited and reported in 1898 as "Anyok," by Lt. D. H. Jarvis, USRCS. The Name is said to mean "place where one goes out," referring to the river mouth.

Aniyak: village, see Aniak.

Aniyuyaktuvik Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 miles, between Angmakrok and Kayaksak Mountains to Kukpuk River, 15 miles NE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 16' 35" N, 165° 30' 15" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Ahneeyouyahktuvik Creek, Aneeaktovik Creek, Aneeaxtovik Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1962 by W. O. Pruitt, University of Alaska, as "Ahneeyonyahktuvik," meaning "place where wind has hardened snow so that a snow house can be built."

Anjak River: stream, see Aniak River.

Ankachagamuk: locality, see Ankachak.

Ankachak: locality, on right bank of Yukon River near Pilot Station; (map 73). Variant: Anakachagamuk, Ankahchagmiut, Ankatchagmiout, Ankatschagmiut, Ankoachagamut, Kenunimik. Former Eskimo camp or village reported as "Ankatchag-miout," i.e. "Ankachak people," by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, on an 1850 map. This may be the same place reported in 1902 as "Kenunimik" by USC&GS. The 11th Census, in 1890, listed it as "Ankahchagmiut" with a population of 103.

Ankahchagmiut: locality, see Ankachak.

Ankatchag-miout: locality, see Ankachak.

Ankatschagmiut: locality, see Ankachak.

Ankau Creek: estuary, see Ankau, The.

Ankau Creek: stream, see Tawah Creek.

Ankau Head: point of land, on S shore of Monti Bay, 1.4 miles SE of Point Carrew and 2.7 miles W of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 32' 45" N, 139° 48' 30" W; (map 46). Variant: Punta Gorda. Name derived from The Ankau and published by USC&GS in 1898. Capt. Alessandro Malaspina, in 1791, called it "Punta Gorda," i.e. "massive point."

Ankau Inlet: estuary, see Ankau, The.

Ankau Inlet: stream, see Tawah Creek.

Ankau River: estuary, see Ankau, The.

Ankau River: stream, see Tawah Creek.

Ankau Saltchucks: tidal flats, 1.2 miles across, on W end of Phipps Peninsula, 1 mile S of Point Carrew and 3.4 miles W of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 32' 15" N, 139° 50' 00" W; (map 46). Variant: Ankau Inlet. Name derived from The Ankau and published by USGS in 1959.

Ankau, The: estuary, 0.6 miles long, on W end of Phipps Peninsula, flows from Ankau Saltchucks E to Monti Bay, 2.6 miles W of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 32' 50" N, 139° 48' 20" W; BGN 1962; (map 46). Variant: Ankau Creek, Ankau Inlet, Ankau River, Yukon, Estero del Ancau, Tawah. Named "Estero del Ancau" by Capt. Alessandro Malaspina in 1791 after a Tlingit chief named Ancau (Galiano, 1802, map 8). According to Dixon (1789, p. 172) "Ancau" means "chief" or "friend." Marcus Baker reversed the two names "Tawah" and "Ankau" in his Geographic Dictionary.

Ankitaktuk Creek: stream, see Kvichavak River.

Ankochagamut: locality, see Ankachak.

Ankorage Cove: cove, see Nunatak Cove.

Anlik: locality, "on shore of Golovnin Bay," Seward Peninsula High; (map 95). Variant: Anlygmjuten. Former Eskimo camp or village reported in 1855 by H. J. Holmberg (Hodge, 1907, p. 58).

Anluk Creek: stream, heads at Ingriruk Hill, flows N 7 miles to Bering Sea at Ahkitook, 12 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on N coast of Nunivak Island 60° 23' 00" N, 166° 29' 30" W; (map 57). Eskimo name reported in 1937 by USAAF.

Anlygmjuten: locality, see Anlik.

Anman Creek: stream, heads in glacier, on N side of Chunekukleik Mountain, flows NE 2.2 miles to Chilkat Lake, 23 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 19' 40" N, 135° 54' 15" W; (map 45). Tlingit Indian name reported by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map).

Anmer, Point: point of land, on W coast of Snettisham Peninsula, in Stephens Passage, 33 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 56' 10" N, 50° 00' 50" W; (map 8). Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, when it was discovered on August 12, 1794, by Lt. Joseph Whidbey, RN (Wagner, 1937, p. 373).

Anna, Lake: lake, 3 miles long, 2.5 miles SE of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, 49 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 38' N, 136° 03' W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Named in 1908 by Capt. E. F. Dickins USC&GS, and published in 1910 on Chart 8250.

Annahootz Mountain: mountain, 4,301 ft., on north-central Baranof Island, 16 miles N of Sitka Alexander Archipelago; 57° 17' 20" N, 135° 18' 40" W; BGN 1929; (map 9). Named in 1929 by USFS for Sitka Chief Annahootz, of the Kock-won-ton, a sub tribe of the Tlingit Indians, who protected the white settlers from the Indians under Katlian, a rival chief. Annahootz was appointed policeman of an Indian village by Capt. L. A. Beardslee USN, in 1880, which office he held for many years.

Annette Bay: estuary, extends SE 3.8 miles, on N coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' 45" N, 131° 34' 45" W; (map 3). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 79).

Annette Island: island, 20 miles long and 10 miles wide, S of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 09' N, 131° 28' W; (map 3). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for his wife, Annette Whitney Dall. This island was reserved for the Tsimshian Indians by a Federal act on March 3, 1891.

Annette Point: point of land, SE tip of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 00' 45" N, 131° 23' 00" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Annette: village, pop. 337, on Annette Island, 1 mile NNE of Annette Island Airport on the W shore of Tamgas Harbor, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 03' 45" N, 131° 32' 30" W (map 3). This place was probably established during World War II; now home for Coast Guard Weather Bureau, Federal Aviation Agency, and airline personnel and their families. The community has a school (Alaska Sportsman 1962, no. 12, p. 26); it obtained a post office in 1947 (Ricks, 1965, p. 4).

Annex Creek: stream, flows 5 miles SE to Taku Inlet, 0.4 miles NE of Sunny Cove and 10 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 45" N, 134° 06' 15" W; BGN 1930; (map 11). Local name published by USGS in 1916 (Brooks, pl. 4). Name submitted by USFS in 1929 and approved by BGN in 1930.

Annex Lakes: lakes, one 2 miles long and other 0.4 miles long, on Annex Creek, 0.8 miles NW of Taku Inlet and 11 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 19' 15" N, 134° 07' 05" W; BGN 1930; (map 11). Local name reported by USFS in 1923.

Annex Peak: peak, 4,170 ft., 3 miles W of Scow Cove and 11 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 21' 45" N, 134° 08' 50" W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

Annex Ridge: ridge, 2 miles long, extends W from Annex Pass to Carlson Creek, 9 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 21' 15" N, 134° 12' 30" W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

Anniak Reka: stream, see Aniak River.

Annie Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 2.5 miles NE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 23' 30" N, 147° 17' 00" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Annin Glacier: glacier, 0.5 miles long, 2 miles NE of Mount Thomas and 13.5 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 06' 35" N, 146° 40' 30" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Anniok River: stream, see Aniak River.

Annoksek Creek: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, flows S 2.5 miles to Murk Bay, on Gulf of Alaska, 49 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 18' 30" N, 136° 43' 40" W; (map 10). Variant: An-nock-seck. Tlingit Indian name; reported in 1901 as "An-nock-seck" by Lt. Comdr. Moser (1902, p. 381) USN.

Annovokhamiut: locality, see Anovok.

Annoy Rock: rock, in Andreanof Islands between Tanaga and Kanaga Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 42' 30" N, 177° 46' 00" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 116).

Annugamok: locality, "near the Nushagak River," Bristol Bay Lowland; Variant: Annugannok, Annuganok, Anookamok. Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed as "Annugannok" with a population of 214 by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census, in 1880.

Annugannok: locality, see Annugamok.

Annuganok: locality, see Annugamok.

Annuk: locality, see Atnuk.

Anoghta Island: island, see Amukta Island.

Anogogmute: locality, see Anogok.

Anogok: locality, on NW shore of Kuskokwim Bay, 12 miles SE of Kinak Bay, 8 miles S of Kipnuk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 50' N, 164° 02' W; BGN 1966; (map 54). Variant: Anagok, Anogogmute. Name of an Eskimo summer camp first reported as "Anogogmute," meaning "Anogok people," by E. W. Nelson (1882, map), U.S. Signal Service, who visited it in December 1878.

Anoikhat Rocks: rocks, see Ahnowiksat Rocks.

Anook River: stream, see Anuk River.

Anookamok: locality, see Annugamok.

Anorat Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to Noatak River, 38 miles SW of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 40' N, 155° 28' W; (map 125). Eskimo name [Anruak] reported to mean "amulet" or "charm;" recorded at Kobuk in 1956 by Orth.

Anotalurak Creek: stream, flows S 8 miles to Wulik River, 20 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 51' N, 163° 52' W; (map 128). Variant: Ahnowtahlooram Koogowranga, Anautaaluuzam Kuugauzanga. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Another River: stream, heads in lake, 1.7 miles N of Merrill Pass, flows SE 13 miles to Igitna River, 1 mile NW of Kenibuna Lake and 63 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 11' 15" N, 153° 00' 40" W; BGN 1930; (map 71). So named by S. R. Capps and R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1927, "because of the many new rivers discovered in this area."

Anotleneega Mountain: mountain, 2,356 ft., at head of Dulbi River, 2 miles S of Hochandochtla Mountain and 47 miles NW of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 30' 10" N, 154° 55' 30" W; (map 107). Koyukan Indian name obtained at Huslia in 1956 by Orth.

Anovok: locality, "on a small river N of Kuskokwim Bay." Variant: Annovokhamiut. Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed as "Annovokhamiut" with a population of 15 in the 1890 Census.

Anowik Island: island, 1.5 miles long, 2 miles NE of N end of Chowiet Island, in Semidi Islands, in Pacific Ocean. Aleutian Range; 56° 06' N, 156° 40' W; (Map 31). Eskimo name published in 1888 by USBF.

Ansley Island: island, 2.2 miles long, off N shore of Icy Strait, 2.4 miles NW of Point Couverden, at mouth of Lynn Canal and 25 miles SW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 12' 30" N, 135° 07' 10" W; BGN 1900; (map 11). Variant: Astley Island. Probably named by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1868 and published on the first edition of Hydrog. Chart 225 as "Astley," but on subsequent charts as "Ansley." BGN established the latter spelling.

Answer Creek: stream, heads on Bald Mountain, flows SW 11.5 miles to Question Creek, 8 miles S of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 12' 10" N, 150° 04' 45" W; (map 81). Local name shown on a 1917 blue print of The Alaska Railroad.

Antcgaltsu: locality, see Auke.

Antelope Creek: stream, flows S 0.5 miles to Quartz Creek, 14 miles SE of Long and 33 miles SE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 17' N, 155° 07' W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS. The stream's exact location is in doubt.

Anthony Gulch: ravine, trends NE 1 mile to Montana Creek, 50 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 19' N, 142° 22' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Anthony Island: island, at head of Bartlett Cove on E side of entrance to Glacier Bay, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 27' 35" N, 135° 52' 06" W; BGN 1943; (map 11). Variant: Terminal Island. Named in 1939 by USC&GS for Capt. Lester Anthony Beardslee, USN, who is supposed to have been the first to apply the name Glacier Bay.

Anthracite Ridge: ridge, elev. 6,000 ft., extends E 10 miles from Boulder Creek, N of Glenn Highway, 35 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 50' 45" N, 148° 04' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Antimony Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Tibbs Creek 6.7 miles S of that stream's junction with Goodpaster River and 50 miles ENE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 22' N, 144° 16' W; (map 101). Named by prospectors; published in 1956 by USGS.

Antimony Creek: stream, flows NW 3.4 miles to East Fork Chulitna River 0.7 miles E of its mouth and 47 miles SSW of McKinley Park, Alaska Range; 63° 06' 45" N, 149° 31' 00" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by S. R. Capps (in Martin, 1919, pl. 5), USGS.

Antingmiut Creek: stream, flows NW 9 miles to Dachirowruk Cove, 25 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on Nunivak Island; 60° 13' 25" N, 166° 48' 20" W; (map 57). Eskimo name reported in 1937 by USAAF.

Antipatr Lake: lake, 0.7 miles across, 18 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 29' 30" N, 134° 50' 30" W; BGN 1933; (map 5). Named in 1933 by USFS "for a son of Governor Baranof." See Baranof Island.

Antionnie Creek: stream, on Iniskin Peninsula, flows W 1.5 miles to Portage Creek, 2 miles SE of Mount Eleanor, Aleutian Range; 59° 45' 45" N, 153° 19' 00" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name published in 1958 by USGS.

Antlen River: stream, flows S 6 miles to Ahrnklin River, 7 miles W of Harlequin Lake and 20 miles SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 27' 00" N, 139° 12' 00" W; (map 46). Variant: Aantlen River, Ahrn-Klin River, Arn Klane, Reka Antlen. A Tlingit Indian name reported as "R[eka] Aantlen," or "Antler River," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN, who applied the name to the entire length of what is now the Ahrnklin River. Called "Am Klane" by E. J. Glave in 1890; "Ahrn-Klin" by Lt. Comdr. Moser (1902, pl. 43), USN.

Antlen River: stream, see Ahrnklin River.

Antler Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to Nenana River, 6 miles N of village of McKinley Park, Alaska Range; 63° 49' 08" N, 148° 57' 30" W; BGN 1965; (map 87). Named in 1965 by Alaska Dept. of Highways because "moose antlers are found in the area." See Iceworm Gulch.

Antler Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Tributary Creek which flows to Big Hurrah Creek, 9 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 164° 12' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Antler Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows E 9 miles to Stuver Creek, 13 miles NE of Cooper Pass, Alaska Range; 62° 22' N, 142° 11' W; BGN 1941; (map 84). Name proposed in 1940 by P. S. Smith, USGS, because a pair of interlocked moose antlers was found near this stream.

Antler Creek: stream, on N coast of Umnak Island, heads on Okmok Volcano, flows NE 7.5 miles to Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands; 53° 31' 30" N, 167° 56' 00" W; (map 23). Published by Byers (1959, pl. 41), USGS.

Antler Glacier: glacier, heads at 58° 41' N, 134° 35' W, trends W 3.5 miles to its 1948 terminus on lake at head of Antler River, 11 miles E of Berners Bay and 33 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 50' 45" N, 134° 40' 45" W; (map 11). Name derived from the river of the same name and published by USGS in 1960.

Antler Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula N of Buteo Lake, 33 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 45' 45" N, 150° 24' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Antler Peaks: peaks, on a ridge, trend NW-SE 2 miles, 6 miles N of Twin Glacier Lake, 30 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 38' 00" N, 133° 52' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 12). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Antler Point: point of land, SW of Fort Glenn, on NE coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 21' 30" N, 167° 54' 15" W; (map 23). Reported in 1942 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Antler River: stream, heads in lake at 1962 terminus of Antler Glacier and flows SW 11 miles to Berners Bay, 40 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 48' 30" N, 134° 57' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 11). Name published in 1924 by USC&GS on Chart 8302.

Antler Valley Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles to Anaktuvuk River, 7.5 miles SW of Table Top and 32 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 33' 40" N, 151° 17' 30" W; (map 134). Named by R. E. Fellows, USGS, about 1945.

Anton Larsen Bay: bay, extends 54 miles off Kizhuyak Bay, 10 miles NW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 52' N, 152° 38' W; BGN 1939; (map 34). Variant: Anton Larson Bay. Named in 1933 by USC&GS "for the Norwegian, Anton Larsen."

Anton Larson Bay: bay, see Anton Larsen Bay.

Antone Lake: lake, see Antones Lake.

Antones Lake: lake, on SW coast of Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 09' 10" N, 170° 20' 40" W; (map 38). Variant: Antone Lake. Local name reported in 1891 by Joseph Stanley-Brown, USGS.

Antoski Creek: stream, flows E 6.3 miles to Sulatna River, 12 miles NE of Sulatna Crossing and 18 miles SW of Monzonite Hills, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 14' N, 155° 04' W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3),USGS.

Anuckaselogh: lake, N of Ulakaia Hill, on east-central Saint George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 35' 15" N, 169° 34' 35" W; (map 38). Variant: Anukasilokh. Aleut name reported by Putnam (1903, p. 1014),USC&GS.

Anugamuk: locality, on left bank of Togiak River, 5 miles S of Togiak Lake and 68 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 29' N, 159° 46' W; (map 53). Name of an Eskimo village or camp reported by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census, in 1880. An Indian camp was marked at this location on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS. The place is no longer occupied.

Anugnak: locality, on left bank of Wood River, 7 miles N of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 08' N, 158° 30' W; (map 52). Variant: Anagnak, Anaknak. Former Eskimo village recorded as "Anaknak," population 87, by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census, in 1880.

Anuk Creek: stream, flows NE 16 miles to Kuna River, 15 miles ESE of Liberator Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 49' 30" N, 157° 45' 00" W; (map 132). Probably from the Eskimo word "anaq," meaning "dung" or "excrement"; reported in 1950 by USGS geologists. See Anak Creek.

Anuk River: stream, "heads near Alaska-Canada boundary, flows W to Stikine River at S end of Frederick Sound." Variant: Anook River. Name published in 1888 by USC&GS on Chart 8200.

Anuk River: stream, flows W 12 miles to Yukon River, 37 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 19' N, 163° 51' W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS; published in 1901 on Chart 9370.

Anukasilokh: lake, see Anuckaselogh.

Anukturuk River: stream, see Anaktuvuk River.

Anuzukanuk Pass: watercourse, 6.5 miles long, in Yukon Delta, 5 miles W of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 45' N, 164° 40' W; (map 77). Variant: Ah-nu-zuk-a-nuk Pass. Eskimo name obtained in 1948 by USC&GS.

Anvaniek River: stream, see Ongivinuck River.

Anvanyk, Reka: stream, see Ongivinuck River.

Anvic: village, see Anvik.

Anvick: village, see Anvik.

Anvig, Reka: stream, see Anvik River.

Anvig: village, see Anvik.

Anvik Mountains: mountains, trend N-S about 80 miles, at S end of Nulato Hills. So shown by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census, in 1880.

Anvik River: stream, heads at 63° 39' N, 160° 08' W, flows SE 140 miles to Yukon River, 1.5 miles N of Anvik and 36 miles N of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 41' N, 160° 12' W; (map 78). Variant: Reka Anvig. Andrei Glazanov traveled down this stream in January 1834; written in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, as "R[eka] Anvig."

Anvik River: stream, see Ynveeghik River.

Anvik: village, pop. 120, on right bank of Yukon River at mouth of Anvik River, 34 miles N of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 39' 15" N, 160° 12' 30" W; (map 78). Variant: American Station, Anvic, Anvick, Anvig, Anwig. Ingalik Indian village where Andrei Glazanov found several hundred people when he visited there in January 1834. Recorded by the Russians as "Anvig" or "Anvik." A post office, first called "Anvick," was established here in 1897.

Anvil Bay: bay, in Lake Nerka, N of Frog Mountains, 38 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 34' N, 158° 48' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Local name; published in 1929 by USBF.

Anvil City: town, see Nome.

Anvil Creek: stream, 6 miles long, flows NW to Quicksilver Creek, 7 miles SE of Mount Romig and 74 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 31' 30" N, 159° 39' 00" W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Anvil Creek: stream, flows N to Cripple River, about 24 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Anvil Creek: stream, flows NE 1.8 miles to Innoko River, 0.8 miles SE of Ophir and 31 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 08' N, 156° 30' W; BGN 1936; (map 90). Prospectors' name obtained in 1933 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith, P. S., 1936, pl. 4), USGS.

Anvil Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Clums Fork Birch Creek, 54 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 14' N, 145° 17' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1911 by USGS (Prindle, 1913, pl. 1).

Anvil Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Little Creek, 2.5 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 32' N, 165° 29' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS. A rock at summit of Anvil Mountain, near head of this stream, is shaped like an anvil.

Anvil Head: mountain, see Anvil Mountain.

Anvil Lakes: lakes, N of Vega Point, on S tip of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' 15" N, 177° 18' 30" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "A" to correspond to "A" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II published by AMS in 1953.

Anvil Mountain: mountain, 1,134 ft., 4 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 165° 22' W; (map 94). Variant: Anvil Peak. Local descriptive name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS. So named because of anvil-shaped rock formation on mountain's flank.

Anvil Mountain: mountain, 1,530 ft., 20 miles SW of Karluk, on W coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 17' 15" N, 154° 35' 20" W; (map 35). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS

Anvil Mountain: mountain, 1,800 ft., on Annette Island, 1.5 miles SW of Walden Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 00' 18" N, 131° 34' 10" W; (map 3). Variant: Anvil Head. Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN. Because of its promontory-like appearance, it was called "Anvil Head" in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 80).

Anvil Peak: mountain, see Anvil Mountain.

Anvil Peak: mountain, see King Mountain.

Anvil Peak: volcano, 4,007 ft., on Semisopochnoi Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 20" N, 179° 35' 15" E; BGN 1952; (map 15). Name published in 1951 on a USGS map. "So called because of the flat area north of the summit."

Anwig: village, see Anvik.

Anxiety Point: point of land, E tip and highest point of Howe Island, in Sagavanirktok River Delta, Arctic Plain; 70° 18' 55" N, 147° 57' 25" W; (map 150). Variant: Point Anxiety. Named "Point Anxiety" August 16, 1826, by Sir John Franklin (1828, p. 158), described as "the point we had so often attempted to reach."

Any Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 miles to Our Creek, 13 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 00' 55" N, 147° 52' 45" W (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Anyagak River: stream, see Aniak River.

Anyaka Island: island, 1.3 miles long, in Chilkat Islands in Lynn Canal, 1.5 miles SSE of Seduction Point and 27 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 03' 15" N, 135° 16' 45" W; (map 45). Variant: Schikossean. Tlingit Indian name reported in 1922 by IBC. Arthur and Aurel Krause (1883, map) reported another Indian name, ' ' Schikossean."

Anyok: locality, see Aniyak.

Anzac Creek: stream, flows SE 3.5 miles to Peace River, 13 miles N of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 23' N, 161° 02' W; (map 109). Variant: Farmer Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Anzac Creek: stream, see Boulder Creek.

Apahiachak: locality, "in the Kuskokwim district." Variant: Apahiachamiut. Former Eskimo camp or village listed as "Apahiachamiut," i.e. "Apahiach people," with a population of 91 in the 1890 Census. See Hodge (1907, p. 67).

Apahiachamiut: locality, see Apahiachak.

Apakshau Slough: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, flows E 2.7 miles to Apoon Pass, 1.4 miles NE of Pieneluk Island and 30 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 02' N, 163° 45' W; (map 92). Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by R. L. Faris, USC&GS; published in 1901 on Chart 9372.

Apapak, Cape: point of land, see Upapak Point.

Apapok Cape: point of land, see Upapak Point.

Apatiki Camp: locality, on Taphook Point on N coast of St. Lawrence Island, 19 miles SE of Gambel; 63° 37' N, 171° 15' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Taphook, Tapok Camp, Tapphook. Named for an Eskimo family at Gambell, which frequently camps on this point. The Eskimo name "Taphook" is derived from "taphak," meaning "barrier bar."

Apavawook Cape: point of land, on S part of the barrier reef forming Kiloknak Lagoon, 12 miles SW of Northeast Cape, on E coast of Saint Lawrence Island; 63° 08' N, 168° 53' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Apavwook Cape, Appavawooka, Appavawook Cape, East Cape. Eskimo name reported in 1948 by USC&GS.

Apavwook Cape: point of land, see Apavawook Cape.

Ape Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Alava Bay, on SE coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' 00" N, 131° 06' 10" W; (map 3). Variant: Cone Island Point. Named in 1891 by USC&GS, published as "Cone Island Point" on Brit. Adm. Chart 2431.

Apex El Nido: locality, "on W shore of Lisianski Inlet, Chichagof Island, at mouth of Cann Creek." Former mining camp and mail stop named for the Apex lode mine discovered in 1919. According to R. N. DeArmond the camp was active from 1920 to about 1941.

Apex Mountain: mountain, 3,200 ft., on Chichagof Island, 3 miles SW of Pelican, 28 miles SW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 56' 20" N, 136° 18' 30" W; BGN 1960; (map 9). Named in 1955 by USGS; published by D. L. Rossman (1959b, map). It is named for the Apex Mine on northern flank of the mountain.

Aphoknak Island: island, see Afognak Island.

Aphoon Mouth: stream mouth, see Apoon Mouth.

Aphoon Pass: stream, see Apoon Pass

Aphoon: locality, see Apoon.

Aphrewn River: stream, distributary of Kashunuk River, heads at 61° 24' N, 165° 11' W, flows S 25 miles to Hazen Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 10' N, 165° 18' W; (map 75). Variant: Afroon River, Afrun River, Aphroon River. Eskimo name; reported in 1919 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Aphroon River: stream, see Aphrewn River.

Apiktalluk: locality, see Opiktulik.

Apikuguruak Creek: stream, flows N and E 15 miles to Ivisaruk River, 21 miles S. of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 20' 25" N, 160° 06' 40" W; (map 146). Variant: Apkogarek Creek. Eskimo name transcribed in 1956 by Orth; reported by the people at Wainwright to mean "many berries."

Apkhun, Reka: stream, see Apoon Pass.

Apkogarek Creek: stream, see Apikuguruak Creek.

Apodaca, Bocas de: bays, entrances of Moira and Cholmondeley Sounds on east coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago. Named by Lt. Don Jacinto Caamano who saw them July 23, 1792, when in the middle of Clarence Strait. "Sebastian Ruiz de Apodaca was one of the most eminent naval officers of Spain of the day; later he was Viceroy of New Spain" (Wagner, 1937, p. 427).

Apoga River: stream, see Apokak Slough.

Apoka River: stream, see Apokak Slough.

Apokachamute: locality, see Apokak.

Apokagamut: locality, see Apokak.

Apokagamute: locality, see Apokak.

Apokak Slough: stream, flows SW 8 miles to Eek Channel of Kuskokwim River at Apokak, 48 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 08' N, 162° 12' W; (map 58). Variant: Apoga River, Apoka River, Apokok Creek. Eskimo name shown on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS, as "Apoga River"; obtained from J. H. Kilbuck, Moravian missionary.

Apokak: locality, at mouth of Apokak Slough, on Eek Channel of Kuskokwim River. 48 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 08' N, 162° 12' W; (map 58). Variant: Ahpokagamiut, Apokagamut, Apokagamute. Eskimo name for village obtained in December 1878 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, and listed in the 10th Census, in 1880, as "Apokagamute," i.e. "Apokak people," with 94 people. The 1890 Census listed it as "Ahpokagamiut" with 210 people. USC&GS reported in 1949 that "the village has been abandoned for many years. Two dilapidated cabins remain."

Apokok Creek: stream, see Apokak Slough.

Apollo Mountain: mountain, 1,630 ft., on S part of Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 11' 20" N, 160° 36' 30" W; (map 28). Named for the Apollo Mine, two miles east, at head of Delarof Harbor; reported in 1908 by W. W. Atwood, USGS; published in 1917 on USC&GS Chart 8700.

Apollo: locality, on Acheredin Bay, on S coast of Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 12' N, 160° 44' W; (map 28). A post office was maintained here from February 1899 to November 1906, possibly in connection with the Apollo Mine on Delarof Harbor, eight miles to the east.

Apoon Mountain: mountain, 7,020 ft., 3 miles N of Harvey Mountain and 35 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 54' 30" N, 150° 17' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Eskimo word meaning "snow" (apun); given in 1931 by Marshall (1956, p. 74).

Apoon Mouth: stream mouth, in Yukon Delta, at S end of Pastol Bay at mouth of Apoon Pass, 41 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 02' 40" N, 163° 22' 05" W; BGN 1901; (map 92). Variant: Abkun Mouth, Aphoon Mouth, Aproon Mouth, Uphoon Mouth. Eskimo name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 2), IRN. See Apoon Pass.

Apoon Pass: stream, water passage in Yukon Delta, flows NE 30 miles from Kwikpak Pass to Pastol Bay, 41 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 03' N, 163° 22' W; BGN 1901; (map 92). Variant: Abkun Pass, Aphoon Pass, Aproon Pass, Protoka Abkhun, Reka Apkhun, Uphoon Pass. Eskimo name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 2), IRN, as "Prot[oka] Abkhun," or "Abkhun Watercourse." According to William Hamilton, U.S. Bureau of Education, "The natives compared the delta of the Yukon with its mouths to a human hand and have given the name 'Aphoon' (thumb) to its northernmost channel" (Baker, 1906, p. 103).

Apoon: locality, on Apoon Pass, a tributary of Yukon River, S of Pastol Bay, about 50 miles SW of Saint Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 02' N, 163° 20' W; (map 92). Variant: Aphoon. Small Eskimo settlement or camp and trading post mentioned by Hodge (1907, p. 70). The Eskimo name "Aphoon" is reported to mean "thumb," which refers to the position of the locality on the Yukon River Delta. See Apoon Pass.

Apostle Matthei, Island: island, see Saint Matthew Island.

Apostol Andrenika, Ostrov: island, see Andronica Island.

Appavawook Cape: point of land, see Apavawook Cape.

Appavawook: locality, on S coast of Saint Lawrence Island, at W end of Kiloknak Lagoon, 12 miles SW of Northeast Cape; 63° 10' N, 168° 57' W; (map 93). Eskimo name reported in 1932 by Otto W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Appavawooka: point of land, see Apavawook Cape.

Appel Mountain: mountain, 1,569 ft., 25 miles SW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 01' N, 155° 30' W; (map 89). Variant: Apple Mountain. Local name reported in 1910 as "Apple Mountain" by A. G. Maddren, USGS, and shown as "Appel Mountain" by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1936, pl. 4), USGS.

Apple Islands: islands, 0.5 miles across, in Sitka Sound, 3 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 04' 00" N, 135° 24' 30" W; BGN 1901; (map 9). Variant: Iablosh Island, Middle Island, Sredni Island. Named in Russian "O[strova] Sryednyye," meaning "middle islands," in 1890 by Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN. They were called "Os[trova] Yabloshnyye," meaning "apple islands," in 1848 by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. on Chart 1397.

Apple Islands: islands, see Kasiana Islands.

Apple Mountain: mountain, see Appel Mountain.

Applegate Cove: bay, 4.5 miles across, 5 miles WNW of village of Cold Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 13' N, 162° 52' W; BGN 1965; (map 29). Named in 1888 by USBF for Samuel Applegate, USC&GS, who commanded the schooner Nellie Juan during a survey of this area in the 1880's.

Applegate Cove: bight, 2.5 miles across, on N coast of Chuginadak Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 51' 30" N, 169° 53' 00" W; (map 21). Published in 1943 on USC&GS Chart 8802; named for Samuel Applegate, USC&GS, who commanded the schooner Nellie Juan during a survey of this area in the 1880's.

Applegate Creek: stream, flows SW 12 miles to Hutlinana Creek, 62 miles E of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 11' N, 150° 01' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by USGS.

Applegate Glacier: glacier, on E side of Kenai Peninsula, trends NW 1 mile to its terminus 1.5 miles E of Kings Point, 23 miles S of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' 45" N, 148° 36' 50" W; BGN 1911; (map 63). Named in 1908 by U. S. Grant, USGS, for Samuel Applegate who explored the region in the schooner Nellie Juan.

Applegate Island: island, 0.7 miles across, off S tip of Culross Island, in NE end of Port Nellie Juan, 22 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 37' 30" N, 148° 09' 00" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Named in 1910 by USGS for Samuel Applegate who discovered and mapped Port Nellie Juan in 1887. His report, "The third or Unalaska district," appears in the 1890 Census (1893, p. 81 to 90).

Applegate Rock: rock, in Prince William Sound, between Seal Island and Green Island, 24 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 21' 20" N, 147° 23' 30" W; (map 63). Local name published on recent USGS maps. Probably named for Samuel Applegate who explored the area in 1887.

Appleton Cove: cove, 1 mile across, in Rodman Bay, on Baranof Island, 29 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 28' 30" N, 135° 16' 30" W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, "for W. G. Appleton, a member of his party."

Applevun Lake: lake, 2 miles long, oxbow S of Black River, 34 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 38' 30" N, 144° 02' 00" W; (map 119). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Appoknak Island: island, see Afognak Island.

Approach Hill: hill, 500 ft., 4.5 miles E of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 50' 15" N, 147° 34' 00" W; (map 100). Locally named because the hill is in the line of approach for airplanes to an airfield; the name was published on a 1955 USGS map.

Approach Point: point of land, E tip of Grindall Island, between Clarence Strait and Kasaan Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' 30" N, 132° 06' 30" W; (map 4). Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

April Creek: stream, heads at Kutuk Pass, flows NW 20 miles to Killik River 11 miles SW of its junction with Easter Creek, Brooks Range; 68° 02' N, 154° 30' W; BGN 1925; (map 133). So named by the 1924 USGS expedition, because they descended this stream in April; shown on fieldsheet by Gerald FitzGerald.

April Inlet: cove, 200 yds. across, SW coast of Kiska Island on W shore of Spring Cove, 3.3 miles NW of Vega Point, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51' 43" N, 177° 15' 45" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Aproka Pass: watercourse, in distributary system of Yukon River, trends N 15 miles from Kwikluak Pass to Kwikpak Pass, 12 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 53' N, 164° 07' W; (map 77). Variant: Apruka. Eskimo name meaning "little trail (or passage)," written "apruka" by R. L. Faris USC&GS, in 1899.

Aproon Mouth: stream mouth, see Apoon Mouth.

Aproon Pass: stream, see Apoon Pass.

Aprothluk River: stream, flows SE 18 miles to Hazen Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 08' N, 165° 21' W; (map 75). Eskimo name; reported in 1951 by USC&GS.

Apruka: watercourse, see Aproka Pass.

Apthorp Port: bay, see Althorp, Port.

Aqalugzaam Kuunga: locality, see Akalugrak Panga.

Aqituk: locality, see Ahkitook.

Aquada Cove: bight, see Aguada Cove.

Aquadulce Creek: stream, heads in a glacier, flows NW 4 miles to Disenchantment Bay, 1.2 miles NE of Point Latouche and 26 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 54' 30" N,

139° 35' 20" W; (map 46). Local name published in 1959 by USGS. Aquadulce is a Spanish word referring to the clearness of the water. Many glacial streams are turbid or milky.

Aqueda Point: point of land, see Agueda Point.

Ar Quay River: stream, see Akwe River.

Araga, Mount: mountain, see Kingak Mountain.

Aragon, Entrada de: bay, see Lituya Bay.

Arastra Creek: stream, tributary of Mendenhall River, about 10 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 23' N, 134° 35' W; (map 11). Local name used because a group of miners built an arastra (arrastra) near the creek about 1890 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 32). An "arrastra" is a rude drag-stone mill for crushing ore.

Arathlatuluk Creek: stream, see Rathlatulik River.

Arathlatuluk, Mount: mountain, 2,995 ft., in Darby Mountains, 10 miles NE of Mount Kachauik and 58 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49' N, 162° 33' W; (map 95). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Arboleda, Point: point of land, NW tip of Suemez Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 05" N, 133° 27' 45" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys Arboleda, Punta Arboleda, Punta de Arboleda. Name given by Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta de Arboleda," meaning "wooded point," on or "about June 5, 1779" (Wagner 1937, p. 373)

Arboles Island: island, in Portillo Channel, on E coast of Lulu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 29' 20" N, 133° 25' 45" W; (map 4). Variant: Ysla de los Arboles. Name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Ysla de los Arboles," meaning "island of the trees."

Arbor Island: island, 5 miles long, between Wilson Creek Slough and Yukon River, S of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 51' N, 162° 04' W; (map 74). Variant: Poltes Island. Riverboat pilots' name from a manuscript chart of the Yukon River dated 1899.

Arc Mountain: mountain, 2,600 ft., 7 miles SE of the confluence of May Creek and Nanushuk River, 14 miles E of Table Top and 47 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 39' N, 150° 30' W; (map 134). Named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 Name given in 1944.

Arcada Rock: rock, 200 ft. long, on W coast of Baker Island, S of Outer Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 15" N, 133° 40' 20" W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Spanish name meaning "arcade [or row of arches];" given in 1923 by USC&GS.

Arcadio, Punta de: point of land, see Hinchinbrook, Cape.

Arcana Creek: stream, heads on Marsh Mountain, flows S 5 miles to Wood River, 13 miles N of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 14' N, 158° 32' W; (map 52). Name used in 1910 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Arch Point: point of land, 2 miles SW of Promontory Hill, on the S coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 24' 30" N, 164° 33' 45" W; (map 24). So named in 1901 by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, because the point consists of "A rocky projection, 40 feet high, with an arch through the extremity of the point."

Arch Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Volcano Bay, 3 miles N of Dolgoi Island, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 12' 30" N, 161° 54' 20"W; (map 28). Variant: Bear Cape. Published by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot (v. 2, p. 183); shown as "Bear Cape" on an 1890 USBF chart.

Arch Rock: rock, at Gore Point, on S coast of Kenai Peninsula, 32 miles SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 12' 00" N, 150° 57' 30" W; (map 50). Local name published in 1939 on USC&GS Chart 8530.

Arch Rock: rock, in Popoff Strait near Sand Point on W coast of Popof Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 19' N, 160° 31' W; (map 28). Descriptive name given by W. H. Dall in 1871, and published on USC&GS Chart 814.

Arch Rock: rock, on N coast of Unalaska Island between Captains and Unalaska Bays, 1.8 miles W of Unalaska, Aleutian Islands; 53° 52' 40" N, 166° 33' 50" W; (map 23). Descriptive name given in 1871 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS. Baker (1906, p. 104) incorrectly located this rock near Amaknak Island, 0.5 miles to the east.

Archangel Creek: stream, flows SE 3.8 miles to Little Susitna River, 13 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 46' 50" N, 149° 11' 10" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1913 by USGS (in Brooks and others, 1914, pl. 2).

Archangel Gabriel, Fort: locality, see Fort Saint Michael.

Archangel Michael: locality, see Fort Saint Michael.

Archdeacons Tower: peak, 19,650 ft. in Mount McKinley National Park, at head of Harper Glacier, 0.5 miles NW of summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 04' 30" N, 151° 01' 00" W; BGN 1947; (map 88). Named in 1942 by the U.S. Army Alaskan Test Expedition, for Hudson Stuck, 1863-1920, Archdeacon of the Yukon, who with Henry Karstens, Walter Harper, and Robert Tatum made the first ascent of Mount McKinley (South Peak) June 7, 1913.

Archer: stream, see Tonsina.

Archimandritof Islands: islands, see Geese Islands.

Archimandritof Shoals: shoal, SW of Homer Spit, in Kachemak Bay, on Kenai Peninsula, 4 miles SE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 36' N, 151° 27' W (map 50). Variant:

Archimandritoff Rocks. Named in 1880 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for Capt. Archimandritov of the Russian American Co.

Archimandritoff Rocks: shoal, see Archimandritof Shoals.

Archimedes Ridge: ridge, extends 30 miles between Kokolik and Utukok Rivers, Arctic Slope; 69° 10' 30" N, 161° 16' 30" W; (map 144). So named by USGS geologists in 1947 because the ridge "gives the impression on vertical photographs of an Archimedes screw owing to the effect of snow and shadows" (Chapman and Sable, 1960, p. 52).

Archuelinguk River: stream, heads at 62° 23' N, 163° 14' W, flows SW 35 miles to Yukon River, 51 miles SE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 07' N, 163° 48' W; (map 77). Eskimo name reported in 1952 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. It appears to be the same name as "Atchuelinguk [River]."

Arctic Circle Hot Springs: settlement, see Circle Hot Springs.

Arctic City: locality, site of Indian village, on right bank of Koyukuk River, opposite mouth of Kanuti River; 66° 27' N, 153° 00' W; (map 117). Variant: Moses Village. This was once one of the largest Koyukun Indian villages on the river. It was named "Moses Village" for the Indian chief "Moses" by prospectors about 1897. Archdeacon Stuck (1917, p. 328) wrote: "a road-house and a store turned it from 'Moses Village' to 'Arctic City' when the mail trail from Tanana reached the Koyukuk at that point, but store and road-house and Indian are alike gone some twelve miles up [to Allakaket]."

Arctic Creek: stream, "eastern Alaska, on south bank of Seventymile creek, near Arctic Dome and tributary to Flume creek, about latitude 64° 55' , longitude 142° 40'." Prospectors' name from sketch map compiled by Major Glassford, Signal Corps, U.S.A., 1905" (Baker, 1906, p. 104).

Arctic Creek: stream, flows E 6 miles, then SW 11 miles, to Agiapuk River, 14 miles N of Teller Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 27' N, 166° 24' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Arctic Creek: stream, flows N 9 miles to Sadlerochit River, between Kingak Cliff and Kingak Hill, 22 miles N of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 37' N, 144° 27' W; (map 139). Variant: Arctic River. Named in the 1950's by USGS geologists.

Arctic Creek: stream, flows SW 2.6 miles to Kougarok River, 12 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 46 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 38' N, 164° 47' W; (map 110). Variant: Goldrun Creek. Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson. This appears to be the stream shown as "Goldrun Creek" by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Arctic Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Cripple River, 13 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 165° 49' W; (map 94). Variant: Artic Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900 map 2), USGS.

Arctic Dome: mountain, 5,335 ft., 12 miles SE of Mount Sorenson and 43 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 55' N, 142° 36' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Arctic Gulch: ravine, tributary to Gold Creek, 2 miles W of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' N, 134° 20' W; (map 11). Miners' name for a gulch subsequently destroyed by mining operations (DeArmond, 1957, p. 22).

Arctic Island: island, 1 mile long, in Yukon River SW of Johnson Island, 4.4 miles N of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 51' 25" N, 161° 19' 10" W; (map 73). Named about 1900 by pilots, for the riverboat Arctic, which wintered several times in Kako Creek, behind the island (Curtin, 1938, p. 278). Recorded on a 1916 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Arctic Lagoon: lagoon, on Chukchi Sea coast, 37 miles SW of Shishmaref Inlet, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 12' N, 166° 09' W; (map 112). Name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Arctic Lake: lake, 1 mile across, on Kenai Peninsula N. of Tustumena Glacier, 45 miles SE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 02' 30" N, 150° 27' 30" W; (map 62). So named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, because of the lake's association with Tustumena Glacier.

Arctic Mountains: mountain range, see Brooks Range.

Arctic River: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 33 miles to Shishmaref Inlet, 15 miles SE of Shishmaref, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 06' N, 165° 41' W; (map 112). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Arctic River: stream, see Arctic Creek.

Arctic Village: village, pop. 110, on E bank of East Fork Chandalar River, 6 miles SW of junction of Junjik River, Brooks Range; 68° 08' N, 145° 32' W; BGN 1944; (map 136). Variant: Arctic. Indian village reported in 1926 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith and others, 1930a, pl. 1), USGS. Its population in 1930 was 40; the village had a post office in 1909-10 named "Arctic" and a new one in 1959 under the present name.

Arctic: village, see Arctic Village.

Arcy Creek: stream, see Carex Creek.

Arden, Point: point of land, in Stephens Passage, on N coast of Glass Peninsula, 2 miles N of Cove Point and 13 miles SE of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 09' 30" N, 134° 10' 30" W; (map 11). Variant: Arden Point. Discovered by Joseph Whidbey August 8, 1794, and named by Capt. Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 275) in honor of Richard P. Arden, Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas, and a friend of Pitt (Wagner, 1937, p. 373).

Ardiguen: rookery, on Reef Point, on S coast of Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 06' 30" N, 170° 17' 30" W; (map 38). This seal-rookery was reported in 1897 by W. W. Duffield, USC&GS, and is probably the same as, or part of, Reef Rookery.

Areahsukhwit: promontory, see Ahrayuksoo-kwit Bluff.

Arecite, Punta del: point of land, see Reef Point.

Arena Cove: cove, extends N 0.8 miles off Pacific Ocean on S coast of Suemez Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 13' N, 133° 23' W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Variant: Sandy Cove. Spanish name meaning "sand," given in 1923 by USC&GS, because it is "shaped like an arena (Eng.), and fringed by beaches of sand ***." The name "Sandy Cove" was applied to this feature by members of the USC&GS steamer Lydonia, who sounded it in 1921. However, the name was changed because of duplication.

Arey Island: barrier island, 7 miles long, W of Barter Island, between Arey Lagoon and Beaufort Sea, Arctic Plain; 70° 07' N, 143° 54' W; (map 152). Variant: Arie Island, Barter Island, Nalageavik. Originally named "Barter Island" August 4, 1826, by Sir John Franklin (1828, p. 147). Local usage applied Barter Island to the large island E of this. In July 1907 Leffingwell (1919, p. 13, 93) mapped and renamed the above location for the prospector H. T. ("Ned") Arey, originally from Cape Cod, Mass., who lived in the neighborhood several years, and assisted him in explorations on the Okpilak River. The Eskimo name of the island is "Nalageavik," reported in 1948 by USC&GS.

Arey Lagoon: lagoon, 7 miles across, on Beaufort Sea coast, between Arey Island and mainland, Arctic Plain; 70° 06' N, 143° 53' W; (map 152). Named in 1948 by USC&GS, "based on the established name of the island enclosing the lagoon [Arey Island]."

Argo Bill Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, 2 miles NE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 23' N, 147° 19' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Argo Gulch: ravine, extends SW 0.9 miles to Yukon River, E of Minook Island, 3 miles NNE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 32' N, 150° 07' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name shown on a manuscript map dated 1906; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Argo Island: barrier island, 0.7 miles long, on Beaufort Sea coast, E island of Midway Islands, Arctic Plain; 70° 28' N, 148° 15' W; (map 150). Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 15, 93) for his yawl Argo. The yawl left Seattle for Flaxman Island in May 1909, and "was turned over to Samuel McIntyre for payment of his wages * * *," in August 1912.

Argo Shoals: shoals, SE of Argo Island, in Midway Islands, Beaufort Sea coast, Arctic Plain; (map 150). So named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 93) after his yawl Argo.

Argogak: point of land, see Brant Point.

Argonaut: mining camp, "Now deserted, established in 1899, and called Argonaut City on the Right Bank of the Koyukuk, 15 miles above Huggins island, near latitude 66° 10' , longitude 154° 20'." "Reported by Cantwell, 1900" (Baker, 1906, p. 105).

Argonne Channel: water passage, in Bay of Islands, on Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 49' 10" N, 176° 49' 40" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named in 1933 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition, for the U.S.S. Argonne.

Argonne Island: island, 0.7 miles long, on Adak Island in Bay of Islands, between Staten and Dora Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48' 20" N, 176° 47' 10" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named in 1933 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition, for the U.S.S. Argonne.

Argonne Point: point of land, on W coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 47' 30" N, 176° 54' 45" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Oglala Point. Named in 1933 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition, for the U.S.S. Argonne.

Arguello Island: island, 0.2 miles long, at head of Silver Bay, 8.5 miles SE of Sitka, on central Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 59' 10" N, 135° 08' 20" W; BGN 1935; (map 5). Named in 1935 by USFS "for Dona Concepcion de Arguello, whom Nicholas Rezanof courted while he was endeavoring to establish trade relations between the Spanish of California and his people at Sitka."

Arhymot Lake: lake, 8 miles long, in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Portage, 4 miles N of Kalskag and 24 miles W of Aniak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 38' N, 160° 20' W; (map 73). Eskimo name presumably reported about 1952 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Ariadne Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, on S coast of Kenai Peninsula at S entrance to Surprise Bay, 47 miles E of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 28' 45" N, 150° 32' 00" W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Named in 1927 by USC&GS.

Ariadne Island: island, 0.3 miles across, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, between W arm Nuka and Surprise Bays, 47 miles E of Seldovia Chugach Mountains; 59° 29' N, 150° 31' W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Named in 1927 by USC&GS.

Ariarigayarak Slough: stream, see Church Slough.

Arie Cape: point of land, see Inner Right Cape.

Arie Island: barrier island, see Arey Island.

Aries, Point: point of land, 3 miles N of Hot Springs Bay, on NE coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' 30" N, 177° 47' 20" W; (map 17). Published in 1956 by USC&GS on Chart 9145.

Arigilivik Beach: beach, on Elson Lagoon S of Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 22' N, 156° 31' W; (map 153). Eskimo name recorded at Barrow in 1965 by Orth. The beach on the Chukchi Sea side is "Agsinoralak."

Ariswaniski: locality, on right bank of Yukon River near Pilot Station; (map 74). Former Eskimo camp or settlement; name published by USC&GS in 1899 on Chart 9370.

Ariy, Mys: point of land, see Inner Right Cape.

Arizona Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Kougarok River, 7 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 46 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 37' N, 164° 47'

W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Arizona Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Inmachuk River, 19 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 54' N, 163° 01' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12).

Arizona Creek: stream, flows SW 1.8 miles to Taylor Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 7 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 46 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 41' N, 164° 45' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson.

Ark-o-sherwik: stream, see Beaver Creek.

Arkansas Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to join Woods Creek to form Canyon Creek, 48 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 06' 40" N, 141° 06' 40" W; (map 102). Variant: Camp Creek. Local name reported in 1966 by USGS; the stream, formerly known as "Camp Creek," was reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Arkansas Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Champion Creek, 20 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 34' N, 141° 36' W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and shown on an 1898 manuscript map by E. F. Ball, prospector.

Arkansas Creek: stream, see Champion Creek.

Arko-sher-wak: stream, see Beaver Creek.

Arkose Ridge: ridge, 5,000 ft., extends NE 8 miles, between Little Susitna River and Moose Creek, 10 miles N of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 45' N, 149° 07' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

Arm Mountain: mountain, 2,173 ft., at S end of Peninsula Ridge, between Harry Bay and Nakat Inlet, Coast Mountains, 54° 50' 50" N, 130° 46' 30" W; (map 2). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. Nichols, USN.

Armeria Bay: bight, 3.5 miles across, on NW coast of Agattu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 27' N, 173° 30' E; (map 13). Listed in the 1946 supplement to the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot.

Armeria Point: point of land, on NW coast of Agattu Island, 6 miles NE of Gillon Point, Aleutian Islands; 52° 27' 00" N, 173° 26' 45" E; BGN 1938; (map 13). This point was named for an early lighthouse tender, the U.S.S. Armeria; proposed in 1938 by U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office.

Armour Mount: mountain, 8,770 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 3.4 miles SE of Mount Aylesworth and 44 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 54' 30" N, 138° 42' 00" W; BGN 1923; (map 46). Variant: Boundary Peak 175. Named jointly by BGN and CPCGN in 1923 for John D. Armour, Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada and one of the original British members of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal in 1903. Name was proposed by Lawrence Martin of the U.S. State Department.

Armour, Mount: mountain, see Aylesworth Mount.

Armstrong Point: point of land, at S point of entrance to Port Lucy, 5.6 miles N of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 19' 50" N, 134° 38' 30" W; (map 5). Local name used by fishermen; derived from Port Armstrong and published in 1910 by USGS.

Armstrong, Port: estuary, 1 mile long, on E coast of Baranof Island, 4 miles N of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 17' 50" N, 134° 38' 45" W; (map 5). Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN "during his stay in Port Conclusion between August 1 and August 22, 1794" (Wagner, 1937, p. 373)

Army Peak: hill, 612 ft., 7 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 32' N, 165° 11' W; (map 94). Variant: Nelson Butte. Local name reported in 1900 by J. F. Pratt, USC&GS. Probably so named because in 1900 the U.S. Army established Fort Davis at Nome.

Arn Klane River: stream, see Ahrnklin River.

Arn Klane: stream, see Antlen River.

Arnaryarit Point: point of land, see Agnayaghit Point.

Arnkil Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Afognak Bay, on S coast of Afognak Island, 3.2 miles N of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 03' 10" N, 152° 45' 00" W; (map 43). Local name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Arolic Creek: stream, see Arolik River.

Arolic Gap: pass, see Arolik Gap.

Arolic River: stream, see Arolik River.

Arolic: locality, see Arolik.

Arolik Gap: pass, 4 miles long, traversed by the Arolik River, 3 miles NE of Yukon Hill and 35 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains 59° 36' N, 161° 32' W; (map 53). Variant: Arolic Gap. Name derived from Arolik River; published in 1916 by USC&GS on Chart 9103 as "Arolic Gap."

Arolik Lake: lake, extends NW 2.5 miles to headwaters of East Fork Arolik River, 31 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains 59° 29' N, 161° 06' W; (map 53). Name derived from the Arolik River, published in 1951 by USGS.

Arolik River: stream, heads at confluence of East and South Forks Arolik River, flows NW 14 miles to North and South Mouths Arolik River, 36 miles N of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 38' N, 161° 36' W; BGN 1939; (map 53). Variant: Aalalik River, Arolic Creek, Arolic River, Kwiyadik Creek. The name of this stream was originally reported in 1898 as "Kwiyadik," an Eskimo name, by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post (in Spurr, 1900, map 10), USGS,

and it included what is now the North Mouth. In 1913 USC&GS published the name “Arolic Creek” on Chart T-3399, it is an Eskimo name reported to mean “moon.” The Eskimos also called the stream “Aalalik,” meaning “ashes,” which refers to the “ashes of a burnt village at the mouth of north fork.”

Arolik: locality, on shore of Kuskokwim Bay, at North mouth of Arolik River, 43 miles N of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 42' N, 161° 53' W; BGN 1939; (map 53). Variant: Agaligamute, Aguliagamiut, Aguliagamute, Aguliak, Aguligamute, Arolic. Eskimo village, now abandoned, published as “Arolic” in 1913 by USC&GS on Chart T-3399. This Eskimo name is reported to mean “moon.” The place is no longer permanently inhabited. This may be the site of the burnt village reported to be at the north mouth of Arolik River. The Eskimo name of the river is “Aalalik,” meaning “ashes,” and refers to ashes of the village at its mouth. An Eskimo village or camp called “Aguliagamute” was reported by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census at or near this location. At that time the population was 120, in 1890 it was 94. It is not shown on the 1898 map of J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS.

Aropuk Lake: lake, 15 miles long, 15 miles N of Baird Inlet, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 10' N, 163° 46' W; (map 74). Variant: Agoo, Agu Lake. Eskimo name obtained at Bethel by USC&GS in 1948. This appears to be the same lake, for which, in 1897, Lt. D. H. Jarvis, USRCS, recorded the Eskimo name “Agoo.”

Arotak Creek: stream, heads in Kingasivik Mountains, flows SE 6 miles to Noatak River, 27 miles ESE of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 07' N, 160° 03' W; (map 131). Eskimo name referring to the stretch of Noatak River near this stream's mouth which is “windy and cold” [argoag]; obtained at Noatak in 1956 by Orth.

Arovirchagk: locality, on left bank of Kanelik Pass, 18 miles S of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 30' 15" N, 164° 37' 10" W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1952 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Arre Rocks: rocks, in Bering Sea, 2 miles W of Hall Island, 8 miles NW of Glory of Russia Cape, Saint Matthew Island; 60° 38' N, 173° 10' W; (map 56). “Apparently so named by [H. W.] Elliott in 1874, who says Arrie, a sea bird, the Murre, was so named by the Russians from its harsh cry Arra-arra” (Baker, 1906, p. 105).

Arrecife Islands: islands, extend 0.5 miles, E of Arrecife Point, on SE coast of Lulu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' N, 133° 25' W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Variant: El Arrecife. The descriptive term “El Arrecife,” meaning “the reefs,” was applied to these islands in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle. The islands were formally named “Arrecife Islands” in 1923 by USC&GS.

Arrecife Point: point of land, SE tip of Lulu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' 10" N, 133° 25' 35" W; BGN 1966; (map 4). Variant: Point Arrecife, Punta Arrecife, Punta del Arrecife. Name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as “Punta del Arrecife,” meaning “reef point.”

Arrecife, Punta del: point of land, see Reef Point.

Arrecifes Point: point of land, extends into Yakutat Roads, 1 mile NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 33' 40" N, 139° 45' 00" W; (map 46). Variant: Punta de Arrecifes. Capt. Alessandro Malaspina in 1791 named it "Punta de Arrecifes," meaning "point of reefs" (Galiano, 1802, map 8).

Arrecifes, Punta de: point of land, see Arrecifes Point.

Arresife, Mys del: point of land, see Reef Point.

Arriaga Passage: water passage, extends 5 miles W, from Gulf of Esquibel, between Noyes and Saint Joseph Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' N, 133° 40' W; (map 4). Variant: Bocas de Arriaga, Bokas Arriaga. Named "Bocas de Arriaga," or "Arriaga Passage" by Francisco Antonio Maurelle "about August 22 or 23, 1779, no doubt in honor of Juan Pantoja y Arriaga, one of his pilots" (Wagner, 1937, p. 373).

Arriaga Passage: water passage, see Sonora Passage.

Arriaga, Bokas: water passage, see Arriaga Passage.

Arriaga, Isla de: island, see Perl Island.

Arrigetch Creek: stream, heads on Arrigetch Peaks, flows NE 10 miles to Alatna River, 25 miles S of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 30' N, 153° 55' W; BGN 1932; (map 125). Local name reported in 1931 by Robert Marshall.

Arrigetch Peaks: peaks, 6,000-7,200 ft., group extends NE-SW 7 miles, 30 miles S of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 26' N, 154° 10' W; BGN 1932; (map 125). Eskimo name said to mean "fingers extended", reported in 1931 by Robert Marshall.

Arrow Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Chukchi Sea, 24 miles E of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 51' 55" N, 165° 14' 05" W; (map 129). Variant: Aknasuk Creek. Name reported about 1901 by USC&GS.

Arrow Creek: stream, heads on Panoramic Peak of Granite Mountain, flows NE 8 miles to Sawmill Creek, S of Alaska Highway, 14 miles SE of Delta Junction, Tanana Lowland; 63° 53' 45" N, 145° 14' 00" W; (map 86). Local name reported in 1949 by T. L. Pewe, USGS.

Arrow Lake: lake, 0.25 miles across, near S tip of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' 50" N, 177° 18' 45" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "A" to correspond to "A" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published by AMS in 1953.

Arrow Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 5 miles NE of Swan Lake and 30 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 45' 15" N, 150° 29' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Arrowhead Peak: mountain, 3,200 ft., on W coast of Baranof Island, 4.5 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 04' 10" N, 135° 12' 50" W; (map 9). Variant: Mount Verstovia. Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Arsenic Creek: stream, 3 miles long, flows SW to Rainy Creek, 12 miles SE of junction of Kapon Creek and Eek River, 79 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 00' N, 160° 09' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Art Lewis Glacier: glacier, heads near Alaska. Canada boundary, 4 miles E of Mount Jette, trends SE 15 miles to East Nunatak Glacier, 3 miles E of head of Nunatak Fiord and 37 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 48' 30" N, 138° 47' 30" W; BGN 1953; (map 46). Variant: Artlewis Glacier. Named in 1922 jointly by BGN and CPCGN for Art Lewis, a member of Canadian surveying parties in 1912 and 1914. Lewis was killed in France while serving in the Canadian Expeditionary Force with the 72d Highlanders in WW I. The name was published by IBC in 1928 as "Art Lewis Glacier."

Artaylnovskoi: locality, see Artelnov.

Arteegotrot: promontory, see Artigotrat.

Arteljnowskoje: locality, see Artelnov.

Artelnof: locality, see Artelnov.

Artelnov: locality, on rocky SW coast of Akun Island, Aleutian Islands; (map 24). Variant: Artaylnovskoi, Artelnof, Artelnovskoe, Arteljnowskoje. Former Aleut village and Russian post reported as "Artelnovskoe" by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 196). Its population was 32 in 1834 (Hodge, 1907, p. 96).

Artelnovskoe: locality, see Artelnov.

Arthur Glacier: glacier, on N slope of Takhinsha Mountains, trends N 5 miles to its 1964 terminus, 1 mile S of Takhin River and 24 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 14' N, 135° 50' W; (map 45). Named by USC&GS for Arthur Krause, biologist and geographer who, with his brother Aurel, mapped this area in 1881; the name was published in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 1819). In 1881 Arthur and Aurel Krause were sent by the Bremen Geographic Society to make ethnographic and geographic studies in Alaska. They visited Bering Strait and the district at the head of the Lynn Canal. The results of their investigations were published in various journals.

Arthur Island: island, 0.1 miles across, 1 mile NE of Deep Bay, in Peril Strait, 29 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 26' 55" N, 135° 34' 40" W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, and published in 1900 by USC&GS on Chart 8282.

Arthur Peak: mountain, 3,650 ft., 1.3 miles N of head of Limestone Inlet and 25 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 03' 10" N, 133° 58' 30" W; (map 12). Named in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN.

Arthur Point: point of land, in Peril Strait, 1 mile NE of Deep Bay, on Chichagof Island, 29 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 27' N, 135° 35' W; (map 9). Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 183).

Artic Creek: stream, see Arctic Creek.

Artic Hot Springs: locality, see Serpentine Hot Springs.

Artigotrat: promontory, elev. 550 ft., on Chukchi Sea coast, 3.2 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 07' N, 165° 53' W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Arteegotrot. Eskimo name meaning “resembling hands,” reported in 1962 by W. O. Pruitt, Univ. of Alaska, and spelled by him “Arteegotrot.”

Artist Creek: stream, flows SW 1.4 miles to Pacific Ocean, 1.5 miles NW of Vega Point, on SW coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' 45" N, 177° 17' 35" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with “A” to correspond to “A” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published by AMS in 1953.

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

Arucenas, Punta de: point of land, see Arucenas, Point.

Arucenas, Point: point of land, N of Port Dolores, on NW coast of Suemez Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 20' 30" N, 133° 24' 00" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys Arucenas, Punta de Arucenas. Name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as “Punta de Arucenas,” or “Point Arucenas.”

Arvesta Creek: stream, flows NE 26 miles to Kateel River, 71 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Nulato Hills; 65° 09' N, 158° 47' W; (map 108). Name published on a manuscript map date 1906. This is probably a form of a Koyukun Indian name unless a typographical error changed an “r” to a “v,” in which case it may refer to a primitive ore mill often spelled arrestra, arestra, and arrastra.

Arvesta Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Katalla Slough, 2.8 miles SE of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 11' N, 144° 26' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Arvesta Creek: stream, see Porcupine Creek.

Arwirnuk Rock: rock, in Bering Sea, 12 miles SW of Cape Etolin and 1 mile NW of Ahrayuksookwit Bluff, off N coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 23' 30" N, 166° 29' 40" W; (map 57). Eskimo name reported in 1937 by USAAF.

Asagpa Hill: hill, see Asikpak Mountain

Asagpam Kunga: stream, see Asikpak River.

Asahkpa: hill, see Asikpak.

Asahpam Koonga: stream, see Asikpak River.

Asakpa: hill, see Asikpak.

Asaqpa: hill, see Asikpak.

Asbestos Creek: stream, in Ray Mountains, flows NE 7.5 miles to Dreamland Creek 3.5 miles S of that stream's junction with Big Salt River, 24 miles NNW of Rampart and 65 miles NE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 49' 30" N, 150° 30' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1956 by Orth; so named because asbestos deposits were located here.

Asbestos Mountain: mountain, 2,640 ft., 3 miles E of Inerevuk Mountain and 11 miles NE of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 00' N, 156° 49' W; (map 115). Prospectors' name reported by USGS after 1940.

Asbestos Mountain: mountain, 2,980 ft., 13 miles NE of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 01' N, 156° 47' W; (map 126). Prospectors' name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Ascheeshna: stream, see John River.

Ash Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Tozimoran Creek, 3 miles E of Moran Dome and 25 miles NW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 22' 30" N, 152° 49' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1956 by R. M. Chapman, USGS.

Ash Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows WNW 4 miles to Crater Creek, 5 miles N of Black Lake and 30 miles NW of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 34' N, 158° 56' W; (map 30). Descriptive name, "for the volcanic ash all about," recorded on a 1923 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Ashby Mountains: mountain range, 5,200-5,500 ft., "E of Portland Canal," Alexander Archipelago. Named in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN; published on Brit. Adm. Chart 2431.

Ashiganok: mountains, see Jade Mountains.

Ashiiak Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in Pacific Ocean, S of Agripina Bay, on SE coast of Alaska Peninsula, 42 miles NE of Sutwik Island Aleutian Range; 57° 04' 30" N, 156° 24' 30" W' (map 36). Native name published as "O[strov] Ashiiak" by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. on Chart 1379 in 1847.

Ashington: mountain range, "between Portland canal and Observatory inlet." "So named by Pender, 1868" (Baker 1906, p. 106).

Ashishik Point: point of land, on NW coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands, 53° 33' 45" N, 168° 04' 55" W; (map 22). Variant: Mys Ashishikh. Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN, as "M[ys] Ashishikh' or "Cape Ashishikh."

Ashishikh, Mys: point of land, see Ashishik Point.

Ashivak: locality, 13 miles NW of Cape Douglas on Kamishak Bay, Aleutian Range; 58° 59' N, 153° 30' W; (map 43). Former Eskimo camp or village listed in the 1880 Census with a population of 46.

Ashivak: locality, site of Eskimo village, on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, on E shore of Akumwarvik Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 02' N, 154° 07' W; (map 51). Eskimo village with a population of 46, reported by Petroff (1881, p. 28) in the 1880 Census.

Ashland Creek: stream, flows W 1.2 miles to Washington Creek, 19 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 44' N, 165° 48' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Ashlar Point: point of land, "on E shore of Suemez Island," Alexander Archipelago. Named in 1923 by Comdr. Rochford Maguire, RN.

Ashmiahk: island, see Aiktak Island.

Ashmun, Mount: mountain, 6,500 ft., on Alaska" Canada boundary, 2.6 miles NW of Hiteshitak Mountain and 33 miles NW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; BGN 1927; 59° 38' 25" N, 136° 11' 15" W; (map 45). Named by the United States and Canada in 1927 for R. N. Ashmun, employed by U.S. section of IBC.

Asi Cape: point of land, see Bunnell Cape.

Asiak Island: island, see Sledge Island.

Asiatchak Point: point of land, see Romanof Point.

Asickpun Lagoon: lagoon, see Asikpak Lagoon.

Asickpun Mountain: hill, see Asikpak Mountain.

Asickpun River: stream, see Asikpak River.

Asigiyukpak Spit: spit, see Asigiyukpak Spit.

Asigliraangig: hill, see Asiglirangik Hill.

Asiglirangik Hill: hill, 377 ft., 4 miles E of Eppiahvik Lagoon and 16 miles SE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 37' N, 164° 00' W; (map 128). Variant: Ahsiglirahngik, Asigliraangig, Asikraraxnik Hill. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1950.

Asigyukpak Spit: spit, extends NE 3.5 miles into Hagemeister Strait from mainland E of Norseman Lake, 11 miles W of Hagemeister Island, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 41' N, 161° 18' W; (map 39). Variant: Asigiyukpak Spit, Sasseen. Eskimo name obtained in 1948 by USGS. The spit is also known as "Sasseen."

Asik Mountain: mountain, 2,246 ft., on W bank of Agashashok River, 17 miles SE of Noatak, Brooks Range; 67° 28' N, 162° 22' W; (map 128). Variant: Ahsik Mountain, Asiq Hill. Eskimo name meaning "coat sleeve," according to USC&GS in 1950.

Asikpak Creek: stream, see Asikpak River.

Asikpak Lagoon: lagoon, 2.3 miles long on Chukchi Sea coast, at mouth of Asikpak River, 11 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 51' N, 164° 50' W; BGN 1963; (map 128). Variant: Asickpun Lagoon, Asikpan Lagoon. Eskimo name, derived from that of the stream, reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Asikpak Mountain: hill, 300 ft., between Asikpak River and N end of Kivalina Lagoon, 10 miles NW of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 52' N, 164° 43' W; (map 128). Variant: Asagpa Hill, Asickpun Mountain, Asikpan Mountain. Name, derived from that of the river, reported as "Asickpun" in 1950 by USC&GS. E. S. Burch, 1966, placed this hill north of the Asikpak River and spelled it "Asagpa." See Asikpak River.

Asikpak River: stream, flows SW 17 miles to Asikpak Lagoon, 11 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 51' N, 164° 51' W BGN 1963; (map 128). Variant: Asagpam Kunga, Asahkpan Koonga, Asickpun River Asikpak Creek, Asikpan Creek, Asikpan River, Seevolookruk Creek. Eskimo name meaning "big sleeve [asigpak]" according to USC&GS in 1950. E. S. Burch records the name as "Asaqpam Kunga" meaning "Asaqpa River," "Asaqpa" being the name of the 590 foot hill north of the stream's mouth. See Asikpak Mountain.

Asikpan Creek: stream, see Asikpak River.

Asikpan Lagoon: lagoon, see Asikpak Lagoon.

Asikpan Mountain: hill, see Asikpak Mountain.

Asikpan River: stream, see Asikpak River.

Asikraraxnik Hill: hill, see Asiglirangik Hill.

Asiksat Hills: mountains, see Lockwood Hills.

Asimsion, Gavan Nuyesta Sensora de la: bay, see Asumcion, Port.

Asiniak Point: point of land, on W shore of Peard Bay, 9 miles SW of Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; 70° 52' N, 159° 10' W; (map 146). Eskimo name obtained by Orth in 1956.

Asiq Hill: mountain, see Asik Mountain.

Aski Island: island, see Aziak Island.

Askinaghamiut: village, see Hooper Bay.

Askinak: village, see Hooper Bay.

Askinuk Mountains: mountains, 2,342 ft., 10 miles wide, extending E 32 miles from Cape Romanzof, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 48' N, 165° 33' W; (map 75). Variant: Igiak Mountains. Eskimo name obtained in 1878-79 by Nelson (1882, p. 666), U.S. Signal Service.

Askinuk River: river, "in the Yukon delta, debouching into Hooper Bay." "Native name, from Nelson, who crossed it December 15, 1878." (Baker, 1906, p. 106).

Askinuk: village, see Hooper Bay.

Asko: village, see Holy Cross.

Askomute: village, see Holy Cross.

Aslik, Cape: point of land, on W coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 25' N, 168° 24' W; (map 22). Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN, as "M[ys] Aslik" or "Cape Aslik."

Asowalak Cove: cove, see Tiflighak Bay.

Aspen Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows NW 12 miles to Talkeetna River, 11 miles N of Talkeetna Glacier and 52 miles E of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 20' 45" N, 148° 29' 20" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Aspen Creek: stream, heads in British Mountains NW of Park Peak and flows SE 23 miles, across Alaska-Canada boundary, to Joe Creek, SW of its junction with Firth River, Yukon Canada; 69° 01' N, 140° 31' W; (map 138). Name reported by the 1911 IBC Survey crew.

Aspen Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1.3 miles S of Mull Lake and 28 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 52' 45" N, 150° 21' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Aspero Peak: mountain, 9,831 ft., between Meares and Yale Glaciers, 35 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 17' 40" N, 147° 15' 15" W; BGN 1965; (map 69). "Aspero" is a Spanish word meaning "rough," given about 1957 by members of the Chugach Mountains Expedition, sponsored by the Arctic Institute of North America (Nielsen, 1963, p. 135).

Aspid Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on SW coast of Unalaska Island, 18 miles NE of Fort Glenn, Aleutian Islands; 53° 26' N, 167° 24' W; BGN 1938; (map 23). Variant: Nellie Juan Bay. Name reported in 1840 by Father Veniaminov. Named "Nellie Juan Bay" by USC&GS, probably in the 1920' s, for "Nellie Juan Cape," which is now "Cape Aspid." See Aspid, Cape.

Aspid Cape: point of land, on SW coast of Unalaska Island, 16 miles E of Fort Glenn, Aleutian Islands; 53° 26' 45" N, 167° 28' 00" W; B(;N 1938; (map 23). Variant: Ammak Point, Aspidnoi Cape, Mys Ammak. Mys Aspidney, Mys Aspidskiy, Nellie Juan Cape, Salty Cape. Recorded in 1792 as "M[ys] Ammak," probably from "ammak," the Aleut word for "night", by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN. According to R. H. Geoghegan, the name "Mys Aspidskiy" was published in 1850 by Father Veniaminov, derived from the derogatory name "Aspic," meaning "asp", given by the Russians to an unpopular local Aleut chief. Published as "M[ys] Aspidney" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN. In 1888 USBF published "Nellie Juan Cape", "presumably after the schooner Nellie Juan, belonging to Mr. Samuel Applegate" (Baker, 1906, p. 107); Applegate contributed to the 1890 Census taken in the Prince William Sound area.

Aspid Cape: point of land, on W coast of Baranof Island, 26 miles SE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 41' 15" N, 135° 13' 30" W; (map 5). Russian name meaning "slate" given in 1926 by USC&GS.

Aspid Islets: islands, see Slate Islets.

Aspid, Mount: mountain, 2,145 ft., on SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 29' 30" N, 167° 33' 00" W; (map 23). Name derived from Cape Aspid; published in 1951 by USGS.

Aspid, Ostrov: islands, see Slate Islets.

Aspidney, Mys: point of land, see Aspid Cape.

Aspidnoi Cape: point of land, see Aspid Cape.

Aspidskiy, Mys: point of land, see Aspid Cape.

Asses Ears Mountain: mountain, see Black Butte.

Asses Ears: peaks, two, extend 200 feet above bench, elev. of W peak 1,995 ft., 2 miles SE of Black Butte and 8 miles N of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 44' 45" N, 163° 11' 00" W; (map 110). So named August 11, 1816, by Lt. Otto von Kotzebue (1821, p. 223), IRN, because "its summit is in the form of two asses' ears" (Baker, 1906, p. 107). Examined and described in 1903 by Moffit (1905, pl. 5 and p. 27-28), USGS.

Asses Head: point of land, near Chernofski village, on SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; (map 23). Written in pencil as a memorandum on a 1792 chart drafted by Lt. Sarichev, IRN (Baker, 1906, p. 107). This feature has not been positively identified.

Asshiak Island: island, see Sledge Island.

Assuncion, Puerto de mostra Senora de la: bay, see Asumcion, Port.

Assumption, Port: bay, see Asumcion, Port.

Astley Island: island, see Ansley Island.

Astley, Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Holkham Bay, 3 miles W of Wood Spit and 49 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 43' N, 133° 39' W; (map 8). Named by Capt. Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 280), RN, when it was discovered on August 13, 1794, by Lt. J. Whidbey, RN.

Aston Island: island, 0.8 miles long, on NW coast of Long Island, between Kaigani and Tlevak Straits, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 56' 20" N, 132° 50' 15" W; (map 1). Variant: Wright Island. Named in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, for Ralph Aston, 1841-1904, USN, a member of his party. This island was called "Wright Island" by Sheldon Jackson (1880, map facing p. 376).

Astrolabe Bay: bay, 1.2 miles across, between Astrolabe Peninsula and Boussole Head, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 57 miles WNW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 22' 30" N, 136° 54' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 10). Named in 1883 by George Davidson, USC&GS, for L' Astrolabe, one of the two ships of the French scientific expedition under the command of La Perouse, which explored this region in 1786.

Astrolabe Peninsula: peninsula, 3 miles long, between Astrolabe Bay and Dixon Harbor, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 56 miles WNW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 22' N, 136° 53' W; BGN 1930; (map 10). Named by USC&GS in 1929 for Astrolabe Point.

Astrolabe Point: point of land, SW end of Astrolabe Peninsula in Glacier Bay National Monument, 55 miles WNW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 20' 40" N, 136° 54' 20" W; (map 10). Named by USC&GS in 1883 for L' Astrolabe. See Astrolabe Bay.

Astrolabe Rocks: rocks, at S end of Astrolabe Peninsula, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 56 miles WNW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 20' 30" N, 136° 54' 20" W; BGN 1930; (map 10). Named in 1926 by USC&GS for nearby Astrolabe Point.

Astronomical Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Halibut Bay off Portland Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 13' 15" N, 130° 05' 00" W; (map 3). Named in 1891 by USC&GS.

Asukak Island: island, 1 mile long, in Andreanof Islands between Great Sitkin and Umak Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' N, 176° 06' W; BGN 1936, (map 17). Variant: Agugsiak Island, Ostrov Asukhsakh. Aleut name published as "O[strov] Asukhsakh," or "Asukhsakh Island," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN. This name may possibly come from the Aleut word "asux" which, according to R. H. Geoghegan, means "clay pot" or "boiler."

Asukhsakh, Ostrov: island, see Asukak Island.

Asuksak Pass: water passage, in Andreanof Islands between Umak and Asuksak Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' N, 176° 04' W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Name derived from Asuksak Island in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition.

Asumcion, Port: bay, extends NW 3 miles, off Bucareli Bay, on NE coast of Baker Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 21' 45" N, 133° 30' 00" W; (map 4). Variant: Gavan Nuyesta Sensora de la Asimsion, Port Assumption, Puerto de la Assumpcion, Puerto de nostra Senora de la Asumcion. Name given on May 19, 1779, by Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Puerto de la Assumpcion," meaning "Port of the Assumption."

Asumpcion, Puerto de la: bay, see Asumcion, Port.

At River: stream, see Copper River.

At-ligga-ru: point of land, see Atigaru Point.

At: island, see Attu Island.

Ata-ai-ach Mountain: mountain, 2,000 ft., at E end of Pegati Lake, 75 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 51' N, 160° 04' W; (map 53). Variant: Atayak Mountain. Eskimo name reported in 1898 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS.

Ataaiach Mountain: mountain, see Atayak Mountain.

Ataaiak Mountain: mountain, see Atayak Mountain.

Ataakas Camp: locality, 12 miles SE of Savoonga, 1 mile W of Singikpo Cape, on N coast of Saint Lawrence Island; 63° 37' N, 170° 07' W; (map 93). Variant: Taphaparak. This is a personal name. The place is also called "Taphaparak" according to Orth, 1965.

Atago Point: point of land, see Atahgo Point.

Atahgo Point: point of land, extends NE 2.5 miles into Etolin Strait, 25 miles NE of Cape Mendenhall, on Nunivak Island; 59° 58' 40" N, 165° 33' 20" W; (map 55). Variant: Atago Point. Eskimo name reported in 1937 by USAAF

Atahgo Point: promontory, see Corwin Cape.

Atak: lake, see Atuk Lake.

Ataka: island, see Attu Island.

Atako: island, see Attu Island.

Atakon: island, see Attu Island.

Atakou Island: island, see Attu Island.

Ataku Island: island, 0.4 miles across, in Necker Islands, on W coast of Baranof Island, 17 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 49' 45" N, 135° 29' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Atakou Island, Ostrov Ataku. Tlingit Indian name reported in 1809 by Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Ataku," or "Ataku Island."

Ataniek: locality, see Atanik.

Atanik: locality, on Chukchi Sea coast, 7 miles NE of Point Belcher and 20 miles NE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 50' N, 159° 21' W; (map 146). Variant: Ahtenmuk, Ataniek, Atnik, Attanak, Atune. Former Eskimo village recorded on Brit. Adm. Chart 593 (1827-55), as "Attanak." Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, reported the name as "Atinikq" in 1847. Its population was given as 34 in the 1890 U.S. Census. The name may mean "straight."

Atayak Mountain: mountain, 3,000 ft., 3.5 miles E of Kagati Lake and 80 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 52' N, 159° 57' W; (map 53). Variant: Ataaiach Mountain, Ataaiak Mountain, Ah-tah-ai-ak. Eskimo name reported in 1898 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS.

Atayak Mountain: mountain, see Ata-ai-ach Mountain.

Atcha Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atchaka Island: island, see Middleton Island.

Atchalugumiut: locality, see Atchaluk.

Atchaluk: locality, "in the Kuskokwim district." Variant: Atchalugumiut. Former Eskimo camp or village listed as "Atchalugumiut" with a population of 39 in the 1880 Census.

Atchelik River: stream, see Aichilik River.

Atcheredina, Point: point of land, see Acheredin Point.

Atchka Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atcho-koverushka: hill, see Gull Hill.

Atchu Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atchueelingak Slough: stream, see Atchuelinguk River.

Atchuelinguk River: stream, heads at 63° 02' N, 161° 27' W, flows SW 165 miles to Yukon River, 25 miles W. of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 57' 30" N, 162° 50' 00" W; (map 74). Variant: Chuilnak River, Chuilanuk River, Five Day Slough, Atchueelingak Slough. Eskimo name first appearing as "Chuilanuk" on a fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS, dated 1916. Sargent notes that it is the "lower end of 5 day Sl[ough]. It takes 5 days to row through this slough because it is so sinuous." The spelling has been modified to "Atchuelinguk" on recent maps to conform more closely with pronunciation. It refers in meaning to "water that isn't roily."

Atel Creek: stream, see Ahtell Creek.

Atghka Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atherton Mountain: mountain, "(1,700 feet high) on south shore of Wrangell island, Arctic ocean." "So named by the British Admiralty, 1884." (Baker, 1906, p. 107).

Atigaru Point: point of land, on coast of Beaufort Sea, extends E into Harrison Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 33' N, 151° 42' W; (map 149). Variant: At-ligga-ru, Attigaru. Eskimo name published on Maguire's map (Great Britain, 1854, facing p. 186) as "Attigaru," and on Surgeon John Simpson's map of about the same date as "At-ligga-ru." Orth was told by an Anaktuvuk Pass Eskimo in 1956 that it may mean "old coat" (atigaruak).

Atigun River: stream, in Endicott Mountains, heads at glacier terminus, flows NE 45 miles to Sagavanirktok River 20 miles S of its junction with Ribdon River, Brooks Range; 68° 31' 30" N, 149° 01' 00" W; (map 135). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Atik: lake, see Atuk Lake.

Atileegowrak: water passage, see Atiligorak Inlet.

Atiligaurak Inlet: water passage, see Atiligorak Inlet.

Atiligauzaq: water passage, see Atiligorak Inlet.

Atiligorak Inlet: water passage, between a lagoon and Chukchi Sea, 8.3 miles N of Cape Krusenstern, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 14' N, 163° 45' W; (map 128). Variant: Atileegowrak, Atiligaurak Inlet, Atiligauzaq. Eskimo name meaning "little outlet," reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Atinaaq: locality, see Atinak.

Atinahk: locality, see Atinak.

Atinak: locality, neck of land between Ipiavik and Imigrook Lagoons, 10 miles SE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 38' N, 164° 12' W; (map 128). Variant: Atinaaq, Atinahk. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Atka Island: island, 55 miles long, largest of Andreanof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 07' N, 174° 30' W; BGN 1890; (map 18). Variant: Alcha Island, Atcha Island, Atchka Island, Atchu Island, Atghka Island, Atkha Isle, Ostrov Atka. Aleut name reported by early Russian traders; published as "Atchu Island" by Rev. Coxe (1780, p. 156); "Atghka" by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 503), RN; "Atkha Ile," by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 307); IRN; "O[strov] Atka" or "Atka Island," on the 1848 Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1400, and by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 27), IRN.

Atka Lake: lake, 0.1 miles across, on west-central Saint George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 34' 45" N, 169° 39' 25" W; (map 38). Variant: Naro'am-an' yi. This name is a translation of the Aleut name, "Naro'am-an' yi," recorded by Putnam (1903, p. 1015), USC&GS, and "so called by Atka [island in the Aleutians] natives having lived in the vicinity." The name was published in 1898 by USC&GS.

Atka Pass: water passage, 5 miles across, in Andreanof Islands between Atka and Oglodak Islands Aleutian Islands; 52° 00' N, 175° 22' W; BGN 1936; (map 18). Named for Atka Island by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition of 1934; published by the USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 104).

Atka: village, pop. 119, on Nazan Bay, on E coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 12' N, 174° 12' W; BGN 1945; (map 18). Variant: Atkha, Nazan. Named for Atka Island. Reported as "Atkha" by Schwatka (1885, p. 115), USA. Recorded in 1880 as "Nazan," with a population of 236, in the 1880 Census by Petroff (1884, p. 16). Atka post office was maintained 1938-57 (Ricks, 1965, p. 5).

Atkasak: village, see Meade River.

Atkasuk: village, see Meade River.

Atkha Island: island, see Atka Island.

Atkha: village, see Atka.

Atkin Island: island, see Atkins Island.

Atkins Island: island, 2 miles long, in Shumagin Islands NE of Little Koniuji Island, Aleutian Range; 55° 03' 30" N, 159° 18' 30" W; (map 27). Variant: Atkin Island. Named about 1880 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for the fishing schooner Minnie C. Atkins.

Atkoulick, Ile: island, see Atkulik Island.

Atkritoi Bay: bay, see Otkriti Bay.

Atkritoi: rocks, see Discovery Rocks.

Atkroiglaza: rock, see Eye Opener, The.

Atkulik Island: island, elev. 725 ft., 1 mile across, 4 miles SE of Nakchamik Island and 26 miles E. of Chignik, in Pacific Ocean, Aleutian Range; 56° 16' N, 157° 44' W; (map 31). Variant: Atkunk, Ile Atkoulick, Ostrov Atkulik. Native name, shown as "I[le] Atkoulick" by von Krusenstern (1827, map 20) and as "[Ostrov] Atkulik" by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. (1847, Chart 1379).

Atkulik, Ostrov: island, see Atkulik Island.

Atkulik: locality, on Agattu Island, Near Islands, Aleutian Islands; (map 13). Former Aleut settlement or camp listed by Hodge (1907, p. 111), BAE.

Atkunk: island, see Atkulik Island.

Atla Creek: stream, heads in Indian Mountains, flows W 12 miles to Koyukuk River, 6 miles NNE of Hughes, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 08' N, 154° 10' W; (map 116). Indian family name recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth. Archdeacon Stuck (1914b, p. 170-171) mentioned an Indian called "Old Atler," who lived in this area in 1909.

Atlas Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Quartz Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 48 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 22' N, 164° 45' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by A. H. Brooks (in Collier and others, 1908, pl. 9), USGS.

Atlasta Creek: stream, flows S 3.2 miles to Lost Cabin Lake, S of Glenn Highway, 21 miles W of Glennallen, Cooper River Basin; 62° 04' 30" N, 146° 11' 00" W; (map 83). Name derived from a roadhouse which was named from a chance remark of the owner's wife on completion of the first building, "At last a house."

Atliggaru: point of land, see Halkett, Cape.

Atlik Hill: hill, 1,630 ft., on right bank of Colville River, 29 miles E of Liberator Lake, Arctic Slope; 68° 51' N, 157° 12' W; (map 132). Eskimo name meaning “lower” or “beneath,” reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Atlin, Mount: nunatak, 7,550 ft., in the Chilkoot Range, on the Alaska-Canada boundary 8 miles SE of Mount Poletica, Coast Mountains; 59° 02' N, 134° 23' W; (map 44). Variant: Boundary Peak 100. Named by Lawrence Martin, U.S. Department of State, in 1923 “because glimpses of Atlin Lake in Canada can be seen from this point.”

Atmo Mountain: mountain, 2,661 ft., on E coast of Alaska Peninsula in Katmai National Monument, 19 miles SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 57° 59' 30" N, 155° 05' 30" W; (map 35). Named in 1919 by Griggs (1922, map), NGS.

Atmugiak Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Kagati Lake , 7 5 miles NE of Good news, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 52' N, 160° 03' W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported in 1898 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS.

Atna Peaks: peaks, two, 13,860 and 13,600 ft., 6 miles E of Mount Blackburn and 24 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 45' 00" N, 143° 13' 40" W; BGN 1966; (map 67). So named in 1965 by the Mountaineering Club of Alaska, because the “peaks are at the edge of the Copper River drainage and the old Indian name for that river was Atna.”

Atna River: stream, see Copper River.

Atneerich Creek: stream, in De Long Mountains, flows 7 miles to Kelly River, 23 miles NW of Misheguk Mt., Brooks, Range; 68° 22' N, 162° 00' W; (map 131). Eskimo name reported about 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Atnick-miut: locality, see Atnuk.

Atnick: locality, see Atnuk.

Atnik: locality, see Atanik.

Atnikmioute: locality, see Atnuk.

Atnikmut: locality, see Atnuk.

Atniliak Ile: island, see Atniliak Island.

Atniliak Island: island, one of smaller Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° N, 160' W; (map 27). Variant: Anilyak, Animak, Atniliak Ile. Aleut name, published as “Atniliak Ile” by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 267), IRN. Described by Father Veniaminov (1836, p. 255) as oblong and low, with a long cape and a lake. The exact location of this island is unknown.

Atnuk River: stream, “on the northern shore of Norton bay, Norton sound.””Tebenkov, 1849, calls the river Atnick, and Tikhmenief, in 1861, calls the settlement Atniek-miut. Petroff, 1880, writes it Atnuk. Erroneously Annuk” (Baker, 1906, p. 108).

Atnuk: locality, on NW shore of Norton Bay, 10 miles NE of Cape Darby, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 28' N, 162° 36' W; (map 96). Variant: Aniluk, Annuk, Atnick, Atnick-miut, Atnikmioute, Atnikmut, Att-nagha-mute. Site of an Eskimo village reported as "Atnick-myut" in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN. Personnel of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition of 1865-67 quartered at Teller reported the name as "Att-nagha-mute." Ivan Petroff reported "Atnuk" with a population of 20 in the 1880 Census. The 11th Census in 1890 listed "Aniluk" as having a population of 34. About 1900, USC&GS and USGS showed the village of "Atnuk" here as well as a village named "Annuk," located between here and Cape Darby. See Portage Roadhouse.

Atongarak Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SW 15 miles to Noatak River, 24 miles ENE of junction of Cutler River, Brooks Range; 67° 56' N, 157° 27' W; (map 126). Eskimo name meaning "been used before;" obtained at Noatak in 1956 by Orth.

Atonisuk River: stream, "tributary to the Yukon from the north, about 50 miles above Rampart." "Native name, from Raymond, 1869, who wrote it Atonisonik. Petroff, 1880, wrote it Ahtonisuk. This may be identical with Ray River of Allen, 1885, and of recent maps. See Ray" (Baker, 1906, p. 108).

Atoo: island, see Attu Island.

Atosik Lagoon: lagoon, 0.4 miles long, on Chukchi Sea coast, S of Kisimilok Mountain, 15 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 03' 05" N, 165° 26' 20" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Ahtosik Lagoon. Eskimo name reported to mean "one" by Project Chariot personnel in 1962.

Atouchagvik, Cap: point of land, see Atushagvik, Cape.

Atrevida Glacier: glacier, heads at about 60° 01' N, 138° 43' W; trends 6 miles SW to Lucia Glacier, W of Amphitheater Knob, 29 miles N of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 56' 30" N, 139° 50' 00" W; (map 46). Named in 1890 by Russell (1891, p. 92), USGS, for one of the two vessels of Capt. Malaspina, an Italian who, in the service of Spain, explored the Alaskan coast in 1791.

Atrnak Point: point of land, on SW coast of Nelson Island, 7 miles SE of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 29' N, 165° 16' W; (map 57). Eskimo name obtained at Tanunak in 1949 by USC&GS.

Atroic: village, see Stebbins.

Atroik: village, see Stebbins.

Atsakirak Mound: hummock, on barrier beach of Kivalina Lagoon, 6 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 47' N, 164° 42' W; (map 128). Vat. Aatsakizaaq, Ahchakeerock. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Atsakovluk Creek: stream, flows SW 20 miles to Aniak River, 93 miles NE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 57' N, 159° 04' W; BGN 1948; (map 59). Variant: East

Fork, East Fork Aniak River, Waterboot Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1945 by USGS to mean "place to get berries."

Atshichlut Mountain: mountain, 4,000 ft., 4 miles SW of Nenevok Lake, 74 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 44' N, 159° 52' W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported in 1898 by W. S. Post, USGS.

Att-nagha-mute: locality, see Atnuk.

Attak: island, see Attu Island.

Attanak: locality, see Atanik.

Attemut: locality, see Atten.

Atten: locality, "near the head of the Buckland River, northwestern Alaska." (map 109). Variant: Attemut, Attemut. Former Eskimo village spelled "Attemut" in 1869 by Dall (1870, p. 284), USC&GS.

Attemut: locality, see Atten.

Attenok: locality, on Seahorse Islands between Peard Bay and Chukchi Sea, Arctic Coastal Plain; (map 148). Variant: Attenokamiut. Former Eskimo village reported as "Attenokamiut" in the 11th Census of 1890.

Attenokamiut: locality, see Attenok.

Attigaru: point of land, see Atigaru Point.

Attiunik Channel: stream, tributary of Kobuk River, heads at Nazuruk Channel, Kobuk River, flows SE 6 miles to Hotham Inlet, 34 miles NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 32' N, 161° 14' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Attiunik Point: point of land, at outlet of Selawik Lake, 32 miles WSW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 32' N, 161° 10' W; (map 114). Eskimo name reported by Lt. G. M. Stoney, USN, on a manuscript map made about 1885.

Atto: island, see Attu Island.

Attonock Mountain: mountain, 3,220 ft., 4.5 miles SSW of Stone Mountain, 50 miles, NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 39' N, 153° 55' W; (map 89). Named by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers about 1951, "for an area or district in India."

Attou Island: island, see Attu Island.

Attu Island: island, 37 miles long, the westernmost of Near Islands, the farthest W of Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' N, 172° 55' E; BGN 1890; (map 13). Variant: Ahtoo, At, Ataka, Atako, Atakon, Atoo, Attak, Attoo, Attou Island, Otma, Saint Abraham Island, Saint Etienne Island, Saint

Theodore Island. Attu, although possibly seen by one or both of the 1741 expedition ships from a great distance, was officially discovered and called "Saint Theodore" by Capt. A. Island Chirikov in The spring of 1742 (Bancroft, 1886, p. 93). The first landing on the island appears to have been in 1745 by a party of promyshlenniki led by Mikhail Nevodchikov. The Aleut name of the island was early transcribed by the Russians as "Ostrov Attu"; spelled "Atakou" by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 502), RN.

Attu Mountain: mountain, 3,000 ft., on central Attu Island, Aleutian Islands, 52° 54' 45" N, 172° 56' 00" E; (map 13). Name derived from Attu Island; published in 1948 by AMS.

Attu: locality, on NW shore of Chichagof Harbor, on NE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 56' 25" N, 173° 15' 00" E; (map 13). Variant: Attoo, Chichagof, Chichagov. Aleut village listed in the 1880 Census with 107 people; 101 in 1890; 29 in 1930; and 44 in 1940. The 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot relates that this village was mostly destroyed in 1943 in connection with U.S. military operations against the Japanese. The U.S. military forces referred to the village as "Chichagof" at that time.

Atuk Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, in crater of Atuk Mountain, 42 miles SE of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 36' N, 170° 26' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Atak, Atik. Eskimo name. See Atuk Mountain.

Atuk Mountain: mountain, 2,010 ft., in Kookooligit Mountains 7 miles S of Savoonga, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 36' N, 170° 26' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Eskimo name sometimes written "Atak" or "Atik," meaning "name" recommended to USGS in 1947 by the Savoonga village council.

Atune: locality, see Atanik.

Atushagvik, Cape: point of land, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, extends SE between Kinak and Missak Bays, 22 miles SE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 05' N, 154° 19' W; (map 42). Variant: Cap Atouchagvik, Mys Atushagvik. Name published by Capt. F. P. Lutke (1836, p. 275), IRN, as "Cap Atouchagvik."

Atushagvik, Mys: point of land, see Atushagvik, Cape.

Atutsak River: stream, flows N 18 miles to Yukon River, S of Little Joker Island, 18 miles WSW of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 09' N, 152° 41' W; (map 106). Variant: Atutsakalakushchagut, Atutsakulakushakakat, Atutsakulakushehakat, Atutzehhuilcusten. Indian name reported in 1869 as "Atutsakalakushchagut" by Capt. Raymond (1871, p. 23), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. In 1885, Lt. Allen, USA, spelled it "Atutsakulakushakakat"; USC&GS published it as "Atutzehhuilcusten." The name has been shortened for obvious reasons.

Atutsakalakushchagut: stream, see Atutsak River.

Atutsakulakushakakat: stream, see Atutsak River.

Atutsakulakushehakat: stream, see Atutsak River.

Atutzehuilcusten: stream, see Atutsak River.

Atwater Creek: stream, flows N 5.5 miles to South Fork Fortymile River, 55 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 03' 00" N, 141° 47' 30" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Auan Alaska: island, see Unalaska Island.

Auburn Cove: cove, 1 mile across, part of Steller Cove, on N coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 58' 45" N, 172° 55' 00" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during World War II. This name, along with Brunette and Blonde Coves, so-called "pin-up" names, may have been suggested by Red Head, a nearby promontory.

Auburn Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Birch Creek which flows to Big Four Creek, 19 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49' N, 164° 11' W; (map 95). Variant: Auburn Ravine Creek. Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Auburn Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to American Creek which flows to Niukluk River, 26 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 164° 32' W; (map 95). Variant: Auburn Ravine Creek. Prospectors' name reported as "Auburn Ravine" on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Auburn Creek: stream, see Game Creek.

Auburn Ravine Creek: stream, see Auburn Creek.

Aucella Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Kiruktagiak River, 8 miles SSW of Castle Mountain, 35 miles NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 28' N, 152° 45' W; BGN 1959; (map 134). So named in 1950 by W. W. Patton, USGS, because of the abundance of species of Aucella, fossil clams, found in the outcrops on the creek.

Audrey Passage: water passage, see Windy Passage.

Audrey, Port: estuary, on W coast of Knight Island, trends S 1 mile to head of Drier Bay, 12 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 20' 05" N, 147° 45' 30" W; (map 63). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Audubon Mountain: mountain, 8,400 ft., 4 miles NE of Mount Powder Top and 30 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 28' 17" N, 146° 47' 43" W; BGN 1965; (map 68). Named about 1957 by L. E. Nielsen for John James Audubon, 1785-1851, American ornithologist and artist.

Aueruk: stream, "Tributary to Norton Bay from the northwest, between the Tabutulik and Kwinink Rivers, Seward Peninsula." Native name, from the Davidson Blakeslee map of 1900, where it is spelled ' Oweruk' (Baker, 1906, p. 109).

Augnak Rocks: islands, see Aiugnak Columns.

August Creek: stream, flows NE to Auburn Creek which flows to American Creek, 0.7 miles S of Jack Wade Creek and 22 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' 10" N, 164° 28' 20" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 4).

August Hill: hill, 1,170 ft., on W shore of Cook Inlet, S of Slope Mountain, 62 miles SW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 01' N, 152° 40' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Augusta Glacier: glacier, heads in Canada, between Mounts Augusta and Eaton, trends W and S 3 miles to Seward Glacier, 54 miles NNW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 14' N, 140° 25' W; (map 66). Variant: Augusta Glacier. Named in 1891 by Island C. Russell, USGS, "for Mt. Augusta," and presumably for his wife J. Augusta Olmsted Russell.

Augusta, Mount: peak, 14,070 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 16 miles E of Mount St. Elias and 58 miles NNW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 18' 30" N, 140° 27' 20" W; (map 66). Variant: Boundary Peak 183, Mount Augusta. Named in 1891 by Island C. Russell, USGS, for his wife J. Augusta Olmsted Russell. It was first climbed July 4, 1952 (Farquhar, 1959, p. 213).

Augusta, Point: point of land, on NE coast of Chicagof Island, on Chatham Strait, 4 miles N of False Bay and 26 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 02' 25" N, 134° 57' 00" W; (map 11). Discovered by Joseph Whidbey July 24, 1794, and named by Capt. George Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 259), RN, for Augusta Sophia, daughter of George III of England (Wagner 1937, p. 374)

Augustin Peak: peak, "in the McKinley range, near latitude 62° 10' , longitude 153°." "So named by Herron, 1899" (Baker, 1906, p. 109).

Augustin Peak: peak, 8,600 ft., in Cathedral Spires of Kichatna Mountains, 81 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 25' 10" N, 152° 37' 15" W; (map 81). Named in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA.

Augustine Bay: estuary, extends E 1 mile, on W coast of Dall Island, N of Cape Augustine, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 57' 40" N, 133° 09' 40" W; BGN 1923; (map 1). Variant: Saint Augustine Bay. Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1883; derived from nearby Cape Augustine.

Augustine Island: island, elev. 4,025 ft., 7.5 miles across, in Kamishak Bay, 70 miles SW of Homer, Aleutian Range; 59° 22' N, 153° 26' W; BGN 1910; (map 51). Variant: Blackbrown Island, Chernoburii Island, Mount Saint Augustin, Mount Saint Augustine, Ostrov Chernoburoy, Saint Augustine Island, Saint Augustin Island. Formed by Augustine Volcano, it was discovered and named "Saint Augustine Island" in 1778 by Capt. James Cook, RN. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 5), IRN, called it "O[strov] Chernoburoy," which was derived from the Russian words ' ' chernyy, ' ' meaning "black," and ' ' buryy, ' ' meaning "brown." Reported in 1867 as "Blackbrown Island" by USC&GS.

Augustine Rocks: rocks, in Cook Inlet, 10 miles S of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 03' N, 153° 21' W; BGN 1910; (map 51). Variant: Sea Otter Rocks. Named "Sea Otter Rocks"

by W. H. Dall (1896, pl. 50), USGS, but renamed in 1910 because of their proximity to Augustine Island.

Augustine Volcano: mountain, 4,025 ft., former volcano, which formed Augustine Island, in Kamishak Bay, 70 miles SW of Homer, Aleutian Range; 59° 22' N, 153° 26' W; (map 51). Variant: Mount Chinabora, Mount Saint Augustin, Mount Saint Augustine, Mount San Augustine, Pan de Azucar, Pilon de Azucar. The mountain was named "Mount San Augustine" in an 1867 USC&GS report, and "Mount Chinabora" on a 1928 U.S. Post Route map. In the larger sense one may credit Capt. James Cook with the naming for it appears as if the name he gave to the island also applied to the mountain. See Augustine Island. It was called "Pan de Azucar," i.e. "sugar loaf" by Don Ignacio Arteaga in 1779.

Augustine, Cape: point of land, between Augustine and Waterfall Bays, on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 57' N, 133° 10' W; BGN 1923; (map 1). Variant: Cabo de San Augustin, Cape Saint Augustine. Named "Cabo de San Augustine" or "Cape of Saint Augustine" by Francisco Antonio Maurelle in 1775; published in its present form by USC&GS in 1883.

Augutanzaq: bluff, see Augutaurak.

Augutaurak: bluff, on Saligvik Ridge, 1 mile NW of mouth of Osotoruk Creek and 5.5 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 06' N, 165° 47' W; (map 129). Variant: Augutauzaq, Owgootowruk, Akhotoruk. Eskimo name meaning "little food bag (poke)" or "seal's stomach" which the bluff resembles; reported as "Akhotoruk" in 1962 by W. O. Pruitt, Jr. of Univ. of Alaska.

Augutorux Creek: stream, see Ogotork Creek.

Auk Bay: bay, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, 2 miles long, on Port Bainbridge, 22 miles SW of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 01' 15" N, 148° 24' 15" W; BGN 1929; (map 63). Named in 1929 by USC&GS "for the Auk subdivision of the Tlingit Indians."

Auk Bay: bay, see Auke Bay.

Auk Creek: stream, see Eagle Creek.

Auk Glacier: glacier, see Eagle Glacier.

Aukamunuk Creek: stream, heads at Tshachaling-Atachtoli Lake, flows NW 8 miles to Kagati Lake, 75 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 51' N, 160° 03' W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported in 1898 by W. S. Post, USGS.

Aukan: locality, see Auke.

Auke Bay: bay, 3 miles across, off W coast of Mendenhall Peninsula, just NE of Coglan Island, 10 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 21' N, 134° 41' W; BGN 1917; (map 11). Variant: Auk Bay, Auke Cove. Name reported by Spencer and Wright (1906, pl. 37), USGS. The name is from the Auk Tlingit Indians, who occupied the north end of Admiralty Island, Douglas Island, and the mainland from Juneau, north to Berners Bay. It is said the

Indians derived their name from the word "Ak!u" meaning "little lake." It was one of the few Indian names in this area retained by the miners (DeArmond, 1957, p. 6).

Auke Bay: bight, about 14 miles W of Point Arden on Admiralty Island and 10 miles S of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 11' N, 134° 34' W; (map 11). Variant: Auke Cove. Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for the Auk Indians, a subdivision of the Tlingits. They had a village near the bay, according to 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 172 and map 182). The exact position of this bay as described by Meade is uncertain. It is called "Auke Cove" by Baker (1906, p. 109), USGS. On recent maps the name has been applied to a bay 11 miles northwest of Juneau. See other Auke Bay.

Auke Bay: village, pop. 500, on Auke Bay, 1 mile W of Auke Lake and 10.5 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 23' 00" N, 134° 39' 30" W; (map 11). Name derived from the bay of the same name. It was settled soon after Glacier Highway reached there in 1918 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 6). A post office was established in 1946 (Ricks, 1965, p. 5).

Auke Cape: peninsula, 0.4 miles long, in Auke Bay, 0.2 miles E of Fairhaven and 11 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 22' 45" N, 134° 41' 30" W; BGN 1937; (map 11). Local name derived from the bay of the same name, and reported by USFS in 1937.

Auke Cove: bay, see Auke Bay.

Auke Cove: bight, see Auke Bay.

Auke Cove: cove, see Admiralty Cove.

Auke Creek: stream, flows 0.3 miles SW from Auke Lake to Auke Bay, on N end of Mendenhall Peninsula, 1 mile W of Juneau Airport and 9 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 22' 55" N, 134° 38' 30" W; (map 11). Variant: Aylward Creek, Auke River. The miners called this Aylward Creek from the lake of the same name, which is its source. The name was probably changed to Auke Creek about 1902, when the name of the lake was changed to Auke Lake. This name was reported in 1903 by Wright (1906, fig. 39), USGS.

Auke Creek: stream, see Admiralty Creek.

Auke Glacier: glacier, see Mendenhall Glacier.

Auke Lake: lake, 0.8 miles across, 1 mile E of village of Auke Bay and 12 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 23' N, 134° 38' W; BGN 1929; (map 11). Variant: Aylward Lake. Originally called Aylward Lake by early miners for Edward Aylward who, in 1884, located mining claims in the vicinity. The present name is derived from the name of the Auks, a subdivision of the Tlingit Indians, who lived in this area (DeArmond, 1957, p. 6). The name was published by USGS (Knopf, 1912a, pl. 1).

Auke Mountain: mountain, 1,870 ft., 1 mile N of Fairhaven on Auke Bay and 12 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 23' 30" N, 134° 42' 45" W; BGN 1929; (map 11). Local name derived from the name of the Auk subdivision of the Tlingit Indians who once occupied this area; published by USGS (Knopf, 1912 a, pl. 2).

Auke Nu Cove: cove, 1 mile across, on N shore of Auke Bay, N of Auke Cape and 12 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 22' 50" N, 134° 41' 30" W; (map 11). Tlingit Indian name "Auk Nu," meaning "Auk Fort"; published by USGS in 1962.

Auke Nu Creek: stream, flows SE 2.3 miles to Auke Bay, 0.2 miles W of village of Auke Bay and 1 mile NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 23' N, 134° 40' W; (map 11). Tlingit Indian name "Auk Nu," meaning "Auk Fort"; published by USGS in 1962.

Auke Village: locality, see Auke.

Auke: locality, just E of Point Louisa adjacent to Glacier Bay Highway and 13 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 22' 30" N, 134° 43' 30" W; (map 11). Variant: Antcgaltsu, Anchguhlsu, Aukan, Old Auk Village, Akan. Former Tlingit Indian village of the Auk tribe. The name "Ak an" means "lake town" according to J. R. Swanton in 1904. The name "Anchguhlsu (or Antcgaltsu)" is reported by Swanton to mean "town they abandoned," a name obviously applied after abandonment about 1902.

Aukon: estuary, see Ankau, The.

Aukoolak Lagoon: lagoon, see Aukulak Lagoon.

Aukulak Lagoon: lagoon, 2.5 miles long, on N shore of Kotzebue Sound, 13 miles SE of Cape Krusenstern, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 04' N, 163° 15' W; (map 128). Variant: Aukoolak Lagoon, Okulak Lagoon. Eskimo name for a "strip of land between two bodies of water" which exists between the lagoon and the sound; reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Aulatakroak River: stream, see Alataktok River.

Aulatauruk River: stream, flows NE 3 miles to lagoon on W shore of Kuk River, 7 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 32' 15" N, 159° 54' 00" W; (map 146). Eskimo name published in 1958 by AMS; it may mean "many fishing lines."

Aumalik Creek: stream, see Omalik Creek.

Aumalik Creek: stream, see Omalik River.

Aumalik Lagoon: lagoon, see Omalik Lagoon.

Aumalik River: stream, see Omalik River.

Aunak: locality, see Onak.

Aunaq: locality, see Onak.

Aungua-mut: village, see Hamilton.

Aupak Creek: stream, see Aupuk Creek.

Aupilatuk Hills: hills, E of Kivalina River, 23 miles NE of Kivalina, Brooks Range; 68° 01' N, 164° 05' W; (map 130). Variant: Ohpeelatuk. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Aupuck Creek: stream, see Aupuk Creek.

Aupuk Creek: stream, flows NE 25 miles to Colville River 21 miles SE of head of Ikpikpuk River, Arctic Slope; 69° 04' N, 154° 18' W; BGN 1925; (map 142). Variant: Aupak Creek, Aupuck Creek, Oupuk Creek, Owpuk Creek. Named by USGS in 1924 for one of Ensign W. L. Howard's Eskimo guides on his trip from the Kobuk River to Point Barrow in the spring of 1886. The name is spelled "Owpuk" in the text (Stoney, 1900, p. 67).

Aurel Glacier: glacier, in Takhinsha Mountains, trends N 2 miles to 1964 terminus, 2 miles S of Takhin River and 28 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 14' 15" N, 135° 57' 00" W; (map 45). Named by USC&GS for Aurel Krause. See Arthur Glacier.

Aurel, Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, drains S to Russian Creek, 10 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 42' 00" N, 152° 37' 20" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Aurora Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Noxapaga River, 24 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 39' N, 164° 07' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Aurora Creek: stream, flows NW 2.7 miles to Cripple River, 17 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 44' N, 165° 39' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on a 1901 map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr.

Aurora Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to Eldorado River, 22 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 47' N, 164° 59' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Aurora Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Fox Creek, 13 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 55' 15" N, 141° 32' 00" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Aurora Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads E of July Fourth Mountain, trends NW 4 miles to icefield between heads of Reid and Brady Glaciers, 61 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 41' N, 136° 44' W; (map 10). Published in 1947 by USC&GS.

Aurora Lagoon: lagoon, 0.5 miles across on E shore of Kachemak Bay, on Kenai Peninsula, 16 miles NE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 42' 00" N, 151° 06' 30" W; (map 50). Local name published by USGS in 1951; probably named for the village of Aurora, formerly located in the area.

Aurora Lodge: settlement, pop. 5, along the Richardson Highway at junction of Salcha and Tanana Rivers, 40 miles NW of Big Delta, Tanana Lowland; 64° 29' N, 146° 59' W; (map 101). Variant: Munsons, Salchaket, Salchakaket, Salcha. Established in 1902 when the U.S. Army Signal Corps located the Salcha telegraph station about three miles from the mouth of the Salcha River. The Salchaket post office (from the Indian name "Salchakaket" i.e. "mouth

of the Salcha") was located at the mouth of the Salcha in 1909; discontinued in 1926 (Ricks, 1965, p. 55). The trading post and roadhouse are shown on maps as "Munsons" and recently "Aurora."

Aurora Mountain: mountain, 2,100 ft., on SW side of Aurora Creek, 17 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 43' N, 165° 38' W; (map 94). Local name reported on a 1901 map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr.

Aurora Mountain: mountain, 2,250 ft., 12 miles N of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 03' N, 157° 04' W; (map 126). In 1910 P. S. Smith and H. M. Eakin wrote, "A low limestone hill, locally known as Aurora Mountain, is the center around which the [copper] prospects are grouped." (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 300), USGS.

Aurora Peak: peak, 10,065 ft., near head of Trident Glacier, 8.6 miles SE of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 31' 18" N, 146° 32' 40" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Aurora Point: point of land, extends S from Dall Island, between Liscome Bay and Wolk Harbor, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 41' 15" N, 132° 47' 50" W; BGN 1929; (map 1). Variant: Leonard Wood Point. Named in 1928 by USC&GS.

Aurora Spit: spit, on Kenai Peninsula, on E shore of Kachemak Bay, 16 miles NE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 42' 15" N, 151° 06' 30" W; (map 50). Local name reported by de Laguna (1934, p. 24), BAE; probably named for the village of Aurora formerly located in the area.

Aurora Subdivision: village, see Aurora.

Aurora: locality, at junction of Eldorado Creek and Noxapaga River, 26 miles WNW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 40' N, 164° 04' W; (map 110). Site of a mining camp reported about 1940 by USC&GS and published on Chart 9302.

Aurora: locality, site of mining camp, on Kenai Peninsula, on SE shore of Kachemak Bay, 28 miles NE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 41' N, 151° 06' W; (map 50). Established about 1900, this village received its name from a nearby coal mine. A post office was established here in 1902 and discontinued in 1904 (Ricks, 1965, p. 5). The place was probably abandoned before 1910.

Aurora: village, pop. 293, residential suburb on Garden Island, 1.5 miles NW of center of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 51' 30" N, 147° 46' 00" W; (map 100). Variant: Aurora Subdivision. Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Ausana: stream, see Beaver Slough.

Austin Beach: beach, 1 mile long, at head of Austin Cove, on N coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands 52° 59' 08" N, 173° 04' 25" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Austin Cove: cove, 1.5 miles across, at mouth of Ballentine Creek, on N coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 59' 03" N, 173° 04' 30" E; (map 13). Listed in the 1946 supplement to the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot.

Austin Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to Wade Creek, 47 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 09' N, 141° 27' W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Austin Pass: pass, between Addison and Ballentine Creeks, on N central Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 55" N, 173° 02' 45" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Auto River: stream, see Bear Creek.

Autokakat: stream, see Bear Creek.

Autokokakat: stream, see Bear Creek.

Automatic Creek: stream, heads in Teocalli Mountains, flows NW 8 miles to South Fork Kuskokwim River 3 miles N of its junction with Post River, 77 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 27' N, 153° 29' W; (map 80). Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Autumn Bight: bight, 0.2 miles across, NE of Corvie Bay, on S coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 10" N, 177° 22' 15" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Autumn Creek: stream, flows NE 22 miles to Siksikpuk River at Gunsight Mountain and S end of Gunsight Pass, 41 miles N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 43' N, 151° 54' W; (map 134). So named in 1950 by W. W. Patton, Jr., USGS, "because our field party camped along the stream during autumn season."

Auvaum Creek: stream, see Auvom Creek.

Auvom Creek: stream, flows S 10 miles to Asikpak River, 14 miles N of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 55' N, 164° 37' W; (map 128). Variant: Auvaum Creek, Awwaum Kuunga, Uhvowm Koonga. Eskimo name taken from the name of two hills (Awak) between which the stream flows; reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Avachiak Point: point of land, see Scott Point.

Avak Bay: bay, 0.8 miles across, indents NW shore of Iko Bay, 15 miles SE of Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 13' 40" N, 156° 04' 50" W; (map 153). Variant: Ahvak Bay. Eskimo name meaning "divide" or "cut in half"; recorded at Barrow in 1951 by USC&GS.

Avak Creek: stream, heads in Ikroavik Lake flows E 25 miles to Iko Bay, 15 miles SE of Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 10' 14" N, 156° 05' 15" W; BGN 1964; (map 153). Variant: Ahvak Creek, Ahvak River, Kuaruaipa. Eskimo name recorded at Barrow in 1951 by USC&GS. See Avak Bay.

Avak Inlet: estuary, extends SW 11 miles from Kasegaluk Lagoon at mouth of Avak River, 8 miles SE of Icy Cape, Arctic Plain; 70° 15' N, 161° 38' W; (map 146). Eskimo name reported in 1923 by Sidney Paige, USGS. It is said to mean “the back part” or “the farther one.”

Avak River: stream, heads at 69° 50' N, 160° 56' W, flows NW 50 miles to Avak Inlet, 12 miles S of Icy Cape, Arctic Plain; 70° 10' N, 162° 02' W; (map 146). Eskimo name reported in 1923 by Sidney Paige, USGS.

Avalanche Canyon: valley, heads at 58° 46' N, 134° 16' W, trends W 6.5 miles to Gilkey Glacier, 9 miles SW of Mount Ogilvie and 34 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 46' 45" N, 134° 26' 45" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Named in 1964 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project.

Avalik River Valley: valley, 35 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 07' 30" N, 159° 36' 00" W (map 146). Variant: Avalik Valley. Named in 1926 by Gerald FitzGerald and P. S. Smith, USGS.

Avalik River: stream, heads on Shaningarok Ridge, at 69° 42' N, 157° 53' W, flows NW 85 miles, joins Kaolak River to form Kuk River, 37 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 07' N, 159° 41' W; BGN 1966; (map 146). Variant: Ketik River. Eskimo name reported in 1924 by W. T. Foran, USGS.

Avalik Valley: valley, see Avalik River Valley.

Avalitkok Creek: stream, flows W 30 miles to Avalik River, 44 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain, 70° 05' N, 159° 07' W; (map 146). Eskimo name recorded in 1956 by Orth; reported to mean “the farther stream.”

Avanmun: stream, see Avgunum Creek.

Avaraart Lake: lake, 2 miles long, in Mauneluk River valley, 5 miles NW of Narvak Lake, Brooks Range; 67° 02' N, 155° 45' W; (map 125). Variant: Avaterat Lake. Eskimo name referring to “calling” or “shouting”; reported in 1956 by USGS.

Avatanak Bight: bight, 1.5 miles across, on SE coast of Avatanak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 03' 15" N, 165° 16' 00" W; BGN 1936, (map 24). Named in 1935 for Avatanak Island by USC&GS.

Avatanak Bight: bight, 9 miles across, on Beaufort Sea coast E of Smith Bay, between Point McLeod and Pitt Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 54' N, 153° 27' W; (map 148). Eskimo name reported in 1951 by USC&GS.

Avatanak Island: island, 10 miles long, in Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 05' 45" N, 165° 20' 00" W; (map 24). Variant: Aiaialgutak, Avatanak, Avatanakskoi, Avatanok, Avatanouskoe, Awatanok. Aleut name transcribed by the Russians into various spellings and apparently identical with “Aiaialgutak” of Capt. Lt. P. K. Krenitzin and Lt. Michael Levashev, 1768 (Coxe, 1787, map p. 205). The name Avatanak was published by Father Veniaminov in 1840 (v. 1, p. 198) and Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN, where as Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 290), IRN, and the Russian Hydrog. Dept. used the spelling “Avatanok.”

Avatanak Point: point of land, on S coast of Avatanak Island, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 02' 30" N, 165° 17' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 24). Named in 1935 by USC&GS.

Avatanak Strait: water passage, between Avatanak and Akun Islands, in Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 06' 30" N, 165° 30' 00" W; (map 24). Variant: Pathfinder Channel. Named for the island and so called by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 17) and Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 306), IRN. It was called Pathfinder Channel by USC&GS in 1902 presumably for the ship.

Avatanok: island, see Avatanak Island.

Avaterat Lake: lake, see Avaraart Lake.

Avenak Mountain: hill, 700 ft., on N bank of Wulik River, 11 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 49' N, 164° 10' W; (map 128). Variant: Ahvenuk Mountain. Eskimo name meaning "black whale," according to a report by USC&GS in 1950.

Avery River: stream, heads between Crescent Glacier and Cap Glacier, flows NW 5.5 miles to Port Wells, 28 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 59' 45" N, 147° 57' 45" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Named in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pls. 1, 2), USGS.

Avgun: stream, see Barnum Creek.

Avgunum Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Kugrua River, 18 miles NE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 44' N, 159° 18' W; (map 146). Variant: Avanmun, Ahvunmun Creek. Eskimo name, "Avanmun," reported in 1956 by USGS to mean "in opposite directions."

Avignam Koogowranga: stream, see Agvignak Creek.

Avingak Creek: stream, flows W 28 miles to Kokolik River, 15 miles N of Archimedes Ridge, Arctic Slope; 69° 25' N, 161° 21' W; (map 144). Named by Chapman and Sable (1960, p. 52), USGS. "Avingak" is the Eskimo word for the lemming. The stream was so named because these animals were abundant here during the 1949 field season.

Avingoriak Peak: hill, 700 ft., in Igichuk Hills, W of Noatak River, 20 miles N of Kotzebue, Arctic Slope; 67° 12' N, 162° 39' W; (map 128). Eskimo name obtained at Kotzebue in 1956 by Orth.

Avingyak Hills: hills, 2,000-2,478 ft., extend NNW 17 miles from junction of Makpik Creek with Noatak River, 40 miles W of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 12' N, 158° 45' W; (map 132). Eskimo family name, reported to mean "mouse"; obtained at Noatak in 1956 by Orth.

Avinof, Cape: point of land, 4 miles of Anogok, 8 miles S of Kipnuk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 50' N, 164° 05' W; (map 54). Variant: Cape Avinoff, Mys Avinova. Named in 1821 by Capt. Lt. M. N. Vasiliev, IRN, for Lt. Alexander Avinov, IRN, a member of his party; published as "M[ys] Avinova," or "Cape Avinov," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 4), IRN.

Avinoff, Cape: point of land, see Avinof Cape.

Avinova, Mys: point of land, see Cape Avinof.

Avis Glacier: glacier, see Yalik Glacier.

Avnulgmiut: locality, see Avnulik.

Avnulik: locality, "in the Yukon district." Variant: Avnulgmiut. Eskimo camp or settlement listed as "Avnulgmiut," that is, "Avnulik people," with a population of 30 in the 1890 Census.

Avnulu Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows S 2.4 miles to Kaiugnak Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 05' 35" N, 153° 34' 30" W; (map 34). Native name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Avogon Island: island, 2.7 miles long, among islands W of Yukon Delta, at mouth of Kwikluak Pass, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 37' N, 164° 53' W; (map 77). Variant: Kukitiyak Island. Name shown on an 1899 manuscript map; probably named for the channel. See Avogon Pass.

Avogon Pass: water passage, 2.8 miles long, in Yukon Delta, E of Avogon Island, 15 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 37' N, 164° 52' W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS. Published in 1901 on Chart 9372.

Avon Island: island, 0.2 miles across in McHenry Anchorage on SW coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 58' 30" N, 132° 27' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Avon Islet. Published as "Avon Islet" in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 109).

Avon Islet: island, see Avon Island.

Avoss Lake: lake, 1.7 miles across, 5 miles NE of Whale Bay, on S central Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 41' 30" N, 134° 55' 45" W; BGN 1935; (map 5). Named in 1935 by USFS "for the first ship to be built in the Sitka Shipyard, 1806."

Avriotmut: locality, see Barnum.

Avriotmute: locality, see Barnum.

Aw-aw Creek: stream, see Thoms Creek.

Aw-aw Lake: lake, see Thoms Lake.

Awak Hills: hills, two, in the Saitut Hills, 21 miles N of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; (map 128). Variant: Uhvak, Awwaq. Eskimo name reported by E. S. Burch, in 1966, to mean "half."

Awatanok: island, see Avatanak Island.

Awayak Creek: stream, heads at Awayak Lake, flows S 10 miles to Goodnews River, 41 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 28' N, 160° 42' W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported to mean "branch" or "tributary"; published in 1951 by USGS.

Awanyak Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 8 miles NW of Goodnews Lake and 44 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 34' N, 160° 42' W; (map 53). Name derived from Awayak Creek of which the lake is the source; name published in 1951 by USGS.

Awizrayak: hill, see Beluga Hill.

Awlinyak Creek: stream, flows NE 18 miles to Alatna River, 21 miles S of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 33' N, 154° 08' W; BGN 1932; (map 125). Eskimo name, said to mean "exit"; reported in 1931 by Robert Marshall.

Awomanak River: stream, see Urumangnak River.

Awuna River: stream, heads in swamp at 69° 20' N, 158° 45' W, flows E 200 miles to Colville River 28 miles SW of head of Ikpikpuk River, Arctic Slope; 69° 03' N, 155° 28' W; BGN 1925; (map 142). Variant: Sagvailuk River, Sakvailak River, Sakvailuk River. Eskimo name; shown on a fieldsheet by R. K. Lynt and was reported in 1924 by P. S. Smith, USGS. The name is reported to mean "westward" [Uwanmun]; the present-day Eskimo name is Sakvailak.

Awwaq: hills, see Awak Hills.

Awwaum Kuunga: stream, see Auvom Creek.

Axel Lind Island: island, 1.3 miles long, in Prince William Sound, 2.5 miles S of Eaglek Bay and 33 miles E of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 47' 30" N, 147° 43' 30" W; BGN 1918; (map 63). Variant: Bald Head, Chris Island, Lind Island, Pond Island. Named for Axel W. Lind, a resident of the island; reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Ayachaghayuk: locality, see Aiachagiuk.

Ayacheruk: locality, see Aiacheruk.

Ayagh Island: island, see Adak Island.

Ayagish: volcano, see Makushin Volcano.

Ayak Island: island, see Sledge Island.

Ayak, Mys: point of land, see Aiak, Cape.

Ayak: locality, on Sledge Island in Bering Sea, 5 miles Off S coast of Seward Peninsula; 64° 29' N, 166° 13' W; (map 94). Variant: Ahyak. Former Eskimo village reported as "Ahyak" in the 1890 Census. See Aziak and Sledge Island.

Ayakalak Creek: stream, flows SE 13 miles to Killik River 7.5 miles SW of its junction with Easter Creek, Brooks Range; 68° 05' N, 154° 23' W; (map 133). Eskimo name for "joint of the neck-bone" reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Ayakhtalik: locality, see Aiaktalik.

Ayaktak, Ostrovi: island, see Aiktak Island.

Ayakulih River: stream, see Ayakulik River.

Ayakulik Island: island, 0.2 miles across, 2.3 miles NW of mouth of Ayakulik River and 25 miles SW of Karluk, on W coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 13' N, 154° 35' W; (map 35). Variant: Achulik Island, Ostrov Ayakulik. Aleut [?] name; published as "O[strov] Ayakulik," or "Ayakulik Island," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN.

Ayakulik River: stream, heads in lake 11 miles SSW of Karluk, flows S 28 miles to Pacific Ocean 2 miles SE of Ayakulik Island, on W coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 12' N, 154° 32' W; BGN 1939; (map 35). Variant: Ayakulih River, Old Red River, Red River, Reka Ayakulik. Aleut [?] name; published as "R[eka] Ayakulik," or "Ayakulik River," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN. Baker (1906, p. 110) wrote, "among the local cannery men it is known as 'Red River' ***." The name "R[eka] Krasnaya," meaning "Red River," was applied to a stream six miles NW of the mouth of the Ayakulik River, by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN. See Red River.

Ayakulik, Reka: stream, see Ayakulik River.

Ayakulik: locality, at mouth of Ayakulik River, on W coast of Kodiak Island, 26 miles SW of Karluk; 57° 12' N, 154° 32' W; (map 35).

Ayala, Ysla de: coast line, of S end of Kenai Peninsula; (map 50). Named by Don Ignacio Arteaga about August 1, 1779, who thought it to be an island. Named for Juan Manuel de Ayala, the Spanish naval officer who explored San Francisco Bay, California, in 1775.

Ayalik Bay: bay, see Aialik Bay.

Ayaliki, Ostrova: islands, see Chiswell Islands.

Ayalikskaya, Bukhta: bay, see Aialik Bay.

Ayasgh Island: island, see Adak Island.

Ayiyak Mesa: mountain, 1,545 ft., 4 miles long, 4 miles NW of junction of Ayiyak and Chandler Rivers, 54 miles NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 54' N, 152° 03' W; BGN 1949; (map 134). Eskimo name used by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4: name given in 1944.

Ayiyak River: stream, heads 2 miles W of Little Chandler Lake, flows NE 58 miles to Chandler River, 4 miles SE of Ayiyak Mesa and 51 miles N of Anaktuvak Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 51' 30" N, 151° 56' 00" W; BGN 1949; (map 134). Eskimo name used by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Aylesworth, Mount: mountain, 9,310 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 3.5 miles NW of Mount Armour and 42 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 55' 30" N, 138° 47' 45" W;

BGN 1953; (map 46). Variant: Boundary Peak 176, Mount Armour, Peak 8900. Named by USC&GS in 1903 for the Hon. Sir Allen Bristol Aylesworth, IBC Commissioner. The name was published on USC&GS Chart 8000 in 1908; feature called "Peak 8900" in USC&GS triangulation records of 1906.

Aylward: lake, see Auke Lake.

Ayo, Zaliv: bight, see Hallo Bay.

Ayugadakh Island: island, see Rat Island.

Ayuatak Hills: hills, 1,000 ft., extend 7 miles on Chukchi Sea coast, S of Ayugatak Lagoon, 12 miles E of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 50' N, 165° 36' W; (map 129). Eskimo name derived from that of the nearby stream; reported in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. See Ayugatak Creek.

Ayugadak Island: island, see Rat Island.

Ayugadak Islands: islands, see Rat Islands.

Ayugadak Point: point of land, SE tip of Rat Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 46' N, 178° 23' E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Reported by personnel of U.S.S. Oglala of the 1935 U.S. Navy Survey Expedition. Aleut name meaning "rat" formerly applied to the whole island.

Ayugatak Creek: stream, heads in Lisburne Hills, flows NE and NW 14 miles to Chukchi Sea, 11 miles E of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope, 68° 48' 45" N, 165° 45' 50" W; (map 129). Variant: Aiaugatak River, Iyagatak River, Iyaggatak River. Eskimo name published by Archdeacon Stuck (1920, p. 156) as "Iyagatak." The present spelling appears to be based on that shown as "Aiaugatak" by D. C. Foote, of Project Chariot. The name is reported to refer to a "T-pole."

Ayugatak Lagoon: lagoon, 4.5 miles long, on Chukchi Sea coast, 12 miles E of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 49' N, 165° 40' W; (map 129). Variant: Aiaugatak Lagoon, Aiautaq Lagoon, Eyeautuk Lagoon. Eskimo name reported as "Aiaugatak" by D. C. Foote, of Project Chariot. See Ayugatak Creek.

Ayutka, Cape: point of land, extends SE between Amber Bay and Aniakchak Bay on S shore of Alaska Peninsula, 8 miles W. of Cape Kunmik Aleutian Range; 56° 46' N, 157° 24' W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 31). Variant: Cape Agutka. Aleut name published in 1900 by USC&GS.

Ayyagyh: volcano, see Makushin Volcano.

Azachagvyak, Mys: point of land, see Romanof Point.

Azachagyamut: locality, see Nokrot.

Azacharak: locality, "on left bank of Yukon River," Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 77). Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS.

Azacharum Slough: watercourse, extends 17 miles N between Archuelinguk and Yukon Rivers 41 miles SE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 14' N, 163° 52' W; (map 77). Variant: Acherun, Achirun Slough. Eskimo name reported to mean “slough,” recorded in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS.

Azachorok Hill: hill, 517 ft., on right bank of Yukon River, E of Archuelinguk River, 52 miles SE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 05' 30" N, 163° 45' 00" W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1948 by USC&GS.

Azaik Island: island, see Aziak Island.

Azamis Cove: cove, 1 mile across, on SE coast of Little Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 49' N, 176° 05' W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Name derived from Cape Azamis in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition.

Azamis, Cape: point of land, E tip of Little Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48' 20" N, 176° 00' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 18). Variant: Cape Azimis. Published as “M[ys] Azamis,” or “Cape Azamis,” by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28) IRN.

Azeegurglik Ikpick: bluff, see Azigurglik Ikpik.

Azevink River: stream, “on N shore of Hagemeister Strait, Bristol Bay.” Eskimo name meaning “walrus” reported in 1919 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Azeviuk: locality, “at mouth of Azeviuk River Bristol Bay.” Former Eskimo village or camp meaning “walrus” reported in 1919 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Aziachak, Mys: point of land, see Romanof Point.

Aziak Island: island, 1 mile long, in Andreanof Islands between Great Sitkin and Umak Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 15" N, 176° 09' 20" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Azaik Island, Azik Island, Azki Island, Ostrov Azik, Ostrov Azyak. Aleut name published in 1852 as “O[strov] Azyak,” or “Azyak Island,” by Capt. Tebenkov (map 28), IRN, and in 1848 as “O[strov] Azik,” or “Azik Island,” on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1400.

Aziak Island: island, see Sledge Island.

Aziak: locality, on Sledge Island in Bering Sea, 5 miles off S coast of Seward Peninsula, 25 miles W of Nome; 64° 29' N, 166° 13' W; (map 94). Former Eskimo village reported with a population of 50 by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census. See Ayak and Sledge Island.

Aziavigamut: locality, see Aziavik.

Aziavigamute: locality, see Aziavik.

Aziavigiokhamiut: locality, see Aziavik.

Aziavik: locality, on Osviak River near its mouth at Bristol Bay; Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 47' N, 161° 15' W; Variant: Aziavigamut, Aziavigamute, Azisvigiokhamiut,

Osvackamute, Osviak. Former Eskimo village listed in the 1880 Census with a population of 132 by Ivan Petroff as "Aziavigmute," or "Aziavik people."

Aziavik: stream, see Osviak River.

Azigurglik Ikpik: bluff, on right bank of Wulik River, 24 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 52' N, 163° 44' W; (map 128). Variant: Azeegurglik Ikpick. Eskimo name meaning "more distant riverbank," reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch. See Kinguaglik Ikpik.

Azik, Ostrov: island, see Aziak Island.

Azimis, Cape: point of land, see Azamis, Cape.

Azimuth Point: point of land, "on the eastern shore of Portland canal." "So named by the Coast Survey" (Baker, 1906,p. 111).

Azimuth Point: point of land, 5.3 miles N of Kodiak, on NE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 52' 00" N, 152° 25' 15" W; (map 34). Variant: Bearing Point, Mys Pelenga, Pelenga. Translation of "M[ys] Pelenga," the name given in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Azjiak Island: island, see Sledge Island.

Azoon River: stream, see Azun River.

Azucar, Pilon de: mountain, see Augustine Volcano.

Azun River: stream, tributary of Manokinak River, heads at 61° 19' N, 164° 38' W, flows S 40 miles to Hazen Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 02' N, 165° 06' W; BGN 1960; (map 75). Variant: Azoon River. Eskimo name recorded as "Azoon" in December 1878 by E. W. Nelson (1882, p. 667), U.S. Signal Service.

Azvichviak: stream, see Osviak River.

Azvichvyak: stream, see Osviak River.

Azvyak, Ostrov: island, see Sledge Island.

Azwiryak Bluff: bluff, see Ahzwiryuk Bluff.

Azyachagyak, Mys: point of land, see Romanof Point.

Azyak, Ostrov: island, see Aziak Island.

Azzhiak, Ostrov: island, see Sledge Island.

B

Baathbakdizuni Creek: stream, heads in Isahultila Mountains, flows NE 15 miles to Hughes Creek, 11 miles NW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 07' N, 154° 32' W; (map 116). Indian name "Ba-ath-bak-dizu-ni," reported to mean "spruce trees for good bows," recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth.

Babantaltlin Creek: stream, heads in Babantaltlin Hills, flows NNW 10 miles to Hogatza River, 38 miles NW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 20' N, 155° 24' W; (map 116). Indian name recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth.

Babantaltlin Hills: hills, 1,760 ft., extends NW from Bakatigikh Mountain 17 miles to Hogatza River, 25 miles WNW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 10' N, 155° 15' W; (map 116). Indian name recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth.

Babbler Point: point of land, on E shore of Eastern Passage, 4 miles E of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 29' 10" N, 132° 17' 10" W; (map 6). Local name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF; so named for "a Mr. Babbler (cna)," superintendent of the cannery at Wrangell.

Babbling Brook: stream, "northern shore Olga bay, Kodiak, tributary to North Olga stream, from the left. Local name, reported by Moser, 1900" (Baker, 1906, p. 111).

Babcock Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows S 2 miles to Palisade Lagoon, 38 miles ESE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 31' 45" N, 150° 28' 30" W; (map 50). Local name reported by USGS in 1951.

Babe Creek: stream, flows N 1 mile to Vault Creek, 12 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 00' 35" N, 147° 39' 55" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Babe Island: islands, see Babe Islands.

Babe Islands: islands, group, extend 1.3 miles in Cholmondeley Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 12' 30" N, 132° 07' 50" W; BGN 1966; (map 4). Variant: Babe Island. Local name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Babel River: stream, flows SW 25 miles to North Fork Swift River 13 miles NE of that stream's junction with Swift River and 100 miles SE of McGrath, Lime Hills; 61° 37' 15" N, 154° 42' 00" W; (map 71). So named in 1956 by Orth, "because of the ' confusion of tongues' by authorities with respect to the name of this stream."

Babia Bay: bay, see Womens Bay.

Babs Creek: stream, flows NE 2.8 miles to Iron Creek which flows to Pilgrim River, 26 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 164° 41' W; (map 95). Variant: Bobs Creek. Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Baby Bear Bay: bay, 0.8 miles across, on NW coast of Baranof Island, 28 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 26' 00" N, 135° 33' 30" W; (map 9). Name published in 1962 by USC&GS on Chart 8248.

Baby Creek: stream, flows NE 12 miles to North Fork Chandalar River, 6.5 miles N of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 35' 30" N, 148° 27' 00" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Baby Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Kal Creek, 46 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 08' 45" N, 141° 10' 20" W, (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Baby Creek: stream, flows S 8 miles to Maybe Creek, 14 miles E of head of Ikpikuk River, Arctic Slope; 69° 16' N, 154° 07' W, BGN 1960; (map 142). Name published in 1956 by USGS, originally used by geologists working on the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations.

Baby Glacier: glacier, heads at Dartmouth Glacier, trends SE 1.5 miles to its terminus at head of a stream which drains into Unakwik Inlet 44 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 09' N, 147° 36' W; BGN 1910; (map 69). Descriptive name given in 1910 by USGS.

Baby Islands: islands, in Fox Islands, group, extends 2 miles in Akutan Pass, Aleutian Islands; 53° 59' 30" N, 166° 04' 00" W; BGN 1910; (map 23). Variant: Chaichi Islands, Chaiki Islands, Gull Islands, Gull Rocks, Ostrova Chayachi, Sea Gull Islands, Seagull Islets. Local name reported by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS, commander of the steamer Pathfinder during 1900-01. Marcus Baker (1906) published both "Baby Islands" and "Seagull Islets," and notes (p. 556) that they are "locally known as Chaiki (gull) rocks." The islands were named "O[strova] Chayachi," or "Chayachi Islands," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN. In 1871 they were called "Gull Rocks" by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, who "established a tide gage upon one of them."

Baby Pass: water passage, 1 mile across, in Fox Islands, between Unalga Island and Baby Islands, Aleutian Islands; 53° 59' N, 166° 05' W; (map 23). Local name recorded by J. J. Gilbert, commander of the USC&GS steamer Pathfinder during 1900-01.

Babya Bay: bay, see Womens Bay.

Babybasket Hill: ridge, 1,455 ft., extends NE-SW 8 miles, 27 miles E of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 06' N, 153° 49' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Bachatna Creek: stream, tributary of North Fork Big River, flows SE 15 miles to Johnson Slough, 29 miles NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 44' 15" N, 151° 59' 00" W; (map 62). Tanaina Indian name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Bachatna Flats: flats, 8 miles across, between Kustatan and Big Rivers, 30 miles NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 45' N, 152° 00' W; (map 62). Tanaina Indian name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Bache Island: island, see Evans Island.

Bachelor Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Preacher Creek, 64 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 31' 30" N, 146° 03' 45" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Back Bay: bay, on S coast of Afognak Island' extends N 1 mile at head of Afognak Bay, 5 miles N of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 04' 40" N, 152° 45' 50" W; (map 43). Local name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Back Island: island, 0.6 miles long, in Behm Canal, between Betton and Grand Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32' 20" N, 131° 45' 30" W; (map 3). Named in 1886 by USC&GS.

Back Point: point of land, on Beaufort Sea coast, W point of entrance to Gwydyr Bay, 3 miles SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 27' 52" N, 149° 03' 40" W; (map 150). Variant: Point Back. Sir John Franklin (1828, p. 166) wrote on August 16, 1826, "We had * * * the gratification of being able to trace the land round Gwydyr Bay to its outer point, * * * which I have named after my excellent companion, Lieut. [later Capt.] George Back, * * *."

Back Range Head: promontory, see Knoll Head.

Back Range: mountain range, trends S 7 miles along W shore of Iniskin Bay to Knoll Head, 44 miles N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 40' N, 153° 29' W; BGN 1916; (map 51). Name published in 1914 on USC&GS Chart 3421.

Back Yukon Slough: stream, anabranch of Yukon River, flows SW 10 miles, 13 miles NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 35' 50" N, 145° 53' 00" W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Backbone Mountain: mountain, 2,269 ft., N of Sykes Lake, 4.4 miles SE of Point Sykes, Coast Mountains; 55° 10' 25" N, 130° 59' 10" W; (map 3). Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichhols, USN.

Backman Creek: stream, flows NW 2.3 miles to Chatanika River, 16 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' 28" N, 147° 45' 00" W; (map 105). Variant: Beckman Creek. Named by prospectors. Name published in 1908 by USGS as "Beckman Creek"; local usage has been adopted for the present spelling.

Backus Creek: stream, flows NW to Dome Creek which flows to American River, about 30 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Bacon Creek: stream, flows S 7 miles to Melozitna River, 33 miles N of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 36' 45" N, 153° 39' 00" W; (map 107). Prospectors' name reported by USGS in the 1940' s, but probably was used much earlier.

Bacon Creek: stream, heads at terminus of Bacon Glacier, trends E 9 miles to Thallsaykway River, in British Columbia, 41 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 45' N, 134° 33' W; (map 12). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Bacon Glacier: glacier, trends SE 3.5 miles to its 1948 terminus at Bacon Creek, 8 miles NE of Twin Glacier Lake and 33 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 38' 45" N, 133° 47' 15" W; BGN 1965; (map 12). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Bactrian Point: point of land, between Marten Arm and Boca de Quadra, Coast Mountains; 55° 07' 15" N, 130° 42' 30" W; BGN 1929; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1929 by J. M. Wyckoff, USFS, because the point "has a striking resemblance to a two-hump camel." The camel referred to is the Bactrian or Asian camel.

Badger Bay: estuary, extends N 3.7 miles off Boca de Quadra, 2.2 miles NE of Orca Point, Coast Mountains; 55° 08' 38" N, 130° 49' 00" W; (map 3). One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USC&GS.

Badger Creek: stream, flows N to Paystreak Creek which flows to Pilgrim River, 12 miles NE of Salmon Lake and 23 miles W of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 06' N, 164° 54' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Badger Hill: mountain, 1,852 ft., on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula between Chugach and Windy Bays, 18 miles SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 13' N, 151° 32' W; (map 50). Local name published by USC&GS in 1939 on Chart 8531.

Badger Lake: lake, 2 miles long, between Boca de Quadra and Smeaton Bay, 8 miles E of Behm Mountain, Coast Mountains; 55° 13' N, 130° 46' W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS; derived from Badger Bay.

Badger: railroad station, on Fairbanks-Eielson section of The Alaska Railroad, 8 miles SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 48' N, 147° 32' W; BGN 1949; (map 100). Named by personnel of The Alaska Railroad in 1949; "so called because it is in the vicinity of the Old Badger Road."

Bagial Cove: cove, see Bagial, Port.

Bagial, Port: cove, extends N 1 mile off Bucareli Bay, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, SE of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' 30" N, 133° 07' 45" W; (map 4). Variant: Bagial Cove, Bajial Cove, Cape Bagial, Mys Bagial, Puerto Bagial, Puerto Bayeal. Name given in 1779 by Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Puerto Bagial [from Baquial]" meaning "port of shoals"; Maurelle was in this port on May 30 and 31, 1779, and according to his account of the expedition, it was named "Bayeal" (Wagner, 1937, p. 374).

Bagley Icefield: icefield, in Chugach and St. Elias Mountains, extends from head of Steller Glacier 80 miles E to head of Columbus Glacier; 60° 33' N, 142° 30' W; (map 65). Named by USGS in 1951 for Col. James Warren Bagley, 1881-1947, USGS topographer.

Bagot, Mount: mountain, 7,155 ft., in Coast Mountains, on Alaska-Canada boundary, 5 miles NW of Snow Top and 13 miles SE of Skagway; BGN 1923; 59° 20' 55" N, 135° 01' 45" W; (map 45). Named jointly by United States and Canada for Sir Charles Bagot, 1781-1843, British Ambassador to Russia and Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg in 1822 in negotiations regarding the Alaska boundary. He was British Minister to the United States, 1815-20, and

negotiated the Rush-Bagot Convention in 1817 limiting armaments on the Great Lakes. He served as Governor General of Canada from 1841 to 1843.

Bahovec Peak: mountain, 2,265 ft., on E coast of Baranof Island, 1.6 miles SE of Baranof and 20 miles E of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 04' 10" N, 134° 08' 30" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Baht Harbor: bight, 4 miles across, on N coast of Zarembo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 27' N, 132° 49' W; (map 6). Variant: Bath Harbor, Gavan Bat. Published in 1853 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1493 as "Gav[an] Bat," or "Bat Harbor." It was named for engineer Baht (cnna) of the steamer Alexander.

Baichron River: stream, see Amakatatee Creek.

Baikron Creek: stream, see Amakatatee Creek.

Bailey Bay Hot Springs: locality, on Cleveland Peninsula N of Bailey Bay, on W shore of Lake Shelokum, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 59' 00" N, 131° 39' 30" W; (map 3). Local name published by Waring (1917, p. 20), USGS.

Bailey Bay: estuary, extends N 3.4 miles off Behm Canal at mouth of Bell Arm, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 56' 15" N, 131° 37' 15" W; (map 3). Variant: Baily Bay. Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 73).

Bailey Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Boulder Creek, 2 miles N of Fish Lake and 21 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 07' 00" N, 151° 22' 30" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Bailey Creek: stream, see Gimlet Creek.

Bailey Harbor: cove, see Captain Harbor.

Bailey Ledge: reef, in Fox Islands, on N coast of Unalaska Island in Captains Bay, Aleutian Islands; 53° 51' 48" N, 166° 33' 26" W; (map 23). Reef shown, but not named, on early charts. Rediscovered in 1872 by Sylvanus Bailey, for whom it was named, second mate of the USC&GS schooner Humboldt.

Bailey Rock: rock, in Nichols Passage, 1.3 miles SW of Walden Point on Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 15' 20" N, 131° 35' 50" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1954 by USGS.

Baily Bay: estuary, see Bailey Bay.

Bain Creek: locality, see Windy.

Bain Creek: stream, flows E 5 miles to Nenana River, 28 miles S of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 28' N, 148° 49' W; (map 87). Local name shown on a 1923 manuscript map by The Alaska Railroad

Bainbridge Glacier: glacier, heads on Pinnacle Mountain, Kenai Peninsula, trends E 12 miles to Port Bainbridge, 16 miles SW of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 06' 45" N, 148° 22' 30" W; (map 63). Named for nearby Port Bainbridge; reported in 1905 by U.S. Grant, USGS.

Bainbridge Island: island, trends NE-SW 16 miles from Knight Island Passage to S end of Port Bainbridge, off E coast of Kenai Peninsula, Chugach Mountains; 60° 06' N, 148° 09' W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Variant: Flemming Island. Named for nearby Port Bainbridge; reported in 1900 by USC&GS.

Bainbridge Passage: water passage, trends SW 14 miles from Knight Island Passage to Port Bainbridge, between Kenai Peninsula and Bainbridge Island, Chugach Mountains; 60° 08' 30" N, 148° 10' 00" W; (map 63). Named for nearby Port Bainbridge; reported in 1905 by U.S. Grant, USGS.

Bainbridge Peak: peak, 3,545 ft., 1.3 miles E of head of Thomas Bay, 103 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 06' 00" N, 132° 46' 30" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, presumably for Commodore W. Bainbridge, USN. The name was published in 1888 by USC&GS on Chart 705.

Bainbridge Point: point of land, on NE tip of Bainbridge Island, in Knight Island Passage, 6 miles S of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 12' N, 148° 03' W; BGN 1929; (map 63). Named in 1929 by USC&GS; derived from the name of the island.

Bainbridge, Port: estuary, off E coast of Kenai Peninsula, trends S 20 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 26 miles SW of Chenega Mountains; 59° 57' N, 148° 21' W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Named by Capt. Vancouver, RN, "after an examination by Joseph Whidbey about June 1, 1794, very likely in honor of John Bainbridge, an astronomer of the seventeenth century" (Wagner, 1937, p. 374).

Bains Cove: cove, 1 mile long, on E side of Kupreanof Island, 15 miles SW of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 38' 10" N, 133° 10' 50" W; BGN 1966; (map 6). Variant: Basin Cove, Brailand Slough. Local name reported in 1961 by USGS.

Baird Bank: locality, "off the northern shore of Alaska peninsula. Named by Tanner, 1890, after Prof. Spencer F. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institution" (Baker, 1906, p. 112).

Baird Canyon: canyon, along course of Copper River, trends SW 4 miles to Miles Lake, 38 miles N of Katalla, Chugach Mountains, 6G° 44' N 144° 33' W; (map 64). Named in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 43), USA, for Spencer Fullerton Baird, 1823-87. See Baird Glacier.

Baird Creek: stream, flows W to Sinuk River, about 33 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "MAP of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Baird Glacier: glacier, heads near Alaska-Canada boundary, at 57° 15' N, 132° 15' W, trends SW 22 miles to its 1961 terminus, 1.5 miles N of Thomas Bay and 100 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 07' N, 132° 48' W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Spencer Fullerton Baird, 1823-87, pioneer American naturalist noted for

his studies of North American birds while Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1850-87, and U.S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, 1871-87.

Baird Glacier: glacier, see Allen Glacier.

Baird Inlet: lake, 35 miles long, borders NE Nelson Island, drained primarily by Ningaluk and Kolovinerak Rivers, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 45' N, 164° 00' W; (map 48). Variant: Nunavarok, Nunavaroke, Nunvarok. Named in 1880 by Ivan Petroff for Spencer Fullerton Baird, 1823-87. See Baird Glacier. The Eskimo name is "Nunavarok" according to a 1949 USC&GS report.

Baird Island: island, 0.6 miles long, on W coast of Chichagof Island, 8 miles SE of Chichagof, 37 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 33' 00" N, 136° 02' 30" W; (map 9). Named by USC&GS and published on Chart 8280 in 1928.

Baird Lake: lake, 1,300 ft. across, in Matanuska Valley, 2.8 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 34' 30" N, 149° 11' 00" W; BGN 1957; (map 69). Variant: Bairds Lake, Bear Lake. Local name reported in 1950 by Fred Machtetanz of Palmer, Alaska; named for Mr. Baird (cnna), who was an early homesteader in the area.

Baird Mountain: mountain, "near Mount Augusta, St. Elias Range, southeastern Alaska. So named by Russell, 1890, after Prof. Spencer F. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution" (Baker, 1906, p. 113).

Baird Mountains: mountain range, extends E-W 120 miles at SW end of Brooks Range., separated from Schwatka Mountains on E by Amakomanak Creek and Redstone River and bounded on W by valley of Noatak River; 67° 25' N, 157° 30' W [E end], 67° 35' N, 162° 15' W [W end]; (map 127). Named in 1886 by Lt. G. M. Stoney, USN, for Spencer Fullerton Baird. See Baird Glacier.

Baird Peak: mountain, 3,064 ft., NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 54' 45" N, 132° 42' 00" W; (map 4). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Bairds Lake: lake, see Baird Lake.

Bairds Lake: lake, see High Ridge Lake.

Bairo Creek: stream, flows N 12 miles to Chukowan River, 80 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 46' N, 158° 28' W; BGN 1948; (map 60). Eskimo name [Pairoq] that refers to a "meeting place [at river mouth]"; reported in 1945 by USGS.

Baituk Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Bering Sea, 10 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales and 45 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 31' N, 167° 47' W; (map 111). Variant: Beetuk Creek, Bituk Creek, Botuk Creek. Eskimo name published in 1900 as "Botuk" on USC&GS Chart 9380, and as "Bituk" by Schrader and Brooks (map 3), USGS. Reported the same year as "Baituk" by Brooks (1901, pl. 13 and p. 135), USGS.

Bajjal Cove: cove, see Bagial, Port.

Bakatigikh Mountain: mountain, 1,650 ft., 18 miles WNW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 06' N, 154° 52' W; (map 116). Indian name “Bakatigikhdalitani,” reported to mean “dry weed hill,” recorded in 1956 by Orth. The name was shortened for cartographic acceptability.

Bakbuk Creek: stream, flows SE 20 miles to Holitna River, 49 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 02' N, 157° 42' W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Eskimo name said to mean “stream with a big mouth”; reported in 1945 by USGS.

Baked Creek: stream, see Baker Creek.

Baked Mountain: mountain, 3,695 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 9 miles W. of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 16' 55" N, 155° 11' 25" W; BGN 1924; (map 42). Descriptive name given in 1919 by R. F. Griggs (1921, p. 227), of the National Geographic Society, “because of the big fumaroles at the foot.”

Baker Cove: cove, 0.5 miles long, on W coast of Chichagof Island, in Goulding Harbor, 10 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 47' N, 136° 15' W; (map 9). Local name published in 1925 by USC&GS, probably for Mount Baker, 1.5 miles as to the north.

Baker Creek: stream, “tributary to Middle fork Koyukuk river. See Hammond” (Baker, 1906, p. 113)

Baker Creek: stream, flows E 4.4 miles to Sethkokna River, 34 miles SW of Bitzshtini Mountains, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 15' N, 152° 59' W; (map 99). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Baker Creek: stream, flows E, then SW, 28 miles to Tanana River, 57 miles NE of Bitzshtini Mountains, Tanana Lowland; 64° 58' N, 150° 28' W; (map 99). Variant: Saklekageta. Name reported in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA.

Baker Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Duncan Creek 0.2 miles S of its junction with Bullion Creek in Parson River basin, 12 miles NE of Council and 22 miles SE of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 01' N, 163° 25' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome sold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Baker Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Merrifield Bay, 1 mile E of village of Point Baker, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 20' 50" N, 133° 35' 05" W; BGN 1923; (map 6). Named in 1923 by USFS.

Baker Creek: stream, flows S to Fish River, between Pargon River and Bourne Creek, about 46 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 “Map of Nome Peninsula” by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Baker Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Fox River, 26 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' N, 163° 45' W; (map 95). Variant: Baked Creek. Reported as “Baked” on the 1900 “Map of Nome Peninsula” by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. Shown as “Baker” on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Baker Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Eden Creek, 49 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 38' N, 153° 42' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Baker Creek: stream, heads in Bendeleben Mountains, flows SE 13 miles to Boston Creek which flows to Fish River, 30 miles S of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 08' N, 163° 16' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1909 by Smith and Eakin (1911, pl. 1), USGS.

Baker Creek: stream, heads on S slope of Mount Hurst, flows SW 5 miles to Tolstoi Creek, 17 miles W of Ophir and 47 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 10' N, 157° 03' W; (map 90). Local name published in 1921 by USGS.

Baker Glacier: glacier, trends S 2 miles to its terminus at head of stream which drains into Surprise Inlet, 6.5 miles W of Point Doran and 52 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 04' N, 148° 21' W; BGN 1910; (map 69). Named in 1910 by U. S. Grant, USGS, for Marcus Baker, 1849-1903, cartographer with USC&GS and USGS and author of the "Dictionary of Alaska."

Baker Gulch: ravine, trends NE 1 mile to Mastodon Creek, 2 miles NNE of Mastodon Dome and 42 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 28' 40" N, 145° 17' 36" W; (map 104). Variant: Bakers Gulch. Named by prospectors and reported in 1936 as "Bakers Gulch" by Mertie (1938a, p. 207), USGS.

Baker Hot Springs: village, see Manley Hot Springs.

Baker Inlet: bay, "in Kasaan bay, Prince of Wales island, Alexander archipelago. This name was given by Dall, in 1880, to a supposed inlet indenting the southern shore of Kasaan bay. When Clover surveyed Kasaan bay, in 1885, and found the inlet did not exist he applied the name to a point near by" (Baker, 1906, p. 113).

Baker Island: island, 15 miles long, between Bucareli Bay and Pacific Ocean, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' N, 133° 36' W; (map 4). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, "after Marcus Baker, 1849-1903." See Baker Glacier. Baker (1906, p. 113) says "Professor [George] Davidson identifies this island as the landfall of Chirikof, July 15, 1741."

Baker Island: island, see Rugged Island.

Baker Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, at head of Hot Springs Slough, 7 miles ENE of village of Manley Hot Springs and 50 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 02' N, 150° 23' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by USGS (Prindle, 1908, pl. 5).

Baker Mountain: mountain, "on west bank of White river, near latitude 63°. So named, 1898, by Peters and Brooks, after H. B. Baker, a member of their party" (Baker, 1906, p. 113).

Baker Point: point of land, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, in Kasaan Bay, 1.3 miles NW of Kasaan Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30' 50" N, 132° 24' 30" W; (map 4). Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. R. C. Clover, USN, for Marcus Baker, 1849-1903. See Baker Glacier.

Baker, Mount: mountain, 2,250 ft., on W coast of Chichagof Island, 11.5 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 49' 00" N, 136° 14' 10" W; (map 9). Local name published by R. M. Overbeck (in Martin and others, 1919, pl. 2), USGS.

Baker, Point: point of land, northwesternmost tip of Prince of Wales Island, extends into Sumner Strait, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 21' 32" N, 133° 37' 15" W; (map 6). Variant: North Point Baker. Named on September 8, 1793, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, for Lt. Joseph Baker, who drew the maps in Vancouver's atlas (Wagner, 1937, p 374)

Baker: locality, on right bank of Tanana River at mouth of Baker Creek, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 58' 30" N, 150° 27' 30" W; (map 99). Telegraph station established in 1903 by the U.S. Army Signal Corps. It was later a sawmill and riverboat landing.

Bakers Gulch: ravine, see Baker Gulch.

Bakewell Arm Lake: lake, see Bakewell Lake.

Bakewell Arm: estuary, flows E 3 miles' joins Wilson Arm to form Smeaton Bay, Coast Mountains; 55° 19' N, 130° 42' W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Bakewell Lake: lake, 4.3 miles long, drains N into Bakewell Arm, 1.7 miles E of Smeaton Bay, Coast Mountains; 55° 16' N, 130° 40' W; BGN 1966; (map 3). Variant: Bakewell Arm Lake. Local name published in 1960 by USFS.

Bakulnetos: locality, see Batzulnetas.

Balaena Rocks: islands, see Ballena Islands.

Balandra Island: island, 1,100 ft. long, between Bucareli and San Alberto Bays, NE of San Juan Bautista Island, 3 miles SW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' 10" N, 133° 13' 10" W; (map 4). Spanish name meaning "sloop" given in 1775 by Francisco Antonio Maurelle and Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra. See Fish Egg Island.

Balandra Shoal: shoal, extends 0.8 miles in San Alberto Bay, 3 miles W of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 28' 30" N, 133° 14' 15" W; (map 4). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser USN; derived from Balandra Island.

Balboa Bay: bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula extends N 7 miles, E of Cape Aliaksin, Aleutian Range; 55° 30' N, 161° 35' W; BGN 1907; (map 28). Variant: Bukhta Perenosnaya, Bukhta Perenosnoi, Perenosnaia Bay, Portage Bay. Named "Bukhta Perenosnoi," or "Portage Bay," in 1847 by the Russian Hydros. Dept. for the portage across the peninsula from the head of this bay to Herendeen Bay. Published as "Bukh[ta] Perenosnaya," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN. "Balboa Bay" was proposed in 1907 by S. S. Philbrick and adopted by BGN, but this feature is known locally as "Portage Bay."

Bald Cape: point of land, see Chacon, Cape.

Bald Head Chris Island: island, 1 mile long, in Prince William Sound, at NE end of Wells Passage, 28 miles E of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 47' 30" N, 147° 50' 45" W; BGN 1918, (map 63). Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant. USGS. Named for Chris Christensen who operated a fox farm on the island at the end of the 19th century.

Bald Head: island, see Axel Lind Island.

Bald Head: island, see Deuce Island.

Bald Head: promontory, on N shore of Norton Bay, 35 miles NE of Elim, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 45' N, 161° 32' W; (map 96). Variant: Point Ennis, Point Inglestat, Point Issacs. Named September 1778 by Capt. James Cook, RN. It has been called Point Inglestat and also Isaacs Point, by the miners and prospectors. Some part of it was also called Point Ennis by the Western Union Telegraph expedition of 1867.

Bald Headed Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, on E coast of Pennock Island, 2 miles SE of Ketchikan. Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 00" N, 131° 36' 30" W. (map 3). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Bald Hill: mountain, 2,130 ft., 1 mile E of Oil Bay and 21 miles NE of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 39' 15" N, 153° 14' 15" W; BGN 1916; (map 51). Descriptive name published in 1913 OD USC&GS Chart 3420.

Bald Mountain Ridge: ridge, elev. 4,700 ft., extends W 7 miles from Little Susitna River, 11 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 44' N, 149° 21' W; (map 69). Local descriptive name reported in 1911 by USGS (in Brooks and others, 1914, pl. 2).

Bald Mountain: hill, 3,600 ft., 2.5 miles long, 4.5 miles S of junction of Sheep and Talkeetna Rivers and 11 miles E of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 18' 30" N, 149° 44' 00" W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Bald Mountain: mountain, 1,961 ft., on Kenai Peninsula, 11 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 46' N, 151° 20' W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Bald Mountain: mountain, 2,630 ft., on Cleveland Peninsula E of Lake McDonald, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 59' N, 131° 49' W; (map 3). Descriptive name published in 1910 by USC&GS.

Bald Mountain: mountain, 2,700 ft., near SW end of Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 43' 20" N, 133° 33' 30" W; (map 4). Local descriptive name given in 1904 by E. F. Dickens, USC&GS.

Bald Mountain: mountain, 3,851 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, between Crillon Lake and Lituya Bay, 21 miles SE of Cape Fairweather, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 37' 10" N, 137° 28' 10" W, (map 10). Descriptive name published by members of the Harvard-Dartmouth Expedition, 1934-34.

Bald Mountain: mountain, see Juneau, Mount.

Bald Mountain: peak, 5,285 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, SE of junction of Sunrise Creek and Thorofare River, 4.2 miles SE of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 23' N, 150° 14' W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. C. Reed, Sr., and S. N. Stoner, USGS.

Bald Mountains: mountains, "near Taku river. Probably so called by the exploring parties of the Western Union Telegraph Company in 1865" (Baker, 1906, p. 114).

Bald Peak: mountain, 2,212 ft., SW Warren Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 52' 25" N, 133° 54' 00" W; (map 4). Descriptive name published in 1906 by USC&GS.

Bald Ridge: ridge, extends E 2.7 miles from Tamgas Harbor, S of Purple Lake, on Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 05' N, 131° 30' W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, "because of an absence of vegetation."

Baldhead Mountain: peak, 1,676 ft., in Ilivit Mountains on N bank of Yukon River, 15 miles NE of Russian Mission, Nulato Hills; 61° 56' N, 161° 59' W; (map 73). Descriptive name, used by early riverboat pilots; published by AMS in 1952.

Baldry Creek: stream, flows NW 3.5 miles to Goldstream Creek, 16 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 52' 10" N, 148° 14' 45" W; (map 100). Name given by prospectors; published on a 1906 USGS map.

Baldry Mountain: mountain, 3,846 ft., 14 miles SSW of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 18' 30" N, 150° 18' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by USGS (Prindle, 1908, pl. 5).

Baldwin Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Fish River, 10 miles E of Council and 40 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula, Highlands; 64° 52' N, 163° 18' W; (map 95). Local name reported in 1900 by W. J. Peters (in Mendenhall, 1901, pl. 20), USGS.

Baldwin Creek: stream, flows NW to Anikovik 102 River, about 15 miles ESE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Baldwin Glacier: glacier, heads at 60° 43' N, 141° 21' W, trends N 14 miles to Logan Glacier, 14 miles SW of Mount George and 109 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 54' N, 140° 18' W; (map 65). Local name published in 1942 by USGS.

Baldwin Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends NE 2 miles to Plateau Glacier, 5 miles SE of head of Queen Inlet, 68 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 55' 30" N, 136° 23' 00" W; (map 10). Named by members of the American Geographical Society Glacier Expedition of 1941 for Samuel Baldwin, born in 1868, a practicing lawyer interested in geology, geography, and natural history. In 1886 he visited Muir Glacier and published two papers concerning his observations.

Baldwin Peninsula: peninsula, extends NW 75 miles from W coast of Alaska, bounded on NE by Hotham Inlet and Selawik Lake and on SW by Kotzebue Sound, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 45' N, 162° 20' W; BGN 1933; (map 113). Named in 1933 by Carl J. Lomen of the Lomen Reindeer Corporation “for Leonard D. Baldwin, 1867-1933, philanthropist, who added to the economic development of Alaska * * *, and who was outstanding for his activities in the protection of wild life throughout North America.”

Baldwin: locality, on N shore of North Arm Moira Sound, Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' N, 132° 10' W; (map 4). The Baldwin post office was maintained here from 1905 to 1907 (Ricks, 1965, p. 5).

Baldwin: village, see Elephant Point.

Baldy Bay: bay, 2.5 miles across, off Tlevak Strait, on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 02' N, 132° 58' W; BGN 1908; (map 4). Local name reported in 1907 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Baldy Creek: stream, flows N 3.6 miles to North Fork Kougarok River, S of Harris Dome and 40 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 37' N, 164° 33' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Baldy Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, between Birch and Montana Creeks, 8 miles SW of Bald Mountain and 8.5 miles SE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 14' 20" N, 149° 55' 20" W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1963 by USGS.

Baldy Mountain: mountain, 1,720 ft., 5 miles S of Harris Dome and 38 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 33' N, 164° 34' W; (map 110). Local name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 11), USGS.

Baleful Peak: mountain, 7,900 ft., 8 miles W of Inner Lake George and 24 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 17' N, 148° 50' W; BGN 1964; (map 69). So named in 1963 by members of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska, because “of its rugged and sinister appearance.”

Balena Islands: islands, see Ballena Islands.

Bales Creek: stream, see Kinegnak River.

Bales Landing: anchorage, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, on Ramsey Bay, at head of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 51' 30" N, 159° 49' 00" W; (map 27). Local name published by USC&GS in 1916 Alaska Coast Pilot.

Balika Basin: lagoon, 0.5 miles across, on N coast of Spruce Island, NE of Kodiak Island; 57° 56' 20" N, 152° 26' 30" W; (Map 34). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS; possibly derived from the Russian word “balka,” meaning “valley” or “ravine.”

Balika Cove: cove, extends NW 0.4 miles, off Knee Bay, on NE coast of Spruce Island, NE of Kodiak Island; 57° 56' 10" N, 152° 25' 40" W; (map 34). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS. See Balika Basin.

Ball Creek: stream, flows W 0.7 miles to Shovel Creek, 0.3 miles S of Harlem Creek and 11 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula, Highlands; 64° 43' 10" N, 164° 26' 00" W; (map 95). Local name reported on a 1902 prospectors manuscript map.

Ball Island: island, see Aleutski Island

Ball Islets: island, "forming eastern part of the Galankin group, Sitka sound, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers, 1879, after Col. Mottrom Dulany Ball, at that time collector of customs at Sitka" (Baker, 1906, P.114).

Ballaine Lake: lake, 0.1 miles across, 3.6 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 52' 15" N, 147° 47' 30" W; (map 100). Local name published on a 1955 USGS map.

Ballarat Creek: stream, "Seward peninsula, tributary from the south to Humboldt creek, which is a tributary to Goodhope river. Latitude 65° 50' , longitude 164° 10'." Local name, from Gerdine, 1901" (Baker, 1906, p. 114).

Ballarat Creek: stream, flows NW 11 miles to Humboldt Creek, 13 miles NE of Midnight Mountain and 37 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 55' N, 164° 18' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12).

Ballast Island: island, "in Portage bay, Alaska peninsula. So named by the Fish Commission in 1893" (Baker, 1906, p. 114).

Ballast Island: rock, in Albatross Anchorage of Balboa Bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 35' 15" N, 160° 35' 35" W; (map 28). Named by USBF in 1893.

Ballena Island Shoal: shoal, extends 1,500 ft., in San Alberto Bay, 2.4 miles W of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 28' 15" N, 133° 13' 05" W; (map 4). Name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 143); derived from Ballena Islands.

Ballena Islands: islands, two, extend 0.8 miles, between Bucareli and San Alberto Bays, 1.4 miles SW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 28' 10" N, 133° 11' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Balaena Rocks, Balena Islands, Los Mondragones. Spanish word meaning "whale" applied in 1897 as "Balena" by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN. Named "los Mondragones" in 1799 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle. "Mondragon is a [Spanish] family name * * *" (Wagner, 1937, p. 473). They were called "Balaena Rocks" and included in the "Fish Egg Islets" of Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, p. 121), USN. See Fish Egg Island.

Ballena, La: island, see Fish Egg Island.

Ballentine Creek: stream, on N coast of Attu Island, heads at Brannon Ridge, flows N 4 miles to Austin Cove, Aleutian Islands; 52° 59' 10" N, 173° 04' 00" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Balls Pass: pass, "between the headwaters of Fortymile creek and the Tanana river on the west side of Sixtymile butte, near latitude 63° 50' , longitude 142° 30'. "Probably named after

E. F. Ball, a prospector, and written Ball's on a manuscript map made by him in 1898 and deposited in the Coast Survey archives" (Baker, 1906, P. 114).

Ballyhoo, Mount: mountain, 1,589 ft., on Amaknak Island, in Unalaska Bay on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 54' 11" N, 166° 32' 08" W; (map 23). Published by USC&GS in 1965 on Chart 9008.

Balm Gulch: ravine, see Balm of Gilead Gulch.

Balm of Gilead Gulch: ravine, trends NE 1 mile to Crooked Creek which flows to Ophir Creek, 8 miles N of Council and 16 miles SE of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 01' 15" N, 163° 41' 30" W; (map 110). Variant: Balm Gulch, Balmof Gulch. Prospectors' name reported in 1° 06 by USGS geologists (in Collier and others, 1908, P. 254), USGS. Reported as "Balm" on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Balmof Gulch: ravine, see Balm of Gilead Gulch.

Baltimore Glacier: glacier, trends SE a miles, near head of Harvard Arm College Fiord, 50 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 17' 30" N, 147° 44' 00" W; BGN 1910; (map 69). Named in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS, for "the Woman's College of Baltimore, now Goucher College."

Balto Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Snake River, 9 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' N, 165° 28' W; (map 94). Variant: Batto Creek. Prospectors' name reported on a map by S. E. King dated 1900.

Baluka Hill: hill, see Beluga Hill.

Balween Mountain: mountain, "Annette island, Alexander archipelago, on north shore Tamgas lake, west shore Tamgas harbor, N 1.5 miles north of Davison mountain, near latitude 55° 04'. Name from Moser, 1901" (Baker, 1906, P.115)

Bamboo Bay: bight, 1.5 miles across, facing Bering Sea, W of West Kiska Lake on NW coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 04' N, 177° 31' E; (map 14). This is one of the plant names arbitrarily applied to features on Kiska Island in 1943 by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Bamdoroshinyy, Ostrov: island, see Bamdoroshni Island.

Bamdoroshni Island: island, 0.3 miles across, in Galankin Islands, off W coast of Baranof Island, 1.7 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 01' 35" N, 135° 20' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Bamdorotchnoi Island, Ostrov Bamdoroshinyy, Ostrov Bamdoroshnoy, Russian Island. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[stro`] Bamdoroshnoy" or "Bamdoroshnoy Island." According to George Kostrometinoff, U.S. court interpreter of Sitka in 1900, this name is derived from "podorozhnyy," meaning "on the road" or "journey."

Bamdoroshnoy, Ostrov: island, see Bamdoroshni Island.

Bamdorotchnoi Island: island, see Bamdoroshni Island.

Ban Island: island, 6.5 miles long, on W coast of Afognak Island, 27 miles N of Afognak, Kodiak Island 58° 19' N, 152° 53' W; (map 43). Variant: Bok Island, Ostrov Ban. Transliteration by USC&GS in 1868 of "O[strov] Ban," possibly from the word "banya" meaning "bathhouse"; published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN. The Russian American Company in 1849 called this island "Bok" meaning "side" or "flank."

Bancas Point: point of land, on W shore of Disenchantment Bay, 1.8 miles E of 1961 terminus of Black Glacier, 28 miles NNE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 56' 45" N, 139° 36' 55" W; (map 46). Variant: Punta de las Bancas. Named "Punta de las Bancas" meaning "point of the banks (shoals)" in 1791 by Capt. Alessandro Malaspina (Galiano, 1802, map 9).

Bancas, Bahia de las: bay, see Disenchantment Bay.

Bancas, Punta de las: point of land, see Bancas Point.

Band Cove: bay, 0.4 miles across, just W of Security Bay, on N Coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 46' 40" N, 134° 23' 00" W; (map 5). Named in 1881 by Comdr. Henry Glass, USN.

Bandana Creek: stream, see Deer Creek.

Banddana Creek: stream, heads in Ray Mountains, flows SW 21 miles to Dagislahna Creek 2.5 miles N of that stream's junction with Tozitna River, 27 miles N of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 33' N, 152° 14' W; BGN 1960; (map 106). Variant: Middle Fork of the West Fork Tozitna River, Middle Fork Tozitna River. Indian name meaning "duck river," obtained in 1956 at Tanana by Orth.

Banded Mountain: mountain, 2,693 ft., between Terrace Creek and Anaktuvok River, 8.5 miles W of Table Top and 37 miles NNE of Anaktuvok Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 39' 45" N, 151° 22' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 134). So named in 1950 by R. E. Fellows, USGS, "because the strata on the mountain forms bands."

Banded Mountain: mountain, 5,676 ft., between Chickamin and Through Glaciers, 16 miles NW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 01' 30" N, 130° 22' 50" W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1924 by USGS.

Bander Bay: bay, see Banner Bay.

Baner Bay: bay, see Banner Bay.

Bangookbit Dunes: sand dunes, trend NW 3 miles along Bering Sea, 5 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, on SW coast of Nunivak Island; 59° 50' N, 166° 21' W; (map 55). Variant: Bangooxthleet Dunes, Bangukhthleet Dunes. Eskimo name spelled "Bangooxthleet" in 1949 by USC&GS.

Bangooxthleet Dunes: sand dunes, see Bangookbit Dunes.

Bangor Creek: stream, flows SE 3.7 miles to Snake River, 12 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' N, 165° 26' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Bangukhthleet Dunes: sand dunes, see Bangookbit Dunes.

Bangukthlik Dunes: sand dunes, see Bangookthleet Dunes.

Bankookthleet Dunes: sand dunes, trend NW miles from Cape Mendenhall along Bering Sea on SW coast of Nunivak Island; 59° 48' N, 166° 15' W; (map 55). Variant: Bangukthlik Dunes. Eskimo name reported in 1937 by USAAF.

Banks, Point: point of land, on NE coast of Shuyak Island, 51 miles N of Kodiak Island, 58° 37' 50" N, 152° 19' 00" W; (map 43). Variant: Cape Benkes, Mys Benks. Discovered by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2 p. 385), RN, on May 25, 1778, and named for Sir Joseph Banks, 1743-1820, English naturalist (Wagner, 1937, p. 375). The Russian Hydrog. Dept. transliterated the name in 1847 and published it as "M[ys] Banks" on Chart 1378. The Russian American Company did likewise in 1849 and Capt. Tebenkov (1852 map 22), IRN, published the name "M[ys] Benks."

Banks, Port: bay, 0.7 miles across, S part of Whale Bay, on SE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 35' 45" N, 135° 00' 30" W-(map 5). Variant: Closed Bay, Zakritoi Bay, Zaliv Zakritoy. Named on June 23, 1787, "by Capt. George Dixon for Sir Joseph Banks, president of the Royal Society" (Wagner, 1937, p. 375). Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 8), IRN, published the name "Z[aliv] Zakrytoy," meaning "closed bay," for this feature.

Banks, Port: bay, see Whale Bay.

Bannard Pup: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Ruby Creek, 10 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 14' N, 154° 48' W, (map 89). Local name reported in 1920 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1922, fig. 5) USGS.

Banner Bay: bay, extends E 4.3 miles, on N coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 08' 40" N, 174° 34' 10" W; (map 18). Variant: Bander Bay, Baner Bay, Bannerskaia Baie, Bukhta Gloubokaia, Glubokoi Bay. Named for Ivan Ivanovich Banner, Danish born Russian American Company agent at Kodiak (1804-16); published as "Bannerskaia baie" by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 314), IRN. Lutke also described it as an arm of "Bukhta Gloubokaia," meaning "Deep Bay." This name was published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1400, while, on the same chart, "Gav[an] Banera," or "Baner Harbor," was applied to a smaller bay, 3.5 miles to the southwest.

Banner Creek: locality, see Warren.

Banner Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Moore Creek, 3.5 miles W of Sugarloaf Mountain and 32 miles E of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 32' N, 157° 01' W; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Banner Creek: stream, flows NE 3.8 miles to Sulatna River, 3.5 miles NW of Sulatna Crossing and 36 miles S of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 13' 36" N, 155° 32' 30" W; (map 98). Variant: Spangle Creek. Prospectors' name published by Mertie and Harrington (1924, p. 95), USGS.

Banner Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Casadepaga River, 18 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49' 30" N, 164° 19' 30" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Banner Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 miles to Nome River, 9 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' N, 165° 18' W; (map 94). Local name published in 1900 on USC&GS Chart 9380.

Banner Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Anikovik River, 14 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales and 40 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 31' N, 167° 38' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, p. 135), USGS.

Banner Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Tanana River W of Richardson, 18 miles NW of Big Delta, Tanana Lowland; 64° 17' 15" N, 146° 20' 30" W; (map 101). Named by prospectors; reported in 1905 by Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1906, p. 124), USGS.

Banner Creek: stream, flows SW to Big Hurrah Creek near its head, about 9 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). 104 Prospectors' name reported on a prospector's manuscript map dated 1902. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Banner Creek: stream, flows W to Belt Creek which flows to Kuzitrin River, about 8 miles NW of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Banner Creek: stream, see Bonnie Creek.

Banner Lake: lake, 1 mile long, empties into Patterson Bay, on SE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 34' 20" N, 134° 41' 30" W; BGN 1933; (map 5). Named in 1933 by USFS "for Ivan Ivanovich Banner, one of Governor Baranof's assistants at the time of the re-establishment of the settlement of Sitka," about 1804-16. See Baranof Island.

Banner Peak: hill, 720 ft., 0.5 miles N of Perkinsville and 5 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 165° 26' W; (map 94). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Banner Point: point of land, NE point of entrance to Banner Bay, on N coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 10' 40" N, 174° 33' 10" W; (map 18). Named for Banner Bay; published by the USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (P. 94).

Banner Station: locality, see Banner.

Banner: locality, on Seward Peninsula Railroad, on NW side of Anvil Mt., 4.8 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 165° 24' W; (map 94). Variant: Banner Station. Site of a mining camp and railroad station. In 1901 the Wild Goose Railroad (later Seward Peninsula Railroad) extended from Nome to Banner (Cole, 1953, p. 14).

Bannerskaia Baie: bay, see Banner Bay.

Banshee Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Maybe Creek, 11 miles E of head of Ikpikpuk River, Arctic Slope; 69° 17' 30" N, 154° 13' 30" W; BGN 1960; (map 142). Name published in 1956 by USGS.

Banzer Creek: stream, flows SW 0.5 miles to Landlocked Bay, 35 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 49' N, 146° 33' W; (map 64). Named for L. E. Banzer, local prospector; reported in 1912 by R. H. Sargent and C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Baptist Bay: bay, see Saint John Baptist Bay.

Bar Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles along E and S sides of Gunsight Mountain to John River, 5 miles N. of confluence of Allen and John Rivers and 52 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 26' 30" N, 152° 04' 00" W; (map 124). Variant: Cabin Creek. Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Bar Creek: stream, see Barr Creek.

Bar Point: flat, "mostly bare at low water, extending 1½ miles along the northwest shore of Tongas narrows at Bar point above. So described in the Coast Pilot of 1901" (Baker 1906, p. 117).

Bar Point: point of land, on SW coast of Revillagigedo Island, 0.8 miles NW of Ketchikan Harbor, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 21' 00" N, 131° 40' 30" W; (map 3). Named about 1880 by W. E. George, a local pilot.

Barabara Cove: bight, 0.5 miles across, on W shore of Kizhuyak Bay, 18 miles W of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 49' 15" N, 152° 54' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 34). Named in 1935 by USC&GS "from a Kamchatkan [Siberian] word brought to Alaska by the Russians and applied to the native huts or 'Kozarmie,' one of which was found at this cove by one of our field parties."

Barabara Creek: stream, heads near Burls Pass, flows W 1.6 miles to Blue Creek 1 mile NE of its junction with Ugashik Creek, on Alaska Peninsula, 41 miles NE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 40' 15" N, 156° 18' 40" W; (map 36). Local name reported in 1921 by Capps (1923, pl. 2), USGS.

Barabara Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, heads on W slope of Aniakchak Crater, flows W 25 miles to Port Heiden, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 53' N, 158° 40' W; (map 30). Recorded on a 1923 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Barabara Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 9 miles to Kachemak Bay, 15 miles NE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 29' N, 151° 39' W; (map 50). Variant: Fish Creek.

Local name published by USGS in 1951. The name is probably derived from the point of land located at the mouth of the stream.

Barabara Lake: lake, 4 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 13 miles SSE of Point Possession and 27 miles SSW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 51' N, 150° 14' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range.

Barabara Point: point of land, on Kenai Peninsula, 4 miles NE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 29' 10" N, 151° 38' 30" W; (map 50). Local name reported in 1918 by A. C. Gill, Cornell Univ. (in Martin and others, 1920, p. 127). "This is a Russian term for a large native hut."

Barada, Placer de las: beach, on Yakutat Bay near Point Carrew; (map 46). Named by Capt. Alessandro Malaspina in 1791.

Baralof Bay: bay, in Shumagin Islands, extends W 3 miles off Popof Strait, on E coast of Unga Island, Aleutian Range; 55° 14' N, 160° 32' W; (map 28). Variant: Baraloff Bay, Baralof Harbor, Barloff Harbor, New Harbor, Squaw Harbor; Vavilofskaia Gavan. Apparently a corruption of "Vavilof," as the bay was named "Vavilofskaia Gavan" by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 258). In 1872 W. H. Dall, USC&GS called it "New Harbor"; Atwood (I 911, p. 21), USGS, wrote of "Baralof" or "Squaw Harbor."

Baralof Bay: village, see Squaw Harbor.

Baralof Harbor: bay, see Baralof Bay.

Baraloff Bay: bay, see Baralof Bay.

Baraney, Ostrov: island, see Sheep Island.

Barani Island: island, see Sheep Island.

Baranie Island: island, see Sheep Island.

Baranof Archipelago: Islands, group of, Baranof Island and adjoining islands, extend SE 105 miles from Peril Strait to Christian Sound, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 45' N, 135° 10' W; (map 9). Name published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 122). Name was derived from Baranof Island, the largest of the group.

Baranof Island: island, 105 miles long between Alexander Archipelago and Chatham Strait, extends SE from Peril Strait to Christian Sound, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 45' N, 135° 10' W; BGN 1890 (map 9). Variant: Baranoffs Island, Baranov Island, Baranow Island, Baronoff Island, Ostrov Sitkha (Baranov), Shi, Sitka Island. Named in 1805 by Capt. U. F. Lisianski, IRN, for Alexander Andreievich Baranov, first Governor of the Russian American colonies. Baranov was in charge of building the first headquarters of the Russian American Company (then the Shelikov Company) at Kodiak (St. Paul) in 1792, and moved it in 1799-1800 to Sitka (New Archangel). Hodge (1910, p. 582) lists "Sitka (probably meaning ' on Shi,' the native name of Baranof id.)."

Baranof Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, W of Baranof, on E coast of Baranof Island, 18 miles W of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 05' N, 134° 51' W; (map 9). Name reported in 1916 by G. H. Canfield, USGS, and published in 1919 by USC&GS on Chart 8250. Name was probably derived from the nearby village of Baranof.

Baranof River: stream, flows NE 9 miles to Baranof Lake, 2.5 miles W of Baranof, 16 miles E of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 04' 10" N, 134° 54' 00" W; BGN 1959; (map 9). Variant: Baranov River. Local name reported in 1947 by USFS.

Baranof: village, pop. 15, at head of Warm Spring Bay, on E coast of Baranof Island, 19 miles E of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 05' 10" N, 134° 50' 20" W; (map 9). Variant: Baranoff. A post office named "Baranoff" was established here in 1907 and was discontinued in 1912. It was reestablished in 1917; name changed to Baranof in 1930. The town was probably named for Baranof Island.

Baranoff Island: island, see Baranof Island.

Baranoff: village, see Baranof.

Baranoffs Island: island, see Baranof Island.

Baranov Island: island, see Baranof Island.

Baranov River: stream, see Baranof River.

Baranovichs: locality, site of salmon fishery, on shore of Baronovichs Bay, near head of Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; (map 4). Variant: Baronovich Fishery. Named for Philip Baronovich who established a fishing station here; name published by USC&GS (1869, p. 79).

Baranow Island: island, see Baranof Island.

Barbara Island: island, in Andreanof Islands, 3 miles NNE of Trunk Point on E coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48' 25" N, 177° 44' 30" W; (map 17). Local name published in 1956 by USC&GS on Chart 9145.

Barbara Point: point of land, in Pyramid Cove on SE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 49' 35" N, 173° 11' 15" E; (map 13). Named by USA during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948. "Barbara" is derived from a Russian name; see Barabara Cove, Kodiak.

Barbara Point: point of land, on S shore of Karluk Lake, 25 miles SE of Karluk, Kodiak Island; 57° 17' 30" N 154° 00' 20" W; (map 35). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Barbara Rock: rock, 400 ft. long, in Cordova Bay, S of Shipwreck Point, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 53' 35" N, 132° 29' 35" W; (map 1). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Barbara, Lake: lake, 700 ft. across, E of Eklutna River, 13 miles S of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 25' 40" N, 149° 12' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Barbarossa Island: island, see East San Lorenzo Island.

Barber, Point: point of land, on Hinchinbrook Island, at entrance to Port Etches, 35 miles SW of Cordova' Chugach Mountains; 60° 20' N, 146° 39' W; (map 64). Named by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock, RN, while he was there in May, 1787.

Barca Point: point of land, "on the western shore of Port Refugio Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. Named Punta de la Barca (boat point) by Maurelle and Quadra In 1775-1779" (Baker, 1906, p. 116).

Barca, Punta: point of land, see Barca Point.

Bare Gulch: ravine, trends E 0.5 miles to Glacier Creek, 8 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' 25" N, 165° 20' 25" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Bare Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Funter Bay 0.4 miles NE of Clear Point and 18 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 14' 45" N, 134° 54' 15" W; (map 11). Descriptive name given by Lt. Comdr. H.B. Mansfield, USN, in 1890.

Bare Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Port Krestof, off E coast of Kruzof Island, I 1 mile NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 08' 55" N, 135° 35' 130" W; (map 9). Variant: Ostrov Goloy. This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of The name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19) IRN, as "Os[trov] Goloy."

Bare Island: island, 1 mile long, in Kupreanof Strait at mouth of Dry Spruce Bay, N of Kodiak Island; 57° 57' 15" N, 153° 04' 30" W; (map 34). Variant: Goloi, Ostrov Goloy. Translation of the name "Os[trov] Goloy," given in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Bare Islet: island, "in Wrangell strait, Alexander archipelago. Either this or an islet near it was named Goloi (bare) by Lindenberg in 1838. There seems to be confusion of names here"(Baker, 1906,p. 116).

Bare Mountain: mountain, "on the mainland of Alaska, east of Admiralty island. So named by the British admiralty in or about 1865" (Baker, 1906, p. 116).

Bare Point: point of land, "north shore Afognak bay, Afognak island, Kodiak group, near latitude 58° 01' , longitude 152° 46'." Descriptive name, from Moser, 1900" (Baker, 1906, p. 116).

Bare Point: point of land, "on the eastern side of McClellan flats, at mouth of Chilkat river, southeastern Alaska. Named Goloi (bare) by Lindenberg in 1838" (Baker, 1906, p. 116).

Bare Point: point of land, see Settlement Point.

Bare Rock: rock, “in Hawk inlet, Chatham strait, Alexander archipelago. So named by the Coast Survey in 1891” (Baker, 1906, p. 116).

Bare Rock: rock, in Sitka Sound, 3 miles W of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03' 00" N, 135° 23' 20" W; (map 9). Name apparently derived from the descriptive phrase “golya Kamyennya ostrovski,” meaning “bare rocky islets,” applied in 1809 by Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN.

Bareface Bluff: bluff, 250 ft., on W bank of Yukon River 4 miles N of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 50' 45" N, 161° 19' 10" W; (map 73). Riverboat pilots' descriptive name; recorded on a 1916 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Barge Slough: stream, cutoff meander of Holitna River, flows NE 2.5 miles, 6.7 miles SE of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 37' 15" N, 157° 03' 40" W; BGN 1948; (map 72). “Local name given because the slough serves as a protection for barges against ice before the freeze and after the break-up”; reported in 1945 by USGS.

Barigon Cape: point of land, “on the western shore of Port Dolores, Bucareli bay, Prince of Wales archipelago. On La Perouse's copy (1798) of the Spanish map by Maurelle and Quadra, 1775-1779, it bears the designation El Barigon” (Baker, 1906, p. 117).

Barkley Lake: lake, 2.3 miles long, on E side of Tana Glacier, at end of Granite Creek, 109 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 43' 48" N, 141° 34' 00" W; (map 65). Name published by F. H. Moffit (1918, pl. 6), USGS. Presumably named for a prospector, called locally, “Jimmy the Bear” Barkley. See Barkley Ridge.

Barkley Ridge: ridge, elev. 4,000-11,000 ft., in Robinson Mountains S of Bagley Icefield, extends W 36 miles from head of Bering Glacier, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 27' N, 142° 10' W; (map 65). Variant: Bartley Ridge. Local name published as “Bartley Ridge” by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1914, pl. 4), USGS. USGS changed the spelling to “Barkley,” and reported that it was named for a local prospector called “Jimmy the Bear” Barkley, who crossed this area in 1905 or 1906 and again in 1907 (Moffit, 1918, p. 77).

Barley Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, NE of Conquer Point, on west-central coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 00' 45" N, 177° 30' 00" E; (map 14). This is one of the plant names arbitrarily applied to features on Kiska Island in 1943 by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Barling Bay: bay, extends NE 2.8 miles off Sitkalidak Strait, on SE coast of Kodiak Island 57° 11' N, 153° 21' W; BGN 1937; (map 34). Variant: Lisianski Bay, Old Harbor. Local name published in 1929 by USC&GS In 1930 the name “Old Harbor” was erroneously published on USC&GS Chart 8502 probably because of its proximity to the village of Old Harbor, 2 miles northeast. In 1888 the bay was called “Lisianski Bay” by USBF.

Barloff Harbor: bay, see Baralof Bay.

Barlou, Guba: bay, see Barlow Cove.

Barlow Cove: bay, 4 miles long, trends N-S on N end of Mansfield Peninsula, W of Saginaw Channel and 19 miles NW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 24' N, 134° 55' W; (map 11). Variant: Barlows Cove, Burlow Cove, Guba Barlou. This cove was explored and named about July 18, 1794, by Joseph Whidbey (Vancouver, 1798, p. 277).

Barlow Islands: islands, group of 3 small islands, off N end of Mansfield Peninsula 0.5 miles NW of Barlow Point and 18 miles NW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 23' 30" N, 134° 54' 00" W; (map 11). Variant: Barlow Islets. Described in the 1883 USC&GS Coast Pilot as "small rock islets * * *" and also given its present name in the 1883 Coast Pilot. The name is derived from Barlow Cove.

Barlow Islets: islands, see Barlow Islands.

Barlow Mountain: mountain, see Lone Mountain.

Barlow Point: point of land, on end of Mansfield Peninsula, in Saginaw Channel, 3 miles SE of Point Retreat and 18 miles NW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 22' 45" N, 134° 53' 30" W; (map 11). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot. The name is derived from nearby Barlow Cove.

Barlows Cove: bay, see Barlow Cove.

Barnaba Point: point of land, see Barnabas, Cape.

Barnabas Rock: rock, 3 miles N of Cape Barnabas, off E coast of Sitkalidak Island, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 11' 35" N, 152° 53' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 34). Name given in 1929 by USC&GS; derived from Cape Barnabas.

Barnabas, Cape: point of land, E tip of Sitkalidak Island, SE of Kodiak Island; 53° 09' N, 152° 53' W; (map 34). Variant: Barnaba Point, Cape Saint Barnabas, Mys Barnabas. Named on June 12, 1778, by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 406), RN, who reported "an elevated point, which obtained the name of "Cape Barnabas," lying in the latitude of 57° 13' * * *." The Russian American Company published [a transliteration of] the name in 1849 as "M[ys] Barnabas." Named in honor of Saint Barnabas whose day is June 11.

Barnacle Point: point of land, on E coast of Kiska Island, on SW shore of Kiska Harbor, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 40" N, 177° 32' 30" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Barnacle Rock: rock, in Lake Bay, on NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 02' 45" N, 132° 52' 40" W; (map 6). Descriptive name published in 1907 by USC&GS.

Barnard Glacier: glacier, trends E 2.2 miles on W shore of College Fiord, S of Wellesley Glacier, 66 miles E of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 10' N, 147° 55' W; BGN 1910; (map 69). Name reported in 1910 by U. S. Grant, USGS; presumably named for Barnard College part of Columbia University, New York, N.Y.

Barnard Glacier: glacier, trends SW 33 miles to Chitina River E of Hawkins Glacier, 40 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 06' N, 141° 55' W; (map 67). Named for Edward Chester Barnard, 1863-1921; see Barnard, Mount.

Barnard Point: point of land, on the S coast of Adak Island, 11 miles NE of Turret Point and 5 miles SE of Boot Point, Aleutian Islands; 51° 41' N, 176° 37' W; (map 17). This feature appears to have been named by USAAF during World War II. A note in BGN files states it was named for George Grey Barnard, 1863-1938, American sculptor.

Barnard, Mount: mountain, 8,214 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, on Alaska-Canada boundary, 3.5 miles NE of head of Tarr Inlet and 64 miles WSW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; BGN 1923; 59° 06' 05" N, 136° 58' 00" W; (map 45). Named by the IBC in 1923 for Edward Chester Barnard, 1863-1921, U.S. Boundary Commissioner from 1915 to 1921. He was born in New York and graduated from Columbia Univ. in 1884. He was a topographer with USGS from 1884 to 1907 and was in charge of a party which mapped the FortyMile District and Nome District in Alaska in 1898 and 1900. He was chief topographer of the United States and Canada boundary survey from 1903 to 1915.

Barnes Cove: estuary, on W coast of Knight Island, trends NW 0.5 miles to Drier Bay, 11 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 19' 00" N, 147° 46' 20" W; (map 63). Local name published in 1908 on USC&GS charts.

Barnes Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles, joins Pearl Creek to form Fish Creek, 2.5 miles NE of Gilmore Dome, 16 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 01' N, 147° 18' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Barnes Lake: cove, 1 mile across, between Stevenson Island and NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 01' N, 132° 58' W; BGN 1915; (map 6). Local name reported in 1914 by E. Lester Jones, USBF; named for F. C. Barnes, owner of a local salmon cannery.

Barnes Lake: lake, 0.6 miles across, 2 miles W of Alaska-Canada boundary and 2 miles N of Stikine River, Coast Mountains; 56° 40' 30" N, 131° 54' 00" W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Barnes Mountain: mountain, 3,820 ft., 4.5 miles SE of Moraine Pass and 29 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 02' 40" N, 149° 06' 10" W; BGN 1932; (map 69). Local name reported in 1932 by USGS.

Barnes Point: point of land, 3 miles S of Cape Sudak, on E coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 49' 15" N, 177° 39' 00" W; (map 17). Published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 118)

Barnes, Point: point of land, NW point of entrance to Lake Bay, on Stevenson Island, NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 03' 35" N, 132° 55' 50" W; (map 6). Local name published in 1904 by USC&GS. See Barnes Lake.

Barness, Mount: mountain, 2,000 ft., on W coast of Chichagof Island, 12 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 48' 45" N, 136° 15' 50" W; (map 9). Local name published in 1928 by USC&GS.

Barnett, Cape: point of land, see Addington, Cape.

Barnette Creek: stream, flows W 10 miles to Nelchina River, 6 miles N of Nelchina Glacier, 100 miles NE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 49' N, 147° 01' W; (map 68). Named for Paul garnet. prospector whose home was on this stream: name reported in 1947 by USGS.

Barnettes Cache: city, see Fairbanks.

Barney Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Iron Creek which flows to Pilgrim River, 0.5 miles N of Babs Creek and 27 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' 55" N, 164° 41' 00" W; (map 95). Variant: Bunny Creek. Reported in 1906 as "Bunny" by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1907, fig. 8).

Barney Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Seventymile River, 26 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 58' 40" N, 141° 58' 20" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Barnhard Creek: stream, flows S 10 miles to Michigan Creek, 24 miles SE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 15' 40" N, 157° 23' 00" W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1945 by USGS topographers.

Barns, The: locality, on Valdez trail which is now Richardson Highway, near present location of Tiekel Cache, 1.7 miles NE of mouth of Squaw Creek and 40 miles NE of Valdez. Chugach Mountains; 61° 22' N, 145° 15' W; (map 68). This was "Telegraph Station No. 4" locally called "The Barns-the loveliest spot on the line." Name published in the 1903 "Alaska Prospector."

Barnum Creek: stream, flows SE 13 miles to Goodnews River, 13 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 15' N, 161° 23' W; (map 53). Variant: Avgun. Name reported in 1919 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 7?, USGS. Its Eskimo name is "Avgun," meaning "dividing," and is similar to "Avan" found in the north.

Barnum: locality, on right bank of Goodnews River, at mouth of Barnum Creek, 12 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 15' N, 161° 23' W; (map 53). Variant: Avriotmut, Avriotmute. Site of abandoned Eskimo village called "Avriotmut." The name Barnum was reported in 1920 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 7), USGS. In 1921 there were two cabins here and in 1940 the population was 27.

Barometer Mountain: mountain, 2,434 ft., in Kuskokwim Mountains, 5 miles W of Sleetmute. Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 43' N, 157° 21' W; (map 72). Variant: Yklyk. Named in 1898 by W. S. Post and J. E. Spurr (U.S. Geological Survey, 1899, map 4)

Barometer Mountain: mountain, 2,488 ft., 6 miles SW of Kodiak, on NE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 45' 20" N, 152° 32' 45" W; (map 34). Variant: Gora Ostraya, Ostraiia Mountain, Skotnik. Descriptive name given in 1867 by USC&GS as "the behavior of fog and clouds on the mountain is said to foretell the weather." This feature was called in Russian "Gore

Ostraya," meaning "pointed mountain," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 16), IRN, and "Skotnik" meaning "cow-keeper" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23), IRN.

Baron Stroganoff Cap du: point of land, see Strogonof Point.

Baronoff Island: island, see Baranof Island.

Baronovich Fishery: locality, see Baranovichs.

Baronovichs Bay: cove, extends S 0.7 miles, off Kasaan Bay, at mouth of Karta Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' N, 132° 34' W; (map 4). Name published by USC&GS (1869, p. 79; 1891, p. 89).

Barr Creek: stream, flows E 0.8 miles to Nome River, 0.2 miles upstream from Basin Creek and 12 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 165° 19' W; (map 94). Variant: Bar Creek, Burr Creek Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Barrabora: locality, on left bank of Nonvalnuk River, 11 miles SW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 23' N, 162° 20' W; (map 92). Variant: Barraboras. Eskimo village, now abandoned, mentioned in 1902 by USGS. It may be an altered form of 'barrabara,' meaning "house." A 1950 USC&GS field report stated that the place is a landmark in the flat country and consists of "several hulks of abandoned riverboat ruins."

Barraboras: locality, see Barrabora.

Barracks: village, see Latouche.

Barrancas, Ensenada de: cove, "on the east side of Yakutat Bay, 59° 45' N." This is a doubtful name mentioned by Capt. Alessandro Malaspina. See Wagner (1937, P. 431).

Barrel Island: island, 750 ft. long, at mouth of Susitna River, 22 miles NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 17' 10" N, 150° 38' 00" W; (map 70). Local name reported by USGS (Martin and others, 1915, pl. 1).

Barren Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows N 7 miles, joins Somber Creek to form Highpower Creek, 30 miles W of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 05' 10"N, 151° 57' 10" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1925 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Barren Island: island, see Long Island.

Barren Island: rock, elev. 30 ft., 1,500 ft. long, in Dixon Entrance, 8 miles S of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 44' 45" N, 131° 20' 30" W; (map 2). Variant: Barren Rock. Named "Barren Rock" in 1883 by W. H. Dall; published as "Barren Island" in 1886 by USC&GS.

Barren Islands: islands, 15 miles across, in Gulf of Alaska between Kenai Peninsula and Shuyak Island, 68 miles NE of Afognak, Chugach Mountains 67° 48' N, 152° 15' W; (map 43). Variant: Barren Isles, Islas de Langara; Islas Esteriles, Bezpodnie Bareninseln, Peregrebni. Named on May 25, 1778 by Capt. James Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 385), RN, who wrote, "They

obtained the name of Barren Isles from their very naked appearance * * *” The names, “Isles Esteriles,” published by Don D. A. Galiano (1802, map 3) and “O[stro]va Bezplodnwa,” published by Capt. M. D. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN, are Spanish and Russian translations of the English name.

Barren Isles: islands, See Barren Islands.

Barren Lake: lake, 0.1 miles across, 5.5 miles NE of Haines Lake and 51 miles W of Mount McKinley, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 04' 05" N, 152° 38' 00" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Barren Mountain: mountain, 3,335 ft., N of Cholmondeley Sound, near center of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' 55" N, 132° 24' 20" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1935 by USFS.

Barren Rock: rock, “20 feet high, in Dixon entrance, 7 miles south of Cape Northumberland. Called Barren rock by Dall in the Coast Pilot, 1883. Also called Barren Island” (Baker, 1906, p. 117).

Barren Rock: rock, see Barren Island.

Barrenland Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles from Als Mountain around S side of Inclined Mountain to North Fork Koyukuk River, 43 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 68° 00' 30" N, 150° 30' 30" W; (map 134). Named in 1939 by Marshall (1956, p. 154). About it he wrote, “It was fascinating in its barrenness, so we called the drainage ' Barrenland Creek.' “

Barrett Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to Burls Creek, 8 miles E of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 12' N, 144° 18' W; BGN 1946; (map 64). Local name, reported in 1915 on GLO (BLM) survey map.

Barrie Island: island, 0.1 miles long, 1 mile SE of Point Barrie, in Sumner Strait on S coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago, 56° 25' 35" N 133° 38' 00" W; (map 6). Variant: Barrie Islet. Named by USC&GS for charting purposes name published in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 256) as “Barrie Islet.”

Barrie Island: island, see Strait Island.

Barrie Islet: island, see Barrie Island.

Barrie Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 3 miles NE of Point of Barrie, on S coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 28' 00" N, 133° 35' 30" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1960 by USC&GS.

Barrie Point: point of land, “the southwestern point of Kupreanof island, Sumner Strait Alexander archipelago. So named by Vancouver, in 1793, after Mr. Barrie, a member of his party” (Baker, 1906, p. 117).

Barrie, Point: point of land, SW tip of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 26' 10" N, 133° 39' 00" W; (map 6). Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, on “September 11,

1793, after Robert Barrie, one of the master's mates on the Discovery * * * (Wagner, 1937, p. 375).

Barrientos, Punta: point of land. This may be Point Manby but its exact identity is in doubt. Named by Capt. Alessandro Malaspina about July 7, 1791

Barrier Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to South Fork Chickamin River, 7 miles N of Walker Lake, Coast Mountains; 55° 51' 15" N, 130° 37' 50" W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Barrier Glacier: glacier, heads on Mount Spurr, trends S 9 miles to its terminus at E end of Chakachamna Lake, 41 miles NW of Tyonek Alaska Range; 61° 13' N , 152° 11' W; BGN 1930, (map 70). So named in 1927 by S. R. Capps and R. H. Sargent (in Smith and others, 1930, pl. 1, 2), USGS, because "the moraine lay across their route."

Barrier Island: islands, 2 miles long, at N point of entrance to Shakan Bay, on NW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 13' N, 133° 40' W; (map 6). Descriptive name given by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, who reported, "a number of rocks and two large islands connected by a reef, covered at high water, giving the appearance of two islands" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 102).

Barrier Islands: islands, group extends W 5 miles, off SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 48' N, 132° 25' W; (map 1). Descriptive name given in 1899 by USC&GS.

Barrier Mountain: mountain range, see Barrier Range.

Barrier Range: mountain range, 3,500 ft., extends NE 15 miles, between Katmai River and Soluka Creek, near S coast of Alaska Peninsula, In Katmai National Monument, 5 miles SE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 12' N, 154° 54' W; BGN 1924; (map 42). Variant: Barrier Mountain. Named in 1915 by R. F. Griggs of the National Geographic Society "because the range blocked the view of Mount Katmai from Soluka Creek valley."

Barrigon, El: point of land, "in Port Etches on Hinchinbrook Island." Name found on an anonymous 1779 Spanish map. See Wagner (1937, p. 431). The name means "big belly" in Spanish.

Barrigon, Point: point of land, on NW coast of Suemez Island, in Port Dolores, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 45" W; 133° 25' 00" N; (map 4). Spanish name meaning "potbelly" published in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 209).

Barrille, Mount: peak, 7,650 ft., S of Ruth Amphitheater, 13 miles SE of Denali Pass in Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska Range; 62° 58' N, 150° 43' W; (map 81). Variant: Pittcock Peaks. Named in 1906 by F. A. Cook for Edward Barrill, his companion in their "reported" ascent of Mount McKinley.

Barrow Point: town, see Barrow.

Barrow Spit: point of land, see Barrow Point.

Barrow, Point: point of land, between Beaufort and Chukchi Seas, northernmost point in United States, Arctic Plain; 71° 23' 29" N, 156° 28' 30" W; BGN 1944; (map 153). Variant: Barrow Spit, Cape North, Noowooh, Noowook, Nowuk, Numuk, Nuvuk, Nuwuk. Named by Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 302), 108 RN, in Sept. 1826 for Sir John Barrow "to mark the progress of northern discovery * * * advocated by that distinguished member of our naval administration." The point was discovered by Thomas Elson, William Smyth, and the crew whom Beechey sent in an open boat to explore northward when his ship, the HMS Blossom, was unable to proceed farther. The Eskimo name for the point is "Nuwak" meaning "point of land." The name "Cape North," originally applied by Thomas Simpson, had some use on early charts before the present name became established.

Barrow: town, pop. 1,314, on Chukchi Sea coast, 10 miles SW of Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 17' 30" N, 156° 47' 15" W; BGN 1944; (map 153). Variant: Barrow Point, Government Station, Ooglaamie, Ooglamie, Ootivakh, Ootiwakh, Ootkaiowik, Ootkeavie, Ootkeawie, Ootkiavie, Ot-ke-a-vik, Otkiawik, Ot-ki-a-wing, Otkiovik, Otkiwik, Uглаамie, Utkeakhvik, Utkeagvik, Utkeavic, Utkiavi, Utkiaving, Utkiavwin, Utkiawm. Name derived from Point Barrow, and was originally a general designation, because "white" residents found it easier to pronounce than the Eskimo name. A post office established in 1901 helped the name "Barrow" to become dominant. The Eskimo name, best rendered "Utkiakvik," refers in meaning to a "high place for viewing," so named because it was situated on relatively high (30 ft.) land at Cape Smyth. Although Capt. Beechey's party (1831, p. 307), RN, mentions a village at Cape Smyth in 1826, the name was first recorded in 1853 as "Ot-ki-a-wing" by Comdr. Rockfort Maguire, RN (Great Britain, 1854, map facing p. 186). John Simpson's native map dated 1855, records the name "Otkiawik," which was printed on the subsequent Brit. Adm. Chart as "Otkiovik." Lt. P. H. Ray's party established a station located one half mile northeast of the native village for meteorologic and magnetic observations in 1881. They called the station "Ooglaamie" or "Uглаамie," a name that was later often transferred to the village (Murdoch, 1892, p. 26), USA. See Cape Smyth and Browerville.

Barry Arm Port Wells: estuary, extends S 9 miles from Barry Glacier to Point Pakenham, 58 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 00' N, 148° 08' W; (map 69). Named in 1898 by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA, for Col. Thomas Henry Barry, Assistant Adjutant General, USA.

Barry Glacier: glacier, trends SW 16 miles to Barry Arm Port Wells, 58 miles E of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 07' N, 148° 09' W; (map 69). Variant: Washington Glacier. Named in 1898 by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA. See Barry Arm Port Wells.

Barry Lagoon: lake, 1 mile long, 1.3 miles N of Narrow Cape and Kodiak, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 27' N, 152° 20' W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Bart Island: rock, near W end of Nakwasina Passage, off NW coast of Halleck Island, 15 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 14' 48" N, 135° 30' 13" W; (map 9). Variant: Bart Rock. Named in 1896 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, and published in 1900 by USC&GS on Chart 8281.

Bart Lake: lake, (elev. 986 ft.), 0.8 miles across, at head of Dorothy Creek, 1.3 miles E of mouth on Taku Inlet and 16 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 13' 45" N, 134° 01' 30" W; BGN 1954; (map 11). Variant: Lake Mary, Mary Lake. Name published in 1951 by USGS.

Bart Rock: rock, see Bart Island.

Bartel Creek: stream, see Bartell Creek.

Bartell Creek: stream, in Mentasta Mountains, flows S 7 miles to Station Creek 2 miles E of Mentasta Pass, and 34 miles SW of Tok, Alaska Range; 62° 55' N, 143° 34' W; (map 84). Variant: Bartel Creek. Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Barter Island: barrier island, see Arey Island.

Barter Island: island, 4 miles across, on coast of Beaufort Sea, between Arey and Kaktovick Lagoons, 62 miles NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain, 70° 07' N, 143° 40' W, BGN 1952; (map 152). Variant: Barter Islands, Kaaktovik Island, Kaktoavik Island, Noobooa, Point Manning, Tungak Island, Nuwuak. On August 4, 1826, Sir John Franklin (1828, p. 146), assuming it part of the mainland, applied the name "Point Manning" to the E point of this island. Franklin's original "Barter Island" was renamed "Arey Island" by Leffingwell (1919, p. 93), because local usage had applied the name Barter Island to the above location. John Simpson's native map, dated 1855, shows "Tungak Island," and on what appears to be present-day Manning Point the Eskimo name "Nu-wu-ak Point" is shown with the note "the place of barter." This is probably the source of the name Barter Island. Leffingwell gives the Eskimo name for the island as "Kaktoavik" meaning "seining place." Vilhjalmur Stefansson spells this name "Kaaktovik." See Arey Island, Kaktovick Lagoon, and Manning Point.

Barter Island: island, see Kaktovik.

Barter Islands: island, see Barter Island.

Barter River: stream, see Sadlerochit River.

Bartholf Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows N 7 miles to Kashwitna River, 24 miles N of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 57' N, 149° 10' W; BGN 1935; (map 69). Local name reported in 1935 by P. S. Smith, USGS. Named "in honor of Frank Bartholf, pioneer prospector in this district who did much toward the opening and developing of the surrounding country."

Bartholomew Creek: stream, flows SW 5.5 miles to Smeaton Bay, 33 miles E of Ketchikan, Coast Mountains; 55° 18' 45" N, 130° 47' 00" W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Bartlett Cove: bay, extends N 5 miles from Point Gustavus, in Glacier Bay National Monument, on E shore of Glacier Bay S of Lester Island, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 27' N, 135° 55' W; (map 11). Named about 1881 by Capt. W. E. George, local pilot, probably for Charles C. Bartlett, who bought "fishing property and claim on Bartlett Bay" in 1884. A saltery was operated here in the 1880's which was replaced by a cannery in 1889.

Bartlett Cove: village, pop. 20, on Bartlett Cove, 5 miles N of Gustavus 50 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 27' N, 135° 55' W; (map 11). Village reported in 1961 by USGS.

Bartlett Glacier: glacier, heads in Kenai Mountains, between Spencer and Trail Glaciers, trends NW 4 miles to its terminus, 4 miles S of Placer River Valley, 40 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 38' 30" N, 149° 01' 30" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Named in 1907 for Frank Bartlett, Alaska Central Railroad civil engineer; reported by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pls. 1, 2), USGS.

Bartlett Lake: lake, 0.6 miles across, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 3 miles NE of Bartlett Cove and 52 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 30' 10" N, 135° 48' 45" W; (map 11). Name published in 1962 by USGS. Probably derived from the cove and river of the same name.

Bartlett Point: point of land, on an unnamed island, on S tip of Admiralty Island, 29 miles E of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 01' 00" N, 134° 34' 10" W; (map 9). Name published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 141).

Bartlett Point: point of land, on W coast of Whitney Island, S of Bill Point, 70 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 14' 30" N, 133° 32' 45" W; (map 8). Named by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, and published in 1891 by USC&GS.

Bartlett River: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, flows SW 14 miles where it divides into two courses: one SW 1 mile to Bartlett Cove, the other 4 miles N to Hutchins Bay 53 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 28' 30" N, 135° 50' 45" W; BGN 1963; (map 11). Name reported by USFS in 1929 for the cove at stream mouth.

Bartlett: locality, 4 miles E of Dome Spur and 10 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 48' 30" N, 148° 00' 30" W; (map 100). This was a railroad station established in 1922 and discontinued the following year. The name was published in a 1922 railway guide.

Bartley Ridge: ridge, see Barkley Ridge.

Bartolome, Cape: point of land, S tip of Baker Island, includes chain of off-shore islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' N, 133° 37' W; (map 4). Variant: Cabo del Saint Bartolom, Cabo de San Bartolome, Cape Adamson, Cape Cheericoff, Cape Saint Bartolom, Point Chirikoff. Name given in 1775 by Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Cabo de San Bartolome," or "Cape of Saint Bartolomew," probably for Saint Bartholomew whose day is August 24. Named "Cape Adamson" by Capt. Meares (1790, p. 326), RN, and "Cape Cheericoff" by Capt. Lisianski (1814, map facing p. 221), IRN.

Barwell Island: island, 0.3 miles across, in Blying Sound, 1 mile SE of Cap Resurrection, 20 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 51' 35" N, 149° 16' 45" W; BGN 1906; (map 49). Variant: Cape Island. Named in 1906 by BGN, on account of proximity to Cape Resurrection which was called "Barwell" by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock in 1787.

Barwell, Point: point of land, see Resurrection, Cape.

Basalt Knob: hill, 310 ft., on NW coast of its Chichagof Island, on NE shore of Lisianski Inlet, 34 miles SW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 01' 47" N, 136° 19' 50" W; BGN 1960; (map 10). Descriptive name given by USGS in 1955, "because the hill is composed of basaltic rock and is the only significant body of this rock type found on the NW part of Chichagof Island."

Basalt Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, near W end of Amphitheater Mountains, 28 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 09' 20" N, 146° 20' 20" W; (map 86). So named in 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS, because the lake "is flanked by towering basalt cliffs."

Basalt Rock: rock, in Avatanak Strait, 1 mile N of Avatanak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 06' 30" N, 165° 22' 25" W; (map 24). Descriptive name reported in 1901 by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS.

Basargin, Mount: mountain, 2,276 ft., N of Stikine River, 19 m. NE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 44' 00" N, 132° 13' 30" W; (map 6). Variant: Mount Bassarguine. Named in 1877 by Joseph Hunter, Canadian engineer and surveyor, who spelled it "Bassarguine." Named for Lt. Vladimir Basargin, IRN, who commanded the corvette Rynda, during an exploration and survey of this vicinity in 1863. See Rynda Island.

Basco Island: island, 1 mile long, in Yukon River, 3 miles W of Tozitna Island and 14 miles WSW of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 08' N, 152° 34' W; (map 106). Riverboat pilots' name shown on Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers, dated 1940.

Base Island: island, 4 miles long, in Yukon River E of Pearl Island, 23 miles NE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 56' N, 160° 40' W; (map 73). So named in 1916 by W. S. Post, USGS, because "a triangulation check base was established on this island."

Basher: settlement, pop. 8, near Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland. Name of a suburb of Anchorage obtained in 1961 by USGS; the village was incorporated in 1958 (Rand McNally, 1961, p. 57).

Bashful Peak: mountain, 8,005 ft., 9.2 miles W of Inner Lake George and 22 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 18' 30" N, 148° 52' 00" W; BGN 1964; (map 69). So named in 1958 by members of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska because "it is often hidden by other peaks, ridges, or clouds."

Bashmakoff Rocks: rocks, off SE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 45' N, 173° 19' E; (map 13). Recorded on a manuscript map drafted by L. M. Turner in the 1880's; this feature has not been positively identified.

Basic Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows NW 1.7 miles between Siwash and Stony Creeks to Dutch Creek, 35 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 33' 55" N, 151° 05' 10" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Basin Cove: cove, see Bains Cove.

Basin Creek: stream, flows N 1.5 miles to Bering Lake, 8 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 17' N, 144° 20' W; BGN 1945; (map 64). Local descriptive name, published in 1951 by USGS.

Basin Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Klokerblok River, 21 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' N, 163° 48' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Basin Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Tolstoi Creek S of Ledge Creek, 20 miles NW of Ophir and 50 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 17' N, 157° 05' W; (map 90). Prospectors' name published in 1921 by USGS.

Basin Creek: stream, flows S W 10 miles to Long Creek, 6 miles SW of Long and 28 miles SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains, 64° 20' 36" N, 155° 39' 30" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Basin Creek: stream, flows S W 3.2 miles to Nome River, 13 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 165° 19' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name published by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Basin Creek: stream, flows S W 4.2 miles to Melsing Creek, 34 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 54' N, 163° 38' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Basin Creek: stream, flows W 1.2 miles to Eldorado Creek which flows to Norton Sound, 21 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 163° 45' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Basin Creek: stream, heads in Brown Bear Basin, flows NW 3.5 miles to Canyon Creek, 15 miles NW of Mount Russell, Alaska Range; 62° 55' 10" N, 152° 17' 45" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Basin Creek: stream, see Secret Creek.

Basin Gulch: ravine, "at the headwaters of Chititu creek. Prospectors' name, first appears on map by George M. Esterly, of Valdez, 1902" (Baker, 1906, p. 119).

Basin Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, on Revillagigedo Island, near head of Thorne Arm, E of Big Lake, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 00" N, 131° 09' 45" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1915 by G. H. Canfield (in Brooks and others, 1922, p. 83), USGS.

Basin, The: bay, 1.5 miles across, S part of Kelp Bay, on Baranof Island, 21 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 17' N, 134° 55' W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 159).

Basket Bay: bay, 0.5 miles across, 8 miles S of mouth of Tanakee Inlet, on Chichagof Island, 45 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 39' 30" N, 134° 54' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Kakagin Inlet, Kook Bay. Named by the employees of the Alaska Oil and Guano Company at

Killisnoo about 1900. The Tlingit Indian name "Kook Bay" was published in 1899 by USC&GS on Chart 8050. It was called Kakagin Inlet in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p 178).

Basket Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows SW and NW 45 miles to Holitna River, 7 miles SE of its junction with Kuskokwim River, 8 miles SE of Sleetmute, Stony River Lowland; 61° 37' N, 157° 00' W; (map 72). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Basket Lake: lake, 0.7 miles across, 10 miles S of mouth of Tenakee Inlet, on SE coast of Chichagof Island, 59 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 37' 50" N, 134° 55' 00" W; BGN 1935; (map 9). Named in 1935 by USGS for Little Basket Bay into which it drains. It was important in the fish-stocking program in southeastern Alaska at that time.

Basnuna: stream, tributary of Alatna River near its head, Brooks Range. Koyukun Indian name obtained in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 98), USA, who wrote "an old man * * * had, as he said, been more than once over the mountains [Brooks Range], in which this tributary [Alatna River] heads, to a rather small river, ' Basnuna,' then down it to a large river, the ' Holoatna'."

Bass Harbor: bay, on S side of Naked Island, extends S 2 miles to Prince William Sound, 34 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 37' 30" N, 147° 24' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Bass Point: point of land, on N shore of Alava Bay, on SE coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 13' 45" N, 131° 08' 40" W; (map 3). One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USC&GS.

Bassarguine, Mount: mountain, see Basargin, Mount.

Bassett Creek: stream, on E end of Attu Island, heads on Robinson Ridge, flows E, through Siddens Valley, 2.3 miles to Lake Nicholas, Aleutian Islands; 52° 53' 00" N, 173° 13' 15" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Bassett Island: island, 300 ft. across, in Albatross Anchorage on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 9 miles NNW of Swedania Point, Aleutian Range; 55° 35' 35" N, 160° 36' 40" W; (map 28). Variant: Fassett Island. Named "Fassett Island" in 1893 by USBF, for H. C. Fasset of that agency; published as "Bassett Island" in 1912 by USC&GS.

Bassie, Mount: mountain, 4,423 ft., on Baranof Island, 11 miles E of Sitka and 4 miles W of Baranof Lake, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03' 30" N, 135° 02' 30" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Bastille, Mount: peak, 4,440 ft., in DeLong Mountains, 17 miles NNE of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 28' N, 160° 52' W; BGN 1961; (map 131). So named by USGS geologists in 1951 "because the name reflects the massive appearance of the mountain and, also it was first climbed on Bastille Day [July 14], 1951."

Bat Point: point of land, on Revillagigedo Island, near head of George Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30' 10" N, 131° 29' 45" W; (map 3). Arbitrary name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Bat, Gavan: bight, see Baht Harbor.

Bat, The: hill, 1,699 ft., 3 miles W of Kuzitrin Lake and 13 miles S of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 24' N, 163° 22' W; BGN 1954; (map 110). Reported in 1953 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS; so named because the “silhouette of the peaks when seen from Kuzitrin Lake suggests the profile of a bat with folded wings.”

Batan, Point: point of land, W point of entrance to Port Caldera, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, 6.5 miles S of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 55" N, 133° 11' 00" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys Botan, Punta Batan, Punta de Batan. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as “Punta de Batan” or “Point Batan.”

Batareinoi Island: island, see Battery Island.

Bates Creek: stream, flows NE 2.3 miles to Thursday Creek, 5 miles NW of Hiline Lake and 51 miles NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 47' 45"N, 151° 28' 45" W; (map 70). Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

Bates Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Ptarmigan Creek, 50 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 27' 18" N, 145° 30' 10" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13).

Bates Pass: pass, “over Valdez glacier, so named by Abercrombie, 1898” (Baker, 1906, p. 119).

Bates Rapid: rapids, see Bates Rapids.

Bates Rapids: rapids, in Tanana River extends W from Big Delta, Tanana Lowland; 64° 14' N, 146° 00' W; (map 101). Variant: Bates Rapid. Named in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen (1887, p. 84), USA, for a “Mr. Bates * * * an Englishman who is reported to have descended the Tanana River.”

Bath Harbor: bight, see Baht Harbor.

Battery Creek: stream, flows NE 5.5 miles to Kukpuk River, E of Sigrikpak Ridge, 17 miles NE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 12' 18" N, 165° 19' 30" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Named in 1960 by Project Chariot personnel.

Battery Island: island, 0.1 miles across, 1.5 miles W of Sitka, in Sitka Sound, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03' 35" N, 135° 22' 50" W; (map 9). Variant: Batareinoi Island. Name published in 1883 by USC&GS. It was called “O[strov] Bataryeynyy” meaning “battery island” by the Russians in 1809, (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 141).

Battery Islets: islands, 0.3 miles long, in Wrangell Narrows between Mitkof and Woewodski Islands, 16 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 34' 30" N, 132° 58' 15" W; (map 6). Variant: Clear Islets. Name published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 113);

taken from Russian name “Batareynny,” given in 1838 by G. Lindenberg. The name “Clear Islets” was applied to this feature in 1869 by Cmdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Battery Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, in Ilnavik River Valley, on N slope of Brooks Range., 32 miles N of Howard Pass; 68° 41' N, 156° 57' W; (map 132). Named by B. H. Kent and Island L. Tailleir, USGS, in 1950, “for a weasel [type of vehicle] battery that was left behind there.”

Battery Point: point of land, in Chilkook Inlet, on E coast of Chilkat Peninsula, 0.2 miles S of Kelgaya Bay and 17 miles SSW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 12' 30" N, 135° 21' 40" W; (map 45). Variant: Kettrachta. So named by USC&GS in 1891 because of its resemblance to an earthwork fortification (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, p. 203). Arthur and Aurel Krause (1883, map) reported its native name as “Kettrachta.” In 1901 the point was reserved for use as a lighthouse.

Battery Point: point of land, on S coast of Akutan Island, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands, 54° 02' 15" N, 165° 53' 06" W; BGN 1904; (map 24). Variant: Cape Kaianak, Liberty Cap, Mys Kayanak, South Head. A translation of the descriptive name given by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 193). So named because the booming waves on this point sounded like a battery of guns. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN, shows “M[ys] Kayanak.” USBF called it “South Head” in 1888, in contradistinction to North Head. USC&GS in 1901 proposed the name “Liberty Cap,” undoubtedly suggested by Scotch Cap on Unimak Island.

Battle Creek: stream, flows SE 1.6 miles to Pine Creek, 4 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 164° 19' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's “Map of Nome Precinct” dated 1904.

Battle Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 6.5 miles to Kachemak Bay, 22 miles NE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 46' N, 150° 59' W; (map 50). Local name reported by USGS in 1961.

Battle Glacier: glacier, heads in Alaska 10 miles SE of Mount Herbert, trends E 12 miles across Alaska-Canada boundary to Alsek River, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 39' N, 138° 18' W; BGN 1954; (map 46). Variant: Flanner Glacier. Named in 1922 by IBC for Arthur Battle who was head of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in France during World War I.

Battle Glacier: glacier, heads in West Branch of Taku Glacier, 0.8 miles W of Camp 15 Peak, trends 5 miles N to Gilkey Glacier, 23 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 45' 40" N, 134° 34' 00" W; BGN 1962; (map 11). Named in 1962 by M. M. Miller, Michigan State University, for W. R. B. Battle, glaciologist, who was killed on an expedition to Baffin Island, Canada.

Battle Lake: lake, 9 miles long, at head of Alaska Peninsula SE of Kukaklek Lake, 25 miles SSW of Kakhonak, Aleutian Range; 59° 04' N, 154° 55' W; (map 51). Local translation of an Eskimo name reported by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3), USGS.

Battleship Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Auke Bay, 1.6 miles S of village of Auke Bay and 9.9 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 21' 30" N, 134° 39' 45" W; (map 11). A local, possibly descriptive, name reported by DeArmond (1957, p. 7).

Battleship Reef: reef, at N end of Fritz Cove, 0.2 miles W of S end of Mendenhall Peninsula and 9 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 20' 30" N, 134° 38' 50" W; (map 11). Name published in 1962 by USGS.

Batto Creek: stream, flows W 1.7 miles to Wilson Creek Slough, 3.5 miles S of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 49' 45" N, 162° 50' 00" W; (map 74). Local miners' name reported in 1916 by Harrington (1918, map), USGS.

Batto Creek: stream, see Balto Creek.

Baturin Lake: lake, 1 mile across, 13 miles NW of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 24' 45" N, 134° 50' 00" W; BGN 1933; (map 5). Named in 1933 by USFS, for Colonel Baturin (cna), "one of the survivors of the historic massacre at the first site of Sitka," in 1802.

Batza Mountains: mountains, in central Alaska, probably those behind or near the Batza River; (map 116). Name reported by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, in 1885, undoubtedly named for the stream by Allen himself.

Batza River: stream, flows SE 10 miles to Koyukuk River across from N end of Huggins Island, E of Isahultila Mountains, 31 miles NNE of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 57' 00" N, 154° 24' 50" W; (map 107). Variant: Batzakakat River. Koyukan Indian name reported in 1885 as "Batzakakat River," applied to a stream nearer the Hogatza River, by Lt. Allen (1887, map), USA. It appears as if the name originally applied to a slough on the left bank of the Koyukuk near Huggins Island.

Batza Slough: stream, anabranch of Koyukuk River, flows S 10.5 miles on S side of Deniktaw Ridge, 23 miles NNW of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 51' N, 155° 04' W; (map 107). Local name shown on a 1932 sketch map of the area; author unknown.

Batzakakat River: stream, see Batza River.

Batztoa Lake: lake, 2 miles long, in Koyukuk River valley, 10 miles NNE of Hughes, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 10' N, 154° 06' W; (map 116). Indian name recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth.

Batzulnatos: locality, see Batzulnetas.

Batzulneta: locality, see Batzulnetas.

Batzulnetas: locality, site of Indian village, on N bank of Tanada Creek 0.9 miles SE of its junction with Copper River, Copper River Basin; 62° 37' N, 143° 46' W; (map 84). Variant: Batzulnatos, Batzulneta, Batzulnetos. From unpublished manuscript by Walter James Hoffman (ca. 1895), Batzulnetas was an Ahtena Indian village near the upper Copper River where the trail to Tanana River began. Name is derived from that of a chieftain of the Ahtena, who lived on the Copper River near the mouth of the Slana River. Lt. Allen (1887, p. 67), USA, wrote, on June 2, 1885, that Batzulneta "was six feet Four inches high, and clad in a

blouse of scarlet flannel * * * pair of native trousers * * * a black woolen hat with strips of red flannel, completed his costume. His hair hung down his back in a tangled roll three feet long.”

Baultoff Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows SE and NE 15 miles across Alaska-Canada boundary to Beaver Creek in Yukon Canada; 62° 09' N, 140° 59' W; BGN 1954; (map 84). Variant: Bautoff Creek. Local name published in 1914 on IBC Sheet 31 (1918 atlas).

Baultoff Lakes: lakes, group, extends N-S 1.2 miles, 2.5 miles SW of junction of Nizina River and Young Creek and 8 miles SE of McCarthy, Copper River Basin; 61° 20' N, 142° 47' W; (map 67). Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

Baum Cape: point of land, “near Belkofski, Alaska peninsula, west of the north end of Dolgoi island. Named by the traders after one of the employees of the Alaska Commercial Company. The name has also been applied to the northwestern-most point of Dolgoi island” (Baker, 1906, p. 120).

Bautista Peak: mountain, 2,040 ft., on San Juan Bautista Island, 6.4 miles SW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' N, 133° 17' W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Spanish name meaning “baptist,” given in 1923 by J. W. McGuire, USC&GS.

Bautoff Creek: stream, see Baultoff Creek.

Bay City: village, see John Kennedy City.

Bay Creek: stream, flows 0.5 miles SE to N end of Auke Bay, 0.4 miles NE of Spaulding Point and 10 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 23' 15” N, 134° 38' 55” W; (map 11). Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Bay Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Grantley Harbor, 4 miles N of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 19' N, 166° 20' W; (map 111). Variant: Boy Creek. Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Bay Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 1.5 miles to Turnagain Arm, 4.5 miles NW of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 56' N, 149° 32' W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Bay Island: island, “in Koyukuk river, near longitude 157°. So named by Allen, 1885” (Baker, 1906, p. 120).

Bay Islands: islands, two, extend 900 ft. in American Bay, on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 51' N, 132° 49' W; (map 1). Named in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Bay Islet: island, “on eastern shore of Portland canal. So named by Pender, 1868” (Baker, 1906, p. 120).

Bay Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula. 6 miles N of Caribou Island in Tustumena Lake, 17 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 20' 00” N, 151° 01' 30” W;

(map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Bay Peak: peak, 5,780 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2 miles N of head of Lituya Bay and 84 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains. 58° 42' N, 138° 27' W; (map 10). Name published by members of the Harvard-Dartmouth Expedition, 1933-34 (Washburn and Goldthwait, 1936, map)

Bay Point Knoll: mountain, 2,018 ft., 2 miles NE of Bay Point, on N shore of Frederick Sound. 80 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 07' 45" N, 133° 17' 30" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for nearby Bay Point.

Bay Point: point of land, 17 miles E of village of Point Baker, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 19' 40" N, 133° 10' 30" W; (map 6). Local navigators' name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Bay Point: point of land, at SE point of Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 42' 20" N, 133° 29' 30" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Bay Point: point of land, on N shore off Frederick Sound at W point of Farragut Bay, 79 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 06' 30" N, 133° 19' 00" W; (map 8). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 126).

Bay Point: point of land, on W coast of Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 19' 15" N, 160° 51' 45" W; (map 28). Variant: Tonkoi, Mys Zaliva, Tonkoi Point, Zaliva Point. Published in 1847 as "M[YSJ Zaliva," or "bay point," on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379; listed as "Cap Tonkoi," or "narrow," by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 267), IRN. Shown as "Bay Point" on an 1888 USC&GS chart.

Bay: anchorage, see Ray.

Bayard, Mount: mountain, 6,547 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 14.5 miles NW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 07' 25" N, 130° 06' 10" W; BGN 1924; (map 7). Variant: Mount Johnson. Name reported in 1917 by USGS; named for Thomas F. Bayard, 1828-98, American statesman and diplomat.

Bayeal, Puerto: cove, see Bagial, Port.

Baylio Bazan, Puerto del: bay, see Bazan, Port.

Baylio Bucareli, Puerto del: water passage, see Bucareli Bay.

Bayou Point: point of land, on Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, at West Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 48' 40" N, 132° 59' 30" W; (map 6). Named by USC&GS for charting purposes; name published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 115).

Bazan Bay: bay, see Bazan, Port.

Bazan, Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Port Bazan, on SW coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 48' 20"N, 132° 58' 30"W: (map 1). Variant: Mys. Bazan. This is a transliteration published in 1865 on Brit. Adm. Chart 2431 from the Russian "M[ys] Bazan," meaning "Cape Bazan." The name was published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 9), IRN, who derived it from Port Bazan.

Bazan, Port: bay, extends NE 3.5 miles on SW coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 49' N, 132° 59' W; (map 1). Variant: Bazan Bay, Distress Cove, Port Meares, Puerto del Baylio Bazan. Named "Puerto del Baylio [Bailed Bazan," meaning "port of Judge [?] Bazan" by Lt. Don Jacinto Caamano on July 18, 1792, for Antonio Valdez y Bazan, Spanish naval commander and Minister of Marine and Admiral (Wagner, 1937, p. 375); published as "Port Bazan" in 1853 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1493.

Bazhi: locality, "on left bank of Yukon River, at mouth of Innoko River," Innoko Lowland; (map 78). Variant: Seleniye Bazhigagat. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1861 as "Seleniye Bazhigagat," or "Bazhigagat Village," by P. Tikhmeniev.

Bazhigagat, Seleniye: locality, see Bazhi.

Bazil, Point: point of land, at N limit of Hanning Bay, on NW coast of Montague Island, 63 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 59' N, 147° 42' W; (map 49). Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, in 1794 when Hanning Bay was examined (Wagner, 1937, p. 375).

Bazil, Port: bay, see Hanning Bay.

Be-ne-le-rah-cher: hill, see Koyukuk Mountain.

Beach Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, 0.7 miles S of Conquer Point on W coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 45" N, 177° 29' 20" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Beach Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, W of Birchwood, on SE bank of Knik Arm Cook Inlet, 17 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 24' 15" N, 149° 33' 25" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Beach River: stream, on E coast of Montague Island, flows S 1 mile to Gulf of Alaska, 22 miles SW of Montague Peak, Chugach Mountains; 60° 00' 02" N, 147° 23' 02" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Beachey Point: locality, see Beechey Point.

Beachey Point: point of land, see Beechey Point.

Beachy Point: locality, see Beechey Point.

Beachy Point: point of land, see Beechey Point.

Beacon Group: islands, see Eckholms, The.

Beacon Island: island, 0.1 miles long, in Rocky Pass, Keku Strait, between Kupreanof and Kuiu Islands, 16 miles SE of Kake, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 46' 45" N, 133° 43' 00" W; (map 6). Descriptive name given for charting purposes by USC&GS in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 258).

Beacon Point: point of land, on E coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, 8.5 miles N of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 56' 15" N, 132° 59' 30" W; (map 6). Descriptive name given for charting purposes by USC&GS in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 211).

Beacon Point: point of land, on left bank of Kuskokwim River at Eek Channel, 52 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 05' N, 162° 14' W; (map 58). Variant: Weber Point. This feature was called "Weber Point" on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS. Named Beacon Point in 1914 by USC&GS.

Beacon Rock: rock, at mouth of Mole Harbor, on E coast of Admiralty Island, 62 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 40' N, 134° 02' W; (map 9). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 171).

Beacon Rock: rock, see Makhnati Rock.

Beaded Creek: stream, heads in Dry Lake, flows N 4.5 miles to Middle Salt Lagoon, 2 miles NE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 18' 30" N, 156° 41' 15" W; (map 153). Descriptive name first used by CRREL in 1964 for scientific purposes. It is so named because along the stream are a series of ponds like beads on a string.

Beak Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Gold Harbor, on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 54' 30" N, 133° 05' 15" W; BGN 1928; (map 1). Descriptive name given in 1927 by USC&GS because "the shape of the point * * * resembles a fowl's head with an open beak."

Bean Creek: stream, flows NW to Candle Creek about 10 miles SW of Candle and 33 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Bean Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SE 3 miles to Kenai River, 32 miles SSW of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 20' 39" N, 149° 50' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Bean Island: island, 1.5 miles long, in mouth of Nichols Bay on S coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 41' 30" N, 132° 06' 00" W; (map 1). Named in 1880 by W. H. Dall for Tarleton Hoffman Bean of the Fish Commission.

Bean Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, in Mentasta Mountains, drains E to Tetlin River, 43 miles S of Tok, Alaska Range; 62° 43' N, 142° 57' W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Bean Ridge: ridge, 1,300 to 2,700 ft., extends NE-SW 30 miles between Yukon and Tanana Rivers, 5 miles NW of Manley Hot Springs, Tanana Lowland; 65° 00' N, 150° 50' W; (map

106). Named in 1898 by W. J. Peters and A. H. Brooks, USGS, for the first trader to establish a post on the Tanana. The post was at Harper Bend, where Mrs. Bean was murdered by the Indians. See Harper Bend.

Bear Bay Island: island, 0.5 miles across, in Peril Strait, 3 miles N of Fish Bay, on Baranof Island, 28 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 25' 30" N, 135° 34' 30" W; (map 9). Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN.

Bear Bay: bay, 0.2 miles across, in Peril Strait, 3 miles N of Fish Bay, on Baranof Island, 28 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 25' 15" N, 135° 34' 45" W; (map 9). Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 182).

Bear Bay: bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, extends W 3 miles 28 miles E of village of Cold Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 10' 30" N, 162° 00' 00" W; (map 29, 28). Variant: Medvednikova, Zaliv Medvydnikova. Translation of "Z[aliv] Medvydnikova," published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN. Descriptive name probably given because of the abundance of brown bears in the vicinity.

Bear Bay: cove, see Bear Cove.

Bear Bay: estuary, see Bruin Bay.

Bear Blanket Slough: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Eightmile Slough, 8 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 36' 20" N, 144° 59' 00" W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Bear Bluff: bluff, on right bank of Yukon River, 44 miles E of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 40' N, 156° 37' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Bear Canyon: canyon, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula, 3 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 40' 30" N, 151° 28' 00" W; (map 50). Local name reported by USGS in 1951.

Bear Cape: point of land, N point of entrance to Bear Bay, on S side of Alaska Peninsula, NE of Belkofski, Aleutian Range; 55° 11' N, 162° 00' W; (map 28). Variant: Middle Point, Mys Medvydnik. Translation by USC&GS in the 1880's of "Mys Medvydnik" reported by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN. The name "Middle Point" was published for this feature in the 1880's by USC&GS.

Bear Cape: point of land, N point of entrance to Port Etches, on SW end of Hinchinbrook Island, 35 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 12' N, 146° 43' W; (map 64). Variant: Mys Medvyzhiy. Named "Mys Medvyzhiy," i.e. "Bear Cape," in 1830 by Ivan Chernov; published as such on Chart 1378 by Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1847. It was translated by USC&GS in 1869.

Bear Cape: point of land, see Arch Point.

Bear Cove: bay, see Ursus Cove.

Bear Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, on E shore of Silver Bay, 7 miles SE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' 50" N, 135° 09' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Bear Bay. Name published by Knopf (1912, p. 26), USGS, as "Bear Bay."

Bear Cove: cove, 0.8 miles wide, on W coast of Aialik Peninsula, 1.5 miles N of Three Hole Bay and 24 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 47' N, 149° 39' W; (map 49). Local name reported in the early 1950's by USC&GS.

Bear Cove: cove, on Kenai Peninsula, extend E 1.8 miles off Kachemak Bay, 18 miles NE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 44' N, 151° 03' W; (map 50). Local name recorded on a 1912 fieldsheet by D. F. Higgins and R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Bear Creek: locality, see Woodrow.

Bear Creek: stream, "on the south bank of the Yukon, 20 miles above Rampart (City), and just below Alder Creek. Prospectors' name, reported by Lieutenant Erickson, U.S.A., 1902" (Baker, 1906, p. 122).

Bear Creek: stream, "tributary to Chilkat river from the west, near latitude 59° 30', longitude 136° 10'. " Local name, obtained by Wright in 1903. Its Indian name, written Jelchitni by Krause brothers in 1882, was written Yelchthini by Flemer in 1898" (Baker, 1906, p. 121).

Bear Creek: stream, flows E 8 miles to Fish Creek, 21 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 02'30" N, 147° 08'45" W; (map 105). Local name reported in 1903 by T. G. Gardine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, flows N 15 miles to Tetlin Lake, in Mentasta Mountains, 20 miles S of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 03' N, 142° 44' W; (map 85). Named in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, because he saw four large bears at the stream's head.

Bear Creek: stream, flows N 3 miles to Yukon River, 7 miles NW of junction of Charley River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 20'35" N, 143° 00'50" W; (map 103). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, flows N 4.5 miles to Quartz Creek, 4 miles E of Tonsina Lake and 39 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 29' 45" N, 145° 24' 15" W; (map 68). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Oscar Rohn.

Bear Creek: stream, flows NE 21 miles to Tanana River, 27 miles NW of Tanacross, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 39'35" N, 143° 57'00" W; BGN 1961; (map 85). Variant: Chief Creek. Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Canyon Creek, 28 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 26' N, 161° 07' W; (map 53). Prospectors' name reported in 1916 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1918, p. 61). Gold claims for placer mining were staked along This stream in 1917, although gold may have been found here as early as 1900 or 1901.

Bear Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Charley River, 17 miles SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 07' N, 143° 04' W; (map 103). Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Bear Creek: stream, flows NE 4.5 miles to Graham Creek, 33 miles NE of Ophir and 45 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 34'30" N, 156° 09'00" W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Tuxedni Channel, 58 miles SW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 08' N, 152° 41' W; (map 62). Local name reported about 1921 by Moffit (1927, pl. 1), USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles, joins West Over Creek to form Rock Creek, 12 miles NNE Of Porcupine Dome and 36 miles WSW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 40'15" N, 145° 17'00" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Bear Creek: stream, flows NE to Kwinink River, 12 miles N of Elim, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 47' N, 162° 10' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name shown on a precinct map Of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected up to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Bear Creek: stream, flows NW 2.3 miles to Hutlinana Creek, 18 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 18' N, 149° 50' W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS (Prindle and others, 1913, pl. 1).

Bear Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 miles to South Fork Koyukuk River, NE of Davis Creek, 35 miles NE of Bettles, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 67° 00'30" N, 150° 26'00" W; (map 124). Variant: Cripple Creek. Local name originally applied to a nearby stream; reported in 1899 by T. G. Gerdino (in Schrader, 1900, pl. 60), USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Becharof Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, 53 miles NE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 41' 50" N, 156° 02' 35" W; (map 36). Named in 1901 by prospectors; reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, flows NW 40 miles to Pitka Fork Kuskokwim River, 3 miles S of junction of Salmon River and 35 miles SE of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 51' N, 154° 33' W; (map 80). Local name reported in 1912 by USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, flows NW 50 miles to Yukon River, 30 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 49' N, 157° 06' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Bear Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to a ditch parallel to Delta River, 5 miles S of Donnelly and 42 miles N of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 36'45" N, 145° 53'20" W; (map 86). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, flows NW 6.5 miles to South Fork Kuskokwim River, 2 miles S of junction of Tatina River and 87 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 16' N, 153° 22' W; (map 80). Local name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, flows S 0.4 miles to Minnesota Creek which flows to Penny Creek, 9 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40'42" N, 164° 20'50" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 3).

Bear Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to Little Washington Creek, 22 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 56'30" N, 141° 51'00" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Bear Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to Buskin River, 4.5 miles W of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 46' 35" N, 152° 31' 15" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, flows S 6 miles to Birch Creek, 52 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 24'30" N, 145° 37'40" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1909 by C. E. Ellsworth (in Brooks and others, 1910, p. 264), USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, flows SE 16 miles to West Fork Buckland River, 24 miles NE of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 32' N, 160° 50' W; (map 109). Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Sourdough Creek, 9 miles S of Mount Prindle and 76 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 19'45" N, 146° 28'50" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Bear Creek: stream, flows SE 2.4 miles to Gulkana River, 11 miles N of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 15' N, 145° 24' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, flows SE 30 miles to Yukon River, 1 mile N of Eagle Island and 45 miles SE of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 38'30" N, 159° 24'05" W; (map 91). Variant: Auto River, Autokakat, Autokokakat, Kozikakat River. Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS. Published as "Autokakat" and "Autokokakat" by Lt. Allen, USA, in 1887; listed as "Auto River" by Baker (1906, p. 110).

Bear Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Sue Creek 3.4 miles NW of its junction with Kuskokwim River, 33 miles E of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 37' 20" N, 158° 31' 00" W; (map 72). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, flows SE to Anikovik River, about 15 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Bear Creek: stream, flows SSE 26 miles to Kvichak River, 57 miles E of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 00' 30" N, 156° 54' 00" W; (map 52). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Trout Creek, 23 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 25' N, 144° 04' W; (map 64). Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, flows SW 13 miles to Champion Creek, 30 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 33'30" N, 142° 02'00" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, flows SW 20 miles to Tuluksak River, 0.7 miles NE of Nyac and 40 miles SW of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 00' 45" N, 159° 55' 20" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren, USGS. William Fisher and party discovered gold on this stream in 1907-08.

Bear Creek: stream, flows SW 21 miles, joins Champion Creek to form Beaver Creek, 52 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 25' N, 146° 59' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1909 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 6), USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, flows SW 26 miles to North Fork Hess Creek, 15 miles N of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 43'10" N, 148° 19'50" W; (map 105). Variant: East Fork Hess Creek. Local name reported in 1902 by Lt. Hjalmar Erickson, USA, and published by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 16). In 1902 it is shown joining Grouse Creek to form East Fork Hess Creek. However, in 1916, it is shown on a USGS map flowing to North Fork Hess Creek.

Bear Creek: stream, flows SW to Nucksack Creek which flows to Kuzitrin River near its head, about 20 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Bear Creek: stream, flows W 1 mile to Karluk Lake 20 miles SE of Karluk, Kodiak Island; 57° 23' 35" N, 154° 02' 00" W; (map 35). Local name published in 1957 by AMS.

Bear Creek: stream, flows W 3 miles to Beaver Creek, 13 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats 66° 12'40" N, 147° 40'40" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, flows WNW 4 miles to North Fork Salcha River, 42 miles NNE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 42' N, 145° 18' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, former tributary of Gold Creek, about 2 miles W of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' N, 134° 20' W; (map 11). Miners' name for a stream subsequently destroyed by mining operations (DeArmond, 1957, p. 22).

Bear Creek: stream, heads at Bear Lake, on Kenai Peninsula, flows S 0.5 miles to Salmon Creek, 5.5 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 11' N, 149° 22' W; (map 63). Local name published by D. H. Sleem on his map of Central Alaska dated 1910; derived from Bear Lake, the source of the stream. **Bear Creek:** stream, heads in Kenai Mountains, on Kenai Peninsula, flows W 15 miles to Tustumena Lake, 29 miles SE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 13' N, 150° 48' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, heads at confluence of California and Cash Creeks, flows NW 8 miles to Clums Fork Birch Creek, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 12' N, 145° 23' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1911 by USGS (Prindle, 1913, pl. 1).

Bear Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows NW 6.6 miles to a ditch between Delta River and Richardson Highway, 30 miles S of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 36'30" N, 145° 53'20" W; (map 86). Locally named "from the fact that a hunter named Henry Stock was mauled by a bear there about 1905" (Davies, 1965, p. 22).

Bear Creek: stream, heads at terminus of Key Stone Glacier, flows SE 1.5 miles to Lowe River, 1.6 miles SW of Wortmanns and 13 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 05' 50" N, 145° 51' 30" W; (map 68). Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows NE 7 miles to Tokositna River, 32 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 39'45" N, 150° 49'05" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, heads in Fourth of July Pass, flows SW 2.3 miles to Fohlin Creek, 12 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 29' N, 143° 15' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1907 by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1908, pl. 3), USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, heads in Kallarichuk Hills of Baird Mountains, flows SW 6.5 miles to Klery Creek, 4.6 miles NE of that stream's junction with Squirrel River and 10 miles N of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67°08' N, 160° 27' W; (map 127). Prospectors' name reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 13), USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, heads in lake N of Iliamna Lake, flows W 3 miles to Newhalen River, 5 miles NNW of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 49' N, 154° 54' W; (map 51). Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, heads N of Little Peter Hills, flows SW 18 miles to Kahiltna River, 26 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 12'00" N, 150° 53'15" W; (map 81). Local name obtained in 1911 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks, 1912, pl. 9), USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, heads on Beluga Mountain, flows NE 14 miles to Alexander Lake, 46 miles NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 43' 45" N, 150° 53' 00" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, heads on Brooker Mountain, at S end of Kantishna Hills, flows N 40 miles to Bearpaw River, 21 miles WNW of junction of Toklat River and its East Fork, Tanana Lowland; 63° 58'50" N, 150° 49'40" W; (map 88). Name shown on a 1905 manuscript map Of the "Kantishna Gold Fields" by A. Friedrich, prospector.

Bear Creek: stream, heads on Caribou Mountain, in Zane Hills, flows SE 10 miles to Caribou Creek 3 miles WSW of that stream's junction with Hogatza River, 37 miles WNW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 10' N, 155° 33' W; (map 116). Named about 1955 by mining engineers; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Bear Creek: stream, heads on SE side of Anvil Peak, flows SE 3 miles to Dry Creek, 3 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 31'40" N, 165° 20'00" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, heads on SW slope of Watson Peak, flows SW 1.7 miles to Cape Yakataga, 100 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 03' 04" N, 142° 26' 00" W; (map 65). Named by pioneers in 1897; the name was Obtained by G. C. Martin, USGS, in 1904.

Bear Creek: stream, in Rampart Mountains, flows ESE 17 miles to Yukon River, 34 miles ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 21'30" N, 151° 00'00" W; (map 106). Name reported in 1894 by Cantwell (1902, p. 277), USRCS.

Bear Creek: stream, in Rampart Mountains, flows SW 16 miles to Yukon River, 4 miles NE of junction of Tozitna River, 5 miles W of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 10' N, 152° 17' W; (map 106). Variant: Deer Creek. Local name reported in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA.

Bear Creek: stream, on Admiralty Island, flows SE 8 miles to Seymour Canal, 2 miles N of Mole Harbor and 23 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 41' 40" N, 134° 04' 00" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, on Douglas Island, flows 1.5 miles NE to Gastineau Channel at Douglas, 0.7 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 16' 45" N, 134° 23' 35" W; (map 11). Variant: Mission Creek. The first record of this name appears in 1882 in a water claim for mining use. In early years it was also sometimes called Mission Creek because of its proximity to a Quaker mission in Douglas (DeArmond, 1957).

Bear Creek: stream, on Hinchinbrook Island, flows NE 1.7 miles to Double Bay, 25 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' N, 146° 29' W; (map 64). Published in 1950 by USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 6.5 miles to Turnagain Arm, at Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 55' 30" N, 149° 38' 10" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name published in 1895 by USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, on Mansfield Peninsula, flows E 4 miles to Stephens Passage, 1.8 miles NW of Colt Island and 13 miles W of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 16' 55" N, 134° 46' 30" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Bear Creek: stream, see Davidson Creek.

Bear Creek: stream, see Eagle Creek.

Bear Creek: stream, see Kelsall River.

Bear Creek: stream, see Otter Creek.

Bear Creek: stream, see Roy Creek.

Bear Creek: stream, see Tetlin River.

Bear Draw: ravine, in Mount McKinley National Park, extends ENE 0.9 miles to Sheldon Creek, 1 mile WSW of that stream's junction with Toklat River, Alaska Range; 63° 34'25" N, 150° 04'20" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Bear Fort: locality, see Kootznahoo.

Bear Glacier Point: point of land, at E end of Bulldog Cove, on E coast of Aialik Peninsula, 16 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 53'40" N, 149° 33'15" W; (map 49). Local name reported in the 1940's by USC&GS.

Bear Glacier: glacier, trends SE 21 miles to its terminus in Resurrection Bay, 15 miles S of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 55'30" N, 149° 31'30" W; BGN 1910; (map 49). Local name reported in 1909 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS.

Bear Gulch: gulch, "at the headwaters of Chititu Creek. Prospectors' name; first appears on map of Nizina mining district by George M. Esterly, Of Valdez, 1902" (Baker, 1906, p. 122).

Bear Gulch: ravine, trends S 5 miles to Sundown Lake, 22 miles W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 21' N, 148° 11' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Bear Gulch: ravine, trends SW 3 miles to Long Creek at Long, 23 miles S of Ruby, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 24'12" N, 155° 30'00" W; (map 98). Variant: Bear Pup. Prospectors' name reported in 1911 as "Bear Pup" by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Bear Harbor: estuary, 0.5 miles across, 15 miles NE of Cape Decision, Affleck Canal, on S coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 06'00" N, 134° 13'14" W; (map 5). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, For charting purposes and published in 1887 by USC&GS on Chart 706.

Bear Head: promontory, see Ursus Head.

Bear Hill: hill, 498 ft., 0.5 miles E of Little Kiska Beach, on west-central Little Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57'30" N, 177° 37'50" E; (map 14). Variant: Ridge Hill. This is an arbitrary name shown on a 1943 USAAF map. Variant derived from triangulation station Ridge on hill.

Bear Island: hill, 215 ft., 0.6 miles across, in Dry Bay, 53 miles SE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 09'00" N, 138° 26'30" W; (map 46). Variant: Delta Island. Local name published by USGS in 1959. This hill was called Delta Island on a USGS manuscript map dated 1907.

Bear Island: island, 0.4 miles across, on NW coast Of Kodiak Island, 17 miles NE of Karluk; 57° 39'40" N, 154° 02'00" W; (map 35). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Bear Island: island, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, on E shore of Kachemak Bay, 18 miles NE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 43'45" N, 151° 04'00" W; (map 50). Named for Bear Cove and published by USGS in 1951.,

Bear Island: island, 0.8 miles across, on N coast Of Afognak Island in Bluefox Bay, Kodiak Island; 58° 26'40" N, 152° 41'30" W; (map 43). Local name published in 1928 on USC&GS Chart 8573.

Bear Island: island, in Chitina River, 10 miles W. Of Gibraltar Hill, 28 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 06' N, 142° 26' W; (map 67). So named in 1915 by F. H. Moffit, USGS, " because a bear was seen on its shore."

Bear Island: island, see Woewadski.

Bear Lake Glacier: glacier, on Kenai Peninsula, trends NW 3.5 miles to its terminus at head of Salmon Creek, 7 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 11'00" N, 149° 18'25" W; BGN 1959; (map 63). Local name published on recent USGS maps, derived from nearby Bear Lake.

Bear Lake: lake, 0.1 miles across, just W of Saint George, on N coast of Saint George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 36'00" N, 169° 34'30" W; (map 38). Variant: Tenra-rum-any-i. A translation of the Aleut name, "Tenrarumanyi," reported in 1897 by Putnam (1903. p. 1016), USC&GS, and so named because "a polar bear was once driven here by the natives, and became mired in the bog which surrounds the lake."

Bear Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, 7.5 miles SE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' N, 135° 08' W; (map 9). Name recorded by Knopf (1912, fig. 4), USGS.

Bear Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, N of Slide Mountain, 38 miles W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 06' N, 146° 51' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Bear Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula in course of Moose River, 31 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 39'45" N, 150° 22'30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Bear Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, 1 mile NW of Bear Glacier Point, on Aialik Peninsula, 16 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 54' N, 149° 35' W; (map 49). Local name reported in the 1940's by USC&GS.

Bear Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on SW end of Cleveland Peninsula, 5 miles SE of Union Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 41'00" N, 132° 06'15" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Bear Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 2 miles W of Hodzana Slough and 17 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 16'45" N, 147° 58'00" W; (map 118). Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Bear Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, 4.5 miles WNW of Harriet Point and 39 miles WSW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 25' N, 152° 22' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Bear Lake: lake, 1.3 miles across, 1.5 miles NW of Zitziana River and 41 miles NE of Bitzshini Mountains, Tanana Lowland; 64° 47' N, 150° 49' W; (map 99). Local name reported in 1937 by USGS.

Bear Lake: lake, 7.5 miles long, on Alaska Peninsula, in course of Bear River, 13 miles ENE of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 03' N, 160° 17' W; (map 30). Reported by Maddren (1919, fig. 12), USGS.

Bear Lake: lake, in Mentasta Mountains, drains into headwaters of Tetlin River, 41 miles S of Tok, Alaska Range; 62° 45' N, 143° 00' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Bear Lake: lake, on Kenai Peninsula, 2 miles long, 6 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 17' N, 149° 21' W; BGN 1912; (map 63). Variant: Salmon Lake. Local name published by D. H. Sleem on his map of Central Alaska dated 1910.

Bear Lake: lake, see Baird Lake.

Bear Lake: lake, see High Ridge Lake.

Bear Lake: lake, see Medvejie Lake.

Bear Lake: lake, see Mirror Lake.

Bear Mountain Creek: stream, heads at 65° 57' N, 142° 54' W, and flows E 25 miles to Black River, 52 miles NE of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 59'30" N, 142° 09'00" W; (map 103). Local name published on the 1951 USGS map. Named for nearby Bear Mountain.

Bear Mountain Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 8 miles NE of Bear Mountain and 40 miles W of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 08' N, 142° 21' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Bear Mountain: mountain, "about 40 or 50 miles north, by compass, from Mount St. Elias. So named by Russell, 1891, after the U.S. revenue cutter Bear" (Baker, 1906, p. 122).

Bear Mountain: mountain, "on right bank of Tanana river, near latitude 62°. " So named by Peters, 1898" (Baker, 1906, p. 122).

Bear Mountain: mountain, 1,310 ft., on left bank of Koyukuk River, 21 miles NW of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 47'45" N, 155° 16'00" W; (map 107). Local name shown on a 1932 sketch map of the area; author unknown.

Bear Mountain: mountain, 11 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 20' N, 161° 24' W; (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950.

Bear Mountain: mountain, 2,780 ft., SE of Cone Mountain., on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 05'20" N, 133° 12'00" W; (map 4). Published in 1924 by USC&GS.

Bear Mountain: mountain, 2,856 ft., 42 miles W of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 03' N, 142° 35' W; (map 120). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS. It may be a form of translation of an Indian name.

Bear Mountain: mountain, 3,314 ft., Kenai Peninsula, in Kenai Mountains, E of Skilak Lake, 40 miles ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 26'15" N, 150° 05'45" W; (map 62). Local name reported by USGS in 1958.

Bear Mountain: mountain, 4,200 ft., 6 miles E of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02'35" N, 135° 09'55" W; (map 9). Variant: Harlampy's Hill, Harlampy's Mountain. Local name reported in 1954 by R. N. DeArmond. It was also locally known as Harlampy's Hill or Mountain because, about 1890, Harlampy Sokoloff started a rockslide on the side of the mountain which was still plainly visible in 1954. The slide was known as Harlampy's slide, which save the mountain this name.

Bear Mountain: mountain, 5,254 ft., in Davidson Mountains, on E bank of Coleen River, 39 miles E of Table Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 25' N, 142° 07' W; (map 137). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Bear Mountain: mountain, on Kenai Peninsula, between and Spruce Creeks, 2 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 04'55" N, 149° 29'55" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Bear Mountain: mountain, "on right bank of upper Anvik river, western Alaska, near latitude 63° 20', longitude 160° 20'." "Prospectors' name, published in 1900" (Baker, 1906, p. 122).

Bear Pass Mountain: mountain, 3,853 ft., on Admiralty Island, 2.6 miles S of Soapberry Mountain, and 45 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 18'45" N, 134° 15'00" W; BGN 1962; (map 9). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS; so called because "a migrating bear trail is located on the flank of this mountain."

Bear Paw City: locality, see Bearpaw.

Bear Point: point of land, on NE shore of Karluk Lake, 20 miles SE of Karluk, Kodiak Island; 57° 23'30" N, 154° 02'00" W; (map 35). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Bear Point: point of land, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, at W entrance of Paguna Arm, 50 miles E of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 36'15" N, 150° 06'30" W; (map 50). Local name published by USGS in 1953.

Bear Pup: ravine, see Bear Gulch.

Bear River Ridge: mountains, see Reverdy Mountains.

Bear River: stream, "tributary to the head of Portland canal. Apparently so named by Pender, 1868" (Baker, 1906, p. 122).

Bear River: stream, flows NE 15 miles to Niukluk River, 32 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 52' N, 163° 38' W; (map 95). Variant: Lime Creek. This appears to

be the stream reported in 1899 as "Lime Creek" by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Bear River: stream, on W coast of Alaska Peninsula, Flows NW, through Bear Lake, 16 miles to Bristol Bay, 14 miles NE of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 10' N, 160° 26' W; (map 30). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Bear Rock: rock, in Cold Bay, 14 miles SE of village of Cold Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 02'55" N, 162° 28'20" W (map 29). Local name published in 1925 by USC&GS.

Bear Rock: rock, in Deadman Bay, off S coast Of Kodiak Island; 57° 04'20" N, 153° 57'00" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Bear Slough: slough, "on the eastern shore of Kvichak bay, Bristol bay, southwestern Alaska 6 miles below Koggiung, near latitude 58° 50'. So called by the fisheries, and reported by Moser, 1900" (Baker, 1906, p. 122).

Bear Valley: valley, on Kenai Peninsula, extends NE 3 miles from Portage Lake, 4.5 miles NW of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48' N, 148° 48' W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Bear, Mount: peak, 14,831 ft., at head of Anderson Glacier, 9 miles N of Mount Anderson and 60 miles E of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 17' N, 141° 09' W; BGN 1917; (map 67). Named by Alaska-Canada boundary surveyors in 1912-13 and published on IBC Sheet 34 (1918 atlas).

Beardslee Entrance: water passage, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1.5 miles across, near S entrance to Glacier Bay, between Young and Strawberry Islands, 58 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 30' N, 136° 00' W; BGN 1942; (map 11). Variant: Strawberry Passage. Name proposed by USC&GS in 1938 for Rear Adm. Lester Anthony Beardslee, 1836-1903, USN, who explored and named Glacier Bay in 1880. The name Strawberry Passage was used by USC&GS prior to BGN approval of the name Beardslee Entrance.

Beardslee Island: island, see Kayak Island.

Beardslee Islands: islands, 0.2 miles across, 1 mile S of Sitka, in Galankin Islands, Sitka Sound, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02'05" N, 135° 20'30" W; (map 9). Variant: Sand Islands. Named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy for Capt. (later Rear Adm.) Lester Anthony Beardslee. 1836-1903, USN. Beardslee commanded the U.S.S. Jamestown, 1879-90 in Alaska waters: he discovered, surveyed, and named Glacier Bay.

Beardslee Islands: islands, group 9.5 miles long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, off E shore of Glacier Bay, 5 miles N of Point Gustavus and 55 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 32' N, 135° 55' W; (map 11). Variant: Beardsley Islands, Sand Islands. Named by officers of the U.S. Navy in 1880 for Capt. Lester Anthony Beardslee, 1836-1903, USN.

Beardslee River: stream, "on the mainland, tributary to William Henry bay, Lynn canal, Alexander archipelago. So named by United States naval officers, 1880, after Rear-Admiral Beardslee" (Baker, 1906,p. 123).

Beardsley Islands: islands, see Beardslee Islands.

Beare Glacier: glacier, heads on S slope of Robinson Mountains, trends SE 4 miles to its 1951 terminus at head of Big River, 7.5 miles WNW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 00'10" N, 141° 40'55" W; (map 65). Reported by A. G. Maddren, USGS, in 1913 and published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 6), USGS.

Bearhole Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Kiagna River, 33 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 02' N, 142° 23' W; (map 67). Named in 1915 by F. H. Moffit, USGS.

Bearing point: point of land, see Azimuth Point.

Bearman Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 13 miles SE of Cache Lake, 26 miles NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 45' N, 146° 05' W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Bearnose Hill: hill, 850 ft., 15 miles SE of Chalkyitsik, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 28' N, 143° 26' W; (map 120). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS. It may be a form of translation of an Indian name.

Bearpaw Creek: stream, "a right or east branch of Kantishna river, 120 miles above its mouth, near latitude 64° , longitude 150°. Prospectors' name, reported by Prindle, 1905" (Baker, 1906, p. 123).

Bearpaw Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Colville River, 2 miles NE of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69° 23'10" N, 152° 03'20" W; (map 141). Named about 1945 by USGS geologists of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4

Bearpaw Creek: stream, see Bearpaw River.

Bearpaw Mountain: mountain, 2,026 ft., 9.2 miles NW of Bearpaw and 39 miles SE of Bitzshtini Mountains, Tanana Lowland; 64° 06' N, 150° 59' W; (map 99). Local name reported in 1937 by USGS.

Bearpaw River: stream, flows NE 55 miles to Kantishna River, 47 m. SE of Bitzshtini Mountains, Tanana Lowland; 64° 06' N, 150° 42' W; (map 99). Variant: Bearpaw Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

Bearpaw: locality, on right bank of Bearpaw River, 48 miles SE of Bitzshtini Mountains, Tanana Lowland; 64° 05' N, 150° 41' W; (map 99). Variant: Bear Paw City. This was a mining camp, established in 1905 and called "Bear Paw City" by prospectors; reported in 1905 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

Bears River: stream, see Berners River.

Bearskin Gulch: ravine, trends N and E 12 miles to Chignak River, 2 miles N of Chignik Lake. Aleutian Range; 56° 19' N, 158° 56' W; (map 30). Local name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Beartrack Cove: bay, 1.6 miles across, in Glacier Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1 mile N of Hutchins Bay and 57 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 36' N, 135° 55' W; BGN 1923; (map 11). Named by W. S. Cooper, Univ. of Minnesota, in 1923.

Beartrack Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles down W slope of Pogromni Volcano to Bering Sea, 1 mile E of Raven Point on W coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 38'00" N, 164° 49'30" W; BGN 1939; (map 24). Variant: Red River. This name was suggested by a 1937 USC&GS field report that states, "some of the largest bears in Alaska are supposed to be on this (Unimak) Island. Although seldom seen along the coast, their tracks are often found in this locality. One such track measured 17 inches long and 11 inches wide." The name was submitted in 1938 by USC&GS to BGN.

Beartrack Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Bear Track Cove, N of Beardslee Islands, in Glacier Bay, Glacier Bay National Monument, 57 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 36'10" N, 135° 51'55" W; BGN 1948; (map 11). Name published in 1962 by USGS.

Beartrack River: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads in glacier, flows 15 miles S to Beartrack Cove on Glacier Bay, 1.3 miles E of Beartrack Island and 55 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 36'15" N, 135° 49'50" W; BGN 1948; (map 11). Named in 1939 by a USC&GS field party; derived from the cove of the same name.

Beartrail Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to Ibeck Creek, 7.5 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 33' N, 145° 32' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Beartrap Bay: estuary, extends E 3 miles off Port Gravina, 18 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 45'15" N, 146° 03'30" W; BGN 1910; (map 64). Local name reported in 1910 by USGS.

Beasley Creek: stream, heads in lake at terminus of Fourth Glacier, flows SW and NW 6 miles to Russell Fiord, 3 miles SW of Mount Pinta and 18 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 36'05" N, 139° 13'45" W; (map 46). Name appears on a 1906 map of Fourth Glacier by the Canadian section of IBC, published by Tarr and Martin (1914, fig. 15). The name was probably derived from Beasley Glacier, the name given Fourth Glacier by Eliot Blackwelder, USGS, in 1906.

Beasley Glacier: glacier, see Fourth Glacier.

Beaton Creek: stream, flows SE 1.8 miles to Cache Creek which flows to Norton Sound, 9 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 164° 09' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Beaton Island: island, see Betton Island.

Beaton Pup: stream, flows ESE 1.5 miles to Coal Creek, 3.5 miles SE of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 44 miles SE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 18'30" N, 143° 09'00" W; (map 103). Local name reported in 1936 by Mertie (1938a, pl. 5), USGS.

Beatons Island: island, see Betton Island.

Beatson, Mount: mountain, 2,065 ft., on N end Of Latouche Island, 20 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 02'20" N, 147° 52'35" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 12), USGS.

Beatson: village, see Latouche.

Beatsons Wharf: village, see Latouche.

Beattle Creek: stream, see Holyoke Creek.

Beauchamp Island: island, 1.5 miles across, one of Rakof Islands, 10 miles SE of Goddard, on SW coast Of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 43' N, 134° 14' W; (map 5). Variant: Beauchamp Islets. Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Beauchamp Islets: island, see Beauchamp Island.

Beauclerc Island: island, 0.2 miles long, at entrance to Port Beauclerc, 11 miles SW of Point Baker, on E coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 15'30" N, 133° 51'20" W; (map 6). Variant: Beauclere Island. Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Beauclerc Peak: mountain, 2,500 ft., 14 miles SW of Point Baker, at S point of entrance to Port Beauclerc, on E coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 15'40" N, 133° 56'00" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Beauclerc, Port: bay, extends SE 7 m; to Sumner Strait, 12 miles SW of Point Baker, on E coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 16' N, 133° 53' W; (map 6). Variant: Port Beauclere. Named on September 11, 1793, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, "after Amelius Beauclerk who served under Commander Gardner * * * in the West Indies where no doubt Vancouver knew him" (Wagner, 1937, p. 375).

Beauclere Island: island, see Beauclerc Island.

Beauclere, Port: bay, see Beauclerc, Port.

Beauford Bay: bay, see Demarcation Bay.

Beauford Bay: lagoon, see Beaufort Lagoon.

Beaufort Basin: valley, 2.5 miles across, on Kukpowruk River, 21 miles E of Cape Beaufort and 50 miles S of Point Lay, Arctic Slope; 69° 02' N, 162° 58' W; (map 145). Named about 1950 by USGS geologists. This basin is formed by the Beaufort syncline.

Beaufort Bay: bay, see Demarcation Bay.

Beaufort Bay: lagoon, see Beaufort Lagoon.

Beaufort Bay: sea, see Beaufort Sea.

Beaufort Lagoon: lagoon, on Beaufort Sea coast, extends 14 miles between Angun and Siku Points, 17 miles NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 52' N, 142° 12' W; BGN 1962; (map 138). Variant: Beauford Bay, Beaufort Bay. On August 3, 1826, Sir John Franklin (1828, p. 144) wrote: "we reached the eastern part of the bay, which I have had the pleasure of naming after my friend Captain Beaufort, RN." Leffingwell (1919, p. 88) wrote: "Beaufort Bay, which extends from the western end of Icy Reef to Humphreys Point, is locally called a lagoon, so the name of Beaufort Lagoon has been adopted on the writer's map." See Beaufort Cape.

Beaufort Sea: sea, on S side of Arctic Ocean on N coast of Alaska and NW coast of Canada. It is defined by Prince Patrick Island, Canada, at NE end, and Point Barrow, Alaska, at W end; 70° N, 135° W; BGN 1954. Variant: Beaufort Bay, Mer de Beaufort. Named in 1826 by Sir John Franklin, RN for his friend Capt. (later Adm.) Sir Francis Beaufort, hydrographer to the British Admiralty.

Beaufort, Cape: point of land, on coast of Chukchi Sea, 54 miles SW of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 02' N, 163° 50' W; (map 145). Variant: Cape Bophor, Kukeatak. Named August 9, 1826, by Capt. Beechey (1831, v. 1, p. 269), RN, who wrote, "a small cape, which I named Cape Beaufort, in compliment to Captain Beaufort [later Adm. Sir Francis, 1774-1857], the present hydrographer to the Admiralty." Beaufort is best known for his scale of wind velocities.

Beaufort, Mer de: sea, see Beaufort Sea.

Beautemps, Cape de: point of land, see Fairweather, Cape.

Beautemps, Mount: mountain, see Fairweather Mount.

Beautems, Cape: point of land, see Fairweather Cape.

Beautiful Isle: island, 0.2 miles long, in entrance to Quartz Bay, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, 36 miles ESE of Homer, Chugach Mountains. 59° 30'45" N, 150° 33'30" W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1927.

Beauty Bay: bay, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, extends NW 2.5 miles off West Arm Nuka Bay 32 miles ESE of Homer, Chugach Mountains: 59° 32' N, 150° 37' W; (map 50). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Beauty Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows W 3 miles to Bearpaw River, 15 miles N of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 42'45" N, 150° 54'30" W, (map 88). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Beaver Bay: bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, extends N 5 miles, W of Cape Aliaksin, Aleutian Range; 55° 30' N, 160° 53' W; (map 28). Variant: Bobrovaia Baie, Zaliv Bobrovoi. Translated from the Russian "Zal[iv] Bobrovoi," shown by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN, and published as "Bobrovaia Baie" by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 269), IRN.

Beaver Bay: bay, on S coast of Atka Island, extends N 3 miles, E of Cape Tadluk, Aleutian Islands; 52° 02' N, 174° 40' W; BGN 1961; (map 18). Variant: Bobrovaia baie, Bukhta Bobrovaia, Otter Bay, Sea Otter Bay. Published as "Bobrovaia baie," or "Sea Otter Bay," by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 317), IRN and as "Bukh[ta] Bobrovaia" in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1400. Baker (1906, p. 123) published "Beaver Bay."

Beaver Bay: bay, see Otter Bay.

Beaver City: locality, on Alatna River at mouth of Helpmejack Creek, 66 miles NNE of Hughes, Brooks Range; 66° 56' N, 153° 26' W; (map 116). A small mining camp established for a short period-probably over winter-about 1898. Mentioned by Mendenhall (1902, p. 39), USGS.

Beaver City: village, see Beaver.

Beaver Cove: cove, "just north of Cape Providence, in Port Wrangell, Alaska Peninsula. So called by the Russians, before 1831, because parties of sea otter hunters from Katmai usually stopped there. Lutke calls it Port Bobrovoi (des loutres)" (Baker, 1906, p. 123).

Beaver Creek Flats: flats, 2 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 2 miles N of Lookout Mountain and 8 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 44'30" N, 151° 26'00" W; (map 50). Local name published by USGS in 1961; derived from Beaver Creek which flows through the flats.

Beaver Creek Range: mountains, "indefinite, south of the Yukon flats, near Beaver creek. So named on Edwards' Track Chart of the Yukon, 1899. See also Beaver mountains" (Baker, 1906, p. 124).

Beaver Creek: locality, on the Alaska Highway, at head of Tanana River, 3.5 miles N of Northway Junction, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 03' N, 141° 51' W; (map 85). This is an abandoned roadhouse.

Beaver Creek: stream, flows E 22 miles to Big Creek, 18 miles SE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 38'20" N, 154° 56'30" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Beaver Creek: stream, flows E 40 miles to Kuskokwim River, W of Vinsale Mountain, 18 miles S of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 37' N, 155° 44' W; (map 80). Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS.

Beaver Creek: stream, flows N 3 miles to an estuary off Behm Canal, on N coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55'55" N, 131° 26'05" W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Beaver Creek: stream, flows NE 13 miles to Yukon River, 12 miles SW of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 06'30" N, 152° 27'30" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Beaver Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Kahiltna River, 30 miles SW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 03'35" N, 150° 51'00" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Beaver Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Gemuk River, 84 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 47' N, 158° 42' W, BGN 1948; (map 60). Prospectors' name reported in 1945 by USGS.

Beaver Creek: stream, flows NW and SE 7 miles to Sulzer Passage, on Prince of Wales Island, near head of Hetta Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17'15" N, 132° 37'20" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1908 by C. W. Wright (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 3), USGS.

Beaver Creek: stream, flows SE 13 miles to North Fork Kuskokwim River, 34 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 23' N, 153° 49' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Beaver Creek: stream, flows SE 19 miles to George River, 27 miles SE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 20'20" N, 157° 11'00" W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Beaver Creek: stream, flows SE 30 miles to Anvik River, 20 miles NW of Anvik and 53 miles NW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 50'30" N, 160° 43'00" W; (map 78). Variant: Long Portage Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1916 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks, 1918, pl. 16), USGS.

Beaver Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Poorman Creek, 4.5 miles SW of Poorman and 48 miles SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 04'00" N, 155° 40'30" W; BGN 1936; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1935 by USGS.

Beaver Creek: stream, flows SW 11 miles to Eldorado River, 15 miles W of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' N, 164° 55' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Beaver Creek: stream, flows SW 4.2 miles to Yukon River, 40 miles E of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 43' N, 156° 45' W; (map 97). Local name reported by USGS in 1909.

Beaver Creek: stream, flows SW to Cripple River, about 17 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Beaver Creek: stream, flows W 12 miles to South Fork Chena River, 47 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 45'45" N, 146° 28'00" W; (map 101). Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Beaver Creek: stream, heads at Akurekvik Pass, flows S 37 miles to Kobuk River, 50 miles ESE of Kobuk, Brooks Range; 66° 49' N, 155° 03' W; (map 116). Variant: Ah-ko-se-a-ge-wick, Akurekvik Creek, Ark-she-wak, Ark-o-she-wik, Beaver River. Recorded on a 1901 fieldsheet by D. L. Reaburn, USGS; may represent a modified translation of the Eskimo name published by Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN, as "Ah-ko-se-a-gewick," and recorded in 1956 as "Akurekvik," by Orth. See Akurekvik Pass. Lt. J. C. Cantwell (in Healy, 1887, p. 33), USRCS, reported this stream as "Arko-she-wak, Arko-she-wik, or Beaver River."

Beaver Creek: stream, heads at junction of Bear and Champion Creeks at 65° 25' N, 146° 59' W, flows NW 180 miles to Beaver Creek Slough, Yukon River, 9 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 14' N, 147° 32' W; (map 118). Variant: Nocotocargut. Local name published in 1867 by USC&GS; this stream probably is the "Nocotocargut," meaning "mouth of the Nokot," reported in 1867 by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition.

Beaver Creek: stream, heads in a lake on Mary Island, flows 1 mile W to Felice Strait, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 04'50" N, 131° 14'30" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Beaver Creek: stream, heads in Beaver Mountains, flows N 40 miles to Innoko River, 5 miles W of Ophir and 36 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 09'40" N, 156° 40'45" W; (map 90). Prospectors' name obtained in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 1), USGS.

Beaver Creek: stream, heads on Cheneathda Hill, flows SW 8 miles to head of Tanana River, 3 miles N of Northway Junction, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 03' N, 141° 52' W; BGN 1961; (map 85). Variant: Chethakne Creek. Local name reported in 1960 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Beaver Creek: stream, in Chigmit Mountains, flows SE 3.8 miles to Dam Creek, N of Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 52'25" N, 153° 12'00" W; (map 51). Local name published in 1958 by USGS.

Beaver Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows SE, through Beaver Lake, and NE 85 miles, across Alaska-Canada boundary, to White River in Yukon, Canada, Alaska Range; 62° 02' N, 141° 47' W; (map 84). Local name used before 1902; published by USGS (Brooks and others, 1909, p. 176).

Beaver Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows NE 1.4 miles to Oil Creek, 5.5 miles W of Cape Aklek and 48 miles NW of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 57° 41'40" N, 155° 44' 35" W; (map 35). Local name obtained from J. L. McPherson of Iliamna; published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.

Beaver Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NE 1 mile to Sixmile Creek, 5 miles S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48'50" N, 149° 25'50" W; (map 63). Variant: Beaver Dam Creek. Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Beaver Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows W 11 miles to Anchor River, 8 miles N of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 45'15" N, 151° 30'30" W; (map 50). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Beaver Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, heads at Beaver Lake, flows SW 11 miles to Kenai River, 4 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 32'30" N, 151° 08'40" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Beaver Creek: stream, see Iowithla River.

Beaver Creek: stream, see Iyuktug Creek.

Beaver Dam Creek: stream, see Beaver Creek.

Beaver Dam Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 6 miles E of Minto and 38 miles NW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 54'15 " N, 148° 58'45 " W; (map 100). Local name published on a 1952 USGS map.

Beaver Falls Creek: stream, on Revillagigedo Island, heads in a lake, flows E, through Upper and Lower Silvis Lakes, 4 miles to George Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22'55" N, 131° 28'10" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1915 by G. H. Canfield (in Brooks and others, 1922, p. 80), USGS.

Beaver Falls: settlement, pop. 5, on Revillagigedo Island, on W bank of George Inlet, at mouth of Beaver Falls Creek, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' N, 131° 28' W; (map 3). This site is a cannery.

Beaver Falls: waterfall, on Revillagigedo Island, 5.3 miles NE of Ketchikan, between Upper and Lower Silvis Lakes, in course of Beaver Falls Creek, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22'50" N, 131° 31'07" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1915 by G. H. Canfield (in Brooks and others, 1916, p. 107), USGS.

Beaver Inlet: bay, 18 miles long and 5 miles wide, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 50' N, 166° 15' W; (map 23). Variant: Bay of Otters, Bobrovoy Guba, Bobrovoy Guba, Sea Otter Bay, Sea Otters Bay. Published by USBF in 1888. Sauer (1802, p. 154) referred to the inlet as "Bobrovoy Guba,, or the "bay of otters"; von Langsdorff (1813-14, v. 2, p. 28) translated the Russian name as "Sea Otters Bay."

Beaver Inlet: cove, 0.1 miles across, at mouth of Nazi Creek, on S coast of Little Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56'50" N, 177° 40'25" E; (map 14). This is one of the animal names arbitrarily applied to features in this area in 1943 by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Beaver Island: island, see Bobrof Island.

Beaver Island: island, see Sea Otter Island.

Beaver Island: island, see Sedanka Island.

Beaver Islet: island, see Bobrof Island.

Beaver Lake: lake, "between the headwaters of Unalaklik and Yukon rivers, draining into the latter. 'An open tundra known as Beaver lake, as it is covered with water in the spring.' Local name from Dall, 1866" (Baker, 1906, p 124)

Beaver Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, 1.5 miles NE of Kodiak, on NE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 48'30" N, 152° 22'40" W; (map 34). Variant: Ozero Verkhui. Name published in 1943 by USC&GS. The descriptive name "Oz[ero] Verkhui," meaning "upper lake," was published for this feature by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23), IRN.

Beaver Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, 2.5 miles W of terminus of Sheridan Glacier and 10 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 32' N, 145° 27' W; (map 64). Published in 1950 by USGS.

Beaver Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, 5 miles E of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03'30" N, 135° 11'30" W; BGN 1928; (map 9). Local name reported in 1927 by USFS.

Beaver Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 4.4 miles SSW of Doghouse Lake and 7 miles S of Lake Snohomish, Tanana Lowland; 63° 38'30" N, 152° 31'30" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Beaver Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on S bank of Melozitna River between Dome and Wolf Creeks, 29 miles NNW of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 29'00" N, 154° 04'30" W; (map 107). Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Beaver Lake: lake, 0.6 miles across, S of Sweeney Lake, 20 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 06'30" N, 147° 45'00" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Beaver Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, 0.5 miles S of Olaf Lake and 19 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 11'20" N, 146° 51'00" W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Beaver Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, E of Tincan Lake and 18 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 09'50" N, 147° 51'00" W; (map 118). Variant: Hill Lake. Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor; shown in 1916 as "Hill Lake" by William Yanert (Stuck, 1917, p. 122).

Beaver Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Alaska Peninsula, 1 mile E of Lookout Mountain and 22 miles SE of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 29'30" N, 154° 35'00" W; (map 51). Name published in 1951 by USGS.

Beaver Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, 12 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 13'15" N, 147° 06'00" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Beaver Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 4 miles E of Mole Harbor, on E coast of Admiralty Island, 61 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 40'30" N, 134° 12'00" W; BGN 1928; (map 9). Named by members of the Alexander Alaska Expedition, 1907 (Grinnell, 1909, p. 174), who found a new species of beaver at this locality.

Beaver Lake: lake, 1,200 ft. long, on Revillagigedo Island, on NE shore of Thorne Arm, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22'40" N, 131° 11'00" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1901 by A. H. Brooks (1902b, pl. 2), USGS.

Beaver Lake: lake, 1.9 miles long, E of Susitna River, 21 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 22' N, 150° 28' W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Beaver Lake: lake, 2 miles long, in course of Beaver Creek, in Nutzotin Mountains, 11 miles E of Euchre Mountain, Alaska Range; 62° 02' N, 141° 49' W; (map 84). Local name reported by Brooks (in Brooks and others, 1915, pl. 9), USGS.

Beaver Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula at head of Beaver Creek, 11 miles NW of Sterling and 10 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 39'30" N, 150° 59'30" W; (map 62). Named by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, about 1963, for administrative purposes.

Beaver Lakes: lakes, N of Big Lake, extend E-W 3.2 miles, 25 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 35'20" N, 149° 51'00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Beaver Mountain: mountain, 3,000 ft., near center of Prince of Wales Island, N of Portage Creek, E of head of Hetta Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17'15" N, 132° 30'50" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1908 by C. W. Wright (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 3), USGS.

Beaver Mountain: peak, on Unalaska Island near Beaver Inlet, Aleutian Islands; (map 23). Variant: Bobrovskoi. Published as "Bobrovskoi," meaning "sea otter," by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 280), IRN; this feature has not been positively identified.

Beaver Mountains: mountain range, 3,500 ft., in Kuskokwim Mountains, extends NW-SE 14 miles between Tolstoi Creek and Takotna River, 40 miles W of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains, 62° 54' N, 156° 58' W; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Beaver Mountains: mountain range, see Alaska Range.

Beaver Mountains: mountains, part of Alaska Range, in central Alaska. This name was published on a map of Alaska by British Parliament in 1855 and was also used on a GLO map in 1869 (Baker, 1906, p. 124).

Beaver Peak: mountain, 8,800 ft., in Nutzotin Mountains E of Lime Glacier, 48 miles NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range; 61° 50' N, 141° 58' W; (map 67). Local name reported by Capps (1916, pl. 1), USGS.

Beaver Point: point of land, on right bank of Yukon River, opposite Weir Island, 57 miles SSW of Nulato, Innoko Lowland; 63° 58'00" N, 158° 56'40" W; (map 90). Riverboat pilots' name shown on 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers," by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Beaver Point: point of land, S entrance to Shelikof Bay, on W coast of Kruzof Island, 19 miles W of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 05'30" N, 135° 50'30" W; (map 9). Variant: Bobrovie, Mys Bobrovyy. This is an 1880 USC&GS translation of the name "Mys Bobrovyy," meaning "sea otter cape"; probably given in 1810 by Lt. Rikord (cnna).

Beaver Pond Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1.5 miles NW of junction of West Fork with Moose River, 20 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 36'25" N, 150° 41'00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Beaver Reef: reef, see Douglas Reef.

Beaver River: stream, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, flows S 10 miles to Beaver Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 31'30" N, 160° 55'00" W; (map 28). Reported in 1929 by USGS.

Beaver River: stream, see Beaver Creek.

Beaver Slough: stream, anabranch of Yukon River, flows SW 9 miles, 10 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 14'40" N, 147° 35'30" W; (map 118). Variant: Ausana, She Beaver. This appears to be a partial translation of the Indian name which in complete form would be "female beaver creek." The name was first published on Edwards Track Chart of the Yukon, 1899, as "She Beaver (Ausana)." See Hodzana River. The simple form "Beaver" was published by Mendenhall (1902, pl. 4), USGS.

Beaver Trail Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, one of Beaver Lakes, 26 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 35'40" N, 149° 51'15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Beaver: locality, site of Eskimo village on NE coast of Unalaska Island, near N entrance of Beaver Bay; Aleutian Islands; (map 23). Variant: Selo Bobrova, Selo Bobrovo, Uguiug, Uguyug. Published as "Sel[o] Bobrova," or "sea otter village," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN. Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 185) called it "Uguyug." Baker (1906, p. 124) wrote, "In about 1830 it [Beaver] consisted of 4 huts (yourts) and 41 people. Its native name is Uguiug. "

Beaver: village, pop. 101, on N bank of Yukon River, 17 miles NE of mouth of Beaver Creek and 60 miles SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 21'30" N, 147° 23'30" W; BGN 1954 (map 118). Variant: Beaver City. Eskimo and Indian village originally established about 1906 as a river landing. About 1911 ARC built a trail from the "Chandalar diggings" to the Yukon River here. With the expectation of much travel and town growth a town site was staked and many cabins built. The "Chandalar quartz" did not prove productive and the place reverted to a "native village" with a post office, established in 1913, and trading post to serve the Yukon in that area. Its population was 103 in 1930; 88 in 1939; and 101 in 1950.

Beaverdam Lake: lake, 1 mile long, in course of Nolitna Creek, 16 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 10' N, 147° 43' W; (map 118). Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Beaverhouse Hill: hill, 288 ft., on N bank of Holitna River 1.4 miles W of its junction with Hoholitna River, 13 miles SE of Sleetmute, Stony River Lowland; 61° 30'45" N, 157° 01'20" W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Local descriptive name reported in 1945 by USGS.

Beaverhouse Lake: lake, 0.3 miles across, one of Beaver Lakes, 25 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 34'30" N, 149° 51'45" W; BGN 1963; (map 69). So named in 1963 by Viola F. McMillen of Wasilla, Alaska, so the name will "go along with the general naming of the group."

Beavertail Island: island, 0.5 miles long, at E point of entrance to Redfish Bay, 8.8 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 18'25" N, 134° 51'00" W; (map 5). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of USBF steamer Albatross.

Becharof Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows NW 15 miles to Becharof Lake, S of Severson Peninsula, 49 miles SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 57° 47'25" N, 155° 57'45" W; (map 35). Named in 1903 by J. L. McPherson of Iliamna and reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Becharof Lake: lake, 37 miles long, on Alaska Peninsula, 23 miles SE of Egegik, Aleutian Range; 57° 56' N, 156° 23' W; (map 36). Variant: Becharoff Lake, Betchareff Lake, Bocharof Lake, Botcharoff Lake, Igiagiuk, Tugat, Lac Nanouan Toughat, Lake Bochonoff, Lake Ugiagwik, Niniua-Tugat, Ozero Ugashek, Rochanoff Lake. Named in 1868 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for the navigator "Bocharov," IRN, who was at Kodiak in 1788. The Russian Hydrog. Dept. published the name "Oz[ero] Ugashek" on Chart 1455 in 1852.

Becharof, Mount: peak, 3,100 ft., S of Kanatak, between Kanatak Lagoon and Portage Bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 57° 32'10" N, 156° 04'40" W; (map 36). Variant: Mount Becharoff, Mount Botcharoff, Mount Betchareff. Name published in the 1880's by USC&GS as "Mount Becharoff" and "Mount Botcharoff"; derived from Becharof Lake.

Becharof: locality, on NW coast of Alaska Peninsula on NE shore of Egegik Bay, 7 miles NW of Egegik, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 17' N, 157° 28' W; (map 41). Reported in 1923 on an ARC map.

Becharoff Lake: lake, see Becharof Lake.

Becharoff, Mount: peak, see Becharof, Mount.

Becher Creek: stream, heads on King Mountain, flows E 1 mile to Nome River, 7 miles NNE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 165° 17' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name published on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Becher Point: point of land, see Beechey Point.

Bechevin Bay: bay, 8 miles across, between Unimak Island and Alaska Peninsula, at SW end of Aleutian Range; 55° 00' N, 163° 23' W; BGN 1906; (map 25, 29). Variant: Bitchevinskoi, Isanotski Bay, Issannakh Bay, Port Betchevinskoi, Proliv Isannakhskiy. Named "Betchevinskoi" by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 296), IRN, for the merchant, Bechevin, of Irkutsk,

Siberia, who “dispatched in 1760 the largest vessel hitherto sent to the Aleutian Islands * * *,” the Gavril (Bancroft, 1886, p. 122). The Russian Hydrog. Dept. included this feature in its application of the name “Pr[oliv] Isannakhskiy” (Isanotski Strait), published in 1847 on Chart 1379. In 1882 the USC&GS published the name “ Bitchevinskoi'.”

Bechevin Bay: bay, on N coast, near W end of Atka Island, extends SW 5 miles from Bechevin Point, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' N, 175° 06' W; (map 18). Variant: Betshevinskoi, Betchevinskoi, Bichevina. According to Sauer (1802, chart), named “Betchevinskoi” by Commodore Joseph Billings, IRN, after “Bechevin, who sent the ship Gavril to the Aleutian Islands in 1760. See below.

Bechevin Cape: point of land, see Bechevin Point.

Bechevin Point: point of land, on N coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 04'20” N, 175° 01'00” W; (map 18). Variant: Bechevin Cape, Betehevinskoi cap. Published as “Betehevinskoi cap” by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 315), probably obtained from the Russian American Company pilot, Ingenstrem (cna), who surveyed Atka and Amlia about 1829. Named “Bechevin Cape” by Baker (1906, p. 125); “Bechevin Point” was published by the USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 97).

Beck Hills: hill, see Becks Hills.

Beck Island: island, 0.1 miles long, in Rocky Pass, Keku Strait, 21 miles N of Point Baker, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 39'30” N, 133° 43'00” W; (map 6). Local name published by USC&GS in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 258).

Beck Island: island, 200 ft. long, at SE end of Kashevarof Passage, on NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 02'50” N, 132° 51'45” W; (map 6). Local name used by fishermen and published in 1907 by USC&GS.

Beck Mountains: hills, see Becks Hills.

Beck Rock: rock, in North Arm Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 06'35” N, 132° 06'55” W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Beckett Ridge: ridge, trends NW-SE 6 miles, 23 miles S of Cape Sabine, 56 miles E of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68° 36'30” N, 164° 47'00” W [NW end], 68° 32'15” N, 164° 40'00” W [SE end]; BGN 1965; (map 130). So named for Thomas a Beckett, 1118-70, English Royal Chancellor, Archbishop of Canterbury, and martyr, because the date of his death corresponds with the elevation of the highest point on the ridge. Named in 1965 by a geologist of the B. P. Exploration Co., Inc.

Beckman Creek: stream, see Backman Creek.

Becks Hills: hills, 2,700 ft., extend W 25 miles From Koyukuk River at Bettles to West Fork Henshaw Creek, Brooks Range; 66° 53' N, 152° 15' W; (map 117). Variant: Beck Hills, Beck Mountains. Named in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 100), USA, “in honor of Senator James B. Beck of Kentucky.”

Bedard Cove: bight, 1.2 miles across, on SE coast Of Attu Island NE of Alexai Point, Aleutian Islands; 52° 49'15" N, 173° 19'00" E; (map 13). Variant: Lastova Bay. Recorded as "Lastova Bay" by Jochelson (1925, p. 24); published in 1948 as "Bedard Cove" by AMS.

Bede, Cape: point of land, see Adam, Point.

Bede, Mount: mountain, 3,255 ft., on SW end of Kenai Peninsula in Kenai Mountains, 12 miles SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 18'30" N, 151° 55'20" W; BGN 1911; (map 50). Local name derived from Bede Point; reported in 1911 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Bede, Point: point of land, on SW coast of Kenai Peninsula, 13 miles SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 18'50" N, 151° 58'15" W; (map 50). Named on May 26, 1778 by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 387), RN, for Saint Bede whose day is May 27. Cook's "Cape Bede" was about five miles south of the present point of land, on what is now called Point Adam.

Bedlam Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, heads in Mull Lake of the Bedlam Lakes, flows E 5 miles to Chickaloon Bay, 22 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 56'00" N, 150° 13'45" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Bedlam Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, one of the Bedlam Lakes on Kenai Peninsula in course of Bedlam Creek, 40 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 55'30" N, 150° 20'40" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Bedlam Lakes: lakes, on Kenai Peninsula, W of Chickaloon Bay, at head of Bedlam Creek, 25 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 55' N, 150° 20' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS; Name derived from the creek.

Bedrock Creek: stream, flows N 1 mile to Cleary Creek, 17 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' N, 147° 26' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; shown on a manuscript map by C. W. Joynt dated 1905.

Bedrock Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Crooked Creek, 35 miles SW of Circle, Tanana-Yukon Highlands; 65° 33'45" N, 145° 05'40" W; BGN 1938; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, pl. 50).

Bedrock Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Middle Fork Chistochina River 28 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 08'25" N, 144° 37'30" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Bedrock Creek: stream, flows SE across Alaska-Canada boundary, 6.2 miles to Sixty Mile River in Yukon, Canada, 11 miles NE of point where river crosses boundary, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 58' N, 140° 52' W; (map 85). Descriptive name reported about 1914 by IBC.

Bedrock Creek: stream, flows SW 12 miles, N of Heart and Deadman Mountains, to Malamute Fork Alatna River, 73 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 06'20" N, 152° 44'00" W; (map 124). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Bedrock Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows E 3.5 miles to Resurrection Creek, 3.5 miles S of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 52'15" N, 149° 37'45" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Bedzin Point: point of land, on Alaska Peninsula. Russian name mentioned by W. H. Dall, USGS, in a letter to BGN dated 1891. Its exact application and origin are unknown.

Bee Rocks: rocks, include East Bee Rock and West Bee Rock, 1.3 miles apart, in Clarence Strait, 4 miles SW of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 53' N, 131° 33' W; (map 2). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Beebe, Lake: lake, 800 ft. across, 0.2 miles N of Sixmile Lake and 6.1 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 17'45" N, 149° 47'45" W; (map 69). Variant: Beebe Lake. Local name reported in 1953 by USGS; named for Herb Beebe, a retired Alaska Railroad engineer and homesteader.

Beecher Pass: water passage, extends W 3 miles from Wrangell Narrows to Duncan Canal, 15 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 36' N, 133° 00' W; (map 6). Variant: Duncan Passage. Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Ens. Albert Morrison Beecher, USN'. died 1903, a member of his party. Named "Duncan Passage" in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Beecher Point: point of land, see Beechey Point.

Beechery Point: point of land, see Beechey Point.

Beechey Mound: pingo, elev. 56 ft., on Beaufort Sea coast, 3.5 miles SW of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 26'30" N, 149°14'15" W; (map 150). Named in 1911 for Beechey Point and used as a triangulation station by Leffingwell (1919, p. 41).

Beechey Point: locality, on Beaufort Sea coast, 25 miles E of mouth of Colville River, Arctic Plain; 70° 29' N, 149° 09' W; (map 150). Variant: Beachey Point, Beachy Point. Shown as Beachy Point on 1941 Kroll map of Alaska. Named for adjacent point of land.

Beechey Point: point of land, on Beaufort Sea coast, on S shore of Simpson Lagoon, 25 miles E of mouth of Colville River, Arctic Plain; 70° 29'20" N, 149° 09'30" W; BGN 1916; (map 150). Variant: Beachey Point, Beachy Point, Becher Point. Beecher Point, Beechery Point, Point Beechey, Point Beechy. Named "Point Beechey" on August 17, 1826, by Sir John Franklin (1828, p. 166), who wrote, "a more westerly hummock, * * * that has been distinguished by the name of my friend Capt. [Frederick William] Beechey, [RN], at which point * * * our discoveries terminated."

Beechey Point: point of land, see Oliktok Point.

Beechy, Point: point of land, see Beechey Point.

Beehive Creek: stream, flows SW to Budd Creek which flows to American River, about 10 miles SW of Kougarok Mountain and 35 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands;

(map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Messrs. Kemp and David Fox (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 11), USGS. This stream cannot be precisely defined on current maps.

Beehive Island: island, 0.2 miles across, at mouth of Nakwasina Sound, 9.5 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 11'10" N, 135° 26'00" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1880, by Marcus Baker, USC&GS, because of "its resemblance, as seen from the west, to the shape of a conventional straw beehive." The name was published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 152).

Beehive Island: island, 0.3 miles across, E of Matushka Island, one of Chiswell Islands, 36 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 37'10" N, 149° 36'45" W; BGN 1911; (map 49). Variant: The Beehive. Named "The Beehive" in 1910 by U. S. Grant, USGS; "suggestive of its shape."

Beehive, The: hill, 430 ft., on S coast of Golf Island, 4 miles S of Goddard, off W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 46'50" N, 135° 24'00" W; (map 5). Descriptive name published in 1927 by USC&GS.

Beelzebub, Mount: mountain, 7,280 ft., 10 miles S of Eklutna Lake and 29 miles E of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 11'25" N, 149° 01'20" W; BGN 1966; (map 69). Named by Art Davidson, Mike Judd, Dave Myers, and Nick Parker, of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska, who were in the first ascent party on this mountain on August 22, 1965. They felt that "this name for the devil was considered appropriate."

Beemguiga Creek: stream, flows W 3.6 miles to Holokok River, N of Holokok Mountain, 14 miles SE of Little Mountain Village and 43 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 24' N, 158° 20' W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Name is simplification of native word, "Holokokbeemguiga," meaning "stream flowing alongside stone knife (Holokok) mountain"; reported in 1945 by USGS.

Beerings Bay: delta, see Dry Bay.

Beerings Strait: water passage, see Bering Strait.

Beeson Slough: lagoon, extends NW-SE 8 miles along Norton Sound, 24 miles SW of Christmas Mountain, Nulato Hills; 64° 15' N, 161° 00' W; (map 96). Local name reported about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Beetuk Creek: stream, see Baituk Creek.

Behm Canal: water passage, between Revillagigedo Island and mainland, from W entrance at Clarence Strait at 55° 28' N, 131° 55' W it extends N 33 miles. then NE 15 miles through Behm Narrows to Point Whaley and then S 60 miles to its E entrance at Revillagigedo Channel, 55° 10' N, 131° 08' W; Alexander Archipelago; (map 3). Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, "in 1793 after Major Magnus Carl von Behm, commandant of Kamchatka in 1779" (Wagner, 1937, p. 375).

Behm Mountain: mountain, 2,744 ft., on mainland near E entrance to Behm Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 11'45" N, 131° 00'30" W, (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Behm Narrows: water passage, 4 miles long, in Behm Canal, between Bell and Revillagigedo Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' N, 131° 30' W; (map 3). Arbitrary name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Behring Bay: bay, see Yakutat Bay.

Behring Glacier: glacier, see Bering Glacier.

Behring Sea: sea, see Bering Sea.

Behring Strait: water passage, see Bering Strait.

Behring, Bahia de: bay, "in about 59° 30' N, apparently taken from [Capt. James] Cook's map." See Wagner (1937, p. 432).

Behring, Riviere de: stream, "a name given by La Perouse to a river where there was no bay, in the latitude assigned by Capt. [James] Cook to a bay which he called Behrings Bay [Bahia de Behring]" (Wagner, 1937, p. 432).

Behring, Riviere de: stream, see Alsek River.

Behrings River: delta, see Dry Bay.

Belanger Pass: pass, 4,300 ft., at E end of Syncline Mountain, 62 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 56'45" N, 147° 21'35" W; BGN 1960; (map 69). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS. Named "for George Belanger, a placer gold miner who lived in this area over forty years."

Belcaro: locality, "(established in August 1899), about 50 miles north of Valdez, Prince William sound. It was discontinued in 1900" (Baker, 1906, p. 126). A post office was maintained from 1899 to 1900 (Ricks, 1965, p. 6).

Belcher, Point: point of land, on Chukchi Sea coast, 13 miles NE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 47'40" N, 159° 39'02" W; (map 146). Named in September 1826 by Capt. F. W. Beechey, RN, for Lt. (later Sir Edward) Belcher, RN, Supernumerary, Assistant Surveyor, and contributor to its journal on geological research. The following year he was responsible for the loss of the Blossom's barge and the lives of three of Beechey's men off Choris Peninsula.

Belieka Peak: hill, see Beluga Hill.

Belinda Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Iliamna Lake, 1 mile W. of Reindeer Bay and 31 miles SW of Iliamna, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 22'30" N, 155° 22'30" W; (map 51). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Belknap Islands: islands, 0.2 miles across, S of Eastern Channel, Sitka Sound, 3 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00'30" N, 135° 21'10" W; (map 9). Named in 1880 by U.S. Naval Officers for Capt. (later Rear Adm.) George E. Belknap, USN.

Belkoffski: bay, see Belkofski Bay.

Belkoffski: village, see Belkofski.

Belkoffsky: bay, see Belkofski Bay.

Belkoffsky: village, see Belkofski.

Belkofski Bay: bay, on S. coast of Alaska Peninsula, extends N 10 miles from Bold Cape, 23 miles SE of village of Cold Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 05' N, 162° 09' W; BGN 1899; (map 29). Variant: Belkoffski, Belkoffsky, Belkoftski, Belkovskaia, Belkovsky. Published by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 271), IRN, as "Belkovskaia."

Belkofski Point: point of land, at E entrance to Belkofski Bay, on SW end of the Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 54'30" N, 162° 03'00" W; BGN 1899; (map 29). Russian name published in 1899 by USC&GS.

Belkofski: village, pop. 57, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 27 miles E of village of Cold Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 05'10" N, 162° 02'00" W; BGN 1899; (map 29). Variant: Belkoffski, Belkoffsky, Belkoftski, Belkovsky, Selo Belkovskoe. Aleut village reported in 1847 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379 as "S[elo] Belkovskoe" from "belka," meaning "squirrel." Its population was 102 in 1833; 268 in 1880; 185 in 1890; 147 in 1900; 129 in 1920; 123 in 1930; 140 in 1939; and 119 in 1950. The Belkofsky post office was established in 1888; discontinued in 1951.

Belkoftski: bay, see Belkofski Bay.

Belkoftski: village, see Belkofski.

Belkovskaia: bay, see Belkofski Bay.

Belkovskoe, Selo: village, see Belkofski.

Belkovsky: bay, see Belkofski Bay.

Belkovsky: village, see Belkofski.

Bell Arm: water passage, extends 9.5 miles from Behm Canal to head of Anchor Pass, between Bell Island and mainland, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 58'15" N, 131° 31'00" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by USC&GS.

Bell Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Cripple Creek, 76 miles E of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 47' N, 159° 32' W; (map 59). Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, pl. 11), USGS.

Bell Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to Pilgrim River between Crater and Grouse Creeks, 29 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56' N, 164° 49' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr. dated 1901.

Bell Creek: stream, flows SE and SW 18 miles to Crooked Creek 3 miles NW of its junction with Kuskokwim River, 3 miles NW of village of Crooked Creek, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 34'20" N, 158° 10'20" W; (map 72). Local name reported in 1916 by P. S. Smith (1917, pl. 5), USGS.

Bell Flats: meadow, 0.5 miles across, at head of Womens Bay, 8 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak L; 57° 43' N, 152° 34' W; (map 34). Variant: Bell's Flats. Local name published in 1965 by USC&GS. This feature is reported to be named for "Mr. Bell, who owned and operated a dairy farm [here]. Mr. and Mrs. Bell now live in the state of Washington."

Bell Island Hot Springs: village, summer pop. 15, on N bank of Behm Canal at SW end of Bell Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 56' N, 131° 34' W; (map 3). Variant: Bell Island. Hot springs resort probably named by George Roe who took this property as a homestead in 1902 and "erected a bathhouse and a number of cabins along a boardwalk extending to a landing place opposite the boat anchorage and developed the springs as a resort for the medicinal use of the water. On his death in 1914 the management of the place was continued by his two brothers" (Waring, 1917, p. 19). The Bell Island post office was established here in 1932; discontinued in 1954 (Ricks, 1965, p. 6).

Bell Island Lakes: lakes, extend 2 miles, in course of a stream on Bell Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 56'45" N, 131° 31'30" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1952 by USGS.

Bell Island: island, 0.1 miles across, near the head of Port Frederick, 15 miles SW of Hoonah, on N central Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 59'30" N, 135° 46'10" W; (map 9). Name published by USC&GS in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 345).

Bell Island: island, 1 mile long, at mouth of Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 19'10" N, 133° 18'00" W; (map 6). Variant: Bells Island. Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for Ens. John Arthur Bell, USN, a member of his party.

Bell Island: island, 5 miles long, in Susitna River delta, 23 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 25'45" N, 150° 30'40" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Bell Island: island, 8.7 miles long, in Behm Canal, N of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 57' N, 131° 30' W; (map 3). Variant: Bells Island. Named in 1793 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, for Midshipman Bell (cnna) a member of his crew; discovered by Joseph Whidbey in August 1793 (Wagner, 1937, p. 375).

Bell Island: village, see Bell Island Hot Springs.

Bell Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 6 miles N of Lake Louise and 38 miles NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 27' N, 146° 29' W (map 83). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Bell River: stream, "tributary to Gwydyr bay, Arctic coast of Alaska, named Bell's by Dease and Simpson, 1837" (Baker, 1906, p. 126).

Bell's Flats: meadow, see Bell Flats.

Bella Creek: stream, flows NE 5.5 miles to Schlitz Creek which flows to Serpentine River, 8 miles NW of Midnight Mountain and 51 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 50' N, 164° 51' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Belle Bay: bay, "on the eastern shore of Portland canal. So called by the Coast Survey" (Baker, 1906, p. 126).

Belle Creek: stream, flows SE 10 miles to Chatanika River, 28 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 12'30" N, 147° 11'10" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1907 by USGS.

Belle Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Iditarod River, 8.5 miles NW of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 34' N, 158° 08' W; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Belle Isle: village, see Eagle.

Belle Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, 18 miles N of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 54' N, 143° 47' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Belle Vue River: stream, see Mayoek River.

Bellen Lakes: lakes, 3 lakes, extend NW-SE 2 miles, 51 miles NE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 38' N, 153° 26' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Bellevue Beach: beach, 1.5 miles long, on W coast of Kanaga Island, 9 miles S of Cape Miga, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48'30" N, 177° 12'45" W; (map 17). Published in 1957 by USC&GS on Chart 9193.

Bellicose Peak: mountain, 7,640 ft., W of Eklutna Glacier, 29 miles E of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 14'30" N, 149° 02'00" W; BGN 1964; (map 69). John Bousman and his brother, William, made the first ascent of this peak on August 21, 1963. They named it "Bellicose Peak" since "the mountain peak in a personified sense, appears belligerent because of difficulty encountered while climbing it."

Bellim Bay: bight, 2.5 miles across, on E shore of Becharof Lake, S of Seal Point, on Alaska Peninsula, 9.5 miles N of Kanatak, Aleutian Range; 57° 43' N, 156° 02' W; (map 36). Name reported in 1902 by J. L. McPherson, Deputy Mineral Surveyor.

Bellkat: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, 2 miles downstream from Dogfish Village and 10 miles NE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 54'N 161° 07' W; (map 73). Variant: Pogoreshapka. This probably is an old village site, possibly the "Pogoreshapka" (Russian for "burned hat"?), listed by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census as having 121

inhabitants. It is difficult to correlate these village and camp names from one small-scale map to the next.

Bellows Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Bear Creek, 18 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 02'45" N, 147° 20'45" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Bells Butte: peak, 2,675 ft., at head of Boulder Bay, 2.7 miles ENE of Tatitlek and 38 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' N, 146° 37' W; (map 64). Reported in 1911 by R. H. Sargent and C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Bells Island: island, see Bell Island.

Belltown: village, see Hoonah.

Belmezok: village, on barrier beach, on Bering Strait, 1.5 miles N of Cape Prince of Wales, at W end of Seward Peninsula, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 37' N, 168° 06' W; (map 111). This appears to be an Eskimo village closely associated with the village of Wales, 1 mile southeast. Shown on a 1952 USGS map on the Lopp Lagoon side of the spit and as above on a 1956 map.

Belmont Creek: stream, flows N to Cripple River about 25 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Beloi Rock: rock, see Bieli.

Beloit Glacier: glacier, on Kenai Peninsula, trends NE 2 miles to Blackstone Bay, 8 miles S of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 39'40" N, 148° 41'00" W; BGN 1930; (map 63). Named in 1910 by Lawrence Martin, USGS, for Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.

Below Tree Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, drains SW to East Fork Chandalar River, 15 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 20' N, 145° 15' W; (map 136). Translation of a Kutchin Indian name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Belt Creek: stream, flows 5 miles NW to Bear Creek, 20 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 43'28" N, 148° 01'50" W; (map 105). Named in 1916 by prospectors; reported by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13), USGS.

Belt Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Wood River, 9 miles N of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 10'15" N, 158° 32'15" W; (map 52). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Belt Creek: stream, heads N of Mount Bendeleben, flows NW 17 miles to Kuzitrin River, 45 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 16' N, 164° 31' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 11), USGS.

Beluga Hill: hill, 924 ft., on N shore of Goodnews Bay, 6 miles W of Good news, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 06'45" N, 161° 45'00" W; BGN 1939; (map 53). Variant:

Awizrayak, Baluka Hill, Belieka Peak, Beluga Peak, Beluka Peak, Beluka. Local name published in 1911 by USC&GS on Chart T-3227. The Eskimo name of the hill is reported to be "Awizrayak," meaning "place to get away," where "soldiers got away from enemy."

Beluga Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.5 miles SE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 38'30" N, 151° 31'00" W; (map 50). Variant: Bieluga. A transliterated Russian name meaning "white whale" reported in 1904 by R. W. Stone, USGS.

Beluga Lake: lake, 7 miles long and 3 miles wide, at head of Beluga River, 25 miles NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 24' N, 151° 35' W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1904 by USGS; derived from the Beluga River which drains the lake.

Beluga Mountain: mountain, 3,699 ft., 11 miles long, 40 miles N of Tyonek, Alaska Range., 61° 42'30" N, 151° 11'00" W; (map 70). Variant: Snee-dee Mountain, Snidi Mountain. Local name reported in 1898 by Eldridge (1900, map 3), USGS.

Beluga Peak: hill, see Beluga Hill.

Beluga River: stream, heads at Beluga Lake, and flows SE 35 miles to Cook Inlet, 11 miles NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 12' N, 150° 56' W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1898 by Eldridge (1900, map 3), USGS. The word "beluga" or "byeluga" in Russian refers to the "white whale."

Beluga Slough: stream, trends NE-SW 2.8 miles, between Ivan River and mouth of Susitna River, 22 miles NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 18'15" N, 150° 42'15" W; (map 70). Local name published in 1958 by USGS derived from the nearby Beluga River.

Beluga: village, at Cottonwood Beach on NW shore of Cook Inlet, 8 miles NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 10'45" N, 151° 01'25" W; (map 70). Name of a Tanaina Indian village reported at the present site in 1958 by USGS. A map indicates a site with four or five buildings. An earlier USGS map, dated 1933, placed the village five miles NE of the present Beluga along the Beluga River. See Beluga River.

Beluga: village, see Tyonek.

Beluka Peak: hill, see Beluga Hill.

Beluka: hill, see Beluga Hill.

Belvedere Island: barrier island, 1 mile long, in Stockton Islands, on Beaufort Sea coast, 17 miles NW of Flaxman Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 17'30" N, 146° 54'45" W; (map 151). Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 94) after the whale ship Belvedere, upon which he returned from Point Barrow to San Francisco in the fall of 1912.

Ben Creek: stream, "eastern Alaska, at the head of Slate creek, tributary from the west to North fork Fortymile creek, near latitude 64° 40', longitude 142° 45'. " Prospectors' name, from sketch map compiled by Maj. W. A. Glassford, Signal Corps, U.S.A., 1905." (Baker, 1906, p. 127.)

Ben Creek: stream, flows E 6 miles to Slate Creek, 45 miles W of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 40' N, 142° 45' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Ben Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Sam Creek, 4.5 miles SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 49 miles SE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 16' N, 142° 59' W; (map 103). Local name reported by Mertie (1942, p. 250), USGS.

Ben Gulch: ravine, trends SE 2 miles to Bonanza Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 28 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 58' N, 164° 14' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 4).

Ben Lake: lake, see Cooper Lake.

Bence Mountain: mountain, 5,500 ft., 3 miles ESE of head of Klutina Lake, 35 miles NNE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 35'15" N, 145° 52'30" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, for "Private Bence" (cna) of his party.

Bench Creek: stream, heads at Bench Lake, flows N 8.5 miles to Center Creek, 13 miles SSE of Sunrise and 22 miles SW of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 43'00"N, 149° 17'00" W; (map 63). Name used by local prospectors; reported in 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, map 16), USGS.

Bench Creek: stream, heads at terminus of Bench Glacier, flows NW 3.5 miles to Lowe River, 2.2 miles E of Wortmanns and 17 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 06'25" N, 145° 45'15" W; BGN 1964; (map 68). Named in 1963 by A. S. Post, USGS, "because the stream crosses a bench in the Lowe River valley."

Bench Creek: stream, heads in Horn Mountains, flows S 1.4 miles to Alfred Creek, 57 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 57'05" N, 147° 31'25" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Bench Glacier: glacier, heads 11 miles NE of Meteorite Mountain, trends NW 5 miles to its terminus (1953) at head of Bench Creek, 4.8 miles SE of Wortmanns and 18 miles SE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 03'50" N, 145° 42'50" W; BGN 1964, (map 68). Named in 1963 by A. S. Post, USGS, "because the glacier terminates at the head of a bench."

Bench Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, N of Little Susitna River, 19 miles NW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 39'25" N, 149° 40'30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Bench Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, between Lake Creek and Matanuska River, 41 miles NE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 46'45" N, 147° 55'25" NV; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Bench Lake: lake, 1 mile long, at head of Bench Creek, 0.5 miles NE of Johnson Lake and 22 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 37'15" N, 149° 14'00" W; (map 63). Local name reported by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 1), USGS; derived from Bench Creek which drains the lake.

Bend Mountain: mountain, 1,535 ft., on N bank of Yukon River 11 miles SW of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, 61° 39'30" N, 161° 33'30" W; (map 73). Riverboat pilots' name, so called "because it indicated the approach, when going downstream, to the sharp bend at Devils Elbow."

Bend Mountan: mountain, 4,420 ft., between Your Creek and North Fork Chandalar River, 23 miles N of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 49'15" N, 148° 24'30" W; (map 123). Descriptive name reported on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. So named "because of a bend in the river near the mountains."

Bend, The: bend, see Devils Elbow.

Bendel Island: island, 3 miles across, in Shumagin Islands between Big Koniuji and Nagai Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 05' N, 159° 48' W; BGN 1901; (map 27). Variant: Morse Island, Turner Island. Named in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for Bernhard Bendel, a trader in Alaska in 1871-72; published in 1888 on a USC&GS chart and in a USBF report. "Morse Island" was shown on an 1891 USC&GS chart.

Bendel, Cape: point of land, on NW tip of Kupreanof Island, 50 miles E of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03'50" N, 134° 01'40" W; (map 9). Named in 1877 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for Bernhard Bendel, born in Germany, who was an Alaska pioneer and who helped USC&GS parties with his hospitality and valuable information (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 124).

Bendeleben Mountains: mountain range, extends E 50 miles from head of Niukluk River, 7 miles W of Mount Bendeleben to Death Valley and Windy Creek at N end of Darby Mountains, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 15' N, 163° 30' W; (map 110). Variant: Green Horn Mountain Range, Greenhorn Mountains. Local name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, p. 17), USGS. Named for Mount Bendeleben, the highest peak in the range. Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS, applied the name "Green Horn Mt. Range."

Bendeleben, Mount: mountain, 3,730 ft., in Bendeleben Mountains, 37 miles SW of Inuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 10' N, 164° 05' W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 110). Variant: Ahneyiyuk, Bendelson Mount, Mount Berdeleben. Named in 1866 by members of the Western Union Telegraph exploring expedition for the leader of the expedition, Baron Otto von Bendeleben. A. H. Brooks, USGS, reported in 1921 the native name as "Ahneyiyuk," meaning "looks like a big one."

Bendelson Mount: mountain, see Bendeleben, Mount.

Bender Pup: stream, flows NW 1.6 miles to Boulder Creek, 10 miles SW of Central and 38 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 28'45" N, 145° 03'20" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Benedum Landing: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, 7 miles SW of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64° 39' N, 158° 16' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Benelaracher: hill, see Koyukuk Mountain.

Benham, Point: point of land, between Rodman Bay and Saook Bay, on Baranof Island, 29 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 28'45" N, 135° 11'15" W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, for Ens. Henry Kennedy Benham, USN, a member of his party.

Benign Peak: peak, 7,200 ft., 5 miles S of Eklutna Lake and 28 miles NE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 16'25" N, 149° 01'20" W; BGN 1966; (map 69). So named in 1965 by the Mountaineering Club of Alaska because "nearby Bellicose Peak was a much harder climb, while this one's nature was quite benign."

Benikakakat River: stream, see Tatalina River.

Benikakat River: stream, see Washington Creek.

Benito Creek: stream, flows SW and NW 2.4 miles to Loraine Creek, 1.9 miles NE of its mouth on Kotsina River and 77 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 37'00" N, 144° 08'15" W; (map 68). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Benjamin Creek: stream, flows W 1 mile to Norton Sound, 1.4 miles E. of Tolstoi Point and 18 miles SW of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 37'10" N, 160° 58'00" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS; "named by sled runners."

Benjamin Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SW 12 miles to Killey River, 38 miles SE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 15'20" N, 150° 21'20" W; (map 62). Local name reported about 1911 by USGS (Martin, G. C., and others, 1915, pl. 2).

Benjamin Island: island, 1.5 miles long, off E shore of Favorite Channel, 25 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 33'45" N, 134° 54'15" W; (map 11). Variant: Benjamin Islet. Named in 1880 by Capt. L. A. Beardslee, USN, who visited the area that year.

Benjamin Islet: island, see Benjamin Island.

Benka Lake: lake, 3,500 ft. across, 9.5 miles SE of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 11'15" N, 150° 00'05" W; BGN 1965; (map 81). Variant: Big Lake, Question Lake. Tanaina Indian expression reported to mean "big lake," given to this feature by R. E. Bell in 1964 in order to eliminate duplication of the common English name "Big Lake."

Benkes, Cape: point of land, see Banks, Point.

Benner Creek: stream, see Isabell Creek.

Benner Gulch: stream, see Isabell Creek.

Bennett Creek: stream, flows NE 1.3 miles to Niukluk River, 6.5 miles NW of Council and 30 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 163° 53' W; (map 95). Variant: Bonnet Creek, Lane Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Bennett Island: island, "in the Arctic ocean, north of the New Siberian islands." " Discovered by De Long, 1881, and named by him, after Mr. James Gordon Bennett" (Baker, 1906, p. 127).

Bennett Rock Cabin: locality, on left bank of Martin River Slough 2 miles NW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 17' N, 144° 39' W; (map 64). Name of a shelter cabin; published in 1950 by USGS.

Bennetts: locality, see Toklik.

Benson Creek: stream, flows W 1.2 miles to Iron Creek, 26 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 54'50" N, 164° 41'30" W; (map 95). Variant: Lulu Creek, Sulu Creek. Prospectors' name reported as "Benson or Lulu" on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Benson Creek: stream, see Kingsley Creek.

Bent Cape: point of land, on SW coast of Deer Island, 24 miles SSE of village of Gold Bay, Aleutian Range; 54° 53'30" N, 162° 25'00" W; BGN 1942; (map 25). Descriptive name given in 1941 by USC&GS.

Bent Cove: cove, 1.5 miles long, on SW coast of Deer Island, between Bent and Paw Capes, Aleutian Range; 54° 52'30" N, 162° 24'05" W; BGN 1942; (map 25). Named in 1941 by USC&GS.

Bentinck, Point: point of land, NE tip of Hinchinbrook Island, 15 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' N, 146° 00' W; (map 64). In 1794 this name was applied to a point 4 miles SW of the present location, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, who named it for William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, third Duke of Portland (Wagner, 1937, p. 376). Since Capt. Nathaniel Portlock, RN, in 1787, had named that feature "Point Steele," the name "Point Bentinck" was transferred to its present location.

Bentinck, Point: point of land, see Steele, Point.

Bentley Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Discovery Creek which flows to Dome Creek. "3 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 52' N, 164° 42' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by P S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 10) USGS.

Bentley's Island: island, 0.8 miles long, in Chena River, part of residential area of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 50'15" N, 147° 41'45" W; (map 100). Local name published on a 1955 USGS map. Named for Henry T. Bentley who established a farm on the island in 1912; published locally in 1947.

Bentura Island: island, see Ventura, La.

Bentura, Isla de: island, see Ventura, La.

Benzeman Lake: lake, 5 miles long ,at head of Necker Bay, on central Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 48' N, 135° 58' W; BGN 1933; (map 5); Named in 1933 by USFS

“for Christopher M. Benzeman, master of various trading ships of the Russian American Company between 1808 and 1828.”

Berdeleben, Mount: mountain, see Bendeleben Mount.

Berens Point: point of land, see Beechey Point.

Berens, Point: point of land, see Oliktok Point.

Berezhnoi; Island: island, see Caution Island.

Berezhnoy, Ostrov: island, see Caution Island.

Berezovaia Cove: cove, see Birch Cove.

Berg Basin: valley, 1 mile long, near head of Berg Creek, 14 miles E of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 26'30" N, 132° 02'00" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1955 by USGS.

Berg Bay: bay, 0.3 miles across, on NE shore of Blake Channel, E of Wrangell Island, Coast Mountains; 56° 21'30" N, 132° 00'20" W; (map 6). Variant: Berg Cove. Local name used by fishermen and published in 1917 by USC&GS. Named for Berg Mine and camp.

Berg Bay: bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, extends W 4 miles off Sitakaday Narrows near mouth of Glacier Bay, 38 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 32' N, 136° 09' W; Variant: Berg Inlet. Published as “Berg Inlet” by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 189).

Berg Cove: bay, see Berg Bay.

Berg Creek: stream, flows NW 2.8 miles to MacDougall Creek, 1 mile NE of that stream's junction with Kuskulana River and 32 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 34' N, 143° 48' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1912 by USGS.

Berg Creek: stream, heads in Berg Basin, flows SE 5 miles to Aaron Creek, 17.5 miles SE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 23'30" N, 131° 56'45" W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Berg Creek: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads in glacier, flows 8 miles SW to head of Adams Inlet, 64 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 54'10" N, 135° 50'05" W; (map 11). Name published in 1962 by the USGS, probably from the mountain of the same name located just to the north.

Berg Creek: stream, see Borg Creek.

Berg Inlet: bay, see Berg Bay.

Berg Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula between Kasilof River and Tustumena Lake, 21 miles S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 15'00" N, 151° 09'30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Berg Lake: lake, 2.8 miles across, at 1961 terminus of Steller Glacier, 1 mile SE of Doughton Peak and 66 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 25' N, 143° 51' W; (map 65). Variant: First Berg Lake, Second Berk Lake, Second Lake, Third Berg Lake, Third Lake. The local name First Berg Lake was reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin (1908, pl. 2), USGS. It applied originally to the largest and most western of the Berg Lakes. The recent retreat of the Steller and Bering Glaciers caused First Berg Lake to join with Second Berg and Third Berg Lakes to form one lake now called Berg Lake. See also Fifth Lake.

Berg Lake: lake, 3 miles long, at mouth of Berg Creek in Glacier Bay National Monument, 64 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 55' N, 135° 45' W; (map 11). So named in 1890 by Reid (1892, pl. 14) because of the large number of icebergs floating on the lake. Reid's map shows the lake at the edge of Muir Glacier. Since 1890 the glacier has retreated 6 miles, a condition which has resulted in the lake's disappearance.

Berg Lakes: lakes, two, each about 3 miles across, at 1961 terminus of Steller Glacier, S of Carbon Mountain and 66 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 25' N, 143° 51' W; (map 65). Descriptive collective name used by prospectors and reported by G. C. Martin, USGS, in 1905. Originally there were five lakes locally called First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Lakes, as shown on a 1908 USGS map by E. C. Hamilton. A 1961 USGS map shows only two lakes, Berg Lake and Fifth Lake, as a result of the recent retreat of the Steller and Bering Glaciers and the enlargement and joining of the original five lakes.

Berg Mountain: mountain, 3,930 ft., 16 miles E of Wrangell and 18 miles N of Bradfield Canal, Coast Mountains; 56° 27'10" N, 131° 59'40" W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Berg Mountain: mountain, 5,633 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.2 miles NW of head of Girdled Glacier and 66 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 57'30" N, 135° 43'25" W; (map 11). Variant: Ancon Peak. Local name published by USGS in 1951.

Berg: locality, former site of railroad station, 12 miles NE of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 42' N, 148° 52' W; (map 100). Variant: Little Goldstream. This name, shown on a 1922 timetable, was applied to a railroad station on The Alaska RR. The name has been reapplied to a station 6 miles southwest.

Berg: railroad station, mile 420.4 on The Alaska Railroad, 6 miles NE of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 38'25" N, 149° 02'10" W; (map 100). Variant: Little Goldstream. Originally named Little Goldstream whereas another station just north of Little Goldstream Creek was called Berg. Subsequently, the other station was discontinued, and the present station received the name Berg. The name was published on a 1952 USGS map at its present location.

Berger Bay: bay, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, extends E 1.6 miles off Nuka Passage on W coast of Nuka Island, 35 miles ESE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 20'30" N, 150° 44'30" W; BGN 1931; (map 50). Variant: Berger Cove. Name derived in 1931 from nearby Berger Island by USC&GS.

Berger Cove: bay, see Berger Bay.

Berger Island: island, 600 ft. long, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, between Berger Bay and Nuka Passage, 34 miles SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 20'30" N, 150° 44'30" W; (map 50). Local name reported by USC&GS in 1938.

Bergh Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, in Mount McKinley National Park, in course of Stony Creek, 4.2 miles NE of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 28'20" N, 150° 12'30" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Bergman Creek: stream, flows SE 10 miles to Koyukuk River 5 miles NE of its junction with Kanuti River, 7.4 miles SW of Allakaket, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 30' N, 152° 52' W; BGN 1944; (map 117). Variant: Pickarts Creek. Local name obtained at Hughes and Allakaket by Orth in 1956; named for the settlement of Bergman that formerly existed at the stream's mouth. It was earlier known as "Pickarts Creek," as shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. Pickarts (Frank ?) was one member of the firm of Pickarts, Bettles, and Pickarts, owners of the trading post at Bergman in 1899.

Bergman: locality, site of village on N bank of Koyukuk River NE of its junction with Kanuti River, 7.5 miles SE of Allakaket, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 30' N, 152° 53' W; (map 117). Variant: Burgeman. Named by prospectors for the operator of the trading post; reported in 1899 by T. G. Gerdine (in Schrader, 1900, pl. 60), USGS. The locality maintained some prominence during the height of the Koyukuk gold rush because it was a transfer point for supplies and was situated near the head of navigation for the larger riverboats on the Koyukuk. Bergman is shown as abandoned on a 1913 map.

Bergstrom Gulch: ravine, trends SW 1 mile to Glacier Creek, 6 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35'45" N, 165° 25'35" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Berie Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in Porcupine Islands, 14.5 miles NW of Chichagof, on Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 48'10" N, 136° 23'30" W; (map 9). Name published by USC&GS in the 1947 Coast Pilot (p. 393).

Bering Bay: bay, see Yakutat Bay.

Bering City: locality, see Bering.

Bering Creek: stream, flows N 1 mile to Eagle Creek which flows to Right Fork Bluestone River, 12 miles S of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 05' N, 166° 23' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Bering Creek: stream, flows NW 31 miles to Bering Slough, channel in Yukon River, 17 miles E of Kokrines and 43 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 58' N, 154° 08' W; (map 98). Riverboat pilots' name shown on 1940 "Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers" of the River Boat Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Bering Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Willow Creek which flows to Port Clarence, 5 miles SW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 12' N, 166° 28' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson

Bering Glacier: glacier, heads in Bagley Ice Field at 60° 32' N, 142° 35' W, trends SW 48 miles to its 1950 terminus, 66 miles ESE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 10' N, 143° 50' W; BGN 1932; (map 65). Variant: Behring Glacier. Named by USC&GS in 1880 to commemorate Capt. Comdr. Ivan Ivanovich (Vitus) Bering, a Dane in the naval service of Peter the Great, and as leader of an official voyage of exploration, credited with the discovery of Alaska. His first landfall was made in this area in July 1741.

Bering Haven: bay, see Controller Bay.

Bering Lake: lake, 5.5 miles long, drains E to Bering River, 50 miles ESE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 18' N, 144° 18' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin (1905, pl. 3), USGS.

Bering Point: point of land, western tip of Kathaleen Island; in Yukon River, 40 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 57' N, 154° 12' W; (map 98). Riverboat pilots' name shown on 1940 "Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers" of the River Boat Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Bering River: stream, heads at Bering Glacier terminus, flows SW 20 miles to Controller Bay, 57 miles ESE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 11' N, 144° 15' W; (map 64). Variant: Chilcat River, Chilkah River, Chilkat River, Rio de Lagartos. Local name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS. Named "Rio de Lagartos" in July, 1779, by Don Ignacio Arteaga. "Arteaga, however, did not reach the river, so the name must have had some other source than any knowledge he had that there were lagartos, 'lizards' in it," (Wagner, 1937, p. 466). George Davidson, USC&GS, called it "Chilkah" in the 1869 Coast Pilot (p. 146), for the Chilkat subdivision of Tlingit Indians.

Bering Sea: sea, N part of Pacific Ocean, between Siberia on W and Alaska on E, enclosed by Aleutian Islands on S and Komandorski Islands on SW, and connected by Bering Strait with Chukchi Sea on N; 60° N, 175° E; BGN 1951; Variant: Aleutian Sea, Behring Sea, Eastern Ocean, Kamchatka Sea, Mer d'Aleoutienne, Mer d'Aliaska, Mer d'Ormante, Sea of Alaska, Sea of Kamchatka, Sea of Otters (Bobrovoi), Sleepy Sea. Named in 1822 by Capt. V. M. Golovnin, IRN, for Comdr. Ivan Ivanovich (Vitus) Bering, IRN, who was selected by Peter the Great, Tsar of Russia "for the work of exploring eastern Asia and western America * * *. Before 1822 it was for the most part called the Sea of Kamchatka * * *. On a very old map it is called the Mer d'Ormante and on another the Sleepy sea * * *" (Baker, 1906, p. 129).

Bering Slough: channel, in Yukon River, flows SW 5.1 miles around SE side of Kathaleen Island, 40 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 57' N, 154° 12' W; (map 98). Riverboat pilots' name shown on 1940 "Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon River" of the River Boat Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Bering Strait: water passage, 55 miles wide, connecting Arctic Ocean and Bering Sea and separating Asia and North America; 66° N, 169° W; BGN 1951; Variant: Beerings Strait, Behring Strait, Bherings Straits, Proliv Beringa, Strets de Anian. Named in 1778 by Capt. James Cook, RN. The name "Stress de Anian" is shown for this feature on a map dated 1572.

Bering: locality, at mouth of Bering Creek, on Port Clarence, 5 miles SW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 12' N, 166° 28' W; (map 111). Variant: Bering City. Harbor town

established about 1899 or 1900 to serve the placer mines along the Bluestone River. Brooks (1901, p. 68), USGS, noted that by fall of 1900 it had a population of 200 and as a harbor, "has some advantage over Teller, inasmuch as vessels can easily approach much nearer the shore and have more protections from easterly and northeasterly winds." Teller, however, dominated and drew most of the people from Bering (Collier and others, 1908, p. 270). See Teller.

Beringa, Proliv: water passage, see Bering Strait.

Berkley Canyon: ravine, trends SE 1 mile to its junction with Canine Gulch at head of Francisco Creek which flows to Stewart River, 20 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49'20" N, 165° 29'30" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson.

Bermudez Bluff: mountain, 1,731 ft., 6 miles E of Mount Dixon and 27 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 164° 03' W; (map 95). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Bern Creek: stream, see Drifting Snow Creek.

Bernard Creek: stream, flows NW 17 miles to Tonsina River, 0.5 miles NE of Tonsina and 52 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 39'45" N, 145° 10'05" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Bernard Harbor: harbor, on Beaufort Sea coast, extends 2.6 miles, off Jago Lagoon S of Bernard Spit, Arctic Plain; 70° 07'40" N, 143° 30'01" W; BGN 1961; (map 152). Variant: Teddy Bear Harbor. Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 94) June 1912, "After Capt. Joe Bernard of the schooner Teddy Bear, which wintered there in 1909-10."

Bernard Spit: spit, 5 miles long, on Beaufort Sea coast NE of Barter Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 08' N, 143° 30' W; (map 152). Local name reported in 1948 by USC&GS.

Berners Bay Peaks: ridge, see Berners Peaks.

Berners Bay: bay, 3 miles across, on E shore of Lynn Canal, 16 miles NW of Dotsons Landing and 34 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 43' N, 135° 00' W; (map 11). Discovered by Joseph Whidbey in 1794 and named by Capt. Vancouver (1801, v. 5. p. 435). Name is probably from "Berners," his mother's family name (Wagner, 1937, p. 376).

Berners Peaks: ridge, elev. 5,500-6,700 ft., trends N 2.5 miles, 4.5 miles W of Echo Mountain and 24 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 42'30" N, 134° 30'15" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Variant: Berners Bay Peaks. The name "Berners Bay Peaks" was suggested by the Juneau Icefield Research Project in 1964. The shortened name, "Berners Peaks," was approved by BGN.

Berners River: stream, heads in glacier in Kakuhan Range., flows SE 15 miles to Berners Bay, 43 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 50' N, 134° 59' W; BGN 1929; (map 11). Variant: Bears River. Local name reported by USGS in 1906 and published in 1908. Name derived from the bay into which it flows.

Bernice Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on W coast of Kenai Peninsula, 10 miles NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 41'30" N, 151° 21'30" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Bernirk: locality, in area between Chukchi Sea, North Salt Lagoon, and Elson Lagoon, 4 miles SW of Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 20'50" N, 156° 36'00" W; (map 153). Variant: Birnirk, Hunting Beach, Perginik, Pergniak, Perignak, Perignax, Perigniak, Pernyu. Archaeological excavation indicates that this strategic location has been the site of human occupancy since prehistoric time. The locality's name was also given to an ancient whaling culture. "Bernirk" is derived from an Eskimo name more closely rendered "Pirginik," which was shown as "Pergniak" on Brit. Adm. Chart 2164, compiled by Master Thomas Hull in 1853. Lt. P. H. Ray (1885, p. 55), USA, spells the name "Perignax" and "Pernyu."

Bernstein Bucht: bay, see Amber Bay.

Berry Arm: bay, "of Port Frederick, Chichagof island, Alexander archipelago. So called by the Coast Pilot of 1883, p. 192" (Baker, 1906, p. 130).

Berry Camp: locality, on S bank of Eagle Creek. 2 miles NW of Mastodon Dome and 47 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 27' N, 145° 26' W; (map 104). Variant: Eagle Creek. A highway camp originally Named "Eagle Creek" in 1924 by the ARC. The name has been changed locally to "Berry Camp."

Berry Creek: stream, flows N 4.5 miles to Chatanika River, 40 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 13'40" N, 146° 55'00" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; published by USGS (Prindle, 1908, pl. 4).

Berry Creek: stream, flows SW 15 miles to Noxapaga River, 21 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 40' N, 163° 59' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Variant: Pioneer Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS This stream appears to be the Pioneer Creek shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Berry Creek: stream, heads at glacier SE of Macomb Plateau, flows NE 19 miles to Johnson Slough 7 miles E of junction of Johnson and Tanana Rivers, 47 miles SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 42'10" N, 144° 23'20" W; BGN 1937; (map 86). Local name shown on a 1927 manuscript map of the "Endicott and Haley Hunting Expedition."

Berry Island: island, 0.1 miles long, in Keku Strait, SW of Horseshoe Island, 15 miles SE of Kake, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 47'05" N, 133° 45'05" W; (map 6). Local name published by USC&GS in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 110).

Berry Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in Kutchuma Islands, 3 miles S of Sitka, off W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00'20" N, 135° 18'20" W; (map 9). Variant: Johnson Island. Named "O[strov] Yagodnyy," meaning "berry island." by Ivan Vasiliev the first in 1809 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, P. 144)

Berry Island: island, 1,100 ft. long, in Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, NW of Kasaan Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30'25" N, 132° 23'20" W; (map 4). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. R. C. Clover, USN.

Berry Knoll: hill, 816 ft., on Annette Island, between Bald Ridge and Tamgas Lake, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 04'10" N, 131° 30'10" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Berry Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, 21 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 16' N, 154° 08' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Berry Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula N of Leaf Lake, 31 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 48'20" N, 150° 33'30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Berry Passage: estuary, see Tenakee Inlet.

Berry: locality, at the trail junction 1 mile E of Ester, 8 miles W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 51' N, 147° 59' W; (map 100). Named "for the Berry Brothers who settled there in 1906, at the time the village was settled." Subsequently, the population dwindled and the Berry Post Office was moved n Ester.

Berry: village, see Ester.

Berrys Landing: village, see Medfra.

Bert Millar Cutoff: water passage, 0.8 miles long, between Bean Island and S coast of Prince of Wales Island, near mouth of Nichols Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 41'30" N, 132° 06'45" W; (map 1). Variant: Bert Miller Cutoff. Named for a local sea captain, reported by H. C. Fassett, USBF, in 1904.

Bert Miller Cutoff: water passage, see Bert Millar Cutoff.

Bert Point: point of land, in Portage Bay, near head of Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 58' N, 153° 51' W; BGN 1934; (map 33). Named in 1934 by USC&GS "for the triangulation station, 'Bert,' on the point."

Bertha Bay: bay, 0.8 miles across, 14 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 48' N, 136° 21' W; (map 9). Name published by R. M. Overbeck (in Martin and others, 1919, pl. 2), USGS.

Bertha Creek: stream, flows SW 0.4 miles to Iron Creek, 28 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56'30" N, 164° 40'50" W; (map 95). Variant: Grape Creek. Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Bertha Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 2 miles to Granite Creek, 11 miles SE of Sunrise and 20 miles W of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 45' N, 149° 15' W; (map 63). Local name reported by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 1), USGS.

Bertha Glacier: glacier, heads on N slope of Takhinsha Mountains, trends N 6.5 miles to its terminus, 0.6 miles S of Takhin River and 23 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 14'15" N, 135° 47'30" W; (map 45). Named by the U.S. Navy in 1880 and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 198)

Bertha, Mount: peak, 10,204 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, in Fairweather Range., 22 miles N of Icy Point and 70 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 41'15" N, 137° 01'30" W; (map 10). Published in 1910 by USC&GS on Chart 8306.

Bertoncini Island: barrier island, 0.5 miles long, in Jones Islands, on Beaufort Sea Coast, 4.5 miles NW of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain, 70° 32'10" N, 149° 17'45" W; (map 150). Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 14, 94) after Capt. John Bertoncini, "known as 'Johnny the Painter'." Capt. Bertoncini commanded the whaleship Jeannette, on which Leffingwell returned to San Francisco in the fall of 1914.

Besboro Island: island, 1,042 ft. long, in Norton Sound, 11 miles W of the mainland and 38 miles SW of Christmas Mountain, Nulato Hills; 64° 07'45" N, 161° 18'30" W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 96). Variant: Besborough Island. Named on September 12, 1778, by Capt. James Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 479), RN, who published it as "Besborough Island."

Besborough Island: island, see Besboro Island.

Beshta Bay: bight, 6.4 miles across, on NW shore of Cook Inlet, between Granite Point and North Foreland, 6 miles SW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 01'45" N, 151° 11'00" W; BGN 1916; (map 70). Tanana Indian name meaning "coal" published in 1916 by USC&GS.

Bess, Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Cleveland Peninsula, N of Bailey Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 59'50" N, 131° 37'20" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Bessie Creek: stream, flows NW 24 miles to North Mouth Arolik River, 43 miles N of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 38' N, 161° 45' W (map 53). Name published in 1921 by USGS.

Bessie Creek: stream, flows W 3 miles to Yankee Cove, on E shore of Favorite Channel, 26 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 35'30" N, 134° 54'00" W; (map 11). Name published in 1912 by USGS (Knopf, 1912a, pl. 5), and probably derived from the Bessie Mine located near this stream.

Bessie No. 5 Dredge Camp: village, pop. 54 (1950), at junction of Osborn Creek and St. Michaels Creek, 8 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' N, 165° 09' W; (map 94). Site of a mining camp; name published in 1956 by USGS.

Bessie Peak: mountain, 3,915 ft. on Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 16'00" N, 132° 29'45" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Bessy Slough: stream, anabranch, heads at Louden Slough, flows NW 1.6 miles to Yukon River, 40 miles E of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 40' N, 156° 45' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Besziivit Lake: lake, 1.1 miles across, S of Nayuko River, 19 miles NW of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 39'10" N, 155° 28'20" W; (map 107). Koyukan Indian name obtained at Huslia in 1956 by Orth.

Beta Rock: rock, 400 ft. long, between Gulf of Esquibel and Sonora Passage, near S end of Maurelle Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 36'50" N, 133° 37'15" W; (map 4). Named in 1925 by USC&GS; derived "from the second letter of the Greek alphabet."

Betchareff Lake: lake, see Becharof Lake.

Betchareff, Mount: peak, see Becharof, Mount.

Betchevinskoi Cap: point of land, see Bechevin point.

Betchevinskoi, Port: bay, see Bechevin Bay.

Beth, Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, 15 miles N of Anchorage, between Fish and Goose Creeks, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 26' N, 149° 49' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Bethel: town, pop. 1,258, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 90 miles SW of Aniak and 83 miles E of Nelson Island, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 47'30" N, 161° 45'00" W; (map 59). Variant: Mumtrekhtagamute, Mumtrekhtagamute, Mumtrekhhlogamute, Mumtrelega, Mumtrelegamut, Mamtrelich. Bethel was originally the site of an Eskimo village and trading post of the Alaska Commercial Company, listed as "Mumtrekhhlogamute" with 41 people by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census, in 1880. The name is reported to mean "smokehouse people" because here a peculiar house for smoking fish was erected. In 1884, the Moravian church sent Henry Hartmann and W. H. Weinland to Alaska to locate a site for a mission, which they placed at the village of Mumtrekhhlogamute. The mission was established a year later by Weinland and J. H. Kilbuck. The name given to the mission is derived from the biblical passage "And God said unto Jacob, Arise, and go up to Bethel, and dwell there; and make there an altar unto God * * *" (Gen. 35:1). The scriptural Bethel was 22 miles N of Jerusalem and means "house of God" in Hebrew. The Alaskan Bethel had a population of 33 in 1890, 110 in 1910, 221 in 1920, 278 in 1930, 376 in 1940, and 651 in 1950. The Bethel post office was established in 1905.

Betrug, Cape: point of land, see Deceit, Cape.

Betshevinskoi: bay, see Bechevin Bay.

Betsy Creek: stream, flows NE to Ivanhoe Creek which flows to Big Four Creek, about 18 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' N, 164° 04' W; (map 95). Prospector's name reported on a prospector's manuscript map dated 1902. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Bettels Bay: estuary, see Bettles Bay.

Bettels Glacier: glacier, see Bettles Glacier.

Bettles Bay: estuary, 3.5 miles long, on W side of Port Wells, 18 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 55'30" N, 148° 15'05" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Variant: Bettels Bay. Named in 1910 for Capt. James Bettles of Valdez by Grant and Higgins (1913, pls. 1, 2), USGS. See Bettles Glacier.

Bettles Field: village, see Evansville.

Bettles Glacier: glacier, trends NE 2.5 miles to its 1951 terminus, 2 miles SW of head of Bettles Bay and 15 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 56'20" N, 148° 22'30" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Variant: Bettels Glacier. Named in 1910 for Capt. James Bettles of Valdez by Grant and Higgins (1913, pls. 1, 2), USGS. The name for the glacier was originally erroneously spelled "Bettlers."

Bettles Island: island, 0.7 miles long, at N end of Elrington Passage, off E coast of Evans Island, 18 miles SSE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 03'00" N, 147° 59'30" W; BGN 1908; (map 63). Variant: James Island. Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant, USGS. Probably named for Capt. James Bettles of Valdez.

Bettles River: stream, heads at junction of Robert and Phoebe Creeks, flows W 17 miles to join Dietrich River to form the Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 40 miles WNW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 38'40" N, 149° 45'00" W; (map 123). Named in 1899 by miners in the area for Gordon C. Bettles of the firm Pickarts, Bettles, and Pickarts, owners of the trading post at Bergman.

Bettles: village, pop. 77, on W bank of Koyukuk River 1 mile SW of its junction with John River, Kanuti Flats; 66° 54'30" N, 151° 41'30" W; (map 117). Named "for Gordon C. Bettles, printer for the Fort Adams Press in 1893; the village grew up around a trading post he established in 1899; Pickarts, Bettles, and Pickarts" (Kitchener, 1954, p. 156). A post office was established in 1901 and continued intermittently until 1956 (Ricks, 1965, p. 7). The construction of an airfield in 1945, at Bettles Field, five miles up river has attracted people away from this village. See Evansville.

Betton Cape: mountain, see Betton Head.

Betton Head: mountain, 1,138 ft., on W coast of Betton Island, 14 miles NW of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30'45" N, 131° 49'35" W; (map 3). Variant: Betton Cape. Named in 1886 by USC&GS; published as "Bettor Cape."

Betton Island: island, 4.3 miles long, at W entrance to Behm Canal, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' N, 131° 48' W; (map 3). Variant: Beaton Island, Beatons Island, Bettons Island. Named in 1793 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, "after Roderick Betton, a sailor who was badly wounded in a fight with the Indians August 12, 1793" (Wagner, 1937, p. 431). This name was erroneously published as "Beatons" on Capt. Vancouver's chart.

Betton Point: point of land, on NW coast of Betton Island, near W entrance to Behm Canal, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32'30" N, 131° 48'00" W; (map 3). Local name published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 68).

Bettions Island: island, see Betton Island.

Betty Island: island, 2 miles long, in Yukon River N of Fox Point Island, Innoko Lowland; 63° 03' N, 159° 48' W; (map 91). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Betty Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, on Baranof Island, 3.5 miles NW of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 17'30" N, 134° 42'00" W; (map 5). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Betty, Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 4 miles S of junction of Nigu and Etivluk Rivers, 20 miles NNE of Howard Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 29' N, 156° 30' W; (map 132). Recorded on a 1925 fieldsheet by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Between Mountain: mountain, 1,495 ft., on Annette Island, N of Tamgas Lake, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 04'15" N, 131° 28'00" W; (map 3). Named in 1886 by USC&GS.

Beulah Island: island, 0.1 miles long, on Norton Sound, 1 mile N of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 29'50" N, 162° 00'45" W; (map 92). Named in 1898-1900 by USC&GS.

Beverley Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, on W coast of Adak Island, E end of Expedition Harbor in Bay of Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 47'50" N, 176° 43'20" W; (map 17). Variant: Blattman Cove. Named in 1936 by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office, for Lt. Beverley Kinnon, USN. See Beverley Point.

Beverley Point: point of land, on W coast of Adak Island, E point of entrance to Expedition Harbor in Bay of Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 47'35" N, 176° 43'20" W; (map 17). Variant: Blattman Point. Named in 1936 by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office, for Lt. Beverley Kinnon, USN, one of the officers of the schooner Fenimore Cooper during the North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855.

Beverley, Lake: lake, one of Wood River Lakes, extends NW-SE 20 miles between Lake Nerka and Lake Kulik, 45 miles N of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 40' N, 158° 45' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Variant: Beverly Lake, Cho-kwok-stchu-luk, Lake Nushagak. Named for Beverley N. Polley, a prospector in the area in 1909-10; published in 1912 by USGS. This seems to be the same lake reported in 1910 by H. C. Fassett, USBF, to have the Eskimo name "Cho-kwok-stchu-luk," which he reported to mean "pike here." It may be the Lake Nushagak of Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census. See Tikchik Lake.

Beverly Creek: stream, heads at 65° 04' N, 143° 54' W, flows SE 16 miles to Charley River, 10 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 58' N, 143° 30' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Beverly Lake: lake, see Beverley, Lake.

Beyer Bay: bight, 2.5 miles across, on S coast of Adak Island, N of Cape Kagigikak, Aleutian Islands; 51° 40'00" N, 176° 42'30" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Naros Bay. Named in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition, "after a motor boat [Beyer] which brought supplies to the Aleutian Islands."

Bezdonnoye, Ozero: lake, see Bottomless Lake.

Beziemiannoi Island: island, see Nameless Island.

Bezpodnie: islands, see Barren Islands.

Bezomyannoy, Ostrov: island, see Nameless Island.

Bherings Straits: water passage, see Bering Strait.

Biali Rock: rock, 0.2 miles across, 8.8 miles S of Goddard, off SW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 42'40" N, 135° 21'30" W; (map 5). Named by USC&GS for charting purposes; name published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 284).

Bibb Shoal: shoal, 0.2 miles long, at mouth of Security Bay, on N coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 52'05" N, 134° 23'00" W; (map 5). Named in 1881 by Comdr. H. Glass, USN, "perhaps for one of the Coast Survey vessels."

Bibora Island: island, 200 ft. long, in Ursua Channel, on N coast of Saint Ignace Island, 11 miles SW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25'35" N, 133° 25'05" W; (map 4). Variant: Bibora Reef. Named "Bibora Reef" in 1775-79 by Francisco Antonio Maurelle and Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra.

Bibora Reef: island, see Bibora Island.

Bichevina: bay, see Bechevin Bay.

Bidark Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows S 1 mile to Kachemak Bay, 1.5 miles W of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 38'45" N, 151° 35'30" W; (map 50). Local name published by USGS in 1961.

Bidarka Point: point of land, on N shore of Port Fidalgo, 36 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 49' N, 146° 37' W; BGN 1914; (map 64). Variant: Copper Mountain Point. Local name derived from the Russian word for a skin-covered boat similar to the kayak; reported in 1905 by U. S. Grant, USGS. Called "Copper Mountain Point" by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, who explored the Copper River region in 1898.

Biederman Bluff: bluff, elev. 2,485 ft., extends 8 miles on N bank of Yukon River, 6 miles NE of junction of Charley River, Porcupine Plateau; 6j° 23'15" N, 142° 39'30" W; BGN 1965; (map 103). Named in 1965 by USGS for Adolph Biederman, who carried mail to miners along the Yukon River by dog sled between 1910 and 1938.

Biedermans Camp: locality, on S bank of Yukon River, opposite mouth of Kandik River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 24' N, 142° 34' W; (map 103). Name published in 1946 by USGS. See Biederman Bluff.

Bieli Rock: rocks, see Bieli Rocks.

Bieli Rocks: rocks, in Sitka Sound, 6.5 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 05'25" N, 135° 29'53" W; BGN 1966; (map 9). Variant: Bieli Rock, Bielie Rock, Kamen Bylyy, White Rock, Beloi rock. Shown on an 1950 Russian American Co. map as "K[amen] Bylyy," meaning "White Rock."

Bielie Rock: rocks, see Bieli Rocks.

Bieluga: lake, see Beluga Lake.

Bier Spale Creek: stream, flows S to Bering Sea, about 29 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Big Bar Creek: stream, flows SE 18 miles to Koyuk River, 10 miles SE of Kiwalik Mountain and 35 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 21' N, 162° 06' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Big Bay: bay, 0.2 miles across and 2 miles long, 1.5 miles SE of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 49' N, 135° 21' W; (map 5). Local name used by fishermen and published in 1929 by USC&GS.

Big Bay: bay, on W coast of Shuyak Island, extends NE 3 miles from Eagle Cape, 45 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 33' N, 152° 39' W; BGN 1933; (map 43). Local name published in 1927 by USC&GS on Chart 8555.

Big Bay: bay, see Kadashan Bay.

Big Bay: bight, 1 mile across, on Kenai Peninsula, on S shore of Tustumena Lake, 32 miles SSE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 09'20" N, 150° 51'00" W; (map 62). Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by Barnes and Cobb (1959, pl. 17), USGS.

Big Bay: cove, see Steller Cove.

Big Bear Creek: stream, flows to Inglutalik River about 30 miles above its mouth, Nulato Hills; 65° 00' N, 160° 30' W; (map 109). Prospectors' name reported in 1910 by A. H. Brooks, USGS. This feature cannot be identified on current maps.

Big Beaver Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to Nixon Fork, 21.5 miles N of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 25' N, 154° 33' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1910 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 14), USGS.

Big Beaver Lake: lake, 1 mile long, largest of Beaver Lakes, 25 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 35'00" N, 149° 49'30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Big Bend Creek: stream, see Bronx Creek.

Big Bend Lakes: lakes, on Young and Canyon Creeks divide, drain E to Canyon Creek, 5 miles N of its junction with Chitina River and 27 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 12' N, 142° 23' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Big Bend Slough: stream, 9.5 miles long, anabranch of Yukon River, W of Horse Island, 12 miles SW of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 03' N, 160° 00' W; (map 78). Local descriptive name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Big Bend: bend, "in Koyukuk river near latitude 65° 25', longitude 157°. Descriptive name, from Schrader, 1899" (Baker, 1906, p. 132).

Big Bend: bend, in Chandler River, 19 miles SE of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69° 05' N, 151° 54' W; BGN 1960; (map 141). Name proposed in 1957 by USGS for use in geologic purposes.

Big Bend: bend, on left bank of Yukon River, 31 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 55' N, 154° 30' W; (map 98). Riverboat pilots' name shown on 1940 "Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers" of the River Boat Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Big Bend: bend, on Nushagak River, 90 miles S of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 25' N, 156° 43' W; (map 60). Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Big Black River: stream, see Black River.

Big Black River: stream, see Little Black River.

Big Bonanza Creek: stream, flows W 20 miles to Mulchatna River, 48 miles NW of Nondalton, Lime Hills; 60° 39' N, 155° 19' W; (map 61). Variant: Bonanza Creek. Local name reported in 1914 as Bonanza Creek by R. H. Sargent, USGS; obtained from Thomas Hanmore, U.S. commissioner at Iliamna. The name was published, however, by USGS, as Big Bonanza Creek.

Big Bonanza Creek: stream, see Bonanza Creek.

Big Bones Ridge: ridge, 3,900 ft., extends N-S 6 miles, 3 miles E of the junction of Little Ophetna and Oshetna Rivers, and 15 miles S of Susitna River, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 22' N, 147° 24' W; BGN 1960; (map 82). Named in 1956 by USGS for the large fossil mammoth or mastodon bones found on its top.

Big Boulder Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles to Seventymile River, 10 miles NW of Eagle Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 53'45" N, 141° 26'45" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Big Boulder Creek: stream, heads on Fairview Mountain, flows SE 1 mile to join Little Boulder Creek to form Twin Creek, 46 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 20'45" N, 151° 33'20" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1911 by USGS.

Big Boulder Creek: stream, heads on S slope of Mount Seltat, flows SE 10 miles to Klehini River, 1.5 miles NE of Porcupine, and 31 miles U of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 25'40" N 136° 11'30" W; BGN 1967; (map 45). Variant: Boulder Creek, Jockeach Creek, Yokeak Creek. Tlingit Indian name reported by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map) as "Jockeach" The prospectors' name was "Boulder Creek" reported by Brooks (1900, pl. 49), USGS

Big Boulder: rock, "near Danger point in Wrangell Narrows, Alexander Archipelago." 56° 40' N, 132° 55' W; So called by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, in 1881.

Big Branch Bay: bay, 0.5 miles across, empties into Branch Bay, 9 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 20' N, 134° 50' W; (map 5). Variant: Bolshoi Rukav, Bolshoi Strelka, Bolshoy Rukav, Great Strelki Bay. Name published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 133); derived from "Bolshoy Rukav," meaning "big sleeve"; published in 1850 by the Russian American Company.

Big Branch Rock: rock, 0.1 miles across, in Branch Bay, 8 miles NW of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 16'48" N, 134° 50'50" W; (map 5). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of USBF steamer Albatross.

Big Canoe Creek: stream, flows SW to Sinuk River, about 30 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Big Castle Island: island, 1 mile long, one of Castle Islands, in Duncan Canal, 13 miles SW of Petersburg, on SW coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 39'40" N, 133° 10'00" W; BGN 1933; (map 6). Local name reported in 1933 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; so named because it is the largest of the Castle Islands.

Big Champion Creek: stream, see Champion Creek.

Big Chena River: stream, see Chena River.

Big Chief Mountain: mountain, 3,060 ft., 12 miles N of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' N, 136° 11' W; (map 9). Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8258.

Big Chutes: water passage, in Iliamna Lake, extends W 2 miles between Pile and Pedro Bays, N of Porcupine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 45'45" N, 154° 06'00" W; (map 51). Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

Big Creek: stream, flows NE 11 miles to Teklanika River, 22 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 42'15" N, 149° 34'30" W; (map 87). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Griffin, USGS.

Big Creek: stream, flows NE 30 miles to Beaver Creek, 42 miles SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 15'20" N, 146° 33'40" W; (map 119). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Big Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Red Bay, 12 miles SE of village of Point Baker, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 15'50" N, 133° 20'30" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1887 by USC&GS on Chart 706.

Big Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Frederick Sound, on E coast of Mitkof Island, 12 miles SE of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 42'00" N, 132° 42'36" W; (map 6). Local descriptive name obtained in 1953 by USGS.

Big Creek: stream, flows NNE 17 miles to Indian River, 57 miles N of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 57'15" N, 153° 26'00" W; (map 107). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Big Creek: stream, flows SE 10 miles to Wide Bay, N of Coal Point, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 16 miles SW of Kanatak, Aleutian Range; 57° 28'30" N, 156° 12'30" W; (map 36). Local name reported in 1921 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Big Creek: stream, flows SE 11 miles to Takotna River, 3 miles W of Mount Joaquin and 24 miles SW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 50'40" N, 156° 19'30" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Big Creek: stream, flows SE 6.5 miles to Grouse Creek, 0.1 miles N of Pilgrim River, 29 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 57' N, 164° 44' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Big Creek: stream, flows SW 14 miles to Melozitna River, 35 miles WNW of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 15'15" N, 154° 44'30" W; (map 107). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Big Creek: stream, flows SW 28 miles to North Fork Chandalar River, 7 miles NW of that stream's junction with Middle Fork Chandalar River and 19 miles S of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 28'30" N, 148° 32'00" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader (1900b, pl. 60), USGS.

Big Creek: stream, heads at 65° 47' N, 143° 33' W, flows 46 miles N to Little Black River, 16 miles S. of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 25'30" N, 143° 47'00" W; (map 120). Local descriptive name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Big Creek: stream, heads at 65° 49' N, 144° 59' W, flows ENE 26 miles to Birch Creek, 7 miles NW of Circle, Yukon Flats; 65° 51'30" N, 144° 17'00" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Big Creek: stream, heads at Westbrook Glacier, flows NE 1.5 miles to edge of Shoup Glacier, 2.4 miles NW of Shoup Bay and 14 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 08'45" N, 146° 40'10" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1912 by J. W. Bagley and C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Big Creek: stream, heads in Darby Mountains, flows NE 8.3 miles to Tubutulik River, 43 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 04' N, 162° 17' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Big Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SW, through several lakes, 40 miles to Egegik Bay on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, S of Cape Chichagof and 35 miles SW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 17'25" N, 157° 32'30" W; (map 41). Local name published in 1958 by USGS.

Big Creek: stream, heads in Peters Hills, flows SE 3.6 miles to Martin Creek, 24 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 27'35" N, 150° 47'20" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported by S. R. Capps (1913, p. 52), USGS.

Big Creek: stream, heads on Black Mountain, flows NW 19 miles to Takotna River 2.6 miles N of junction of Big Waldren Fork, 35 miles SW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 40'15" N, 156° 32'30" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS.

Big Creek: stream, heads on N slope of Boston Dome, flows SE-NW 48 miles to Yukon River, 6 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 48' N, 155° 19' W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1909, p. 230), USGS.

Big Delta Junction: village, see Delta Junction.

Big Delta River: stream, see Delta River.

Big Delta Roadhouse: village, see Big Delta.

Big Delta: village, pop. 50, at junction of Delta and Tanana Rivers, 73 miles SW of Fairbanks; 64° 09'30" N, 145° 50'30" W; (map 101). Variant: Big Delta Roadhouse, Grundler, McCarthy, McCarty, McCarthy Telegraph Station, McCarty Roadhouse, McCarty Telegraph Station, Tanana Ferry, Washburn. Village established in 1904 by the U.S. Army Signal Corps as the McCarthy (or McCarty) Telegraph Station. The Washburn post office was established here, or near here, and operated from 1905 to 1913. The Big Delta post office operated from 1925 to 1959, from which the village received its present name. Its population was 155 in 1950.

Big Denver Creek: stream, heads on Manley Hot Springs Dome, flows W 7.5 miles to Patterson Creek, 33 miles SE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06'30" N, 150° 59'40" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS.

Big Duck Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, 8 miles NE of Bear Mountain and 40 miles W of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 07' N, 142° 21' W; (map 120). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS. It may be a form of translation of an Indian name.

Big Eightmile Island: island, in Yukon River, 44 miles SW of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 08' N, 158° 40' W; (map 97). Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Big Eldorado Creek: stream, flows SW 8 miles to Goldstream Creek, 6 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 55'00" N, 147° 49'30" W; (map 100). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine and R. B. Oliver (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 16), USGS.

Big Eldorado Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows NW 2.2 miles to Chavolda Creek 6 miles SE of that stream's junction with Chisana River, Alaska Range; 62° 08' N, 141° 57' W; (map 84). Prospectors' name reported by Brooks (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 204), USGS.

Big Eldorado Creek: stream, see Last Chance Creek:

Big Eldorado Creek: stream, see Little Eldorado Creek.

Big Falls: falls, see Ebner Falls.

Big Fish Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 10 miles N of Helmet Mountain and 50 miles NE of Christian, Brooks Range; 67° 56' N, 144° 06' W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Big Flash Lake: lake, 450 ft. across, on southern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 52'50" N, 177° 18'18" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "B" to correspond to "B" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published in 1953 by AMS.

Big Flat: tidal flat, 1.7 miles wide, extends S 20 miles from mouth of Naknek River, on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 37' N, 157° 17' W; (map 41). Descriptive name given by USGS in 1963, because of "the extensive tide flats * * * off the east shore of Kvichak Bay."

Big Fort Channel: water passage, between Shuyak and Big Fort Islands, 41 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 29'30" N, 152° 26'30" W; (map 43). Name derived from Big Fort Island; published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Big Fort Island: island, 2 miles long, on SE coast of Shuyak Island, 42 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 30' N, 152° 25" W; (map 43). Variant: Bolshoi Krieposti, Ostrov Bolshoy Krypost. Translation of the name "Os[trov] Bol[shoy] Krypost"; published in 1849 by the Russian American Company.

Big Four Creek: stream, flows NW 11 miles to Casadepaga River, 25 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 164° 10' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Big Fox Creek: stream, see Fox Creek.

Big Fritz: locality, N of Pikmiktalik River, 34 miles S of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61°17'45" N, 161° 25'30" W; (map 73). This was a cabin on the trail between the Kuskokwim and Yukon Rivers.

Big Gavanski Island: island, 0.8 miles across, in Gavanski Islands, 6.5 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 08'00" N, 135° 25'30" W; (map 9). Variant: Big Island, Gavanski

Island, Ostrov Gavanskoy Bolshoy. USC&GS derived this name about 1882 from translation of part of "Ostrov Gavanskoy Bolshoy," meaning "big harbor island"; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN; given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN.

Big Glacier Slough: stream, heads at Johnson Slough, flows SE 1 mile to Gulf of Alaska, 10 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 27' N, 145° 33' W; (map 64). Local descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Big Glacier: glacier, see Ruth Glacier.

Big Goat Lake: lake, 2.4 miles long, on mainland, W of Wilson Lake, Coast Mountains; 55° 32' N, 130° 35' W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Variant: Goat Lake. Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Big Goose Island: island, see Goose Island.

Big Granite Creek: stream, flows W 8 miles to North Fork Salcha River, 43 miles NNE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 43' N, 145° 18' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Big Grass Lake: lake, 2.1 miles long, 1 mile W of Elbow Lake and 15 miles W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 18'30" N, 147° 57'00" W; (map 118). Variant: Grass Lake. Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Big Grayling Lake: lake, 1 mile across, drains into Chalk Creek in Mentasta Mountains, 9 miles NW of Devils Mountain, Alaska Range; 62° 32' N, 143° 05' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Big Grizzly Creek: stream, flows NW 9 miles to Wood River, 33 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 45' N, 147° 53' W; (map 87). Prospectors' name shown on a 1910 fieldsheet by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Capps (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Big Gulch: ravine, extends SW 2 miles to Blind Slough, on W coast of Mitkof Island, 12 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 38'20" N, 132° 54'00" W; (map 6). Local descriptive name obtained in 1953 by USGS.

Big Harbor: bay, see Trocadero Bay.

Big Hazy Islet: island, 0.2 miles long, one of Hazy Islands, 9 miles W of Coronation Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53'15" N, 134° 36'15" W; (map 4). Local descriptive name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 192).

Big Hill: mountain, 3,843 ft., 4.5 miles NW of mouth of Bruin Bay and 24 miles W of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 25'45" N, 154° 04'00" W; BGN 1916; (map 51). Descriptive name published in 1914 by USC&GS.

Big Hill: point of land, on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, on SW shore of Nelson Lagoon, 25 miles W of village of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 57'30" N, 161° 10'45" W; (map 28). Published in 1963 on USC&GS Chart 8833.

Big Horn: locality, along Richardson Highway, 14 miles SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 43'30" N, 147° 18'30" W; (map 100). Local name published on a 1952 USGS map.

Big Hurrah Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to Solomon River, 7 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 164° 19' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Big Iliazhek: island, see Outer Iliasik Island.

Big Ilyamna Lake: lake, see Iliamna Lake.

Big Indian Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 18 miles to Chickaloon Bay, 12 miles W. of Hope, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 55'30" N, 149° 59'45" W; (map 63). Variant: Big Indian River, Indian Creek. Local name reported by G. C. Martin, B. L. Johnson, and U. S. Grant (1915, pl. 2), USGS. Originally called Indian Creek in 1895 by Becker (1898, p. 82), USGS.

Big Indian River: stream, see Big Indian Creek.

Big Island: island, 0.7 miles across, at mouth of Deep Bay, in Peril Strait, off Chichagof Island, 29 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 26'15" N, 135° 35'30" W; (map 9). Variant: Ostrov Bolshoy. This is a translation by USC&GS about 1882 of the name given by the Russian pilot Ens. Vasiliev; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "O[strov] Bolshoy."

Big Island: island, 1.5 miles long, in Iliamna Lake, 1.3 miles NW of Reindeer Bay and 30 miles SW of Iliamna, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 24' N, 155° 21' W; (map 51). Variant: Chekok Island. Local name reported in 1956 by R. L. Detterman and B. L. Reed, USGS; recorded as "Chekok Island" on a 1923 ARC map.

Big Island: island, 16 miles long, in Yukon River, 62 miles E of Nulato, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 42' N, 156° 00' W; (map 97). Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Big Island: island, 3 miles long, in Yukon River, 5 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 45' N, 157° 59' W; (map 97). Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Big Island: island, 6.3 miles long in Susitna River delta, 23 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 19' N, 150° 37' W; (map 70). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Big Island: island, see Anguk Island.

Big Island: island, see Big Gavanski Island.

Big Jim Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Dietrich River, 13 miles N of head of Koyukuk River, 42 miles NW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 49'15" N, 149° 50'00" W; BGN 1939; (map 123). Variant: Bigjim Creek. Named by Robert Marshall about 1930 "for a well-known Eskimo hunter, his neighbor in Wiseman"; shown by Marshall as both "Bigjim" and "Big Jim."

Big Jim Creek: stream, flows WSW 2.7 miles to S lake of Twin Lakes, 15 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 31'40" N, 149° 03'40" W; BGN 1932; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Big Joe Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to Big Creek, 7 miles SSE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 25' N, 148° 20' W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Big Joe Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Beaver Creek, 11 miles SE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 35'30" N, 155° 19'00" W; (map 98). Local name reported in 1933 by USGS.

Big John Bay: bay, extends S 4 miles to Keku Strait, 14 miles SE of Kake, on W coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 48' N, 133° 43' W; (map 6). Local name published by USC&GS in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 259).

Big John Creek: stream, flows W 5 miles to Big John Bay, 15 miles SE of Kake, on W coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 48'50" N, 133° 41'00" W; (map 6). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Big John Hill: hill, between Big John Lake and Kalutna River, 14 miles WNW of Northway Junction, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 04' N, 142° 11' W; (map 85). Local name reported by USGS in 1963.

Big John Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, E of Big John Hill, 13 miles WNW of Northway Junction, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 04' N, 142° 10' W; (map 85). Local name reported by USGS in 1963.

Big Kiska Island: island, see Kiska Island.

Big Kitoi Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, at head of Kitoi Bay on SE coast of Afognak Island, 19 miles NE of Afognak, Kodiak Island, 58° 1'00" N, 152° 24'00" W; (map 43). Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS; derived from Kitoi Bay.

Big Koniuji Island: island, 15 miles long, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 06' N, 159° 33' W; (map 27). Variant: Big Koniushi Island, Bolshoi Koninuhi, Kiuniuiiu Tannai, Konioujii, Koniugi, Koninzhka, Kunuliuk Tanani, Kunujutanany, Kunnyu-tanan. Aleut name "Kiuniuiiu Tanani" or "Kunujutanany," meaning "big-crested auk," reported in 1790-92 by Lt. Sarichev (1802, v. 2, p. 31), IRN. The Russians translated this name to "O[strov] Bolshoi Koniuzhi," from "Koniuzhka," meaning "the crested auk," published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN. "Big Koniushi Island" was shown on several USC&GS charts in 1872.

Big Koniushi Island: island, see Big Koniuji Island.

Big Lagoon: lagoon, 4 miles long, on W side of Morzhovoi Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 07' N, 163° 10' W; (map 29). Local descriptive name published in 1925 on a USGS map.

Big Lake: area, “a region of flat country abounding in lakes, between the lower Yukon and the Kuskokwim rivers, was, as early as 1878 and probably earlier, known to the fur traders as the Big Lake country” (Baker, 1906, p. 132).

Big Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, between Delta River and Richardson Highway, 14 miles SW of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 51'20” N, 145° 52'30” W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Big Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, between Beaver and Potatopatch Lakes, 1 mile NE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 48'10” N, 152° 22'50” W; (map 34). Local descriptive name reported in 1949 by USFS.

Big Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 2 miles N of Marten Island and 19 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 16'40” N, 148° 03'00” W; (map 118). Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Big Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on course of Ratz Creek, Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 52' N, 132° 38' W; BGN 1963; (map 4). Local descriptive name reported in 1962 by USGS.

Big Lake: lake, 1 mile long, W of Sundown Lake and 21 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats, 66° 11' N, 148° 00' W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Big Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, on Revillagigedo Island, near head of Thorne Arm, in course of Fish Creek, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25'20” N, 131° 11'20” W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1915 by G. H. Canfield (in Brooks and others, 1916, p. 111), USGS.

Big Lake: lake, 1.5 miles across, on NE coast of Saint Paul Island, Pribilof Islands; 57° 12'30” N, 170° 10'00” W; (map 38). Variant: Great Lake, Mee-sulk-mah-nee. This lake was descriptively called “Great Lake” by Elliott (1881, Saint Paul map); he says the Aleut call it “Mee-sulk-mah-nee,” meaning “very shallow” (p. 16).

Big Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, between Tanana River and Alaska Highway, 19 miles SE of Tok, Yukon-Tanana High; 63° 13' N, 142° 24' W; (map 85). Local descriptive name reported in 1963 by USGS.

Big Lake: lake, 1.6 miles long, SE of Otter Lake and 25 miles SSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 31'01” N, 152° 31'30” W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Big Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 3 miles SE of Vundik Lake and 27 miles NW of Coleen Mountain, Yukon Flats; 67° 18' N, 143° 39' W; (map 121). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Big Lake: lake, 2 miles long, SE of Deadman Lake and 35 miles SE of Cantwell, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 00' N, 148° 12' W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Big Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, 5 miles E of Minto and 40 miles W of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 52'30" N, 149° 02'30" W; (map 100). Local descriptive name published on a 1952 USGS map.

Big Lake: lake, 3 miles long, 4.5 miles NW of Beaver Yukon Flats; 66° 23'30" N, 147° 36'00" W, (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Big Lake: lake, 3 miles long, on S bank of Innoko River, at mouth of Taft Creek, S of Rennies Landing, 36 miles NW of Ophir and 62 miles NW of McGrath, Innoko Lowland; 63° 36' N, 157° 04' W; (map 90). Local name obtained in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS.

Big Lake: lake, 4.5 miles long, 21 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 32' N, 149° 54' W; BGN 1961; (map 69). Variant: Fish Lake. Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Big Lake: lake, 5 miles long, between Bettles and South Fork Koyukuk Rivers, drains N into Bettles River, 22 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 30' N, 149° 24' W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Big Lake: lake, see Benka Lake.

Big Lake: lake, see Long Lake.

Big Lake: lake, see Nanvakfak Lake.

Big Lake: lake, see Nunavakpak Lake.

Big Lake: lake, see TsoImund Lake.

Big Lake: locality, on W shore of Big Lake, 25 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range., 67° 30'00" N, 149° 26'30" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Big Lake: village, pop. 74, on shore of Big Lake, 13 miles WSW of Wasilla and 18 miles N of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 33' N, 149° 52' W; (map 69). Variant: Gronwoldt. Name obtained in 1958 by USGS, established in the late 1950's.

Big Level Island: island, 1.5 miles long, one of Level Islands, in Sumner Strait, SE coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 28' N, 133° 04' W; (map 6). Local descriptive name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Big Long Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 3 miles SSW of Spectacle Lake and 25 miles SSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 31'25" N, 152° 27'00" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Big Loss Creek: stream, see Mishap Creek.

Big Martin Lake: lake, see Martin Lake.

Big Meadow: flat, 13 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 12'30" N, 147° 07'00" W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Big Merganser Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 3 miles NW of Swan Lake and 25 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 43'00" N, 150° 36'30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for the American Merganser or Pond Sheldrake (*Mergus americanus*), a large freshwater duck which breeds in southern Alaska.

Big Mike Beach: beach, 1 mile long, on Attu Island, on W shore of Bedard Cove, Aleutian Islands, 52° 49'20" N, 173° 18'10" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Big Mike Point: point of land, see Alexai Point.

Big Mink Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula N of Camp Island Lake, 20 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 39'15" N, 150° 43'15" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Big Moose Creek: stream, see Moose Creek.

Big Mosquito Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Crooked Creek, 5 miles N of Medicine Lake and 21 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 35' N, 144° 30' W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Big Mountain: mountain, "(8,750 feet high), on the mainland, east of Stikine river and near the international boundary. So called on recent Coast Survey charts" (Baker, 1906, p. 131).

Big Mountain: mountain, 2,161 ft., on S shore of Iliamna Lake, 28 miles SW of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 23'30" N, 155° 13'30" W; (map 51). Reported in 1909 on a USGS manuscript map.

Big Mountain: mountain, 2,333 ft., 28 miles NW of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 24' N, 141° 36' W; (map 120). Local descriptive name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Big Mud River: stream, flows SW 43 miles to Nowitna River 7 miles N of its junction with Titna River, 31 miles NE of Monzonite Hills, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 30' N, 153° 38' W; (map 98). Local name reported in 1924 by USGS.

Big Naked Island: island, see Naked Island.

Big Point: point of land, on SE shore of Orca Inlet, 6 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 29' N, 145° 55' W. (map 64). Local descriptive name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Big Pond: lagoon, see Shishkof Pond.

Big Port Walter: bay, 1.5 miles long, at head of Port Walter, 9.5 miles N of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 23' N, 134° 43' W; (map 5). Local name used by fishermen; published in 1925 by USC&GS.

Big Port Walter: locality, at head of Port Walter, 9.5 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 22'40" N, 134° 44'00" W; (map 5). Variant: Port Walter. Former cannery village and harbor. The Port Walter post office was established in 1918; discontinued in 1921 (Ricks, 1965, p. 53). Its population was 21 in 1940.

Big Potato Mountain: peak, 1,400 ft., on S side of Potato Mountain, 15 miles NE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 29'00" N, 167° 34'30" W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1918 by Steidtmann and Cathcart (1922, fig. 14), USGS.

Big Ptarmigan Creek: stream, flows S 8.5 miles to Kuzitrin River, 19 miles N of Salmon Lake and 24 miles NW of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 11' N, 164° 56' W; (map 110). Variant: Ptarmigan Creek. Prospectors' name reported as "Ptarmigan Creek" in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Big Ptarmigan Creek: stream, see Ptarmigan Creek.

Big Rat Lake: lake, 1,500 ft. long, between Devils and Lower Horseshoe Lakes, 23 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 15'20" N, 148° 11'00" W; (map 118). Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Big Rat Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 3.5 miles NW of Graphite Lake and 22 miles W of Coleen Mountain, Yukon Flats; 67° 08' N, 143° 36' W; (map 121). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Big River Lakes: lakes, in course of Big River, 40 miles WNW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 47' N, 152° 19' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Big River Lobe Double Glacier: glacier, extends E 4 miles from Double Glacier to its 1958 terminus, at head of South Fork Big River, 40 miles WNW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 41' N 152° 23' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Big River: river, flows S 7 miles to Stepovak Bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 51' N, 159° 45' W; (map 27). Name published by USC&GS in 1916 Alaska Coast Pilot.

Big River: stream, flows NE and SE through Big River Lakes 23 miles to Redoubt Bay, Cook Inlet, 28 miles WNW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 39'30" N, 152° 02'30" W; (map 62). Variant: Katnu River. Local descriptive name reported by USGS in 1958.

Big River: stream, flows NW and S 20 miles to Kashunuk River, 44 miles W of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 48'30" N, 163° 25'15" W; (map 74). Local name obtained in 1951 from G. A. Sheppard at Mountain Village by USC&GS.

Big River: stream, flows SW 4.7 miles to Unimak Pass, 2 miles NW of Scotch Cap, on SW coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 25'14" N, 164° 50'43" W; (map 24). Descriptive name published in 1943 by AMS.

Big River: stream, heads 7.4 miles W of Kaguyak Volcano, in Katmai National Monument, on NE coast of Alaska Peninsula, flows E 20 miles to Shelikof Strait, 46 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 36'30" N, 153° 53'30" W; (map 43). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Big River: stream, heads at a glacier at 61° 45' N, 154° 00' W, flows NW 130 miles to Middle Fork Kuskokwim River 3.3 miles SE of its junction with Kuskokwim River, 24 miles E of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 58' N, 154° 53' W; BGN 1966; (map 80). Variant: Kwikpukna River, Kwikpuk River, West Fork, West Fork Kuskokwim River. Local descriptive name reported in 1909 by Maddren (1910, pl. 1), USGS. The name is a translation of the Eskimo name "Kwikpak."

Big River: stream, heads at Beare Glacier terminus and flows SW 7.5 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 2 miles NW of Icy Cape and 76 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 58' N, 141° 46' W; (map 47). Local descriptive name reported in 1913 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Big River: stream, see Mishap Creek.

Big River: stream, see Tlikakila River.

Big Rock Mountain: mountain, 3,073 ft., 5 miles N of Little Rock Mountain and 34 miles NW of Christian, Brooks Range; 67° 42' N, 146° 09' W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Big Rock: rock, in Cook Inlet, 1 mile SE of Pomeroy Island and 18 miles N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 36'45" N, 153° 20'40" W; (map 51). Descriptive name published in 1913 by USC&GS.

Big Rock: rock, in Marmot Bay, 3.7 miles E of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 01'08" N, 152° 40'00" W; (map 43). Variant: Bolshoi Rock, Kamen Bolshoy. Translation of "K[amen] Bolshoy," given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, in 1839 or 1840, published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Big Rose Island: island, 0.3 miles across, in Peril Strait, 0.4 miles NE of Rapids Point, 29 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago, 57° 27'20" N, 135° 32'30" W; (map 9). Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan USN, probably for the U.S.S. Rose.

Big Rusty Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to White Creek, 70 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range. 63° 11' N, 147° 18' W; (map 87). Named relative to neighboring Rusty Creek; published in 1960 by USGS.

Big Saint Michael Canal: watercourse, see Saint Michael Canal.

Big Salmon Fork Tonzona River: stream, see Big Salmon Fork.

Big Salmon Fork: stream, heads at a glacier at 62° 35' N, 152° 59' W, flows NW 55 miles to Little Tonzona River, 7.4 miles E of McGrath Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 57'20" N, 153° 55'30" W; BGN 1964; (map 80). Variant: Big Salmon Fork Tonzona River. Local name reported in 1961 by USGS.

Big Salmon River: stream, see Tsirku River.

Big Salt Creek: stream, see Big Salt River.

Big Salt Lake: estuary, extends NE 8 miles, off Klawak and Shinaku Inlets, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, 2 miles NE of Klawock, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 37'45" N, 133° 00'15" W; (map 4). Variant: Klawak Inlet. Name published in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 213); considered part of Klawak Inlet in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 141). See Klawak Inlet.

Big Salt River: stream, heads at 65° 42' N, 150° 51' W, flows NE 40 miles to Yukon River, 30 miles NE of Rampart, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 51' N, 149° 54' W; (map 105). Variant: Big Salt Creek. Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Big Saltery Island: island, 0.7 miles long, 15 miles SW of Petersburg, between Woewodski Island and Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 36' N, 133° 01' W; BGN 1933 (map 6). Local name reported in 1933 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; name obtained from G. J. Hilderbrand of Pearl Island.

Big Sands: shoal, 3 miles long, in Nushagak Bay between its Middle and West Channels, 22 miles SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 42'30" N, 158° 33'45" W; (map 40). Local name reported in 1950 by USC&GS. Nushagak Bay shoals are subject to constant change in location and depth.

Big Sandy Creek: stream, heads in Robinson Mountains and flows SW 2 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 4 miles NW of Icy Cape, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 59'15" N, 141° 47'15" W; (map 47). Local descriptive name published in 1948 by USGS.

Big Sandy Island: island, see Let Island.

Big Scotty Creek: stream, see Scottie Creek.

Big Sitdown Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows NW across Alaska-Canada boundary 25 miles to Kandik River, 47 miles NE of that stream's junction with Yukon River, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 44' N, 141° 18' W; (map 103). Variant: Sitdown Creek. Named in 1910 by IBC survey.

Big Skookum Creek: stream, flows S 0.9 miles to Mills Creek, 45 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 21'30" N, 151° 30'45" W; (map 81). Local name reported by S. R. Capps (1911, pl. 7), USGS.

Big Spruce Creek: stream, flows S 15 miles to Bettles River 1.5 miles W of that stream's head and 22 miles WNW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 35'00" N, 149° 17'30" W; (map 123). Variant: Mule Creek. Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Big Squaw Creek: stream, see Squaw Creek.

Big Swede Creek: stream, flows SE 10 miles to South Fork Goodpaster River, 34 miles E of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 11'30" N, 144° 44'44" W; (map 101). Named by prospectors; reported in 1907 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Big Swift River: stream, see Chukowan River.

Big Tetling Lake: lake, see Tetlin Lake.

Big Timber Creek: stream, flows W 13 miles to Dennison Fork, 9 miles N of junction of that stream's East Fork, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 45' N, 141° 58' W; (map 85). Local name reported by USGS in 1950.

Big Timber Creek: stream, heads at a glacier W of Knik Glacier, flows N 2.5 miles to Knik River, 19 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 25'20" N, 148° 39'40" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Big Timber Junction: locality, see Big Timber.

Big Timber Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 3.5 miles S of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 38' N, 143° 50' W; (map 120). Local descriptive name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Big Timber: locality, at junction of Glenn and Richardson Highways, 1.5 miles NE of Gulkana, Copper River Basin; 62° 17' N, 145° 21' W; (map 83). Variant: Big Timber Junction, Gakona Junction, North Junction. Local name reported in 1951 by USGS; probably the name of a road construction camp.

Big Tokio River: stream, see Dry Tok Creek.

Big Waldren Fork Takotna River: stream, flows N 40 miles to Takotna River, 37 miles SW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 38'15" N, 156° 35'00" W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Big Waterfall Bay: bay, extends SW 1.3 miles off Perenosa Bay, on N coast of Afognak Island, Kodiak Island; 58° 25' N, 152° 30' W; (map 43). Variant: West Arm Perenosa Bay. Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS. This feature was named "West Arm Perenosa Bay" by USFS in 1925.

Big Whitefish Island: island, "in Yukon river, at the Palisades. Called Big White Fish island by the Coast Survey in 1898" (Baker, 1906, p. 133).

Big Windy Creek: stream, flows NE 18 miles to South Fork Birch Creek, 40 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 18'15" N, 144° 25'50" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1904 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Big Wrangell Island: island, see Wrangell Island.

Big Yetna River: stream, flows NE 70 miles to join Little Yetna River to form Yetna River, 32 miles E of Holikachuck and 32 miles NW of Flat, Innoko Lowland; 62° 51'30" N, 158° 30'00" W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Biggs Creek: stream, see Willow Creek.

Bilge Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles to Goodhope River, 15 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 47' N, 163° 36' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Variant: Bilgewater Creek. So named in 1951 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS, because "throughout the upper course of the creek the current is sluggish and the water is foul-tasting and coffee-brown in color, suggestive of bilgewater in a ship's hold."

Bilgewater Creek: stream, see Bilge Creek.

Bill Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Dahl Creek, in Kougarok River basin, 9 miles NW of junction of Kougarok and Kuzitrin Rivers, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 20' N, 164° 49' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Bill Island: island, see Junction Island.

Bill Moore Slough: settlement, see Bill Moores.

Bill Moores: settlement, on left bank of Apoon Pass, 26 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 57' N, 163° 46' W; (map 77). Variant: Bill Moore Slough, Bill Moors, Konogkelyokamiut. This was a landing and riverboat wood yard reported in 1899 by R. L. Faris, USC&GS. He also gave the Eskimo name, "Konogkelyokamiut," for this locality, implying the existence of an Eskimo camp or village here. Reported as "Bill Moore Slough" with a population of 32 in 1961; 4 in 1963 (Klein, 1966, p. 320).

Bill Moors: settlement, see Bill Moores.

Bill Point: point of land, N tip of Whitney Island, 0.6 miles SW of McNairy Point and 70 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 15'10" N, 133° 32'30" W; (map 8). Named in 1891 by USC&GS.

Billie Mountain: mountain, 3,194 ft., 1.8 miles SE of Gould Island, near center of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 15'20" N, 132° 34'20" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1908 by C. W. Wright (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 3), USGS.

Billings Creek: stream, heads at terminus of Billings Glacier, flows SW 2.5 miles to Passage Canal, 3.5 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48'55" N, 148° 37'10" W; (map 63). Local name published in 1951 by USGS. See Billings Glacier.

Billings Glacier: glacier, trends SE 5 miles to head of Billings Creek, 5.5 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 50'30" N, 148° 35'45" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Named in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pls. 1, 2), USGS, for Commodore Joseph Billings, IRN, an Englishman, who commanded a Russian exploring and surveying expedition in the Bering Sea and North Pacific Ocean in 1791-92.

Billings Head: promontory, on NE coast of Akun Island, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 17'30" N, 165° 28'40" W; BGN 1939; (map 24). Named in 1938 by USC&GS for Commodore Joseph Billings, IRN.

Billings Point: point of land, easternmost point of Perry Island, on W side of Lone Passage in Prince William Sound, 30 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 41'30" N, 147° 50'35" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Billion Slough: stream, distributary of Talkeetna River, flows SW 0.6 miles to Susitna River 1 mile NW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 20' N, 150° 08' W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Billy Creek: stream, flows E and SW 11 miles to Caribou Creek, 51 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 57'55" N, 147° 46'00" W; (map 69). Named in 1898 by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA, for his Indian guide "Billy."

Billy Creek: stream, flows SW 23 miles to Tanana River, 42 miles NW of Tok, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 43'25" N, 144° 02'30" W; BGN 1961; (map 86). Variant: George Creek. Local name reported in 1958 by R. E. Isto, USGS. See George Creek.

Billy Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Sweepstakes Creek, 7 miles N of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 18' N, 161° 10' W; (map 109). Prospectors' name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Billy Glen Creek: stream, flows S 1.7 miles to Big Lake, 23 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 30' N, 149° 23' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Billy Goat Creek: stream, heads in a small lake and flows NW 3 miles to Humpback Lake, Coast Mountains; 55° 01'12" N, 130° 32'30" W; BGN 1963; (map 3). So named in 1961 by USFS "because of numerous goats found in headwaters."

Billy Goat Creek: stream, heads in Beaver Mountains, Flows W 18 miles to join Moose Creek to form California Creek, 35 miles NE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 50'50" N, 157° 19'50" W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS Topographers.

Billy Hawk Creek: stream, heads on Purcell Mountain, flows SE to Huslia River, 27 miles N of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 57' N, 156° 40' W; (map 108). Variant: Hawk Creek. North Fork Huslia River. Local name obtained at Huslia in 1954-55 by USGS.

Billy Hurleys: village, see Ekwok.

Billy Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, one of the Yokneda Lakes, 5.5 miles S of Chistochina, Copper River Basin, 62° 29' N, 144° 43' W; (map 83). Local name reported by F. C. Schrader (in Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, p. 31), USGS.

Billy Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 7 miles NE of junction Of Chitina and Tebay Rivers, 32 miles W of McCarthy, Copper River Basin; 61° 27'15" N, 143° 53'00" W; (map 67). Local name

published on a 1909 blueprint map of the Copper River and Northwestern Railway, Chitina Branch Line.

Billy Mitchell Islands: islands, see Aleutian Islands.

Billygoat Mountain: peak, 2,231 ft., N of Port Fidalgo, 33 miles NW of Cordova Chugach Mountains, 60° 50' N, 146° 31' W; (map 64). Variant: Billy Goat Mountain. Local name reported in 1912 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Billys Hole Lake: lake, 3.4 miles long, S of First Branch Columbia Glacier, 30 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 06' N, 147° 12' W; (map 69). Named by USBF and reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Bilwaddy Creek: stream, heads at E end of Davidson Mountains, flows NE 20 miles across Alaska-Canada boundary to Old Crow River in Yukon, Canada, Porcupine Plateau; 68° 10' N, 140° 55' W; (map 137). Name reported in 1911 by IBC field survey crew.

Bimahyook Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Antingmiut Creek, above Dachirowruk Cove, 25 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on Nunivak Island; 60° 13'20" N, 166° 48'19" W; (map 57). Variant: Bimayuk Creek. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Bimayuk Creek: stream, see Bimahyook Creek.

Bimiut: locality, 15 miles NE of Cape Mendenhall, on SE Nunivak Island; 59° 55' N, 165° 46' W; (map 55). Variant: Bimute. Former Eskimo village reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Bimiut: locality, site of an Eskimo village or camp, O'1 Bering Sea coast, 13 miles SW of Black, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 11'00" N, 165° 35'90" W; (map 76). Variant: Bismut, Paimiut. Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS; may be the same name as "Paimiut meaning "river mouth people."

Bimute: locality, see Bimiut.

Binachoakhmiut: locality, see Binajoaksmiut.

Binajoaksmiut River: stream, flows S 15 miles to Bering Sea, 12 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, on Nunivak Island; 59° 51' N, 166° 31' W; (map 55). Variant: Binajoaksmiut-Koweerat River, Bingwakamute River. Eskimo name reported in 1937 by USAAF.

Binajoaksmiut-Koweerat River: stream, see Binajoaksmiut River.

Binajoaksmiut: locality, on left bank of mouth of Binajoaksmiut River, 1 2 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 59° 51'00" N, 166° 30'30" W; (map 55). Variant: Binachoakhmiut, Binajoaxmiut, Bingwakamute, Pinnaichwakamiut. Eskimo fishing village, now abandoned; reported in 1932 by USC&GS.

Binajoaxmiut: locality, see Binajoaksmiut.

Binakhbakh Bluff: bluff, see Binaksbak Bluff.

Binakhslit Bluff: bluff, see Binakslit Bluff.

Binaksbak Bluff: bluff, extends S 9 miles from Cape Mohican to Datheekook Point, along W coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 08'00" N, 167° 20'50" W; (map 57). Variant: Binakhbakh Bluff, Binaxbax Bluff. Eskimo name meaning "big bluff" reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Binakslit Bluff: bluff, W of Cape Algonquin and 32 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on N coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 13'20" N, 166° 56'30" W; (map 57). Variant: Binakhslit Bluff, Binaxlit Bluff. Eskimo name meaning "steep bluff" according to USC&GS in 1949.

Binalik Crater: volcanic crater, 0.3 miles across, 2 miles SE of Roberts Mountain and 15 miles N of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 60° 01'35" N, 166° 12'00" W; (map 57). Eskimo name reported in 1937 by USAAF.

Binat-Ingrat Hill: hill, 927 ft., 20 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 59° 59' N, 166° 34' W; (map 55). Eskimo name reported in 1949 to mean "bluff mountain" according to USC&GS.

Binaxbax Bluff: bluff, see Binaksbak Bluff.

Binaxlit Bluff: bluff, see Binakslit Bluff.

Bingham Cove: cove, 0.6 miles across, on NW coast of Yakobi Island, 2 miles S. of Soapstone Point, 41 miles W of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 05'15" N, 136° 32'45" W; BGN 1928; (map 10). Named by USC&GS in 1928 for Cape Bingham.

Bingham Peak: peak, 2,172 ft., on Yakobi Island, 1 mile N of Surge Lake and 39 miles WSW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 01'45" N, 136° 29'50" W; BGN 1928; (map 10). Named by USC&GS in 1928 for Cape Bingham, "because the peak appears from the South to rise from the cape beyond."

Bingham, Cape: point of land, on N coast of Yakobi Island, 0.6 miles SW of Soapstone Point and 40 miles W of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 05'30" N, 136° 31'00" W; (map 10). Variant: Cape Cross, Mys Bingkhem, Mys Takhany's, Point Bingham. Named about July 25, 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, for Margaret Bingham, Countess of Lucan, an English amateur painter (Wagner, 1937, p. 376).

Bingkhem, Mys: point of land, see Bingham, Cape.

Bingo Mountain: mountain, 2,015 ft., on Annette Island, S of Nubbins Mountain, 7 miles N of Metlakatla, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 13'48" N, 131° 33'00" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Bingwakamute River: stream, see Binajoaksmiut River.

Bingwakamute: locality, see Binajoaksmiut.

Binkleys Slough: stream, flows SW 1.3 miles to mouth of Stikine River on S coast of Farm Island, 9 miles N of Wrangell, Coast Mountains, 56° 36'25" N, 132° 26'35" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Binnacle Bay: bay, extends S 2 miles from Patricia Point, on N coast of Agattu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 28'40" N, 173° 35'30" E; (map 13). Listed in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot. A binnacle is a case, box, or stand containing a ship's compass and a lamp.

Binnyanaktuk Creek: stream, flows S 3.5 miles from Midnight Mountain to Clear River, 30 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range., 67° 49'30" N, 150° 31'30" W; (map 124). Variant: Pinnyanaktuk. Described by Marshall (1956, p. 72) as "the gorge surrounded by the fabulous series of needled pinnacles, we called 'Pinnyanaktuk', the Eskimo word synonymous with 'absolute perfection of beauty'." Erroneously published by USGS as "Binnyanaktuk Creek."

Binowarat: sand dunes, 11 miles SE of Cape Etolin, on NE coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 20'15" N, 165° 53'45" W; (map 57). Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Biorka Cape: point of land, see Cape Sedanka.

Biorka Channel: water passage, main pass through Necker Islands, just SE of Biorka Island, of W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' N, 135° 30' W; BGN 1926; (map 5). Variant: Dangerous Channel. Named in 1926 by USC&GS after the island. This is probably the feature named "Dangerous Channel" by United States naval officers in 1879 - 80.

Biorka Island: island, 2.5 miles across, 15 miles SW of Sitka, in Necker Islands, off W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 51' N, 135° 32' W; BGN 1921; (map 5). Variant: South Island, Wadzis. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Ostrov Biorka" or "Biorka Island." In 1805 it was called "South Island" by Capt. U. T. Lisianski, IRN.

Biorka Island: island, see Sedanka Island.

Biorka Reef: reef, extends NW 2 miles off NW coast of Biorka Island, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 52' N, 135° 36' W; BGN 1897; (map 5). Variant: Biorka Rock. Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 148) as "Biorka Rock."

Biorka Rock: reef, see Biorka Reef.

Biorka: village, pop. 20, on N coast of Sedanka Island, in Fox Islands, 13 miles SE of Unalaska village, Aleutian Islands; 53° 49'50" N, 166° 12'30" W; (map 23). Variant: Borka, Burka, Sedanka, Sedanki, Sidankin, Ugiu-ug, Uguyug. In 1790 Martin Sauer recorded the Aleut name "Sidankin"; in 1826 Lt. Sarichev (map 14 dated 1792), IRN, published "S[elo] Sedanka" or "Sedanka Village"; Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 185) wrote the Aleut name "Uguyug." In 1888 USBF recorded "Burka," which Baker (1906, p. 133) published "Biorka," from the Norwegian Bjerk O or Swedish Bjork O, meaning "Birch Island."

Birch Beach: beach, 0.5 miles long, on N coast of Attu Island, at mouth of Diehm Creek in Blonde Cove, Aleutian Islands; 52° 58'40" N, 172° 58'15" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Birch Creek Slough: stream, anabranch of Susitna River, flows S 5 miles, 3 miles S of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 13'30" N, 150° 06'30" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Birch Creek: stream, "Kenai peninsula, tributary to Tustumena Lake from the northwest, near longitude 150° 40'. Local name, from Moffit, 1904" (Baker, 1906, p. 134).

Birch Creek: stream, flows N 2 miles to Chatanika River, 45 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 15'30" N, 146° 44'10" W, (map 104). Named by prospectors; published by USGS (Prindle, 1908, pl. 4).

Birch Creek: stream, flows NE 20 miles to Tanana River, 7.5 miles SE of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 05'45" N, 151° 49'50" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Birch Creek: stream, flows NE 4.5 miles to Big Four Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 22 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 51' N, 164° 07' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Birch Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Flint Creek, 20 miles SE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 27'40" N, 155° 17'00" W; (map 98). Variant: Dry Birch Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1912, p. 294-296), USGS.

Birch Creek: stream, flows SW, through Fish Lake, 10 miles to Birch Creek Slough, 6 miles S of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 14'00" N, 150° 06'30" W; (map 81). Local name shown on a railroad location blueprint map compiled in 1915.

Birch Creek: stream, flows W 4 miles to Flat Creek, 6 miles SE of Wild Lake, and 34 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 27' N, 151° 23' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name in general use since 1904; reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Birch Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus in Mount McKinley National Park, flows N 65 miles, joins McKinley River to form Kantishna River, 23 miles E of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 52'00" N, 151° 33'20" W; (map 88). Variant: Nutchitalichaket. Local name reported in 1910 by A. H. Brooks, USGS. In 1907, Gordon (1917, p. 80) obtained the Tanana Indian name "Nutchitalichaket."

Birch Creek: stream, heads at junction of Ptarmigan and Bates Creeks and flows N 150 miles to divide into Lower and Upper Mouths Birch Creek, its distributaries, before entering the Yukon River SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon-Flats; 66° 16'30" N, 145° 30'20" W; (map 119). Variant: Noctocargut, Tohwun-nukakat. Named by traders of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Yukon in the mid 1800's. Its Indian name, applied to its Upper Mouth, was reported to be "Toh-un-nukakat," and the "Nocotocargut" reported by the Western Union Telegraph expedition in 1867 probably applies to its Lower Mouth. Gold was discovered on this stream in 1891.

Birch Creek: stream, heads in Bendeleben Mountains, flows NW 17 miles to Kuzitrin River, 39 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 20' N, 164° 21' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Birch Creek: stream, heads in lake, in Hogatza Flats, flows W 6 miles to Hogatza River, 24 miles NW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 18' N, 154° 49' W; (map 116). Partial translation of an Indian name, "K'yikh-J'teteth-gran-in," reported to mean "stream among the birch"; recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth. This name is also used for the next stream south and seems to function more as a descriptive term.

Birch Creek: stream, see Bullion Creek.

Birch Creek: stream, see Ptarmigan Creek.

Birch Creek: village, pop. 32, on right bank of Lower Mouth Birch Creek, 26 miles SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 15'40" N, 145° 48'45' W; (map 119). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Birch Gulch: ravine, extends N 0.5 miles from Hidden Creek, 1.2 miles NW of Greens Head and 7.5 miles N of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 13' N, 154° 46' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1920 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1922, fig. 5), USGS.

Birch Hill Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 1.5 miles SE of Birch Hill and 7.5 miles E of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66° 55'30" N, 151° 24'00" W; (map 117). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Birch Hill: hill, 1,010 ft., on E bank of Koyukuk River, 7 miles NE of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66° 57' N, 151° 27' W; (map 117). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Birch Hill: hill, 1,050 ft., 2.7 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; BGN 1939; 64° 51'50" N, 147° 38'25" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1939 by P. S. Smith, USGS. The crest of the hill is the location of the initial point of the Fairbanks meridian.

Birch Hill: hill, 100 ft., on NW coast of Kenai Peninsula, 39 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 55' N, 150° 45' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Birch Hill: hill, 283 ft., on N bank of Kuzitrin River, between Big Ptarmigan and Little Ptarmigan Creeks, 23 miles W of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 13' N 164° 53' W; (map 110). Local name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Birch Hill: mountain, 1,202 ft., 2 miles W of Yukon River and 30 miles SW of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64° 32' N, 158° 14' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Birch Hills: hills, 1400-1665 ft., 5 miles apart, each hill about 3 miles long, S and W of Tonzona River, 45 miles SE of Medfra and 73 miles E of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 58'41" N, 153° 02'30" W; (map 80). Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Birch Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, 1.2 miles SW of Dog Lake and 7.3 miles SE of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 52' N, 141° 47' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Birch Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula, 2.5 miles N of Swan Lake and 28 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 43'30" N, 150° 31'30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Birch Lake: lake, 1.2 miles across, 3.5 miles E of Ewan Lake and 22 miles N of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 25' N, 145° 36' W; (map 83). Named in 1898 by Lt. P. G. Lowe, USA, under the command of Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, for Stephen Birch, a civilian member of his party.

Birch Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 15 miles S of Salmon Village and 37 miles SE of Chalkyitsik, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 22' N, 142° 37' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Birch Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, between Bear and Lily Lakes, 16 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 17'20" N, 147° 56'15" W; (map 118). Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Birch Lake: lake, 1.7 miles across, 28 miles NW of Big Delta, E of Tanana River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 20' N, 147° 10' W; (map 101). Named by prospectors; reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Birch Lake: lake, 2 miles S of Coffee Can Lake and 22 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 16' N, 156° 56' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia in 1954-55 by USGS.

Birch Lake: lake, 600 ft. across, 5.2 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 08'45" N, 149° 56'05" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

Birch Lakes: lake, see Tontethaimund Lake.

Birch Lakes: lakes, two, in Nulitna River flat, extend NE-SW 2 miles 26 miles NW of Roundabout Mountain Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 47' N, 157° 09' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia in 1954-55 by USGS.

Birch Slough: stream, flows NW 14 miles to Tuluksak River, 12 miles E of Tuluksak and 50 miles SW of Aniak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 04' N, 160° 37' W; (map 73). Local name reported by USGS in 1947.

Birch Tree Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula, one of Swanson Lakes, 1 mile NE of Pepper Lake and 36 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 51'45" N, 150° 24'00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Birch, Lake: lake, see Dathlalmund Lake.

Birches Creek: stream, flows SSE 5 miles to Yukon River, 1 mile W of locality of Birches and 16 miles WSW of Kallands, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 07'30" N, 153° 35'00" W; (map 107). Local name published as "Birch Creek" in 1898 by USC&GS.

Birches: locality, on N shore of Yukon River, W of mouth of Montana Creek, 7 miles SE of Gold Mountain and 15 miles WSW of Kallands, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 08'10" N, 153° 33'30" W; (map 107). Telegraph station, now abandoned established in 1903 by the U.S. Army Signal Corps. Named for nearby Birches Creek.

Birchwood: village, pop. 534, mile 136.3 on The Alaska Railroad, 19 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 24'30" N, 149° 28'50" W; (map 69). Name of a suburb of Anchorage reported in 1939 by USGS.

Bird Cape: point of land, on NW coast of Amfichitka Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 39'45" N, 178° 39'30" E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Variant: Cape Ptichi, Pitchie, Ptitsa, Satanna. This name appears to be an English translation of a Russian translation of an Aleut name meaning "bird" or "of the birds." The Russian name was "M[ys] Ptichiy" [from Ptitsa]; published on the 1848 Russian Hydro. Dept. Chart 1400, and the Aleut name, reported by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 324), IRN, was "Satanna," meaning "des oiseaux."

Bird Cape: point of land, see Bird Point.

Bird Creek Pass: pass, 2,100 ft., on a N tributary of Bird Creek, 5 miles W of Moraine Pass and 20 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 05'40" N, 149° 20'30" W; BGN 1932; (map 69). Local name reported in 1932 by USGS.

Bird Creek: stream, flows SE 0.7 miles to Little Derby Creek, on shore of Norton Sound, 6 miles SE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 28'12" N, 165° 12'15" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Bird Creek: stream, flows W 2 miles to Niyiklik Creek, N of its junction with Ogotoruk, 8.5 miles E of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 10'05" N, 165° 39'35" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Named in 1962 by Project Chariot personnel.

Bird Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows SE 3.5 miles to Peters Creek, 30 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 34'25" N, 150° 53'10" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name published by Capps (1913, pl. 2), USGS.

Bird Creek: stream, heads in SE end of Chugach Mountains, flows SW 16 miles to Turnagain Arm, 5.5 miles NW of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 58'25" N, 149° 28'10" W; (map 63). Name used by local miners; reported by Mendenhall (1900a, p. 320), USGS.

Bird Glacier: glacier, trends NW 0.7 miles, on N slope of Bird Peak, 24 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 00'45" N, 149° 17'30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Bird Island: island, 0.1 miles across, 1.2 miles E. of Kodiak, on NE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 47'05" N, 152° 22'05" W; (map 34). Variant: Ostrov Ptichey, Ptichi Island. Translation of the name "O[strov] Ptichey," published by Sarichev (1826, map 16), IRN.

Bird Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Favorite Channel, 2.4 miles NW of Pearl Harbor and 20 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains, 58° 29' N 134° 51' W; (map 11). Variant: Bird Islet. Named by Capt. L. A. Beardslee, USN, in 1880 and published in 1883 on USC&GS Chart 728.

Bird Island: island, 0.7 miles long, on SE coast of Unimak Island S of Ikatán Peninsula, Aleutian Islands; 54° 40'00" N, 163° 17'20" W; (map 25). Variant: Ptichie Island, Ostrov Ptichiy. Translation of "O[strov] Ptichiy," reported by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN.

Bird Island: island, 250 ft., long, between Felice Strait and Revillagigedo Channel, 0.5 miles E. of Cat Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 01'35" N, 131° 13'30" W; (map 3). Local name published in the 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 95).

Bird Island: island, 5 miles long, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 49' N, 159° 46' W; (map 26). Variant: Petitski, Ptichnie, Ptichnoi, Ptitchny. Translation of the Russian name O[strov] Ptichnoi. Published in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Bird Islet: island, see Bird Island.

Bird Lake: lake, 1.1 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 4 miles S of Point Possession and 43 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 48'40" N, 150° 24'30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Bird Peak: mountain, 5,505 ft., 5 miles NW of Girdwood and 25 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 00'15" N, 149° 17'00" W, BGN 1964; (map 69). Named in 1963 by members of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska. Name "derived from Bird Creek which makes a half-circle around this mountain."

Bird Point: point of land, on N side of Turnagain Arm, 0.5 miles SW of Bird, 3 miles NE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 55'45" N, 149° 21'45" W (map 63). Variant: Hunters Point. Local name reported in 1898 by Capt. Glenn (in Glenn and Abercrombie, 1899 map), USA.

Bird Point: point of land, on S coast of Whale Island, N of Kodiak Island; 57° 55'20" N, 152° 47'25" W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Ptichiy, Bird Cape. Translation of the name "M[ys] Ptichiy," given in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Bird Reef: reef, in N entrance to Port Graham on SW coast of Kenai Peninsula, 8 miles SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 23'15" N, 151° 55'00" W; (map 50). Named in 1910 by USC&GS.

Bird Rock: island, 0.3 miles across, 2.5 miles NE of tip of Cape Newenham, in Kuskokwim Bay, 7 miles W of Castle Rock, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 40' N, 162° 08' W; (map 39). Variant: Seal Rock. Local name reported in 1948 by USGS. The name "Seal Rock" was published by USC&GS on Chart 9103.

Bird Rock: island, 0.4 miles across, 1 mile W of Bird Cape, in Bering Sea, off NW Amchitka Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 39'55" N, 178° 38'00" E; BGN 1937; (map 15).

Variant: Bird Rocks. Name shown on recent maps and charts of Amchitka Island. The name "Bird Rocks" was reported by 1935 U.S. Navy Survey Expedition.

Bird Rock: rock, at SW end of Storm Islands, in Stephens Passage, 1.5 miles NW of Cape Fanshaw and 68 miles NE of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 12'30" N, 133° 35'30" W; (map 8). Named by USC&GS and published in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 146).

Bird Rock: rock, between Spiridon and Uyak Bays, 4 miles NE of Harvester Island, on NW coast on Kodiak Island; 57° 41'40" N, 153° 54'30" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Bird Rock: rock, in Bechevin Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 54° 52'30" N, 163° 20'50" W; (map 29). Name published in 1912 by USC&GS.

Bird Rocks: rocks, extend 1,000 ft. in Cordova Bay near entrance to Klakas Inlet, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 53' N, 132° 27' W; (map 1). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Bird Rocks: rocks, see Porpoise Rocks.

Bird: village, pop. 25, mile 81.7 on The Alaska Railroad, along Seward Highway on N shore of Turnagain Arm, 3.5 miles NE of Sunrise and 26 miles NW of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 55'50" N, 149° 21'30" W; (map 63). Stop on The Alaska Railroad reported in 1940 by USGS. Name derived from nearby Bird Point.

Birdsnest Bay: bay, 0.2 miles across, on W coast of Baranof Island, between No Thorofare and Camp Coogan Bays, 4.5 miles SE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00'45" N, 135° 14'15" W; (map 9). Variant: Kaditskaya Bay. Local name reported in 1951 by USGS. It was called "Kaditskaya Bay" by Samuel Milletich in 1879: according to R. N. DeArmond this is "said to be a Russian family name."

Birnirk: locality, see Bernirk.

Birthday Creek: stream, heads near Birthday Pass, flows S 10 miles to Awuna River, 130 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Slope; 69° 08' N, 156° 39' W; BGN 1925; (map 143). So named by members of the 1924 USGS Expedition, "because two men of our field party had birthdays on the day of our portage over pass at head."

Birthday Creek: stream, on W coast of Alaska Peninsula, flows W 17 miles to Port Heiden, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 52' N, 158° 40' W; (map 30). Local name reported in 1923 by USGS.

Birthday Gulch: ravine, trends SE 0.8 miles to St. Michaels Creek, 7 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 31'20" N, 165° 08'30" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Birthday Pass: pass, 1,200 ft., on ridge between Awuna and Kigalik Rivers, 125 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Slope; 69° 15' N, 156° 36' W; BGN 1925; (map 143). Named by members

of the 1924 USGS Expedition; recorded on a 1924 fieldsheet by R. K. Lynt. See Birthday Creek.

Biscuit Knob: hill, 848 ft., near Biscuit Lagoon, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 53'45" N, 132° 19'45" W; BGN 1922; (map 1). Recorded on a 1911 manuscript map by USFS; published in 1922 by USC&GS.

Biscuit Lagoon: estuary, extends NE 2.5 miles off Hunter Bay, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 53' N, 132° 19' W; (map 1). Name derived from "Biscuit Knob"; published by USGS in 1948.

Bishop Creek: stream, flows NE 18 miles to Beluga River, 18 miles NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 19' N, 151° 19' W; BGN 1964; (map 70). Named in 1962 by USGS; derived from nearby Bishop Lake.

Bishop Creek: stream, flows NW 35 miles to Pilot Mountain Slough, 24 miles E of Nulato, Koyukuk Low; 64° 45' N, 157° 18' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1948 by USGS; named after Bishop Rock.

Bishop Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SW 3.2 miles to Egegik Bay, 4.5 miles NW of Egegik, on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, 38 miles SW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 14'30" N, 157° 29'40" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Bishop Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NE 15 miles to Number Three Bay, 17 miles NNE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 47'10" N, 151° 04'30" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Bishop Creek: stream, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, flows SE 2 miles to Albatross Anchorage in Balboa Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 36'00" N, 160° 36'30" W; (map 28). Named in 1914 by E. L. Jones, USBF.

Bishop Lake: lake, 2,800 ft. long, S of Bishop Creek, 19 miles NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 18'50" N, 151° 25'15" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Bishop Point: point of land, at S end of Taku Inlet, on Stephens Passage, 4.8 miles SE of Dupont and 12 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 12'10" N, 134° 08'45" W; (map 11). Variant: Point Salisbury. This point of land was named "Point Salisbury" in 1794 by Capt. Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 278), RN, for the Bishop of Salisbury. W. H. Dall, changed the name to Bishop Point in 1883 because the name "Point Salisbury" was accidentally transferred on Vancouver's chart to another point 3 miles to the west. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 8), IRN, located the point in the right place, but all other charts took the location from the Vancouver chart.

Bishop Point: point of land, on NW coast of Unalaska Island, 19 miles NW of Unalaska, Aleutian Islands; 53° 58'25" N, 166° 57'00" W; BGN 1938; (map 23). Named by USG&GS in 1938 for Father Ioann Veniaminov who served as a priest on Unalaska Island and made weather observations there from 1825-34. He published a geography of the district in 1840 and was made Bishop of Russian America that same year.

Bishop Rock Island: island, in Yukon River, 1.2 miles SW of Bishop Rock, 21 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 50' N, 157° 27' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Bishop Rock: hill, 300 ft., on right bank of Yukon River, 23 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 49' N, 157° 22' W; (map 97). Variant: Bishops Mountain, Seagher Bluff. Local name reported in 1902 by A. J. Collier, USGS. So called because Roman Catholic Archbishop Seagher of Oregon was murdered near here in 1885 "by a half-breed attendant, when engaged upon a missionary prospecting journey in the winter. A memorial cross was erected by the Jesuit Fathers of Nulato * * *" on this hill (Stuck, 1917, p. 164)

Bishop Rock: rock, in Latouche Pass, off NE coast of Evans Island, 14 miles SE of Chenega Chugach Mountains; 60° 06'15" N, 147° 53'15" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4) USGS.

Bishops Cap: promontory, NE entrance to Agamgik Bay off Beaver Inlet, Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 52' N, 166° 20' W; (map 23). Name reported by John Henry Fox and published in 1791 by Alexander Dalrymple (Wagner, 1937, p. 356).

Bishops Mountain: hill, see Bishop Rock.

Bismarck Creek: stream, flows S 6 miles to Willow Creek, 3.3 miles E of its junction with George River, 31 miles SE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 20'45" N, 157° 03'30" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Bismarck Creek: stream, flows NW 1.6 miles to Star Creek which flows to South Fork Serpentine River, 5 miles N of Kougarok Mountain and 30 miles SE of Ear Mountain; Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 45' N, 165° 16' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Bismarck Mountain: mountain, 2,610 ft., 13 miles N of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 04'N., 157° 16' W; (map 126). Prospectors' name reported in 1919 by USGS.

Bismut: locality, see Bimiut.

Bison Gulch: ravine, heads in Mount McKinley National Park, trends NE 1.5 miles to Nenana River, 5.3 miles NW of village of McKinley Park, Alaska Range; 63° 48'28" N, 148° 56'30" W; BGN 1965; (map 87). Named in 1965 by Alaska Dept. of Highways because "bison are being domesticated at nearby Lignite." See Iceworm Gulch.

Bison Hill: mountain, see Faint Mountain.

Bitchevinskoi: bay, see Bechevin Bay.

Bitsishtena: mountains, see Bitshtini Mountains.

Bitter Creek: stream, heads on Sheep Mountain, flows NW 3 miles to Caribou Creek, 53 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 51'55" N, 147° 35'45" W; BGN 1960; (map 69). So named in 1956 by USGS because its waters are bitter from mineralization.

Bitters Creek: stream, flows NW and SW 6.2 miles to Tanana River, 14 miles NW of Northway Junction, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 09' N, 142° 06' W; (map 85). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Bituk Creek: stream, see Baituk Creek.

Bitz-ish-ti-nee: mountains, see Bitzshtini Mountains.

Bitzla River: stream, flows SW 6.5 miles to Koyukuk River, 35 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 17' N, 157° 35' W; (map 108). Variant: Bitzlatoiloeta, Bitzlatoilocta. This is a shortened form of an Indian name published by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 106), USA, as “Bitzlatoiloeta” and “Bitzlatoilocta” (ibid., map).

Bitzlatoilocta: stream, see Bitzla River.

Bitzlatoiloeta: stream, see Bitzla River.

Bitzshtini Mountains: mountains, 3,186 ft., 9 miles SE of Chitanatala Mountains, and 33 miles SW of Mooseheart Mountain. Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 28' N, 151° 58' W; (map 99). Variant: Bitsishtena, Bitz-ish-ti-nee. Tanana Indian name reported in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, as “Bitz-ish-ti-nee” possibly referring to “caribou” in its meaning.

Biugam Island: island, see Bushy Island.

Black and Tan Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles to Skwentna River, 7 miles SE of Mount Estelle and 73 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 49'35” N, 152° 43'30” W; (map 70). Local name published in 1958 by USGS.

Black and Tan Glacier: glacier, in Tordrillo Mountains, trends N 10 miles to its terminus at Black and Tan Creek, 70 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 48'15” N, 152° 39'00” W; (map 70). Local name published in 1958 by USGS.

Black Bay: bay, 1.5 miles long, 3.5 miles NNW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 42'30” N, 136° 08'00” W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1917 by USGS.

Black Bay: bay, extends N 3 miles, W of Black Mountains, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, 46 miles ESE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 31' N, 150° 13' W; (map 50). Local name published by USGS in 1951.

Black Bay: bay, see Bluefox Bay.

Black Bear Creek: stream, flows WNW 7 miles to Ricks Creek 1.2 miles E of that stream's junction with North Fork Salcha River and 51 miles NNE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 49' N, 145° 10' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Black Bear Creek: stream, heads in Bear Lake, flows NW 6 miles to Union Bay, on SW coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 44'20” N, 132° 11'45” N; BGN

1915; (map 4). Descriptive name published in 1911 by USC&GS and recorded in 1914 by E. L. Jones, USBF, who “observed here a heavy destruction of salmon by black bear.”

Black Bear Creek: stream, probably near head of Gold Creek valley in vicinity of Icy Gulch, 2.5 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains, 58° 18' N, 134° 20' W; (map 11). Named after a claim for water from this stream filed in 1882 by Michael Powers. The stream has been subsequently destroyed by mining operation (DeArmond, 1957, p. 22).

Black Bear Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, 8.5 miles E of Klawock, on Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' N, 132° 52' W; (map 4). Name derived from Black Bear Creek and given in 1935 by USGS.

Black Bluffs: cliff, 40 ft. high, on S coast of Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 07'20" N, 170° 16'00" W; (map 38). Local descriptive name reported in 1875 by USC&GS; “A symmetrical remnant of a cinder cone mostly dissected away by erosion or the waves.”

Black Butte: mountain, 2,073 ft., 2 miles NW of Asses Ears and 10 miles N of Imuruk Lake Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 45'45" N, 163° 14'30" W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Variant: Asses Ears Mountain. Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS; so named because “The hill lies on the crest of a ridge underlain by marble, the hill itself, however consists of granite. A heavy cover of lichens gives the granite rubble a black color which contrasts sharply with the surrounding marble when seen from a distance.”

Black Cap Mountain: mountain, 3,321 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, on N shore of Glacier Bay N of Tidal Inlet, 62 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 51'05" N, 136° 24'40" W; BGN 1960; (map 10). Descriptive name given by USGS in 1956 “because the peak is composed of black limestone and the contrast with the color of the flanks of the mountain makes it visible for many miles.”

Black Cap: peak, 9,800 ft., between Castner and Gerstle Glaciers, 29 miles N of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 27'15" N, 145° 25'20" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Black Cape: point of land, on E shore of Traders Cove, S coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 57'15" N, 168° 41'00" W; (map 21). Variant: Chornoi, Mys Chornoy. Translation of the name “M[ys] Chornoy”; published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN.

Black Cape: point of land, on NW coast of Afognak Island, 28 miles NW of Afognak, Kodiak Island 58° 24'30" N, 152° 53'00" W; (map 43). Variant: Cape Chornoi, Cape Chornoi, Cape Torno, Mys Chernoy. Translation by USC&GS in 1868 of the name of “M[ys] Chernoy” published in 1849 by the Russian American Company.

Black Channel: water passage, see Blake Channel.

Black Chief Gulch: ravine, trends W 0.7 miles to Daniels Creek, 0.5 miles NE of village of Bluff on Norton Sound and 21 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula High; 64° 34' N, 163° 45' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's “Map of Cape Nome Precinct” dated 1904.

Black Cove: bay, 1.6 miles across, off Norton Sound, 6 miles SW of Tolstoi Point and 25 miles SW of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 32' N, 161° 07' W. So named "because of its nearness to Black Point." Reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Black Crag: mountain, 5,880 ft., 4 miles S of Alaska-Canada boundary, 27 miles NE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 32'50" N, 131° 42'45" W; (map 7). Descriptive name published in 1895 by USC&GS.

Black Creek: stream, flows 0.5 miles, to Noxapaga River, 0.5 miles W of Buzzard Creek and 28 miles SW of Imurak Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 31' N, 164° 12' W; (map 110). Variant: Black Gulch. Prospectors' name reported as "Black Gulch" in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Black Creek: stream, flows 7.5 miles SW to Bering Sea, on SW coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 03'55" N, 168° 46'00" W; (map 22). Name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Black Creek: stream, flows E 7 miles to Martin Creek, 21 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 22'50" N, 150° 46'00" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name published by Capps (1913, fig. 5), USGS.

Black Creek: stream, flows NE 2.4 miles to Otter Creek 9.5 miles E of its junction with Iditarod River, 2 miles E of Flat and 58 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 27' N, 157° 56' W; (map 79). Name shown on a 1910 manuscript map of "Iditarod Placer Fields."

Black Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Anikovik River, 14 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales and 41 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 30' N, 167° 40' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Black Creek: stream, flows SE 15 miles to Koksetna River 32 miles NW of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 16'30" N, 155° 07'00" W; (map 61). Variant: Black River. Local descriptive name reported on a 1912 blueprint of the Alaska Short Line Railway.

Black Creek: stream, flows SE 15 miles to North Fork Kuskokwim River, 49 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 33' N, 153° 32' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Black Creek: stream, flows W 1.5 miles to Valdez Arm, Prince William Sound, 42 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54'45" N, 146° 43'30" W; (map 64). Local name reported by USGS (in Brooks and others. 1913, pl. 4). Name probably derived from nearby Black Point.

Black Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 6 miles to Stony River 5 miles NW of its junction with Stink River, 33 miles SE of Sleetmute, Stony River Lowland; 61° 33'50" N, 156° 13'00" W; (map 72). Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Black Creek: stream, heads near Sids Pass, flows NW 18 miles to Lower Ugashik Lake, 25 miles SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 29' N, 156° 45' W; (map 36). Descriptive name given in 1922 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, because of “the black walls of the canyon at its head.”

Black Creek: stream, in Indian Mountains, flows NE 1.7 miles to Indian River, 12 miles ENE of Hughes, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 05' N, 153° 50' W; (map 116). Local name obtained in 1915 by Eakin (1916, pl. 1), USGS.

Black Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows E 6 miles to a lagoon at head of Aniakchak Bay, 16 miles WSW of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 43' N, 157° 36' W; (map 31). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Black Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows W 1.5 miles to Sixmile Creek, 4.5 miles S of Sunrise and 10 miles SE of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 49'15" N, 149° 25'30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1914 by USGS.

Black Creek: stream, Rows W 4 miles to Blue Violet Creek, 24 miles NE of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 37' N, 158° 17' W; (map 30). Local descriptive name recorded on a 1923 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Black Creek: stream, see Highpower Creek.

Black Crook Creek: stream, flows S W 4.5 miles to Igloo Creek which flows to American River, 27 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 26' N, 165° 32' W; (map 111). Variant: Blackcrook Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Messrs. Kemp and David Fox (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 11).

Black Curreant Lake: lake, 4.1 miles long, 2 miles S of Natrahazuivan Lake and 22 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 36' N, 144° 28' W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Black Diamond Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Mission Creek, 11 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 43' N, 141° 33' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Black Dog Creek: stream, heads in Sadlerochit Mountains, 6 miles SW of Mount Weller, flows S 4 miles to Fire Creek 2.4 miles W of its junction with Sadlerochit River, 25 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 32' N, 145° 03' W; (map 139). So named by USGS geologists in 1948, “because a black wolf came so close to a working geologist, he thought it was going to attack.” Since “wolf” is a common name in Alaska, “dog” was used instead.

Black Duck Bay: bay, 1 mile across, W of Dolgoi Island, 4 miles N of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 36'00" N, 139° 41'00" W; (map 46). Local name published in 1964 (de Laguna and others, map 4).

Black Flats Creek: stream, flows W to Sunday Creek which flows to Anikovik River, about 16 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 “Map of Nome Peninsula” by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Black Glacier: glacier, heads 3 miles NW of Bancas Point, trends S 2.2 miles to its 1961 terminus, 1 mile NE of terminus of Galiano Glacier and 28 miles N of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 56'45" N, 139° 40'15" W; (map 46). Descriptive name given by Russell (1891, p. 101) because of its dark appearance, a result of the earth and stone almost completely covering it.

Black Gulch: stream, see Black Creek.

Black Head: point of land, N point of entrance to Kurgorak Bay, 37 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 04' N, 155° 16' W; (map 153). Variant: Black Rock Point. Originally named "Black Rock Point" on Thomas Simpson's map. On August 2, 1837 he wrote, "an angular mass of dark-colored granite lay off the point * * *." "Black Head" was published on Capt. F. W. Beechey's "Point Rodney to Point Barrow" chart, dated 1826-54.

Black Hill: hill, 5,160 ft., in Nutzotin Mountains E of Flat Creek Flats, 17 miles NW of Rock Lake, Alaska Range; 61° 59'00" N, 141° 37'30" W; (map 67). Local descriptive name; reported in 1959 by USGS.

Black Hill: hills, see Black Hills.

Black Hill: mountain, 1,480 ft., on W part of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 45'50" N, 164° 32'35" W; BGN 1942; (map 24). So named by USC&GS in 1939, " * * * because it usually appears quite dark in color when viewed off shore."

Black Hills: hills, 1,000 ft., on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, 44 miles NE of village of Cold Bay, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 41' N, 162° 05' W; (map 29). Variant: Black Hill. Local descriptive name published in 1943 by USGS.

Black Hills: mountain range, elev. 3,000 ft., northern range of Nutzatin Mountains, extends SE 23 miles from confluence of Cheslina and Nabesna Rivers, 12 miles S of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 40' N, 141° 45' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Black Island: island, 0.1 miles across, 6 miles SW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 36'05" N, 136° 13'10" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN.

Black Island: island, 0.1 miles long, in Bay of Islands N of Ringgold Island, on W coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48'30" N, 176° 48'54" W; (map 17). Descriptive name published in 1960 by USC&GS on Chart 9120.

Black Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Canning River, 4.7 miles W of Mount Copleston and 47 miles S of Flaxman Island, Arctic Slope; 69° 31'10" N, 146° 17'20" W; (map 139). Leffingwell did not list this as a geographic name but wrote (1919, p. 119), "A small outcrop of black shale was observed * * * at a small island called Black Island, in Canning River, opposite Mount Copleston."

Black Island: island, 3 miles long, in Behm Canal, NW of Hassler Island, off NW end of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 54' N, 131° 40' W; (map 3). Named in 1891 by USC&GS.

Black Island: island, 700 ft. long, near E shore of Revillagigedo Channel, 3.5 miles N of Boca de Quadra, Coast Mountains; 55° 08' N, 131° 05' W; (map 3). Variant: Black Islet. Named "Black Islet" in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Black Islet: island, see Black Island.

Black Lake: lake, 0.3 miles across, 0.4 miles NE of Fox Lake and 18 miles W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 19'40" N, 148° 03'00" W; (map 118). Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Black Lake: lake, 0.6 miles across, on Chichagof Island, 1 mile N of Freeburn Mountain, 2 miles N of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 41'30" N, 136° 01'00" W; BGN 1935; (map 9). Local name reported in 1935 by USFS.

Black Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, in course of Black River, 40 miles NW of Tahneta Pass and 80 miles W of Gulkana, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 24'15" N, 147° 53'10" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Black Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 6.5 miles E of Klawock, on Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34'45" N, 132° 55'00" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Black Lake: lake, 1,700 ft. long, in Matanuska Valley, 7.5 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 34'20" N, 149° 20'15" W; (map 69). Local descriptive name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Black Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, NW of Lake George, 35 miles SE of Delta Junction, Tanana, Lowland; 63° 48'35" N, 144° 41'00" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Black Lake: lake, 4.5 miles NE of Coffee Can Lake and 17 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 19' N, 156° 43' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia in 1954 or 1955 by USGS.

Black Lake: lake, 6.5 miles long, at head of Chignik River, 23 miles NE of Mount Veniaminof, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 25' N, 158° 57' W; (map 30). Variant: Upper Chignik Lake, Upper Lake. Named by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census. In 1923 this lake was locally called "Upper Lake" or "Upper Chignik Lake," according to R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Black Mountain: mountain, 1,630 ft., on east-central Attu Island N of Henderson Ridge, Aleutian Islands; 52° 52'53" N, 173° 07'30" E; (map 13). Descriptive name given by U.S. Army during World War I 1; published in 1948 by AMS.

Black Mountain: mountain, 1,850 ft., 19 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 30' N, 166° 40' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1918 by Steidtmann and Cathcart (1922, pl. 12), USGS.

Black Mountain: mountain, 2,028 ft., on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, at S entrance to Thunder Bay, 48 miles ESE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 32' N, 150° 12' W; (map 50). Descriptive name given by U. S. Grant (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS.

Black Mountain: mountain, 2,058 ft., on S coast of Revillagigedo Island, between Carroll Inlet and Thorne Arm, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16'50" N, 131° 23'55" W; (map 3). Variant: Black Mountains. Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Black Mountain: mountain, 2,213 ft., in Kenai Mountains, 3 miles NE of Mount Adair, 19 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 23'15" N, 149° 24'10" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Black Mountain: mountain, 3,700 ft., 10 miles SE of Table Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 14' N, 143° 24' W; (map 137). Local descriptive name reported by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS, in 1926.

Black Mountain: mountain, 4,915 ft., in De Long Mountains, 29 miles NE of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 33'45" N, 160° 19'00" W; BGN 1966; (map 131). So named in 1965 by the B. P. Exploration Co., because of "the very dark appearance of the mountain."

Black Mountain: mountain, 5,080 ft., 50 miles ENE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 20' N, 144° 12' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Black Mountain: mountain, 5,600 ft., 3.4 miles NE of Camp Mountain, and 26 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 28' N, 145° 56' W; (map 68). Descriptive name given in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Black Mountain: ridge, 1,710 ft., in Kuskokwim Mountains, extends NE-SW 5 miles at head of Black River, 40 miles SW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 30' N, 156° 24' W; (map 79). Local descriptive name published in 1956 by USGS.

Black Mountains: mountain, see Black Mountain.

Black Mountains: mountains, 1,820 ft., extend NW 10 miles from Kuskokwim River to head of Nunsatuk River, 32 miles NE of Sleetmute and 54 miles SE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 03' N, 156° 26' W; (map 79). Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

Black Pass: pass, 1,600 ft., in Kuskokwim Mountains, 2 miles W of Camelback Mountain and 20 miles NE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 33'15" N, 157° 24'30" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name reported in 1923 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., and G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Black Peak: mountain, 1,525 ft., on SE coast of Chuginadak Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 48'30" N, 169° 45'30" W; (map 21). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 75); the mountain is described as "the remnant of a large crater, the west rim of which is a distinctive black crag * * *."

Black Peak: mountain, 3,200 ft., on Aleutian Peninsula, 24 miles NW of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 34' N, 158° 47' W; (map 30). Variant: Black Volcano, Sopka Chornaia. Translation of the Russian name "So[pka] Chornaia" published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN.

Black Peak: mountain, 6,385 ft., 6 miles NW of Big River Lakes and 45 miles NW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 51'15" N, 152° 25'15" W; (map 62). Local descriptive name published in 1912 by USC&GS.

Black Peak: peak, 2,700 ft., a spur of Zane Hills, 49 miles WNW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 16' N, 155° 51' W; (map 116). Named about 1940 by mining engineers.

Black Point: point of land, at NE base of Black Mountain, on Kenai Lake, 20 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 23'45" N, 149° 23'00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Black Point: point of land, between Black Cove and Norton Sound, 5.2 miles SW of Tolstoi Point and 25 miles SW of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 33' N, 161° 07' W; (map 91). Variant: Niegvielnuk, Nigvilnak. Descriptive name reported in 1902 by USGS. Its Eskimo name was reported in 1842-44 as "Niegvielnuk" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN.

Black Point: point of land, on Alaska Peninsula SW of village of Port Moller, between Herendeen and Mud Bays, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 53' N, 160° 56' W; (map 28). Published in 1963 on USC&GS Chart 8833.

Black Point: point of land, on N bank of Nushagak River, 19 miles SE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 54' N, 158° 01' W; BGN 1931; (map 40). Local name reported in 1925 by USBF.

Black Point: point of land, on N shore of Whitewater Bay, on SW coast of Admiralty Island, 31 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 14'55" N, 134° 35'30" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Named in 1881 by Comdr. Henry Glass, USN.

Black Point: point of land, on NW coast of Kagalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51'45" N, 176° 24'40" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Descriptive name given in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition.

Black Point: point of land, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, between Moira Sound and Niblack Anchorage, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 02'15" N, 132° 05'00" W; (map 4). Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Black Point: point of land, on SE shore of Valdez Arm Prince William Sound, 43 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54'45" N, 146° 48'00" W; (map 64). Local name published by Capps and Johnson (1915, pl. 1), USGS.

Black Point: point of land, on SW coast of Sitkalidak Island, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 00' N, 153° 18' W; (map 33). Variant: Miesof, Miesofski, Mizofek Point, Mys Mysovskoy, Point du Cap. Descriptive name given in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. Tanner, USN, commander of the

USBF steamer Albatross from 1888 to 1893, while making investigations of fisheries and fishing grounds in the area. This name was published by von Krusenstern (1827, map 17) as "Point du Cap," or "Cape Point," and by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22) as "M[ys] Mysovskoy" or "Cape Promontory."

Black Point: point of land, on W coast of Spruce Island, NE of Kodiak Island; 57° 54'50" N, 152° 29'00" W; (map 34). Variant: Chernie, Mys Chernyi. Translation of the name "M[ys] Chernyi," given in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, and published in 1849 by the Russian Hydrog. Dept.

Black Point: point of land, W. point of entrance to Pavlof Bay, on SW coast of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 24'40" N, 161° 41'30" W. (map 28). So named in 1925 by USC&GS, "because it is composed of black cinders and ashes."

Black Rapids Glacier: glacier, trends NW and E 29 miles to its 1950 terminus near Black Rapids of Delta River, 37 miles S of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 30'30" N, 145° 53'00" W; BGN 1939; (map 86). Variant: Galloping Glacier, Rapids Glacier. Local name reported in 1938 by USGS; at that time the glacier was receiving considerable publicity from the press, because of the speed of its movement and was nicknamed "Galloping Glacier."

Black Rapids: rapids, in course of Delta River, 36 miles S of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 31'40" N, 145° 51'40" W; (map 86). Variant: The Rapids. Local name shown on a 1910 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Black Reef: reef, in Cook Inlet, 1.2 miles E of North Head and 18 miles N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 37'30" N, 153° 31'30" W; BGN 1916; (map 11). Descriptive name published on 1915 USC&GS Chart 8554.

Black River Mountain: mountain range, see Magitchlie Range.

Black River Slough: stream, 15 miles long, anabranch of Porcupine River 12 miles NW of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 49' N, 143° 56' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Black River Slough: stream, anabranch of Porcupine River, flows SW 10 miles, 11 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 63° 38'40" N, 144° 55'00" W; (map 119). Local name derived from the Black River that flows into Porcupine River just east of Black River Slough. Reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Black River: stream, flows N 13 miles to Kobuk River, 11 miles W of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 55' N, 157° 30' W; (map 115). Variant: Am-mok-a-look-tok, Umakalookta, Um-nok-a-luk-ta, Um-ok-a-look-tok. Name by Lt. G. M. Stoney, USN, in 1885. Its Eskimo name, according to Lt. Cantwell (1884, p. 61), USRCS, was "Umakalookta," "Am-mok-a-look-tok (or tah)," "Um-nok-aluk-ta," or "Um-ok-a-look-tok."

Black River: stream, flows W 10 miles to Black Bay, 2 miles N of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 42'25" N, 136° 07'00" W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 9). Local name reported in 1935 by USFS.

Black River: stream, heads at 62° 16' N, 148° 05' W, flows NE 31 miles to Oshetna River, 70 miles NW of Gulkana, Copper River Basin; 62° 30'40" N, 147° 28'20" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Black River: stream, heads at 65° 33' N, 141° 58' W, flows NW 200 miles to Porcupine River, 17 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 41'30" N, 144° 42'00" W; BGN 1959 (map 119). Variant: Big Black River, Orange Creek, Salmon Fork, Salmon River, Squirrel Creek, Squirrel River. Named "Big Black" in 1898 by USC&GS "because of confusion of this stream with Rat and Little Black Rivers on maps."

Black River: stream, heads in lake at 61° 58' N, 164° 06' W, flows NW 90 miles to Bering Sea, 1.5 miles N of Black, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 21' N, 165° 20' W; BGN 1906; (map 76). Variant: Kip-nai-ak, Kipniaguk, Kipniuk, Kipunaiak, Kripniyuk, Protoka Kipunayak. Local name reported by Dall (1870, p. 275), USC&GS; so called because the waters of this river are clear and black compared to the muddy color of others in this area. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 3), IRN, shows the Russian-Eskimo name "Protoka Kipunayak" meaning "Kipunayak Passage" which corresponds to the present-day Eskimo name for this stream often written "Kip-nai-ak." The Eskimo name refers in meaning to the curves or twists of the stream.

Black River: stream, heads SE of Black Mountain, flows NE 50 miles to Kuskokwim River, 24 miles S of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 37' N, 155° 44' W; (map 80). Local name reported in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 1), USGS.

Black River: stream, see Black Creek.

Black River: stream, see Salmon Fork Black River.

Black River: stream, see Squirrel Creek.

Black Rock Island: rock, see Black Rock.

Black Rock Point: point of land, see Black Head.

Black Rock: island, 0.1 miles long, in Iphigenia Bay, 3 miles E of Warren Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 52'25" N, 133° 45'45" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1904 by E. I. Dickins, USC&GS, "on account of its color."

Black Rock: rock, 1.5 miles S of Middle Island, in Barrier Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 45'50" N, 132° 25'30" W; (map 1). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Black Rock: rock, 200 ft. long, near E shore of Revillagigedo Channel, 4 miles SW of mouth of Boca de Quadra and 32 miles SE of Ketchikan, Coast Mountains; 55° 01'30" N, 133° 03'45" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Black Rock: rock, 3.3 miles W of Sitka, in Sitka Sound, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03'10" N, 135° 25'30" W; (map 9). Variant: Golia Kamennyya Ostrovki, Golyya Kamennyya Ostrovki, Ostrov Makhnak. Local name published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 140). This may be one of the "Golyya Kamennyya Ostrovki," meaning "bare rocky islets," or the "O[strov]

Makhnak" of the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN, who named them in 1809; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN.

Black Rock: rock, in Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, 1 mile N of Kasaan Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27'30" N, 132° 17'00" W; (map 4). Local navigators' descriptive name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Black Rock: rock, in Khaz Bay, 6.5 miles SSW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 34'07" N, 136° 07'45" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1908 by USC&GS and published in the 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 171).

Black Rock: rock, in mouth of Pavlof Bay, off S coast of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 21'00" N, 161° 43'30" W; (map 28). Reported in 1943 by USC&GS.

Black Rock: rock, in Umnak Pass, off NE coast of Umnak Island S of Fort Glenn, Aleutian Islands; 53° 23'30" N, 167° 55'55" W; (map 23). Published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 61).

Black Rock: rock, rises 128 ft., from Bristol Bay, in Walrus Islands, 3.5 miles E of Crooked Island, 22 miles E of Hagemeister Island, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 42'30" N, 160° 11'45" W; (map 39). Variant: Black Rock Island. Named and published in 1889 by USBF.

Black Sand Creek: stream, flows NW 14 miles to Melozitna River, 44 miles W of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 07'50" N, 115° 03'30" W; (map 107). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Black Shale Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to Boulder Creek, 34 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 51'25" N, 148° 15'05" W; (map 69). Variant: Blackshale Creek. Local name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Black Slough: stream, 4 miles long, continuation of Little Muklung River, flows W to Nushagak River, 3 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 03'45" N, 158° 23'00" W; (map 52). Local name reported in 1910 on a blueprint by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Black Tit: peak, 6,640 ft., 3.3 miles NW of Crescent Mountain and 24 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 37'55" N, 139° 03'35" W; (map 46). Name appears on a 1906 map of Fourth Glacier, by the Canadian section of IBC, published by Tarr and Martin (1914, fig. 15).

Black Top: mountain, 1,759 ft., between Manila and Hobson Creeks, 18 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' N, 165° 18' W; (map 94). Reported on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Black Tusk: peak, see Tusk, The.

Black Volcano: mountain, see Black Peak.

Black, Mount: mountain, 4,900 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 3 miles NW of head of Muir Inlet and 41 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 06'30" N, 136° 15'30" W;

(map 45). Descriptive name given in 1882 by John Muir. The name was published by Reid (1892, map, p.52), USGS.

Black, Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Chichagof Harbor, on NE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Range; 52° 55'55" N, 173° 16'50" E; (map 13). Descriptive name given by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Black: locality, site of Eskimo village, on S bank of Black River, 1.5 miles S of its mouth and 39 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 20' N, 165° 20' W. BGN 1906; (map 76). Variant: Kipniak, Kipniuk. Little is left of this village which was reported about 1896 by USC&GS as "Kipniak." It is primarily used as a fishing camp by Eskimo living on the Black River.

Blackbird Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in Necker Islands, W of Baranof Island, 15 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50'20" N, 135° 26'00" W; (map 5). Variant: Drozdof Island, Ostrov Drozdov. This is a translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN. Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, published it as "O[strov] Drozdov. "

Blackbird Point: point of land, see Wolf Point.

Blackbrown Island: island, see Augustine Island.

Blackburn Creek: stream, flows E 18 miles to Yukon River, W of Blackburn Island and 50 miles SE of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 22'30" N, 159° 34'00" W; (map 91). Named after "Val" Blackburn, a trapper; reported about 1916.

Blackburn Island: island, 5.5 miles long, in Yukon River, 50 miles SE of Unalakleet, Innoko Lowland; 63° 23' N, 159° 28' W; (map 91). Variant: Louise Island. Named after nearby Blackburn; reported about 1916. The earlier name "Louise Island" was named after the steamboat Louise, built in Unalaska in 1898.

Blackburn Island: island, see Eagle Island.

Blackburn Landing: locality, see Blackburn.

Blackburn, Mount: mountain, 16,390 ft., at head of Kennicott Glacier, 26 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; BGN 1913; 61° 44' N, 143° 26' W; (map 67). Variant: Mount Blackburne. Named in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, pl. 59), USA, for Joseph Clay Stiles Blackburn, 1838-1918, State and U.S. Congressman and U.S. Senator from Kentucky. Its first ascent was by Dora Keen and G. W. Handy on May 19, 1912 (Farquhar, 1959, p. 213).

Blackburn: locality, on W bank of Yukon River, W of Blackburn Island and 50 miles SE of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 22'40" N, 159° 34'00" W; (map 91). Variant: Blackburn Landing. Steamboat landing and trading post reported in 1899 by Lt. Cantwell (1902, p. 277), USRCS.

Blackburne, Mount: peak, see Blackburn, Mount.

Blackcliff Mountain: mountain, 10,270 ft., near head of Columbia Glacier, 32 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 23'15" N, 147° 03'40" W; BGN 1695; (map 69). Variant: Black Cliff Mountain. Named about 1957 by members of the Chugach Mountains Expedition, sponsored by the Arctic Institute of North America, "for the prominent blackish cliff on its east face" (Nielsen, 1963, p. 135).

Blackerby Ridge: ridge, extends 3 miles E-W, 3.6 miles N. of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 21'30" N, 134° 24'30" W; BGN 1961; (map 11). Named by USFS in 1960 for Alva W. Blackerby, who served 16 years with USFS in the Juneau area. He was killed in an airplane accident in Idaho in 1960 while fighting a forest fire.

Blackface Mountain: mountain, 5,000 ft., SSW of junction of Kenunga and Ernie Creeks, 23 miles E of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 02'30" N, 150° 52'00" W; BGN 1932; (map 134). " So named by local trappers because of 3,000 feet sheer blackface of conglomerate rock." Reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Blackface Point: point of land, on W coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48'10" N, 178° 05'00" W; (map 16). Descriptive name reported as a "prominent headland with black rock cliffs" in the 1954 Coast Pilot (p. 454) and published the same year on a USGS map.

Blackfish Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, 2 miles NE of Sprucefish Lake, 21 miles SSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 36'30" N, 152° 39'45" W; (map 88). Variant: Khozreghimena. This may be a translation of the Tanana Indian name reported in 1954 as "Khozreghimena" by USGS.

Blackfish Lake: lake, 1.7 miles long, W of Swan Mountain and 7.5 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 11' N, 145° 18' W; (map 136). Translation of a Kutchin Indian name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Blackrock Creek: stream, flows SW 4.3 miles to North Fork Bremner River, 4.2 miles SW of Hanagita Peak and 40 miles SW of McCarthy, Chugach Mountains; 61° 00'30" N, 143° 44'30" W; (map 67). Local name reported by Moffit (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Blacks Landing: locality, on Koyukuk Island, about 2 miles SE of Koyukuk and 17 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 52' N, 157° 39' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Blacksand Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus and flows E 14 miles to Kustatan River, 37 miles NNW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 57' N, 151° 59' W; (map 62). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Blacksand Island: island, 3.3 miles long, in Gulf of Alaska, between Ahrnklin River and Middle Slough, 0.6 miles SE of Situk and 10 miles SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 25'15" N, 139° 29'30" W; (map 46). A descriptive name published by Lt. Comdr. Moser (1901, pl. 43 and p. 385), USN.

Blacksand Spit: spit, 6.6 miles long, trending NW to cove at mouth of Arhnklin River, 0.6 miles SE of Situk and 10 miles SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 23' N, 139° 26' W; (map 46). Descriptive name published by the USGS in 1959.

Blackshell Creek: stream, flows NW 9 miles to East Fork Chena River, 10 miles SE of Chena Hot Springs and 58 miles N of Big Delta, Yukon Tanana Highlands; 64° 58'45" N, 145° 44'00" W; (map 101). Named by prospectors; reported in 1910 by USGS (Prindle, 1913b, pl. 1).

Blackstone Bay: estuary, on NE coast of Kenai Peninsula, trends NE 15 miles to Passage Canal, 10 miles E of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 46'30" N, 148° 25'00" W; BGN 1915; (map 63). Local name reported in 1899 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS. See Blackstone Glacier.

Blackstone Glacier: glacier, trends NE 7 miles to its terminus at the head of Blackstone Bay, 8 miles S. of Whittier, Chugach Mountains: 60° 39'30" N, 148° 42'30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1899 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS. "Named for a miner, who with two companions, lost his life there in the winter of 1896" (Mendenhall, 1900, P. 325).

Blackstone Point: point of land, on NE coast of Kenai Peninsula, at E entrance to Blackstone Bay, 10 miles E of Whittier, Chugach Mountains: 60° 46'55" N, 148° 23'30" W; BGN 1915; (map 63). Named in 1915 by USC&GS. Name derived from nearby Blackstone Bay.

Blackthorn Peak: peak, 4,100 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, E of Geikie Glacier, 52 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 34'25" N, 136° 34'15" W; (map 10). Variant: Black Thorn. Named by Reid (1896, p. 428), USGS.

Blacktop Mountain: mountain, see Tungulara Mountain.

Blackwater Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 60 miles to Middle Fork Kuskokwim River 0.8 miles SW of its junction with Big River, 23 miles E of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 57'30" N, 154° 53'45" W; (map 80). Local name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Blade Island: island, 3 miles long, in Devils Elbow of Yukon River, between Cross and Middle Sloughs, 20 miles SE of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 35' N, 161° 58' W; (map 73). Riverboat pilots' name recorded on a 1916 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Bladgett Lake: lake, see Blodgett Lake.

Blaine Bay: bight, 2 miles across, on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, on SW shore of Moffet Lagoon 11 miles NNE of village of Cold Bay, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 22' N, 162° 38' W; (map 29). Named in 1888 by USBF, for James Gillespie Blaine, 1830-93. See Blaine, Mount.

Blaine Creek: stream, see Blane Creek.

Blaine Point: point of land, on N coast of Alaska Peninsula between Izembek and Moffet Lagoons 13 miles NNE of village of Cold Bay, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 22' N, 162° 39' W; BGN 1966; (map 29). Variant: Strawberry Point. Named in 1888 by USBF for James Gillespie Blaine. In 1964 USC&GS published "Strawberry Point", and misapplied the name "Blaine" to a point 4 miles to the southwest, on Chart 8860. See Blaine, Mount.

Blaine Point: point of land, on W bank of Pearse Canal, at junction with Portland Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 02'20" N, 130° 13'40" W; (map 3). Named in 1891 by USC&GS for James Gillespie Blaine, 1830-93. See Blaine, Mount.

Blaine, Mount: mountain, 6,346 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 31 miles NW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 14'50" N, 130° 32'20" W, BGN 1924; (map 7). Named in 1924 by USGS for James Gillespie Blaine, 1830-93, U.S. Senator from Maine, Speaker of the House of Representatives (1869-75), and Secretary of State (1881, 1889-92).

Blair Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, between Chulitna and Susitna Rivers, 15 miles N of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 32'45" N, 150° 09'50" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Blair Lakes: lakes, between Clear and Dry Creeks, 35 miles SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 21'45" N, 147° 21'30" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Blake Channel: water passage, extends SE 12 miles from The Narrows at S end of Eastern Passage to junction of Bradfield Canal and Ernest Sound, separates Wrangell Island from mainland, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 20' N, 132° 00' W; (map 6). Variant: Black Channel. Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS for William Phipps Blake, who explored this region in 1863.

Blake Island: island, 1.6 miles long, between Blake Channel and Bradfield Canal, 30 miles SE of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 13' N, 131° 55' W; BGN 1899; (map 7). Variant: Ham Island. Name derived from Blake Channel in 1891 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN. In 1886 this island was called "Ham Island" by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Blake Point: point of land, see Swaine Point.

Blaker Point: point of land, see Blaquiere Point.

Blakeslee Creek: stream, flows W to Pargon River, about 15 miles NE of Council, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. Presumably named for B. D. Blakeslee, as the next stream north is Davidson Creek. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Blanchard Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, empties into Patterson Bay, on SE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 37'00" N, 134° 41'30" W; BGN 1933; (map 5). Named in 1933 by USFS "for William Blanchard, master of the ship Ekaterina, who hunted sea otter for Governor Baranov along the coast from Sitka south to California," about 1811. See Baranof Island.

Blanchard: area, in S Anchorage, 1 mile SSW of City Hall, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 12'20" N, 149° 52'45" W; (map 69). Residential district in city of Anchorage reported in 1954 by office of city engineer of Anchorage.

Blanche Rock: rock, in Ernest Sound, 30 miles SE of Wrangell, between Deer and Etolin Islands; Alexander Archipelago; 56° 05'10" N, 132° 05'10" W; (map 6). French word meaning "white" given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Blanco, Arroyo: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Port Dolores on Suemez Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 20' N, 133° 23' W; (map 4). Spanish name meaning "white gulch" reported in 1779 by Don Ignacio Arteaga.

Blane Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Fox River, 23 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' N, 163° 50' W; (map 95). Variant: Blaine Creek. Prospectors' name reported as "Blaine" on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Blank Creek: stream, flows NW 1.8 miles to Candle Creek, 8 miles SW of Candle and 35 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 49' N, 162° 03' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Blank Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows NW, between Prospect and Siwash Creeks, 1.5 miles to Dutch Creek, 35 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 35' N, 151° 03' W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Blank Inlet: estuary, extends NW 3.3 miles, off Nichols Passage, on E coast of Gravina Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' N, 131° 09' W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Blank Islands: islands, two, extend 1.2 miles between Blank Inlet and Nichols Passage, off E coast of Gravina Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16'20" N, 131° 38'30" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 106).

Blank Lake: lake, see Udrivik, Lake.

Blank Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Blank Inlet, on E coast of Gravina Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 15'05" N, 131° 40'20" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Blanket Island: island, 2.8 miles long, between Hetta Inlet and Sukkwan Strait, on NE coast of Sukkwan Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 08' N, 132° 43' W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1916 by USC&GS.

Blanket Lake: lake, 2,000 ft. long, one of Beaver Lakes, 26 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 35'30" N, 152° 30'00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Blankisal, Mys del: point of land, see Blanquizal Point.

Blanquisal, Point del: point of land, see Blanquizal Point.

Blanquizal Islands: islands, group, extends 0.8 miles, in San Christoval Channel, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 37' N, 133° 24' W; BGN 1908; (map 4). Spanish word meaning "pipe-clay" given in 1908 by USC&GS; derived from Blanquizal Point.

Blanquizal Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, SE of Saint Philip Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 37'25" N, 133° 23'40" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys del Blankisal, Point del Blanquisal, Punta del Blanquizal. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta del Blanquizal," meaning "point of pipe-clay."

Blaquiere Point: point of land, easternmost tip of Mitkof Island, 10 miles NW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 35'00" N, 132° 32'30" W; (map 6). Variant: Blaker Point. Named on August 28, 1793, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, probably in honor of John, Baron of Blaquiere, Member of Parliament (Wagner, 1937, p. 376).

Blarney Creek: stream, flows S 5.5 miles to Hammond River, 2 miles E of Apoon Mountain and 36 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 54' N, 150° 11' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name reported about 1930 by Marshall (1956, p. 159).

Blaschke Island: islands, see Blashke Islands.

Blashke Islands: islands, 4 miles long, at S end of Kashevarof Islands, off NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 07' N, 132° 54' W; (map 6). Variant: Blaschke Island, Bloskhe Island, Ostrov Bloskhe. Published in 1853 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1494 as "Os[trov] Bloskhe." Named for Edward Leontief Blashke, surgeon of the ship Nikolai in 1839-41, under the command of Capt. A. K. Etolin.

Blatchford Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Snake River, 11 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula. Highlands; 64° 40' N, 165° 26' W; (map 94). Local name published by Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS.

Blattman Cove: cove, see Beverley Cove.

Blattman Point: point of land, see Beverley Point.

Bligh Island Reef: reef, see Bligh Reef.

Bligh Island: island, 4.5 miles across, at N entrance to Port Fidalgo, 40 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 50' N, 146° 46' W; (map 64). Variant: Thighs Island. This island was examined by Joseph Whidbey, RN, of Capt. Vancouver's command, on June 11, 1794. It was perhaps named by him or Vancouver for William Thigh, 1754-1817, RN, the master of the HMS Resolution on Capt. James Cook's third voyage (Vancouver, 1798, v. 3, p. 163). This is the same Capt. Thigh associated with the famous mutiny of the HMS Bounty in 1789.

Bligh Reef: reef, 1.5 miles long, in Prince William Sound at SE entrance to its Valdez Arm, 45 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 50'30" N, 146° 52'30" W, BGN 1931; (map 64). Variant: Thigh Island Reef. Originally called "Bligh Island Reef"; in 1930 the name was shortened to "Bligh Reef" by USC&GS.

Blijni Islands: islands, see Near Islands.

Blijnies Islands: islands, see Near Islands.

Blind Breaker: rock, in Shumagin Islands, at mouth of Delarof Harbor, on SE coast of Unga Island, Aleutian Range; 55° 10'13" N, 160° 28'57" W; (map 28). Reported in 1943 by USC&GS.

Blind Cove: bight, 0.5 miles across, on NE coast of Attu Island, on W shore of Holtz Bay, Aleutian Islands; 52° 56'45" N, 173° 09'45" E; (map 13). Name shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Blind Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, on E coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55'15" N, 176° 27'00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). So named in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition, "because it is readily mistaken for the entrance to Kagalaska Strait."

Blind Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to West Fork Chulitna River, 50 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 14'45" N, 149° 38'30" W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Blind Creek: stream, flows SE 1.7 miles to Casadepaga River, 14 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' N, 164° 28' W; (map 95). Variant: Nugget Creek. Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Blind Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.6 miles to Dry Creek, 1.5 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 31'06" N, 165° 22'00" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Blind Island: island, 0.2 miles long, at mouth of Blind Slough, off W coast of Mitkof Island, 12 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 38'10" N: 132° 55'00" W; (map 6). Named in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols USN.

Blind Island: island, 1.7 miles long, in Norton Sound between Blind Slough and Kwikoktuk Pass, 14 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, 62° 39' N, 164° 55' W; (map 77). Local name obtained in 1948 by USC&GS.

Blind Pass Mountain: mountain, 5,700 ft., in Schwatka Mountains, Brooks Range; 67° 30' N, 156° 21' W; (map 126). Translation by Orth in 1958 of the Eskimo name Ulaneak [Creek], a stream that heads on the mountain's northwest slope.

Blind Pass: water passage, 3 miles long, between Black and Hassler Islands, in Behm Canal, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53'40" N, 131° 39'15" W; (map 3). Named in 1891 by USC&GS.

Blind Pass: water passage, see Kwikoktuk Pass.

Blind Passage Point: point of land, see Blind Point.

Blind Passage: estuary, see Blind Slough.

Blind Passage: estuary, see Tenakee Inlet.

Blind Passage: stream, see Blind River.

Blind Point: point of land, NW point of entrance to Kagalaska Strait on E coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50'45" N, 176° 26'15" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition, "for its proximity to Blind Cove."

Blind Point: point of land, on W coast of Mitkof Island, 11 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago, 56° 39'00" N, 132° 54'50" W; (map 6). Variant: Blind Passage Point. Feature was named "Blind Passage Point" in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; published as "Blind Point" in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 132).

Blind River: estuary, see Blind Slough.

Blind River: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Blind Slough, 16 miles SE of Petersburg, on Mitkof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 36'50" N, 132° 49'15" W; (map 6). Variant: Blind Passage, Dry Strait, Sukhoy Proliv Blind Slough. Name published in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 132) by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; previously known as "Blind Passage" because it was supposed that there was a passage here connecting Wrangell Narrows and Sumner Strait, described as being "dry at low water." Name published in 1850 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1441 as "Sukhoy Proliv," meaning "dry strait."

Blind River: stream, NE 21 miles to Yukon River, 3 miles E. of Darwin Island, 21 miles W of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 11'15" N, 153° 00'00" W; (map 106). Variant: Klatsuta River, Klatsutachakat, Klatsutachagut, Klatsutakakat. Local name reported in 1952 by USGS. The Indian name was first reported in 1869 as "Klatsutachakat," or "mouth of the Klatsuta," by Capt. Raymond (1871, app. D), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Blind Slough: estuary, 4 miles long, lower course of Blind River, trends NW of Wrangell Narrows, 14 miles S of Petersburg on Mitkof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 38'15" N, 132° 55'00" W; (map 6). Variant: Blind Passage, Blind River, Sukhoy Proliv. Local name published in the 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 272). See Blind River.

Blind Slough: estuary, trends SE 4 miles to Sumner Strait at S end of Mitkof Island, 24 miles SE of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 31' N, 132° 42' W; (map 6). Variant: Blind Strait. Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN. See Blind River.

Blind Slough: water passage, E of Blind Island, in offshore mud flats, extends NW 3 miles to Nurukomarot Channel, 14 miles W of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 40' N, 164° 55' W; (map 77). Local name obtained in 1948 by USC&GS.

Blind Strait: estuary, see Blind Slough.

Bliskie Island: island, see Near Island.

Blisnie Island: island, see Near Island.

Blister Creek: stream, on Iniskin Peninsula, flows NE 1.5 miles to Brown Creek, 3.7 miles NW of Dry Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 44' N, 153° 11' W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name published in 1958 by USGS.

Blizhini Point: point of land, see Blizhni Point.

Blizhni Point: point of land, end of spit at mouth of Grand Wash River, 21 miles N of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 50'10" N, 139° 46'45" W; (map 46). Variant: Blizhini Point, Mys Blizhniy. Named "M[ys] Blizhniy," meaning "near cape," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN.

Blizhni: island, see Near Island.

Blizhnie Cape: point of land, see Near Point.

Blizhnie Islands: islands, see Near Islands.

Blizhniy, Mys: point of land, see Near Point.

Blizhniy, Ostrov: island, see Near Island.

Blizhniye Islands: islands, see Near Islands.

Blizki Island: island, see Near Island.

Blizkiy Island: island, see Near Island.

Blizzard Creek: stream, flows 4 miles NW to Troublesome Creek, 16 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 23' N, 149° 43' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 5).

Blizzard Creek: stream, flows E or SE to Hannum Creek near its head, in Inmachuk River basin, about 20 miles N of Imurok Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Local name published on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Blizzard Creek: stream, flows NE to Klokerblok River, about 25 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Blizzard Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, on N shore of Skilak Lake, on Kenai Peninsula, 30 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 27'45" N, 150° 25'00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative Purposes.

Blizzard Peak: peak, 7,400 ft., in Storm Range., 1.8 miles SE of Mount Ogilvie and 38 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 50'38" N, 134° 13'10" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Named by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project in 1964.

Block Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 1.5 miles to Canyon Creek, 14 miles S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 42'00" N, 149° 27'35" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1914 by USGS.

Block Island: island, 1 mile long, in Cedar Bay, off S coast of Alaska, 47 miles ENE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 58'15" N, 147° 23'45" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Block Island: island, 1.2 miles long, in Upper Passage, between Eleanor and Ingot Islands, 24 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 31'30" N, 147° 36'30" W; (map 63). Named by USC&GS in 1930, "for Block Island off Montauk Point, N.Y."

Block Island: island, 750 ft. long, in Tlevak Narrows, off N tip of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 15'50" N, 133° 07'00" W; (map 4). Named in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Blockade Glacier: glacier, in Chigmit Mountains, heads at NE end of Blockade Lake, trends NE 11 miles to its terminus near head of McArthur River, 33 miles W of Tyonek, Aleutian Range; 61° 03' N, 152° 08' W; BGN 1964; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS. Name probably derived from nearby Blockade Lake.

Blockade Lake: lake, 5.5 miles long, on Alaska Peninsula, at head of Blockade Glacier, 50 miles NW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 57' N, 152° 27' W; BGN 1964; (map 62). So named by USGS in 1962, because the lake is formed by the impounding of melted glacier water behind Blockade Glacier.

Blodgett Island: island, 800 ft. long, in Womens Bay, 5.5 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 43'15" N, 152° 29'20" W; BGN 1941; (map 34). Named in 1940 by USC&GS for Perl D. Blodgett, 1855-1920 (?), who came to Kodiak from Vermont about 1883. Blodgett was one of the early blue-fox ranchers. He built a cannery on Kodiak Island in 1911 and ran a small steam launch for hunting sea otters between the islands which earned him the title of "Captain" Blodgett.

Blodgett Lake: lake, 1 mile long, S of The Alaska Railroad, 18 miles W of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 34'40" N, 149° 40'20" W; (map 69). Variant: Bladgett Lake. Local name reported in 1942 as Bladgett Lake by AMS. The present spelling was published in 1963 by USGS.

Blonde Cove: cove, 0.6 miles across, part of Steller Cove on N coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 58'50" N, 172° 58'20" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during World War II. This name along with Brunette and Auburn Coves, so-called "pin-up" names, may have been suggested by Red Head, a nearby promontory.

Blondeau Glacier, Le: glacier, heads on N slope of Takhinsha Mountains, trends N 4 miles to its terminus in the valley of the Tsirku River, 1.2 miles W of mouth of Cottonwood Creek and 35 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 16'35" N, 136° 13'30" W; BGN 1965; (map 45). Variant: De Blondeau. A prospector's name reported by Wright (1904, pl. 2), USGS.

Bloomer Mountain: mountain, see Bloomer Peak.

Bloomer Peak: mountain, 1,230 ft., on SE part of Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 12'40" N, 160° 34'30" W; (map 28). Variant: Bloomer Mountain. Named by W. W. Atwood (1911, pl. 2), USGS; published in 1963 as "Bloomer Mountain" on USC&GS Chart 8700.

Bloshke Island: islands, see Blashke Islands.

Blossom Glacier: glacier, trends S 3.5 miles between Hayden and Malaspina Glaciers, 35 miles NNW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 00'33" N, 140° 06'20" W; (map 66). Name derived from Blossom Island, a peak east of the glacier terminus.

Blossom Island: peak, 4,110 ft., between Blossom and Hayden Glaciers, 35 miles NNW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 00'40" N, 140° 03'20" W; (map 66). So named by personnel of the joint National Geographic Society-U.S. Geological Survey Expedition to Mount St. Elias, in 1890, because the nunatak, surrounded by ice, was covered by a dense growth of flowers (Russell, 1891, p. 114).

Blossom River: stream, heads in a lake, flows SW 20 miles to Wilson River 0.5 miles N of its mouth, at Wilson Arm, Coast Mountains, 55° 23'45" N, 130° 36'25" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Blossom Shoals: shoals, in Chukchi Sea, extend NW 10 miles from Icy Cape, 45 miles SW of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 23' N, 161° 57' W; (map 146). Named in 1826 by Capt. Beechey (1831, v. 1, p. 276), RN, who wrote, "Upon examination with the boats, several successive banks were found at about three quarters of a mile apart, lying parallel with the coast line * * *. These shoals lie immediately off Icy Cape * * *," and were named after Beechey's ship H.M.S. Blossom. In September 1889, Lt. Comdr. C. H. Stockton, USN, of the U.S.S. Thetis, erected a beacon on Icy Cape to mark the beginning of Blossom Shoals.

Blossom, Cape: point of land, on Baldwin Peninsula, extends into Kotzebue Sound, 11 miles S of Kotzebue, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 44' N, 162° 30' W; (map 113). Named in 1826 by Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 329), RN, for his vessel, the H.M.S. Blossom, while exploring the Kotzebue Sound region.

Blowback Creek: stream, heads on Manley Hot Springs Dome, flows N 4.5 miles, joins Killarney Creek to form Baker Creek, 6 miles SSE of Roughtop Mountain and 40 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06'00" N, 150° 43'15" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J.B. Mertie, Jr., USGS.

Blowdown Island: island, 0.1 miles across, between Beecher Pass and Duncan Canal, 15 miles SW of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 36' N, 133° 02' W; (map 6). Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USC&GS.

Blue Creek: stream, heads W of Featherly Pass and flows SW 4 miles to Ugashik Creek, on Alaska Peninsula, 14 miles NW of Kanatak, Aleutian Range; 57° 39'35" N, 156° 20'30" W; (map 36). Variant: Little Ugashik Creek. Local name reported as "Little Ugashik Creek" in 1902 by J. L. McPherson, Deputy Mineral Surveyor; the name "Blue Creek" was published by Capps (1923, pl. 2), USGS.

Blue Creek: stream, see Little Ugashik Creek.

Blue Fiord: estuary, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, trends N 4.5 miles to Port Nellie Juan, 26 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 29'30" N, 148° 15'10" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Named in 1910 by USGS "for the color of the glacier at the head of the fiord."

Blue Jay Rock: rock, 200 yds. across, in Conquer Bay, 0.5 miles W of Conquer Point, on W coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 00'20" N, 177° 28'30" E; (map 14). One of the "bird names" arbitrarily applied to features on Kiska Island by USAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Blue Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, 7 miles NNW of Old Man Lake and 42 miles WNW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 13' N, 146° 49' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Blue Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on S edge of Red Glacier, 7 miles NE of Chinitna Bay and 52 miles NW of Homer, Aleutian Range; 59° 58'50" N, 152° 53'30" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS since 1950.

Blue Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, in Nutzatin Mountains, in course of Cooper Creek, 3 miles NW of Cooper Pass, Alaska Range; 62° 18' N, 142° 31' W (map 84). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Blue Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, on Blue River 6 miles N of its junction with Unuk River, 2 miles S of Alaska-Canada boundary, Coast Mountains; 56° 20'30" N, 130° 54'00" W; (map 7). Local descriptive name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Blue Lake: lake, 3 miles long, 6 miles E of Sitka, on W side of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 04'30" N, 135° 10'00" W; BGN 1935; (map 9). Local descriptive name reported in 1910 by Knopf (1912, fig 4), USGS.

Blue Mountain: mountain, 1,930 ft., on N shore of Becharof Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, 40 miles SE of Egegik and 54 miles SE of Naknek; Aleutian Range; 58° 02'45" N, 156° 20'30" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Blue Mouse Cove: water passage, 1 mile across, in Glacier Bay National Monument, N of Hugh Miller Inlet, 60 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 47'30" N, 136° 28'30" W; (map 10). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Blue River: stream, flows SE 13 miles through Blue Lake to Unuk River, 7 miles SW of Alaska-Canada boundary, Coast Mountains; 56° 15'05" N, 130° 50'25" W; (map 7). Local descriptive name reported in 1905 by F. Morse, USC&GS.

Blue Rock Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to Fox River, 0.4 miles NE of Lil Creek and 24 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46'40" N, 163° 47'45" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of the Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Blue Violet Creek: stream, flows N 10 miles to Meshik River, 27 miles N of Chignik, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 41' N, 158° 18' W; (map 30). Descriptive name recorded on a 1923 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Blue-Stone Creek: stream, see Left Fork Windy Creek.

Bluebell Creek: stream, flows E 10 miles, N of Gold Hill, to Tozitna River, 14 miles WNW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 16' N, 152° 30' W; (map 106). Named by prospectors about 1911.

Blueberry Bay: bay, 0.5 miles across on S coast Of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 31' N, 166° 39' W; (map 23). Published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 52)

Blueberry Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Fish Lake, 22 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 05' N, 151° 20' W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Blueberry Creek: stream, flows SW 3.8 miles to Norton Sound, 4.7 miles N of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 57' N, 160° 51' W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Blueberry Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, heads at Outlet Glacier on Mount Veniaminof, flows NNE 32 miles to Bristol Bay, 2 miles E of Seal Islands, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 42' N, 159° 15' W; (map 30). Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Blueberry Dome: hill, 1,645 ft., 5 miles E of Sandy Lake and 7 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 29' N, 163° 00' W, BGN 1952; (map 110). Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS; So named because blueberries "are abundant on the slopes and summit."

Blueberry Hill: mountain, 4,490 ft., on NE side Of Turnagain Arm, between Twentymile River and Peterson Creek, 16 miles E of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54'00" N, 148° 58'30" W (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Blueberry Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, 1 mile SE of Thompson Pass and 19 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 07'20" N, 145° 41'45" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Blueberry Point: point of land, on shore of Norton Sound, 7.8 miles N of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 59' N, 160° 53' W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Blueberry Ridge: ridge, extends SE 4 miles from Mason Creek to Illinois Creek, 13 miles NE of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 13' N, 153° 10' W; (map 107). Prospectors' name reported by USGS in the 1940's, but probably was used much earlier.

Bluecloud Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles from Bluecloud Mountain to Glacier River, 13 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 27' N, 150° 34' W; (map 124). Named for the mountain.

Bluecloud Mountain: mountain, 5,900 ft., 3 miles NW of Emma Dome and 8 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 24' N, 150° 25' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Variant: Blue Cloud Mountain. Local name reported about 1930 as “Blue Cloud Mountain” by Robert Marshall.

Bluefish Island: island, 4 miles long, in Yukon River at Devils Bend, 25 miles SW of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 37' N, 162° 00' W; (map 73). Riverboat pilots' name recorded on a 1940 navigation chart of the Yukon River.

Bluefox Bay: bay, 2 miles across, on N coast of Atka Island, W of Island Point, Aleutian Islands; 52° 06' N, 174° 46' W; (map 18). Variant: Blue Fox Bay, Pestsovaia Baie. Translation of “Pestovaia baie,” probably applied to this feature about 1829 by Ingenstrem (cna), and published by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 314), IRN.

Bluefox Bay: bay, on NW coast of Afognak Island; extends S 5 miles off Shuyak Strait, Kodiak Island; 58° 26' N, 152° 41' W; (map 43). Variant: Black Bay. Named “in reference to a fox farm on one of the islands in entrance”; published in 1926 by USC&GS.

Bluestone Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to Gold Creek 9 miles W of that stream's junction with North Fork Salcha River and 48 miles N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 49'30” N, 145° 38'15” W; (map 101). Named by prospectors; reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Prindle 1913a, pl. 1), USGS.

Bluestone River: stream, heads at junction of Gold Run and Right Fork Bluestone River, flows NE 13 miles to Tuksuk Channel, 12 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 11' N, 166° 01' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Bluff Cabin Ridge: ridge, elev. 1,200 ft., trends N 1 mile, on S bank of Tanana River, 5.5 miles E of Big Delta, Alaska Range; 64° 09'30” N, 145° 39'30” W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Bluff Cape: point of land, see Bluff Point.

Bluff Cape: point of land, see Crag Point.

Bluff Cape: point of land, see Otrubistoi Point.

Bluff City: locality, see Bluff.

Bluff Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, 1.3 miles S of Conquer Point, on W coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59'20” N, 177° 28'30” E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Bluff Cove: cove, see Jeanie Cove.

Bluff Creek: stream, flows E 3.8 miles to Arctic River, 9 miles E of Ear Mountain and 48 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 56' N, 165° 56' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Bluff Creek: stream, flows NW 1.6 miles to Arctic Creek, 13 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' N, 165° 46' W; (map 94). Variant: Buff Creek. Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS. Shown as "Buff" on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Bluff Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to American Creek, 3 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 45'30" N, 141° 14'45" W; (map 102). Descriptive name applied by prospectors; reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Bluff Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Turner Creek which flows to Noxapaga River, 33 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 34' N, 164° 26' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Bluff Creek: stream, heads in Tokosha Mountains, flows SE 5.5 miles to Ruth River near terminus of Ruth Glacier, 27 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 40' N, 150° 29' W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Bluff Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows NW 6.5 miles to Landlocked Creek near NW edge of Aleutian Range., 22 miles N of Chignik, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 37' N, 158° 27' W; (map 30). Descriptive name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Bluff Gulch: ravine, extends N 2 miles to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 5 miles NNE of Wiseman Brooks Range; 67° 28'30" N, 150° 00'00" W, (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Bluff Island: island, 0.8 miles long, at mouth of Shipley Bay, on NW coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 06'15" N, 133° 40'30" W; (map 6). Descriptive name given in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Bluff Island: island, 0.8 miles long, in Kashevarof Islands, off NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 10' N, 132° 53' W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Bluff Island: islands, see Buyan Islands.

Bluff Lake: lake, 0.6 miles across, near NW coast of Revillagigedo Island, 1.5 miles E of Neets Bay, in course of Neets Creek, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 46'45" N, 131° 26'30" W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1921 by USFS.

Bluff Lake: lake, 800 ft. long, on Revillagigedo Island, on Traitors Creek, 9 miles E of Bushy Point, on Behm Canal, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 43'25" N, 131° 29'00" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Bluff Point: hill, on Kenai Peninsula at N entrance to Kachemak Bay, 5 miles NW of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 40' N, 151° 41' W; (map 50). Named in 1880 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Bluff Point: point of land, at NW entrance to Killisnoo Harbor, on W coast of Admiralty Island, 1.8 miles S of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 28'20" N, 134° 33'45" W; (map 9). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published in 1881 on U.S. Hydrog. Chart 882.

Bluff Point: point of land, extends NE 0.5 miles, near mouth of Shearwater Bay, on N shore of Kiliuda Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 19'40" N, 152° 54'00" W; (map 34). Descriptive name published in 1912 by USC&GS.

Bluff Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Hartney Bay, 5 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 30' N, 145° 52' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Bluff Point: point of land, on Alaska Peninsula, N point of entrance to Mine Harbor in SE arm of Herendeen Bay, Bristol Bay Low; 55° 46'10" N, 160° 43'00" W; (map 28). Descriptive name given in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, USN; published in 1899 by USBF.

Bluff Point: point of land, on N shore of Woewodski Harbor, on Admiralty Island, 42 miles E of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 11'00" N, 134° 14'20" W; (map 9). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 143).

Bluff Point: point of land, on NE coast of Cleveland Peninsula, between Spacious and Yes Bays, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53'05" N, 131° 44'40" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Bluff Point: point of land, on NW coast of Dolgoi Island, in Pavlof Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 09'40" N, 161° 53'40" W; (map 28). Variant: Bluff Cape. Descriptive name published as "Bluff Cape" on an 1890 USBF map, and as "Bluff Point" by USC&GS in the 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 184).

Bluff Point: point of land, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula at Long Beach, near entrance to Pavlof Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 20'20" N, 161° 46'30" W; (map 28). Local name reported by USGS on a 1929 map of Pavlof District, Alaska Peninsula.

Bluff Point: point of land, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, on N shore of Canoe Bay, E of Pavlof Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 33' N, 161° 12' W; (map 28). Local name reported in 1929 by USGS.

Bluff Point: point of land, on SW shore of Karluk Lake, 23 miles SE of Karluk, Kodiak Island; 57° 19'00" N, 154° 02'30" W; (map 35). Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Bluff Point: point of land, see Cannery Point.

Bluff Point: point of land, see Jeanie Point.

Bluff Point: point of land, see Outer Point.

Bluff Point: promontory, elev. 700 ft., on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, E point of entrance to Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 45' N, 159° 43' W; (map 27). Named in 1880 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Bluff, The: bluff, elev. 112 ft., on E bank of Poltes Slough, 4.5 miles N of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 55'30" N, 162° 08'45" W; (map 74). Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Bluff: locality, on Richardson Highway, 19 miles SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 43' N, 147° 11' W; BGN 1949; (map 100). Variant: Mile 20. Local name derived from nearby Moose Creek Bluff.

Bluff: locality, pop. 14 (1940), at mouth of Daniels Creek, on N shore of Norton Sound, 21 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 163° 45' W; (map 95). Variant: Agookauchuk, Bluff City. Site of a mining camp established in the summer of 1900 at the height of the Nome gold rush—"Bluff owes its existence to the rich beach placers which have been developed at the mouth of Daniels Creek" (Brooks, 1901, P. 67). Bluff Post Office was established in 1901 and was discontinued in 1919 (Ricks, 1965, p. &). Balcom (1965, p. 7) noted "The Eskimos called the place by the native name for bluff, 'Agookauchuk'."

Blume Creek: stream, flows SW 5.5 miles to Feather River, 31 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 50' N, 166° 04' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Blunt Mountain: mountain, 2,095 ft., on E coast of Annette Island, 1.5 miles SW of Ham Island, Alexander Archipelago. 55° 08'25" N, 131° 23'48" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Blunt Point: point of land, on NW side of Mitkof Island, along E shore of Wrangell Narrows at N end of Scow Bay, 2.5 miles SW of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 48' N, 132° 58' W; (map 6). Variant: Mys Tupoy, Mys Zhila. Translation about 1882 by USC&GS of "Mys Tupoy" which was published in 1850 on Russian Hydros. Dept. Chart 1441. In 1838 the navigator G. Lindenberg called it "Mys Zhila," meaning "vein (or lode) cape."

Blunt Point: point of land, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula between Windbound and American Bays, on W shore of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 40' N, 160° 08' W; (map 28). Named in 1880 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Blunt Point: point of land, on W bank of Portland Canal, 2.7 miles NE of Astronomical Point, Coast Mountains; 55° 14'55" N, 130° 02'20" W; (map 3). Descriptive name published in 1911 by USC&GS.

Blygh Gulch: ravine, trends NE 1.9 miles to White Creek S of its confluence with Chititu Creek, 15 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 17'30" N, 142° 34'40" W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Blying Sound: bight, 28 miles wide, between Cape Fairfield and Aialik Cape, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, 24 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 50' N, 149° 15' W; (map 49). Variant: Canal Blyings, Port Andrews. According to Capt. Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 147-148), RN, this is a Russian name, although it appears to be English. Vancouver stated that this feature was called "Port Andrews" by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock in 1787. The Spanish charts call it "Canal Blying."

Blyings, Canal: bight, see Blying Sound.

Boat Creek: stream, on Beaufort Sea coast, heads in lake, flows NW 6 miles to Smith Bay, 1 mile S of Drew Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 51'40" N, 153° 56'20" W; (map 148). This name was originally applied, August 6, 1837, by P. W. Dease and Thomas Simpson, to a stream "behind Point M'Pherson" (Thomas Simpson, 1843, p. 169). See McLeod, Point.

Boat Extreme: locality, on coast of Beaufort Sea, SE extremity of off-shore barrier islands, E of Dease Inlet, Arctic Plain; 71° 05'30" N, 154° 48'10" W; (map 153). Variant: Toolemina, Tulimanak, Tullimanirk. Named by P. W. Dease and Thomas Simpson (1843, p. 143) in 1837, being the limit of their journey by boat. While Dease stayed behind, Simpson continued the trip westward to Point Barrow overland. The Eskimo name "Toolemina (Tulimanak)," shown on Comdr. Maguire's map (Great Britain, 1854, map facing p. 186), means "whale rib." The same native name with a slightly different spelling is applied today to nearby Tulimanik Island.

Boat Harbor: bay, 0.6 miles across, on E shore of Revillagigedo Channel, Coast Mountains; 54° 47'30" N, 130° 54'30" W; (map 2). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Boat Harbor: bay, 1 mile across, on W shore of Lynn Canal, 4 miles N of Point Whidbey and 35 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 38'15" N, 135° 09'15" W; (map 11). Named by USC&GS in 1891 and published in 1893 on Chart 8300.

Boat Harbor: bight, 1 mile wide, on N shore of Norton Sound at Topkok, 15 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 163° 56' W; (map 95). Named in 1899 by USC&GS.

Boat Island: island, in Yakutat Bay. Name published on a 1794 chart by Henry Roberts (Wagner, 1937, p. 361).

Boat Lake: lake, 4 miles SW of Fivemile Lake and 19 miles NE of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 42' N, 156° 04' W; (map 108). This is a partial translation of a Koyukuk Indian name meaning "place where boats are made." Reported and so named in 1956 by Orth.

Boat Rock: rock, in mouth of Nakat Bay 2 miles NE of Cape Fox, Coast Mountains; 54° 46'50" N, 130° 47'50" W; (map 2). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; so called "because it looks like a boat from a distance."

Boat Rocks: rocks, NW rocks of Barrier Islands, extend 400 ft. in Cordova Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 49'30" N, 132° 29'50" W; (map 1). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Boatmakers Creek: stream, flows NW 8.5 miles to Nayuka River, 4 miles S of Sadokhten Lake and 25 miles WNW of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 37'30" N, 155° 44'00" W; (map 107). Name reported as a general translation of a Koyukan Indian name in 1956 by Orth.

Boatman Pass: pass, 2,000 ft., 3 miles S of West Buttons and 33 miles SW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 11'30" N, 149° 26'00" W, (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Bob Creek: stream, flows N to Agiapuk River near its junction with American River, about 20 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Bob Creek: stream, flows NE 4.6 miles to Bear Creek, 23 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 32' N, 161° 33' W; (map 109). Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Bob Lake: lake, 2.4 miles long, 4 miles S of Brown Grass Lake and 22 miles NW of Christian, Brooks Range; 67° 32' N, 145° 54' W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Bober: island, see Otter Island.

Bobrof Island: island, 2.5 miles across, in Andreanof Islands between Kanaga and Tanaga Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' N, 177° 27' W; (map 17). Variant: Beaver Island, Beaver Islet, Bobroff Island, Bobrovie Islet, Bobrovoy Islet, Bobrow Islet, Ostrov Bobrovoy Vilga, Sea Otter Islet. Name reported in 1790 by Commodore Joseph Billings, IRN. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, published "O[strov] Bobrovoy Vilga," or "Sea Otter Vilga Island". "Vilga" may have been the Aleut name. Baker (1906, p. 558) published "Sea Otter Islet".

Bobrof Volcano: peak, 2,419 ft., on Bobrof Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54'30" N, 177° 26'20" W; (map 17). Published by USC&GS in the 1947 Coast Pilot (p. 469).

Bobrof: reef, see Douglas Reef.

Bobroff Island: island, see Bobrof Island.

Bobroff Island: island, see Sea Otter Island.

Bobrovaia Baie: bay, see Beaver Bay.

Bobrovi: island, see Otter Island.

Bobrovia Mountain: mountain, 1,000 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, at E entrance to Pavlof Bay, 1 mile E of Cape Tolstoi, Aleutian Range; 55° 23' N, 161° 13' W; (map 28). Local name reported in 1929 by USGS.

Bobrovia: island, see Otter Island.

Bobrovie Island: island, see Sea Otter Island.

Bobrovie Islands: rocks, see Latax Rocks.

Bobrovie Islet: island, see Bobrof Island.

Bobrovie: point of land, see Beaver Point.

Bobrovoy Guba: bay, see Beaver Inlet.

Bobrovoy Point: point of land, 2 miles NW of Cape Ommaney, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 11'00" N, 134° 42'30" W; (map 5). Variant: Point Bobrovoy, Mys Bobrovoy. Russian name meaning "sea otter" published in 1850 by the Russian American Company as "Mys Bobrovoy."

Bobrovoy, Zaliv: bay, see Beaver Bay.

Bobrovoy: island, see Otter Island.

Bobrovoy: reef, see Douglas Reef.

Bobrovoy: sea, see Bering Sea.

Bobrovoy (valga), Ostrov: island, see Sea Otter Island.

Bobrovoy Guba: bay, see Beaver Inlet.

Bobrovoy Vilga, Ostrov: island, see Bobrof Island.

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

Bobrovoy, Ostrov: island, see Sea Otter Island.

Bobrovoy, Point: point of land, see Bobrovoy Point.

Bobrovskoi: mountain, see Beaver Mountain.

Bobrovoy Island: island, see Sea Otter Island.

Bobrovoy Islet: island, see Bobrof Island.

Bobrovyy, Mys: point of land, see Beaver Point.

Bobrovyy, Zaliv: bay, see Otter Bay.

Bobrovoy Island: island, see Sea Otter Island.

Bobrovoy Islet: island, see Bobrof Island.

Bobrovoy: reef, see Douglas Reef.

Bobrovskoye: village, see Uyak.

Bobs Bay: bay, on NW coast of Dall Island, extends E 3 miles, N of Diver Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 12' N, 133° 14' W; (map 4). Local name published in 1914 by USC&GS.

Bobs Creek: stream, flows NW 1.6 miles to West Fork Kuyukutuk River, 10 miles E of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 52'15" N, 161° 46'50" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported in 1916 by Harrington (1918, map), USGS.

Bobs Creek: stream, see Babs Creek.

Bobs Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 5 miles S of Lake Louise and 34 miles WNW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 12' N, 146° 35' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Bobs Place: locality, on SE tip of St. Philip Island, in Gulf of Esquibel, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 38'10" N, 133° 24'10" W; (map 4). This is "an old Indian village, known locally as Bobs Place" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1925, p. 146). One building is shown at this site on a 1964 USGS map.

Bobs Point: point of land, W tip of Blanquizal Islands, between Gulf of Esquibel and San Christoval Channel, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 37'00" N, 133° 24'15" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Bocan Mountain: mountain, see Bokan Mountain.

Bocas Point: point of land, in Ulloa Channel, on E coast of Suemez Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17'40" N, 133° 16'15" W; (map 4). Variant: Boras Point, Mys dc las Bocas, Punta Bocas, Punta de las Bocas. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta de las Bocas," meaning "point of the mouths."

Bocharof Lake: lake, see Becharof Lake.

Bochonoff, Lake: lake, see Becharof Lake.

Bock Bight: cove, extends NW 2 miles to Thomas Bay, on N coast of Point Agassiz Peninsula, 13 miles NE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 59'45" N, 132° 53'00" W; (map 6). Local name published by USC&GS in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 131).

Bodenburg Butte: hill, 881 ft., 4 miles SE of Palmer, between Glenn Highway and Matanuska River, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 32'45" N, 149° 03'00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Bodfish Island: barrier island, 1 mile long, in James Islands, on Beaufort Sea coast, 3.2 miles NW of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 31'45" N, 149° 15'28" W; (map 150). Named in 1910 by Leffingwell (1919, p. 94) "After Capt. Bodfish, of the whaling fleet."

Boer Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Hudson Creek, 25 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 52' N, 165° 18' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. Name was probably suggested by the Boer War in Africa.

Bog Cape: point of land, see Yanaliuk, Cape.

Boga Slof Hill: hill, see Bogoslof Hill.

Boga Slov: hill, see Bogoslof Hill.

Bogert Point: point of land, on E shore of Port Snettisham, 1.2 miles NNE of Fannie Island and 29 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 03'55" N, 133° 46'20" W; (map 12). Named in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN.

Bogie Creek: stream, in De Long Mountains, flows NE 8 miles to Jubilee Creek, 61 miles NE of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 41' N, 159° 00' W; BGN 1960; (map 131). Named in 1953 by Island L. Tailleux, USGS, for "parts of a weasel vehicle needing repair[?]."

Bogoslof Hill: hill, 590 ft., on central Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 10'45" N, 170° 17'25" W; (map 38). Variant: Boga Slof Hill, Boga Slov, Bogosloff Hill. Local name reported by Elliott (1881, Saint Paul notes) as "Boga Slov," or "word of God." The name has an indefinite application to the place, but is derived perhaps due to the fact that: "the pious Russians, immediately after landing at Zapadni in 1787, ascended the hill and erected a huge cross thereon."

Bogoslof Island: island, 1 mile long, in Bering Sea, 27 miles N of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 56' N, 168° 02' W; BGN 1890; (map 22). Variant: Agaschagoch Island, Agashogok Island, Amnak Island, Amnuk Island, Bogoslov Island, Castle Island, Jean Bogosloff Island, Johan Bogoslov Island, Ostrov Bogoslova, Ostrov Ioanna Bogoslova. Russian name meaning "theologian"; given because the island "rose from the sea May 18, 1796, St. John's Day * * *" (Baker, 1906, p. 142). The name "O[strov] Ioanna Bogoslova," or "John the Theologian's Island," was published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN, published the name "O[strova] Bogoslova," or "theologian's island."

Bogosloff Hill: hill, see Bogoslof Hill.

Bogoslov Island: island, see Bogoslof Island.

Bogoslova, Ostrov: island, see Bogoslof Island.

Bogus Creek: stream, heads at 61° 11' N, 159° 56' W, and flows W 50 miles to Kuskokwim River, 8 miles NE of Tuluksak and 42 miles NE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 11'25" N, 160° 47'15" W; (map 73). Local name reported in 1943 by USGS.

Bohemia Basin: valley, extends E 1.5 miles, along Bohemia Creek, on E coast of Yakobi Island, 26 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 59' N, 136° 25' W; (map 9). Name published in 1929 by USC&GS on Chart 8260.

Bohemia Creek: stream, flows E 2 miles through Bohemia Basin to Lisianski Strait, off W coast of Chichagof Island, 26 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 59'15" N, 136° 22'35" W; (map 9). Name published by USGS (Reed and Dorr, 1942, pl. 20).

Bohemian Range: mountain range, elev. 2,000-2,511 ft., extends NW 12 miles from Kupreanof Mountain, 17 miles NW of Petersburg, on N coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 58' N, 133° 27' W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705.

Bohrow Island: island, see Sea Otter Island.

Boidarka Island: island, see Boidarkin Island.

Boidarkin Group: islands, see Kutchuma Islands.

Boidarkin Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in Kutchuma Islands, 3 miles S of Sitka, off W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago, 57° 00'40" N 135° 18'40" W; (map 9). Variant: Boidarka Island, Hawley Island, Ostrov Boydarkin. Russian name meaning "skin boat," given in 1809 by navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19) IRN, as "O[strov] Boydarkin." "This is derived from "baydarka [bidarka]," meaning "chiton," a name used by the Russians for the Aleut skin boats."

Boil Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to Skookum River which flows to Klokerblok River, 16 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 163° 59' W; (map 95). Variant: Rock Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard, USGS. This appears to be the stream shown as "Rock Creek" on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Boil, Mys: peninsula, see Mohican, Cape.

Boiler Point: point of land, on W shore of Morzhovoi Bay, 22 miles SW of village of Cold Bay, on SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 00'40" N, 163° 09'00" W; (map 29). " So named because a large ship's boiler washed up on the beach"; published in 1925 by USC&GS.

Boiling Pinnacles: rocks, 1.5 miles N of Umnak Island and 6 miles W of Cape Tanak, Aleutian Islands; 53° 34' N, 168° 10' W; BGN 1940; (map 22). Named in 1939 by USC&GS because "light tide rips and swirls occur over the shoal on changes of tide."

Boise Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Coal Creek, 14 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 44' N, 164° 12' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Bok Island: island, see Ban Island.

Bokan Mountain: mountain, 2,500 ft., on S end of Prince of Wales Island between South Arm Moira Sound and West Arm Kendrick Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 55' N, 132° 09' W; BGN 1922; (map 1). Variant: Bocan Mountain. Recorded on a 1911 manuscript map by USFS as "Bocan Mountain"; published as "Bokan Mountain" by USC&GS in 1922.

Bokas, Mys de las: point of land, see Bocas Point.

Bokay Inlet: estuary, see Quadra, Boca de.

Bold Bluff Point: point of land, on Alaska Peninsula, on S shore of Herendeen Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 45' N, 160° 46' W; (map 28). Descriptive name, given in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, USN.

Bold Cape: point of land, on SW end of Alaska Peninsula, between Cold and Belkofski Bays, 23 miles SE of village of Cold Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 01'30" N, 162° 15'00" W; (map 29). Variant: Mys Stolb, Pillar Cape. Local name reported by USBF in 1888. Published as "M[ys] Stolb," meaning "Pillar Cape," in 1847 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379.

Bold Cliff: cliff, on E shore of Killisnoo Harbor, on W coast of Admiralty Island, 1 mile E of Killisnoo and 2.5 miles SE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 28'00" N, 134° 32'30" W; (map 9). Descriptive name probably given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published in 1881 on U.S. Hydrog. Chart 882. Name not shown on recent maps.

Bold Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in Ernest Sound, 32 miles SE of Wrangell, on E coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago, 56° 03'45" N, 132° 08'30" W; (map 6). Named in 1924 by USC&GS.

Bold Island: island, 3 miles long, in Revillagigedo Channel, between Annette and Revillagigedo Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 15' N, 131° 25' W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Bold Peak: mountain, 7,522 ft., E of S end of Eklutna Lake, 19 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 20'40" N, 148° 55'25" W; BGN 1961; (map 69). So named in 1958 by members of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska, because of its bold appearance when viewed from Eklutna Lake.

Boldrin Creek: stream, flows E 4.5 miles to Eldorado River, 24 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 50' N, 164° 58' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Boldrin Creek: stream, in Baird Mountains, flows S 7.5 miles to Klery Creek 3.4 miles NE of that stream's junction with Squirrel River, 12 miles N of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 08' N, 160° 35' W; (map 127). Prospectors' name; reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 13), USGS.

Bolgen Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Birch Creek, 11 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 42'30" N, 144° 20'00" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Bolio Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, between Delta River and Richardson Highway, 10 miles SW of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 53'45" N, 145° 51'20" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Bolles Inlet: cove, extends N 1.3 miles, off Kargani Strait, on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 51'00" N, 132° 44'45" W; (map 1). Local name published in 1924 by USC&GS. Probably named for Lt. Timothy Dix Bolles, USN.

Bolles Ledge: rock, in Ward Cove, on SW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24'15" N, 131° 43'25" W; (map 3). This feature was named in 1882 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for Lt. Timothy Dix Bolles, a crew member of Coast Survey steamer Hassler when this rock was discovered.

Bolshoi Island: island, 1 mile long, largest of Bolshoi Islands, in Nazan Bay on E coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 11'50" N, 174° 10'30" W; BGN 1915; (map 18). Variant: Bomchoi Island, Bomshoi Island, Large Island, Ostrov, Bolshoy. Published as "O[strov] Bolshoy," or "Large Island," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 27), IRN.

Bolshoi Islands: islands, group, extends 2.3 miles in Nazan Bay on E coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 11'50" N, 174° 10'00" W; (map 18). Published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 100).

Bolshoi Koniuzhi: island, see Big Koniuji Island.

Bolshoi Krieposti: island, see Big Fort Island.

Bolshoi Malinof: island, see Raspberry Island.

Bolshoi Point: point of land, see Manby Point.

Bolshoi Rock: rock, see Big Rock.

Bolshoi Roukav: estuary, see Great Arm Whale Bay.

Bolshoi Rukav: bay, see Big Branch Bay.

Bolshoi Strelka: bay, see Big Branch Bay.

Bolshoi: peak, see Foraker, Mount.

Bolshoiger: locality, see Bolshoigor.

Bolshoigor: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, about 25 miles upstream from mouth of Koyuk River, Koyukuk Lowland; (map 97). Variant: Bolshoiger. Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed by Petroff (1884, map) in the 10th Census, in 1880.

Bolshoy Krypost, Ostrov: island, see Big Fort Island.

Bolshoy Rukav: bay, see Big Branch Bay.

Bolshoy Rukav: estuary, see Great Arm Whale Bay.

Bolshoy Vrangell, Ostrov: island, see Wrangell Island.

Bolshoy, Ostrov: island, see Big Island.

Bolshoy, Ostrov: island, see Bolshoi Island.

Bomb Point: point of land, between Orca and Simpson Bays, 7 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 37' N, 145° 54' W; (map 64). Named by Capt. Abercrombie (1899, map), USA.

Bombardment Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles From Midnight Mountain to North Fork Koyukuk River, 2 miles N of Hanging Glacier Mountain and 38 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 55' 40" N, 150° 42' 00" W; (map 124). Named in 1939 by Marshall (1956, p. 148) who wrote, "Marvelous waterfalls were plunging down on every side. I was continuously in their spray, so narrow was the chasm * * *. In this mile and a half I counted thirteen falls with an estimated drop of 200 feet or more * * *."

Bomchoi Island: island, see Bolshoi Island

Bommer Creek: stream, flows SE 4.5 miles to Big Bar Creek which flows to Koyuk River, 6 miles SW of Kiwalik Mountain and 26 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 27' N, 162° 21' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Bomshoi Island: island, see Bolshoi Island.

Bona, Mount: mountain, 16,500 ft., at head of Hawkins Glacier, 39 miles E of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 23' N, 141° 45' W; (map 67). Named by His Royal Highness, Prince Luigi Amedeo di Savoia, Duke of the Abruzzi, for the Bona, his racing yacht (Filippi, 1900, p. 160). Its first ascent was made by Allen Carpe Andrew Taylor, and Terris Moore on July 2, 1930 (Farquhar, 1959, p. 214).

Bonanza Bar: bar, in Fortymile River, 1 mile E Of Nugget Gulch, 37 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 15' 30" N, 141° 12' 00" W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 46), USGS.

Bonanza Bar: locality, on S bank of Fortymile River, at Canyon Creek, 38 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 15' N, 141° 11' W; (map 102). Mining camp, now abandoned, reported in 1905 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

Bonanza California River: stream, see Bonanza River.

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows E 7 miles to Casadepaga River, 28 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 57' N, 164° 08' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows E 8 miles to North Fork Salcha River, 10 miles E of The Butte and 45 miles NNE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 46' N, 145° 19' W; (map 101). A prospectors' name, applied by mistake in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS, to a stream which flows north to Gold Creek near Flume Creek (Prindle, 1906, pl. 1). In 1913, the USGS published the name "Bonanza Creek" for its present location.

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows N 14 miles to Sanaguich River, 21 miles SE of Shishmaref Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 03' N, 165° 32' W, (map 112). Prospectors' name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows NE 13 miles to Kiwalik River, 43 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 45' N, 161° 52' W; (map 109). Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows NE 2.3 miles to Jasper Creek which flows to Salmon Lake, 29 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' N, 165° 00' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows NE 2.5 miles to Seventymile River, 39 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 00' N, 142° 23' W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Porcupine Creek, 42 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 33' 30" N, 145° 19' 00" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, pl. 50).

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows NW 21 miles to Sulatna River, 4 miles SW of Monzonite Hills, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 22' 00" N, 154° 45' 30" W (map 98). Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows NW 28 miles to Khotol River, 3 miles NE of junction of Khotol River and Canoe Portage Creek, 20 miles SE Of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 27' N, 157° 32' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguna, BAE.

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows NW 9.5 miles to Kuzitrin River, 15 miles N of Mount Benedeleben, 32 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 23' N, 164° 11' W, BGN 1952; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows NW to Dome Creek which flows to American River, about 30 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows SE 4.9 miles to Bear Creek, 7.8 miles NE of Nyac and 37 miles SW of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 04' N, 159° 45' W; (map 73). Prospectors' name, reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows SW 11 miles to Tanana River, 18 miles NE of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 39' 25" N, 148° 30' 40" W; (map 100). Prospectors' name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 miles to Little Chena River, 10 miles W of Chena Dome and 32 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' 45" N, 146° 49' 00" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Kennicott Glacier, 1 mile NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 29' N, 142° 54' W; (map 67). Named for the Bonanza mine by prospectors; reported by Moffit (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Timber Creek, 3.5 miles S of Poorman and 48 miles SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 03' 00" N, 155° 34' 50" W; BGN 1936; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1935 by USGS.

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows SW 6.5 miles to North Fork Koyukuk River, 9 miles S of Eroded Mountain and 22 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 29' 15" N, 150° 56' 30" W; BGN 1932 (map 124). Local name reported in 1929 by Marshall (1956, p. 9).

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows W 35 miles to Fish Creek 14 miles E of its junction with South Fork Koyukuk River, 28 miles SE of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66° 35' 30" N, 151° 03' 30" W; (map 117). Name used by prospectors and reported in 1899 by G. H. Wonson, Master of the steamer Dorothy, on his manuscript map of the Koyukuk River.

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows W 4 miles to California Creek, 40 miles SE of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 01' N, 148° 42' W; (map 100). Named by prospectors; reported in 1910 by USGS(Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Bonanza Creek: stream, flows WNW 1.5 miles to Crooked Creek, 65 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 57' 45" N, 147° 17' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 69). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS. Placer gold locations occur on the stream.

Bonanza Creek: stream, formed by Derwent and Fisher Creeks, flows NW 5 miles to Charley River, 6 miles SE of that stream's junction with Yukon River, Yukon-Tanana High; 65° 14' 20" N, 142° 44' 00" W; (map 103). Variant: Big Bonanza Creek, Fish Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1902 by Collier (1903, p. 29), USGS. "Big Bonanza Creek" was recorded on an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902. In the same year "Fish Creek" was shown on an unpublished map by Lt. Hjalmar Erickson and William Yanert, USA.

Bonanza Creek: stream, heads 4 miles S of Camelback Mountain, flows SW 60 miles to Iditarod River, E of Swinging Dome, 10 miles SW of Flat and 52 miles NE of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains, 62° 20' 10" N, 158° 11' 40" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 1),USGS.

Bonanza Creek: stream, heads at Bonanza Hills, flows SW 28 miles to Mulchatna River, 50 miles NW of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 43' 30" N, 155° 08' 00" W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS; derived from the Bonanza Hills at the head of the stream.

Bonanza Creek: stream, heads W of Chelatna Lake, flows SE 4.5 miles to Sunflower Creek, 45 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 26' 30" N, 151° 30' 30" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Bonanza Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows SW 5 miles to Chathenda Creek 7 miles E of that stream's junction with Chisana River, Alaska Range; 62° 05' N, 141° 52' W;

(map 84). Named by W. E. James and Peter Nelson, prospectors, who made a discovery on this stream May 3, 1913 (Brooks and others, 1914, p. 315).

Bonanza Creek: stream, in Rampart Mountains, flows SW 4 miles to Morelock Creek 4.3 miles NW of that stream's junction with Yukon River, 24 miles ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 19' 30" N, 151° 21' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by H. M. Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1912, pl. 13), USGS.

Bonanza Creek: stream, see Big Bonanza Creek.

Bonanza Creek: stream, see Bullion Creek.

Bonanza Creek: stream, see Jasper Creek.

Bonanza Creek: stream, see Larsen Creek.

Bonanza Flats: swamp, between Bonanza Creek and Iditarod River, 8 miles SW of Flat and 52 miles NE of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 21' N, 158° 09' W; BGN 1945; (map 79). Prospectors' name submitted in 1944 by USGS.

Bonanza Gulch: ravine, heads on W side of Bonanza Hill, trends NW 0.5 miles to Glacier Creek, 6.5 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' 50" N, 165° 25' 45" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Champion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Bonanza Hill: hill, 640 ft., 5 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 165° 24' W; (map 94). Variant: Saddle Rock. Local name published in 1956 by USGS. Shown as "Saddle Rock" on the 1902 "Map of Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Bonanza Hills: mountains, 3,500 ft., 15 miles SE of Whitefish Lake and 50 miles NE of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 43' N, 154° 33' W; (map 61). Name shown on a 1929 field sheet by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Bonanza Peak: mountain, 6,983 ft., 7 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 31' N, 142° 50' W; (map 67). Local name reported by Moffit (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Bonanza Ridge: ridge, 15 miles long, trends N-S between McCarthy Creek and Root and Kennicott Glaciers, NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains 61° 37' N, 142° 50' W [N end], 61° 26' N, 142° 19' W [S end]; BGN 1965; (map 67). So named by E. M. MacKevett, Jr., USGS, in 1965. Name "taken from Bonanza Peak * * * and from the nearby Bonanza mine, one of the famous Kennecott mines."

Bonanza River: stream, heads at junction of Lone and Sigard Creeks, flows SE 25 miles to Norton Sound 2 miles SW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 32' N, 164° 29' W; (map 95). Variant: Bonanza California River. Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Bonanza: locality, at the junction of Bonanza and Chathenda Creeks in the Nutzotin Mountains; 10 miles E of Euchre Mountain, Alaska Range; 62° 05' N, 141° 53' W; (map 84). Mining camp reported by USGS in 1942.

Bonasila Dome: mountain, 1,807 ft., SE of Two Spot Mountain, 25 miles NW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 19' 25" N, 160° 29' 55" W; (map 78). Variant: Simel Mountain. Name reported in 1916 by G. L. Harrington, USGS. It was also known as Simel Mountain after a local resident.

Bonasila Island: island, 3.5 miles long, in Yukon River, 24 miles NW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 30' N, 160° 12' W; (map 78). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Bonasila River: stream, heads at 62° 56' N, 161° 12' W, flows SE 125 miles to Bonasila Slough, 0.7 miles W of Elkhorn Island in Yukon River and 27 miles NW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 32' N, 160° 13' W; (map 78). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS. Hrdlicka (1943, p. 50) noted, "Bonasila [buena, good, and silla, seat]-an odd Spanish name for these regions * * *." It may be an English form of a native name.

Bonasila Slough: stream, anabranch of Yukon River, heads SE of Elkhorn Island, flows SE 7 miles, 8 miles S of Anvik and 21 miles NW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 29' 40" N, 160° 09' 00" W; (map 78). Variant: Simel Slough. Name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Bonasila: locality, see Paradise.

Bond Bay: cove, 0.6 miles across, on SE coast of Cleveland Peninsula, 2 miles N of Caamano Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' 30" N, 131° 57' 00" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Bond Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Nabesna River, 6 miles SE of Nabesna, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 17' N, 142° 53' W; (map 84). Variant: Ts-um-bon-da. Name derived in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, from the native name "Ts-um-bon-da."

Bone Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Burnside Creek, 45 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 46' N, 161° 57' W; (map 109). Variant: Bono Creek. Local name published on maps after 1950.

Bone Creek: stream, flows SE and SW 14 miles to Slana River in Mentasta Mountains, 5 miles NW of Mentasta Lake, Alaska Range; 62° 57' N, 143° 56' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Boney Creek: stream, flows NW 45 miles to Yukon River S of Circle Island, 11 miles SW of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 06' N, 152° 26' W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Bonibrook: suburb, SW of Nunaka Valley, E of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 12' N, 149° 47' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Bonilla, Isla de: island, see Shuyak Island.

Bonita Creek: stream, flows E 1.5 miles, joins New Eldorado Creek to form Osborn Creek, 12 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' N, 165° 10' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on a 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Bonita Creek: stream, flows N 1 mile to Canyon Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 21 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 51' N, 164° 24' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Bonnerfield: locality, see Bonnifield.

Bonnerville: locality, see Bonnifield.

Bonnes Nouvelles Baie: bay, see Goodnews Bay.

Bonnet Creek: stream, see Bennett Creek.

Bonneville: locality, see Bonnifield.

Bonnie Creek: stream, flows NE 25 miles to Takotna River, 33 miles SW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 42' 15" N, 156° 31' 10" W; (map 79). Variant: Banner Creek. Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Bonnie Lake: lake, 1 mile long, in course of Sawmill Creek, 1 mile N of Glenn Highway and 30 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 48' 50" N, 148° 18' 15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Bonnifield Creek: stream, heads at 64° 01' N, 147° 56' W, flows N 30 miles to Wood River, 36 miles S of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 20' N, 148° 02' W; (map 100). Named by prospectors for John E. Bonnifield. The name was reported in 1906 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1907, pl. 4, and p. 207), USGS.

Bonnifield: locality, on right bank of Gold King Creek, at S terminus of Bonnifield Trail, 54 miles S of Fairbanks, Alaska Range; 64° 00' N, 148° 02' W; (map 100). Variant: Bonnerfield, Bonnerville, Bonneville. Named by prospectors for John E. Bonnifield, who, in 1903, was one of the first to locate a mining claim in the region south of the Tanana River. The name is shown on an ARC map dated 1925.

Bono Creek: stream, see Bone Creek.

Bonton Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to Champion Creek, 30 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 33' N, 142° 01' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Boob Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Mastodon Creek 1.5 miles E of its junction with Tolstoi Creek, 22 miles NW of Ophir and 52 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim

Mountains; 63° 21' N, 157° 01' W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1916 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Boomerang Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus near Bow Pass, flows NW 5 miles to Chisana Glacier, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 01' N, 142° 17' W; (map 84). Variant: Boomerange Creek. Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Boomerang Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, 11 miles SE of junction of Copper and Slana Rivers and 30 miles NW of Nabesna, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 32' N, 143° 52' W; (map 84). So named because the lake is shaped like an Australian boomerang; published in 1948 by USGS.

Boomerange Creek: stream, see Boomerang Creek.

Booshu Camp: locality, near W coast of St. Lawrence Island on Moghoweyik River, 8 miles N of Bunnell Cape and 22 miles S of Gambell; 63° 28' N, 171° 48' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Imughialuk, Mokhoweyik Camp, Moowookyik Camp. Named for an Eskimo family at Gambell, which frequently occupies this camp.

Boot Bay: bay, on SE coast of Adak Island, extends NNE 3 miles, W of Boot Point, Aleutian Islands; 51° 43' 30" N, 176° 30' 00" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 113).

Boot Lake: lake, 2 miles long, E of Iliamna Lake, at SW end of Chigmit Mountains, between Kakhonak and Upper Copper Lakes, Aleutian Range; 59° 34' 30" N, 154° 05' 15" W; (map 51). Locally named because its shape resembles a boot; published in 1954 by USGS.

Boot Lake: lake, see Miners Lake.

Boot Point: point of land, 2 miles S of Kaguyak, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 56° 50' N, 153° 46' W; BGN 1934; (map 33). Descriptive name given in 1934 by USC&GS, "because the point in outline resembles a boot."

Boot Point: point of land, SE coast of Adak Island, E point of entrance to Boot Bay, Aleutian Islands; 51° 43' 45" N, 176° 28' 00" W; BGN 19:76; (map 17). Named in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition, "for its shape."

Boot Point: point of land, SW tip of Warren Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 50' 50" N, 133° 54' 30" W; BGN 1961; (map 4). Descriptive name given by the commander of the USC&GS steamer Hodgson in 1960, who made surveys in this vicinity.

Boothby Creek: stream, flows S 0.8 miles to diversion ditch parallel to Pioneer Creek, 1.6 miles NE of Eureka and 20 miles S of Rampart Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 11' 30" N, 150° 10' 15" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1906, pl. 3), USGS.

Bootleg Bend: bend, on Porcupine River, 35 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 48' N, 144° 07' W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Bootlegger Cove: bay, 1.2 miles across, on S shore of Knik Arm Cook Inlet, at mouth of Fish Creek in Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 12' 28" N, 149° 55' 45" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

Bootlegger Slough: channel, in Yukon River, flows SW 4 miles around N side of Straight Island, 4 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 47' N, 155° 25' W; (map 98). Riverboat pilots' name shown on 1940 "Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers," of the River Boat Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Boots Mountain: hill, see Mumtrak Hill.

Bophor Cape: point of land, see Beaufort, Cape.

Bopof Island: island, see Popof Island.

Boras Point: point of land, see Bocas Point.

Border Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula W of Tustumena Lake, 25 miles S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 11' 30" N, 151° 12' 20" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, because the lake lies on the border (boundary) of the range.

Border Rocks: rocks, between Little Gavanski and Middle Islands, 6 miles NW of Sitka, off NW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 12' 10" N, 135° 26' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Griada Rocks, Kamena Gryada. This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "K[amena] Gryada."

Bore Creek: stream, flows E 3.5 miles from Poss Mountain to Glacier Creek, 9 miles NNW of that stream's junction with South Fork Koyukuk River and 28 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 27' 30" N, 149° 32' 00" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Boreal Mountain: mountain, 6,666 ft., one of Gates of the Arctic, on E bank of North Fork Koyukuk River, 35 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 50' N, 150° 46' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named in 1924 by Marshall (1956, p. 12) who wrote, "Close at hand * * * was a precipitous pair of mountains, one on each side of the North Fork. I bestowed the name of ' Gates of the Arctic' on them, christening the east portal ' Boreal Mountain' and the west portal ' Frigid Crags.' "

Boreas Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Breezy Bay, on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' 10" N, 133° 03' 30" W; (map 4). Named in 1882 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for the "Greek god of the north wind."

Borg Creek: stream, flows NW 1.8 miles to Snake River, 1 2 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 165° 25' W; (map 94). Variant: Berg Creek, Burg Creek, Quartz Creek. Published as "Burg Creek" in January 1900 by Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS. Schrader labeled the head of this stream, "Quartz Creek." It is shown as "Berg Creek" on map

dated 1900 by S. E. King. Reported as “Borg” on the 1900 “Map of Nome Peninsula” by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Borka, Ostrov: island, see Sedanka Island.

Borka: island, see Sedanka Island.

Borka: village, see Biorka.

Borlace, Point: point of land, see Borlase, Point.

Borlase Rock: rock, in Sumner strait, 0.8 miles W of Point Borlase, NW coast of Warren Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' 00" N, 133° 57' 40" W; BGN 1961; (map 4). Local name reported by the commander of the USC&GS steamer Hodgson in 1960, who made surveys in this vicinity.

Borlase, Point: point of land, on NW coast of Warren Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' 10" N, 133° 56' 28" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys Borlyez, Point Borlace. Named on September 22, 1793, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, for Sir John Borlase Warren (Wagner, 1937, p. 377); published in 1853 as “Mys Borlyez” on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1494.

Borlyez, Mys: point of land, see Borlase, Point.

Bornite: settlement, pop. 20, near Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; (map 126). Mining camp established since 1960, named for a sulfide of copper mineral.

Borodino Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 8.5 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 22' N, 134° 44' W; BGN 1935; (map 5). Named in 1935 by USFS “for a Russian ship on which forty people died during a voyage from Sitka to Kronstadt in 1821.”

Boroshki Bay: bay, see No Thorofare Bay.

Bosnuk Island: island, see Ham Island.

Boss Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Holukuk River 4 miles SW of its junction with Girl Creek, 25 miles SE of Little Mountain Village and 51 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 13' N, 158° 23' W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Variant: Adanarayak. Translation of Eskimo name “Adanarayak” reported in 1945 by USGS.

Boston Creek: stream, flows E to Shovel Creek, about 6 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 “Map of Nome Peninsula” by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Boston Creek: stream, flows NE 0.4 miles to Shovel Creek, 6 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' N, 164° 24' W; (map 95). Variant: Johnson Creek. Prospectors' name reported on prospectors' manuscript map dated 1902.

Boston Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 miles to Graham Creek 5 miles S of its junction with Colorado Creek, 33 miles NE of Ophir and 45 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains, 63° 34' 25" N, 156° 09' 00" W; (map 90). Prospectors' name obtained in 1933 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith, P. S., 1936, pl. 4), USGS.

Boston Creek: stream, flows SW 2.2 miles to Eureka Creek, 2.5 miles S of Eureka Dome and 21 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 11' 30" N, 150° 13' 25" W; (map 106). Named in 1898 by six prospectors from New England nicknamed the "Boston Boys."

Boston Creek: stream, flows SW 5.5 miles to Chatanika River, 30 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 13' 15" N, 147° 07' 30" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1907 by USGS.

Boston Creek: stream, heads in Bendeleben Mountains, flows SE 38 miles to Fish River, 38 miles S of Imurok Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 02' N, 163° 02' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr. dated 1901.

Boston Creek: stream, heads on Boston Dome, flows W 9.5 miles to Main Creek, 9 miles SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 39' 10" N, 155° 43' 42" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1909, p. 230), USGS.

Boston Dome: mountain, 1,473 ft., 7 miles SE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 38' N, 155° 26' W; (map 98). Variant: Cecil Dome. Prospectors' name reported by Eakin (1916, pl. 1), USGS.

Boston Gulch: ravine, extends SW 1.5 miles to Boston Creek, 7 miles S of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 38' N, 155° 29' W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1311 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Boston Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.3 miles to Glacier Creek, 7 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' 28" N, 165° 21' 45" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Boston Gulch: ravine, trends SW 2.2 miles to Bonanza Creek, 10 miles SE of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 12' N, 142° 34' W; (map 103). Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Boston: locality, on right bank of Pargon River, 40 miles S of Imurok Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 01' N, 163° 17' W; (map 110). Site of a mining camp; reported in 1951 by USGS.

Bostwick Creek: stream, on Gravina Island, heads in lake, flows S 8 miles through Bostwick Lake, to Bostwick Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 15' 45" N, 131° 46' 05" W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Bostwick Inlet: estuary, 5 miles long, on SE coast of Gravina Island, off Nichols Passage, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 13' N, 131° 43' W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, after Lt. Frank Matteson Bostwick, USN, a member of his party.

Bostwick Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Gravina Island, in course of Bostwick Creek, 3 miles SW of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 30" N, 131° 44' 35" W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Bostwick Point: point of land, NE point of entrance to Bostwick Inlet, on E coast of Gravina Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 13' 45" N, 131° 41' 00" W; BGN 1917; (map 3). Named in 1917 by USC&GS.

Bostwick Reef: reef, in Felice Strait, off SE coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 02' 15" N, 131° 18' 50" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN. See Bostwick Inlet.

Boswell Bay: estuary, 3 miles long, on NE coast of Hinchinbrook Island, 16 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' N, 146° 08' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1899 by H. P. Ritter, USC&GS.

Boswell Bay: village, pop. 32, near Boswell Bay, 16 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' N, 146° 08' W; (map 64). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Boswell Rock: rock, in N entrance to Boswell Bay, on NE coast of Hinchinbrook Island, 15 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 25' N, 146° 06' W; BGN 1933; (map 64). Local name reported in 1933 by H. E. Smith, USFS.

Botan, Mys: point of land, see Batan, Point.

Botany Peak: mountain, 2,940 ft., 5 miles S of Hasselborg Lake, on central Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 35' 40" N, 134° 12' 30" W; BGN 1928; (map 9). Variant: Mount Botany. So named by A. E. Hasselborg of Mole Harbor, "because the mountain always had a most unusual flora consisting of many species of plants, some of which are rare in other parts of Alaska." The name was reported in 1925 by H. J. Coolidge.

Botany, Mount: mountain, see Botany Peak.

Botcharoff Lake: lake, see Becharof Lake.

Botcharoff, Mount: peak, see Becharof, Mount.

Botinski Island: island, in vicinity of Unimak Pass, SW of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 15' N, 165° 00' W; (map 24). Georg Heinrich von Langsdorff (1813-14, v.2, p. 54) mentioned this Russian-named island, but its identification cannot be presently determined.

Bottenintnin Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula S of Sterling Highway, 7.5 miles E of Sterling and 25 miles ESE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 31' N, 150° 34' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Bottle Cork Hill: mountain, 1,160 ft., 2 miles NE of Temnac Bay, on Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 50' 30" N, 173° 06' 15" E; (map 13). Published in 1948 by AMS.

Bottle Creek: stream, heads in Link Lake, flows SE 3 miles to Yentna River, 61 miles N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 57' 50" N, 151° 04' 30" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Bottleneck Pass: mountain pass, extends SE from Stepanof Cove, on central Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 16' 30" N, 168° 19' 00" W; (map 22). Name published by Byers (1959, pl. 41), USGS.

Bottley Creek: stream, flows N 19 miles to Nelchina River, 3 miles NE of Twin Lakes and 61 miles NNW of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61° 58' 50" N, 146° 44' 15" W; (map 68). Variant: Paradise Creek. Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Bottom Dollar Creek: stream, flows SSE 4.5 miles to Harrison Creek, 9 miles SSW of Circle Hot Springs and 38 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 23' N, 144° 49' W; BGN 1938; (map 104). Variant: Squaw Creek, Squaw Gulch, Bottom Gulch. This stream was called Squaw Creek by Prindle (1906, pl. 1), USGS. However, as another stream bore that name, the local prospectors applied the present name to the above described stream, which was reported in 1908 by USGS as "Bottom Gulch." The name was reported in 1910 by C. E. Ellsworth and G. L. Parker (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 164), USGS.

Bottom Gulch: stream, see Bottom Dollar Creek.

Bottomless Lake: lake, on Alaska Peninsula, SE of Herendeen Bay, Aleutian Range; (map 28). Variant: Ozero Bezdonnoye. Translation of the name "Ozero Bezdonnoye," published in 1852 by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. on Chart 1455.

Botuk Creek: stream, see Baituk Creek.

Boulder Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, on E shore of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 35' 30" N, 159° 44' 00" W; (map 27). Named in 1880 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Boulder Bay: bay, extends N 4 miles between Dangerous and Outer Right Capes, E of Kiliuda Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 16' N, 152° 45' W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Boulder Bay: bight, 2.5 miles wide, on N shore of Port Fidalgo, 38 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54' N, 146° 38' W; (map 64). Local descriptive name reported in 1900 by H. P. Ritter, USC&GS. See Fidalgo, Port.

Boulder Bay: bight, on W coast of Unalaska Island, extends E 0.5 miles off Umnak Pass, Aleutian Islands, 53° 21' 45" N, 167° 44' 15" W; (map 23). Reported in 1942 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 50).

Boulder Creek Flats: flats, extend 4 miles along Boulder Creek, at W end of Anthracite Ridge, 35 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 51' 30" N, 148° 14' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1948 in USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows 2 miles SE to Eagle River, 2.4 miles SW of 1962 terminus of Eagle Glacier and 21 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 32' 30" N, 134° 47' 00" W; BGN 1929; (map 11). Descriptive local name first recorded in 1900 on a placer claim by D. J. Stamp (DeArmond, 1957, p. 8). The name was published by USGS in 1912 (Knopf, pls. 1, 2, and 5).

Boulder Creek: stream, flows E 4 miles to Granite Creek 2.5 miles SW of that stream's junction with Minook Creek, 15 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 16' 40" N, 150° 13' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported by USGS in 1906.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows E 4.5 miles to Vulcan Creek which flows to Tubutulik River, 22 miles NE of Elim, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56' N, 162° 10' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by W. J. Peters (in Mendenhall, 1901, pl. 20), USGS. **Boulder Creek:** stream, flows SE 2 miles to Tubutulik River, 29 miles N of Elim and 47 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 02' N, 162° 13' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows E 9 miles to Salcha River, S of West Point, 68 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 55' N, 144° 33' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows ENE 40 miles to Coleen River, 34 miles N of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 35' N, 142° 37' W; (map 121). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows N W 8 miles to Nixon Fork Takotna River, 19 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 23' N, 154° 37' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1924 by J. S. Brown (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1926, pl. 5), USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows NE 11 miles to Eisenmenger Fork, 56 miles ENE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 25' N, 144° 03' W; (map 101). Local descriptive name published in 1943 by USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows NE 13 miles to Crooked Creek, 30 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 34' 30" N, 145° 53' 00" W; (map 104). Variant: Boulder Gulch. Named by prospectors; reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, pl. 50).

Boulder Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Yukon River, 4 miles NE of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 50' 45" N, 141° 08' 40" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Arolik River, 32 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 35' N, 161° 30' W; (map 53). Name published in 1919 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows NE 4.9 miles to Gold Run, 36 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 36' N, 161° 57' W; (map 109). Prospectors' descriptive name reported in 1911 by USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Tatlanika River, 44 miles SE of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 04' N, 148° 13' W; (map 100). Prospectors' name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows NW 14 miles to East Fork Susitna River, 65 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 19' 45" N, 147° 13' 10" W; (map 87). Descriptive name reported in 1910 by D. C. Witherspoon and C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Coal Creek, 4.4 miles SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 45 miles SE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 17' 45" N, 143° 10' 20" W; (map 103). Prospectors' name reported by C. E. Ellsworth and R. W. Davenport (in Brooks and others, 1913, p. 213), USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows NW 2.3 miles to Stewart River, 20 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' 30" N, 165° 25' 30" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows NW 23 miles from glacier terminus to Copper River 1.5 miles NE of its junction with Chistochina River, Copper River Basin; 62° 36' N, 144° 35' W; (map 83). Variant: Bowlder Creek. Name reported in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to Dan Creek, 14 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 22' N, 142° 32' W; (map 67). Reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit and Capps, 1911, pl. 2), USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows S 2.4 miles to Otter Creek 9 miles E of its junction with Iditarod River, 1.6 miles E of Flat and 58 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 27' 15" N, 157° 57' 10" W; (map 79). Name shown on a 1910 manuscript map of "Iditarod Placer Fields."

Boulder Creek: stream, flows S 6 miles to Turner Creek which flows to Noxapaga River, 30 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 31' N, 164° 18' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows S and E 11 miles to South Fork Koyukuk River, in South Fork Flats, 32 miles SW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 16' N, 149° 30' W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1901 by Schrader (1904, pl. 3), USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Baituk Creek which flows to Bering Sea, 11 miles E of Cape Prince of Wales and 44 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 33' N, 167° 43' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Salmon River, 27 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 56' 35" N, 161° 42' 20" W; BGN 1938; (map 39). Local

descriptive name published in a 1933 report on mineral investigation and mine inspection in Alaska by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 miles to Hickerson Lake, 5 miles N of Chinitna Bay, 55 miles NW of Homer, Aleutian Range; 59° 57' 15" N, 152° 56' 30" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows SE 2.8 miles to Canyon Creek which flows to Casadepaga River 21 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 52' N, 164° 23' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows SE 2.8 miles to Sinuk River, 21 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 165° 59' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows SE 4.6 miles to Peace River, 14 miles N of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 24' N, 161° 01' W; (map 109). Variant: Anzac Creek. Local name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows SE 4.6 miles to Snake River, 9 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' N, 165° 28' W; (map 94). Variant: Bowlder Creek. Prospectors' name published as "Bowlder Creek" by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS, and as "Boulder Creek" by USC&GS on Chart 9380.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows SE 8 miles to Agiapuk River, 18 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 28' N, 165° 57' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to North Fork Chena River, 70 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 09' N, 146° 56' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1911 by USGS (Prindle, 1913, pl. 1).

Boulder Creek: stream, flows W 1 mile to Gold Run which flows to Bluestone River, 16 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 03' N, 166° 10' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows W 3 miles to North Fork Chandalar River at N end of Chandalar Lake, 5 miles N of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 33' 40" N, 148° 27' 15" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. C. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows W 4 miles to Delta River, crossing Richardson Highway 28 miles SE of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 28' 40" N, 145° 51' 30" W; (map 86). Descriptive name reported in 1909 by USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, flows WSW 22 miles to Fish Lake, between Boulder and Serpentine Ridges, 21 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 05' N, 151° 23' W; (map

106). Variant: Guthna Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by H. M. Eakin, USGS. The Indian name "Guthna" was extended up this stream on earlier maps.

Boulder Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows S W 25 miles to Chichaloon River, 3 miles NE of Chichaloon and 28 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 49' 45" N, 148° 25' 00" W; BGN 1906; (map 69). Variant: Schoonhoven Creek, Schoonoven Creek. Name used by local prospectors; reported in 1898 by Lt. J. C. Castner, USA, (in Glenn and Abercrombie, 1899, map). In 1898 this stream was also named "Schoonoven Creek," presumably for Pvt. George W. Van Schoonhoven, USA, a member of Capt. Glenn's expedition (Mendenhall, 1900, map 16).

Boulder Creek: stream, heads in glacier on SW slope of Robinson Mountains and flows SW 7 miles to North Channel Yakataga River, 104 miles NW of Yakutat, Chugach Mountains; 60° 07' 50" N, 142° 27' 45" W; BGN 1945; (map 65). Named in 1945 by USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, heads in series of lakes, flows NE 5 miles to Tiekel River, 2 miles SE of Rice Mountain and 35 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 20' 10" N, 145° 18' 20" W; (map 68). Name reported in 1899 by Oscar Rohn of Capt. W. R. Abercrombie's party.

Boulder Creek: stream, heads in Terra Cotta Mountains, flows SE 6.3 miles to Hartman River 2.2 miles SW of that stream's junction with South Fork. Kuskokwim River and 94 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 56' N, 153° 21' W; (map 71). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, heads near W end of Amphitheater Mountains, flows S W 10 miles to Maclaren River, 33 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 08' 10" N, 146° 30' 30" W; (map 86). Local descriptive name reported on 1910 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, flows SW 1.5 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 3 miles SE of Harbor Point and 34 miles NW of Hoonah, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58° 35' 30" N, 137° 34' 30" W; (map 10). Name reported by members of the Harvard-Dartmouth Expedition of 1933-34.

Boulder Creek: stream, on Hawkins Island, flows E 1 mile to Mud Bay, 3 miles W of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 34' N, 145° 50' W; (map 64). Local name reported by Capt. Abercrombie (1899, p. 312), USA.

Boulder Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SE 7.5 miles to Resurrection River, 14 miles NW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 16' 15" N, 149° 40' 45" W; (map 63). Local name reported about 1914 by B. L. Johnson (in Martin, G. C., and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows N 3 miles to Lopp Lagoon, 4 miles NE of Cape Prince of Wales and 54 miles NW of Teller, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 38' N, 167° 59' W; (map 111). Variant: Lagoon Creek. Local name reported in 1944 by USGS. Reported in 1907 as "Lagoon Creek" by Knopf (1908, pl. 1), USGS.

Boulder Creek: stream, see Big Boulder Creek.

Boulder Creek: stream, see Colorado Creek.

Boulder Creek: stream, see Fish Creek.

Boulder Creek: stream, see Rock Creek.

Boulder Creek: stream, see Stibnite Creek.

Boulder Flat: tidal flat, see Boulder Flats.

Boulder Flats: tidal flat, in Wrangell Narrows, at mouth of Colorado Creek, on E coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, 12 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 38' 40" N, 132° 56' 30" W; (map 6). Variant: Boulder Flat. Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; published in 1883 Coast Pilot.

Boulder Gulch: ravine, extends NE 0.5 miles to Chititu Creek, 14 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 18' N, 142° 36" W; (map 67). Local name reported by Moffit and Maddren (1909, fig. 9), USGS.

Boulder Gulch: stream, see Boulder Creek.

Boulder Hill: mountain, 2,858 ft., in Crazy Mountains, 18 miles SW of circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 41' 45" N, 144° 39' 00" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13).

Boulder Island: island, island 2 miles N of Strawberry Island, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 37 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 33' 36" N, 136° 01' 03" W; (map 10). Descriptive name given in 1942 by USC&GS "because of the island's extensive boulder flats exposed at low water."

Boulder Island: island, see Boulder Shoals.

Boulder Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, 3 miles NE of Ewan Lake and 27 miles N of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 30' N, 145° 40' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Boulder Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 5 miles SE of Point Warde, at mouth of Bradfield Canal, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 06' 30" N, 131° 52' 00" W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Boulder Point: point of land, on E coast of Kuiu Island in Sumner Strait, 8 miles SW of Point Baker, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 19' 30" N, 133° 49' 45" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1887 by USC&GS on Chart 706.

Boulder Point: point of land, on N coast of Kupreanof Island, at entrance to Portage Bay, 77 miles E of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' 50" N, 133° 18' 55" W; (map 8). So named in 1882 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, because the point "is fringed by large boulders"; published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 125).

Boulder Point: point of land, on NE coast of Woewodski Island, 16 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 34' 55" N, 132° 58' 35" W; (map 6). Local descriptive name obtained in 1953 by USGS.

Boulder Point: point of land, on NE shore of Karluk Lake, 20 miles SE of Karluk, Kodiak Island; 57° 24' 00" N, 154° 02' 20" W; (map 35). Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Boulder Point: point of land, on SW coast of Alaska Peninsula, N point of entrance to Traders Cove in Bechevin Bay, Aleutian Range; 54° 55' 00" N, 163° 19' 30" W; (map 25). Descriptive name reported in 1912 by USC&GS.

Boulder Point: promontory, 216 ft., on NW coast of Kenai Peninsula, N point of entrance to Nikishka Bay, 16 miles N of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 46' 25" N, 151° 15' 50" W; (map 62). Local descriptive name published in 1912 by USC&GS.

Boulder Ridge: ridge, elev. 1,800 ft., extends E 10 miles from junction of Little Boulder and Boulder Creeks to Roughtop Mountain, 39 miles E of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 10' N, 150° 55' W; BGN 1961; (map 106). Named in 1960 by D. M. Hopkins and Bond Taber, USGS, because "The proposed new name reflects the position of the ridge between Boulder Creek and Little Boulder Creek."

Boulder Shoals: shoals, in Camden Bay between Collinson and Konganevik Points, Arctic Plain; (map 151). Variant: Boulder Island, Tingowaiak Island. In 1826 Sir John Franklin (1828, p. 148), RN, wrote: "There was another island adjoining which, seemed to be a collection of boulder stones; from whence its designation on the map." John Simpson's native map, dated 1855, gives the Eskimo name "Tingowaiak Island" Leffingwell (1919, p. 94) states, "The island * * * has since been washed away, leaving shoals", which he named "Boulder Shoals."

Boulder: island, see Karpa Island.

Boulder: locality, on left bank of Boulder Creek, in Noxapaga River basin, 33 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 32' N, 164° 19' W; (map 110). Site of a mining camp; name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Bouldir Island: island, see Buldir Island.

Bouldyr Island: island, see Buldir Island.

Bouldyr Island: island, see Karpa Island.

Boulevard Creek: stream, heads in Yukon, Canada, flows SW 11 miles to a N tributary 5 miles N of that stream's junction with Mancha Creek, 66 miles N of Table Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 46' N, 141° 19' W; (map 137). Local name reported in 1911 by IBC survey crew.

Boulevard Creek: stream, on Aleutian Peninsula, flows NW 5 miles to Alec River, 17 miles NW of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 26' N, 158° 46' W; (map 30). So named in 1923 by R. H.

Sargent, USGS, "because the valleys of this and Through Creek afford an easy route [boulevard] to Chignik Bay."

Boundary Butte: bluff, see Eagle Bluff.

Boundary Creek: stream, flows NE 12 miles to Yukon River on Alaska-Canada boundary, 10 miles SE of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 41' N, 141° 00' W; BGN 1912; (map 102). Named by William Ogilvie, Surveyor to the Dominion of Canada, and reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Boundary Creek: stream, flows NW 1.7 miles to Salmon River, 2.7 miles NW of Mount Welker and Alaska-Canada boundary, Coast Mountains; 56° 02' 20" N, 130° 02' 40" W; (map 7). Name published in 1920 by L. G. Westgate (in Brooks and others, 1922, fig. 2), USGS.

Boundary Creek: stream, flows SE 11 miles to Taku River, 2 miles above Canyon Island and 34 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains 58° 34' 50" N, 133° 40' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 12). Local descriptive name published in 1929 by USFS.

Boundary Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows N 8 miles to Stony Creek, 10 miles N of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 34' 15" N, 150° 19' 00" W; (map 88). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Boundary Glacier: glacier, heads in Alaska, 1 mile N of Texas Glacier, trends NE 3 miles into British Columbia, Canada, to Salmon Glacier, 14 miles N of Hyder, Alaska, Coast Mountains; 56° 06' 45" N, 130° 04' 00" W; BGN 1966; (map 7). Variant: Munro Glacier. Local descriptive name published in 1928 by USGS.

Boundary Glacier: glacier, heads in Alaska, 3 miles SE of Mount Henry Clay, trends SW 5 miles into British Columbia, Canada, to Tsirku Glacier, 43 miles W of Skagway, Alaska, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 19' N, 136° 29' W; BGN 1966; (map 45). Variant: Munro Glacier. So named by the IBC in 1922, "because the glacier lies on the Alaska-Canada boundary."

Boundary Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 9 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 40' 45" N, 151° 10' 30" W; (map 62). So named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, because the lake lies on the boundary of the range.

Boundary Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, on Boundary Creek, 32 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 35' 30" N, 133° 42' 40" W; (map 12). Name derived from Boundary Creek; published in 1960 on a USGS map.

Boundary Landing Strip: airfield, 1 mile N of Boundary, 49 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 04' 30" N, 141° 06' 30" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Boundary Mountain: mountain, see Canalaska Mountain.

Boundary Mountain: mountain, see Canalaska Mountain.

Boundary Peak 102: peak, see Poletica, Mount.

Boundary Peak 105: peak, see Canning, Mount.

Boundary Peak 106: peak, see Snow Top.

Boundary Peak 144: mountain, see Surgeon Mountain.

Boundary Peak 150: mountain, see McDonnell, Mount.

Boundary Peak 151: peak, see Henry Clay, Mount.

Boundary Peak 156: mountain, see Harris, Mount

Boundary Peak 163: mountain, see Quincy Adams, Mount.

Boundary Peak 164: mountain, see Fairweather, Mount.

Boundary Peak 165: mountain, see Root, Mount.

Boundary Peak 166: mountain, see Lodge, Mount.

Boundary Peak 167: mountain, see Hay, Mount.

Boundary Peak 172: peak, see Herbert, Mount.

Boundary Peak 173: mountain, see Wade, Mount.

Boundary Peak 174: mountain, see Duff, Mount.

Boundary Peak 175: mountain, see Armour Mount.

Boundary Peak 176: mountain, see Aylesworth, Mount.

Boundary Peak 177: mountain, see Jette, Mount.

Boundary Peak 178: mountain, see Seattle, Mount.

Boundary Peak 179: mountain, see Hubbard, Mount.

Boundary Peak 180: mountain, see Alverstone, Mount.

Boundary Peak 181: mountain, see Vancouver, Mount.

Boundary Peak 182: mountain, see Cook, Mount.

Boundary Peak 183: mountain, see Augusta, Mount.

Boundary Peak 186: mountain, see Saint Elias, Mount.

Boundary Peak 70: peak, see Kates Needle.

Boundary Peak 71: mountain, see Devils Thumb.

Boundary Peak 72: mountain, see T, Mount.

Boundary Peak 78: peak, see Hill Peak.

Boundary Peak 84: mountain, see Brundage Mount.

Boundary Peak 85: mountain, see Fremont Morse, Mount.

Boundary Peak 86: mountain, see Ogden, Mount.

Boundary Peak 93: peak, see Devils Paw.

Boundary Peak 98: mountain, see Nesselrode, Mount.

Boundary Ranges: mountain range, portion of Coast Mountains along Alaska-Canada boundary between Mount Foster at NW end and Portland Canal at SE end; 60° 48' N, 135° 28' W [NW end], 55° 00' N, 130° 15' W [SE end]. Name published in 1907 by Blackwelder (p. 417, 428), USGS.

Boundary Roadhouse: locality, roadhouse on Alaska-Canada boundary, 9 miles N of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 02' 50" N, 130° 02' 05" W; (map 7). Name of a site reported in 1955 by USGS; shown as a cabin in ruins.

Boundary Strait: water passage, see Dixon Entrance.

Boundary: settlement, 50 miles S of Eagle on N bank of Walker Fork, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 04' N, 141° 06' W; BGN 1954; (map 102). Variant: Walkers Fork. Placer mining camp with a post office established in 1940; discontinued in 1956. So called because of its nearness (three miles) to the Alaska-Canada boundary.

Bourbon Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Snake River at Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 30' N, 165° 25' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

Bourbon Creek: stream, see Maylay Creek.

Bourdiens Bay: bay, see Kamishak Bay.

Bourdieu Bay: bay, see Kamishak Bay.

Bourne Creek: stream, flows S to Fish River, between Baker and Miller Creeks, about 43 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Bouronov, Cape: point of land, see Burunof, Cape.

Boussole Bay: bay, 1 mile across, in Glacier Bay National Monument N of Boussole Head, 58 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 23' 30" N, 136° 55' 30" W; (map 10). Named in 1929 by USC&GS for "the Boussole, one of the two French ships which explored this area in 1786, under the command of La Perouse."

Boussole Head: promontory, between Boussole and Astrolabe Bays, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 57 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 23' N, 136° 55' W; BGN 1930; (map 10). Variant: False Island Head. Named in 1929 by USC&GS, for the Boussole. See Boussole Bay.

Boussole, Pointe de: point of land, see Riou, Point.

Bow Creek: stream, flows NE 3.5 miles to Fortymile River, 36 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 16' 45" N, 141° 19' 00" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Bow Creek: stream, heads at lake in Bow Pass, flows N 9 miles to Chisana River, 3.5 miles E of Chisana Glacier terminus and 38 miles SE of Nabesna, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 01' N, 142° 07' W; (map 84). Named in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Bow Creek: stream, on Iniskin Peninsula, flows SE 7 miles to Cook Inlet N of Chinitna Point, Aleutian Range; 59° 42' 30" N, 153° 02' 30" W; (map 51). Descriptive name for the curved course of the creek, published by USGS in 1922.

Bow Pass: pass, 5,700 ft., at head of Bow Creek, 5 miles SE of Chisana Glacier terminus and 44 miles NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range; 61° 57' 30" N, 142° 10' 00" W; (map 67). Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Bow River: stream, flows N 6 miles to Buckland River, 42 miles NE of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 49' N, 160° 55' W; (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950.

Bowen Anchorage: cove, 0.5 miles across, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, SE side of Day Harbor, 16 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 01' 15" N, 149° 04' 00" W; BGN 1929; (map 63). Named in 1927 by USC&GS for William H. Bowen, of the USC&GS vessel Surveyor, "who was drowned October 3, 1927, at Seward, Alaska, in heroic effort to rescue two of his shipmates who had been thrown into the water by the swamping of their skiff."

Bower Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, drains S to Humpback Lake, Coast Mountains; 55° 02' N, 130° 35' W; BGN 1963; (map 3). Variant: Bowers Lake. Named in 1914 by E. Lester Jones, USBF, for Ward T. Bower, Alaska agent for USBF at that time.

Bower Lake: lake, see Humpback Lake.

Bowers Bank: shoal, in Bering Sea, N of Semisopochnoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 00' N, 179° 59' E; (map 15). Variant: Bowers Ridge, North Rat Island Ridge. Discovered and named

in 1935 by members of the USCG cutter Chelan, under the command of Comdr. L. V. Kielhorn; published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 121).

Bowers Lake: lake, see Bower lake.

Bowhead Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Cripple River, 11 miles WNW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' N, 165° 47' W; (map 94). Variant: Bowheads Creek, Bowherd Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1899 as "Bowheads Creek" by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

Bowheads Creek: stream, see Bowhead Creek.

Bowherd Creek: stream, see Bowhead Creek.

Bowie Bay: bay, see Two Moon Bay.

Boulder Creek: stream, see Boulder Creek.

Bowser Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Oil Bay, 20 miles N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 40' N, 153° 19' W; BGN 1906; (map 51). Named for August Bowser, oil operator in the area about 1900, and reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin (1905, pl. 4), USGS.

Box Canyon: stream, see Dry Canyon Creek.

Box Island: island, 150 ft. across, in Andreanof Islands in Great Sitkin Pass, between Kanu and Great Sitkin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 50" N, 176° 02' 20" W; BGN 1934; (map 17). So named in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition, "because of the signal Box on the island."

Box Point: point of land, on SE coast of Montague Island, 1 mile NE of Patton Bay, 75 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 57' 45" N, 147° 21' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 49). So named by a 1934 USC&GS field party "because of its box-like appearance."

Box River: stream, flows NE 26 miles to Kateel River, 27 miles W of that stream's junction with Koyukuk River, Nulato Hills; 65° 23' N, 158° 33' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia in 1954 or 1955 by USGS.

Boxcar Hills: ridge, elev. 2,100 ft., 3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1 mile N of Caribou Lake and 24 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 56' N, 151° 04' W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Boxer Bay: bay, extends NW 1.5 miles, at mouth of Boxer River W of Iwoonut Point, on SW coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 20' N, 171° 36' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). So named in 1926 by Geist (1936, p. 26), Univ. of Alaska, for the U.S.M.S. Boxer, because the ship took shelter here during a storm

Boxer River: stream, flows S 7 miles to Boxer Bay, on SW coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 20' N, 171° 36' W, BGN 1951; (map 93). Named in 1926 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska, for Boxer Bay.

Boy Creek: stream, see Bay Creek.

Boy Scout Island: island, 300 ft. long, in Eyak Lake, 3.5 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 32' 30" N, 145° 39' 20" W; (map 64). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Boyan, Mount: mountain, 3,018 ft., in Bendeleben Mountains; 2 miles S of Kuzitrin Lake and 17 miles S of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 21' N, 162° 14' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS. So named because "from the north the contours of the mountain suggest a reclining nude figure. 'Boyan' is a Swedish feminine given name and was selected by members of the Geological Survey Field party in 1948 for its euphoniousness and femininity."

Boydarkin, Ostrov: island, see Boidarkin Island.

Boydarkin, Ostrov: islands, see Kutchuma Islands.

Boyden Creek: stream, heads in Mentasta Mountains, flows SW 4.2 miles to Jack Creek, 7 miles NW of Devils Mountain, Alaska Range; 62° 29' N, 143° 07' W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Boyer Peak: peak, 1,624 ft., 17 miles SE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 32' 30" N, 152° 18' 15" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Bozman, Mount: mountain, see Seattle, Mount.

Brabazon Mountains: mountain range, see Brabazon Range.

Brabazon Range: mountain range, 28 miles long, trends from Alsek River at Gateway Knob NW to Harlequin Lake, 44 miles SE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 20' N, 138° 30' W; (map 46). Variant: Brabazon Mountains. Named in 1906 by Blackwelder (1907, p. 415), USGS, for A. J. Brabazon of the Canadian section of the IBC, who made a photographic survey of the Yakutat Bay region in 1895, and, with the help of those pictures, compiled the first topographic map of this area.

Brach Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to California Creek which flows to Bonanza River 11 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' 45" N, 164° 36' 10" W; (map 95). Variant: Brush Creek. Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. Shown as "Brush" on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Brachiopod Gulch: ravine, trends NW 4 miles to Fossil Creek, 34 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 35' 50" N, 147° 24' 00" W; (map 105). So named "because the ravine has many fossils of the mollusk-like shellfish that became nearly extinct toward the end of the Permian geologic period 200 million years ago." The name appears on recent USGS maps.

Brad Rock: rock, in Kakul Narrows, at E end of Salisbury Sound, 36 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 22' 30" N, 135° 41' 30" W; (map 9). Named in 1896 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, probably for Ens. G. B. Bradshaw, USN, a member of his party.

Bradfield Canal: estuary, heads at mouth of Bradfield River, extends W 19 miles to Ernest Sound at Point Warde, 30 miles SE of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 11' N, 131° 59' W, (map 7). Variant: Bradfield Channel. Named "Bradfield Channel" in 1793 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, after it was explored August 26, by James Johnstone.

Bradfield Channel: estuary, see Bradfield Canal.

Bradfield River: stream, heads at confluence of its North and East Forks, flows W 2.5 miles to form Bradfield Canal, Coast Mountains; 56° 13' 30" N, 131° 30' 45" W; BGN 1954; (map 7). Name published in 1955 on USGS map.

Bradfield River: stream, see North Fork Bradfield River.

Bradford Creek: stream, flows SE 5.2 miles to Gerstle River, 30 miles SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 39' 50" N, 145° 13' 40" W; BGN 1937; (map 86). Name reported in 1937 by USGS.

Bradford Point: point of land, on right bank of Nushagak River at its mouth, W of Grassy Island, 4 miles SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 00' N, 158° 32' W; (map 52). Local name published in the 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 240).

Bradley Lake: lake, 2,100 ft. long, in Matanuska Valley, 3 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 33' 15" N, 149° 11' 20" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Bradley Lake: lake, 3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 26 miles NE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 44' 30" N, 150° 48' 00" W; (map 50). Published by USGS in 1951; probably named for the river that drains the lake.

Bradley River: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 7 miles to Kachemak Bay, 25 miles NE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 47' 30" N, 150° 55' 30" W; (map 50). Local name published by USGS in 1951. The stream was possibly named for John A. Bradley, a local prospector.

Bradley River: stream, see Totatlanika River.

Bradley River: stream, see Wood River.

Bradley, Mount: mountain, 3,337 ft., 2.3 miles S of Douglas and 4 miles S of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 14' 55" N, 134° 24' 30" W; BGN 1939; (map 11). Variant: Jumbo Mountain, Mount Jumbo. The name "Jumbo Mountain" was published by USGS in 1904, perhaps from the Jumbo mine at its base. Renamed "Mount Bradley" in 1939 by the people of Douglas in honor of Frederick W. Bradley 1863-1933, who was active in mining in California, Idaho, Oregon, and Alaska. He was president of the American Mining Institute and in 1931 was awarded the Saunder Gold Medal for outstanding achievement in mining (DeArmond, 1957).

Bradshaw Cove: bay, 1 mile across, in Kakul Narrows, on S coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 23' 00" N, 135° 40' 30" W; (map 9). Named in 1896 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, for Ens. G. B. Bradshaw, USN, a member of his party.

Brady Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads at 58° 40' N, 136° 47' W, trends S 24 miles to Taylor Bay, 46 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 20' 45" N, 136° 37' 00" W; (map 10). Named in 1883 by USC&GS for Rev. John Green Brady, 1848-1921, Alaskan missionary and later governor from 1897-1909.

Brady Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Krestof Sound, 12 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 11' 00" N, 135° 33' 15" W; (map 9). Variant: Polnoi Island. Named "Brady Island" in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. W. Island Moore, USN. Named "Polnoi," meaning "gull," in 1833 by Ens. Vasilief.

Brady: locality, on left bank of Kiligwa River, 6 miles NNW of Liberator Lake, Arctic Slope; 68° 58' N, 158° 28' W; (map 132). Variant: Camp Brady. The site of a Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 camp.

Braided Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows NW 11 miles to lower Meshik River, 16 miles S of Port Heide Airfield, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 44' N, 158° 35' W; (map 30). Variant: Jack River. Descriptive name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Brailand Slough: cove, see Bains Cove.

Brakes Bottom: locality, on left bank of Quartz Creek, 1.3 miles SE of Dahl and 46 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 21' N, 164° 40' W; (map 110). Site of a mining camp; name published in 1956 by USGS.

Branch Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, on W coast of Baranof Island, 9 miles NW of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 18' N, 134° 51' W; (map 5). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Branch Cowpack River: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NW 5.3 miles to Cowpack River, 65 miles NW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 19' N, 164° 58' W; (map 113). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Branch Creek: stream, flows NE 9 miles to Kala Creek, 39 miles SE of Nulato, Kilbuck-Kuskowkim Mountains; 64° 26' N, 157° 00' W; (map 97). Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Branch Creek: stream, flows NE to West Creek which flows to Shovel Creek, N of Willow Creek, 8 miles NNW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a prospector's manuscript map dated 1902. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Brandon Gulch: ravine, trends W 0.4 miles to Glacier Creek, 8 miles N. of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' 00" N, 165° 20' 35" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Brandy Creek: stream, flows NE 0.8 miles to Washington Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 10 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 51 miles of NW of Imurak Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 44' N, 164° 56' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Brandy Creek: stream, see Major Creek.

Brannon Ridge: ridge, elev. 2,400 ft., 1.4 miles long, on Attu Island, 4 miles W of Holtz Bay, Aleutian Islands; 52° 56' 35" N, 173° 04' 00" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Branson Creek: stream, see Mailbox Creek.

Brant Bluff: bluff, on left bank of Yukon River, at NW end of Brant Island, 13 miles E. of Birches, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 10' N, 153° 07' W; (map 107). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the Department of the Interior.

Brant Island: island, 3.5 miles across, in Yukon River, opposite the mouth of Illinois Creek at Kallands, 13 miles upstream from Birches, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 10' N, 153° 04' W; (map 107). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the Department of the Interior.

Brant Point: point of land, extends NE into Elson Lagoon, 6 miles NE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 20' 05" N, 156° 33' 45" W; (map 153). Variant: Argogak. The Eskimo name for this point is "Argogak" meaning, in a general sense, "ducks heading into wind"; obtained in 1965 by Orth.

Brasil Springs: springs, in Matanuska Valley, 3 miles NW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 37' 45" N, 149° 11' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Brass Pan Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Shaktoolik River, 27 miles E of Christmas Mountain, Nulato Hills; 64° 37' N, 159° 41' W; (map 96). Local name reported about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Brassiere Hills: mountains, one 2,405 ft., the other 2,360 ft., at N end of Taku Inlet, 4.5 miles N of Taku Point and 18 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 27' 45" N, 134° 01' 00" W; (map 11). Name published by USGS on a preliminary edition of the 1962 Juneau topographic map; map later published with the name deleted.

Braye Lakes: lakes, two, extend 2.3 miles, NE of Braye Pass, in Nutzotin Mountains, 34 miles E of Euchre Mountain, Alaska Range; 62° 03' N, 141° 06' W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1959.

Braye Pass: pass, 4,000 ft., SW of Braye Lakes, in Nutzotin Mountains, Alaska Range; 62° 01' 30" N, 141° 09' 00" W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1959.

Breadline, The: cliffs, 1.2 miles long, on E shore of Favorite Channel, 1.2 miles S of Pearl Harbor and 17 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 27' 00" N, 134° 46' 30" W; (map 11). Local name published by USGS in 1962.

Breadloaf Island: island, 0.2 miles across, off SW coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 49' 45" N, 169° 03' 45" W; BGN 1942; (map 21). Descriptive name given in 1939 by USC&GS.

Breaker Number Three: rocks, see Khaz Breakers.

Breaker Number Two: rock, 3.5 miles SW of Khaz Point, on Khaz Peninsula, Chichagof Island, 16 miles S of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 29' 30" N, 136° 01' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Middle Breaker. Name published by USC&GS in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 199). The name Middle Breaker was proposed in 1908 by USC&GS.

Breakfast Rock: rock, 4 miles off Cape Ommaney, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 14' 35" N, 134° 38' 10" W; (map 5). Named in 1917 by USC&GS.

Breast Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Galankin Islands, 1 mile S of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 20" N, 135° 19' 45" W; (map 9). Named in 1880 by U.S. Navy and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 143).

Breast Mountain: mountain, 2,387 ft., 75 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 10' N, 160° 11' W; (map 59). Local descriptive name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Breast Mountain: mountain, 2,912 ft., at N end of Greenstone Ridge, 58 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 21' 30" N, 160° 12' 00" W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Breed Island: island, see Pustoi Island.

Breed Island: island, see Tanginak Island.

Breen Creek: stream, flows SE 0.6 miles to Left Fork Dome Creek, in Pilgrim River basin, 23 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' 20" N, 164° 38' 50" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 10), USGS.

Breeze Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula SW of Dolly Varden Lake, 18 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 41' 50" N, 150° 48' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Breezy Bay: estuary, extends W 2 miles, off Tlevak Strait, on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 09' 40" N, 133° 03' 30" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, "on account of the strong winds encountered there."

Breezy Point: point of land, on W bank of Portland Canal, 5.4 miles NW of Hattie Island, Canada, Coast Mountains; 55° 21' 25" N, 130° 02' 25" W; (map 3). Named in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN.

Brehard Creek: stream, flows SW 2.7 miles, joins Elephant Creek to form Wilson Creek, 7 miles E of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 52' 10" N, 161° 52' 15" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported in 1916 by Harrington (1918, map), USGS.

Bremner Glacier: glacier, heads at 60° 52' N, 143° 16' W, trends NW 8 miles to its 1950 terminus at head of North Fork Bremner River, 22 miles ENE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 50' 30" N, 143° 57' 30" W; (map 65). Named for the Bremner River; reported in 1911 by Moffit (1914, fig. 2), USGS.

Bremner River: stream, heads at junction of its North and Middle Forks, and flows SW 40 miles to Copper River, 45 miles N of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 50' 45" N, 144° 31' 00" W; (map 64). Variant: Brenner River, Tetahena River. Named in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen (1887, p. 44, 45), USA, for John Bremner, prospector who ascended the Copper River, in 1884, as far as Taral and wintered there. See John River. Lt. Allen also gave the Indian name as "Tetahena," which means "flowing river."

Bremner: locality, on right bank of Copper River, 55 miles NW of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 57' 45" N, 144° 47' 00" W; (map 64). Local name derived from the nearby river listed as a station in the Copper River and Northwestern Railway guide of 1911.

Brennan River: stream, see Montana Creek.

Brentwood Lake: lake, 1 mile across, one of the Brentwood Lakes, emptying into Patterson Bay, on SE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 37' 45" N, 134° 42' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Lake Brentwood. Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Brentwood Lakes: lakes, 3 miles across, includes Brentwood Lake and Upper Brentwood Lake, empties into Patterson Bay, on SE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 37' N, 134° 45' W; BGN 1933; (map 5). Named in 1933 by USFS.

Bressler, Mount: peak, 7,856 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 2.7 miles S. of Mount Nesselrode and 43 miles N of Juneau, designated Boundary Peak 97, Coast Mountains; 58° 55' 23" N, 134° 20' 10" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Named by the Juneau Icefield Research Project in 1964 for Dr. Calder T. Bressler, 1919-59, geologist, head of the Dept. of Geology, Western Washington College. As geologist with USGS, he spent several years working in the Brooks Range. He was killed on Mount Rainier during Project Crater, a glacio-physical investigation.

Brevier Creek: stream, heads in glacier, flows 1.2 miles NE to Mineral Creek, 0.1 miles N of Smith Mill and 7.2 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 13' 05" N, 146° 19' 10" W; (map 68). Prospectors' name published by USGS (Brooks and others, 1912, pl. 6).

Brevig Lagoon: lagoon, see Breving Lagoon.

Brevig Mission: village, see Teller Mission.

Breving Lagoon: lagoon, extends NW-SE 13 miles along N coast of Bering Sea and Port Clarence, 13 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 21' N, 166° 45' W; (map 111). Variant: Brevig Lagoon. Local name published in 1956 by USGS. Probably named for

Rev. T. L. Brevig, teacher and superintendent of the Teller Reindeer Station at the turn of the century.

Brewer Peak: peak, see Southwest Peak.

Brian Islands: islands, see Inian Islands.

Brickyard Harbor: lagoon, see Cook Bay.

Bride Point: point of land, on W bank of Speel Arm, 1.2 miles S of Star Point, 29 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 06' 35" N 133° 43' 40" W; (map 12). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Bridge Creek: stream, flows E 4.5 miles to Kern Creek, 19 miles NE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 40' 45" N, 147° 56' 30" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Bridge Creek: stream, flows N 6 miles to Tolovana River, 9 miles SE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 28' N, 148° 16' W; (map 105). Local name reported in 1916 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13), USGS.

Bridge Creek: stream, flows NW 9 miles to Koyukuk River, S of Stout Island 6 miles SE of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 31' N, 152° 27' W; (map 117). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Bridge Creek: stream, flows W 7 miles to Meadow Creek, 39 miles SE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 47' N, 154° 42' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1924 by USGS.

Bridge Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows 5 miles NW to Twitter Creek, 5 miles, NW of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 42' 20" N, 151° 37' 15" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Bridge Lake: lake, 0.7 miles across, 8 miles SE of Minto and 38 miles W of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 50' N, 148° 59' W; (map 100). Local name published on a 1952 USGS map.

Bridge Point: point of land, on N coast of Kanaga Island, 1 mile SSW of Ship Rock, Aleutian Islands; 51° 46' N, 177° 23' W; (map 17). Published in 1956 by USC&GS on Chart 9145.

Bridge Point: point of land, see Lisa Point.

Bridge, Point: point of land, on N shore of Kootznahoo Inlet, 2.5 miles NE of Angoon, on W central Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 31' 25" N, 134° 32' 15" W; (map 9). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 177).

Bridget Cove: cove, 1 mile across, on E shore of Lynn Channel E of Mab Island, 3 miles SE of Point Bridget and 30 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 38' N, 134° 57' W; (map

11). Named by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, in 1890 and published in 1893 by USC&GS on Chart 8300.

Bridget Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Bering Sea, 19 miles SW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 02' N, 166° 41' W; (map 111). Local name reported about 1940 by USC&GS and published on Chart 9380.

Bridget, Point: point of land, on E shore of Lynn Canal, at S entrance to Berners Bay, 2 miles W of Echo Cove and 33 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 40' 45" N, 134° 59' 20" W; (map 11). Named in 1794 by Capt. Vancouver (1798, atlas, pl. 12), RN, probably for his mother whose name was Bridget Berners (Wagner, 1937, p. 377). Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 8), IRN, transliterates the English name as "Bridzhyet."

Brigham Creek: stream, flows SW 12 miles to Beaver Creek, 30 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 27' 40" N, 147° 31' 30" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 2).

Brightman, Point: point of land, at W point of entrance to Herring Bay, on S coast of Admiralty Island, 37 miles E of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 05' 50" N, 134° 22' 20" W; (map 9). Variant: Point Townshend. Named in 1899 by USC&GS. This point may be identical to Point Townshend named by Capt. Vancouver in 1794 "for one of the Townshend brothers, who were statesmen of that time" (Wagner, 1937, p.520).

Brilliant Glacier: glacier, trends SW 2.3 miles to its terminus at head of a stream which drains into Unakwik Inlet, 40 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 07' 15" N, 147° 28' 30" W; BGN 1910; (map 69). Variant: Lois Glacier. So named in 1910 by U. S. Grant, USGS, because of the brilliancy of the ice.

Brinterson, Mount: mountain, see Brynteson, Mount.

Bristol Bay: gulf, 270 miles wide at mouth, extends E 200 miles from Bering Sea; it is between Cape Newenham on N and Alaska Peninsula and Unimak Island on S; 57° N, 162' W; BGN 1944; Variant: Bristolskiy Zaliv, Kwitschak-Sund. Named in 1778 by Capt. Cook (1785, p. 433), RN, "in honour of the Admiral Earl of Bristol [England]."

Bristol Cape: point of land, see Etolin Point.

Bristol River: stream, see Kvichak River.

Bristol River: stream, see Nushagak River.

Bristol, Riviere: stream, see Kvichak River.

Bristolskiy Zaliv: gulf, see Bristol Bay.

Bristolskiy, Mys: point of land, see Etolin Point.

British Chain: mountains, see British Mountains.

British Mountains: mountains, at E end of Brooks Range., extend SE 100 miles into Canada from Kongakut River; bounded on NW by Romanzoff Mountains and on SW by Davidson Mountains; 69° 00' N, 142° 00' W [NW end], 68° 30' N, 139° 00' W [SE end]; BGN 1954; (map 138). Variant: British Chain. On July 21, 1826, Sir John Franklin (1828, p. 135), RN, wrote: "This distant range was afterwards distinguished by the name of the British Chain, * * *."

Broad Bay: bight, 1.8 miles long, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, 5 miles NW of Unalaska, Aleutian Islands; 53° 55' 20" N, 166° 38' 15" W; (map 23). Variant: Shirokaia. Translation of a descriptive name reported by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 163) as "Shirokaya."

Broad Beach: beach, 0.5 miles long, NW of Witchcraft Point, on NW coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' 15" N, 177° 30' 45" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Broad Bight: bay, 2 miles across, on S coast of Akutan Island, E of Cascade Bight, Aleutian Islands; 54° 03' 45" N, 165° 55' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 24). Descriptive name reported in 1901 by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS.

Broad Cape: point of land, see Burunof, Cape.

Broad Cape: point of land, see Tolstoi, Cape.

Broad Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows SW 6.5 miles to head of Alec River, 15 miles NW of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 26' N, 158° 42' W; (map 30). Descriptive name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Broad Island: island, 0.3 miles across, in Peril Strait, off N tip of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 35' 15" N, 135° 23' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Ostrov Poperechuyy, Poperechni Island, Poperetch Island. Local name published about 1880 by USC&GS. This island was named "Ostrov Poperechuyy," meaning "transverse island," in 1833 by the Russian pilot Ens. Vasiliev.

Broad Pass: pass, 2,300 ft., trends SW 16 miles from Cantwell, 36 miles S of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 20' N, 149° 05' W; BGN 1914; (map 87). Variant: Caribou Pass. Descriptive name given in 1898 by G. H. Eldridge and Robert Muldrow, USGS.

Broad Pass: settlement, pop. 10, mile 304.3 on The Alaska Railroad in Broad Pass, 12 miles SW of Cantwell and 45 miles SW of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 14' N, 149° 16' W; (map 87). Name taken from pass in which it is located; reported by The Alaska Railroad on its 1922 timetable.

Broad Point: point of land, between Middle and Kalsin Bays, 7 miles S of Kodiak, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 41' N, 152° 24' W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Tolstoy, Tolstoi Point, Tolstoy Point. This is a translation by USC&GS in the late 1890's of the name "M[ys] Tolstoy," published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 16), IRN.

Broad Point: point of land, on N coast of St. Michael Island, 5 miles NW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 31' 40" N, 162° 09' 30" W; (map 92). Descriptive name given in 1898-1900 by USC&GS.

Broad Point: point of land, see Chiniak, Cape.

Broad Point: point of land, see Tolstoi Point.

Broadmoor: village, residential suburb, 5 miles SW of Fairbanks, on S bank of Chena River adjacent to Fairbanks International Airport, Tanana Lowland; 64° 49' 30" N, 147° 52' 30" W; (map 100). Variant: South Bjerremark. Local name, also called "South Bjerremark" because it was part of the Bjerremark Homestead before it was subdivided. The name was published in 1955 by USGS.

Brockman Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in El Capitan Passage, between Orr and Prince of Wales Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 58' 15" N, 133° 17' 55" W; (map 4). Name published in 1925 by USC&GS; derived from Brockman Pass.

Brockman Pass: water passage, 1.5 miles long, between Orr and Spanberg Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 59' 30" N, 133° 20' 15" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1924 by USC&GS.

Brockways Bar: bar, in Kuzitrin River, S of Bunker Hill, 17 miles W of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 13' N, 164° 38' W; (map 110). Variant: Idaho Bar. Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Broken Mountain: mountain, 3,786 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 7 miles W of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 17' 15" N, 155° 08' 45" W; BGN 1940; (map 42). Variant: Broken Mountains. Descriptive name given in 1919 by R. F. Griggs of the National Geographic Society "because of the fissured faulted surface."

Broken Mountains: mountain, see Broken Mountain.

Broken Neck Creek: stream, flows S 2.5 miles to Seventymile River, 18 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 55' 45" N, 141° 43' 20" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Broken Point: point of land, on S shore of Inanudak Bay, on W central coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 16' 15" N, 168° 28' 15" W; BGN 1940; (map 22). Descriptive name given in 1938 by USC&GS, "because of its ragged and broken character."

Broken Point: point of land, on W shore of Uganik Bay, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 52' 50" N, 153° 37' 10" W; BGN 1910; (map 34). Variant: Low Point. Descriptive name given in 1910 by USC&GS. This feature was previously called "Low Point" by USC&GS.

Broken Snowshoe Creek: stream, flows NW 18 miles to Nixon River, 30 miles W of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 08' N, 155° 38' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Bronaugh Islands: islands, group, extend 1.5 miles between Clarence Strait and Nichols Passage, S of Gravina Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 07' N, 131° 43' W; (map 3).

Variant: Bronough Island. Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, for Lt. William Venable Bronaugh, USN, a member of his party.

Bronough Island: islands, see Bronaugh Islands.

Brontosaurus Mountain: mountain, 5,837 ft., trends E-W 3 miles, 5 miles SE of Audubon Mountain and 27 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 27' 35" N, 146° 39' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 68). Named about 1959 by L. E. Nielsen "after the dinosaur Brontosaurus which the mountain resembles in shape."

Bronx Creek: stream, heads at 69° 22' N, 155° 03' W, flows N 50 miles to Ikpikpuk River 29 miles N of its head, Arctic Plain; 69° 45' N, 154° 48' W; BGN 1960; (map 142). Variant: Big Bend Creek. Name proposed in 1951 by USGS for use in geologic mapping. The variant name appeared in 1924 on a fieldsheet by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Brood Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 6 miles SE of junction of East Fork with Moose River and 28 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 34' N, 150° 26' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Brooker Mountain: hill, 3,774 ft., at S end of Kantishna Hills, 5.5 miles W of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 30' 10" N, 151° 04' 45" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1925 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Brookers Lagoon: cove, 1 mile across, on E shore of Kalsin Bay, 12 miles S of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 37' 30" N, 52° 20' 30" W; BGN 1964; (map 34). Variant: Isthmus Cove. Local name reported in 1951 by USGS; published in 1949 by USGS as "Isthmus Cove."

Brookfield, Mount: mountain, at head of Klutina Glacier, 17 miles N of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 21' 45" N, 146° 17' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 68). Named by L. E. Nielsen, who made what was reported as the first ascent of the mountain June 22, 1959, for "Lt. R. M. Brookfield, a companion of F. C. Schrader [USGS] on his 1898 expedition up the Valdez Glacier. He [Brockfield] camped a few miles E[ast] of the mountain * * *."

Brooks Camp: locality, between Lake Brooks and Naknek Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 35 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 33' 15" N, 155° 46' 20" W; (map 42). Camp near Brooks Falls; published in 1952 by USGS.

Brooks Creek: stream, flows NE 16 miles to Tolovana River, 13 miles SW of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 21' 30" N, 148° 43' 00" W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Brooks Creek: stream, flows W 10 miles to Ospook Creek, 35 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 06' N, 153° 49' W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Brooks Falls: waterfalls, between Lake Brooks and Naknek Lake, on Alaska Peninsula in Katmai National Monument, 36 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 33' 15" N, 155° 47' 15" W; BGN 1925; (map 42). Variant: Ketivik Falls, Salmon Falls. Named in 1919 by

R. F. Griggs of the National Geographic Society for Alfred Hulse Brooks, USGS. See Brooks Range.

Brooks Gap: pass, 11,000 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, at head of Brooks Glacier, 1.5 miles SE of Mount Silverthrone and 13 miles E of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 06' 20" N, 150° 37' 30" W; BGN 1948; (map 88). Variant: Brooks Pass. Named "Brooks Pass" in 1945 by a USAAF climbing party, "for Brooks Glacier."

Brooks Glacier: glacier, in Mount McKinley National Park, trends N 9 miles from Mount Silverthrone to Muldrow Glacier E of Mount Brooks, 11 miles NE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 10' N, 150° 35' W; BGN 1947; (map 88). Named about 1900 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS, for Alfred Hulse Brooks, USGS. See Brooks Range.

Brooks Glacier: glacier, see Meares Glacier.

Brooks Harbor: lagoon, see Constantine Harbor.

Brooks Lake: lake, see Kontrashibuna Lake.

Brooks Mountain: mountain, 2,898 ft., in York Mountains, 30 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 32' N, 167° 09' W; (map 111). Named in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS, for Alfred Hulse Brooks, USGS, who made a brief reconnaissance of this area in 1900 (Brooks, 1901, p. 13).

Brooks Mountain: peak, see Brooks, Mount.

Brooks Pass: pass, see Brooks Gap.

Brooks Range: mountain range, 4,000-9,000 ft., extends E-W about 600 miles from Canada on E to Chukchi Sea on W and forms divide between Arctic slope drainage to N and Kobuk and Yukon Rivers to S; 69° N, 141° W [E end], 68° N, 163° W [W end]; BGN 1925. Variant: Arctic Mountains, Hooper Mountains, Meade Mountains, Meade River Mountains, Rocky Mountains. Named in 1925 by USGS for Alfred Hulse Brooks, 1871-1924, chief Alaskan geologist of the Geological Survey from July, 1903, to his death. Sir John Franklin, RN, in 1826 called the range the "Rocky Mountains." In 1916 Brooks (1916b, p. 252-253), USGS, wrote, "A new name, Arctic Mountain system, is proposed for the east and west trending mountain system of northern Alaska formerly regarded as part of the Rocky Mountain system. Recent investigations by Canadian and American geologists have shown that this is a distinct system from the Rocky Mountains, * * *." However, Wahrhaftig (1965, p. 18), USGS, places the Brooks Range in the Rocky Mountain system. This appears to be the range that Lt. P. H. Ray (1885, p. 28), USA, referred to when he wrote, "From the break of the country, I have no doubt Meade River has its source in that range, so I named them Meade River Mountains." See Hooper Mountains.

Brooks, Lake: lake, 11 miles long, S of Naknek Lake on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 35 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 33' N, 155° 50' W; BGN 1925; (map 42). Variant: Ketihuvick, Ketivik Lake, Tom Lake. Named in 1919 by R. F. Griggs of the National Geographic Society for Alfred Hulse Brooks. The Eskimo name was

Ketivik, to which R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1923, gives the long meaning “beavers broke their houses a long time ago.” See Brooks Range.

Brooks, Mount: peak, 11,940 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, between Brooks and Traleika Glaciers, 14 miles NE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 11' 15" N, 150° 38' 50" W; BGN 1947; (map 88). Variant: Brooks Mountain, Mount Pamela. Named by Belmore Browne in 1912 for Alfred Hulse Brooks, USGS. The mountain was first climbed by Thayer Scudder, Winslow Briggs, J. S. Humphreys, and David Bernays on July 5, 1952 (Farquhar, 1959, p. 215). See Brooks Range.

Brooks: village, see Livengood.

Broon Buttes: ridge, extends NW 2 miles from Reynolds Peak, on Latouche Island, 21 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 01' 10" N, 147° 54' 15" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 12),USGS.

Brophy Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Arkansas Creek, 49 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 06' N, 141° 04' W, (map 102). Variant: Camp Creek. Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Brothers, The: islands, group, 3 miles across, in Stephens Passage 4 miles E of Pybus Point on Admiralty Island and 59 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 18' N, 133° 50' W; (map 8). Named in 1882 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 129).

Brothers, The: islands, see Hazy Islands.

Brothers, The: islands, see Hermagos Islands.

Brothers, The: islands, see Lynn Brothers.

Brow Point: point of land, between Neets Bay and Gedney Pass, N of Chin and Nose Points, on NW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 50' 20" N, 131° 42' 00" W; (map 3). Named in 1891 by USC&GS; Chin and Nose Points are nearby.

Brower Ridge: ridge, trends E 13 miles from locality of Cape Yakataga to White River Glacier, 97 miles NW of Yakutat, Chugach Mountains 60° 05' N, 142° 18' W; BGN 1946; (map 65). Locally named in 1945 for Carol Frederick grower, USGS, “who lost his life in the Yakataga River while assisting in the surveying of the area, July 20, 1944.”

Brower, Point: point of land, W point of entrance to Foggy Island Bay, on Beaufort Sea coast, 35 miles SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 17' 40" N, 147° 48' 00" W; (map 150). Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 94), after Charles DeWitt Brower (locally known as “King of the Arctic”), “a trader and guide with whom I [Leffingwell] * * * spent many weeks * * *, during visits to that place” (p. 13).

Browerville: locality, on Chukchi Sea coast, NE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 17' 55" N, 156° 46' 15" W; (map 153). Variant: Broweville. Named for Charles D. grower, who came to the Barrow area in 1886 as head of a whaling station. He later established a trading post. This

locality is near the site of the U.S. Polar Station established by Lt. P. H. Ray in 1881 (Murdoch, 1892, p. 26), USA. See Barrow.

Broweville: locality, see Browerville.

Brown Bear Basin: basin, at head of Basin Creek, 12 miles NW of Mount Russell, Alaska Range; 62° 52' 45" N, 152° 16' 00" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Brown Bear Rock: rock, 300 ft. long, on S coast of Prince of Wales Island, S of Surf Point, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 41' 29" N, 132° 09' 45" W; (map 1). Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Brown Canal: water passage, see Portland Canal.

Brown Cove Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on left bank of Muddy River, 5.5 miles SE of Point Agassiz Peninsula, 11 miles NE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 54' 40" N, 132° 45' 00" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1961 by USGS.

Brown Cove: cove, extends N 1 mile off Frederick Sound, 8 miles NE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains 56° 53' 15" N, 132° 48' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes, name published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705.

Brown Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Beaver Creek, 34 miles W of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 57' 30" N, 156° 42' 40" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Brown Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Taylor Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 6 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 44 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 41' N 164° 41' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Brown Creek: stream, flows S 5.5 miles to Middle Fork Chandalar River, 0.5 miles NE of junction of Grave Creek and 19 miles E of Chandalar Brooks Range; 67° 32' 00" N, 147° 46' 30" W, (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Brown Creek: stream, in Tilted Hills, on Iniskin Peninsula, flows SE 7 miles to Dry Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 41' N, 153° 08' W; BGN 1906 (map 51). Named locally for "Andrew Brown, a pioneer"; reported by G. C. Martin (1905, pl. 4), USGS.

Brown Glacier: glacier, heads at South Sawyer Glacier, trends W 6 miles to its terminus 2 miles E of Fords Terror and 96 miles NE of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 41' 30" N, 133° 02' 15" W; (map 8). Named in 1895 by USC&GS, probably because of the color of the morainal debris.

Brown Grass Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, 8 miles SE of Little Rock Mountain and 24 miles NW of Christian, Brooks Range; 67° 36' N, 145° 51' W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Brown Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, 7 miles SW of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 26' 50" N, 148° 42' 30" W; (map 105). Named for Edward W. Brown, 1870-1952, "an early pioneer who came to the area in 1912. He farmed and trapped here until his death."

Brown Mountain: mountain, 2,000 ft., in Kenai Mountains on Kenai Peninsula, on W shore of Nuka Passage, 30 miles SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 20' 30" N, 150° 52' 00" W; BGN 1911; (map 50). So named in 1911 by U. S. Grant (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS, because of the color of the rock.

Brown Mountain: mountain, 2,978 ft., on Southwestern Revillagigedo Island, 6 miles N of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 25" N, 131° 38' 00" W; (map 3). Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. Richardson C. Clover, USN.

Brown Mountain: peak, 3,405 ft., in Chigmit Mountains N of Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 54' 45" N, 153° 13' 30" W; (map 51). Local name published in 1958 by USGS.

Brown Peak: mountain, 1,267 ft., 20 miles SW of False Pass, on SE coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 38' 30" N, 163° 44' 30" W; (map 25). Reported in 1901 by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS.

Brown Peak: mountain, 2,340 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, 3.3 miles NW of Ursus Head and 13 miles NW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 34' 25" N, 153° 40' 30" W; BGN 1916; (map 51). Named for its color and published on the 1913 USC&GS Chart 3420.

Brown Rock: rock, 7 miles SW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 35' 30" N, 136° 14' 00" W; (map 9). Named by USC&GS and published in 1928 on Chart 8280.

Brown, Point: point of land, in Hayward Strait, on E coast of Kruzof Island, 11 miles NW of Sitka Alexander Archipelago; 57° 09' N, 135° 34' W; (map 9). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN. This feature was probably named for Lt. Guy Warner Brown, USN, who in that year was serving aboard the steamer Patterson with Comdr. Moore.

Browne Tower: promontory, 14,600 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, E of Parker Pass, 6.5 miles NE of summit of Mount McKinley Alaska, Range; 63° 06' 10" N, 150° 55' 40" W, BGN 1947; (map 88). Named in 1913 by Archdeacon Stuck (1921 P. 72) for Belmore Browne, 1880-1954, artist, author, and explorer, who, with H. C. Parker and Merl LaVoy, almost reached the south summit of Mount McKinley on July 29, 1912, having been turned back by a storm (Farquhar, 1959, p. 227).

Browne: railroad station, mile 381.2 on The Alaska Railroad, at E bank of Nenana River, 29 miles S of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 09' N, 149° 14' W; (map 100). Named for "F. D. Browne, Locating Engineer of The Alaska Railroad," published on a timetable in 1922.

Brownie Creek: stream, flows SE 2.2 miles to Goldbottom Creek 5 miles NNE of its junction with Niukluk River, 9 miles NW of Council, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 00' N, 163° 52' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Brownlow, Point: point of land, on Beaufort Sea coast between Camden and Lion Bays, Arctic Plain; 70° 10' N, 145° 51' W; (map 151). Variant: Brownlow Point. Named by Sir John Franklin (1828, p. 150) who landed there August 5, 1826.

Browns Creek: stream, heads in a glacier, flows N 9.5 miles to Lowe River, 2 miles SW of Keystone Canyon and 11 miles ESE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 02' 50" N, 145° 48' 45" W (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Browns Fork Sulukna River: stream, flows NW 14 miles to head of Sulukna River, 40 miles NW of Telida, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 47' N, 154° 10' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Browns Hill: hill, 800 ft., 7 miles E of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 49' 50" N, 147° 28' 30" W; (map 100). Local name published on a 1949 USGS map.

Browns Lagoon: stream, heads in lake, flows NW 4 miles to Uyak Bay E of Amook Island, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 30' 50" N, 153° 48' 00" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Browns Point: point of land, on Alaska Peninsula, 1 mile S and across from tip of sand spit at entrance of Chignik Lagoon, 5 miles NW of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 20' N, 158° 30' W; (map 30). Local name reported by a 1951 USGS field party.

Brownson Bay: estuary, extends N 4 miles from Dixon Entrance, on S coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 43' N, 132° 15' W; (map 1). Named by USC&GS for Comdr. Willard Herbert Brownson, USN; published in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 85).

Brownson Island: island, 8 miles long, in Ernest Sound, off SE coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 59' N, 132° 10' W; (map 4). Named in 1891 by USC&GS for Lt. Cmdr. Willard Herbert Brownson, USN.

Brownson Peak: mountain, 1,942 ft., on Brownson Island, Ernest Sound, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 57' 30" N, 132° 10' 30" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Browse Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, NW of Campsite Lake, 4.2 miles N of Hidden Lake and 33 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 34' 00" N, 150° 18' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Broxson Gulch: ravine, heads at glacier terminus, extends S 4 miles to Eureka Creek, 26 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 16' 30" N, 146° 08' 00" W; (map 86). Named published on relatively recent maps.

Bruce Hills: ridge, elev. 2,000 to 2,200 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, extends NW-SE 7 miles between Burroughs and Plateau Glaciers, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 59' N, 136° 19' W; (map 10). Named by the American Geographical Society (Field, 1947, map) for Minor Wait Bruce, the author of "Alaska, Its History and Resources," who visited Glacier Bay in 1889.

Bruhn Point: point of land, at head of Womens Bay, 8 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island, 57° 42' 00" N, 152° 32' 40" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS

Bruin Bay: estuary, 5 miles long, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 20 miles W of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 22' 30" N, 153° 57' 00" W BGN 1906; (map 51). Variant: Bear Bay. The name "Bear Bay" was reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin, USGS, but because of duplication, the name was changed in 1906 by BGN.

Bruin Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows N 14 miles to Chisana River, Alaska Range., 62° 25' 30" N, 141° 40' 20" W; (map 84). Name published by Capps (1916, pl. 2). USGS.

Bruin Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Sakie Bay, on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 05' 10" N, 133° 14' 00" W, BGN 1929; (map 4). So named in 1928 by R. S. Patton, USC&GS, "because of the proximity of Bear Mountain."

Bruin Reef: reef, on W shore of Deadman Bay, on S coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 04' 15" N, 153° 56' 50" W; BGN 1934; (map 34). Named in 1934 by Capt. R. R. Lukens, USC&GS.

Brumeaux, Cape: promontory, see Foggy Cape.

Brumez (Tumannie): point of land, see Foggy Point.

Brumez, Point: point of land, see Foggy Point.

Brundage Head: point of land, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, 13 miles NE of Unalaska, Aleutian Islands; 53° 56' 00" N, 166° 12' 30" W; BGN 1965; (map 23). Variant: Brundage Point. Probably named for Frank H. Brundage, USC&GS, who served under J. J. Gilbert, commander of the USC&GS steamer Pathfinder during 1900-01.

Brundage, Mount: mountain, elev. 6,464 ft., Boundary Peak 84 on Alaska-Canada boundary, 5 miles ESE of terminus of Speel Glacier and 39 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 16' 40" N, 133° 20' 45" W; BGN 1927; (map 12). Variant: Boundary Peak 84. Named in 1926 by IBC for Frank H. Brundage, a member of IBC from 1909 to 1926.

Brundige Rock: reef, see Hassler Reef.

Brunette Cove: cove, 1.2 miles across, part of Steller Cove, on N coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 58' 35" N, 172° 56' 45" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during World War II. This name, along with Auburn and Blonde Coves, so-called "pin-up" names, may have been suggested by Red Head, a nearby promontory.

Brunn Point: point of land, on Revillagigedo Island, on E bank of Carroll Inlet, 10 miles NE of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' N, 131° 23' W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF; probably named for Capt. Brunn [cna], a local seaman and pilot.

Bruno Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Beaver Creek, 12 miles SE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 35' 36" N, 155° 17' 00" W; (map 98). Local name obtained in 1956 by Orth.

Brunteson Peak: mountain, see Brynteson, Mount.

Brush Creek: stream, flows N 12 miles to Buckland River, 48 miles NE of Haycock, Nulato Hills; 65° 48' N, 160° 16' W; (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950.

Brush Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to North Fork Kougarok River near its mouth, 5 miles SW of Harris Dome and 45 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 36' N, 164° 46' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Brush Creek: stream, heads in Teocalli Mountains, flows SW 3.4 miles to South Fork Kuskokwim River 10 miles S of that stream's junction with Tatina River, 92 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 09' 20" N, 153° 20' 45" W; (map 80). Local name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Brush Creek: stream, heads SW of King Mountain, flows SE 1 mile to Nome River, 7 miles NNE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 165° 17" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name published on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Brush Creek: stream, see Brach Creek.

Brush Hill: hill, 700 ft., on Revillagigedo Island, E of Ward Cove, on N slope of Signal Mountain, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 00" N, 131° 42' 45" W; (map 3). Variant: Bush Hill. Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Brush Peak: mountain, 1,932 ft., 7 miles N of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 13' N, 154° 41' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1920 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1922, fig. 5), USGS.

Brushkana Creek: stream, heads at 63° 11' N, 148° 30" W, flows NE 28 miles to Nenana River, 45 miles SE of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 19' 30" N, 148° 04' 20" W; (map 87). Tanana Indian name reported in 1913 by F. H. Moffit, USGS.

Brushman Annex: peak, see Little Brushman.

Brushman Mountain: peak, 5,130 ft., 12 miles NW of Table Mountain and 44 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 27' N, 144° 03' W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1927 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Bruskasna Creek: stream, heads in lake at 63° 30' N, 148° 21' W, flows SW 12 miles to Nenana River, 32 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 26' 15" N, 148° 37' 45" W; (map 87). Tanana Indian name reported in 1914 by F. H. Moffit, USGS.

Bryan Creek: stream, flows N 2 miles to Slate Creek, 47 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 35' N, 142° 36' W; (map 102). Variant: Ryan Creek. Named by prospectors and shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor; name shown as "Ryan Creek" in 1898 on a manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Bryan Creek: stream, flows N to Cleveland Creek which flows into Cripple River, about 32 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Bryan Creek: stream, flows NE 14 miles, joins Schlitz Creek to form Serpentine River, 13 miles NW of Midnight Mountain and 54 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, on Seward Peninsula, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 55' N, 164° 55' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Bryan Creek: stream, flows S 6 miles to McKinley Creek, 6 miles SE of Golovin and 48 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 31' N, 162° 51' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name published on 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Bryan Creek: stream, flows SW 2.4 miles to Mastodon Creek, 18 miles NW of Ophir and 47 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 20' 50" N, 156° 52' 00" W; (map 90). Prospectors' name published in 1921 by USGS.

Bryan Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows W 8 miles to Geohenda Creek 2.5 miles SW of that stream's junction with Chisana River, Alaska Range; 62° 02' N, 142° 02' W; (map 84). Local name published by Capps (1915, p. 222), USGS.

Bryan Creek: stream, see O'Brien Creek.

Bryant Creek: stream, flows NE 13 miles to Seventymile River, 13 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 54' 30" N, 141° 33' 00" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Bryant Point: point of land, at junction of Davis Creek and Lighter Creek, on Admiralty Island, 6 miles E of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 31' 20" N, 134° 26' 35" W; (map 9). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for Capt. Charles Bryant, who for several years was an agent of the U.S. Treasury Dept. on the Pribilof Islands. The name was published in 1881 on U.S. Hydrog. Chart 882. The name does not appear on recent maps.

Bryant, Point: point of land, on NW coast of Montague Island, 5.5 miles NE of Cape Cleare and 58 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains, 59° 51' 20"N, 147° 53' 30" W; (map 49). Named by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock about April 29, 1787, probably for the mate of the vessel Nootka. The name is shown only on his chart.

Bryn Mawr Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to West Fork Chulitna River, 50 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 14' 30" N, 149° 37' 30" W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Bryn Mawr Glacier: glacier, trends SE 4.5 miles to Harvard Arm College Fiord, 2 miles NW of College Point and 52 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 13' 30" N, 147° 48' 00" W; (map 69). Named by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition in 1899 after Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Brynteson, Mount: mountain, 1,757 ft., 9 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' N, 165° 24' W; (map 94). Variant: Brunteson Peak, Mount Brinterson. Reported as "Brunteson Peak" on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. Named for John Brynteson, one of the "three Swedes" who discovered gold in the Nome area in the summer of 1898. Brynteson, a native of Sweden, was 40 years old in 1898 and an experienced coal and iron miner who went to Alaska to search for coal. Prior to the gold discovery, he directed work at the coal mine on Norton Sound operated by the Swedish mission at Unalakleet (Rickard, 1909, p. 330). See Lindblom Creek.

Bryson Bar: bar, on N bank of Chitina River, 9 miles E of Bear Island and 34 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 07' N, 142° 09' W; (map 67). Local name, obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Bryumyez (Foggy): point of land, see Foggy Point.

Bryumyez (Tumannyy), Mys: point of land, see Foggy Point.

Bubb Creek: stream, heads at Limestone Gap in Limestone Hills, flows E 8 miles to Flat Creek, 12 miles NW of Tahenta Pass, Talkeenta Mountains; 62° 03' 40" N, 147° 25' 10" W; (map 82). Variant: Sladen Creek, Taiklano Creek. Named in 1898 by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA, who reported its native name as "Taiklano."

Bubb Creek: stream, see Little Nelchina River.

Bubbling Brook: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Cooper Creek, on central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 20" N, 177° 32' 35" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Bubbling Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, 1 mile N of Big Grass Lake and 15 miles W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 19' 40" N, 147° 55' 30" W; (map 118). Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Bucareli Bay: water passage, extends NE 25 miles Off Pacific Ocean between Baker and Suemez Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 13' N, 133° 32' W; BGN 1899; (map 4). Variant: Buccarelli Bay, Buccarelli Gulf, Bukarel Bay, Gavan Bukareli, Port Bukarelli, Puerto del Baylio Bucareli, Puerto y Entrada de Bucareli. Spanish name given on August 24, 1775, by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra as "Puerto y Entrada de Bucareli," meaning "port and entrance of Bucareli," in honor of Don Antonio Maria Bucareli y Ursua, Viceroy of Mexico. According to Wagner (1937, p. 377), Capt. Vancouver called it "Puerto del Baylio Bucareli," meaning "port of the Judge Bucareli."

Bucareli, Puerto y Entrada de: water passage, see Bucareli Bay.

Buccaneer Creek: stream, heads in DeLong Mountains, flows SSW 17 miles to Anisak River, 54 miles WNW of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 04' N, 158° 59' W; BGN 1960; (map 132). So named in 1951 by Island L. Tailleux, USGS, because it was involved in "stream piracy."

Buccarelli Bay: water passage, see Bucareli Bay.

Buccarelli Gulf: water passage, see Bucareli Bay.

Bucclough Sound: water passage, NE part of Dixon Entrance, between Clarence Strait and Revillagigedo Channel, S of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 45' N, 131° 18' W; (map 2). Variant: Buccloughs Sound, Bucclugh Sound, Bucclughs Sound. Named "Buccloughs Sound" on June 8, 1789, by Capt. John Meares. See Wagner (1937, p. 435)

Bucclough Sound: water passage, see Dixon Entrance.

Buccloughs Sound: water passage, see Bucclough Sound.

Bucclugh Sound: water passage, see Bucclough Sound.

Bucclugh Sound: water passage, see Dixon Entrance.

Bucclughs Sound: water passage, see Bucclough Sound.

Buchanan Creek: stream, flows NE 22 miles to West Fork Little Delta River, 1 mile S of that stream's junction with East Fork, 24 miles NW of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 57' N, 146° 56' W; (map 86). Variant: Buchanan Creek. Local name reported in 1910 by J. W. Bagley (in Capps, 1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Buchanan Head: point of land, see Buchanan Point.

Buchanan Point: point of land, E tip of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 51' 08" N, 173° 25' 55" E; (map 13). Variant: Buchanan Head. Published in 1948 as "Buchanan Head" by AMS.

Buchanan Ridge: ridge, 1.5 miles long, between Addison Valley and Scout Canyon on NE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 50" N, 173° 04' 30" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Bucher Glacier: glacier, 11 miles long, heads in Coast Mountains, trends 6 miles to Gilkey Glacier, 8 miles SW of Mount Ogilvie and 35 miles N of Juneau; 58° 47' 50" N, 134° 28' 00" W; BGN 1966; (map 11). Variant: Matthes Glacier. Name proposed for BGN decision by members of the Juneau Icefield Project in 1964 although name was used in some scientific literature before then.

Buchia Creek: stream, flows NE 5.6 miles to Tyone Creek, 20 miles N of Tahnetta Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 10' 10" N, 147° 21' 00" W; BGN 1959; (map 82). Named in 1958 by USGS "because of out-croppings of Buchia-type fossils in the area."

Buck Bight: bight, 1.2 miles across, on SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 28' 10" N, 167° 12' 30" W; (map 23). Published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 48).

Buck Creek: stream, flows E 2 miles to North Fork Fortymile Creek, 32 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 35' N, 142° 10' W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and shown on a 1905 manuscript map by Maj. W. A. Glassford, USA. This stream is not identified on present-day maps.

Buck Creek: stream, flows NE 6.4 miles to Anakeksik Creek, 12 miles S of Christmas Mountain, Nulato Hills; 64° 24' N, 160° 34' W; (map 96). Local name reported about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Buck Creek: stream, flows SE 3.5 miles to South Fork Grouse Creek, in Mint River basin, 41 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 38' N, 167° 29' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Buck Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Fortymile River, 31 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 18' 30" N, 141° 25' 00" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Buck Creek: stream, flows SW 8 miles to Quartz Creek, 27 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 35' N, 161° 29' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1908 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21).

Buck Creek: stream, in Mentasta Mountains, flows NW 12 miles to Little Tok River, 12 miles SE of Mentasta Pass, Alaska Range; 62° 51' N, 143° 19' W; (map 84). So named in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, because of the dense growth of "buck brush" in its valley.

Buck Creek: stream, see Happy New Year Creek.

Buck Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in Seymour Canal, 4.5 miles N of Mole Harbor and 24 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 44' 00" N, 134° 06' 20" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Buck Island: island, 0.4 miles across, in mouth of Kashega Bay, off SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 28' 40" N, 167° 11' 50" W; (map 23). Published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (P 47)

Buck Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, on Admiralty Island, 3.5 miles NW of Mole Harbor and 23 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 43' 35" N, 134° 08' 10" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Buck Mountain: mountain, 2,016 ft., on Revillagigedo Island, 2.5 miles SE of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 40" N, 131° 34' 05" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by H. E. Nichols, USN. See Deer Mountains.

Buck Valley: valley, extends SW 4 miles from Herendeen Bay, on SW coast of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 43' 40" N, 160° 49' 30" W; (map 28). Local name reported by Atwood (1911, pl. 2), USGS.

Buckanan Creek: stream, see Buchanan Creek.

Bucket Lake: lake, 10 miles SW of Coffee Can Lake and 31 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 10' N, 157° 08' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Buckeye Creek: stream, flows N 5 miles to Yukon River, 3 miles E of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 47' N, 141° 06' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Buckeye Creek: stream, flows SE 3.5 miles to Left Fork Goose Creek, 23 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 20' N, 149° 30' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 5).

Buckeye Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Banner Creek, 19 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 18' N, 146° 20' W; (map 101). Named by prospectors; reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Buckholtz Roadhouse: locality, see Kemperville.

Buckhorn Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, on Revillagigedo Island, between Carroll and Geogre Inlets, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' N, 131° 24' W; BGN 1923; (map 3). Named in 1921 by USFS.

Buckland River: stream, formed by its north and south forks, flows NW 67 miles to Eschscholtz Bay, 40 miles SW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 14' N, 161° 01' W; (map 114). Variant: Konguk, Kotsokhotana, Kungiuk River, Reka Kanyk. Named in 1826 by Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 323), RN, who wrote, “* * * upon the river * * * I bestowed the name * * of Buckland, in compliment to Dr. Buckland, the Professor of Geology at Oxford * * *.” Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1455 of 1852 gives the stream's Eskimo name as “Kanyk” and its Koyukan Indian name as “Kotsokhotana.” Dall (1871, p. 284) gives the Eskimo name as “Kung-uk.”

Buckland, Mount: mountain, 1,540 ft., in Lisburne Hills, 8 miles E of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68° 39' 45" N, 165° 55' 45" W; BGN 1965; (map 129). Named in 1965 by B. P. Exploration Co. for use in geologic mapping. The name commemorates William Buckland, 1784-1856, British geologist who correlated the Lisburne Hills fossils with the Lower Carboniferous.

Buckland: village, on Buckland River, 54 miles N of Haycock, Seward Peninsula. Highlands; 65° 59' N, 161° 08' W; BGN 1944' (map 109). Variant: Old Buckland. Eskimo village and trading post reported by USGS in 1914. Its population was 52 in 1920; 104 in 1930; and 115 in 1940. The Buckland post office was established here in 1935 and discontinued about 1941. The present Buckland post office is located at Elephant Point.

Buckland: village, see Elephant Point.

Buckley Bar Creek: stream, flows SW 4.6 miles to Birch Creek, 37 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 19' 45" N, 144° 33' 45" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1911 by USGS (Prindle, 1913, pl. 1).

Buckner Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Anikovik River, 14 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales and 41 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 32' N, 167° 37' W; (map 111). Variant: Buhner Creek. Prospectors' name published in 1957 by USGS. Reported in 1899 as "Buhner Creek" by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Buckskin Creek: stream, flows E 20 miles to South Fork Fortymile River, 45 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 10' 50" N, 141° 45' 00" W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 44), USGS.

Buckskin Glacier: glacier, heads E of The Mooses Tooth, trends SE 14 miles to its terminus near head of Hidden River, 44 miles N of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 57' N, 150° 13' W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1940 by USGS.

Buckstock Creek: stream, see Buckstock River.

Buckstock River: stream, heads in Kuskokwim Mountains and flows NW 33 miles to Aniak River 18 miles SE of Aniak, Yukon-Kuskowim Delta; 61° 21' N, 159° 14' W; BGN 1948; (map 73). Variant: Buckstock Creek, Buksta Creek. Local name reported by USGS in 1919; derived from the Eskimo word reported to be "buksta[k]" meaning "swampy river." There is a Doestock Creek 15 miles to the north.

Bud Creek: stream, flows NW 2.2 miles to Wilson Creek Slough, 2.5 miles S of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 50' 45" N, 162° 02' 30" W; (map 74). Local name reported by Harrington (1918, map), USGS, in 1916.

Budd Creek: stream, flows SW 15 miles to American River, 31 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 36' N, 165° 39' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Messrs. Kemp and David Fox (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 11).

Buen Abrigo, Puerto del: cove, in Port Etches, Hinchinbrook Island (map 64). Named in 1779 by Don Ignacio Arteaga.

Buen Ayre, Isla: island, 0.4 miles across, in Port Refugio, Suemez Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' N, 133° 19' W; (map 4). Spanish name meaning "good air island" probably given in 1779 by Don Ignacio Arteaga.

Buentiempo, Mount: mountain, see Fairweather, Mount.

Buff Creek: stream, see Bluff Creek.

Buffalo Center: village, see Delta Junction.

Buffalo Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Nome River, 25 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 52' N, 165° 16' W; (map 94). Variant: McFadden Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Buffalo Creek: stream, heads in Wishbone Lake, flows SW 2 miles to Moose Creek, 8 miles N of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 43' N, 149° 04' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Buffalo Head: hill, 960 ft., on Attu Island S of Mirror Lake, 2.1 miles SSW of Attu, Aleutian Islands; 52° 54' 30" N, 173° 13' 30" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Buffalo Mountain: mountain, 4,550 ft., 17 miles N of Big Rock Mountain and 51 miles NW of Christian, Brooks Range; 67° 55' N, 146° 29' W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Bufflehead Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula W of Snag Lake, 27 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 49' 30" N, 150° 44' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for the Bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*), a small duck that breeds throughout southern Alaska.

Bug Gulch: ravine, in Nutzotin Mountains, extends S 0.5 miles to Little Eldorado Creek 0.8 miles N of that stream's junction with Bonanza Creek and 5 miles N of Beaver Lake, Alaska Range; 62° 06' 50" N, 141° 05' 10" W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1914 by Capps (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 222), USGS.

Bug Island: island, 1,100 ft. long, in Neets Bay, on NW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 46' 50" N, 131° 39' 10" W; (map 3). One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USC&GS.

Bug Island: island, 2 miles long, in Seymour Canal, 28 miles NE of Angoon, on E coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 55' 00" N, 134° 09' 30" W; (map 9). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN.

Bug Lake: lake, 500 ft. long, on Glenn Highway, 3.7 miles NE of Glacier Point and 53 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 48' 10" N, 147° 33' 30" W; BGN 1960; (map 69). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Bugge Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, at SW end of Cleveland Peninsula, near head of Helm Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 39' 45" N 132° 03' 30" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Bugle Creek: stream, on E coast of Great Sitkin Island, flows NE 2 miles to Bering Sea, between Bugle and Sulphur Points, Aleutian Islands; 52° 02' 43" N, 176° 00' 15" W; (map 17). Local name derived from Bugle Point; published in 1951 by USGS.

Bugle Point: point of land, E tip of Great Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 02' 30" N, 175° 58' 15" W; BGN 1936; (map 18). So named by personnel of the U.S. Navy expedition of 1933, because "a bugler was stationed there during the survey."

Bugomowik Pass: watercourse, in distributary system of Yukon River, trends NW 30 miles from Kwikluak Pass to Norton Sound, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 57' 30" N, 164° 46' 00" W;

(map 77). Variant: Pagomawik Pass. Eskimo name spelled "Pagomawik" in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS.

Buhner Creek: stream, see Buckner Creek.

Bukarel Bay: water passage, see Bucareli Bay.

Bukareli, Gavan: water passage, see Bucareli Bay.

Bukarelli, Port: water passage, see Bucareli Bay.

Bukhta Neva: bay, see Neva Bay.

Bukhti Point: point of land, on Kiska Island, S tip of Cobra Peninsula between Gertrude and Jeff Coves, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' N, 177° 28' E; BGN 1937; (map 14). Variant: Zaliva Point. Russian word meaning "bay"; named in 1933 by U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office.

Bukhty, Mys: point of land, see Bukti Point.

Buksta Creek: stream, see Buckstock River.

Bukti Point: point of land, on SW coast of Raspberry Island, 16 miles W of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 01' 50" N, 153° 12' 00" W; (map 43). Variant: Cove Point, Mys Bukhty. Transliteration by USC&GS of "M[ys] Bukhty," given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev IRN, in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425. Baker (1906, p. 199), USGS, published the translation, "Cove Point."

Bulchitna Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, 9 miles SE of Skwentna and 59 miles N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 56' 15" N, 150° 55' 50' W; (map 70). Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

Buldir Island: island, elev. 2,152 ft., 4 miles across. one of Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 21' N, 175° 56' E; BGN 1890; (map 14). Variant: Bouldir Island, Bouldyr Island, Saint Stephen Island. The October 28, 1741 (O.S.), entry in the log book of the St. Peter, commanded by Vitus Bering, reads "By the will of God Stephan Buldirev [later written Stephan Bogdriev], naval cooper, died of scurvey" (Golder, 1922, p. 201). The same day Bering named an island "St. Stephen." Many scholars, including Golder, correlate the island of Bering with that of present-day Buldir Island, and, if so, it may have been named for the sailor that died on its discovery day. The name "Ostrov Buldir" was published on a 1791 map by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, and thus he may be responsible for the naming. Baker (1906, p. 151), USGS, gives the meaning of "Buldir" as "hut (or hovel)," implying a descriptive name. Von Langsdorff (1813-14, v. 2, p. 247) appears to translate the name as "round".

Buldir Reef: reef, in Bering Sea, 18 miles SE of Buldir Island and 45 miles NW of Kiska Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 12' N, 176° 22' E; (map 14). Listed in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 129).

Buldir Volcano: volcano, 2,152 ft. on S end of Buldir Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 21' 00" N, 175° 54' 50" E; (map 14). Name reported by Coats (1953, p. 8), USGS.

Buldyr: island, see Karpa Island.

Bulger Hill: hill, knob on N side of Mount Roberts, between Icy Gulch and Quartz Gulch, 2 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' N, 134° 21' W; (map 11). Named by miners for Peter Bulger, who had mining claims on the hill. In 1881, Bulger came to Juneau from Sitka and claimed two lots in the early settlement. He located mining claims in association with Pat McGlinchy and John Olds in Silver Bow Basin. He died in Wrangell in 1897 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 9).

Bulky, Mount: mountain, 3,359 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1.7 miles S of Red Bed Peak, and 54 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 38' 40" N, 136° 30' 55" W; (map 10). Local name reported by USGS in 1951.

Bull Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Yukon River at Nation Reef, 28 miles ESE of its junction with Charley River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 12' N, 141° 51' W; BGN 1962; (map 103). Variant: Spring Creek. Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Bull Creek: stream, flows SW 12 miles to Tulebagh Lake 30 miles W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 22' 45" N, 148° 35' 30" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Bull Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Victoria Creek, 38 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 48' 15" N, 147° 26' 00" W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Bull Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows NW 60 miles to Grayling Fork Black River, 30 miles SE of Salmon Village, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 14' 15" N, 141° 44' 45" W; BGN 1959; (map 120). Variant: Siwash Creek. The former name, "Siwash Creek," was given in 1910 by the IBC survey. "Bull Creek" reflects present-day local usage.

Bull Creek: stream, see Butte Creek.

Bull Head: promontory, on SE coast of Glacier Island, 12 miles NE of Storey Island, 54 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 51' 15" N, 147° 09' 15" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Bull Island: island, 1.7 miles long, in Yukon River, 0.5 miles NW of Long Island and 2 miles W of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 10' 30" N, 152° 10' 00" W; (map 106). Variant: Long Island. Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Bull Island: island, 1.8 miles long, near head of George Inlet, off Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 29' 30" N, 131° 29' 30" W; (map 3). Arbitrary name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Bull Island: island, see Long Island.

Bull Pup Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Gold Run which flows to Bluestone River, 15 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 03' 40" N, 166° 11' 50" W; (map 111). Variant: Bull Pup. Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula."

Bull Pup: stream, see Bull Pup Creek.

Bull River: stream, flows SE 25 miles to West Fork Chulitna River, 50 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 10' 45" N, 149° 30' 10" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Bull Seal Point: point of land, 4 miles S of Glory of Russia Cape, on NE coast of St. Matthew Island; 60° 33' N, 172° 55' W; (map 56). Published in 1932 by USC&GS on Chart 885 1.

Bullard Mountain: mountain, 4,225 ft., 2 miles NE of Mendenhall Lake, at 1962 terminus of Mendenhall Glacier and 9.7 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 26' N, 134° 30' W; (map 11). Named for Benjamin Bullard, 1848-1933, a mining engineer who came to the Klondike from California in 1897 and later moved to Juneau. In 1907 he began mining on Nugget Creek where he later built a hydroelectric powerplant (DeArmond, 1957, p. 9-10).

Bullards Landing: locality, on E side of Taku Inlet, Coast Mountains; 58° 26' N, 133° 56' W; BGN 1932; (map 12). Former site of a boat landing owned by Ben Bullard, first permanent white settler in the area.

Bulldog Cove: cove, 1 mile wide, on E coast of Aialik Peninsula, 16 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains. 59° 53' 45" N, 149° 33' 30" W; (map 49). Local name reported in the early 1950's by USC&GS.

Bulldog Creek: stream, 8 miles long, flows NE to Kipchuk River, 79 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 38' N, 159° 27' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Bulldog Point: point of land, see Kshaliuk Point.

Bullen Point: point of land, on Beaufort Sea coast, E point of entrance to Mikkelson Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 11' 10" N, 146° 52' 00" W; (map 151). Variant: Point Bullen, Savakvik Point, Shavugavik Point. Named "Point Bullen" on August 7, 1826 by Sir John Franklin (1828, p. 152). The Eskimo name "Shavugavik," meaning "working place" was reported in 1913 by Leffingwell (1919, p. 94).

Bullen: locality, on Beaufort Sea coast, 0.5 miles SE of Bullen Point and 15 miles W of Flaxman Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 10' 50" N, 146° 51' 00" W; (map 151). Eskimo camp site shown on a 1902 manuscript map by S. J. Marsh.

Bullfrog Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Salcha River, 37 miles N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 40' N, 145° 38' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Bullfrog Island: island, 5.5 miles across, in Yukon River, 45 miles W of Unalakleet, Innoko Lowland; 63° 43' N, 159° 16' W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Bullhead Cove: estuary, extends E 1.8 miles off Revillagigedo Channel, S of Kah Shakes Point, Coast Mountains; 55° 03' 20" N, 130° 59' 30" W; (map 3). Variant: Bull Head Cove. Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Bullion Creek: stream, 1.6 miles long, on Douglas Island, flowing NE to Gastineau Channel, 5 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 14' 45" N, 134° 20' 10" W; (map 11). Variant: Ready Bullion Creek. The name "Bullion Creek" was first used as the name of a claim for water for mining use by G. W. Picket and Stillman Lewis in 1881 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 10). Recent maps have transposed the names Bullion Creek and Ready Bullion Creek.

Bullion Creek: stream, flows E 5 miles to Star Creek, 13 miles NE of Council and 38 miles S of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 02' N, 163° 23' W; (map 110). Variant: Anaconda Creek, Birch Creek, Lone Creek. Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS. Shown as "Lone" at its head, "Birch" in its middle, and "Anaconda" in its lower course, on a 1901 map of Cape Nome sold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Bullion Creek: stream, flows NE 12 miles to North Fork Fortymile River, 37 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 26' 30" N, 142° 08' 20" W; (map 102). Variant: Granite Creek, Bonanza Creek, Lucky Gulch. Named by prospectors and shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff.

Bullion Creek: stream, flows NE 9 miles to Mosquito Fork, 55 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 05' 50" N, 142° 04' 20" W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and reported in 1898 by E. F. Ball, prospector.

Bullion Creek: stream, flows W 4 miles to Sherrette Creek which flows to Pilgrim River, 17 miles SW of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 01' N, 164° 32' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome sold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. The lower course of this stream is now part of Sherrett Creek.

Bullion Mountain: mountain, 4,852 ft., extends NE-SW 4 miles between Craigie and Upper Willow Creeks, 14 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 47' 15" N, 149° 20' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Bullrun Creek: stream, flows W 7.5 miles to John River, 12 miles S of Gunsight Mountain and 51 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 18' N, 152° 01' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name in general use since 1905; reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Bullrush Lake: lake, 1 mile across, between Meadow Creek and Long Lake, 25 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 16' 30" N, 148° 18' 00" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Bully Boy Creek: stream, heads on Mount Jumbo, near center of Prince of Wales Island, flows N 2.3 miles to Gould Passage at Portage Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' 40" N, 132° 35' 28" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1908 by C. W. Wright (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 3), USGS.

Bulova, Mount: mountain, see Kangukhsam Mountain.

Bulshaia Gora: mountain, see McKinley, Mount.

Bulshaya Gora: mountains, see McKinley, Mount.

Bulshi River: stream, see Tlikakila River.

Bulwark Creek: stream, see Eagle Creek.

Bumble Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, 22 miles SW of Karluk, on W coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 16' 30" N, 154° 41' 30" W; (map 35). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Bumpy Point: point of land, on N coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 00" N, 177° 57' 45" W; (map 17). Descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Bumyok Ridge: ridge, elev. 1,400 ft., trends NE-SW 7 miles between Lakes Nerka and Aleknagik, 30 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 26' N, 158° 50' W; BGN 1932; (map 52). Eskimo name reported in 1932 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Bun Point: point of land, on Moser Peninsula, between Moser and Alitak Bays, at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 58' 25" N, 154° 06' 00" W; (map 32). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Bun Rock: rock, in Pacific Ocean S of Let Island, 4 miles SW of Deer Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 50' 20" N, 162° 26' 20" W; BGN 1942; (map 25). So named in 1941 by USC&GS because, "it resembles a bun."

Bunco Creek: stream, heads in Peters Hills, flows SE and NE 15 miles to Tokositna River, 19 miles NW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 32' 50" N, 150° 30' 05" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Bunco Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, near mouth of Bunco Creek, 19 miles NW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 32' 15" N, 150° 00' 20" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Bunitlana Lake: lake, 1.6 miles long, on E bank of Kustatan River, 31 miles NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 52' N, 151° 52' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Bunka Lake: lake, 3,000 ft. long, 1 mile SW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 03' 50" N, 151° 10' 45" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Bunker Hill Creek: stream, flows NE 1.5 miles to Kougarok River 1.5 miles NW of its junction with Kuzitrin River, 48 miles SW of Imurak Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 16' N, 164° 36' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Bunker Hill Crossing: locality, see Bunker Hill.

Bunker Hill Station: locality, see Bunker Hill.

Bunker Hill: hill, 825 ft., on bank of Kuzitrin River 3 miles SW of its junction with Kougarok River, 17 miles W of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 14' N, 164° 39' W, (map 110). Local name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 11), USGS.

Bunker Hill: locality, on left bank of Kuzitrin River, across from Bunker Hill, 49 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 13' N, 164° 37' W; BGN 1966; (map 110). Variant: Bunker Hill Crossing, Bunker Hill Station. Railroad station established in 1935 when the Seward Peninsula Railroad was extended from Shelton to here named for the hill to the west.

Bunnell Cape: point of land, 1 mile SW of Ivekan Mountain, 29 miles S of Gambell, on SW coast of Saint Lawrence Island; 63° 22' N, 171° 44' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cape Bunnell, Asi Cape, West Cape. Named by Otto William Geist, University of Alaska, for Charles E. Bunnell, 1878-1956, founding president of the University of Alaska, 1921-49.

Bunny Creek: stream, see Barney Creek.

Bunshtfoot Creek: stream, heads S of Iknutak Mountain, flows E 2.3 miles to Golovnin Bay, 41 miles SE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 27' N, 163° 06' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Bupto Creek: stream, heads SW of Mount Bupto, flows E 18 miles to Ipnarik River, Brooks Range; 68° 29' N, 157° 12' W; BGN 1960; (map 132). Named in 1951 by Island L. Tailleux, USGS, "for Mount Bupto."

Bupto, Mount: mountain, 4,000 ft., 26 miles NW of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 31' N, 157° 30' W; BGN 1960; (map 132). Named in 1949 by Carl Benson, USGS, "after a baby one of the geologist's wife had."

Bur Point: point of land, on NE coast of Kenai Peninsula, at W entrance to Shotgun Cove, 5 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48' 10" N, 148° 32' 55" W; BGN 1915; (map 63). Descriptive name given in 1914 by USC&GS.

Burg Creek: stream, see Borg Creek.

Burgeman: locality, see Bergman.

Burger Point: point of land, on N coast of Chichagof Island, in Icy Strait, 4 miles NW of mouth of Port Frederick and 43 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 12' 30" N, 135° 35' 00" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1926 by USC&GS.

Burgos, Bahia de: bay, between Cape Suckling and Kayak Island; 60° 00' N, 144° 00' W. Named by Capt. Alessandro Malaspina and shown on his 1791 chart.

Burial Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, in DeLong Mountains, 12 miles NW of Desperation Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 25' 30" N, 159° 12' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 131). Named in 1951 by Island L. Tailleux, USGS, "for [Eskimo] burial site near lake."

Burk Creek: stream, see Goldrun Creek.

Burka Cape: point of land, see Sedanka Cape.

Burka: island, see Sedanka Island.

Burka: village, see Biorka.

Burke Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to American River, 36 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 40' N, 165° 38' W; (map 111). Variant: Fisher Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Burkett Needle: mountain, see Burkett, Mount.

Burkett, Mount: mountain, 9,730 ft., 1.5 miles W of Alaska-Canada boundary, 6 miles NE of Devils Thumb and 116 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 10' 30" N, 132° 18' 00" W; BGN 1930; (map 8). Variant: Burkett Needle. Named by Julian D. Sears, USGS, for Lt. Eugene F. Burkett, USN, a member of the Alaskan Aerial Survey Expedition of the Navy Department in 1926 and second in command of the Alaska Aerial Survey Detachment in 1929; Burkett was killed in an airplane crash in 1930.

Burley Creek: stream, see Star Creek.

Burlow Cove: bay, see Barlow Cove.

Burls Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Controller Bay, 8 miles E of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 11' N, 144° 17' W; (map 64). Variant: Burrs Creek. Named by J. L. McPherson, deputy U.S. Mineral Surveyor, for H. T. Burls, the London petroleum expert; reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Burls Creek: stream, heads near Burls Pass, flows NE 7 miles to Becharof Lake, 51 miles NE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 41' 50" N, 156° 05' 50" W; (map 36). Local name reported in 1902 by J. L. McPherson of Iliamna. Named for H. T. Burls. See Burls, Mount.

Burls Pass: pass, elev. 1,600 ft., S of Mount Burls, near head of Burls Creek, on Alaska Peninsula, 45 miles NE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 40' 00" N, 156° 15' 30" W; (map 36). Named in 1902 by J. L. McPherson of Iliamna; published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS. See Burls, Mount.

Burls, Mount: peak, 2,710 ft., N of Burls Pass, 45 miles NE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 40' 45" N, 156° 14' 35" W; (map 36). Named by J. L. McPherson of Iliamna "for H. T. Burls, petroleum expert from London, England, who was on the mountain in 1903."

Burman Lake: lake, 4 miles long, 39 miles SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 66° 04' N, 145° 58' W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Burnett Inlet: estuary, extends S 8 miles to Clarence Strait, on SW coast of Etolin Island; Alexander Archipelago; 56° 04' N, 132° 28' W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Burnett Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, E of Burnett Inlet, on Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 06' 30" N, 139° 26' 00" W; (map 6). Local name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Burnett, Mount: mountain, 2,874 ft., near mouth of Ernest Sound, SW Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 46' 45" N, 132° 07' 30" W; (map 4). Named in 1915 by E. Lester Jones, USBF, for William Burnett, who "did considerable work in Alaska."

Burning Mountain: mountain, see Iliamna Volcano.

Burns Cabins: locality, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, at head of Albatross Anchorage, Aleutian Range; 55° 36' 35" N, 160° 36' 00" W; (map 28). Local name reported by Atwood (1911, pl. 2), USGS.

Burns Glacier: glacier, heads in Kenai Mountains, trends NW 3 miles to Portage Glacier, 4 miles SW of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 45' 00" N, 148° 46' 30" W; (map 63). Named in 1915 by USC&GS, "in honor of Robert Burns, the poet."

Burns Gulch: ravine, trends S 0.7 miles to Glacier Creek, 9 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' N, 165° 21' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on map, dated September 1901, of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Burns Island: island, 1.6 miles long, in Yukon River, 2 miles W of Youngs Island and 10 miles SW of Birches, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 03' 15" N, 153° 51' 00" W; (map 107). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the Department of the Interior.

Burnside Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Eldorado Creek, 44 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 45' N, 161° 55' W; (map 109). Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Burnt Cabin Creek: stream, flows S 10 miles to Nushagak River, 4 miles NW of Big Bend and 88 miles S of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 28' N, 156° 47' W; (map 60). Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Burnt Creek: stream, flows NW 7.7 miles to Arathlatuluk Creek, 20 miles NW of Elim and 53 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49' N, 162° 45' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Burnt Creek: stream, heads W of Sikonsina Pass, flows SW, through Burnt Lake, 4.8 miles to Bone Creek, 34 miles SW of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 00' N, 143° 50' W; (map 85). Local name; reported by USGS in 1964.

Burnt Hill: peak, 4,005 ft., 2.3 miles NW of junction of Divide Creek and White River and 53 miles NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range; 61° 46' N, 141° 29' W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Burnt Island Creek: stream, on NW end of Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 2 miles to Chickaloon Bay, 10 miles WNW of Hope, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 56' 10" N, 149° 54' 55" W; (map 63). Local name published in 1952 by USGS. Name derived from nearby Burnt Island.

Burnt Island Reef: reef, NE of Burnt Island, in Wrangell Narrows, 14 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 36' 40" N, 132° 58' 10" W; (map 6). Variant: Burnt Islet. Descriptive name given for charting purposes by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 114).

Burnt Island: island, 0.3 miles across, in E end of Chickaloon Bay, near mouth of Turnagain Arm, 9 miles WNW of Hope, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 57' 00" N, 149° 53' 35" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1914 by USGS.

Burnt Island: island, 500 ft. long, in Wrangell Narrows, 14 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 36' 35" N, 132° 58' 30" W; (map 6). Variant: Burnt Islet, Captain's Island, Obgorielie Island, Ostrov Obgorelyy. Name published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 144); translated from the Russian Name "Ostrov Obgorelyy," given in 1838 by G. Lindenberg. The name "Captain's Island" was given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Burnt Island: island, in El Capitan Passage, 1 mile S of Tenass Island, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 58' 30" N, 133° 17' 45" W; (map 4). Descriptive name published in 1924 by USC&GS.

Burnt Island: island, see Gareloi Island.

Burnt Islet: island, see Burnt Island.

Burnt Islet: reef, see Burnt Island Reef.

Burnt Lake: lake, 0.9 miles across, between Highpower Creek and Deep Creek, 35 miles SSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 23' 20" N, 152° 29' 00" W; (map 88). Local name reported about 1954 by Fabian Carey.

Burnt Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, in Sikonsina Pass, 31 miles SW of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 02' N, 143° 46' W; (map 85). Local name reported by USGS in 1964.

Burnt Mountain: mountain, 2,684 ft., 17 miles NE of Christian and 14 miles SW of White Snow Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 25' N, 144° 36' W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Burnt Mountain: volcano, see Redoubt Volcano.

Burnt Paw: locality, site of an Indian village on right bank of Porcupine River, 8 miles SE of Coleen Mountain, Porcupine Plateau; 67° 02' N, 142° 35' W; (map 121). This was a Kutcha-kutchin Indian village.

Burnt Point: point of land, in Port Frederick, on N coast of Chichagof Island, 6.2 miles SW of Hoonah and 45 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 02' 40" N, 135° 33' 30" W; (map 11). Local name published by USC&GS in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 345).

Burnt River: stream, heads NE of Imuruk Lake, flows NE 22 miles to Kugruk River, 27 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 53' N, 162° 35' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Variant: Wade Creek. Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson. Reported as "Wade Creek" in 1901 by D. L. Reaburn (in Mendenhall, 1902, pl. 4a), USGS.

Buron Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to No Mans Creek near its head, in Casadepaga River basin, 25 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a prospector's manuscript map, dated 1902. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Burr Creek: stream, see Barr Creek.

Burr House Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, on N coast of Amchitka Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 38' 08" N, 178° 44' 15" E; (map 15). Name published on a 1955 AMS map.

Burr Point: point of land, on N coast of Augustine Island, 55 miles SE of Iliamna, Aleutian Range., 59° 25' N, 153° 26' W; BGN 1916; (map 51). So named in 1914 by USC&GS "because of the burr-like appearance of the mounds forming the end of the island."

Burrong Bay: estuary, see Burroughs Bay.

Burroughs Bay: estuary, extends NE 9 miles, off Behm Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 59' 30" N, 131° 14' 00" W; (map 3). Variant: Burrong Bay, Burrough's Bay. Named on August 11, 1793, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN (Wagner, 1937, p. 378).

Burroughs Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends SE 9 miles to Plateau Glacier W of Muir Inlet, 64 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 57' N, 136° 12' W; BGN 1948; (map 10). Variant: Cushing Plateau. Named "Cushing Plateau" by Reid (1896, pl. 86), USGS, for Harry Platt Cushing, who accompanied him on his expedition to Muir Glacier in 1890. Renamed for John Burroughs, 1837-1921, an American naturalist, who visited Muir Inlet with the Harrington Expedition of 1899.

Burrs Creek: stream, see Burls Creek.

Burun Rocks: rock, see Surf Rock.

Burun, Kamen: rock, see Surf Rock.

Burunof, Cape: point of land, N of Three Entrance Bay, 5 miles SW of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 59' N, 135° 23' W; BGN 1897; (map 5). Variant: Broad Cape, Cape Bouronov, Cape Burunoff, Cape Tolstoi, Mys Burunov, Mys Tolstoy. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "M[ys] Burunov" or "cape of breakers." The name "Mys Tolstoy," meaning "broad cape," was given to this point in 1849 by Capt. M. D. Tebenkov, IRN.

Burunoff, Cape: point of land, see Burunof, Cape.

Burunov, Mys: point of land, see Burunof, Cape.

Busby Bay: cove, see West Bay.

Busby Island: island, 1.3 miles across, in S entrance to Valdez Arm, 45 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' 30" N, 146° 42' 00" W; BGN 1908; (map 64). Variant: Fox Island. Local name reported in 1908 by USGS. The island was first known as Fox Island, because blue foxes were propagated there in the late 19th century

Busch Creek: stream, flows NE 5.8 miles to Goose Creek 13 miles SW of its junction with Susitna River, 20 miles SE of Mount Watana, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 30' 20" N, 147° 40' 50" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Buschman Creek: stream, see Buschmann Creek.

Buschmann Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 miles to Hugh Smith Lake, Coast Mountains; 55° 06' 22" N, 130° 37' 30" W; BGN 1915; (map 3). Variant: Buschman Creek, Bushman Creek. Local name published in 1911 by USC&GS as "Bushman Creek"; reported in 1915 by E. Lester Jones, USBF, as "Buschman Creek".

Buschmann Pass: water passage, 3 miles long, S and E of Hessa Island, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 46' N, 132° 19' W; (map 1). Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Busen Altua: bay, see Lituya Bay.

Bush Hill: hill, see Brush Hill.

Bush Islets: islands, 0.1 miles across, 10 miles NE of Cape Decision, in Affleck Canal off S coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 08' 20" N, 134° 05' 45" W; (map 5). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Bush Islets: rocks, extend 0.5 miles in Meares Passage, N of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 15' 45" N, 133° 09' 00" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 140).

Bush Mountain: mountain, 1,736 ft., on Annette Island, E of Bingo Mountain, 7 miles NE of Metlakatla, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 13' 45" N, 131° 30' 50" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Bush Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Midway Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 13' 10" N, 153° 12' 55" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Bush Point: point of land, southwesternmost point on Perry Island, 29 miles NE of Chenega and 24 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 41' 15" N, 148° 00' 00" W; BGN 1958; (map 63). Named by the U.S. Navy for Capt. Ellsworth Lincoln Bush, USN, who sailed Alaskan waters for 40 years before his death in 1957. At his request, "on December 1957,

Captain Bush's ashes were strewn upon the waters of Prince William Sound near the southwesternmost unnamed point of land on Perry Island.”

Bush Rock: rock, in First Narrows, Redfish Bay, 10 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 19' 40" N, 134° 52' 10" W; (map 5). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of USBF steamer Albatross.

Bush Rock: rock, in Lake Bay, on NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 03' 40" N, 132° 54' 35" W; (map 6). Local navigators' name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Bush Top Island: island, 0.1 miles long, in Wrangell Narrows, 12 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 38' 05" N, 132° 56' 55" W; (map 6). Variant: Bushtop Islet, Goloi Island, Ostrov Golyy. Named in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN. The navigator, G. Lindenberg, called it "Ostrov Golyy," meaning "bare island," and the name was published as such in 1850 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1441.

Bushman Creek: stream, see Buschman Creek.

Bushtop Island: island, 400 ft. long, in Bocas de Finas, 0.4 miles NE of Tonina Island, at N end of Maurelle Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 41' 40" N, 133° 35' 25" W; BGN 1908; (map 4). Local descriptive name reported in 1907 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Bushtop Islet: island, see Bush Top Island.

Bushy Creek: stream, flows NW 11 miles to Kuna River, 20 miles SE of Liberator Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 39' N, 157° 50' W; (map 132). So named in 1950 by USGS geologists doing Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations, "because of heavy brush along the creek; published in 1951 by USGS."

Bushy Island: island, 2 miles long, northernmost of Kashevarof Islands, between Zarembo and Prince of Wales Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 16' N, 132° 59' W; (map 6). Variant: Biugam Island. Named on September 1, 1793, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, (Wagner, 1937, p. 378).

Bushy Island: island, 300 ft., long, in Kaigani Strait, on E coast of Dall Island, E of Rose Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 56' 45" N, 132° 54' 20" W; (map 1). Named in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Bushy Islands: islands, in Endicott Arm, 1 mile NE of Sumdum Island and 54 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 42' 15" N, 133° 25' 50" W; (map 8). Variant: Bushy Islets. Named in 1868 by Comdr. R. W. Mead, USN; published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 147).

Bushy Islets: islands, see Bushy Islands.

Bushy Point Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, 2 miles N of Traitors Cove, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 44' 10" N, 131° 43' 45" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF; derived from Bushy Point.

Bushy Point: point of land, between Behm Canal and Bushy Point Cove, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 44' N, 131° 44' W; (map 3). Named in 1891 by USC&GS.

Busia Mountain: mountain, 3,246 ft., at junction of Eldorado and Moose Creeks, 2.7 miles WNW of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 30' 20" N, 150° 58' 05" W; BGN 1958; (map 88). Named by G. H. Pearson for John "Little Johnnie" Busia, prospector and trapper, who arrived in 1918 and spent the remaining 39 years of his life in the Kantishna area.

Buskin Lake: lake, 1 mile across, at head of Buskin River, on NE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 46' 35" N, 152° 33' 00" W; BGN 1933; (map 34). Local name derived from the river name; reported in 1933 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Buskin River: stream, heads at Buskin Lake, flows NE 3.5 miles to Saint Paul Harbor, 3.7 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 45' 13" N, 152° 28' 40" W; (map 34). Variant: Reka Sapozhkova, Sapozhkova. Russian name "Reka Sapozhkova," published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 16), IRN. See Buskin.

Buskin: locality, at mouth of Buskin River, 4 miles SW of Kodiak, on NE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 45' 13" N, 152° 28' 40" W; (map 34). Variant: Seleniye Sapozhkovo. Name published as "Seleniye Sapozhkovo," meaning "Buskin [a type of boot] Settlement," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 16), IRN.

Bussy Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Le Conte Bay, 16 miles E of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 47' 25" N, 132° 30' 30" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1961 by USGS.

Buster Bay: bight, 1.5 miles across, 7 miles E of Point Baker, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 20' N, 133° 26' W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Buster Creek: stream, flows N 2.5 miles to Chatanika River, 40 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 13' N, 146° 58' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; published by USGS (Prindle, 1908, pl. 4).

Buster Creek: stream, flows N 7 miles to Buster Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 19' 30" N, 133° 26' 20" W; BGN 1962; (map 6). Variant: Charcoal Creek. Local name reported in 1961 by USFS; called "Charcoal Creek" in 1929 by USFS.

Buster Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to Big Hurrah Creek, between Huff and Trilby Creeks, 9 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 164° 15' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Buster Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 miles to Nome River, 7 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 165° 16' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name published by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Buster Creek: stream, heads on S side of Switchback Mountain, flows SW 5 miles to Mason Creek, 7 miles ENE of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 11' 35" N, 153° 18' 45" W;

(map 107). Prospectors' name reported by USGS in the 1940' s, but probably was used much earlier.

Butch Lake: lake, 1,800 ft. across, 1 mile NE of junction of Jarvis and Ober Creeks, 15 miles SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 49' 55" N, 145° 38' 40" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Butch Mountain: mountain, 1,900 ft., 29 miles N of Sleitat Mountain and 88 miles S of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 28' N, 157° 10' W; BGN 1932; (map 60). Local name reported in 1931 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS; probably named for "Butch" Smith [cna], "river man."

Butcher Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 2 miles to Canyon Creek, 18 miles S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 38' 35" N, 149° 29' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1914 by USGS.

Buteo Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula 2 miles W of Moose Lake and 34 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 64° 45' N, 150° 24' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), "** most useful and beneficial of all our Hawks."

Butler Glacier: glacier, heads near summit of Mount Jette, trends S. 9 miles to its 1961 terminus, 1.8 miles N of Nunatak Fiord and 32 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 53' N, 139° 07' W; (map 46). Local name published by the USGS in 1959.

Butler Peak: mountain, 1,060 ft., on E shore of Stephens Passage, 18 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 07' 15" N, 134° 04' 15" W; (map 11). Named by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN in 1888 and published in 1893 on USC&GS Chart 8229.

Butler Rock: rock, 200 ft. long, in Pacific Ocean, 0.3 miles W of N coast of Forrester Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 49' 55" N, 133° 33' 02" W; (map 1). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Butt Creek: stream, see Butte Creek.

Butte Creek: stream, flows 4 miles W to Trail Creek, 8 miles W of Jacksmith Bay and 27 miles N of Goodnews; Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 29' N, 161° 29' W; (map 53). Local name reported by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks, 1900, pl. 7 and p. 221), USGS. Gold was found in this creek about 1900, and some placer mining has been done along it.

Butte Creek: stream, flows E 1.7 miles to Solomon River, 11 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 43' N, 164° 19' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Butte Creek: stream, flows E 7 miles to South Fork Fortymile River, 44 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 13' 20" N, 141° 47' 15" W; (map 102). Variant: Butt Creek. Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Butte Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to Crater Creek, 19 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 42' N, 148° 04' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1916 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13), USGS.

Butte Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Yukon River, 24 miles ESE of junction of Charley River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 15' 20" N, 141° 57' 20" W; BGN 1962; (map 103). Variant: Bull Creek, Dewey Creek. Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Butte Creek: stream, flows NE 15 miles to Lost Creek, 27 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 02' 25" N, 147° 56' 30" W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Butte Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Birch Creek, 52 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 24' 30" N, 145° 34' 45" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Butte Creek: stream, flows S 2.6 miles to Bonanza Creek, 8.6 miles SE of Flat and 50 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 19' 40" N, 157° 56' 40" W; (map 79). Name shown on a 1910 manuscript map of the "Iditarod Placer Fields."

Butte Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to Copper Creek which flows to Koyuk River, 40 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 14' N, 162° 08' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Butte Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Canyon Creek, 47 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 28' N, 155° 56' W; BGN I 1937; (map 89). Local name reported in 1914 by USGS.

Butte Creek: stream, flows SW 20 miles to North Fork Fortymile River, 32 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 36' N, 142° 10' W; (map 102). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 16), USGS.

Butte Creek: stream, formed by junction of Quartz and Shorty Creeks, on W. slope of Cripple Creek Mountains, flows SW 6 miles to Folger Creek, 25 miles NE of Ophir, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 28' 20" N, 156° 13' 20" W; (map 90). Prospectors' name obtained in 1933 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., (in Smith, P. S., 1936, pl. 4) USGS.

Butte Creek: stream, heads at Butte Lake, flows SE 24 miles to Susitna River, 72 miles SE of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 03' 30" N, 147° 31' 40" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name shown on a 1910 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS; published by Moffit (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Butte Creek: stream, heads on The Butte, flows SW 13 miles to Salcha River, 34 miles N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 38' N, 145° 55' W; (map 101). Named by prospectors; reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Prindle, 1913a, pl. 1), USGS.

Butte Creek: stream, see Surprise Creek.

Butte Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 58 miles SE of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 11' N, 147° 51' W; (map 87). Variant: Nadiwen Lake. Name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Butte, The: peak, 4,561 ft., at head of Butte Creek, 44 miles N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 46' 20" N, 145° 39' 30" W; (map 101). Named by prospectors; reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Prindle, 1913a, pl. 1), USGS.

Butte: village, pop. 559, near Palmer, NE of Anchorage, Talkeetna Mountains; (map 69). Relatively recent development on Glenn Highway, probably named for Bodenbug Butte.

Butter Creek: stream, see Logan Creek.

Butterball Lake: lake, 0.2 miles across, on Heceta Island, 1 mile E of head of Port Alice and 3 miles SW of Camp Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 47' 45" N, 133° 33' 30" W; BGN 1966; (map 4). Named by USFS in 1965; "This lake was observed by USFS personnel * * * in 1962. At that time several flocks of butterball ducks (*Charitoneita albeala*) were on the lake * * *. Apparently the lake is a natural nesting grounds."

Butterfield Canyon: ravine, trends NE 1.5 miles to Bangor Creek, 13 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 165° 29' W; (map 94). Variant: Butterfield Gulch. Prospectors' name shown on map dated September 1901 of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Butterfield Gulch: ravine, see Butterfield Canyon.

Butterfly Creek: stream, flows S to Melsing Creek at Council, 32 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Butterfly Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Nome River, about 17 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 44' N, 165° 14' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson.

Butterfly Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 10 miles S of Willow and 27 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 36' N, 150° 05' W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Butterworth Island: island, 1 mile long, at mouth of Duncan Canal, 19 miles SW of Petersburg, on S coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 32' 30" N, 133° 04' 00" W; (map 6). Local name published by F. E. Wright and C. W. Wright (1908, fig. 20), USGS.

Buttes Gap, The: pass, 1 mile W of Three Sleep Point and 23 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 07' N, 147° 56' W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Button Creek: stream, flows NE to Adams Creek which flows to Shovel Creek, E of Madison Creek, 10 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a prospector's manuscript map dated 1902. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Button Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Zimovia Strait between Wrangell and Etolin Islands, 22 miles SE of Wrangell, 0.5 miles N of Whaletail Cove, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 11' 50" N, 132° 15' 15" W; (map 6). Descriptive name given for charting purposes in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 121).

Button Mountain: mountain, 2,351 ft., between Death Valley and John River, S of Threetime Mountain and N of Ninemile Hills, 48 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 10' 30" N, 151° 47' 00" W; (map 124). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Buttress Mountain: mountain range, see Buttress Range.

Buttress Point: point of land, on SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 22' 40" N, 167° 15' 00" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). Descriptive name given in 1938 by USC&GS.

Buttress Range: mountain range, 3,500 ft., extends N 10 miles, W of Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 10 miles W of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 17' N, 155° 17' W; BGN 1924; (map 42). Variant: Buttress Mountain. Descriptive name given in 1919 by R. F. Griggs of the National Geographic Society as Buttress Mountain and mapped as Buttress Range.

Buyan Islands: islands, 2 miles across, in Pacific Ocean 6 miles E of Deer Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 52' 30" N, 162° 06' 00" W; (map 25). Variant: Bluff Island. Russian word meaning "wharf" or "landing place," named in 1888 by USBF.

Buyers Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, on S coast of Alaska off Prince William Sound, 1 mile N of Glacier Island and 51 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 55' N, 147° 16' W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Buzodoc Slough: lake, 2 miles long on W bank of Alatna River, 4 miles N of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 37' 30" N, 152° 40' 30" W; (map 117). Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Buzzard Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles to Totatlanika River, 36 miles SE of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 06' N, 148° 30' W; (map 100). Named by prospectors; reported in 1906 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1907, pl. 4), USGS.

Buzzard Creek: stream, flows S 0.8 miles to Noxapaga River, 0.5 miles E of Black Creek and 27 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 31' N, 164° 11' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Buzzard Rock: island, 1,300 ft. long, W of Witchcraft Point, on NW coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 02' 30" N, 177° 29' 40" E; (map 14). One of the "bird names" arbitrarily applied to features on Kiska Island in 1943 by USAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Buzzy Island: island, see Pearl Island.

Bychron River: stream, see Amakatatee Creek.

Byers Creek: stream, flows SW through Byers Lake, 19 miles to Chulitna River, 27 miles N of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 43' N, 150° 13' W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Byers Island: island, 0.6 miles long, in Tanana River, opposite mouth of Marconi Slough, 6 miles SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 47' 45" N, 147° 56' 00" W; (map 100). Local name published on a 1955 USGS map.

Byers Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, in course of Byers Creek, 28 miles N of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 44' 20" N, 150° 06' 45" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Byler's Station: locality, see Bylers Roadhouse.

Bylers Roadhouse: locality, on right bank of Tanana River 18 miles SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 42' N, 147° 18' W; (map 100). Variant: Byler's Station. Former roadhouse on the Fairbanks-Valdez Trail reported by Capps (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Byloy, Kamen: rock, see White Rock.

Byron Bay: bay, 0.5 miles across, 13 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 23' N, 134° 55' W; (map 5). Local name used by fishermen; published in 1917 by USC&GS.

Byron Glacier: glacier, on Kenai Peninsula, trends N 2 miles to its terminus, 1 mile SW of Portage Lake, 6 miles WSW of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 45' 55" N, 148° 50' 35" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Bywoonat, Cape: point of land, see Chibukak Point.

C

C.O.D Lake: lake, 1.2 miles across, 33 miles SW of Livengood, Tanana Lowland; 65° 05' 30" N, 149° 01' 00" W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Caamano Point: point of land, S tip of Cleveland Peninsula, between Behm Canal and Clarence Strait, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30' N, 131° 58' W; (map 3). Variant: Cabo Caamano, Punta Caamano. The name "Cabo Caamano" was recorded in 1792 by Jacinto Caamano and adopted for this feature in 1793 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN (Wagner, 1937, p. 378).

Caamano, Punta: point of land, see Caamano Point.

Cabin Bay: bay, on W side of Naked Island, extends 2.5 miles W to Prince William Sound, 44 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 40' N, 147° 30' W; (map 63). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Cabin Bay: bay, see Yalik Bay.

Cabin Cove: cove, 0.7 miles across, including its Upper and Lower Arms, on E coast of Kagalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' N, 176° 17' W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Cabin Creek: stream, flows E 2.2 miles to Jacksina Creek 3 miles W of its junction with Nabesna River, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 22' N, 142° 58' W; BGN 1939; (map 84). Local name reported by Capps (1915, p. 202), USGS.

Cabin Creek: stream, flows NW 0.7 miles to Boundary Creek, upstream from Salmon River, 2.4 miles NW of Mount Welker and Alaska-Canada boundary, Coast Mountains; 56' 02' 10" N, 130° 02' 20" W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Cabin Creek: stream, in Wyoming Hills, flows W 2 miles to Toklat River, 5 miles N of Denali Highway crossing, Alaska Range; 63° 35' 30" N, 150° 02' 00" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Cabin Creek: stream, on Prince of Wales, Island, W of Polk Inlet, flows NE 5.5 miles to Skowl Arm, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 20" N, 132° 28' 40" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1920 by USC&GS.

Cabin Creek: stream, see Bar Creek.

Cabin Gully: ravine, heads on E side of North Hill, trends SE 0.5 miles to Eldorado Creek, 1.9 miles NE of The Ears on Ear Mountain, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 56' 20" N, 166° 10' 15" W; (map 111). So named in 1945 by a USGS field party because there is a cabin site nearby.

Cabin Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, 3 miles W of terminus of Sheridan Glacier and 10 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 32' N, 145° 28' W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Cabin Lake: lake, 0.7 miles across, 13 miles NE of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 49' N, 143° 33' W; (map 120). Local descriptive name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Cabin Point: point of land, on N central Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 45' 20" N, 177° 27' 30" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1956 on Chart 9145.

Cabin Point: point of land, on N shore of Hood Bay, 9 miles SE of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 23' 10" N, 134° 27' 45" W; BGN 1929; (map 9). Variant: Village Point. So named in 1929 by USC&GS, "because of a cabin at the base of the point." It had been called Village Point by local pilots.

Cabin Point: point of land, see Muir Point.

Cabin Slough: lake, oxbow, 0.3 miles W of Natrahazuivum Lake and 22 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 38' N, 144° 29' W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Cabin Slough: stream, 2.5 miles long, on flood plain of Alsek River, N of First Rapids, 51 miles SE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 12' 15" N, 138° 25' 00" W; (map 46). Local name published by the USGS in 1951.

Cable Bay: bight, 1.5 miles wide, on N side of Tanaga Bay, Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 47' 15" N, 178° 01' 00" W; (map 16). Name published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 118).

Cabras Islands: islands, a group, largest of which is 1,600 ft. long, extend 1 mile in Bucareli Bay, off N coast of Suemez Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 21' 15" N, 133° 23' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Isla de Cabras, Ysla de Cabras. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isle de Cabras," meaning "island of goats."

Cabras, Isla de: islands, see Cabras Islands.

Cabrini: stream, heads at NE end of Nushagak Hills, flows N 20 miles to Hoholitna River, 32 miles E of Taylor Mountains, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 56' 55" N, 156° 26' 00" W; (map 60). Named for St. Francis Xavier Cabrini, 1850-1917, who, in 1946, was the first American citizen to be canonized.

Cache Creek: stream, flows NE then NW 11 miles to Fish River, 18 miles NE of Council and 50 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 58' N, 163° 06' W; BGN 1910; (map 95). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Cache Creek: stream, flows NNE 7 miles to Rock Creek, 13 miles NNE of Porcupine Dome and 38 miles WSW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 41' 15" N, 145° 20' 40" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Cache Creek: stream, flows NW 3.4 miles to Poorman Creek, 7 miles SW of Poorman and 50 miles SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 01' 36" N, 155° 42' 20" W; (map 98). Local name reported in 1933 by USGS.

Cache Creek: stream, flows SW 7.5 miles to lagoon on Norton Sound, 6 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 164° 14' W; (map 95). Variant: Spruce Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Cache Creek: stream, flows SW 8 miles, joins Sullivan Creek to form Patterson Creek, 33 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 02' 30" N, 150° 55' 55" W; BGN 1965; (map 106). Variant: Ferguson Gulch. Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by USGS (Prindle, 1908, pl. 5).

Cache Creek: stream, flows W 19 miles through Ikiakpaurak Valley to Canning River, at Shublik Island, 45 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Arctic Slope; 69° 24' N, 146° 06' W; (map 139). Variant: Cash Creek, Ikiokpaurak Creek. S. J. Marsh, prospector, wrote, "The 7th of April, 1902, I left the coast alone, hauling 1,250 pounds by relays, and reached Cache Creek on June 1, * * *. After building a cache of rock to protect my supplies I proceeded up the Kooguru [Canning] River * * *" (Brooks, 1906, p. 260).

Cache Creek: stream, head. in lake, flows SE 8.5 miles to Talkeetna River, 38 miles NE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 35' 45" N, 149° 05' 30" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Cache Creek: stream, heads at junction of Dawson and Keystone Creeks, flows SE 6 miles to Goldstream Creek, 17 miles W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 50' 20" N, 148° 17' 45" W; (map 100). Variant: Keystone Creek. Named by prospectors in 1905 and published on a USGS map in 1906. This stream is shown as Keystone Creek with a west tributary named Cash Creek on C. W. Joint's 1905 manuscript map.

Cache Creek: stream, heads at McGonagall Pass in Mount McKinley National Park, flows N 9 miles to Clearwater Creek, 20 miles NNE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 21' N, 150° 49' W; BGN 1948; (map 88). Variant: Newcomer Creek. Probably a local name reported in 1910 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Cache Creek: stream, heads in Alaska, flows SE 10 miles across Alaska-Canada boundary to White River, 8 miles SE of Rock Lake, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 61° 45' N, 140° 57' W; BGN 1954; (map 67). Named in 1912 by IBC.

Cache Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows SW 21 miles to Kahiltna River, 33 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 22' 45" N, 151° 07' 50" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported by Sidney Paige and Adolph Knopf, USGS, in 1906, the year gold was discovered here.

Cache Creek: stream, heads on Slide Mountain, flows NE and SE 8.5 miles to Nelchina River, 38 miles SW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 00' N, 146° 41' W; (map 83). Local name published by ARC in 1924.

Cache Creek: stream, see Patterson Creek.

Cache Island: island, “in Koyukuk river, a little below the mouth of Batza River, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° N, 154° W. So named by Allen, 1885” (Baker, 1906, p. 154).

Cache Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Naha Bay, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 35' 30" N, 131° 40' 55" W; (map 3). Named in 1886 by USC&GS.

Cache Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 13 miles W of Bearman Lake, 40 miles NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 46' 30" N, 146° 35' 00" W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Cache Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, 2 miles NW of Napaktualuit Lake, in headwaters of Anaktuvuk River, 4 miles N of Anaktuvok Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 11' 00" N, 151° 38' 00" W; (map 134). So named in 1901 by W. J. Peters, USGS, because “the outfit was packed over by the men and horse to a small lake * * *” (Schrader, 1904, p. 22).

Cache Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 2 miles S of Vorzui Mountain and 11 miles E of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 09' 30" N, 145° 06' 00" W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Cache Mountain: mountain, 4,772 ft., 36 miles E of Livengood and 48 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 31' 15" N, 147° 19' 30" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS.

Cache One Lake: lake, 1 mile long, E of Echooka River, 29 miles SE of junction of Ivishak and Sagavanirktok Rivers, Arctic Slope; 69° 18' N, 147° 26' W; (map 140). Named about 1950 by USGS geologists.

Cache: railroad station, mile 447.7 on The Alaska Railroad, at junction of Cache Creek and The Alaska Railroad, 18 miles W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 50' 40" N, 148° 18' 30" W; (map 100). Local name derived from Cache Creek and published on a USGS 1924 map.

Cactus Point: point of land, between Behm Canal and Sargent Bay, on E coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' 18" N 130° 56' 30" W (map 3). Arbitrary name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Cadelac Creek: stream, see Cadillac Creek.

Cadell, Mount: mountain, 4,300 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 4 miles NW of Pyramid Peak and 63 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 53' 50" N, 136° 19' 25" W; (map 10). Named by members of the American Geographical Society's Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941, for Henry Moubray Cadell, 1860-1934, who visited Muir Inlet in 1913.

Cadiack Island: island, see Kodiak Island.

Cadillac Creek: stream, Rows SW 1 mile to Shovel Creek, 6 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 164° 25' W; (map 95). Variant: Cadelac Creek. Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's “Map of Cape Nome Precinct” dated 1904. J. M. Davidson

and B. D. Blakeslee show a “Cadelac” near the head of the Solomon River on their 1900 “Map of Nome Peninsula.”

Cadocernas Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Little Nelchina River N of Limestone Hills, 18 miles NW of Tahneta Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 06' 15" N, 147° 39' 00" W; (map 82). Named about 1952 by USGS geologists “after a fossil.”

Caenotaphe, Isle du: island, see Cenotaph Island.

Caetani River: stream, heads in a small glacier and flows SW 10 miles to Icy Bay, 6 miles NE of Moraine Island and 61 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 59' 30" N, 141° 16' 00" W; (map 47). Named after the lake of the same name, located on the east bank of the river at the 1950 terminus of Malaspina Glacier. Name published by USGS in 1948.

Caetani, Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long on Caetani River, W of terminus (1950) of Malaspina Glacier, 4 miles SE of head of Icy Bay and 58 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 00' 45" N, 141° 11' 00" W; (map 65). Variant: Lake Castani. Named by Prof. W. L. Libbey of Princeton Univ. in 1886 “in honor of the Duke of Sermoneta, President of the Italian Geographic Society” (Libbey, 1886, p. 149). Misspelled Castani (Russell, 1891, pl. 8).

Cahill Creek: stream, flows SE 1.4 miles to Lower Willow Creek, 18 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49' N, 164° 27' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Cahoon Creek: stream, heads in glacier, 1.7 miles SW of Porcupine Peak, flows N 4 miles to McKinley Creek, 2.4 miles S of Porcupine and 33 miles W of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 23' 10" N, 136° 14' 10" W; (map 45). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by C. W. Wright, USGS.

Caigane, Cape: point of land, see Muzon, Cape.

Cain Island: island, see Gain Island.

Caines Head: promontory, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, 10 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 59' N, 149° 23' W; BGN 1906; (map 49). Local name reported in 1905 by USC&GS.

Cairn Creek: stream, in DeLong Mountains, flows S 5 miles to Kugururok River 15 miles N of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 28' 30" N, 161° 08' 00"; BGN 1961; (map 131). Named by USGS geologists in 1950 “for an old cairn found on the pass [Nachralik] between this stream and the Utukok River drainage.”

Cairn Hill: peak, see Cairn Peak.

Cairn Island: island, “near entrance to Snag cove, Gambier bay, Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago” Named by USC&GS in 1889 (Baker, 1906, p. 155).

Cairn Mountain: mountain, 3,783 ft., 12 miles SE of Tundra Lake and 72 miles SE of Sleetmute, Lime Hills; 61° 09' 45" N, 155° 19' 45" W; (map 71). Named in 1914 by P. S. Smith (1917, p. 31), USGS, "because of a cairn located on its top."

Cairn Mountain: mountain, 4,620 ft., 9 miles NE of Sillyasheen Mountain and 68 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 50' 20" N, 152° 26' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named in 1931 by Marshal. (1956,p. 107), because "we found indeed a rocky cairn which apparently had been built thirty years before by the Schrader-Peters expedition * * *."

Cairn Peak: mountain, 4,500 ft., 2 miles NE of 1961 terminus of South Crillon Glacier, 77 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 36' 40" N, 137° 20' 15" W; (map 10). Name reported by members of the Harvard-Dartmouth Expedition, 1933-34.

Cairn Peak: peak, 4,500 ft., 1.1 miles N of Salmon Creek Reservoir and 4 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 21' 35" N, 134° 22' 30" W; (map 11). Variant: Cairn Hill. Named "Cairn Hill" by George R. Putnam, USC&GS, in 1899. The name Cairn Peak was published in 1902 by USC&GS (Bauer, 1902, p. 274) and has been used since.

Cairn Point: point of land, "in Albatross anchorage, Portage bay, Alaska Peninsula" So named by the Fish Commission in 1893. (Baker, 1906, p. 155).

Cairn Point: point of land, on E shore of Knik Arm Cook Inlet, 2.8 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 15' 30" N, 149° 52' 40" W; (map 69). Local name published in 1912 by USC&GS; named for a cairn once located on its summit.

Cairo Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Hutlinana Creek, 22 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 12' 30" N, 149° 59' 00" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 5).

Cajoneta, Punta: point of land, see Caponeta, Point.

Calahonda Creek: stream, heads in a glacier and flows NW 6.5 miles to Disenchantment Bay, 3.6 miles NE of Point Latouche and 28 miles NNE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 56' 00" N, 139° 32' 15" W; (map 46). Variant: Cala Honda. Named "Cala Honda" meaning "deep creek," on July 3, 1791, by Capt. Alessandro Malaspina, "because at its mouth no bottom was found at 120 fathoms."

Calamity Creek: stream, flows SW 9 miles to Indian River, 57 miles N of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 57' 40" N, 153° 25' 00" W; (map 107). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Calamity Creek: stream, on Revillagigedo Island, flows SW 5 miles to Carroll Inlet, 5.2 miles N of Island Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' 45" N, 131° 19' 20" W; BGN 1923; (map 3). Named in 1923 by USFS.

Calamity Gulch: ravine, heads at glacier, trends SW 4 miles to Young Creek 4 miles W of junction of Sheep Creek, 20 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 13' 30" N, 142° 31' 45" W; (map 67). Name "used by disappointed prospectors" and reported by Mendenhall and Schrader (1903, fig. 5), USGS.

Calder Bay: cove, extends S 1.3 miles to Shakan Bay, on NW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 11' 30" N, 133° 31' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN; derived from Mount Calder.

Calder Rocks: rocks, in Sumner Strait, 8.5 miles SW of village of Point Baker, off NW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 14' 30" N, 133° 42' 50" W; (map 6). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Calder, Mount: mountain, 3,370 ft., 3 miles N of Shakan Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 14' 00" N, 133° 35' 30" W; (map 6). Named on September 21, 1793, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, for Capt. Robert Calder, RN (Wagner, 1937, p. 378).

Calder: locality, at mouth of Marble Creek, on E shore of Shakan Bay, on NW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 10' 30" N, 133° 27' 30" W; (map 6). This is the site of an abandoned marble quarry, first discovered in 1896 and expanded by the Alaska Marble Co. in 1904 (F. E. Wright and C. W. Wright, 1908, p. 192-195). The mining settlement obtained a post office ' the name being derived from Mount Calder 6 miles to the northwest) in 1906, discontinued in 1918 (Ricks, 1965, p. 8).

Caldera, Port: estuary, extends S 1 mile off Bucareli Bay, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, 6.5 miles S of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' N, 133° 10' W; (map 4). Variant: Puerto de Caldera. Named "Puerto de Caldera" on June 1, 1779, by F. A. Maurelle. Caldera, in Spanish, means "caldron," the reference probably being the shape of the estuary.

Caldera, Puerto de: estuary, see Caldera, Port.

Caldwell Glacier: glacier, heads on Gurney Peak, in Cathedral Spires of Kichatna Mountains, trends SW 5 miles to its terminus at head of Kichatna River, 84 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 21' 30" N, 152° 43' 00" W; (map 81). Named in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA.

Cale Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles to Bear Creek, 2.2 miles E of Nyac and 40 miles SW of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 00' 45" N, 159° 52' 15" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name shown on a 1914 fieldsheet by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Calf Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula SW of Cow Lake, 6 miles NW of Sterling and 14 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 36' N, 150° 51' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by the officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Calghsit, Cape: point of land, see Aghsit Point.

Calico Bluff: bluff, extends 1 mile on right bank of Yukon River, 8 miles N of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 55' N, 141° 11' W; (map 102). Riverboat pilots' descriptive name shown on a 1901 manuscript chart.

Calico Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to Teklanika River, 26 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 35' N, 149° 32' W; (map 87). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

California: area, a name applied to the northern part of North America within the Arctic Circle in the Alaska area shown on a 1593 map of Corneille de Jode.

California Bar: ridge, elev. 2,800 ft., extends SE 3 miles from junction of Hoosier and Minook Creeks, 4.5 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 26' 30" N, 150° 04' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS.

California Bay: bight, 2 miles across, 2 miles E of Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 20' N, 133° 14' W; (map 6). Variant: Carroll Anchorage. Named in 1883 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for the Coast Survey steamer California.

California Boulder Patch: rocks, in Wrangell Narrows, on W coast of Mitkof Island, 12 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 38' 40" N, 132° 44' 45" W; (map 6). Variant: California Boulder. Named in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, presumably for the steamer California.

California Boulder: rocks, see California Boulder Patch.

California Cove: cove, "on east side California head, Carroll inlet. Revillagigedo Island, south eastern Alaska." Name applied by local navigators, and reported by H. C. Fassett, USBF, 1904 (Baker, 1906, p. 155).

California Creek: estuary, extends N 1 mile off Carroll Inlet, on S coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 20' 05" N, 131° 27' 30" W; (map 3). Variant: California Cove. Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

California Creek: stream, flows 2 miles NW, then 1.8 miles SW, to Glacier Creek, 4.5 miles S of Glacier Lake and 27 miles WSW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 27' 40" N, 149° 32' 00" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

California Creek: stream, flows E 2.7 miles, joins Cash Creek to form Bear Creek, 14 miles E of Far Mountain and 62 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 05' 45" N, 145° 18' 00" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1913 by Ellsworth (in Ellsworth and Davenport, 1915b, pl. 11), USGS.

California Creek: stream, flows N 12 miles to Totatlanika River, 32 miles SE of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 08' N, 148° 41' W; (map 100). Named by prospectors; reported in 1906 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1907, pl. 4), USGS.

California Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Ophir Creek which flows to Niukluk River 38 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 59' N, 163° 39' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name recorded on a 1902 prospector's manuscript map.

California Creek: stream, flows NE 3.1 miles to Yankee Creek near its confluence with Innoko River, 8 miles SE of Ophir and 25 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim

Mountains; 63° 03' 40" N, 156° 20' 20" W; BGN 1936; (map 90). Prospectors' name obtained in 1933 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith, P. S., 1936, pl. 4), USGS.

California Creek: stream, flows NE 3.8 miles to Kougarok River, 7 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 47 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 38' N, 164° 48' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

California Creek: stream, flows NE 4.3 miles to Titna River 3 miles W of its junction with Telsitna River, 36 miles SE of Monzonite Hills, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 20' N, 153° 28' W; (map 98). Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

California Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Kugruk River, 25 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 55' N, 162° 44' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by F. F. Henshaw (in Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21), USGS.

California Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Pargon Creek, 15 miles NE of Council and 39 miles S of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 01' N, 163° 14' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

California Creek: stream, flows NW 1.4 miles to Minook Creek, 7 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 24' 05" N, 150° 07' 30" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

California Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to South Fork Hess Creek, 10 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 39' N, 148° 24' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13), USGS.

California Creek: stream, flows SE 4.8 miles to Sunshine Creek, in Sunflower Basin, 50 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 29' 40" N, 151° 38' 10" W; (map 81). Variant: Idaho Creek. Prospectors' name published by Hyatt and Smith (1905, pl. 15), USGS. R. W. Porter, USGS, reported this feature as "Idaho Creek" in 1906.

California Creek: stream, flows SE 8 miles to Glacier Creek, near Girdwood, 10 miles NE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 56' 30" N, 149° 09' 40" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name reported about 1914 by B. L. Johnson (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS.

California Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Alder Creek, in Bluestone River basin, 14 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 05' N, 166° 08' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

California Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to Bonanza River, 10 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 164° 43' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

California Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 miles to Topkok River, 3.2 miles NE of Topkok on Norton Sound and 16 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' 20" N, 163°

54' 00" W; (map 95). Variant: Allen Creek. Prospectors' name reported on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson.

California Creek: stream, flows SW 4.5 miles to Kuskokwim River, 14 miles NW of Red Devil and 20 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 53' N, 157° 39' W; BGN 1943; (map 72). Named in 1910 by prospectors; reported in 1943 by USGS.

California Creek: stream, flows SW 4.7 miles to Tuluksak River, 3.2 miles N of Nyac and 38 miles SW of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 03' 10" N, 159° 56' 20" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported by A. G. Maddren, USGS, in 1914.

California Creek: stream, flows SW to Central Creek 10 miles E of its junction with Goodpaster River and 40 miles ENE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 21' N, 144° 36' W; (map 101). Variant: Louis Creek. Named by prospectors; published in 1950 by USGS.

California Creek: stream, flows W 4 miles to Kogoluktuk River, 12 miles NE of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 66° 58' N, 156° 45' W; (map 115). Prospectors' name reported after 1940 by USGS.

California Creek: stream, formed by Billy Goat and Moose Creeks, flows NW 2.6 miles to Windy Creek, 36 miles NE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 52' 30" N, 157° 21' 10" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

California Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows E 4.5 miles to Campbell Lagoon, near mouth of Uganik Bay, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 51' 45" N, 153° 40' 00" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

California Creek: stream, heads on Castle Mountain, flows SE 3.8 miles to Chickaloon River at Chickaloon, 25 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 47' 50" N, 148° 28' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

California Creek: stream, headwaters partially diverted by Thanksgiving Ditch, flows SW 6.2 miles to New York Creek, 23 miles SSW of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 11' 20" N, 150° 05' 50" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by USGS (Prindle 1908, pl. 5).

California Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows W 4 miles to Chathenda Creek 7.5 miles E of its junction with Chisana River, Alaska Range; 62° 04' 30" N, 141° 50' 30" W; BGN 1912; (map 84). Local name reported by Capps (1915, p. 202), USGS.

California Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NW 8 miles to Kugrupaga River, 14 miles NW of Ear Mountain and 50 miles NW of Teller, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 58' N, 166° 44' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gardine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

California Creek: stream, see Surprise Creek.

California Gulch: ravine, heads on Serpentine Ridge, extends SE 1.3 miles to American Creek 4 miles E of Fish Lake and 26 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 05' 27" N, 151° 12' 10" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

California Gulch: ravine, see Little Specimen Gulch.

California Head: point of land, between Carroll and George Inlets, on S coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 35" N, 131° 29' 00" W; (map 3). Named in 1880 by USC&GS for the steamer California.

California Range: ridge, see California Ridge.

California Ridge: ridge, extends NW 14 miles from Bostwick Point to Vallenar Point, on Gravina Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' N, 131° 46' W; (map 3). Variant: California Range. Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, probably for the steamer California.

California River: stream, heads in Black Mountain, flows SW 16 miles to Breving Lagoon, 10 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 21' N, 166° 39' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

California Rock: rock, in East Channel of Tongass Narrows, 0.2 miles SW of Saxman on Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 18' 55" N, 131° 36' 05" W; (map 3). Variant: Wayanda Rock, Wyanda Rock. Named in 1885 by USC&GS for the steamer California; previously called "Wayanda" after the USRCS cutter Wayanda.

California: locality, 5 miles W of Standard and 30 miles W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 47' N, 148° 41' W; (map 100). Local name applied to a station on The Alaska Railroad and published in 1924 by USGS.

Calligan Island: island, 0.3 miles long, 1.3 miles NW of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 51' 10" N, 135° 23' 15" W; (map 5). Local name used by fishermen; published in 1929 by USC&GS.

Callisto Head: promontory, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, 14 miles S of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 55' 10" N, 149° 27' 40" W; BGN 1930; (map 49). Named in 1930 by USC&GS "for the nymph in mythology who was changed into a bear and set in the heavens as Ursa Major."

Calm Point: point of land, see Peirce, Cape.

Calming Island: island, 200 ft. across, on W coast of Baranof Island, 7 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 58' 05" N, 135° 25' 15" W; (map 5). Variant: Calming Islet, Ostrov Utichey, Utichi Island. Name published by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 169) as "Calming Islet." In 1809, Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN, called this island "Ostrov Utichey," meaning "escape island"; possibly it is derived from "Utikhat," meaning "to grow calm."

Calming Islet: island, see Calming Island.

Calton Point: point of land, see Catton.

Cam Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Port Camden, 29 miles NW of Point Baker, on E coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 43' 50" N, 133° 55' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1892 by Lt. W. I. Moore, USN.

Camacho, Canal de: water passage, see Unalga Pass.

Camacho, Isla de: island, see Marmot Island.

Cambon, Cape: point of land, on NW coast of San Juan Bautista Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 30" N, 133° 19' 15" W; (map 4). Variant: Cabo Cambon, Mys Kambon. Named "Cabo Cambon," i.e. "Cape Cambon," in 1779 by Francisco Antonio Maurelle, "probably after Father Benito Cambon, a Franciscan in upper California" (Wagner, 1937, p. 437)

Camden Bay: bight, 50 miles across, on Beaufort Sea coast between Barter Island and Point Brownlow, Arctic Plain; 70° 09' N, 144° 45' W; (map 151). Named August 4, 1826, by Sir John Franklin (1826, p. 147) who wrote: "we embarked, * * * to cross the bay, which has been named in honour of the Marquess Camden." The son of Lord Chancellor Pratt, the Earl of Camden, "the Marquess became successively a Lord of the Admiralty, a Lord of the Treasury, and Lord Lt. of Ireland in the ministry of William Pitt" (Stuck, 1920, p. 301).

Camden, Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Port Camden, on NE coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 48' 30" N, 133° 53' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1892 by Lt. W. I. Moore, USN.

Camden, Port: bay, extends N 16 miles to Keku Strait, 35 miles W of Petersburg, on E coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 48' N, 133° 55' W; (map 6). Named on August 10, 1794, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, "probably in honor of Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden" (Wagner, 1937, p. 378). See Camden Bay.

Camel Cove: cove, 1 mile across, on S coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 42' 30" N, 176° 36' 00" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1951 on Chart 9193.

Camel Islet: rock, 53 ft. high, 0.5 miles off NW coast of Seguam Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 21' N, 172° 35' W; (map 19). Descriptive name given by a special U.S. Navy survey party because the top resembles a camel's hump; listed in the Aleutian Coast Pilot (1944, p. 86).

Camel Lake: lake, 0.7 miles across, 5 miles E of junction of Nizina and Chitina Rivers, 8 miles SW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 20' 45" N, 143° 05' 15" W; BGN 1966; (map 67). Named in 1965 by L. A. Yehle, USGS, for publication and geologic description purposes.

Camel Mountain: mountain, 2,011 ft., on W coast of Baranof Island, 13 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 52' 10" N, 135° 19' 40" W; BGN 1926; (map 5). Variant: Kliuchevaya Gora. So named in 1926 by USC&GS, "because of its double hump, like a camel." The mountain was called "Gora Klyuchevaya," meaning "[water] spring mountain," on 1848 Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397. See Kliuchef, Mount.

Camel Rock: rock, at NE entrance to Seldovia Bay, 0.5 miles N of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 27' 10" N, 151° 43' 00" W; (map 50). Local name published by USGS in 1951 and so called "because it resembles a camel."

Camel Rock: rock, on S shore of Nikolski Bay, SW side of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 56' 10" N, 168° 56' 30" W; BGN 1940; (map 21). Named in 1938 by USC&GS, "because when seen from the east, the rock resembles a kneeling camel."

Camelback Mountain: mountain, 2,756 ft., in Kuskokwim Mountains, near heads of Bonanza and Moore Creeks, 22 miles NE of Flat and 62 miles SW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 32' 45" N, 157° 21' 00" W; (map 79). Prospectors' descriptive name reported in 1912 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Cameron Creek: stream, flows WNW 1.5 miles to Corbin Creek, 0.9 miles W of terminus of Corbin Glacier and 5 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 06' 35" N, 146° 04' 50" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Cameron Pass: pass, 4,100 ft., in Horn Mountains, 10 miles N of Tahnetta Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 02' 10" N, 147° 21' 10" W; BGN 1960; (map 82). Local name reported in 1939 by USGS, "named for either Jack Cameron, a 40-year local resident, or Cameron placer gold mines on nearby Albert Creek."

Cameron Pass: water passage, in Rakof Islands, extends NE 1.5 miles from Scow Island to Middle Channel, W of Baranof Island, 9 miles SE of Goddard, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 43' 00" N, 135° 16' 30" W; (map 5). Local name published in 1926 by USC&GS.

Cameron Point: point of land, on coast of Beaufort Sea, 12 miles NW of Cape Halkett, Arctic Plain; 70° 53' N, 152° 38' W; (map 149). Variant: Point Cameron. Shown as "Point Cameron" on P. W. Dease's and Thomas Simpson's map (Simpson, Thomas, 1843).

Cameron, Mount: mountain, 5,360 ft., 4.3 miles NW of Mount Shasta and 15 miles WNW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 12' 40" N, 146° 39' 50" W; (map 68). Prospectors' name reported in 1912 by J. W. Bagley and C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Camicia Creek: stream, heads at terminus of Camicia Glacier, flows SW 2 miles to Valdez Glacier, 5 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 09' 20" N, 146° 08' 10" W; BGN 1965; (map 68). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Camicia Glacier: glacier, heads at 61° 11' N, 145° 59' W, trends SW 4 miles to Camicia Creek, 8 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 10' 15" N, 146° 05' 15" W; BGN 1965; (map 68). Local name reported in 1914 by USGS. Named for Dr. L. S. Camicia, optician and watchmaker at Valdez who measured the retreat of Valdez Glacier nearly every year from 1898 to 1911.

Camille Cone: hill, 1,370 ft., 4 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 32' N, 163° 23' W; (map 110). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Camp 15 Peak: peak, 5,905 ft., E of Battle Glacier, 3 miles SW of The Tusk and 28 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 41' 23" N, 134° 33' 50" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Local name reported in 1964 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project.

Camp 19: locality, on left bank of Candle Creek, 5 miles SW of Candle and 37 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 60' N, 162° 02' W; (map 110). Site of a mining camp reported in 1951 by USGS.

Camp 263 Creek: stream, heads on Mount Weller, in Sadlerochit Mountains, flows SE 7.5 miles to Sadlerochit River 2 miles W of junction with Kekiktuk River, 21 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Brook, Range; 69° 33' N, 144° 40' W; BGN 1961; (map 139). Leffingwell (1919, p. 113), USGS, does not list this as a geographic name but wrote of it in his text, "at the east end of the outside belt of mountains, at Camp 263 Creek * * *."

Camp 4 Peak: peak, 5,200 ft., between East and West Twin Glaciers, 3.5 miles N of Twin Glacier Lake and 27 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 36' 45" N, 133° 57' 15" W; BGN 1965; (map 12). Variant: Research Mountain. Named in 1965 for use in glaciologic studies by Maynard Miller, director of the Juneau Icefield Research Project.

Camp Bay: cove, 0.8 miles across, S of Fort Glenn, on NE coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 21' 50" N, 167° 53' 30" W; (map 23). Name reported by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1942.

Camp Brady: locality, see Brady.

Camp Cogan Bay: bay, Camp Coogan Bay.

Camp Collier: locality, see Kangee Camp.

Camp Coogan Bay: bay, 0.2 miles across, 4.5 miles SE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' 30" N, 135° 14' 00" W, BGN 1901; (map 9). Variant: Bukhta Kadyakskaya, Camp Cogan Bay, Camp Kogan Bay, Kadiak Cove, Nachlezhnia. Named about 1871 for Michael Coogan, a soldier with Battery 1, Second U.S. Artillery, who in 1871 was reported to have been detailed to extra duty in charge of a wood party. He established a wood-cutting camp on the bay. The Russians called it "B[ukhta] Kadyakskaya," or "Kadyak Bay" (Tebenkov, 1852, map 38).

Camp Cove: bay, 0.2 miles across, on Miller Island, in Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 57' 20" N, 154° 07' 45" W; (map 32). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Camp Cove: cove, 0.6 miles across, on W coast of Dall Island, N of Welcome Point, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 59' 45" N, 133° 10' 00" W; (map 1). Local name published by USC&GS in 1943.

Camp Cove: estuary, extends SW 0.2 miles off Revillagigedo Channel on E coast of Ham Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' 25" N, 131° 20' 00" W; (map 3). Name published in 1917 by USC&GS.

Camp Creek: locality, on left bank of Camp Creek, 30 miles SE of Nulato, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 23' N, 157° 32' W; (map 97). Variant: Tlatskokot. Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Camp Creek: stream, “tributary to Kotzebue sound from south near longitude 162° 30'.” “ So named by Mendenhall and Reaburn 1901” (Baker, 1906, p. 157).

Camp Creek: stream, “tributary to Sinuk River, from the north, Seward Peninsula” Name from Barnard, 1900” (Baker. 1906 p. 157).

Camp Creek: stream, flows 4 miles to Slug River, 23 miles E. of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 42' N, 161° 32' W; (map 39). Local name shown on a 1947 fieldsheet by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS.

Camp Creek: stream, flows E 1 mile to Nome River, 8 miles NNE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' N, 165° 17' W; (map 94). Variant: Upper Camp Creek. Prospectors' name published on the 1900 “Map of Nome Peninsula” by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Camp Creek: stream, flows E 4 miles to Barnum Creek, 15 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 18' N, 161° 30' W; (map 53). Local name reported in 1920 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

Camp Creek: stream, flows N 5 miles to Nabesna River, 8 miles NE of Nabesna, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 24' N, 142° 47' W; (map 84). Variant: Thekonda. Named in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, because of “the good camp ground at the creek's mouth.” He also reports the Indian name to be “Thekonda.”

Camp Creek: stream, flows NE 2.6 miles to Coffee Creek, in Kougarok River basin, 50 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 18' N, 164° 46' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Camp Creek: stream, flows NE 3.3 miles to Becharof Lake, 3.5 miles S. of Severson Peninsula, on Alaska Peninsula, 3 miles NW of Kanatak, Aleutian Range; 57° 44' 45” N, 156° 08' 40” W; (map 36). Name reported in 1920 by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS; based on information given in 1902 by J. L. McPherson, Deputy Mineral Surveyor.

Camp Creek: stream, flows NE 3.5 miles to Holokok River, 16 miles SE of Little Mountain Village, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 22' N, 158° 18' W; (map 72). Descriptive name reported in 1954 by W. M. Cady, R. E. Wallace, J. M. Hoare, and E. J. Webber, USGS.

Camp Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Niukluk River, 30 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56' 10” N, 163° 55' 45” W; (map 95). Variant: Pine Creek. This appears to be the stream reported in 1899 as “Pine Creek” by Schrader and Brooks (1900, may 3), USGS.

Camp Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Buster Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 19' 50” N, 133° 24' 10” W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Camp Creek: stream, flows NW 28 miles to Khotol River, 19 miles SE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 28' N, 157° 50' W; (map 97). Variant: Canoe Portage Creek. Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Camp Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to join Woods Creek to form Canyon Creek, 48 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 06' 45" N, 141° 06' 45" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Camp Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to American River, 25 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 31' N, 165° 44' W; (map 111). Variant: Sandy Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12) USGS. This appears to be the "Sandy Creek" reported in 1900 by Messrs. Kemp and David Fox (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 11).

Camp Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Canyon Creek 1.2 miles S of its junction with Boulder Creek, 16 miles NW of Mount Russell, Alaska Range; 62° 56' 12" N, 152° 18' 05" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Camp Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Nabesna River, 8 miles SE of Nabesna, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 17' N, 142° 52' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Camp Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Wesley Creek, 4 miles NE of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 56' N, 157° 03' W; (map 115). Prospectors' name reported after 1940 by USGS.

Camp Creek: stream, flows S W 2 miles to Bear Creek, 27 miles N of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 36' N, 161° 08' W; (map 109). Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Camp Creek: stream, flows S W 2 miles to Chatanika River, 15 miles NE of Chatanika, 35 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 13' N 147° 00' W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Camp Creek: stream, flows S W 3.5 miles to Costello Creek, 45 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 16' 10" N, 149° 31' 45" W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Camp Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Eureka Creek which flows to North Fork Kougarok River, 4 miles W of Harris Dome and 44 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 36' N, 164° 41' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Camp Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Fox River 25 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' N, 163° 47' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Camp Creek: stream, flows SE and S 3.3 miles to Hot Springs Slough, 48 miles ESE of Tanana Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 01' 00" N, 150° 27' 25" W; BGN 1965; (map 106). Local name reported in 1963 by Bond Taber, USGS.

Camp Creek: stream, flows SE to Camp Bay, S of Fort Glenn, on NE coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 22' N, 167° 54' W; (map 23). Name reported by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1942.

Camp Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Sinuk River, 25 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 166° 11' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Camp Creek: stream, flows W 13.5 miles to North Fork Innoko River, 79 miles SE of Nulato, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 00' N, 156° 05' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Camp Creek: stream, flows W 16 miles to South Fork Salcha River 4.4 miles S of that stream's junction with Salcha River and 34 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 36' N, 145° 24' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Camp Creek: stream, flows W 3.5 miles to Woodchopper Creek 3.3 miles N of that stream's junction with Patterson Creek, 31 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' N 151° 03' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by USGS (Prindle, 1908, pl. 5).

Camp Creek: stream, heads in Roundabout Mountains, flows N 3 miles to Cash Creek 0.2 miles S of its junction with Candle Creek, 4.3 miles SW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 55' 30" N, 155° 43' 00" W; (map 80). Local name reported in 1910 by C. G. Anderson (in Eakin, 1914, pl. 2), USGS.

Camp Creek: stream, heads near Moraine Pass and flows NE 4.2 miles to Raven Creek, 26 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains, 61° 08' 10" N, 149° 07' 10" W; BGN 1961; (map 69). Variant: Magpie Creek. "Magpie Creek" was approved by BGN in 1932. Name changed by local usage; Camp Creek was published by ARC on a map dated 1943.

Camp Creek: stream, heads on Gunsight Mountain, flows SE 2.7 miles to Trail Creek, 59 miles NE of Palmer, Copper River Basin; 61° 49' 10" N, 147° 23' 10" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Camp Creek: stream, heads on Mount Kliskon, flows SE 21 miles to Lake Creek, 36 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 18' 45" N, 151° 14' 45" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Camp Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows NW 2.3 miles to Thorofare River, 2.8 miles SW of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 24' 45" N, 150° 24' 30" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Camp Creek: stream, in York Mountains, flows NW 0.7 miles to Cassiterite Creek which flows to Lost River, 27 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 28' N, 167° 10' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1918 by Steidtmann and Cathcart (1922. fig. 5), USGS.

Camp Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NE 4.7 miles to Willow Creek, 11 miles SE of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 02' N 162° 22' W; (map 113). Local name reported in 1903 by Moffit (1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Camp Creek: stream, see American Creek.

Camp Creek: stream, see Arkansas Creek.

Camp Creek: stream, see Brophy Creek.

Camp Denali: locality, resort, in upper canyon of Moose Creek, 2 miles N of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 31' 10" N, 150° 53' 00" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Camp Haven: locality, on left bank of Haven Creek 39 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 12' N, 162° 17' W; (map 110). Variant: Haven. Site of a mining camp reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Camp Island Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula in course of West Fork Moose River, 19 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 38' N, 150° 43' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Camp Island: island, 0.4 miles long, between Le Conte Bay and Frederick Sound, 16 miles SE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 44' 10" N, 132° 33' 45" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705.

Camp Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in Karluk Lake, 21 miles SE of Karluk, Kodiak Island; 57° 22' 00" N, 154° 01' 30" W; (map 35). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Camp Island: island, 0.9 miles long, in Sea Otter Sound, off N central coast of Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 48' N, 133° 28' W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Camp Island: island, 350 ft. long, in Hook Arm Sea Otter Harbor, on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 07' 30" N, 133° 10' 20" W (map 4). Name published in 1924 by USC&GS.

Camp Iveektok: locality, see Camp Ivetok.

Camp Ivetok: locality, 20 miles SE of Savoonga, NE coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 29' 45" N, 170° 03' 10" W; (map 93). Variant: Camp Iveektok. Eskimo name published as "Iveektok" by the Univ. of Alaska in 1932. The name probably means "place where there is grass," and may be best spelled Iviktok.

Camp Kogan Bay: bay, see Camp Coogan Bay.

Camp Kulowiye: locality, 2 miles W of Northeast Cape, at E end of S. Lawrence Island; 63° 19' N, 168° 37' W; (map 93). Variant: Camp Kulowyl, Seevooka Camp. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Camp Kulowyl: locality, see Camp Kulowiye.

Camp Mountain: mountain, 5,700 ft., 1.3 miles NNE of Sharp Peak and 23 miles NNE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 26' 15" N, 146° 01' 05" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, "because Sawmill Camp was at the foot of this mountain."

Camp Muir: point of land, see Muir Point.

Camp Number 6: locality, 2.4 miles NE of Thane and 7 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 16' 50" N, 134° 16' 25" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

Camp Pleasant: locality, on Taiya River, about 12 miles N of Skagway; (map 45). A stopping place near timberline on the Dyea Trail to Chilkoot Pass. Shown on a sketch map in "En Route to the Klondike," a series of photographic views by F. LaRoche, published in 1898 by W. B. Conkey Co., Chicago. Not identified on modern maps.

Camp Point: point of land, on Iniskin Peninsula, on S shore of Chinitna Bay W of Sea Otter Point, Aleutian Range; 59° 50' N, 153° 05' W; (map 51). Local name published by USGS in 1922.

Camp Point: point of land, on W bank of Portland Canal, 1.5 miles SW of Hattie Island, Canada, Coast Mountains; 55° 16' 30" N, 130° 00' 00" W; (map 3). Named in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN.

Camp Robber Peak: peak, 5,855 ft., 2 miles SE of Moraine Pass and 26 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 03' 50" N, 149° 10' 15" W; BGN 1964; (map 69). Variant: Camprober Peak. Named in 1963 by members of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska for the Alaska gray jay (*perisoreus canadensis arcus*).

Camp Sevok: fish camp, see Sevak Camp.

Camp Shaheen: locality, on E shore of Hasselborg Lake, on Admiralty Island, 18 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 42' 10" N, 134° 16' 30" W; (map 9). The name of this locality, shown with two cabins, was published on a 1957 USGS map.

Camp Taylor: locality, on El Capitan Passage, 3.5 miles SE of Devilfish Bay, on NW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 02' 55" N, 133° 15' 30" W; (map 6). Variant: Taylor. This is the site of an abandoned fishing station. Named by the owners and reported in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Camp Terry Creek: stream, flows NW 1.6 miles to Delta River, crosses Richardson Highway 36 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 51' 20" N, 145° 51' 20" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Campbell Bay: bight, 1 mile across, on NW coast of Glacier Island, 50 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' 40" N, 147° 16' 15" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Campbell Cabin: locality, at head of Keystone Creek, 17 miles NW to Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 22' N, 146° 08' W; (map 101). Local name for a cabin; published in 1956 by USGS.

Campbell Creek: stream, "tributary to Yukon on left bank 20 miles below Rampart, near longitude 150° 40'." " Local name, from Edward's Track Chart of the Yukon, 1899" (Baker, 1906, p. 157).

Campbell Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Gulf of Alaska, 0.4 miles SE of mouth of Steelhead Creek, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58° 34' 30" N, 137° 32' 30" W; (map 10). Name reported by members of the Harvard-Dartmouth Expedition, 1933-34.

Campbell Creek: stream, formed by its North and South Forks, flows SW 10 miles through Campbell Lake to Turnagain Arm, 7 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 07' 28" N, 149° 58' 30" W; (map 65). Local name reported in 1906 by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent, USGS; derived from nearby Point Campbell.

Campbell Lagoon: lagoon, 1.3 miles long, near mouth of Uganik Bay, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 51' 40" N, 153° 39' 20" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Campbell Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, 1.7 miles E of Point Campbell and 5.8 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 09' 42" N, 150° 01' 15" W; (map 70). Local name published in 1951 by USGS; probably derived from nearby Point Campbell.

Campbell Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, between Harding River and Tom Creek, 5 miles N of Bradfield Canal, Coast Mountains; 56° 16' 30" N, 131° 41' 30" W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Campbell Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, in course of Campbell Creek, 5.7 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 08' 20" N, 149° 56' 20" W; (map 69). Name of a former lake reported in 1962 by USGS. Lake drained during the earthquake of 1964.

Campbell River: stream, flows NW 18 miles to Porcupine River 7 miles NNE of Smith Lake, 39 miles NE of Coleen Mountain, Porcupine Plateau; 67° 19' N, 141° 29' W; (map 121). Name published by Kindle (1908, fig. 1), USGS.

Campbell River: stream, flows W 8 miles to Controller Bay, 12 miles SE of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 09' N, 144° 12' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin (1905, pl. 3), USGS.

Campbell, Mount: mountain, 1,600 ft., at terminus of Bering Glacier, 2 miles SE of Nichawak Mountain and 67 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 13' 30" N, 143° 54' 00" W; (map 65). Named in 1903 "for a petroleum operator" by J. F. Pratt, USC&GS.

Campbell, Point: point of land, between Knik and Turnagain Arms, Cook Inlet, 5.2 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 09' 24" N, 150° 04' 20" W; (map 70). Variant: Mys Kambelya. Named May 4, 1794, by Joseph Whidbey, probably for Sir Joseph Campbell, governor of Jamaica in 1785 when Capt. George Vancouver, RN, was in the West Indies (Wagner, 1937, p. 379)

Campbell: locality, mile 109.3 on The Alaska Railroad, 3.5 miles S of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 10' 00" N, 149° 53' 40" W; (map 69). Name of a flag stop on The Alaska Railroad listed in the 1918 Official Railroad Guide.

Campbell: locality, on Prince of Wales Island, at head of Twelvemile Arm Kasaan Bay, 10 miles SE of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' N, 132° 43' W; (map 4). This is the site of a temporary logging camp. According to the postmaster at Ketchikan, "It will be located there for a few more years until it is logged off and then moved to some other area."

Camper Creek: stream, flows SW 1.5 miles to Niukluk River, 33 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 52' N, 163° 38' W; (map 95). Variant: Cooper Creek. Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS. Published as "Cooper Cr." on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Campers Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, on E coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 47' 05" N, 176° 26' 15" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, "for its good campsite and "trappers' hut."

Campers Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, one of the Swanson Lakes on Kenai Peninsula SW of Swanson Lake, 32 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 49' 15" N, 150° 32' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Campers Point: point of land, on E coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 47' 30" N, 176° 25' 15" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Name derived from Campers Cove, given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Campfire Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula S of Goose Lake in course of Swan Creek, 27 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 44' 30" N, 150° 36' 15" W; (map 62). Named in 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Campsite Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula between Browse and Picnic Lakes, 4 miles N of Hidden Lake and 33 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 33' 30" N, 150° 17' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Camptail Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Hamilton Bay, 7 miles SE of Kake, on NW coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 54' N, 133° 49' W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Can Creek: stream, flows W and NW 32 miles to Stony River, 21 miles N of Whitefish Lake and 75 miles NW of Lake Clark, Lime Hills; 61° 16' N, 155° 01' W; (map 71). Prospectors' name published in 1951 by USGS.

Canadian Creek: stream, flows NW 4.6 miles to Innoko River, 11 miles SE of Ophir and 20 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 03' 45" N, 156° 12' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by USGS.

Canal Point: point of land, at mouth of Big St. Michael Canal, on Norton Sound, 13 miles SW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 24' N, 162° 26' W; (map 92). Navigators' descriptive name reported in 1898 by USC&GS; given for "its nearness to the mouth of St. Michael Canal."

Canal Point: point of land, on NE coast of Baker Island, on Port Mayoral, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 55" N, 133° 27' 25" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys de la Kanal, Punta de la Canal. Translation of the name "Punta de la Canal," or "point of the canal," given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle.

Canal, Punta de la: point of land, see Canal Point.

Canal, The: channel, see Lomavik Slough.

Canalaska Mountain: mountain, 2,260 ft., on international boundary, S of Porcupine River, 52 miles NE of Coleen Mountain, Porcupine Plateau; 67° 22' N, 141° 00' W; (map 121). Variant: Boundary Mountain, Boundry Mountain. Composite name from Canada-Alaska given by J. H. Turner, USC&GS, in 1889-90.

Canary Beach: barrier beach, 100 yds. across, backed by lagoon, 0.8 miles NW of Bukhti Point, on S coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 15" N, 177° 27' 30" E; (map 14). One of the "bird names" arbitrarily applied to features on Kiska Island in 1943 by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Canas Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in Trocadero Bay, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 50" N, 133° 02' 00" W; (map 4). Variant: Ysla de Canas. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Ysla de Canas," i.e. "island of canes (plants)."

Canas, Punta de: point of land, see Saint Elias, Cape.

Canas, Ysla de: island, see Canas Island.

Candle Creek: stream, flows NE 16 miles to the Kiwalik River at Candle, 54 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 55' N, 161° 55' W; (map 109). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 3), USGS. The name is derived from a bush or shrub that grew along the banks of the stream, which resembles "candlewood" or "greasewood" in that it will light afire easily (Hick, 1954, p. 14).

Candle Creek: stream, flows SE 12 miles to Hadweenzic River, 43 miles NW of Beaver, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 53' N, 148° 12' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Candle Creek: stream, heads in Candle Hills, flows NE 11 miles to Tatalina River, 2.3 miles W of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 58' N, 155° 40' W; (map 80). Local name reported in 1910 by C. G. Anderson (in Eakin, 1914, pl. 2), USGS.

Candle Ditch: ditch, heads at Glacier Creek at 65° 35' N, 162° 08' W, flows NE 42 miles to Rain Gulch, 43 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 50' N, 162° 00' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1949 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Candle Hills: hills, 1,842 ft., extend 5 miles at SW end of Roundabout Mountains, 8 miles SW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 51' N, 155° 51' W; (map 80). Local name taken from that of the stream which heads in Candle Hills; reported in 1940 by USGS.

Candle Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in Behm Canal, S of Winstanley Island, Coast Mountains, 55° 23' 45" N, 130° 53' 45" W; (map 3). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for an engineer associated with the history of the Eddystone Lighthouse; published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 72).

Candle Landing: locality, see Sterling Landing.

Candle: village, pop. 103, on left bank of Kiwalik River, 54 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 55' N, 161° 56' W; BGN 1944; (map 109). Mining camp established about 1901-2 and named for Candle Creek; published by USGS (Moffit, 1905, pl. 3). Its population was 204 in 1910; 91 in 1920; 85 in 1930; 119 in 1939; and 105 in 1950. The Candle post office was established in 1902.

Candlestick Point: point of land, NW end of Kagamil Island, 40 miles W of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 01' 30" N, 169° 44' 15" W; (map 22). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 74); so named because the feature consists "of a long, thin wall of rock with a 75 foot arch to form the point proper, and a group of 10 tall pinnacles close by * * *."

Cane Creek: stream, flows SE 22 miles to East Fork Chandalar River, 40 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 38' N, 144° 47' W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Cane Mountain: mountain, see Cone Mountain.

Cangrejo, Point: point of land, N tip of Suemez Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 20' 50" N, 133° 21' 20" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys Kangrekho, Point Grego, Punta Cangrejos. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta Cangrejos," meaning "crab point."

Cangrejos, Punta: point of land, see Cangrejo, Point.

Canine Gulch: ravine, trends S 1 mile to its junction with Berkley Canyon at head of Francisco Creek which flows to Stewart River, 20 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49' 20" N, 165° 29' 30" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson.

Canirco, Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, S of Chichagof harbor, on E coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 10" N, 173° 15' 05" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; name shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Canizares, Cabo: point of land, on south side of the Alaska Peninsula Name shown by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra on the maps of 1791 and 1792. See Wagner (1937, p. 438).

Canizares, Islas de: islands, "probably a part of Afognak Island." Name appearing on Josef Camacho's map showing the results of the 1779 expedition; named for Jose de Canizares, first pilot on the ship La Favorita on that expedition.

Cann Creek: stream, flows ENE 2.5 miles to Lisianski Inlet, 1.5 miles W of Pelican, on Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 57' 45" N, 136° 16' 00" W; (map 9). Name reported in 1923 by Buddington (1925, fig. 5), USGS. This stream was named for John H. Cann who operated a mine in the area.

Cannery Bay: bay, 0.6 miles across, in Makushin Bay, on W coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 42' 30" N, 166° 47' 30" W; (map 23). Named for a cannery of the Pacific American Fisheries which was listed as inoperative in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 45).

Cannery Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, near head of North Arm Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 06' 50" N, 132° 08' 30" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Cannery Cove: cove, 0.7 miles across, at mouth of Akalura Creek, on N shore of Olga Bay, 30 miles SE of Karluk, Kodiak Island; 57° 09' 30" N, 154° 13' 30" W; (map 35). Local name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Cannery Cove: cove, 0.8 miles across, on W shore of Pybus Bay, on SE coast of Admiralty Island, 22 miles SE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 18' 30" N, 134° 09' 00" W; (map 9). Name published by USC&GS in 1943 Coast Pilot (p. 284).

Cannery Creek: stream, tributary of Ustay River, flows SE 6 miles to Dry Bay, 0.6 miles SW of mouth of Muddy Creek and 47 miles SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 09' 30" N, 138° 38' 45" W; BGN 1962; (map 46). Variant: Gines River, Hines River, Stuhinuk Creek. So called because of a cannery located at its mouth on Dry Bay. Name was published by USGS in 1959. The Indian name "Stuhinuk" was reported by Lt. Comdr. Moser (1901, pl. 43 and p. 387), USN, but because of 40 years of local usage the name "Cannery Creek" was approved by BGN in 1962. This stream appears to correspond in application with Gines or Hines River of Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN.

Cannery Creek: stream, flows E 13 miles to Rust Slough, 30 miles W of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 35' N, 152° 10' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Cannery Creek: stream, see Akalura Creek.

Cannery Passage: water passage, 1.3 miles long, in Kukak Bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, between Aguligik Island and Kukak, 28 miles E of

Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 19' N, 154° 11' W; (map 42). Local name reported in 1955 by USC&GS.

Cannery Point: point of land, between Cannery and Portage Bays, in Makushin Bay, on W coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 42' 55" N, 166° 47' 25" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). Variant: Bluff Point. Named in 1939 by USC&GS for an abandoned cannery near the point.

Cannery Point: point of land, on NE shore of Tenakee Inlet, 5.5 miles E of Tenakee Springs, on E coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 46' 35" N, 135° 04' 00" W; (map 9). Name published by USC&GS in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 274).

Cannery Point: point of land, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, near head of North Arm Moira Sound, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 06' 45" N, 132° 08' 15" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Cannery Point: point of land, W entrance to Burnett Inlet, on SW coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 04' N, 132° 29' W; (map 6). Local name published by USC&GS in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 89).

Cannery Rock: rock, between Cannery Cove and North Arm Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 06' 50" N, 132° 08' 05" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Cannery: locality, on Chichagof Island, on Tenakee Inlet, 4 miles E of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 47' 05" N, 135° 05' 40" W; (map 9). Variant: Tenakee. Named for a cannery located here with a general store and radio station which operated during the season (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1943, p. 343).

Canning River: stream, heads at glacier in Franklin Mountains at 69° 04' 30" N, 145° 06' 00" W; and flows N 125 miles to Camden Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 04' N, 145° 30' W; (map 151). Variant: Kogruak River, Koogaro River, Kooguru River, Kugruak River, Kuguru River, Staines River. On August 5, 1826, Franklin (1828, p. 149) wrote: "we arrived opposite to the large river, which was named in honour of the late Mr. Canning * * *." See Canning, Mount. The Eskimo name "Kogruak" first appears on Surg. John Simpson's native map of 1855, and is reported by Leffingwell (1919, p. 94) to mean "old river".

Canning Valley: valley, extends N W 40 miles along Canning River, N of junction of Marsh Fork and 30 miles S of Flaxman Island, Arctic Slope: 69° 30' N, 146° 15' W; (map 139). Leffingwell (1919, p. 139) wrote, "The Canning Valley within the Franklin Mountains is floored for the first 6 or 8 miles with gravels, * * *."

Canning, Mount: mountain peak, 6,967 ft. on Alaska-British Columbia boundary, 9 miles ESE of Snow Top, 26 miles SE of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 14' 55" N, 134° 42' 00" W; BGN 1923; (map 44). Variant: Boundary Peak 105. Named in 1923 by Lawrence Martin for the Rt. Hon. George Canning, 1770-1827, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1822, who conducted the negotiations with Russia concerning the Alaskan boundary. George Canning was born in London and educated at Oxford. He entered Parliament in 1793, and was appointed Undersecretary of the Foreign Office in 1796. He was a commissioner to India,

1799-1801, and Treasurer of the Navy, 1804-06. In 1807, he was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In 1809, he resigned and held only minor posts until 1822, when he was again made Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In 1827 he was appointed Prime Minister, a position he held until his death. Between 1822 and 1827, he was a most powerful influence in England and one of the most powerful diplomats in European politics.

Cannon Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Jamestown Bay, 1.5 miles SE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 35" N, 135° 18' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Ostrov Pushki. This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Pushki."

Cannonball Creek: stream, On Kenai Peninsula, flows E 4 miles to Resurrection Creek, 10 miles SW of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 46' 35" N, 149° 41' 00" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name; reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Canoa Point: point of land, on NE shore of Trocadero Bay, W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 55" N, 133° 01' 25" W; (map 4). Variant: Canoe Point, Mys de la Kanoa, Punta de la Canoa. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta de la Canoa," meaning "point of the canoe." See Canoe Point.

Canoa, Punta de la: point of land, see Canoa Point.

Canoe Bay River: stream, flows SW 10 miles to Canoe Bay, 11 miles E of Pavlof Bay, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 31' 50" N, 161° 08' 40" W; (map 28). Named for Canoe Bay; published on 1929 USGS map.

Canoe Bay: bay, extends E 10 miles from head of Pavlof Bay, Alaskan Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 34' N, 161° 18' W; (map 28). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1880.

Canoe Cove: cove, 0.1 miles across, between W end of Canoe Pass and S end of Lisianski Strait, 17 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' 30" N, 136° 25' 15" W; (map 9). Name published by USC&GS in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 325).

Canoe Cove: cove, | miles across, on SW coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 02' 45" N, 131° 38' 00" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; so called "because it is a stopping place for the natives when waiting for good weather and provides good shelter for their canoes. "

Canoe Creek: stream, flows NE 7.5 miles from May Lake to Ayiyak River at Hatbox Mesa, 50 miles NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 43' N, 152° 53' W; (map 134). Named about 1950 by W. W. Patton, USGS, for the canoe-shaped hills in the vicinity.

Canoe Creek: stream, flows SE, then NE 9.9 miles to Kiwalik River, 31 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 34' N, 161° 49' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1908 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21).

Canoe Creek: stream, on Hawkins Island, flows NE 2 miles to Canoe Passage, 13 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 31' N, 146° 07' W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Canoe Hills: hills, 6 miles long, between Canoe Creek and Aiyak River, 46 miles NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 38' 20" N, 152° 56' 30" W; (map 134). Named in 1949 by W. W. Patton, USGS, "for the canoe-shape of the anticline."

Canoe Island: island, 0.1 miles long, in Yakutat Roads, 1 mile NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 33' 45" N, 139° 44' 55 " W; (map 46). Local name published in 1964 (de Laguna and others, map 4).

Canoe Island: island, see Povorotni island.

Canoe Lake Chain: lakes, chain of seven, extends 4 miles on Kenai Peninsula, 3.8 miles NW of Swan Lake and 24 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 42' N, 150° 40' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Canoe Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, northwestern terminus of Canoe Lake Chain, 5.5 miles NW of Swan Lake and 23 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 43' 00" N, 150° 41' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Canoe Mountain: mountain, 2,047 ft., in Kuskokwim Mountains, between Kuskokwim and Oskawalik Rivers, 30 miles W of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 45' 45" N, 158° 05' 45" W; (map 72). Local name published by USGS (Cady and others, 1955, pl. 1).

Canoe Pass: water passage, 0.2 miles long, between Gonakadetseat Bay and Johnstone Passage, 3 miles N of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 35' 20" N, 139° 43' 55" W; (map 46). Local name published by the USGS in 1959.

Canoe Pass: water passage, between Klawak and Prince of Wales Islands, 0.5 miles S of Klawock, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32' 35" N, 133° 06' 00" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1932 by USC&GS.

Canoe Pass: water passage, between Lumber Cove and S end of Lisianski Strait, 17 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' 20" N, 136° 25' 00" W; (map 9). Name published by USC&GS in 1943 Coast Pilot (p. 394).

Canoe Pass: water passage, in Peril Strait, 1 mile N of Fish Bay, 27 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' N, 135° 38' W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1917 and published in 1919 by USGS.

Canoe Pass: water passage, see Hatchet Pass.

Canoe Passage: bay, 1.2 miles wide, on NW coast of Hawkins Island, 14 miles W of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 32' N, 146° 08' W; (map 64). Named by H. P. Ritter,

USC&GS, while doing survey work in the Prince William Sound area aboard the steamer Taku in 1899.

Canoe Passage: water passage, 9.5 miles long, between Brownson and Etolin Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 59' N, 132° 12' W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Canoe Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, on E shore of Trocadero Bay, 8 miles SE of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 50" N, 133° 01' 15" W; BGN 1966; (map 4). Variant: Punta de la Canoa. This point of land and Canoa Point received their names from the Spanish name "Punta de la Canoa," or "point of the canoe," given by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle in 1775-79.

Canoe Point: point of land, on W end of Cape Fanshaw, 3 miles SW of village of Cape Fanshaw and 68 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 11' 30" N, 133° 34' 00" W; (map 8). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; published in 1892 by USC&GS.

Canoe Point: point of land, see Canoa Point.

Canoe Portage Creek: stream, flows NW 20 miles to Kaiyuh Slough, 21 miles SE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 25' N, 157° 57' W; (map 97). Variant: Midsitena. Appears to be a translation of an Indian name; reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguna, BAE.

Canoe Portage Creek: stream, see Camp Creek.

Canoe Slough: water passage, 0.1 miles long, between Canoe Pass and Lumber Cove, 17 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' 15" N, 136° 24' 50" W; (map 9). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Canoe Village: locality, on W bank of Kuskokwim River, 5.5 miles S of village of Crooked Creek and 33 miles W of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 47' 35" N, 158° 09' 00" W; (map 72). Local name taken from mountain on opposite bank of Kuskokwim River; reported in 1921 by USGS.

Canon Creek: stream, see Canyon Creek.

Canooskie Island: island, see Koniuji Island.

Cantishna River: stream, see Kantishna River.

Cantu Mountain: mountain, 3,008 ft., 0.3 miles W of Alaska-Canada boundary and 11 miles N of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 04' 45" N, 130° 04' 30" W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1928 by USGS.

Cantwell Creek: stream, heads at Cantwell Glacier, flows E 21 miles to Jack River, 34 miles S of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 23' 30" N, 148° 55' 45" W; (map 87). Variant: Cantwell River, Halfmoon Creek. This headwater stream of the Nenana River carries the residual name of that river ("Cantwell River"). The name "Cantwell River" as a separate entity was shown on a

1914 railroad survey map, although a year later USGS gave local usage as “Half Moon Creek.” In 1923 S. R. Capps, USGS, cited local usage as “Cantwell Creek.”

Cantwell Glacier: glacier, trends SE 3 miles to terminate at head of Cantwell Creek, 32 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 25' 48" N, 149° 22' 00" W; (map 87). Name reported on a 1923 manuscript map of The Alaska Railroad

Cantwell River Station: village, see Cantwell.

Cantwell River: stream, see Cantwell Creek.

Cantwell River: stream, see Nenana River.

Cantwell: village, pop. 85, mile 319.5 on the Alaska Railroad, 8 miles SW of Panorama Mountain and 33 miles S of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 23' 30" N, 148° 56' 30" W; (map 87). Variant: Cantwell River Station. Cantwell began as a flag stop on The Alaska Railroad as reported on its 1922 timetable. It was named for the “Cantwell River,” the former name of the Nenana River.

Canvasback Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 0.5 miles NE of Lower Mouth Birch Creek and 33 miles SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 23' 20" N, 146° 22' 00" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Canwell Glacier: glacier, heads near Icefall Peak, trends NE 13 miles to its 1934 terminus at head of Miller Creek, 24 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 22' 25" N, 145° 40' 30" W; (map 86). Named in 1898 by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA, for a member of his party, “Private Canwell of the hospital corps.”

Canyon Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, in Kuliliak Bay, on S coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 26' 30" N, 167° 01' 04" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). Descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1937 because the cove is deep, narrow, and has steep sides.

Canyon Creek Camp: locality, highway-maintenance camp, on N bank of Tanana River at mouth of Canyon Creek, 22 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 17' 30" N, 146° 28' 30" W; (map 101). Variant: Sixty-six Mile Camp. Name published in 1949 by ARC as “Sixtysix Mile Camp,” probably because the site is 66 miles SE of Fairbanks; present name published in 1955 by USGS.

Canyon Creek Glacier: glacier, see Shoup Glacier.

Canyon Creek: stream, 2.5 miles long, flows NW to Fork Creek, 29 miles W of Chikuminuk Lake and 74 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 11' N, 160° 00' W; BGN 1959; (map 59). Named by prospectors, “probably ' Jens Kramme' who mined gold on Canyon Creek since 1911.” Descriptive name given because it flows in a deep narrow valley; reported in 1956 by USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows E 6 miles to Casadepaga River, 21 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 51' N, 164° 19' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows N 3 miles to Kogoluktuk River, 16 miles NE of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 02' N, 156° 40' W; (map 126). Local name given by prospectors and reported by USGS in 1956.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows N 9 miles to Fortymile River, 38 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 15' N, 141° 09' W; (map 102). Variant: Canon Creek. Local descriptive name; reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 46), USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Seventymile River, 20 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 55' 40" N, 141° 50' 00" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows NE 18 miles to Skwentna River, 57 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 53' N, 151° 32' W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1902 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows NE 25 miles to Imuruk Basin, 17 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 07' N, 165° 53' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Wood River, 34 miles E of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 53' N, 147° 51' W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows NE 7.5 miles, joins Dome Creek to form Iron Creek, 24 miles NW Of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 54' N, 164° 43' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Faro Creek, 30 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 32' N, 161° 30' W; (map 53). Descriptive name reported in 1920 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows NW 0.3 miles to Canoe Passage, on Hawkins Island, 12 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 30' 30" N, 146° 05' 00" W; (map 64). Local descriptive name published in 1950 by USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows NW 11 miles to Meadow Creek, 40 miles N of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 42' N, 154° 43' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1953 by USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows NW 13 miles to Squirrel River, 7.5 miles NNW of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 04' N, 160° 30' W; (map 127). Name used by prospectors; reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 13), USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Budd Creek which flows to American River, 6 miles SW of Kougarok Mountain and 38 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 39' N, 165° 24' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr. dated 1901.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Cowee Creek, 4.4 miles E of Bridget Cove and 27 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 38' N, 134° 49' 30" W; (map 11). Name published in 1912 by USGS (Knopf, 1912a, pl. 1).

Canyon Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to join Lemon Creek, 4 miles NE of Gastineau Channel and 6 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 28' 25" N, 134° 25' 50" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows NW 3.7 miles to Whirlwind Creek, 26 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 27' N, 154° 23' W; (map 89). Prospectors' name published in 1926 by USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows NW 6.5 miles to Boulder Creek, 17 miles NW of Mount Russell, Alaska Range; 62° 57' 15" N, 152° 18' 40" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows NW and SW 6 miles to O'Malley River, at Karluk Lake, on Kodiak Island; 57° 16' 40" N, 153° 59' 40" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows S 21 miles from glacier to Chitina River 7 miles NE of Bear Island, 35 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 08' N, 142° 13' W; (map 67). Local name reported by USGS (Brooks and others, pl. 5, 1916).

Canyon Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to Yukon River, 7 miles NNE of junction of Charley River, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 24' N, 142° 38' W (map 103). Descriptive name published by Archdeacon Stuck (1917,p. 83).

Canyon Creek: stream, flows S W 6 miles to Buckland River, 49 miles NE of Haycock, Nulato Hills; 65° 55' N, 161° 01' W; (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows SE 0.6 miles to Slate Creek 0.6 miles N of its junction with Banner Creek, 11 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' 20" N, 165° 20' 15" W, (map 94). Variant: Canon Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows SE 14 miles to Goodnews River, 26 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 20' N, 161° 00' W; (map 53). Local descriptive name reported in 1920 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Tanana River, 22 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 17' 30" N, 146° 28' 30" W; (map 101). Named by prospectors; reported in 1910 by C. E. Ellsworth and G. L. Parker (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 193), USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows SE 4.5 miles to Hammond River, 3 miles E of Vermont Dome and 8.5 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 31' 50" N, 150° 06' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name reported in 1931 by Marshall (1956,p. 165).

Canyon Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Jacksina Creek 6 miles W of its junction with Nabesna River, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 20' N, 143° 03' W; BGN 1939; (map 84). Local name reported by P. S. Smith, USGS, in 1939.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows SE 7.3 miles to Mankomen Lake, 29 miles E of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 01' N, 144° 34' W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows SW 1.5 miles to Ohio Creek, 58 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 08' 40" N, 149° 52' 10" W; (map 87). Local descriptive name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows SW 16 miles to Fox and Knutson Bays, in Iliamna Lake, Aleutian Range; 59° 47' 30" N, 154° 22' 00" W; (map 51). Descriptive name published by Martin and Katz (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows SW 6.5 miles to Peters Creek, 23 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 48' 45" N, 149° 39' 55" W; (map 69). Local name published on the 1961 Alaska General Highway map.

Canyon Creek: stream, flows W 15 miles to Anvik River, 43 miles S of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 14' 45" N, 160° 41' 20" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Canyon Creek: stream, heads at 1950 terminus of Martin River Glacier, flows S 6 miles to Bering River, 3.5 miles SW of Berg Lake and 62 miles SE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 23' 00" N, 143° 57' 30" W; (map 65). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows NW 15 miles to Copper River at Wood Canyon, 62 miles ENE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 24' 35" N, 144° 28' 20" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows SE 13 miles to Happy River, 6.3 miles SE of Rainy Pass Lodge and 82 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 02' N, 152° 35' W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1945 by USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows SE 2 miles, joins Divide Creek to form Long Creek, 27 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 35' 25" N, 150° 44' 45" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, heads N of Butte Lake, flows NE 6 miles to Monahan Creek, 54 miles SE of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 17' N, 147° 45' W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, heads on E slope of Cripple Creek Mountains, flows W 20 miles, joins South Fork Folger Creek to form Folger Creek, 23 miles NE of Ophir and 36 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 26' 30" N, 156° 09' 30" W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, heads on Gold Hill, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows SE 1.4 miles to Bonanza Creek, 3.5 miles N of Beaver Lake, Alaska Range; 62° 05' 30" N, 141° 51' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1914 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 209), USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows NE 8.5 miles to Clearwater Fork, 8 miles S of that stream's junction with Toklat River, Alaska Range; 63° 41' 45" N, 150° 22' 20" W; (map 88). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows W 2.5 miles to Moose Creek, 6.8 miles NW of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 34' 08" N, 151° 02' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Local name obtained in 1931 by F. G. Wells and S. C. Kain, USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, in Rampart Mountains, flows NE and SE 17 miles to Yukon River, 2.5 miles W of Garnet Island, and 42 miles NE of Tanana Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 26' N, 150° 18' W; (map 106). Local descriptive name reported by Orth in 1956.

Canyon Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows N 17 miles to junction with East Fork Sixmile Creek to form Sixmile Creek, 7 miles S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 47' 00" N, 149° 25' 20" W; (map 63). Local descriptive name reported about 1914 by B. L. Johnson (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS.

Canyon Creek: stream, tributary to Canning River, Arctic Slope; 69° 00' N, 145° 30' W; (map 139). Named in 1903 by S. J. Marsh, a prospector.

Canyon Glacier: glacier, on W slope of Brabazon Range., trending 3 miles W and S to its 1961 terminus, at head of Split Creek, 3 miles E of Tanis Lake and 49 miles SE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 15' 50" N, 138° 27' 00" W; (map 46). Variant: Steep Glacier. Name reported by Blackwelder (1907, p. 428), USGS, "It derives its name from the fact that it is sunk deep in a canyon."

Canyon Island: island, 0.8 miles across, in Taku River, 2.5 miles NE of mouth of Wright River, 32 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 43' 00" N, 133° 40' 30" W; (map 12). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Canyon Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, between Canyon Creek and Skwentna River, 59 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 53' 45" N, 151° 37' 05" W; (map 70). Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Canyon Lake: lake, 2 miles long, at head of Canyon Creek, 28 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 26' N, 161° 09' W; (map 53). Variant: Kliqtluaq. Local name derived from Canyon Creek, "Kliqtluaq" is the Eskimo name reportedly meaning "lake below"; published in 1951 by USGS.

Canyon Ridge: ridge, 2 miles long, W of Canyon Creek, extends N from Blackerby Ridge to Lemon Creek, 5 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 22' 30" N, 134° 25' 00" W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

Canyon Slough: stream, heads in lake, flows NNW 3.5 miles to Lowe River, 5.5 miles SE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 03' 45" N, 146° 07' 15" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Canyon Village: locality, in Fort Yukon region, Yukon Flats. Village reported in 1966 (Rand McNally, 1966, p. 61).

Canyon: railroad station, mile 268.4 on The Alaska Railroad 38 miles NE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 49' 18" N, 149° 38' 40" W; (map 82). Descriptive name given about 1916. The station has been in use since the opening of the line.

Cap Creek: stream, flows SW 6.3 miles to Unimak Pass, on SW coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 24' 25" N, 164° 48' 00" W; (map 24). Name published in 1951 by the USGS. The stream derives its name from Scotch Cap, a promontory east of its mouth.

Cap Glacier: glacier, on S coast of Alaska, 0.8 miles E of Port Wells, trends W 1 mile, 3 miles SE of mouth of Avery River and 29 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 57' 30" N, 147° 55' 05" W, (map 63). Descriptive name given in 1910 by Lawrence Martin, USGS.

Cap Island: island, 1.5 miles long, in El Capitan Passage, on NW coast of Tuxekan Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' 30" N, 133° 20' 30" W; (map 4). Named in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, "for signal station called Cap located here."

Cap, Point du: point of land, see Black Point.

Capaloa Creek: stream, see Kapaloak Creek.

Capaloa: locality, site of an Eskimo village on Chukchi Sea coast, at Kapaloak Creek, 0.5 miles SE of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68° 38' 45" N, 166° 13' 15" W; (map 129). Variant: Capaloah, Kapaloa, Kapitalowa. Eskimo name obtained by J. B. Driggs, Point Hope missionary, and reported in 1904 by Collier (1906, p. 44) who wrote "An abandoned native settlement here bears the name Capaloa * * *." See Cape Dyer and Kapaloak Creek.

Capaloa: Point of land, see Dyer, Cape.

Capaloah: locality, see Capaloa.

Cape Creek: stream, flows SW 2.2 miles to Bering Sea at Tin City, 5 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales and 50 miles of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 34' N, 167° 57' W; BGN 1947; (map 111). Local name reported in 1907 by Knopf (1908, pl. 1), USGS.

Cape Current Narrow: water passage, 1.3 miles long between Shuyak and Afognak Islands, at Cape Current, 34 miles NNE of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 28' 05" N, 152° 30' 00" W; (map 43). Descriptive name derived from Cape Current and published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Cape Edward Pass: water passage, see Kukkan Passage.

Cape Elizabeth Island: island, see Elizabeth Island.

Cape Fanshaw: locality, pop. 5, on W coast of Peninsula between Port Houghton and Frederick Sound, at S tip of Whitney Island, 71 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 12' 50" N, 133° 30' 15" W; (map 8). Variant: Fanshaw. Named for Cape Fanshaw 3 miles to the southwest. In 1901, the town was a fishing village and the site of a cannery. The Cape Fanshaw post office was established in 1902; it was renamed "Fanshaw" in 1932 (Ricks, 1965,p.9).

Cape Fox Village: locality, site of a native village, at Cape Fox, on E shore of Revillagigedo Channel, 4 miles S of Boca de Quadra, Coast Mountains; 55° 00' 30" N, 131° 00' 15" W; (map 3). Name recorded in 1880 by Ivan Petroff (1884, p. 32), in the 10th Census, who reported 100 Tlingit Indians living there.

Cape Horn Rocks: rocks, extend 0.5 miles in Pacific Ocean, between Forrester and Lowrie Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 50' 50" N, 133° 33' 00" W; (map 1). Local name published by USC&GS in 1943.

Cape Horne Creek: stream, flows NE 4.5 miles to Kilulikpuk Creek, 35 miles N of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 42' N, 161° 03' W; (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950.

Cape Island: island, see Barwell Island.

Cape Island: island, see Saint Lazaria Islands.

Cape Lewis Mountain: mountain, 1,222 ft., on Chukchi Sea coast, at Cape Lewis, 16 miles S of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 43' N, 166° 11' W; (map 129). Named in 1904 by Chester Washburne, field assistant to A. J. Collier, USGS.

Cape Mountain: mountain, 2,289 ft., at W end of Seward Peninsula, 3 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales and 53 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 34' N, 168° 00' W. (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 13), USGS.

Cape Nome: locality, 2 miles NE of Cape Nome and 17 miles SW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 28' N, 164° 57' W; (map 95). Site of a mining camp; reported in 1951 by USGS.

Cape Pole: village, pop. 92, at Cape Pole, on E shore of Fishermans Harbor, on SW coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 57' 55" N, 133° 47' 55" W; (map 4). The Cape Pole post office was established in 1949 and discontinued in 1953 (Ricks, 1965, p. 9). Cape Pole is a logging community with a population of about 100 (Alaska Sportsman, 1962, no. 12, p. 28).

Cape Sepping: locality, site of an Eskimo village at Cape Sepping, on Chukchi Sea coast; (map 128). Variant: Kechemudluk, Kivalinagmiut, Kivalinge. Eskimo village or camp, now abandoned, mentioned by P. Tikomeniev on his 1861 map as "Kivalinag-miut" (Baker, 1906, p. 160). This may refer to the present village of Kivalina. On U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office Chart 68, it is shown as "Kechemudluk."

Cape Yakataga: village, pop. 48, at Cape Yakataga, on N coast of Gulf of Alaska, 25 miles WNW of Icy Cape, Chugach Mountains; 60° 04' 05" N, 142° 25' 45" W; (map 65). Variant: Yakatag, Yakataga. Local name reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin. USGS. The Indian name "Yakataga" is said to mean "canoe road" because of two reefs forming a canoe passage to the village. A post office was established here in 1935.

Capitaine, Baie du: bay, see Unalaska Bay.

Capital Mountain: mountain, 7,731 ft., 15 miles N of Mount Sanford and 20 miles SW of Chistochina, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 25' 39" N, 144° 07' 00" W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1902 by T. G. Gerdine (in Mendenhall, 1905, pl. 4), USGS.

Capitan Island, EI: island, 3.5 miles long, in El Capitan Passage, between Orr and Prince of Wales Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 56' N, 133° 19' W; (map 4). Named in 1932 by USC&GS because "This is the largest island in the passage and the name is especially appropriate * * *." El Capitan is Spanish meaning "the captain."

Capitan Lake, EI: lake, 0.7 miles long, N of El Capitan Passage, 4 miles E of Shakan Bay, on NW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 10' 30" N, 133° 23' 00" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Capitan Passage, EI: water passage, extends 27 miles, from Sea Otter Sound to Shakan Strait. between Kosciusko Island and Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' N, 133° 22' W, to 56° 09' N, 133° 28' W; BGN 1908; (map 4). Variant: Dry Pass, Klawak Passage. Named in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, "after El Capitan Marble Quarry and Mill, on N shore * * *."

Capitan Passage, EI: water passage, see Dry Pass.

Capitan Peak, EI: mountain, 2,566 ft., 7 miles NW of Neck Lake, on N part of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 11' 00" N, 133° 18' 30" W; (map 6). Local name used by fishermen and published in 1924 by USC&GS.

Capones, Point: point of land, SW point of entrance to Port Mayoral, on NE coast of Baker Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 50" N, 133° 27' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys de Kaponyes, Punta de Capones. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta de Capones," meaning "point of capons [the anchor stopper at the cat-head of a ship]" (Wagner, 1937, p. 379).

Caponeta, Point: point of land, on N coast of St. Ignace Island behind Bibora Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' N, 133° 25' W; (map 4). Variant: Punta Cajoneta, Punta Caponeta. Probably named by the Don Ignacio Arteaga expedition of 1779; it is an old way to spell "Acaponeta" (Wagner, 1937, p. 439).

Caponeta, Punta: point of land, see Caponeta, Point.

Capps Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 9 miles to Chichantna River, 3 miles S of Beluga Lake and 24 miles NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 20' 00" N, 151° 36' 45" W; BGN 1964; (map 70). Named in 1962 by USGS: derived from nearby Capps Glacier.

Capps Glacier: glacier, in Tordrillo Mountains, heads on Mt. Torbert, trends SE 24 miles to its terminus at head of Chichantra River, 26 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 21' N, 151° 43' W; (map 70). Named for Stephen Reid Capps, 1881-1949. USGS, a geologist who did extensive field work in the area. Name published by USGS in 1958.

Capps, Mount: peak, 10,790 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park at head of Kahiltna Glacier, 5.7 miles W of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 04' 45" N, 151° 11' 00" W; (map 88). Named in 1952 by NPS for Stephen Reid Capps, 1881-1949, USGS geologist who did field work in the area for several seasons.

Captain Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Pilot Creek, 22 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 08' 15" N, 147° 24' 20" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13).

Captain Harbor: cove, 0.5 miles across, in northern part of Belkofski Bay, 25 miles E of village of Cold Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 10' N, 162° 05' W; BGN 1916; (map 29). Variant: Bailey Harbor. Named by USC&GS in 1916. This feature was originally named "Bailey Harbor" by the Revenue-Marine Service in 1879 for Capt. George W. Bailey, USRCS, who surveyed this cove. He was lost overboard on the return voyage to San Francisco in 1879.

Captain's Island: island, see Burnt Isjand.

Captains Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, southern arm of Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 52' N, 166° 34' W; BGN 1931; (map 23). Variant: Captains Harbor, Port Levashef, Saint Paul Harbor. Translation of the name given by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14, dated 1792), IRN, as "Kapitanskaya Gavan" meaning "Captain's Harbor" in honor of Capt. Lt. Michael Levashev, IRN, who spent the winter at the head of this bay (Port Lavashev) during 1768-69 (Coxe, 1787, p. 209-210).

Captains Bay: bay, see Unalaska Bay.

Captains Harbor: bay, see Captains Bay.

Captains Harbor: bay, see Levashef, Port.

Captains Harbor: bay, see Unalaska Bay.

Car-ilt-nu Glacier: glacier, see Kahiltna Glacier.

Caracol Island: island, 1,600 ft. long, in Portillo Channel, off W coast of San Fernando Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' 15" N, 133° 26' 50" W; (map 4). Named and published by USC&GS in 1943. derived from Point Caracol.

Caracol, Point: point of land, on E coast of Baker Island in Port Asumcion, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 50" N, 133° 31' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Punta del Caracol. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta del Caracol," meaning "point of the snail."

Caracol, Punta del: point of land, see Caracol, Point.

Caracol, Punta del: point of land, see Snail Point.

Caray Creek: stream, flows SE to Cripple River, about 32 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Carbon Camp: locality, on left bank of Carbon Creek, 17 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 23' N, 144° 12' W; (map 64). Mining camp on Carbon Creek. Recent USGS maps indicate a site with one building.

Carbon Creek: stream, flows 3 miles SW to Shepherd Creek, 16 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 23' N, 144° 13' W; (map 64). Local name used by prospectors; reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin (1905, pl. 3), USGS.

Carbon Creek: stream, flows NW 7.4 miles to Matanuska River, 24 miles NE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 46' 45" N, 148° 28' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Carbon Creek: stream, flows W 45 miles to Utukok River, N of Lookout Ridge, 90 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Slope; 69° 21' N, 159° 50' W; BGN 1925; (map 144). Variant: Tolugakruak. Named by personnel of the 1924 USGS field Party; appeared on a fieldsheet by O. L. Wix.

Carbon Creek: stream, heads in Darby Mountains, flows NE 3 miles to Tubutulik River, at S end of Death Valley, 41 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 07' N, 162° 17' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Carbon Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 4 miles S of Baranof, on E coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 01' 30" N, 134° 49' 00" W; BGN 1923; (map 9). Named by USFS, probably in 1922.

Carbon Mountain: mountain, 3,800 ft., 2 miles N of Berg Lake and 66 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' N, 143° 53' W; (map 65). Local name obtained in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS, and published in 1904 by USC&GS.

Carbon Ridge: ridge, elev. 1,700 ft., 1.5 miles long, 1.3 miles SE of Lake Charlotte and 19 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' N, 144° 10' W; (map 64). Local name used by prospectors; reported by C. C. Martin, USGS, in 1905.

Carden Creek: stream, heads in Nutzotin Mountains, Flows NE 19 miles to Snag Creek, NE of Carden Hills, Alaska Range; 62° 22' 15" N, 141° 03' 50" W; (map 84). Local name published by Moffit (1943, p. USGS).

Carden Hills: ridge, elev. 5,000 ft., extends W 9 miles between Carden and Snag Creeks, in Nutzotin Mountains. 50 miles SE of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 19' N, 141° 12' W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Carden Lake: lake, 2 miles long, in Nutzotin Mountains, S of Carden Hills, Alaska Range; 62° 17' N, 141° 11' W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1951.

Cardioceras Creek: stream, heads at glacier, Flows NE 6.8 miles to Little Nelchina River, S of Horsepasture Pass, 19 miles NW of Tahnetta Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 06' 52" N, 147° 38' 08" W; BGN 1960; (map 82). Named in 1956 by USGS "for the abundant Occurrence of well-preserved ammonites [fossils] belonging to the genus *Cardioceras*."

Cardozo, Mount: mountain, 10,958 ft., at head Of Yale Glacier, 35 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 21' 30" N, 147° 12' 45" W; (map 69). Named for Benjamin Nathan Cardozo, 1870-1938, Supreme Court Justice; name published by Nielson (1963, p. 135).

Careening Harbor: bay, see Chalmers, Port.

Careful Point: point of land, W point of en Trance to Bay of Islands, on W coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 49' 30" N, 176° 52' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition.

Carex Creek: stream, flows W 6 miles to Noxapaga River near its head, 10 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 38' N, 163° 36' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Variant: Arcy Creek, Carey Creek. Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS; so named because "through much of its course the creek flows through a *Carex* [sedge] marsh."

Carey Creek: stream, see *Carex* Creek.

Carey Creek: stream, tributary to Canning River, presumably between Shublik Island and junction of Marsh Fork, Brooks, Range; (map 139). The location of this stream, mentioned by S. J. Marsh to Leffingwell (1919, p. 94), is unknown but the name may represent an error, because it probably was named for H. T. (Ned) Arey who spent about eleven years in the area in the early 20th century.

Carey Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, drains SSW to Deep Creek, 34 miles SSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 24' 30" N, 152° 36' 00" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS: named for Fabian Carey who trapped in this area for several years.

Cariboo Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Walker Fork, 50 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 04' N, 141° 25' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Caribou Bar: locality, on N bank of Hodzana River, 45 miles N of Stevens Village, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 39' 20" N, 149° 14' 30" W; (map 118). Variant: Hodcana, Hodzana. Mining camp established about 1914 and published in the 1916 Polk's Gazetteer as "Hodcana." USGS reported the name "Caribou Bar" in 1956, presumably for the same place; if not, the two places must be near each other.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows NE 16.7 miles to The Kateel River, 64 miles SE of Haycock, Nulato Hills, 65° 05' N, 159° 01' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith and H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Middle Fork Fortymile River, 44 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 28' N, 142° 28' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 menu. script map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy. Canada.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Poker Creek, 22 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 09' 15" N, 147° 29' 00" W; (map 105). Local name published in 1908 by USGS.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Woodchopper Creek, 8 miles SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 42 miles SSE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 16' N, 143° 30' W; (map 103). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows NW 15 miles to Iditarod River, 9 miles NW of Flat and 50 miles SE of Holikachuck, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 34' 20" N, 158° 07' 00" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Flume Creek, 42 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 55' N, 142° 32' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to Innoko River, 35 miles N of Ophir 51 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 37' 30" N, 156° 20' 30" W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to South Fork Birch Creek, 18 miles NNE of West Point and 45 miles SSW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 10' 40" N, 144° 19' 30" W; (map 104). Prospectors name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows NW to Kuzitrin River, about 17 miles N of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome sold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 miles to Valdez Creek, 67 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 12' N, 147° 23' W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows S 12 miles to Shaw Creek, 9 miles NNW of Big Delta, Tanana Lowland; 64° 16' N, 146° 01' W; (map 101). Named by prospectors reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1910, pl. 1).

Caribou Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to Hutlinana Creek, 18 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 17' 15" N, 149° 53' 20" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows S 3.3 miles to Chatanika River, 9 miles WNW of Mount Ryan and 48 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 17' 10" N, 146° 32' 50" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows SE to Flambeau River, about 26 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to East Fork Chena River, 63 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' N, 145° 11' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1911 by USGS (Prindle, 1913, pl. 1).

Caribou Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Little Chena River, 22 miles ENE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 59' N, 147° 01' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Caribou Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Igloo Creek which flows to American River, 12 miles S of Kougarak Mountain and 39 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 30' N, 165° 13' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Messrs. Kemp and David Fox (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 11).

Caribou Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Salcha River, 36 miles N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 40' N, 145° 43' W; (map 101). Named by prospectors and reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Caribou Creek: stream, heads at 64° 08' N, 143° 07' W, flows SE 3 miles to Kechumstuk Creek, 76 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 06' 20" N, 143° 04' 00" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Caribou Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows SE 35 miles to Matanuska River, 50 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 47' 10" N, 147° 39' 10" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1898 by Schrader (1900a, p. 321), USGS.

Caribou Creek: stream, heads in Darby Mountains, flows NE 11 miles to Tubutulik River in Death Valley, 38 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 10' N, 162° 17' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1909 by Smith and Eakin (1911, pl. 1), USGS.

Caribou Creek: stream, heads in Mentasta Mountains. flows W 15 miles to Tanada Creek 1 mile S of its junction with Copper River, Copper River Basin; 62° 37' N, 143° 46' W; BGN 1939; (map 84). Local name reported in 1939 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Caribou Creek: stream, heads in Zane Hills, flows E 17 miles to Hogatza River, 35 miles WNW of Hushes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 11' N, 155° 27' W; (map 116). Named about 1955 by mining engineers for Caribou Mountain; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Caribou Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows W and N 16 miles to Bearpaw River, 15 miles N of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 42' 50" N, 150° 57' 20" W; (map 88). Name shown on a 1905 manuscript map of "Kantishna Gold Fields" by A. Friedrich, prospector.

Caribou Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 6 miles to Resurrection Creek, 9.5 miles S of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 47' 00" N, 149° 40' 30" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Caribou Gulch: ravine, trends N 1.5 miles to join Grognon Gulch at the head of Bonanza Creek, 3.3 miles E of Porcupine Dome and 44 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 30' 45" N, 145° 24' 45" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Caribou Hills: hills, on Kenai Peninsula, Highest peak is Ptarmigan Head, 2,850 ft., bounded on S by Boxcar Hills and on N by North Fork Deep Creek, 30 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 59' N, 151° 04' W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Caribou Island: island, 3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, in Tustumena Lake, 24 miles SSE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 14' N, 151° 01' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1939 by USGS.

Caribou Islands: islands, two, in Shilak Lake, on Kenai Peninsula, 30 miles ESE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 25' N, 150° 25' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1904 by Moffit and Stone (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Caribou Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, between Long and Frenchman Lakes, 21 miles NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 11' 20" N 146° 10' 00" W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS in 1949.

Caribou Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, 9 miles E of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 02' 00" N, 145° 11' 30" W (map 86). Local name reported in 1949 by T. L. Pewe, USGS.

Caribou Lake: lake, 0.7 miles across, 1.5 miles SW of Spectacle Lake and 23 miles S of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 33' 15" N, 152° 27' 00" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Caribou Lake: lake, 2.3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1 mile S of Boxcar Hills and 25 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 59' 20" N, 151° 03' 00" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS 1950's.

Caribou Mountain: mountain, 1,916 ft., on W slope of Kuskokwim Mountains, at heads of Dominion and Henry Creeks, 8.7 miles N of Ophir and 37 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 16' N, 156° 35' W; (map 90). Local name obtained from Joseph Ferris in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS.

Caribou Mountain: mountain, 3,183 ft., on S bank of Kanuti River, 46 miles SE of Bettles, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 22' 30" N, 150° 41' 00" W; (map 117). Name shown on a 1901 fieldsheet by D. L. Raeburn, USGS.

Caribou Mountain: mountain, 3,600 ft., in Zane Hills, 48 miles WNW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 10' 30" N, 155° 56' 00" W; (map 116). Local name recorded in 1956 by Orth.

Caribou Pass: pass, 3,400 ft., trends NW-SE 5 miles, 11 miles SSE of Cantwell and 42 miles S of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 15' N, 148° 50' W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1898 by USGS.

Caribou Pass: pass, 4,800 ft., in Nutzontin Mountains, at head of Glacier Creek, 12 miles NE of Euchre Mountain, Alaska Range; 62° 07' N, 141° 51' W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Caribou Pass: pass, see Broad Pass.

Caribou River: stream, heads near Trader Mountain, flows NE 50 miles to Nelson Lagoon, 32 miles W of settlement of Port Moller, near SW end of Bristol Bay Lowland, Alaska Peninsula; 55° 57' 00" N, 161° 22' 30" W; (map 28). Local name reported by USGS in 1929.

Caribou River: stream, see Cutler River.

Caribou Snare Creek: stream, heads SW of Cairn Mountain, flows NW 13 miles to Tundra Lake, 59 miles SE of Sleetmute, Lime Hills; 61° 13' 50" N, 155° 41' 00" W; (map 71). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Caribou: locality, on right bank of Salcha River, at mouth of No Grub Creek, 37 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 40' N, 145° 37' W; (map 101). Local name for an ARC shelter cabin; published in 1925.

Cariltnu River: stream, see Kahiltna River.

Carl Creek: stream, flows E 17 miles to Kuskokwim River, 14 miles SW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 46' N, 155° 47' W; (map 80). Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS.

Carl Creek: stream, flows S to Sinuk River, about 38 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Carl Creek: stream, flows SW 2.8 miles to Eldorado River, 17 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 164° 55' W; (map 95). Prospectors name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Carl Creek: stream, heads at Carl Glacier terminus, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows S 9 miles to Beaver Creek, 20 miles SE of Euchre Mountain, Alaska Range; 62° 00' N, 141° 35' W; (map 84). Name published by Capps (1916, pl. 1), USGS.

Carl Glacier: glacier, in Nutzotin Mountains, trends SW 3 miles to its 1957 terminus at head of Carl Creek, Alaska Range; 62° 07' N, 141° 34' W; (map 84). Name published by Capps (1916, pl. 1), USGS.

Carlanna Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles, through Carlanna Lake, to Tongass Narrows at Charcoal Point, on SW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 21' 30" N, 131° 41' 48" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1954 by USGS.

Carlanna Lake: lake, on Revillagigedo Island, NW of Ketchikan, in course of Carlanna Creek. Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 18" N, 131° 41' 10" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1954 by USGS.

Carlanna: area, residential district in city limits of Ketchikan, on Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 21' 30" N, 131° 41' 00" W; (map 3). Name reported in 1960 by the U.S. Census.

Carlin Creek: stream, see Carline Creek.

Carline Creek: stream, flows W 1 mile to Cherry Creek, 52 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 03' N, 141° 09' W; (map 102). Variant: Carlin Creek. Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Carlisle Island: island, 5 miles across, one of Islands of Four Mountains, Aleutian Islands; 52° 53' 30" N, 170° 03' 30" W; (map 20). Variant: Kigalgin Island, Ollaga Island, Ostrov Kigalgin, Ostrov Tanakh-Angunakh, Ostrov Tano, Ostrov Ulyyaga, Ostrov Ulyyagin, Ostrov Ulyaga, Ostrov Ulyagan, Oulliaghin Island, Tanach-Angunach Island, Tanakh-Angunakh Island, Tana-Unok Island, Tano Island, Ulaga Island, Uliaga Island, Uliagant Island, Uliaga Island, Ulliagin Island. Named by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office in 1894 for John G. Carlisle, 1835-1910, Secretary of the Treasury. This island was called "O[strov] Tano" or "Tang Island" by Lt. Sarichev (1876, map 3), IRN; "O[strov] Tanakh-Angunakh" or "Tanakh-Angunakh Island" by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1847 on Chart 1379; and "O[strov] Kigalgin" or "Kigalgin Island" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25 dated 1849) IRN. These variant names differ from those published by Baker (1906, p. 264). See Four Mountains, Islands of.

Carlisle Pass: water passage, between Carlisle and Chuginadak Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 52' N, 170° 00' W; (map 20). Name derived from Carlisle Island and published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 72).

Carlo Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Nenana River, 20 miles S of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 34' N, 148° 50' W; (map 87). Local name reported by The Alaska Railroad on a 1923 manuscript map.

Carlo Island: island, 5.2 miles long, in Yukon River, 13 miles NW of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 24' N, 160° 00' W; (map 78). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Carlo: railroad station, mile 334.4 on The Alaska Railroad, on left bank of Nenana River, 0.3 miles N of mouth of Carlo Creek and 22 miles S of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 34' N, 148° 50' W; (map 87). Local name first reported by The Alaska Railroad on a 1923 manuscript map.

Carlook: village, see Karluk.

Carls Cache Lake: lake, 1 mile long, N of Otter Lake and 24 miles SSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 33' 15" N, 152° 32' 40" W; (map 88). Local name obtained in 1962 from Fabian Carey by USGS.

Carlson Point: point of land, between Uyak and Zachar Bays, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 34' 35" N, 153° 49' 05" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Carlson Reef: reef, between Uyak and Zachar Bays, on NE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 35' 00" N, 153° 49' 50" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Carlson Creek: stream, flows E through Carlson Lake, 5 miles to Slana River, 12 miles SW of Mentasta Pass, Alaska Range; 62° 45' 35" N, 143° 46' 10" W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1963.

Carlson Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Sunny Cove on Taku Inlet, 3 miles SW of Flat Point and 10 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 20" N, 134° 08' 30" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1906 by USGS (Spencer and Wright, pl. 37).

Carlson Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows N 9 miles to Clearwater Creek, 20 miles NNE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 21' 15" N, 150° 52' 30" W; BGN 1947; (map 88). Local name reported in 1925 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Carlson Lake: lake, 1.1 miles long, drains NW to Foraker River, 13 miles SSE of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 48' 30" N, 151° 54' 40" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Carlson Lake: lake, 1.1 miles long, in course of Carlson Creek, 12 miles SW of Mentasta Pass, Alaska Range; 62° 46' N, 143° 52' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Carlson Lake: lake, 2,500 ft. long, E of Beluga River, 16 miles N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 17' 50" N, 151° 13' 15" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Carlton Island: island, 1 mile across, in Dewey Anchorage, between Etolin and Onslow Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' N, 132° 22' W; (map 4). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Carmack, Mount: mountain, 6,605 ft., in Coast Mountains, 3.2 miles S of Mount Cleveland and 7 miles NW of Skagway; 59° 33' 55" N, 135° 15' 00" W; (map 45). Named in 1898 by John A. Flemer, USC&GS, probably for George W. Carmack whose discovery of gold on Bonanza Creek in 1896 resulted in the Klondike gold rush. Carmack was born in Illinois and came to Alaska during the Juneau gold rush in 1881. He married an Indian girl and for several years he and his wife and her relatives fished for salmon along the Klondike River. In 1896 he met Bob Henderson, an ex-sailor turned prospector, who told him about his gold discovery in the Yukon basin the previous summer. Carmack with his two in-laws, Tagish Jim and Tagish Charlie, visited the site of Henderson's discovery. After prospecting in the area for a few days, they found gold on Rabbit Creek, now called Bonanza Creek. The subsequent finding of large gold nuggets on this creek led to the Klondike gold rush.

Carmel: locality, at head of Nushagak Bay, 2 miles NE of Nushagak and 6 miles SE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 58' N, 158° 28' W; (map 52). A Moravian mission and school named for a biblical town in Judea. It was established in 1885 and adjoined the Eskimo village of Kanulik. Later, a hospital and industrial schools for boys and girls were added. The population in 1890 was 189; in 1900, 381. It was abandoned about 1910.

Carmen Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Baituk Creek which flows to Bering Sea, 11 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales and 45 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 32' N, 167° 43' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Carmen Island: island, see Kayak Island.

Carmen Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, at head of Glacier River, 9 miles NW of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54' 30" N, 148° 46' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Carnegie Creek: stream, flows SW 1.9 miles to Wasilla Creek, 3.5 miles NW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 38' 00" N, 149° 11' 50" W; (map 69). Local name shown on a town plat, reported in 1913 by USGS.

Carnivore Creek: stream, heads at glacier, in Franklin Mountains flows N 9 miles to Lake Peters, 9 miles W of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 17' N, 145° 02' W; (map 139). Variant: Lake Fork Sadlerochit River. So named by Bee and Hall (1956, p. 295) because the flat floored canyon of this stream is the frequent habitat of the carnivorous grey wolf (*Canis lupus tundrarum*).

Carnivore Lakes: lakes, three, along course of Carnivore Creek, in Lake Peters area, in Franklin Mountains, Brooks Range; (map 139). Name published by Bee and Hall (1965, p. 296)

Caro: locality, on N bank of Chandalar River, at mouth of Flat Creek, 26 miles SSE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 10' 15" N, 148° 00' 00" W; (map 123). This place was established as a mining camp about 1906, and it obtained a post office in 1907. The post office was discontinued in 1912 (Ricks, 1965, p. 9). The camp was named for Caro Kingsland Clum, daughter of the postmaster of Fairbanks in 1907.

Carol Channel: estuary, see Carroll Inlet.

Carol Point: point of land, see Carroll Point.

Carolina Creek: stream, "drains to Flint Creek in Ruby District," Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; (map 98). This stream is mentioned in a 1913 letter by A. H. Brooks in which he says it was "named for a city in Spain in a lead mining area."

Caroline Point: point of land, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.4 miles NE of Sebree Island, at mouth of Muir Inlet, 53 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 46' 45" N, 136° 08' 30" W; BGN 1948; (map 10). Variant: Caroline Shoal. Named by USC&GS in 1940, "because Caroline Shoal extends "eastward from this point."

Caroline Shoal: point of land, see Caroline Point.

Caroline Shoal: shoal, in Muir Inlet, 0.7 miles SE of Caroline Point, in Glacier Bay National Monument, and 52 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 46' 35" N, 136° 07' 30" W (map 10). Origin of name unknown. Name first appears on Br. Adm. Chart 2431, corrected to 1890.

Caroline, Lake: lake, 900 ft. long, drains SW through Lake Aurel to Russian Creek, 9.9 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 42' 05" N, 152° 36' 50" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Carolus, Point: point of land, at W entrance to Glacier Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 4.5 miles W of Point Gustavus and 29 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 23' 00" N, 136° 02' 15" W; (map 10). Variant: Carolus Point. Named by USC&GS in 1879; published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 188) as Point Carolus.

Carolyn Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Golovnin Bay, 47 miles ESE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 27' N, 162° 53' W, (map 95). Named in 1900 by USC&GS and published on Chart 9380.

Carp Creek: stream, flows N 6 miles to Smeaton Bay, 2 miles E of Point Nelson, on Behm Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 17' 30" N, 130° 52' 40" W BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1955 by USGS.

Carp Island: island, 0.3 miles across, near mouth of Smeaton Bay, Coast Mountains; 55° 17' 55" N, 130° 53' 05" W; (map 3). Arbitrary name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Carpathian Peak: peak, 6,050 ft., in Kenai Mountains, at head of Portage Glacier, 8 miles SW of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 41' 50" N, 148° 49' 45" W; (map 63). Named in 1959, when the "first ascent was made by Keith Hart, Ted Barrett, and Mat Nitsch," for the Carpathian Mountains of Middle-Europe.

Carpe Ridge: ridge, elev. 7,000-12,550 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, extends SW 8 miles between Traleika and Muldrow Glaciers, Alaska Range; 63° 10' 30" N, 150° 49' 00" W; BGN 1933; (map 88). Named in 1933 by H. M. Albright, NPS for Allen Carpe, member of the Rockefeller Cosmic Ray Expedition, who, with Theodore Koven, in May 1932, was killed by falling into a crevasse on Muldrow Glacier. See Koven, Mount.

Carpe, Mount: peak, 12,550 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, highest peak on Carpe Ridge, 7 miles NE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 09' 10" N, 150° 51' 30" W; BGN 1947; (map 88). Named in March 1943 by the U.S. Army Test Expedition for Allen Carpe. See Carpe Ridge.

Carpenter Creek: stream, heads at a glacier, flows NW 10 miles to Matanuska River, 19 miles NE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 45' 15" N, 148° 37' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Carpet Peak: peak, 5,500 ft., on edge of Taku Glacier, near N end of Taku Ridge, 24 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 39' 30" N, 134° 23' 00" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1960 by USGS.

Carrew, Point: point of land, at mouth of Monti Bay, at N end of Phipps Peninsula, 8 miles W of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 33' 30" N, 139° 50' 15" W; (map 46). Variant: Phipps Point. Named in 1787 by Capt. Dixon (1789, p. 170). There has been confusion in the application of the names "Phipps, Carrew and Ocean Points." According to the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 206) Capt. Kromchenko, IRN, in 1823 applied the name "Phipps" to this point.

Carrie Creek: stream, see Cary Creek.

Carrigan Creek: stream, flows N 5 miles to Kuzitrin River 2 miles downstream from mouth of Kougarok River, 16 miles NW of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 14' N, 164° 37' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Carrillo, Punta de: point of land, see Middle Point.

Carrizales, Punta de: point of land, see San Roque, Point.

Carrol Channel: estuary, see Carroll Inlet.

Carroll Anchorage: bight, see California Bay.

Carroll Channel: estuary, see Carroll Inlet.

Carroll Creek: stream, heads in a lake on Revillagigedo Island, flows SE 11 miles to Carroll Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 39' N, 131° 21' W; BGN 1923; (map 3). Variant: Carroll River. Named in 1923 by USFS.

Carroll Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads near the Alaska-Canada boundary, trends SE 15 miles to its 1950 terminus, 1 mile N of Queens Inlet, 71 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 58' 50" N, 136° 30' 30" W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 10). Variant: Woods Glacier. Named in 1892 by Reid (1896, p. 422), USGS, for Capt. James Carroll of the SS Queen who, in that year, was the first to take a ship into the upper part of Glacier Bay. It was called Woods Glacier by the IBC in 1898.

Carroll Inlet: estuary, extends S 29 miles from center of Revillagigedo Island to Revillagigedo Channel, 6 miles SE of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' N, 131° 30' W; (map 3). Variant: Carol Channel, Carrol Channel, Carroll Channel. Named in 1880 by USC&GS for Capt. James Carroll who commanded ships in this area for many years; the generic "channel" was changed to "inlet" after it was discovered that the feature was not a passage.

Carroll Island: island, 0.3 miles across, in Frederick Sound, off S coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 01' 40" N, 134° 28' 30" W; (map 9). Named for Capt. James Carroll who, for many years, commanded steamships in these waters. Name published by USC&GS in 1899.

Carroll Point: point of land, on S coast of Revillagigedo Island, near mouth of Carroll Inlet, 7 miles SE of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 18' N, 131° 29' W; (map 3). Variant: Carol Point. Named in 1880 by USC&GS for Capt. James Carroll. See Carroll Inlet.

Carroll Strait: water passage, see Gastineau Channel.

Carrot Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 1 mile E of Summit of Slide Mountain, 50 miles SW of Gulkana, Copper River Basin; 62° 01' 30" N, 146° 48' 00" W; (map 83). Variant: Fossil Lake. Descriptive local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Carry Gulch: ravine, trends S 2 miles to Cripple River, 16 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' 30" N, 165° 45' 00" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson.

Carry Inlet: bay, 0.5 miles across, on N coast of Shuyak Island, 47 miles N of Kodiak Island, 58° 35' N, 152° 32' W; (map 43). Variant: Perevainoy, Perewamno. Name published by USC&GS in 1911 on Chart 8555. Baker (1906, p. 163) applied this name to the largest of the Perevalnie Islands, though it seems that the generic "Inlet" is a typographical error for Islet. See Perevalnie Islands.

Carry Inlet: islands, see Perevalnie Islands.

Carry Island: islands, see Perevalnie Islands.

Carshan Point: point of land, between Carry Inlet and Shagin Bay, on N coast of Shuyak Island, 51 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 37' 40" N, 152° 27' 30" W; BGN 1933; (map 43). Named by USC&GS in 1931 by combining parts of the names "Carry [Inlet]" and "Shagin [Bay]," features which lie on both sides of this point of land.

Carson Creek: stream, flows SE 3.4 miles to Norton Bay, 19 miles SW of Elim, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 29' N, 162° 36' W; BGN 1910; (map 95). Variant: East Portage Creek. Shown as "East Portage" on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. Local name reported in 1909 by Smith and Eakin (1911, pl. 1), USGS.

Carson Creek: stream, heads in Robinson Mountains and flows 2.5 miles S to Icy Bay, 2.8 miles NE of Claybluff Point and 69 miles NW of Yakutat, Chugach Mountains; 59° 59' 20" N, 141° 31' 00" W; (map 47). Local name published by USGS in 1948.

Carter Bay Spit: point of land, see Carter Spit. Carter Creek: stream, flows NW 12 miles to Carter Bay at Carter, 18 miles NW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 17' N, 161° 56' W; (map 53). Name derived from Carter Bay; published in 1938 by USGS.

Carter Bay: bay, separated from Kuskokwim Bay by Carter Spit, W of Carter, 20 miles NW of Goodnews Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains: 59° 19' N, 161° 59' W; (map 53). Variant: Kigchakok. Local name reported about 1913 by USC&GS; published in 1916 on Chart 9103. Its Eskimo name is given as "Kigchakok."

Carter Creek: stream, heads in Sadlerochit Mountains, flows N 25 miles to Camden Bay, 5 miles SE of Collinson Point, 25 miles SW of Barter Island, Arctic Plain; 69° 58' N, 144° 42' W; (map 139). Variant: Ekalukliurak Creek. Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 94) for the prospector F. G. Carter. USC&GS reported in 1948 that the Eskimo name for this stream is "Ekalukliurak" which generally refers in meaning to "place where fish are caught early."

Carter Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, heads on Madson Mountain, flows NE 1 mile to Moose Creek, 0.5 miles W of Upper Trail Lake, 26 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 30' 10" N, 149° 26' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, map 16), USGS.

Carter Horn: peak, 20,220 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park. E of summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 04' 15" N, 150° 59' 55" W; (map 88). Named in 1913 by Archdeacon Stuck (1921, p. 186), for Clara Carter, missionary at Nenana. See Farthing Horn.

Carter Pass: pass, 3,600 ft., in Philip Smith Mountains at head of Spring Creek, 38 miles NW of Artic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 38' N, 146° 07' W; (map 136). Named in 1903 by S. J. Marsh for F. G. Carter, a companion prospector, who preceded him through the pass by 2 months.

Carter Spit: spit, extends N 7 miles into Kuskokwim Bay, forms W shore of Carter Bay, 21 miles NW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 19' N, 162° 00' W; (map 54). Variant: Carter Bay Spit, Long Island. Name published by USC&GS in 1914; derived from nearby village of Carter.

Carter, Mount: mountain, 4,300 ft., 4.4 miles W of The Gorge on Klutina River, 50 miles NNE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 47' 50" N, 145° 43' 50" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Carter: locality, on shore of Carter Bay, S of mouth of Carter Creek, 18 miles NW of Goodnews, Kilbuck--Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 17' N, 161° 56' W; (map 53). Name of former settlement now identified by two abandoned cabins. The name was published by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 284).

Cary Creek: stream, flows NE 1.2 miles to Quartz Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 47 miles SW of Imurak Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 21' N, 164° 41' W; (map 110). Variant: Carrie Creek. Prospectors' name reported as "Carrie Creek" in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier. 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Casa-de-Parga Creek: stream, see Casadepaga River.

Casaan Bay: bay, see Kasaan Bay.

Casadepaga River: stream, flows NE 32 miles to Niukluk River, 31 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 58' N, 164° 04' W; BGN 1904; (map 95). Variant: Casa-de-Parga Creek, Kassdeparka Creek, Koksukdeparaga Creek, Koksuktapaga River, Koshotok Creek, Kosoktok Creek. Eskimo name published in January 1900 as "Casa-de-Parga (or Kosoktok Creek)" by Schrader (1900 c, p. 16), USGS.

Casadepaga: locality, on Casadepaga River, 1 mile S of Ruby and 17 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' N, 164° 21' W; (map 95). Site of a mining camp listed in the 1915-16 Polk's Gazetteer.

Casca, Mount: mountain, 4,874 ft., 1.5 miles E of Alaska-Canada boundary and 39 miles N of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 21' N, 141° 03' W; (map 103). Named by D. D. Cairnes (Canada Geological Survey Mem. 67, map) in 1911-1912 after triangulation station "Casca" established by the International Boundary Survey on this mountain in 1910. The station, in turn, was named for the "British" steamboat Casca which was engaged in Yukon River trade.

Cascade Bay: bay, 0.5 miles across, 5 miles SE of Baranof, on E coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 01' 30" N, 134° 45' 00" W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore. USN.

Cascade Bay: estuary, extends SE 1.5 miles to Eaglek Bay, 32 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54' 30" N, 147° 45' 45" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Cascade Bight: cove, 1 mile across, on S coast of Akutan Island W of Broad Bight, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 04' 00" N, 165° 58' 20" ' W; BGN 1936; (map 24). Local name reported in 1901 by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS.

Cascade Creek: stream, flows N 3 miles to S tip of Karluk Lake, 27 miles SE of Karluk, Kodiak Island; 57° 16' 45" N, 154° 00' 20" W; (map 35). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Cascade Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to Tsina River, 2.4 miles E of Ptarmigan and 24 miles ENE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 11' 55" N, 145° 33' 10" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Cascade Creek: stream, flows NE 4.5 miles to Peregrine Creek, 20 miles SE of Table Top and 42 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 27' 30" N, 150° 24' 00" W; (map 134). Descriptive name given by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Cascade Creek: stream, flows NW 4.7 miles to Norton Sound, 8.5 miles S of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 44' 45" N, 160° 47' 10" W; (map 91). Variant: Glacier Creek. Local name reported in 1924 by USC&GS.

Cascade Creek: stream, flows SE 10 miles to East Fork Yentna River, 60 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 24' 35" N, 151° 59' 00" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Cascade Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Slate Creek, 20 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 19' N, 161° 14' W; (map 53). Local descriptive name published by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1921, p. 7), USGS.

Cascade Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 miles to Western Channel in Sitka Sound, 2 miles NW of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 04' 25" N, 135° 22' 10" W; (map 9). Named in 1880 by USN.

Cascade Creek: stream, flows W 8 miles to Thomas Bay, 2 miles E of Ruth Island and 100 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 00' 15" N, 132° 46' 50" W; (map 8). Descriptive name published by USGS (Martin and others, 1919, pl. 1). So named because "from the outlet of a lake [Swan Lake] at an elevation of 1,200 ft. above sea level and 3 miles from tidewater the river descends in a continuous series of rapids and falls through a narrow, deep canyon."

Cascade Creek: stream, heads on Anthracite Ridge, flows SW 5.2 miles to Matanuska River, 36 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 47' N, 148° 06' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1913 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Cascade Glacier: glacier, heads on Mount Augusta on Alaska-Canada boundary, trends SSE 6 miles to Seward Glacier, 55 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 12' N, 140° 28' W; (map 66). So named in 1890 by Russell (1891, p. 144), USGS, "on account of its splendid icefall."

Cascade Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads on SW slope of Fairweather Range., trends W 3.7 miles to head of Lituya Bay, 84 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 39' 55" N, 137° 28' 15" W; BGN 1945; (map 10). Variant: Centre Glacier, Dead Glacier, Middle Glacier. Descriptive name reported by IBC on a map dated 1894. J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith and others, 1935, p. 123), USGS, noted, "called Middle Glacier by La Perouse." Mertie further noted that it has been locally called "Dead Glacier" because it retreated during recent years. whereas Lituya and Crillon Glaciers at the head of the bay have apparently advanced more than 3 miles during the last 180 years. It was called "Centre Glacier" by members of the Harvard-Dartmouth Expedition, 1933-34 (Washburn and Goldthwait, 1936, map).

Cascade Glacier: glacier, trends S 4.5 miles to Barry Arm Port Wells, W of Barry Glacier, 57 miles E of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 07' N, 148° 10' W; BGN 1910; (map 69). Descriptive name given in 1899 by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition.

Cascade Inlet: estuary, extends SE 3.3 miles to Felice Strait, between Annette and Ham Islands 17 miles SE of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 09' 40" N, 131° 21' 20" W; (map 3). Descriptive name obtained from local pilots; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 77).

Cascade Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Eaglek Bay, near mouth of Cascade Bay, 34 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains, 60° 54' 45" N 147° 44' 55" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Cascade Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on E coast of Annette Island, 0.5 miles W of Cascade Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' N, 131° 23' W; (map 3). Named in 1917 by USC&GS.

Cascade Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 12 miles NW of Lake Chauekuktuli and 81 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 08' N, 159° 24' W; BGN 1959; (map 59). Descriptive name reported in 1956 by USGS because "of the almost continuous cascades in the short stream which drains the lake."

Cascade Lake: lake, 1.7 miles long, one of the Kurupa Lakes, E of Kurupa Lake, 18 miles NW of junction of Easter Creek and Killik River, Brooks Range; 68° 22' N, 154° 35' W; BGN 1960. (map 133). So named about 1951 by a USGS geologist during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, "because the short stream that drains this lake cascades [about 500 ft.] to Kurupa Lake."

Cascade Point: point of land, on S coast of St. George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 32' 00" N, 169° 34' 30" W; (map 38). Variant: Cascade, Egithrotogh, luzhnie, Mys Yuzhnyy, Niyan-kiya, Southeast Point, Waterfall Head. Local name derived from a waterfall on the point. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 21), IRN, called it "M[ys] Yuzhnyy" meaning "southern cape," and Elliott (1881, p. 55) called it both "Southeast Point" and "Waterfall Head." The Aleut names listed by Putnam (1903, p. 1015), USC&GS, are "Egithrot' ogh," meaning "waterfall" and "Niyan-kiya," meaning "ridge."

Cascade Rock: rock, in central Bay of Islands, Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 49' 37" N, 176° 49' 29" W; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Cascade: point of land, see Cascade Point.

Cascading Glacier: glacier, trends NE 2 miles to its 1961 terminus, SE of Mount Draper and 31 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 49' 10" N, 139° 03' 15" W; (map 46). So named in 1899 by the Harriman Alaska Expedition (Gilbert, 1904, p. 61), because the glacier descends steeply over a series of rock terraces, giving it the appearance of an ice cascade.

Cascales, Punta: point of land, in Port Etches on Hinchinbrook Island. Name shown on an anonymous 1779 "piano." Cascales may be an error for "Cascajales," meaning "a place full of pebbles" (Wagner, 1937, p. 440).

Casco Bay: cove, see Casco Cove.

Casco Beach: beach, 0.4 miles long, in Casco Cove, on SE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands 52° 49' 30" N, 173° 10' 15" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; name shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Casco Cove: cove, 1.4 miles long, N of Murder Point, on SE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 49' 00" N, 173° 10' 15" E; (map 13). Variant: Casco Bay, Hulu Bay. This cove was shown as "Hulu Bay" on a manuscript map drawn by L. M. Turner in the 1880' s, and was published as "Casco Cove" in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 133).

Casco Point: point of land, at N entrance to Casco Cove, between Casco and Pyramid Coves, on SE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 48' 50" N, 173° 10' 45" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; name shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Case Creek: stream, flows 1.5 miles S to North Fork Slug Creek, 22 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 44' N, 161° 34' W; (map 39). Local name shown on a 1937 fieldsheet by J. B. Mertie, Jr. USGS.

Case Creek: stream, see Whitman Creek.

Case, Mount: mountain, 5,500 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.5 miles N of head of White Glacier and 66 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 49' 05" N, 135° 58' 05" W; (map 11). Named in 1890 by H. F. Reid (1892, p. 30) for his school, the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio.

Casement Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads in Takhinsha Mountains, trends SW 14 miles to its 1962 terminus, 3 miles N of Adams Inlet and 71 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 15' N, 135° 59' W; (map 11). Variant: First North Tributary. Named in 1890 "First North Tributary (of the Muir Glacier)" by H. F. Reid (1892, p. 21), and later "Casement Glacier" for R. L. Casement, a member of his party in 1890.

Casey Glacier: glacier, heads 2 miles NW of Ninemile Mountain, trends N 2 miles to its 1955 terminus 10 miles NW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 03' N, 130° 11' W; (map 7). Local name published by A. F. Buddington (in Brooks and others, 1925, p. 85), USGS.

Casey Road House: locality, on left bank of Tolovana River, 1 mile E of Wilber Creek, 7 miles SE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 28' N, 148° 20' W; (map 105). Former roadhouse, probably named for its owner, reported in 1915 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9).

Caseys Channel: water passage, in Yukon Delta, extends N-S 6 miles between Kwikluak Pass and Nurukomarot Channel, 12 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 39' N, 164° 50' W; (map 77). Variant: Nurukomarot Channel. Local name obtained in 1948 by USC&GS.

Cash Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles and joins California Creek to form Bear Creek, 62 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 05' 45" N, 145° 18' 00" W; (map 104). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Cash Creek: stream, heads in Roundabout Mountains, flows NE 4.6 miles to Candle Creek 3 miles S of its junction with Tatalina River, 4.2 miles SW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 55' 45" N, 155° 43' 00" W; (map 80). Local name reported in 1910 by C. G. Anderson (in Eakin, 1914, pl. 2), USGS.

Cash Creek: stream, see Cache Creek.

Cash Creek: stream, see Hosford Creek.

Cash Creek: stream, see Jasper Creek.

Cash Creek: stream, see Left Fork Cache Creek.

Cash Creek: stream, see Martin Creek.

Cashka Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1.2 miles N of Dolly Varden Lake and 20 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 43' 45" N, 150° 47' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Cashman, Mount: mountain, 8,249 ft., 0.7 miles N of head of Valdez Glacier, 19 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 21' 55" N, 146° 27' 30" W; BGN 1960; (map 68). Variant: Jeep Mountain. Named in 1959 by L. E. Nielsen, for "Edward Cashman who during the winter of 1898-99 made a trip from Valdez to the Copper River, over Valdez Glacier and back * * *." Cashman was a member of Capt. W. R. Abercrombie's party.

Casino Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Crater Creek, 26 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 26' 45" N, 161° 20' 00" W; (map 53). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Casper Slough: stream, 2.5 miles long, partially filled distributary of Alexander Creek, S of Dinglishna Hill, 28 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 25' 15" N, 150° 37' 00" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Cass Creek: stream, see Cuss Creek.

Cassiar Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Chatanika River, 45 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 16' 15" N, 146° 42' 05" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and published by USGS (Prindle, 1908, pl. 4).

Cassiar Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Butte Creek, 30 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 38' N, 142° 05' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Cassiope Cone: hill, 1,307 ft., 2 miles S of Hoodoo Hill and 4 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 34' N, 163° 27' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS; one of "four conspicuous volcanic cones * * * named for wild flowers which are common on the slopes of all four cones."

Cassiterite Creek: stream, in York Mountains, flows SW 3 miles to Lost River which flows to Bering Sea, 27 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 28' N, 167° 11' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by Collier (1904, pl. 2), USGS. Named for the mineral cassiterite which occurs in its valley.

Cassiterite Peak: mountain, 2,009 ft., in York Mountains, 23 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 28' N, 167° 00' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1918 by Steidtmann and Cathcart (1922, fig. 5), USGS; applied Mountain by them to a mountain near the mouth of Cassiterite Creek, 4 miles west.

Castalia Creek: stream, flows N 5 miles to Yukon River, at Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 47' N, 141° 10' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Castani, Lake: lake, see Caetani, Lake.

Castigo, Punta de: point of land, see Punishment Point.

Castilla, Ensenada de: This name is shown on Capt. Alessandro Malaspina's manuscript chart in about 58° 43' N. The feature to which the name was intended to be applied cannot be identified. See Wagner (1937, p. 440).

Castle Bay: bay, trends NE 10 miles to Chignik Bay, along NW coast of Castle Cape, 9 miles SE of Chignik, on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 56° 16' N, 158° 09' W; (map 30). Named in 1899 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross, "after Castle Cape to the southeast."

Castle Cape: peninsula, trends NE 11 miles, along SE shore of Castle Bay, 9.5 miles SE of Chignik, on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 56° 10' N, 158° 20' W; BGN 1926; (map 30). Variant: Castle Point, Mys Tulumnit, Tulioumnint, Tulumnit Point, Tutiumnik. This cape was described in 1898 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross, as "a high-turreted or castellated point, called Tulumnit Point or Castle Cape." The native name was shown as "M[ys] Tulumnit" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379 (1847). Locally called "Castle Cape" according to USGS in 1911 and named thus in 1926.

Castle Cape: promontory, see Tulumnit Point.

Castle Creek: stream, flows NW 6.5 miles to Kiruktagiak River, W of Castle Mountain, 38 miles NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope: 68° 33' 20" N, 152° 35' 00" W; (map 134). Named in 1951 by W. W. Patton, USGS, for nearby mountain.

Castle Creek: stream, flows SW 0.8 miles to Elliott Creek, 1.7 miles SE of Alice Peak and 80 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 38' 20" N, 144° 05' 20" W; (map 68). Prospectors' name reported in 1902 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS.

Castle Creek: stream, flows SW 1.6 miles to Big Four Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 23 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 52' N, 164° 08' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by T. C. Gerdine, USGS.

Castle Hill: hill, 437 ft., in Askinuk Mountains, 2.8 miles E of village of Scammon Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 50' N, 165° 30' W; (map 75). Named by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS, in 1899.

Castle Hill: hill, 54 ft., in Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 57" N, 135° 20' 10" W; (map 9). Variant: Katalan's Rock. On this rocky headland was the "castle" where the Russian governors resided. It is reported that the early Russian settlers called the hill "Katalan's Rock" for the Tlingit Indian chief who once lived on it. Two buildings occupied the site prior to the "castle." The first, a crude block house, was destroyed by fire; the second building was demolished by an earthquake. The "castle," or "Baranovs Castle" as it is sometimes referred to, was built about 1830 of heavy cedar logs and its richly furnished elegance was the scene of many social events. A light was placed at the top as a guide to mariners, and it thus became the first lighthouse in Alaska. After the purchase of Alaska by the United States in 1867 the "Castle" fell into disrepair, and in 1894 it burned to the ground. The site is now a historical monument.

Castle Island Slough: stream, 8 miles long, distributary of Copper River, 20 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 20' N, 145° 18' W; (map 64). Local name derived from the island situated at the mouth of the stream, and reported in 1903 by G.C. Martin (1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Castle Island: island, 0.3 miles long, off West Chunu Point, off SW coast of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 39' 20" N, 177° 40' 40" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1956 (Chart 9145).

Castle Island: island, 4.5 miles long, at delta of Copper River, 25 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 20' N, 145° 12' W; (map 64). Named by H. P. Ritter, USC&GS, in 1898. "The Knoll is about 30 ft. high and covered with Alder bushes. There are five large Cottonwood trees on this knoll, and from a distance they resemble the tower of a castle."

Castle Island: island, see Bogoslof Island.

Castle Islands: islands, extend N-S 2.2 miles in Duncan Canal between Lindenberg Peninsula and Kupreanof Island, 8 miles SW of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 40' N, 133° 10' W; (map 6). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1888 by USC&GS on Chart 705.

Castle Mountain: mountain, 3,409 ft., between Chandler and Kiruktagiak Rivers, 21 miles N. of Chandler Lake and 37 miles NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 34' N, 152° 35' W; (map 134). Descriptive name shown on 1940 USC&GS Chart 9400.

Castle Mountain: mountain, 5,500 ft., extends NE 6 miles from Kings River, 24 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 50' 30" N, 148° 30' 00" W; (map 69). Name reported in 1898 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS.

Castle Mountain: mountain, 7,329 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 31 miles E of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 52' 50" N, 132° 07' 20" W; (map 6). Variant: Castle Peak, Cathedral Peak. Local name used by fishermen; name published in 1895 by USC&GS; called Cathedral Peak in 1893 by USC&GS.

Castle Mountain: mountain, 8,620 ft., 2 miles N of Skolai Pass and 35 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 39' N, 141° 59' W; (map 67). Descriptive name reported in 1914 by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Castle Peak: mountain, 11,000 ft., 21 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 35' N, 143° 27' W; (map 67). Name given by prospectors; reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Moffit and Knopf, pl. 1, 1910), USGS.

Castle Peak: mountain, see Castle Mountain.

Castle Peak: peak, see Castle Rock.

Castle Point: peninsula, see Castle Cape.

Castle Point: promontory, see Tuliumnit Point.

Castle River: stream, flows SE 12 miles to W shore of Duncan Canal, on S coast of Kupreanof Island, 16 miles SW of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 38' 30" N, 133° 15' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 6). Named in 1930 by USFS; derived from Castle Islands.

Castle Rock: island, 0.6 miles long, 2 miles N of Big Koniuji Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 17' N, 159° 30' W; (map 27). Descriptive name given by fishermen because of the island's abrupt rise to 825 feet; reported in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Castle Rock: peak, 5,765 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, W of Sunset Glacier terminus, 4.5 miles SSE of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 22' 00" N, 150° 16' 20" W; BGN 1939; (map 88). Variant: Castle Peak. So named in 1931 by USGS because the "very large irregular rocks on this peak give it the appearance, from a distance, of an old castle."

Castle Rock: point of land, W end of Security Cove, 3 miles N of Gap Mountain and 8.5 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 40' 30" N, 161° 56' 15" W; (map 39). Descriptive name given in 1914 by USC&GS; published in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 247).

Castle Rocks Lake: lake, 1.1 miles long, drains SW to Herron River, 20 miles S of that stream's junction with Foraker River, Tanana Lowland; 63° 21' 30" N, 152° 08' 00" W; (map 88). Name obtained in 1962 from Fabian Carey by USGS.

Castle Rocks: hill, see Hen and Chickens Mountain.

Castle Rocks: peak, 1,900 ft., 16 miles S of junction of Foraker and Herron Rivers, Tanana Lowland; 63° 25' 15" N, 152° 04' 30" W; (map 88). Descriptive name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Castle: locality, on Glenn Highway at Thirtymile Lake, 20 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 45' 35" N, 148° 35' 00" W; (map 69). Name reported by USGS in 1948.

Castner Creek: stream, heads at Castner Glacier terminus, flows W 1.5 miles to Delta River, crosses Richardson Highway 27 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 24' 20" N, 145° 45' 45" W; (map 86). Locally named for Castner Glacier.

Castner Glacier: glacier, heads on White Princess, trends NW and SW 12 miles to its 1934 terminus at head of Castner Creek, 27 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 24' 10" N, 145° 43' 00" W; (map 86). Named in 1898 by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA, for Lt. J. C. Castner, USA, a member of his party.

Castner, Mount: mountain, 5,535 ft., at head of Ranney Glacier, 44 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 11' 40" N, 147° 35' 00" W. (map 69). Name reported in 1960 by USGS. Named by Lawrence Martin in 1910 for Lt. Joseph C. Castner, USA, who was with Capt. E. F. Glenn during the exploration of 1898.

Caswell Creek: stream, flows SW, through Caswell Lake, 12 miles to Susitna River, 14 miles N of Willow and 50 miles NNW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 56' 30" N, 150° 04' 45"

W; (map 70). Named for a local prospector and reported on 1917 Alaska Railroad manuscript map.

Caswell Lake: lake, 1 mile long, in course of Caswell Creek, 22 miles SE of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 01' N, 149° 58' W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1950 by USGS.

Caswell: railroad station, mile 202.3 on The Alaska Railroad 15 miles N of Willow and 52 miles N. of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 58' 50" N 150° 02' 30" W; (map 70). The Caswell post office was established in 1929; discontinued in 1931.

Cat Head: point of land, on W coast of Knight Island, at S entrance to Drier Bay, 7.5 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 18' 10" N, 147° 51' 30" W; (map 63). Name published in 1908 by USC&GS.

Cat Island: island, 2.3 miles long, between Felice Strait and Revillagigedo Channel, 0.8 miles N of Grave Point, Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 01' 20" N, 131° 15' 00" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Cat Island: island, between Harris River Bay and Hollis Anchorage, on Prince of Wales Island, 18 miles E of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 28' N, 132° 40' W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Cat Island: island, in Yukon River, 28 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 48' N, 175° 10' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Cat Island: island, see Cub Island.

Cat Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, 14 miles SW of Lake Louise and 25 miles NE of Tahnetta Pass, Copper River Basin; 62° 13' N, 147° 00' W; BGN 1959; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS in 1959.

Cat Passage: water passage, connecting Felice Strait and Revillagigedo Channel, between Cat and Duke Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 00' 30" N, 131° 16' 00" W; BGN 1917; (map 3). Named in 1917 by USC&GS.

Catalina Island: island, 1,800 ft. long, between San Christoval Channel and San Alberto Bay, off NE coast of San Fernando Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32' 55" N, 133° 17' 20" W; (map 4). Variant: Isla Catalina, Ostrov Katalina, Ysla Catalina. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isle Catalina," meaning "Catalina Island."

Catalla Bay: bay, see Katalla Bay.

Catalla River: stream, see Katalla River.

Catalla: settlement, see Katalla.

Cataract Bight: cove, in Bay of Waterfalls, on SW coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 41' 50" N, 176° 49' 20" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Descriptive name published by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office in 1895.

Cataract Cove: bight, 3.5 miles across, on W coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 38' 45" N, 164° 46' 00" W; BGN 1942; (map 24). Variant: Dublin Bay. Named in 1942 by USC&GS because of small waterfalls along the shore.

Cataract Cove: cove, 0.8 miles wide, on W coast of Harris Peninsula, N of Crater Bay, 30 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 42' 30" N, 149° 50' 00" W; BGN 1930; (map 49). Named by the 1928 USC&GS field party "for the spectacular cascades (cataracts) falling over 1000 ft. cliffs at north end of cove."

Cataract Glacier: glacier, E of Surprise Glacier, trends NE 2.7 miles to its terminus at head of stream which drains into Surprise Inlet, 2 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 02' 30" N, 148° 23' 10" W; (map 69). Descriptive name given in 1899 by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition.

Catella Bay: bay, see Katalla Bay.

Catella River: stream, see Katalla River.

Catella: settlement, see Katalla.

Cathead Bay: estuary, on W coast of Knight Island, extends N 1 mile to Drier Bay, 8 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 18' 10" N, 147° 50' 30" W; (map 63). Name published in 1908 by USC&GS.

Cathedral Bluff: locality, see Cathedral Rapids.

Cathedral Bluffs: bluffs, extend 1.2 miles on N bank of Tanana River, at Cathedral Rapids, 12 miles W of Tanacross, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 23' 30" N, 143° 44' 00" W; (map 85). Descriptive name reported in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 80), USA.

Cathedral Creek: stream, flows SW 9 miles to Alex River, 18 miles NW of Chignik, on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 56° 26' N, 158° 47' W; (map 30). Name shown on a 1923 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS; "so named because of the steep-sided valley bounded by castellated ridges."

Cathedral Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows E 2 miles to Maclaren Glacier 2.5 miles N of its terminus, 22 miles SE of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 19' 05" N, 146° 32' 50" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Cathedral Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows W 5 miles to Tonzona River, 16 miles NW of Mount Russell, Alaska Range; 62° 50' 15" N, 152° 22' 45" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1925 by S. R. Capps, (in Brooks, 1925, pl. 2), USGS.

Cathedral Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows SW across Alaska-Canada boundary 18 miles to Hard Luck Creek, 23 miles N of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 08' 15" N, 141° 11'

20" W; BGN 1965; (map 103). So named in 1909 by IBC survey because of the bare cathedral-like mountains along its course.

Cathedral Creek: stream, see Hard Luck Creek.

Cathedral Falls Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Hamilton Bay, 9.5 miles SE of Kake, on NW coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 53' 30" N, 133° 44' 00" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Cathedral Island: island, 0.3 miles across, between Sitkalidak Island and SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 12' N, 153° 08' W; BGN 1930; (map 34). Descriptive name given in 1928 by USC&GS, "because the island resembles a cathedral."

Cathedral Mountain: mountain, 3,440 ft., between Rosie Creek Pass and Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 17 miles S of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 10' N, 150° 15' W; (map 124). Variant: Rosie Mountain. Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Cathedral Mountain: mountain, 4,900 ft., 4 miles W of Double Mountain and 27 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 34' N, 149° 36' W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS; so called because "the face of the mountain resembles the facade of a cathedral."

Cathedral Mountain: mountain, 5,730 ft., S of Portage Pass, 86 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 57' 15" N, 152° 57' 30" W; (map 70). Descriptive name given in 1898 by J. E. Spurr, USGS.

Cathedral Mountain: mountain, see Cathedral Peak.

Cathedral Mountain: mountain, see Deborah, Mount.

Cathedral Mountain: peaks, see Cathedral Spires.

Cathedral Peak: mountain, 2,963 ft., 15 miles N of Unga Island, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 36' 30" N, 161° 43' 00" W; (map 28). Variant: Cathedral Mountain. Local name reported by Atwood (1911, pl. 2), USGS; shown as "Cathedral Mountain" on 1929 USGS map.

Cathedral Peak: mountain, see Castle Mountain.

Cathedral Peak: mountain, see Emmerich, Mount.

Cathedral Peak: mountain, see Kahshagnak, Mount.

Cathedral Peak: peak, 6,500 ft., in Taku Range., 0.8 miles S of Little Matterhorn and 22 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 36' 45" N, 134° 21' 49" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Named in 1964 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project.

Cathedral Point: point of land, on NE shore of Makushin Bay, on W coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 44' 30" N, 166° 51' 45" W; (map 23). Descriptive local name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Cathedral Point: point of land, S tip of Tagalak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 10" N, 175° 43' 10" W; BGN 1936; (map 18). Descriptive name published by the USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 104), and suggested by the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition of 1934, "because of its church-like appearance."

Cathedral Rapids Creek Number 1: stream, flows N 5.5 miles to Tanana River at E end of Cathedral Rapids, 12 miles W of Tanacross, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 23' N, 143° 44' W. (map 85). Named for the rapids at the stream's mouth.

Cathedral Rapids Creek Number 2: stream, flows N 4.3 miles to Tanana River at W end of Cathedral Rapids, 13 miles W of Tanacross, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 23' N, 143° 45' W; (map 85). Named for the rapids at the stream's mouth.

Cathedral Rapids: locality, on Alaska Highway, on S bank of Tanana River opposite Cathedral Bluffs, 12 miles W of Tanacross, Tanana Lowland; 63° 23' N, 143° 45' W; (map 85). Variant: Cathedral Bluff. Named for the adjacent rapids in the Tanana River. See Cathedral Rapids.

Cathedral Rapids: rapids, extend 1.5 miles, in Tanana River, E of Cathedral Bluffs, 13 miles W of Tanacross, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 23' 20" N, 143° 45' 00" W; (map 85). Name reported in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 81), USA; named after the Cathedral Bluffs.

Cathedral River: stream, flows NW 24 miles to Bering Sea, at Cape Leontovitch, on SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 37' N, 162° 19' W; (map 29). Local name published in 1943 on a USGS map.

Cathedral Rocks: rocks, off Cathedral Point, in Makushin Bay, on W coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 44' 18" N, 166° 53' 00" W; (map 23). This name was published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 44).

Cathedral Spires: peaks, in center of Kichatna Mountains, 85 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 25' N, 152° 45' W. (map 81). Variant: Cathedral Mountain. Named in 1898 by J. E. Spurr, USGS.

Cathedral Valley: valley, formed by Cathedral River, extends NW-SE 10 miles, 31 miles NE of village of Cold Bay, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 31' N, 162° 08' W; (map 29). Local name published in 1943 on a USGS map.

Cathenda Creek: stream, see Chathenda Creek.

Catherina Archipelago: islands, see Aleutian Islands.

Catherine Archipelago: islands, see Aleutian Islands.

Catherine Island: island, 10 miles long, off NE coast of Baranof Island, 14 miles N of Baranof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 22' N, 134° 53' W. BGN 1935: (map 9). Named in 1935 by USFS for Catherine I, 1684-1727, Empress and Tsarina of Russia, 1725-27, "who financed and encouraged Vitus Bering in his early explorations of the Aleutian Islands and Alaska."

Catherine, Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, drains S through Lake Louise to Buskin River, 3.5 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 46' 00" N, 152° 29' 45" W; (map 34). Variant: Margaret Lake. Local name reported in 1949 by USGS. Published in 1957 by AMS as "Margaret Lake."

Cathul Mountain: mountain, see Kathul Mountain.

Cathut Mountain: mountain, see Kathul Mountain.

Catinakh: locality, see Chatinak.

Caton Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, arm of Sanborn Harbor, on NW coast of Nagai Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 09' 15" N, 160° 01' 00" W; (map 28). Variant: Catons Cove. Local name published as "Catons Cove" in USC&GS 1916 Coast Pilot (v. 2. p. 173), and as "Caton Cove" in 1947 Coast Pilot (v. 2, p. 317)

Caton Harbor: harbor, 1.5 miles across, on SE coast of Sanak Island, between Sanak and Caton Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 24' N, 162° 32' W; (map 25). Name derived from Caton Island; reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Caton Island: island, 5 miles long, easternmost of Sanak Islands, 48 miles SE of False Pass, Aleutian Range; 54° 23' 30" N, 162° 25' 30" W. (map 25). Named in 1888 by USBF.

Caton Shoal: shoal, southern part of Unga Reef, in Popof Strait, in Shumagin Islands. Aleutian Range: 55° 19' 52" N, 160° 31' 40" W; (map 28). Named for a "Mr. Caton (cnna) who reported it" in 1880; shown on USC&GS Chart 8891.

Catons Cove: cove, see Caton Cove.

Caution Island: island, 500 ft. across, on W coast of Baranof Island, 8 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 56' 10" N, 135° 21' 30" W; (map 5). Variant: Berezhnoi Island, Ostrov Berezhnoy. This is a translation by USC&GS of the name given by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN. Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, published it as "O[strov] Berezhnoy."

Caution Pass: water passage, between Skinner and Post Islands, 13 miles NW of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 47' 20" N, 136° 20' 35" W; BGN 1929; (map 9). Variant: Cautious Pass. Coutous Pass. Local name reported in 1917 by USC&GS as "Coutous Pass" and "Cautious Pass." Renamed in 1929 by USC&GS because the pass is narrow, navigation through it is dangerous, and caution is necessary.

Caution, Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Whitewater Bay, on Admiralty Island, 17 miles S of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 14' 45" N, 134° 38' 10" W; (map 9). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, (USC&GS, 1883, p. 174).

Cautious Pass: water passage, see Caution Pass.

Cavanaugh Creek: stream, flows W 1 mile to Allene Creek, in Agiapuk River basin, 10 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 19' N, 166° 03' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Cave Creek: stream, flows 2.5 miles SE to Canyon Creek N of junction of Erickson Creek, 29 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 14' 00" N, 142° 10' 00" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Cave Creek: stream, on Prince of Wales Island, flows NE 3 miles to Twelvemile Creek, at head of Twelvemile Arm Kasaan Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 20' 50" N, 132° 44' 05" W; BGN 1962; (map 4). Local name reported in 1962 by USFS.

Cave Off Cliffs: bluff, on right bank of Yukon River, 41 miles E of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 42' N, 156° 45' W; (map 97). Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Cave Point: point of land, on S coast of Alaska, on E end of Katalla Bay, 3 miles SE of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 10' N, 144° 26' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Cave Point: point of land, on S coast of Glacier Island, at E entrance to Chamberlain Bay, 52 miles ENE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 51' 45" N, 147° 11' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Cave Point: point of land, on W coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 47' 10" N, 164° 37' 00" W; (map 24). Variant: Cape Lapin, Chichkoff Cap, Mys Pogromnaya, Mys Shishkova, Pogromnoi, Pogromnoi Second. Local name reported by USBF in 1890 because "cave point takes its name from a cave on its face." Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 293) IRN, wrote it in French as "Chichkoff Cap," and the name was published by the Russians as "M[ys] Shishkova (Pogromnaya) " meaning "knobby cape (desolate)" (Tebenkov, 1852, map 26).

Cave Point: point of land, see Peirce, Cape.

Cave Rock: rock, on SW coast of Amaknak Island, in Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 53' 10" N, 166° 33' 12" W; (map 23). Descriptive name reported by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1872. There is a burial cave under the rock which he investigated and called "Amaknak Cave."

Cavern Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, 3.5 miles N of Neck Lake, on Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 09' 25" N, 133° 11' 00" W; (map 6). Local descriptive name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Caves Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, on W bank of Knik Arm at head of Soldier Creek, 16 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 26' 40" N, 149° 46' 25" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Caviar Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 7 miles to Koyuk River near its head, 3 miles NE of Sturgeon Ridge and 13 miles SE of Imumk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 25' N, 163° 01' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). So named in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS, "because

of the proximity of the creek to Sturgeon Ridge.” Caviar is the salted roe of the sturgeon used as an appetizer.

Cawtaskakat: locality, see Kautas.

Cay Rocks: rocks, see Alice Rocks.

Cayman Point: point of land, S point of entrance to North Bay, on NE coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 13' 00" N, 133° 05' 40" W; BGN 1966; (map 4). Named in 1882 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, “from its fancied resemblance to an alligator's head”; derived from the Spanish word “caiman,” meaning “American crocodile.”

Cecil Dome: mountain, 1,410 ft., 9 miles SE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 39' N, 155° 14' W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported by Eakin (1916, pl. 1), USGS.

Cecil Dome: mountain, see Boston Dome.

Cecil, Mount: mountain, 3,261 ft., on SE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 38' 20" N, 134° 39' 00" W; BGN 1917; (map 5). Variant: The Sisters, Mount Elizabeth. Local name published in 1910 by USC&GS: reported to be named for one of the daughters of Superintendent E. Lester Jones, USC&GS. However, in 1915, Jones stated “not named by me * * * named by native of Alaska of 30 years residence.”

Cecil, Mount: mountain, see Elizabeth, Mount.

Cedar Bay: cove, 0.2 miles wide, on NW coast of Hawkins Island, 9 miles WW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 33' 30" N, 146° 00' 30" W; (map 64). Local name published by USC&GS in 1900.

Cedar Bay: estuary, extends SW 4.5 miles to Wells Bay, 44 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 56' N, 147° 27' W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1905 by U. S. Grant (in Brooks and others, 1906, fig. 4), USGS.

Cedar Bight: bay, 1.5 miles across, on E shore of Security Bay, on N coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 51' N, 134° 19' W; (map 5). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Cedar Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, on N shore of Katlian Bay, 9 miles N of Sitka, on NW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 11' N, 135° 21' W; BGN 1937; (map 9). Local name reported in 1936 by USFS.

Cedar Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, on S shore of Freshwater Bay, 8.5 miles NE of Tenakee Springs, on E coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 51' 40" N, 135° 03' 00" W; (map 9). Name published in 1899 by USC&GS.

Cedar Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Kechumstuk Creek, 70 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 05' N, 142° 48' W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Cedar Creek: stream, on Hawkins Island, flows NW 2 miles to Cedar Bay, 9 miles W of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 33' 15" N, 146° 00' 05" W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Cedar Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Security Bay, on N coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 51' 50" N, 134° 20' 20" W; (map 5). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Cedar Island: island, 0.3 miles across, in Freshwater Bay, 9 miles NE of Tenakee Springs, on E coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 52' 00" N, 135° 02' 30" W; BGN 1935; (map 9). Local name reported in 1935 by USFS.

Cedar Island: island, 0.6 miles long, between Moser and Naha Bays, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 35' N, 131° 41' W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Cedar Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, NE of Orchard Lake on Revillagigedo Island, 18 miles NE of Loring and 36 miles NNE of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 49' 30" N, 131° 22' 30" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1921 by USFS.

Cedar Pass: water passage, 3 miles long, between Crawfish and West Crawfish Inlet, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 46' N, 135° 11' W; (map 5). Local name used by fishermen: published in 1929 by USC&GS.

Cedar Point: point of land, at E end of Kootznahoo Inlet, on Admiralty Island. 5 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 32' 25" N, 134° 29' 40" W; (map 9). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published in 1881 on U.S. Navy Hydrog. Chart 883. Name not shown on recent maps.

Cedar Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Smuggler Cove, on SW coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 05' 50" N, 131° 36' 25" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Celenie Lake: lagoon, see Selenie Lagoon.

Cement Creek: stream, flows W 10 miles to Dennison Fork 6 miles S of junction of its West Fork, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 49' 15" N, 142° 00' 15" W; (map 85). Variant: Clement Creek. Local name reported by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (1931, pl. 1), USGS.

Cement Hill: hill, 595 ft., on right bank of Yukon River, 21 miles NW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 27' 30" N, 160° 06' 00" W; (map 78). Local name reported in 1916 by G. L. Harrington and R. H. Sargent (in Harrington, 1918, pl. 1), USGS.

Cemetary Point: point of land, see Cemetery Point.

Cemetery Cove: cove, 1.3 miles across, in Inanudak Bay, on W central coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 15' 40" N, 168° 25' 35" W; BGN 1940; (map 22). Variant: Southwest Anchorage. This feature was first called "Southwest Anchorage" in 1938 by USC&GS "because it affords shelter in westerly and southerly weather"; the descriptive name

of "Cemetery Cove" was applied in 1939 by USC&GS "because of the graveyard of the natives on the shore of this cove."

Cemetery Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, E of Skate Lake, 1.2 miles N of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 58' 50" N, 141° 55' 55" W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1954.

Cemetery Point: point of land, 1 mile S of Wrangell, on N coast of Wrangell Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 27' 15" N, 132° 22' 50" W; BGN 1939: (map 6). Variant: Graveyard Point, Station Point. Local name reported in 1937 by USC&GS. Point had been called "Station Point" in 1886 by USC&GS; "Graveyard Point" in 1902.

Cemetery Point: point of land, at S tip of Peratrovich Island, in Klawak Inlet, N of Klawock, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' 50" N, 133° 06' 10" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Cemetery Point: point of land, on E coast of Kagalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 49' 10" N, 176° 16' 10" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Cemetery Point. So named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, because "an Aleut graveyard is located at this point."

Cenotaph Island: island, 0.8 miles across, in Lituya Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 3 miles NE of Harbor Point, 86 miles NW of Hoonah, Malaspina Coastal Plain 58° 38' 20" N, 137° 35' 00" W; (map 10). Variant: Egg Island, Isle du Caenotaphe. Named "Isle du Caenotaphe" in 1786 by Capt. La Perouse (1797, atlas 19), in memory of 26 members of his crew who, in that year, were drowned at the mouth of Lituya Bay when their two boats were caught in a strong ebb tide. A cenotaph, or memorial, was erected at that time on the southeast end of the island to commemorate the event, but no trace of it has been found. The island was called "O[strov] Yaichnoy," meaning "egg island," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN.

Cenotaph Point: point of land, on S end of Cenotaph Island in Lituya Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 3.2 miles NE of Harbor Point, 86 miles WNW of Hoonah, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58° 38' 00" N, 137° 34' 40" W; (map 10). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1874. The name was published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 204). See Cenotaph Island.

Centennial Range: mountain range, 12,000 ft., trends E-W 35 miles on Alaska-Canada boundary, 45 miles N of Mount St. Elias, bounded on S by Walsh Glacier and on N by Chitina Glacier, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 00' N, 140° 50' W; (maps 65, 67). Named in 1966 to commemorate the centennials of the Alaska purchase and the Canadian confederation in 1867 by joint action of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names and the U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

Center Beach: beach, 0.7 miles long, at mouth of Kent Creek in Brunette Cove, on N coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 58' 23" N, 172° 56' 45" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; descriptive name shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Center Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Yukon River, 3.5 miles NE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 46' 30" N, 155° 24' 00" W; (map 98). Prospectors name reported in 1908 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Center Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Snake River, 2 miles W of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 31' N, 165° 28' W; (map 94). Variant: Wonder Creek. Prospector's name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

Center Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows W 7 miles to East Fork Sixmile Creek, 20 miles WSW of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 43' 15" N, 149° 17' 45" W; BGN 1912; (map 63). Variant: Divide Creek. Local name reported in 1911 by USGS.

Center Creek: stream, see Divide Creek.

Center Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in Dewey Anchorage, between Etolin and Onslow Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 56' N, 132° 24' W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Center Island: island, 300 ft. long, in Eureka Channel, an eastern island off Barrier Islands group, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 48' 10" N, 132° 22' 35" W (map 1). Local descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1943.

Center Island: island, see Ninemile Island.

Center Islets: islands, three, extend 500 ft. in Fitzgibbon Cove along mainland, 1.3 miles SE of Point Fitzgibbon, Coast Mountains; 55° 58' 25" N, 131° 11' 10" W; (map 3). Local name published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 66).

Center Mountain: mountain, 3,400 ft., 22 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 37' 30" N, 152° 45' 00" W. BGN 1933; (map 34). Named in 1933 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, "because [it] is a prominent landmark about half way between Kizhuyak Bay and Ugak Bay."

Center Point: point of land, between West and East Arms Holtz Bay on northern coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 40" N, 173° 09' 45" E: (map 13). Variant: Middle Point. This name is listed in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot and is shown as "Middle Point" on an AMS map published in 1948. So named because of its position between East and West Arms Holtz Bay.

Center Slough: stream, channel of Yukon River, heads 8 miles W of Marshall, flows W 18 miles to Dogtooth Bend, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 54' 30" N, 162° 39' 00" W; (map 74). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1916. So called because the stream's west mouth is in the center of Dogtooth Bend.

Center Slough: stream, on S coast of Alaska, flows SW 1 mile to Gulf of Alaska, 5 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 28' N, 145° 42' W; (map 64). Local descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Central Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Kuskokwim River 7.5 miles SW of its junction with George River, 28 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 52' N, 157° 56' W; (map 72). Local name published by USGS (in Cady and others, 1955, pl. 1).

Central Creek: stream, flows W 18 miles to Goodpaster River, 32 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 23' N, 144° 57' W; (map 101). Named by prospectors for the Central Telegraph Station and reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Prindle, 1913a, pl. 1), USGS.

Central Creek: stream, heads in Kallarichuk Hills of Baird Mountains, flows SW 15 miles to Squirrel River, 8.4 miles NNW of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 05' N, 160° 32' W; (map 127). Name used by prospectors: reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 13), USGS.

Central House: village, see Central.

Central Marsh Slough: stream, flows NE 3.4 miles, drains Central Marsh into Elson Lagoon, 5 miles NE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 18' 40" N, 156° 33' 00" W; (map 153). Variant: Wohlschlag Slough. Named in 1965 for scientific purposes.

Central Marsh: swamp, 2.5 miles long, 3 miles E of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 19' N, 156° 38' W; (map 153). Named for scientific purposes (Carson and Hussey, 1962). This swamp was a lake that has been naturally drained by Central Marsh Slough.

Central Point: point of land, between North and Middle Arms of Three Arm Bay, on W coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 45' 30" N, 176° 51' 45" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, "because of its location."

Central Pyramid Peak: peak, 11,310 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, center of three peaks on Mount Tripyramid, 12 miles NE of summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 09' 30" N, 150° 40' 30" W; BGN 1948; (map 88). Named in 1948 by Bradford Washburn.

Central Telegraph Station: locality, on right bank of Goodpaster River at Central Creek, 32 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 23' N, 144° 57' W; (map 101). This former telegraph station was established by the U.S. Army Signal Corps in 1903. The name was published by Prindle (1913a, pl. 16), USGS.

Central: village, pop. 28, 28 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 34' 30" N, 144° 48' 15" W; (map 104). Variant: Central House. The name was reported in 1896 by USGS to be "Central House " a roadhouse on the trail to Circle (Spurr, 1898, pl. 50). In 1925, a post office was established under the present name (Ricks, 1965, p. 9).

Centre Glacier: glacier, see Cascade Glacier.

Centurian Peak: peak, 6,400 ft., 2 miles S of Stronghold Peak and 30 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 44' 12" N, 134° 16' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Variant: Unnamed Peak. Named in 1964 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project.

Cerberus, Mount: peak, 3,687 ft. on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 8 miles W of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 14' 45" N, 155° 11' 50" W; BGN 1924; (map 42). Named in 1917 by R. F. Griggs of the National Geographic Society "descriptive of this mountain as being the [three-headed] watchdog guarding Hades [Valley of the Ten Thousand Smokes]." From Greek mythology.

Cerberus, Mount: volcano, 2,673 ft., on Semisopochnoi Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 02" N, 179° 35' 20" E; BGN 1948; (map 15). So named by 1935 U.S. Navy Survey Expedition "because the three connected summits comprising the volcano are analogous to the three-headed dog of Greek mythology, the guardian of the entrance to the underworld."

Chacktoole Bay: bay, see Shaktoolik Bay.

Chacon, Cape: point of land, S tip of Prince of Wales T., Alexander Archipelago; 54° 41' 30" N, 132° 00' 50" W; (map 1). Variant: Bald Cape, Cape de Chacon, Cape Murray, Cape Shakon, Intankoon, Murderers Cape, Musatchie Nose, Mys Shakon. Named "Cabo de Chacon," i.e. "Cape Chacon," by Lt. Don Jacinto Caamano on July 23, 1792, "probably for Antonio Chacon, a Spanish fleet commander who died in 1803, or possibly [for] Jose Maria Chacon, a Brigadier in the navy in 1797" (Wagner, 1937, p. 441-442). In 1789, Capt. William Douglas, RN, called this point "Cape Murray." The Indian name "Intankoon" [possibly from "Tntungidi"], was given for this point in the log book of the Boston whaler Eliza, commanded by Capt. Rowan in 1799, who also called it "Bald Cape." The name was published in Russian as "M[ys] Shakon," i.e. "Cape Shakon" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 9), IRN. This point was locally known as "Musatchie Nose" in the late 1800's (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, p. 86). This may also have been called "Murderers Cape" although the identification of the feature so named is uncertain. Caswell, one of the mates of the Columbia, had been killed by Indians here on a voyage * * * under Gray in August 1792" (Wagner, 1937, p. 475).

Chagafka Cove: bight, see Shahafka Cove.

Chagak Bay: bay, see Shagak Bay.

Chagak, Cape: point of land, on N coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 31' 40" N, 168° 13' 50" W; (map 22). Variant: Chidak, Mys Chagakh, Mys Chigakh. Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN, as "M[ys] Chagakh" and "M[ys] Chigakh," or "Cape Chagakh" and "Cape Chigakh." These names are probably from the word "cidaq," meaning "young bird," or "cagaq," meaning "trench," according to R. H. Geohegan. Father Ioann Veniaminov in 1846 translated the Aleut word "chagaq" as "natural hole" or "chasm."

Chagakh Bay: bay, see Shagak Bay.

Chagakh, Mys: point of land, see Chagak, Cape.

Chagalook: stream, see Shageluk Slough.

Chagavenapuk River: stream, see Swift River.

Chagawakamiut: locality, see Chakwakamiut.

Chageliuk: stream, see Innoko River.

Chageluk: stream, see Shageluk Slough.

Chageluk: village, see Shageluk.

Chagelyuk: stream, see Shageluk Slough.

Chagina: ravine, cleft in bluff between Dalnoi and Suskaralagh Points, on W coast of St. George Island, Pribilof Islands; 56° 35' 50" N, 169° 46' 00" W; (map 38). Aleut name, "Cha' gina," meaning "crack"; reported by Putnam (1903, p. 1014), USC&GS.

Chagulah Island: island, 2.5 miles across, one of Islands of Four Mountains, Aleutian Islands; 52° 34' 30" N, 171° 08' 00" W; BGN 1931; (map 20). Variant: Chegoula Island, Chugul Island, Tchegoula Island, Tchougoulok Island. Aleut name given by USC&GS in 1931 "in order to avoid the repetition of the name Chugul * * *." The island was called "Os[trov] Chugula," or "Chugul Island," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN.

Chagulak Pass: water passage, between Chagulak and Amukta Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 32' 30" N, 171° 10' 00" W; (map 20). Named after Chagulak Island by USC&GS in 1931.

Chagunakhchugvik: locality, site of summer village on N bank of Kuskokwim River near longitude 158° 30' W; (map 72). Variant: Chugunakhchugvik. Reported in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN. He also reported a group of mountains of the same name in this area.

Chagvagchat: locality, "near the headwaters of the Anvik River" in Nulato Hills. Variant: Tchagvagtchatchachat. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported as "Tchagvagtchatchachat" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, on an 1850 map.

Chagvagchat: village, see Shageluk.

Chagvan Bay: bay, 5 miles across, at mouth of Kinegnak River, 21 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 46' N, 161° 46' W; (map 39). Variant: Portage Bay, Tchagvan Bay. Eskimo name published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, as "Z[aliv] Chagvan." It was called "Portage Bay" on an 1899 chart by USC&GS.

Chagvan Mountain: mountain, consists of two peaks, 1,593 ft. and 1,707 ft., 15 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains: 58° 42' 45" N, 161° 48' 00" W; (map 39). Named in 1914 by USC&GS; published in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 247).

Chagvanakhtuli: stream, see Swift River.

Chagyulak: island, see Chugul Island.

Chahalie Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 6 miles NE of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 44' N, 143° 34' W; (map 120). Tranjik-kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Chahovun Lakes: lakes, along course of Kokacho Creek, 37 miles NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 58' N, 146° 09' W; (map 119). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Chai-minut: locality, see Chaik.

Chaiachie: point of land, see Chiachi Point.

Chaichei Islands: islands, in Sitka Sound, 5 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 04' 30" N 135° 27' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Ostrov Chaichey. Russian name meaning "gull" given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN; as "O[strov] Chaichey."

Chaichey, Ostrov: island, see Gull Island.

Chaichey, Ostrov: islands, see Chaichei Islands.

Chaichey. Mys: point of land, see Gull Point.

Chaichi Islands: islands, see Baby Islands.

Chaichi Rock: island, see Chaika Rock.

Chaichi: island, see Gull Island.

Chaichie Island: island, see Gull Island.

Chaichiy, Mys: point of land, see Chiachi Point.

Chaicht Islands: islands, see Chiachi Islands.

Chaik Bay: bay, 1.3 miles across, 12 miles S of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 19' N, 134° 35' W; (map 9). Variant: Cha-ik Bay, Chaque Bay, Chaque Cove. Tlingit Indian name published in 1896 by USC&GS as "Cha-ik Bay." The bay is probably identical to that called "Chaqua Cove" by Capt. Rowan of the Eliza in 1799, and "Chaque Bay" by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1869.

Chaik: locality, "on N shore Norton Sound near (Golovnin Bay)," Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 45). Variant: Chai-miut, Chaimut, Chay-myut. Tchaimuth. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported as "Chay-myut" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, on an 1850 map.

Chaika Point: island, see Chaika Rock.

Chaika Rock: island, 0.2 miles long, in Little Tanaga Strait, off SE coast of Kagalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 46' 50" N, 176° 15' 35" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Chaichi Rock, Chaika Point. Russian name meaning "gull": given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934 because "it is a nesting place for sea gulls."

Chaiki Islands: islands, see Baby Islands.

Chaiki: island, see Gull Islet.

Chaimut: locality, see Chaik.

Chainruk: locality, "at Port Clarence" in the Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Eskimo camp or settlement listed with a population of 162 in the 1890 Census.

Chaitna River: stream, see Chuitna River.

Chaix Hill: ridge, see Chaix Hills.

Chaix Hills: ridge, extends NE 8 miles, between Tyndall Glacier and Malaspina Glacier, 5 miles E of head of Icy Bay and 60 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 03" N, 141° 05' W; (map 65). Variant: Chaix Hill. Named by the New York Times Expedition of 1886 for Paul Chaix, President of the Geneva Geographical Society (Libbey, 1886, p. 287 and 290).

Chakachamna Lake: lake, trends E-W 15 miles, between Chigmit and Tordrillo Mountains, 42 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 12' 30" N, 152° 35' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 70). Tanaina Indian name reported in 1927 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; "obtained from Chilligan, an old Tyonek Indian."

Chakachatna River: stream, heads at Chajachamna Lake, flows SE 36 miles to McArthur River 3 miles N of Trading Bay, 32 miles NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 56' 40" N, 151° 44' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 62). Tanaina Indian name "obtained from Chilligan, an old Tyonek man, who was familiar with the region"; reported in 1929 by USGS.

Chakaktolik Creek: stream, W of Hut Creek, flows NW 50 miles, through Partway Lake, to Kashunuk River at Chakaktolik. 1.2 miles S of its junction with Pitmik River and 52 miles W of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 46' 15" N, 163° 37' 30" W; (map 74). Variant: Churartwlik River. Eskimo name shown as "Churartwlik" on a manuscript map by "Father Delon" dated 1937, and reported by USC&GS in 1949.

Chakaktolik: village, pop. 32, on banks of Kashunuk River at mouth of Chakaktolik Creek, 52 miles W of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 46' 15" N, 163° 37' 30" W. (map 74). Variant: Chuckaktoligamut, Chokaktolik. Chukfaktoolik. Eskimo village name supposed to mean "many animal bones."

Chakatonkno Creek: stream, see Chokotonk River.

Chakawunapuk River: stream, see Swift River.

Chakchak Creek: stream, on Nelson Island, flows SE 16 miles to Kolovinerak River, 88 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 39' N, 164° 19' W; (map 58). Variant: Chuckchak Creek, Chukchak Creek, Chukchak River. Eskimo name reported in 1949 to mean "mouth" by USC&GS.

Chakchak: locality, on left bank of Chakchak Creek on Nelson Island, 5.5 miles W of Baird Inlet and 88 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 44' N, 164° 24' W; (map 58).

Variant: Chukchagemiu, Chukchak, Chukchak. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS. The village is abandoned with “two or three graves the only sign of former habitation. It is sometimes used as a summer camp.” Name reported to mean “mouth.”

Chakhwakhamiut-Kaurat River: stream, see Chakwakamiut River.

Chakik, Cape: point of land, on W coast of Umak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 53' 15" N, 176° 06' 40" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Tchakhikh. Aleut name reported as “Tchakhikh” by the North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855. According to R. H. Geoghegan, the Aleut meaning of this name is “both hands” or “pair of hands.” He suggests that it may be derived from the word “chagig,” meaning “shelter” or “refuge.”

Chakina River: Stream, flows NW 27 miles to Chitina River, 13 miles SW of McCarthy, Chugach Mountains: 61° 19' 30" N, 143° 08' 00" W; (map 67). Indian name obtained in 1900 from a manuscript map drawn by prospectors.

Chakok River: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SW 9 miles to North Fork Anchor River, 3.5 miles NE of village of Anchor Point and 13 miles NW of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 48' N, 151° 44' W; (map 50). Variant: Tchakoch. Apparently a Kenai Indian name reported by I. G. Wosnesenski, who explored the area about 1840.

Chaktolimont Baie: bay, see Shaktoolik Bay.

Chakumnuk Lake: lake, see Chikuminuk Lake.

Chakwakamiut River: stream, flows SW 20 miles to Bering Sea, 24 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island: 59° 56' N, 166° 50' W; (map 55). Variant: Chakhwakhamiut-Kaurat River. Chaxwaximiut-Koweerat River. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Chakwakamiut: locality, on left bank of Chakwakamiut River. 23 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island: 59° 56' N, 166° 47' W; (map 55). Variant: Chagawakamiut, Chaxwaxamiut. Eskimo fish camp reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Chakwaktolik: village, pop. 23, on N shore of Aropuk Lake, 70 miles SW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 13' 45" N, 163° 46' 15" W; (map 74). Variant: Chokaglaligamute, Chokfaktoligamute, Chokfoktoleghagamint, Chowhoctolik, Chuckwatoli, Chuckwoctolig, Chuckwuktoligamut, Chakwoktulik, Chukwotuliugamute, Chukwuktoligamut, Shokfak, Shokfaktolik, Tschokfachtoligamut. Eskimo village visited in 1897 by Lt. J. H. Jarvis, USRCS, and reported as “Chukwoktuligamute,” meaning “many pike lake [?].”

Chalatna Creek: stream, see Siruk Creek.

Chalchitna River: stream, see Chilchitna River.

Chalit: locality, on left bank of Kuguklik River, 6 miles NE of Kipnuk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 58' N, 163° 51' W; (map 54). Variant: Chalitmit. Former Eskimo village reported as “Chalitmiut” or “Chalit people” in 1878 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service. Ivan Petroff recorded a population of 54 in the 1880 Census. It is now an Eskimo summer camp.

Chalitmuit: locality, see Chalit.

Chalitnak: stream, see Holitna River.

Chaliuknak: locality, on N shore of Beaver Inlet on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands, 53° 51' N, 166° 20' W; (map 23). Variant: Selo Chalyuknakh. Former Aleut village reported as "Sel[o] Chalyuknakh," i.e. "Chalyuknakh Village," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14, dated 1792) IRN. Baker (1906, p. 168), USGS, wrote, "An Aleut village bearing this name existed. in 1790, on the northern shore of Beaver Bay, * * *."

Chalk Creek: stream, in Mentasta Mountains, flows SW 10 miles to Jack Creek E of Lost Creek, 33 miles SE of Mentasta Pass, Alaska Range; 62° 30' N, 143° 10' W; BGN 1939; (map 84). Variant: Suicide Creek. Locally named because a prospector named Chalk (cnna) committed suicide here in the 1930' s; reported in 1939 by P. S. Smith USGS.

Chalkyitsik Slough: lake, cutoff oxbow of Black River, 1.5 miles long, 0.2 miles E of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 39' N, 143° 43' W; (map 120). Tranjik-kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Chalkyitsik: village, pop. 57, on left bank of Black River, 4 miles N of Ohtig Lake and 45 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 39' N, 143° 43' W; BGN 1945; (map 120). Variant: Fishhook, Fishhook Town, Fishhook Village Julkitsik. Tranjik-kutchin Indian name reported to mean "to fish with a hook, at the mouth of the creek." The village was known as "Fishhook" primarily among non-natives.

Challenge Entrance: water passage, on Beaufort Sea coast between Maguire and Stockton Islands. 10 miles NW of Flaxman Island, Arctic Plain: 70° 14' N, 146° 45' W; (map 151). Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 94) about 1913, "after the schooner Challenge of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, which is believed to have been the first vessel to pass through the passage."

Challenge Island: barrier island, 1 mile long, on Beaufort Sea coast, westernmost of Maguire Islands, 10 miles NW of Flaxman Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 14' N, 146° 38' W; (map 151). See Challenge Entrance.

Challono, Reka: stream, see Selatna River.

Chalmer Harbor: bay, see Chalmers, Port.

Chalmer's Harbour: bay, see Chalmers, Port.

Chalmers Harbor: bay, see Chalmers, Port.

Chalmers, Port: bay, 2 miles long, on NW coast of Montague Island, 4 miles W of Montague Peak, Chugach Mountains; 60° 14' 30" N, 147° 17' 00" W; (map 63). Variant: Careening Harbor, Chalmer Harbor, Chalmers Harbor, Chalmer's Harbour, Puerto de Flores. Name reported in 1787 as "Charmer's Harbour" by Capt. Portlock (1789, map facing p. 215), RN. The bay was probably named by Portlock "because they anchored here from May 2-14, 1787" (Wagner, 1937, p. 380). It was called "Puerto de Flores" by Esteban Jose Martinez in

honor of the Viceroy, Manuel Antonio Flores, when he took possession June 1, 1788. Martinez was there from May 28 to June 15 (*ibid.*, p. 454). Capt. George Dixon called it "Careening Harbor" in 1786 because his ships were careened (heeled over for repairs and scraping) here.

Chalono, Reka: stream, see Selatna River.

Chalooga Rocks: rocks, on SE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands: 52° 46' N, 173° 18' E; (map 13). Shown on a manuscript map by L. M. Turner in the 1880's.

Chalugas Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, on N coast of Amlia Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 09' N, 173° 34' W; (map 19). Name published by USC&GS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 90).

Chaluka: locality, on Umnak Island S of Inanudak Bay, Aleutian Islands; near 53° 30' N, 168° 30' W; (map 22). Archeological site reported by Giddings (1964, p. 262).

Chalzekahin River: stream, see Kicking Horse River.

Chamberlain Bay: estuary, on S coast of Glacier T., extends SW 1.7 miles to Prince William Sound, 51 miles ENE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 51' 45" N, 147° 12' 30" W; (map 63). Locally "named for a miner"; reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Chamberlain Glacier: glacier, heads on W slope of Brabazon Range., 6 miles SE of Mount Reaburn, trends W 8 miles to its 1961 terminus, 0.2 miles N of Akwe Lake and 37 miles SE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 21' 05" N, 138° 45' 00" W; (map 46). Named by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser (1902, p. 386), USN, for F. M. Chamberlain, a member of his party.

Chamberlain Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, on Revillagigedo Island, W of head of Carroll Inlet, in course of Naha River, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 38' N, 131° 29' W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Chamberlain, Mount: mountain, see Chamberlin, Mount.

Chamberlin Creek: stream, 2 miles long, in Franklin Mountains, draining Chamberlin Glacier into Lake Peters, 19 miles W of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 18' N, 145° 02' W; (map 139). So named in 1959 by members of the Air Force Cambridge Research Center because the stream heads at Chamberlin Glacier.

Chamberlin Glacier: glacier, in Franklin Mountains, on N slope of Mount Chamberlin 2 miles E of Lake Peters, 15 miles W of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 17' N, 144° 54' W; (map 139). Named in 1959, after Mount Chamberlin, by members of the Air Force Cambridge Research Center.

Chamberlin, Mount: mountain, 9,020 ft., in Franklin Mountains, 3 miles SE of Lake Peters, 16 miles W of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 17' N, 144° 54' W; BGN 1961; (map 139). Variant: Mount Chamberlain. Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 94) for Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin, 1843-1928, geologist of the Peary Auxiliary Expedition of 1894.

Chambers: stream, see Eureka Creek.

Chamil Island: island, see Kagamil Island.

Chamisso Anchorage: water passage, extends EW 5 miles between Choris Peninsula and Chamisso Island, connecting Eschscholtz Bay with Kotzebue Sound, 57 miles SW of Selawik; Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 15' N, 161° 51' W; (map 114). Name taken from that of the island to the south; shown on a chart of Capt. F. W. Beechey, RN, dated 1826.

Chamisso Island: island, 1 mile long in Spafarief Bay, 57 miles SW of Selawik, 3 miles S of Choris Peninsula, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 13' N, 161° 50' W. (map 114). Variant: E-ow-ick. Named in 1816 by Lt. Otto von Kotzebue. IRN, for Louis Adelbert von Chamisso, a member of his expedition.

Chamisso: locality, "on Chamisso Island in Spafarief Bay," Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; (map 114). Variant: E-ow-ick. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1827 as "E-ow-ick" by Capt. F. W. Beechey, RN. E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, used the entry spelling in 1899.

Champion Creek: stream, flows SW 1.7 miles to Mina Creek which flows to Kugruk River, 24 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 44' N, 162° 23' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Champion Creek: stream, flows SW 15 miles, joins Bear Creek to form Beaver Creek, 3 miles NNW of Table Top Mountain and 52 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 25' N, 146° 59' W; (map 104). Variant: Big Champion Creek. Local name of stream shown in 1910 by USGS to flow to Beaver Creek at Nomet Creek (Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 6). In 1913 the stream was shown in its present location.

Champion Creek: stream, flows W 23 miles to North Fork Fortymile River. 32 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 33' 15" N, 142° 07' 30" W; (map 102). Variant: Arkansas Creek. Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Chance Cove: cove, 1.5 miles long, on S coast of Kenai Peninsula, 0.5 miles NE of Ragged Island and 50 miles ENE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 28' 15" N, 150° 18' 00" W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Named by USC&GS in 1927.

Chance Creek: stream, see Last Chance Creek.

Chance Lagoon: cove, 500 ft. across, at N end of Chance Cove, on S coast of Kenai Peninsula, 50 miles ENE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 28' 15" N, 150° 18' 45" W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Named by USC&GS in 1927.

Chand da larg River: stream, see Chandalar River.

Chand-da-large River: stream, see Chandalar River.

Chandalar Creek: stream, heads at 67° 24' N, 143° 26' W, flows 43 miles S to Sixmile Slough on N side of Porcupine River, 17 miles N of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 53' N, 43° 50' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Chandalar Lake: lake, 9.5 miles long, in course of North Fork Chandalar River, 19 miles S of Bend Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 30' 00" N, 148° 30' 30" W; BGN 1907; (map 123). Variant: Achenchik, Chandlar, Chandlar, Chandlar Lake, Gens de Large, Tadrاندike. Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Chandalar River: stream, heads at its North and West Forks, flows SE 100 miles to Yukon River 20 miles NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 36' 35" N, 146° 00' 20" W; BGN 1944; (map 119). Variant: Achenchik River, Chand-da-large River, Chand da larg River, Chandelar River, Chand'lar River, Chandler River, Gens de Large, Tadrاندike River. Local name derived from the name given to the Kutchin Indians along this stream by the French employees of the Hudson's Bay Company located at Fort Yukon. The French name was "Gens de Large," or "nomadic people," which, when written into English from its local pronunciation evolved into its present form. Early USGS field notes spelled the name "Chand-da-larg." Capt. C. W. Raymond, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, recorded the stream's Indian name as "Achenchik" in 1869.

Chandalar: settlement, pop. 5, on E shore of Chandalar Lake, at Rosalie Creek, Brooks Range; 67° 30' N, 148° 30' W; (map 123). Variant: Chandlar, Little Squaw. This place developed as a mining camp about 1906 or 1907. A post office was established there in 1908 and was permanently discontinued in 1944. It appears that the earlier location of Chandalar was farther downstream near Flat Creek. Named for the lake it is located on.

Chandelar River: stream, see Chandalar River.

Chandlar Lake: lake, see Chandalar Lake.

Chandlar: settlement, see Chandalar.

Chandler Lake: lake, 5 miles long, at head of Chandler River, 26 miles W of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 14' N, 152° 42' W; (map 134). Variant: Najwarwak, Narivakvak, Narivakvuk. Named by Lt. Stoney (1900, p. 44), USN, who discovered this lake March 18, 1886, for William E. Chandler, 1835-1917, Secretary of the Navy during President Arthur's administration. The Eskimo name for this lake is Narivakpak, meaning "big lake."

Chandler River: stream, heads in Chandler Lake, flows NE through Little Chandler Lake 125 miles to Colville River, 17 miles NE of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69° 27' N, 151° 30' W; BGN 1945; (map 141). Variant: Ninuluk Creek. This name was originally applied to Okokmilaga River by the 1924 USGS expedition (Smith and Mertie, 1930, map), because it was thought the stream headed in Stoney's Chandler Lake. The name was reapplied by USGS about 1944.

Chandler River: stream, see Chandalar River.

Chandler River: stream, see Okokmilaga River.

Chandos, Point: point of land, on Beaufort Sea coast, 26 miles SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; (map 150). This point has not been positively identified. Named by Sir John Franklin (1828, p. 158), August 16, 1826, who wrote, "between Point Anxiety and Point Chandos, which is eight miles further to the westward." From this description Point Chandos was

located tentatively as the western side of the delta of the Sagavanirktok (in Leffingwell, 1919, p. 94), and as “the eastern point of entrance to Yarboro inlet * * *” according to Baker (1906, p. 168).

Chandris Cove: bight, 0.3 miles wide, on W coast of Amatignak Island, Delarof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 14' 40" N, 179° 08' 30" W; (map 16). Local name published on a 1954 USGS map.

Chaneeliut Slough: stream, see Chaniliut Slough.

Chaneeliut: village, see Chaniliut.

Chanega: village, see Chenega.

Chaneliak: village, see Chaniliut.

Change Island: island, 0.1 miles long, in Seward Passage, 0.9 miles E of Point Peters, off W coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 58' 25" N, 132° 00' 25" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 119)

Chaniliak: village, see Chaniliut.

Chaniliut Slough: stream, in Yukon Delta, flows N 13 miles to Apoon Pass at Chaniliut, E of Pastol Bay, 40 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 02' N, 163° 24' W; (map 92). Variant: Chaneeliut Slough. Eskimo name obtained in 1952 by USC&GS.

Chaniliut: village, pop. 25, in Yukon Delta, on Chaniliut Slough, 2 miles SE of Pastol Bay and 39 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 02' N, 163° 25' W; BGN 1942; (map 92). Variant: Chaneeliut, Chaneliak, Chaniliak, Chineleat, Nachliwagimiut, Nakhliwak. Eskimo village reported by the twelfth census enumerator in 1899 who spelled the name “Chineleat.” In 1940 it consisted of a church, school, and several cabins on both sides of the slough.

Chankliut Island: island, 2.9 miles long, in Pacific Ocean 6 miles S of Castle Cape on Alaska Peninsula Aleutian Range; 56° 08' N, 158° 07' W; (map 30). Variant: Ostrov Chankliut, Chankluit Island. Native name shown as “O[strov] Chankliut,” meaning “Chankliut Island,” on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379 in 1847 and published as “Chankliut Island” on USC&GS Chart 797.

Chankluit Island: island, see Chankliut Island.

Channel Bluff: promontory, 473 ft., on right bank of Yukon River, in Paimiut Hills, 13 miles SW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 03' 05" N, 160° 02' 00" W; (map 78). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 “Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers” published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Channel Island: island, 0.1 miles across, on W coast of Chichagof Island, in Ford Arm, 8 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 34' 35" N, 135° 57' 00" W; (map 9). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Channel Island: island, 0.2 miles long, 0.5 miles N of Coronation Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' 20" N, 134° 11' 25" W; (map 4). Local name published by USC&GS in 1943.

Channel Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Montague Strait, 1.5 miles SE of Green Island and 25 miles ESE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 14' 25" N, 147° 22' 45" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Channel Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in St. Michael Bay, 1.3 miles S of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 27' 25" N, 162° 02' 45" W; (map 92). Local name recorded in 1942 by USGS.

Channel Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in Hook Arm Sea Otter Harbor, on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 07' 40" N, 133° 09' 40" W; (map 4). Descriptive name published in 1924 by USC&GS

Channel Island: island, 0.7 miles long, near S end of Eastern Passage, NE coast of Wrangell Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 22' N, 132° 10' W; (map 6). Local navigators' name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Channel Island: island, 300 ft. long, in Tongass Narrows near Ward Cove, 4.5 miles NW of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 45" N, 131° 45' 45" W; (map 3). Named about 1880 by W. E. George, a local pilot.

Channel Islands: islands, 0.2 miles long, in Bay of Islands, Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 49' 00" N, 176° 49' 17" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1933.

Channel Islands: islands, 0.6 miles N of NE tip of Hawkins Island and 5 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 37' N, 145° 48' W; (map 64). Named by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the steamer Albatross, while collecting hydrographic notes and making harbor sketches in 1897.

Channel Islands: islands, two, extend 0.5 miles in Behm Canal, 2 miles S of mouth of Chickamin River, Coast Mountains; 55° 45' 00" N, 130° 57' 20" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1891 by USG&GS.

Channel Islands: islands, two, extend 0.5 miles in N entrance to Howkan Narrows, between Dall and Long Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 52' 50" N, 132° 49' 10" W; (map 1). Local descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1943.

Channel Islets: rocks, see Channel Rocks.

Channel Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula E of Paddle Lake, 31 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 46' 15" N, 150° 29' 15" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Channel Point: point of land, SW tip of an unnamed island, at W end of Kootznahoo Inlet, 0.8 miles E of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 30' 25" N, 134° 33' 45" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 177).

Channel Rock: rock, 1 mile NW of Sitka, off NW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03' 40" N, 135° 22' 00" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1880 by Capt. Beardslee, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 149).

Channel Rock: rock, 300 ft. long, in Wide Bay, between East and West Channel Islands, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 16 miles SW of Kanatak, Aleutian Range; 57° 24' 05" N, 156° 13' 25" W; (map 36). So named in 1923 by USC&GS because "it is beside the main entrance channel."

Channel Rock: rock, in N end of Woody Island Channel, S of Spruce Cape, 2.8 miles NE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 48' 48" N, 152° 19' 42" W; (map 34). Descriptive name given in 1869 by USC&GS.

Channel Rock: rock, in NE end of Knight Island Passage, 10 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 23' 15" N, 147° 52' 55" W; (map 63). So named in 1910 by USC&GS, "because of its location."

Channel Rocks: rocks, in Kakul Narrows, between Baranof and Chichagof Islands, 26 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; (map 9). Variant: Channel Islets. Descriptive name given in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN.

Chanuk Creek: stream, flows ENE 5 miles to junction with September Creek to form Weasel Creek, 35 miles SW of Whitefish Lake and 52 miles NW of Nondalton, Lime Hills; 60° 34' 30" N, 155° 43' 30" W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Chapeau Mountain: mountain, 2,100 ft., on Annette Island E of Tamgas Harbor, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 03' 02" N, 151° 28' 45" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Chapel Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, on N coast of Amchitka Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 37' 05" N, 178° 51' 15" E; (map 15). Name published on a 1957 AMS map.

Chapel Cove: cove, 0.7 miles across, in Bay of Waterfalls, on SW coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 38' 50" N, 176° 48' 20" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by Lt. William Gibson, USN, commander of the schooner Fenimore Cooper, during the North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855.

Chapel Island: island, 0.3 miles across, at entrance to Gambier Bay, on E coast of Admiralty Island, 61 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 26' 45" N, 133° 53' 45" W; (map 8). Variant: Chapel Islet. Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN.

Chapel Islet: island, see Chapel Island.

Chapel Roads: anchorage, at mouth of Chapel Cove, on SW coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 38' 50" N, 176° 49' 20" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Name derived from Chapel Cove, and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Chapeluk Slough: stream, heads in a lake, flows E 3.4 miles to Etokek Slough, 1.2 miles E of Apoon Pass and 26 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 59' 15" N, 163° 50' 00" W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by R. L. Faris, USC&GS; published in 1901 on Chart 9372.

Chapin Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on SE coast of Admiralty Island, 28 miles SE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 08' N, 134° 19' W (map 9). Named in 1892 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, for Ens. Frederick Lincoln Chapin. USN, a member of his party.

Chapin Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Karheen Passage, off E coast of Heceta Island Alexander Archipelago; 55° 47' 45" N, 133° 18' 40" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1923 by USC&GS.

Chapman Creek: stream, flows W 3 miles from a lake to Middle Fork Koyukuk River at Tramway Bar, 4.5 miles S of Twelvemile Mountain and 24 miles S of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 05' 30" N, 150° 29' 30" W; (map 124). Reported by G. H. Wonson, master of the steamer Dorothy, on his manuscript map of the Koyukuk River, published in 1899.

Chapman Creek: stream, flows W 5 miles to Minook Creek, 58 miles NE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 20' N, 150° 09' W; (map 106). Prospectors name published in 1898 by USC&GS.

Chapman Island: island, in Middle Fork Koyukok River, S of mouth of Chapman Creek, 24 miles S of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 05' 00" N, 150° 29' 30" W; (map 124). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Chapolda Creek: stream, see Chavolda Creek.

Chaque Bay: bay, see Chaik Bay.

Chaque Cove: bay, see Chaik Bay.

Charcoal Creek: stream, on Prince of Wales Island, flows N to Sumner Strait, about 6 miles E of Point Baker, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 21' N, 133° 27' W; BGN 1923; (map 6). Named in 1923 by USFS. This feature cannot be precisely identified on present maps.

Charcoal Creek: stream, see Buster Creek.

Charcoal Island: island, 0.4 miles across, tied to Japonski Island, 0.7 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 45" N, 135° 21' 10" W; (map 9). Variant: Ostrov Ugolnoy. This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Os[trov] Ugolnoy."

Charcoal Point: suburb, residential district within city limits of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 21' 30" N, 131° 41' 30" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 61).

Chariot: locality, on Chukchi Sea coast, E of Ogotoruk Creek 6.5 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 06' N, 165° 45' W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Named about 1962 for Project Chariot by personnel of the project. The name probably refers to a headquarters building on the site.

Charity Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 miles, joins Hope Creek to form Faith Creek, 70 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 23' 45" N, 146° 16' 00" W; (map 104). Name originated with the prospectors in the area. Early maps show that this name was applied to the stream now known as "Hope Creek" (Prindle, 1905, pl. 3). The present Charity Creek was reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 2).

Charity Creek: stream, see Hope Creek.

Charleetna River: stream, see Chulitna River.

Charles Creek: stream, flows S 1.3 miles to Ophir Creek, 13 miles NW of Council and 38 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 04' N, 163° 44' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Charles Creek: stream, flows S 1.3 miles to Sulatna River at Tamarack Bluff, 40 miles S of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 10' N, 155° 19' W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS. The stream's identity is in doubt.

Charles, Point: point of land, on S shore of Elson Lagoon, probably in or near Ross Bay, Arctic Plain; (map 153). Named by Thomas Simpson (1843, p. 151) in 1837 along with Point Rowand "in compliment to * * * valued friends, partners in the fur trade."

Charleskin Creek: stream, see Charlieskin Creek.

Charley Creek: stream, heads in a small lake. Flows S 4.5 miles to Edna Bay on Kosciusco Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 57' 40" N, 133° 38' 30" W; BGN 1963; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Charley Creek: stream, see Charlie Creek.

Charley Creek: stream, see Kandik River.

Charley Glacier: glacier, 1 mile long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, terminates 1 mile W of Johns Hopkins Inlet, 80 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 53' 45" N, 136° 04' 30" W; BGN 1937; (map 10). Named by W. O. Field, Jr., and W. S. Cooper (Cooper, 1937, p. 62, fig. 17) for "Sitka Charley," one of John Muir's Tlingit Indian guides on his 1879 trip to Glacier Bay.

Charley Green Creek: stream, flows NW 17 miles to Pastol Bay, 34 miles SW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 09' N, 162° 52' W; (map 92). Local name obtained in 1952 by USC&GS; named for “a prospector who was overcome by cabin fever * * *.”

Charley Lake: lake, see Crosswind Lake.

Charley River: stream, heads at 64° 40' N, 144° 02' W, flows NE 88 miles to Yukon River, 55 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 19' N, 142° 47' W; (map 103). Variant: Charleys River, Charlie River, Traodee Creek. The Indian name “Traodee” was recorded by Schwatka (1885b, sheet 8). E. F. Ball named the stream “Charlie River” on an unpublished map dated 1898, probably for nearby Charlie Village or Chief Charlie. Lt. Cantwell (1902, p. 277), USRCS, appears to have established the “Charley” spelling for the stream.

Charley Village: locality, on right bank of Yukon River at mouth of Kandik River, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 17' N, 142° 30' W; (map 103). Variant: Charleys Village, Charlies Village, Charlie Village, Charlieville, Tadoosh, Tadush. Former Indian village of which Lt. Schwatka (1885b, p. 41 and 42), USA, wrote, “On the 23d of July [1883] we reached another Indian village, called Charley's Village, which is the exact counterpart of the one called Johnny s, even to the number of houses (6) * * * . We met a Canadian voyageur among them who calls them and Johnny's village the Tadoosh Indians, and says they are the most friendly and best natured Indians on this part of the river.” Archdeacon Stuck (I 917, p. 82) stated that the village was named for a “Chief Charley.” The village stood until the high water of the 1914 ice breakup when it was washed away, and the natives moved to Circle.

Charleys River: stream, see Charley River.

Charleys Village: locality, see Charlie Village.

Charlie Creek: stream, flows NW 2.3 miles to Sinuk River, 25 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 52' N, 165° 30' W; (map 94). Variant: Charley Creek. Prospectors' name reported as “Charley Creek” in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Charlie Creek: stream, see Kandik River.

Charlie Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1 mile long, trends E to its 1961 terminus, 1 mile W of Johns Hopkins Inlet and 80 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 51' 15” N, 137° 09' 10” W; (map 10). Named in 1936 by W. O. Field, Jr., and W. S. Cooper (Cooper, 1937, p. 62) for “Sitka Charley” one of the Tlingit Indians who accompanied John Muir on his 1879 visit (Muir, 1915, p. 115).

Charlie Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 3 miles NW of junction of South Fork Kuskokwim and Post Rivers and 75 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 26' 25” N, 153° 31' 40” W; (map 80). Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Charlie River: stream, see Charley River.

Charlies Village: locality, see Charley Village.

Charlieskin Creek: stream, heads in Dog Lake, flows N 9 miles to Mark Creek, 5 miles S of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 62° 59' N, 141° 47' W; (map 84). Variant: Charleskin Creek. Local name reported by USGS in 1954.

Charlieskin Village: village, on Charleskin Creek, 5.5 miles S of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 62° 58' N, 141° 49' W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1954.

Charlieville: locality, see Charley Village.

Charlotte Ridge: ridge, elev. 2,000 ft., 1.5 miles long, 1 mile E of Lake Charlotte and 21 miles N of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 25' N, 144° 09' W; (map 64). Local name used by prospectors; reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Charlotte, Lake: lake, 2 miles long, at S edge of Martin River Glacier, 19 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 26' N, 144° 11' W; (map 64). Named in 1904 by G. C. Martin (1905, pl. 3), USGS, probably after nearby Charlotte Ridge.

Charm, Point: point of land, see Chasina Point.

Charnrokruit: locality, "on Seahorse Islands," Arctic Plain; (map 147). Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed with a population of 162 in the 1890 Census.

Charpentier Glacier: glacier, see Rendu Glacier.

Charpentier Inlet: estuary, 7 miles long, trends NW, 2 miles S of Gilbert Island, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 57 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 45' 00" N, 136° 31' 30" W; BGN 1962; (map 10). Variant: Favorite Fiord. Named in 1937 for the Charpentier Glacier which, along with Favorite Glacier, once occupied this inlet.

Chase: railroad station, mile 236.2, on The Alaska Railroad, on E bank of Susitna River, 9 miles N of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 27' 30" N, 150° 06' 45" W; (map 81). This flag stop was named in 1922; published in the official timetable.

Chasen, Point: point of land, see Chasina Point.

Chasina Anchorage: anchorage, 1,700 ft. across, between Chasina and Prince of Wales Islands, near entrance to Cholmondeley Sound, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' 20" N, 132° 02' 30" W; (map 4). Surveyed and named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. Richardson Clover, USN. See Chasina Point.

Chasina Bay: bay, see Cholmondeley Sound.

Chasina Island: island, 900 ft. long, between Cholmondeley Sound and Clarence Strait, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' 30" N, 132° 02' 40" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF. See Chasina Point.

Chasina Point: point of land, between Cholmondeley Sound and Clarence Strait, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 16' 50" N, 132° 01' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys Chasiny, Point Charm, Point Chasen, Point Chasina, Point Tchaseni. This is

probably an Indian name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 9), IRN, as “M[ys] Chasiny,” or “Chasiny Point”; it is shown on Russian Hydrog. Chart 1493, published in 1853, as “M[ys] Chasina,” or “Chasina Point.” See Chasintsev and Cholmondeley Sound.

Chasintsef: locality, see Chasintsev.

Chasintsev: locality, on E shore of Cholmondeley Sound, opposite Chasino Island, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' N, 132° 02' W; (map 4). Variant: Chasintsef, Chasintzeff, Selenie Chasintsev. This is probably an abandoned Indian village shown as “Sel[enie] Chasintsev,” or “Chasintsev settlement,” on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1493. This chart, published in 1853, shows three large buildings at this site; no evidence of this settlement can be found on current sources.

Chasintzeff: locality, see Chasintsev.

Chasiny, Mys: point of land, see Chasina Point.

Chasiny, Zaliv: bay, see Cholmondeley Sound.

Chasovina Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, in Icon Bay, on E coast of Spruce Island NE of Kodiak Island; 57° 54' 00" N, 152° 20' 50" W; (map 34). Transliteration of the Russian word “chasovnya,” meaning “chapel.”

Chat Cove: cove, 0.8 miles wide, 0.5 miles SE of Cliff Bay, on W coast of Aialik Peninsula, 29 miles S of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 43' N, 149° 34' W; BGN 1930; (map 49). Named by the 1928 USC&GS field party “for the island in front of the cove.”

Chat Island: island, 0.7 miles long, 0.8 miles SW of Aialik Peninsula. in Aialik Bay, 30 miles S of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 42' N, 149° 34' W; BGN 1910; (map 49). Named in 1909 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Chat-chee-nie: locality, see Old Kasaan.

Chatanika River Village: settlement, see Chatanika.

Chatanika River: stream, heads at junction of McManus and Smith Creeks, flows SW 128 miles to Tolovana River, 48 miles NW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; (map 105). Variant: Chataneka River, Chatinka River, Tolovana River. Tanana Indian name obtained in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Chatanika River: stream, see Chatanika River.

Chatanika: settlement, pop. 30, 2 miles E of junction Of Cleary Creek and Chatanika River, 20 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06' 45" N, 147° 28' 20" W; BGN 1944; (map 105). Variant: Chatanika River Village, Old Chatanika. Mining settlement established about 1904; railroad station established when the Tanana Valley Railroad was completed in 1907. The Chatanika post office was established in 1908. Its population was 63 in 1930 and 106 in 1940. It was named after the stream.

Chatelain Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula N of Hidden Lake, 34 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 30' N, 150° 16' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Chatenda Creek: stream, see Chathenda Creek.

Chatham Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Cleary Creek, 18 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' 30" N, 147° 5' 45" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors when gold was discovered along the stream in 1902; name reported in 1903 by T. C. Gerdine (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13). USGS.

Chatham Island: island, 500 ft. long, at entrance to Port Chatham on Kenai Peninsula, 16 miles S of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 12' 30" N, 151° 46' 30" W; BGN; 1908; (map 50). Variant: El Sombrero. Named by USC&GS in 1908 for Port Chatham. The island was named "El Sombrero," meaning "the hat," on an unpublished Spanish map by Don Ignacio Arteaga. Don Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra, and Francisco Antonio Maurelle in 1779.

Chatham Strait: water passage, extends N 150 miles from Coronation Island on Gulf of Alaska to junction of Icy Strait and Lynn Canal, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03' N, 134° 32' W; (map 9). Variant: Chirikof Bay, Christian Sound, Ensenada del Principe, Menzies Strait. Named in August 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, for the Earl of Chatham, William Pitt Chatham, 1708-78; English statesman (Wagner 1937, p. 380). It was called "Menzies Strait" by the early fur traders, probably for Archibald Menzies, a naturalist who accompanied Vancouver. The southern part of the strait was called "Christian Sound" in 1789 by J. Colnett and "Tschirikow Bay" in 1786 by La Perouse. In 1775 this portion of the strait was also called "Ensenada del Principe." meaning "teacher of the prince," by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra.

Chatham, Port: bay, 1.5 miles wide, on S coast of Kenai Peninsula, 2 miles N of Elizabeth Island and 16 miles S of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 12' 30" N, 151° 47' 00" W; (map 50). Variant: Ensenada de Nuestra Senora de Regla. Named in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 132), RN, for one of his vessels, the tender H.M.S. Chatham. This is probably the bay named by Don Ignacio Arteaga on August 2, 1779, "Ensenada de Nuestra Senora de Regla."

Chatham: village, pop. 4, on W shore of Sitkoh Bay, on Chichagof Island, 22 miles SE of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 30' 50" N, 134° 55' 30" W; (map 9). Cannery village named for Chatham Strait, established about 1905. The Chatham post office was established in 1906 discontinued in 1963 (Ricks, 1965, p. 10).

Chathenda Creek: stream, flows SW 17 miles to Chisana River, 3 miles NE of Euchre Mountain and 40 miles SE of Nabesna, Alaska Range; 62° 05' N, 142° 06' W; BGN 1964; (map 84). Variant: Cathenda Creek, Chatenda Creek, Johnson Creek. Indian name obtained in 1902 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS. In 1910, prospectors called the stream "Johnson Creek."

Chatinak: locality, "near the mouth of Yukon River," Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. Variant: Catinakh, Chatinakh. Former Eskimo village listed by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census with a population of 40.

Chatinakh Hills: mountains, along S side of Norton Sound in what is now Nulato Hills. So shown by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census.

Chatinakh: locality, see Chatinak.

Chatinka River: stream, see Chatanika River.

Chatritt Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 5 miles SE of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 38' N, 143° 56' W; (map 120). Tranjik-kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Chau-off-pad-le-rok: stream, see Nikadavna Creek.

Chauekuktuli, Lake: lake, 23 miles long, among Tikchik Lakes 125 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 04' N, 158° 33' W; BGN 1932; (map 60). Variant: Chauiskuktuli Lake. Eskimo name spelled "Chauiskuktuli"; obtained in 1915 by USBF.

Chaufchivak, Mount: hill, 900 ft., E of Lake Chauekuktuli, 125 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 04' N, 158° 32' W; BGN 1932; (map 60). Eskimo name reported in 1931 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Chaugriakpak: locality, on Seward Peninsula, between Golovin and Port Clarence; (map 110). Eskimo camp mentioned by Sheldon Jackson (1898, p. 74).

Chauik Mountain: mountain, 3,464 ft., in Bendeleben Mountains, 10 miles SE of Mount Bendeleben and 37 miles SW of Imurok Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 08' N, 163° 46' W; (map 110). Variant: Chaulk Mountain, Chowik Mountain. Local name reported in 1900 by W. J. Peters (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Chauiskuktuli Lake: lake, see Chauekuktuli Lake.

Chaulk Mountain: mountain, see Chauik Mountain.

Chaussee Spit, La: Point of land, 1 mile long, at mouth of Lituya Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.4 miles NW of Harbor Point, 88 miles NW of Hoonah, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58° 36' 50" N, 137° 39' 50" W; (map 10). Variant: Chaussee. Called "la Chaussee," meaning "the road," by La Perouse (1786, Atlas). On the English edition of his chart (map 19) it is designated as "Road to the Fishery and Morai." "Morai" means "burial place."

Chaussee, La: point of land, see Chaussee Spit, La.

Chavolda Creek: stream, flows W 13 miles to Chisana River, 10 miles N of Euchre Mountain and 40 miles SE of Nabesna, Alaska Range; 62° 11' N, 142° 05' W; BGN 1964; (map 84). Variant: Chapolda Creek, Wilson Creek. Indian name obtained in 1902 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS. About 1910, the stream was called "Wilson Creek" by prospectors.

Chawekat Mountain: mountain, 1,679 ft., S of Explorer Mountain, 6 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 12' 30" N, 161° 33' 30" W; (map 53). Native name published in 1951 by USGS.

Chaxwaxamiut: locality, see Chakwakamiut.

Chaxwaxmiut-Koweerat River: stream, see Chakwakamiut River.

Chay-myut: locality, see Chaik.

Chayki, Kamen: island, see Gull Islet.

Chealikh Hill: hill, see Jayalik Hill.

Chealikh River: stream, see Jayalik River.

Chebanika Creek: stream, flows SSW 15 miles to Alatna River, 54 miles NE of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 46' N, 153° 27' W: (map 116). Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by Orth.

Chebukak Island: island, see Saint Lawrence Island.

Checats Cove: cove, 0.6 miles across, on E shore of Behm Canal, 1.8 miles NE of Winstanley Island and 32 miles NE of Ketchikan, Coast Mountains; 55° 29' 30" N, 130° 53' 00" W; (map 3). Tlingit Indian name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Checats Creek: stream, flows W 3.5 miles, to Checats Cove, 2 miles NE of Winstanley Island and 32 miles NE of Ketchikan, Coast Mountains; 55° 29' 05" N, 130° 52' 15" W; BGN 1930; (map 3). Tlingit Indian name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Checats Lake: lake, see Upper Checats Lake.

Checats Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Checats Cove, on E bank of Behm Canal, 1.8 miles NE of Winstanley Island, Coast Mountains; 55° 29' 15" N, 130° 53' 00" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Chechinamiut: locality, see Chichinak

Cheching Mountain: hill, 443 ft., S of Ooksokwak River, 90 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 06' N, 164° 08' W; (map 58). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Cheching: locality, 1 mile ESE of Cheching Mountain, 12 miles SE of mouth of Ooksokwak River and 95 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 04' N, 164° 13' W; (map 58). Variant: Cheeching, Cheeking, Chickingmute. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS, applying to a village with a 1950 population of 54 people.

Chechitno Peak: mountain, see Wrangell, Mount.

Chechitno: stream, see Chitina River.

Chechitno: village, see Chitina.

Checkerman Creek: stream, flows S 7 miles to West Fork Tolovana River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 24' 20" N, 149° 08' 10" W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the] 950's.

Checkers Creek: stream, flows SE 6.5 miles to Quartz Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 46 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 21' N, 164° 39' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Checkers: locality, see Kougarok.

Checock Bay: bight, see Chekok Bay.

Checock Creek: stream, see Chekok Creek.

Chedatna Lakes: lakes, extend NE 17 miles from mouth of Beluga River, 27 miles W of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 16' N, 150° 45' W; (map 70). Tanaina Indian name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Chedotlothna Glacier: glacier, heads at junction of three forks, W of Mount McKinley National Park, trends N 9.5 miles to Swift Fork Kuskokwim River, 30 miles SW of Denali Pass, Alaska Range; 62° 57' 20" N, 151° 56' 30" W; (map 81). Variant: Chedotlothno Glacier. Indian name reported in 1925 by S. R. Capps (in Moffit, 1927, pl. 3), USGS.

Chedotlothna River: stream, see Swift Fork.

Chedotlothno, Glacier: glacier, see Chedotlothna Glacier.

Cheechako Creek: stream, see Peterson Creek.

Cheechako Gulch: ravine, trends W 0.7 miles to Cache Creek, opposite mouth of Short Creek. 31 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 28' 15" N, 151° 01' 20" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Cheeching: village, see Cheching.

Cheechocna: glacier, see Chichokna Glacier.

Cheechocna: stream, see Chichokna River.

Cheeking: village, see Cheching.

Chekok Bay: bight, see Chekok Bay.

Chekok Creek: stream, see Chekok Creek.

Cheekok Village: locality, see Chekok.

Cheeneetnuk River: stream, heads at 62° 12' N, 154° 50' W, flows SW 70 miles to Swift River 11 miles SE of its junction with Kuskokwim River. 39 miles NE of Sleetmute, Stony River Lowland; 61° 48' 50" N, 156° 00' 30" W; (map 72). Variant: Chinitnak River. Eskimo name obtained in 1948 by USC&GS.

Cheenik Creek: stream, flows SW 11 miles to Golovnin Bay, 0.2 miles E of Golovin and 43 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' N, 163° 01' W; BGN 1910; (map 95). Variant: Tichnak Creek. The 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee spelled this Eskimo name as "Tichnak." Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Cheenik: village, see Golovin.

Cheep River: stream, see Chipp River.

Cheerful Mountain: volcano, see Makushin Volcano.

Cheerful, Cape: point of land, on N coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 00' 50" N, 166° 40' 20" W; (map 23). Variant: Cape Vecelovskoi, Cape Veselofski, Mys Veselovskiy. Translation of a Russian name reported in 1817 by Lt. Otto von Kotzebue, IRN, as "Veselofski," probably from the name of the village located on this point. It was published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 15), IRN, as "M[ys] Veselovskiy," meaning "cape cheerful."

Cheerful: locality, old village site at Cape Cheerful, on N coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 00' 50" N, 166° 40' 30" W; (map 23). Variant: Veselofski, Vysylovskoe. Translation of a Russian name published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14, dated 1792), IRN, as "Sel[o] Vysylovskoe," meaning "cheerful village."

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

Cheese Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 miles to Coal Creek, 5.5 miles SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 45 miles SE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 17' N, 143° 13' W; (map 103). Local name reported in 1936 by Mertie (1938a, pl. 5), USGS.

Cheetdeekahyu, Mount: mountain, 5,320 ft., 2.2 miles SW of Four Winds Mountain and 26 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 28' 45" N, 136° 12' 20" W; (map 45). Tlingit Indian name reported by E. C. Robertson, geologist, and published in 195" by USGS.

Chefokhlagamiut: locality, see Chifukluk.

Chefokhlagamute: locality, see Chifukluk.

Chefoklak: locality, see Chifukluk.

Chefornak: village, pop. 133, at the junction of Keguk and Kinia Rivers, 93 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 13' N, 164° 12' W; (map 58). Eskimo village listed in the 1950 Census with a population of 106.

Chegoula Island: island, see Chagulak Island.

Chegula: island, see Chugul Island.

Chegulak Island: island, see Herbert Island.

Chegulak, Ostrov: island, see Uliaga Island.

Chekhechunnjik Creek: stream, flows SE 18 miles to North Fork Chandalar River 45 miles W of Christian, Brooks Range; 67° 22' N, 146° 53' W; (map 122). Kutcha-kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Chekok Bay: bight, 2.4 miles across, in Iliamna Lake, W of Chekok Point, 15 miles E of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 47' 20" N, 154° 27' 00" W; BGN 1910; (map 51). Variant: Checock Bay, Cheekok Bay, Chikak Bay. Eskimo name recorded on a 1909 fieldsheet by D. C. Whitherspoon, USGS.

Chekok Creek: stream, flows S through Chekok Lake 14 miles to Iliamna Lake, 15 miles E of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 47' 30" N, 154° 23' 00" W; BGN 1910; (map 51). Variant: Checock Creek, Cheekok Creek, Chekok River, Chikak Creek. Eskimo name recorded as "Cheekok" on a 1907 manuscript map by W. E. Smith, engineer for the proposed Alaska Short Line Railway.

Chekok Island: island, see Big Island.

Chekok Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, N of Iliamna Lake, in course of Chekok Creek, 20 miles E of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 59° 58' 45" N, 154° 15' 30" W; (map 51). Eskimo name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Chekok Point: point of land, on N shore of Iliamna Lake, 15 miles E of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 47' N, 154° 24' W; (map 51). Eskimo name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Chekok River: stream, see Chekok Creek.

Chekok Village: locality, see Chekok.

Chekok: locality, on N shore of Iliamna Lake, 3 miles NE of Chekok Point and 21 miles E of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 48' 25" N, 154° 19' 20" W; BGN 1910; (map 51). Variant: Chekok Village, Cheekok Village, Chikak, Chikak Village. Eskimo village, now abandoned, listed in the 1880 Census as "Chikak," with a population of 51.

Chelan Bank: shoal, 5 miles long, 5 miles NE of Cape Cheerful, off N coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 04' N, 166° 34' W; BGN 1937: (map 23). Named in 1933 by the survey party that discovered the shoal, while aboard the USCG cutter Chelan.

Chelantna Lake: lake, see Chelatna Lake.

Chelatna Lake: lake, 8 miles long, at head of Lake Creek, 42 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 29' N, 151° 28' W. (map 81). Variant: Chelantna Lake. Indian name reported in 1929 by USGS.

Chelatna Lodge: roadhouse, at S end of Chelatna Lake 42 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 26' 05" N, 151° 24' 05" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1945 by USGS.

Chelekhoff Strait: water passage, see Shelikof Strait.

Chelekoff, Lake: lake, see Iliamna Lake.

Chelunginik River: stream, flows NW 20 miles to Kokechik River, 15 miles S of village of Scammon Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 39' N, 165° 24' W; (map 75). Variant: Kvicharak River. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1951.

Chena City: locality, see Chena.

Chena Dome: mountain, 4,421 ft., 12 miles W of Chena Hot Springs and 45 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 05' N, 146° 28' W; (map 104). Name derived from Chena River; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, Pl. 13), USGS.

Chena Hot Springs: locality, summer Pop. 10, 8.5 miles WSW at Far Mountain and 80 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' 10" N, 146° 03' 45" W; BGN 1944; (map 104). Variant: Hot Spring. Local name derived from the Chena River near headwaters of which the hot springs are located. The springs were reported in 1907 by C. C. Covert, USGS, and the name was reported in 1912 by Ellsworth and Davenport (1915b, p. 59), USGS.

Chena Junction: locality, see Chena.

Chena Ridge: mountain, 1,550 ft., trends SW 7.5 miles between Cripple Creek and Chena River, 6 miles W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 48' N, 148° 00' W; (map 100). Local name derived from Chena River: published in 1952 by USGS.

Chena River: stream, heads at junction of North and West Forks Chena River, flows SW 100 miles to Tanana River, 6.5 miles SW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 47' 45" N, 147° 54' 45" W; BGN 1965; (map 100). Variant: Big Chena River, Chena Slough, Chenoa River. Indian name reported in 1898 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, and published on a USC&GS chart in 1899. See Chena Slough.

Chena River: stream, see East Fork Chena River.

Chena Slough: stream, distributary, flows from Piledriver Slough NW 13 miles to Chena River, 7 miles E of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 50' 30" N, 147° 29' 00" W. BGN 1954; (map 100); Variant: Thirty Mile Slough Thirtymile Slough, Fairbanks Slough. Name derived from Chena River; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine and R. B. Oliver (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 16), USGS. The application of the name originally included Piledriver Slough and the lower course of the Chena River. However, when water from the Tanana was diverted during highway construction, the name "Chena Slough" was applied only to the drier course of the distributary.

Chena Slough: stream, see Chena River.

Chena Slough: stream, see Piledriver Slough.

Chena: locality, on N bank of Tanana River, 1 mile W of mouth of Chena River and 7 miles SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 48' N, 147° 56' W; (map 100). Variant: Chena City, Chena Junction. Name derived from the Chena River and reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine and R. B. Oliver (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 16), USGS. The village was called "Chena Junction" because it was the south terminus of the Tanana Valley Railroad; however, it was incorporated as "Chena" in 1903. A post office was established in 1903 and discontinued in 1918 (Ricks, 1965, p. 10). With the growth of Fairbanks, Chena decreased, having only 18 persons in 1920.

Chenango Mountain: mountain, 2,905 ft., on Annette Island, 4.3 miles NE of Metlakatla, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 11' N, 131° 31' W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Cheneathda Hill: hill, 3,595 ft., 5 miles long, E of confluence of Chisana and Nabesna Rivers, 43 miles SE of Tok, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 03' N, 141° 44' W; BGN 1961; (map 85). Indian name said to mean "long hill," reported by USGS in 1960.

Chenega Cove: bight, 0.5 miles across, on Kenai Peninsula, on S coast of Chenega Island, 42 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 16' 40" N, 148° 05' 00" W; (map 63). Name published on recent USGS maps; derived from Chenega Island.

Chenega Creek: stream, see Eshamy Creek.

Chenega Glacier: glacier, heads in Sargent Icefield, on Kenai Peninsula, trends NE 12 miles to Nassau Fiord, 11 miles W of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 16' 30" N, 148° 23' 35" W; (map 63). Name reported in 1905 by U.S. Grant (in Brooks and others, 1906, fig. 4), USGS. Name derived from village of Chenega on nearby Chenega Island.

Chenega Island: island, on Kenai Peninsula, extends N-S 10 miles, between Knight Island Passage and Dangerous Passage, 36 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 19' N, 148° 05' W; BGN 1942; (map 63). Variant: Cheniga Island. Local name published in 1898 by Glenn and Abercrombie (1899, map), USA.

Chenega Lake: lake, see Eshamy Lake.

Chenega Point: point of land, on Kenai Peninsula, on SE tip of Chenega Island, on W side of Knight Island Passage, 2 miles E of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 16' 40" N, 148° 01' 30" W; BGN 1934; (map 63). Named in 1933 by a USC&GS field party; derived from name of island.

Chenega Village: village, see Chenega.

Chenega: locality, on Kenai Peninsula, on S tip of Chenega Island, at head of Chenega Cove, 42 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 16' 45" N, 148° 04' 30" W; BGN

1942; (map 63). Variant: Chanega, Chenega Village, Cheniga, Ingamatsha. Name of an Indian village reported by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census (1884, p. 29). A post office was established here in 1946 (Ricks, 1965, p. 10) but was discontinued when the village was abandoned after the 1964 earthquake.

Cheniga Creek: stream, see Eshamy Creek.

Cheniga Island: island, see Chenega Island.

Cheniga Lake: lake, see Eshamy Lake.

Cheniga: village, see Chenega.

Chenik Head: point of land, on W shore of Kamishak Bay, 28 miles SE of Kakhonak, Aleutian Range; 59° 13' N, 154° 07' W; (map 51). Eskimo name reported about 1954 by USGS.

Chenik Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 2.5 miles W of Chenik Head on Kamishak Bay and 26 miles SE of Kakhonak, Aleutian Range; 59° 12' N, 154° 13' W; (map 51). Eskimo name reported in 1925 by USGS.

Chenik Mission: village, see Golovin.

Chenik Mountain: mountain, 3,117 ft., on W shore of Kamishak Bay, 24 miles SE of Kakhonak, Aleutian Range; 59° 14' N, 154° 15' W; (map 51). Variant: Three Peaks. Eskimo name reported in 1954 by USC&GS.

Chenik: locality, see Chimekliak.

Chenik: locality, site of Eskimo village, on W shore of Kamishak Bay, 27 miles SE of Kakhonak, Aleutian Range; 59° 13' N, 154° 08' W; (map 51). Eskimo name reported by USGS (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3).

Chennik: village, see Golovin.

Chenoa River: stream, see Chena River.

Chentansitztan: locality, on right bank of Yukon River 30 miles below mouth of Melozitna River, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 30' N, 156° 30' W; (map 97). Indian settlement or camp listed by Hodge (1907, p. 243); first published in 1898 by USC&GS.

Cheokook: locality, see Chiukak.

Chernaboor Island: island, see Cherni Island.

Chernabour Rocks: island, see Cherni Island.

Chernabour: island, see Chernabura Island.

Chernaboura Island: island, see Cherni Island.

Chernabur Island: island, see Cherni Island.

Chernabur: island, see Chernabura Island.

Chernabura Island: island, 5 miles long, southernmost of Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 47' N, 159° 33' W; BGN 1937; (map 26). Variant: Chernabour, Chernabur, Chernobour, Chernoburie, Naimak Islet, Nijunjak, Niunak, Niunyak, Nuniak, Nunik, Ostrov Nanimak, Tounak. "Chernoburie" is the Russian word for "black-brown" and sometimes refers to a priest clad in this color. The island was shown as "Chernobour Island" by USC&GS on an 1891 coast chart and was listed by Baker (1906, p. 173), USGS, as "Chernabura Island." The Aleut name is "Nunik," meaning "porcupine," which was published as "Nunak," by Lt. Sarichev (1806, v. 2, p. 15), IRN. Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 267) IRN, showed the island as "Nuniak" and "Tounak," the latter name probably a typographical error, whereas Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 65) spelled the name "Nyunyak" and "Nunik."

Chernabura Island: island, see Cherni Island.

Cherni Island: island, 2 miles long, part of Sandman Reefs, 15 miles S of Deer Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 38' N, 162° 22' W; BGN 1937; (map 25). Variant: Chernaboor Island, Chernabura Island, Chernaboura Island, Chernabour Rocks, Chernabur Island, Chernobour Rocks, Kagak Unimak, Tagamak, Taganak, Tchernobour Island, Tchernoboury Island. Name given by USC&GS in 1936 to avoid conflict with the larger Chernabura Island of the Shumagin Islands, 90 miles to the northeast. The Russian name "Chernabura," from the words "chyorny," meaning "black," and "burnasty," meaning "brown," was given to this island by USBF in 1888. The Aleut name was published as "Taganak" by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, from the word "taganaq" meaning "it alighted."

Chernie: point of land, see Black Point.

Chernieshef: bay, see Monashka Bay.

Chernila: locality, see Chinila.

Chernilof: locality, see Chinila.

Chernobour Rocks: island, see Cherni Island.

Chernobour: island, see Chernabura Island.

Chernoburie: island, see Chernabura Island.

Chernoburii Island: island, see Augustine Island.

Chernoburoy, Ostrov: island, see Augustine Island.

Chernof Glacier: glacier, heads in Harding Icefield, on Kenai Peninsula, trends NW 9 miles to a terminus at Fox River and SE 5 miles to Mccarty Glacier, 42 miles NE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 50' N, 150° 21' W [center]; BGN 1913; (map 50). Named by A. H.

Brooks, USGS, in 1913, for Ivan Chernov of the Russian American Company who explored part of the west coast of the Kenai Peninsula in 1834.

Chernof Point: point of land, 22 miles NW of Kodiak, in Kupreanof Strait, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 56' 55" N, 152° 57' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Chernova. Named "M[ys] Chernova," "Chernov's Cape," in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, probably for Ivan Chernov, who made explorations and surveys in the Russian American colonies from 1832 to 1838. The name was published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Chernoffski Harbor: harbor, see Chernofski Harbor.

Chernoffsky Harbor: harbor, see Chernofski Harbor.

Chernofski Harbor: harbor, 0.7 miles across, on SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 24' 30" N, 167° 33' 00" W; (map 23). Variant: Chernoffski Harbor, Chernoffsky Harbor, Chernovskoy Bay, Tchernofskaia Baie, Zaliv Chernovskoi, Zaliv Chernovskoy. Russian name published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, may 14, dated 1792), IRN, as "Zal[iv] Chernovskoy," or "Chernovskoy Bay." Baker (1906, p. 173) wrote that the name is "presumably from ' Chernof,' a Russian family name * * *."

Chernofski Point: point of land, at entrance of Chernofski Harbor, on SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 24' 56" N, 167° 33' 10" W; BGN 1940; (map 23). Variant: Cape Tshernov, East Point. Named by USC&GS in 1938 because of its association with the Bay. It was called "East Point" by USBF in 1888.

Chernofski: locality, pop. 5, near Chernofski Harbor, SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; (map 23). Variant: Chernovskoi, Chernovsky, Selo Chernovskoe, Tschernowskoje. Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN, published the name of this former Aleut village as "Sel[o] Chernovskoe," or "Chernovski Village." Baker (1906, p. 173) says, "In 1831 it consisted of 4 huts (yourts) and 44 people." The population was 70 in 1874; 101 in 1880; 78 in 1890.

Chernoi Cape: point of land, see Black Cape.

Chernova, Mys: point of land, see Chernof Point.

Chernovskoe, Selo: village, see Chernofski.

Chernovskoi, Zaliv: harbor, see Chernofski Harbor.

Chernovskoi: village, see Chernofski.

Chernovskoy Bay: harbor, see Chernofski Harbor.

Chernovskoy, Zaliv: harbor, see Chernofski Harbor.

Chernovsky: village, see Chernofski.

Chernoy, Mys: point of land, see Black Cape.

Chernyi, Mys: point of land, see Black Point.

Chernysheva, Zaliv: bay, see Monashka Bay.

Cherokee Flats: shoals, on N shore of Stephens Passage, at mouth of Grindstone Creek, 12 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 12' 30" N, 134° 10' 30" W; (map 11). An early miners' name published in 1951 USGS (DeArmond, 1957,p. 11).

Cherry Creek: stream, flows N 8 miles to Walker Fork, 51 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 03' 45" N, 141° 09' 50" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Chert Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Aiyak River at Horseshoe Mountain, 43 miles NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 41' 30" N, 152° 48' 00" W; (map 134). Variant: Clint Creek. Named about 1950 by I. L. Tailleux, USGS, because of the abundance of chert along the stream.

Chertchip Creek: stream, in De Long Mountains, flows NW 7 miles to Nuka River, 46 miles NE of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 43' N, 159° 48' W; BGN 1961; (map 131). Named by USGS geologists in 1951, "because of the abundant chert fragments found in its gravels."

Ches-tna: stream, see Chisana River.

Cheshnena Glacier: glacier, see Cheshnina Glacier.

Cheshnena: stream, see Cheshnina River.

Cheshni River Glacier: glacier, see Cheshnina Glacier.

Cheshni River: stream, see Cheshnina River.

Cheshnina Falls: falls, at terminus of Cheshnina Glacier, at head of Cheshnina River, 86 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 51' 30" N 144° 07' 00" W; (map 68). Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Cheshnina Glacier: glacier, heads at 61° 57' N, 144° 05' W, trends S 6 miles to its terminus at head of Cheshnina River, 86 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 51' 30" N, 144° 07' 00" W; (map 68). Variant: Cheshnena Glacier, Cheshni River Glacier. Name published by USGS (Moffit, 1914, Pl. 1).

Cheshnina River: stream, heads at Cheshnina Glacier, flows SW 24 miles to Copper River, 3.3 miles NW of Lower Tonsina and 65 miles NE of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61° 42' 00" N, 144° 41' 55" W; BGN 1903; (map 68). Variant: Cheshnena, Cheshni River. Indian name obtained in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, who spelled it "Cheshnena," or "Cheshni River."

Cheslina Creek: stream, see Cheslina River.

Cheslina River: stream, heads in Mentasta Mountains, Flows NE 27 miles to Nabesna River, 30 miles SW Of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 62° 46' N, 142° 10' W; BGN 1935; (map 84). Variant: Cheslina Creek, Kalutna River. Indian name reported in 1935 by USGS.

Chesloknu Bay: estuary, see Seldovia Bay.

Chesloknu: village, see Seldovia.

Chestakof Island: barrier island, see Chistiakof Island.

Chestakoff, Ile: barrier island, see Chistiakof Island.

Chestalena: stream, see Chetaslina River.

Chester Bluff: bluff, extends 1.5 miles along right bank of Yukon River, 3 miles NE of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 21' N, 142° 42' W; (map 103). Name published on a 1956 USGS map.

Chester Creek: stream, formed by its Middle and South Forks, flows W 4.1 miles to Knik Arm Cook Inlet, in Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 12' 34" N, 149° 55' 25" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1906 by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Chester Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, on Annette Island, 1.8 miles SE of Metlakatla, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 07' 10" N, 131° 31' 28" W; (map 3). Named in 1897 by USC&GS; name derived From Port Chester.

Chester, Port: bay, 3.5 miles across, on W coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 09' N, 131° 36' W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, for Comdr. Colby Mitchell

Chester: area, in S Anchorage 1 mile SSW of City Hall, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 12' 25" N, 149° 55' 15" W; (map 69). Residential district in city of Anchorage Reported in 1954 by office of city engineer of Anchorage.

Chestochena: village, see Chistochina.

Chestochina Village: village, see Chistochina.

Chestochina: stream, see Chistochina River.

Chestoknu Bay: estuary, see Seldovia Bay.

Chetaht: stream, see Ray River.

Chetaslena: stream, see Chetaslina River.

Chetaslina Glacier: glacier, heads at 62° 00' N, 144° 14' W, trends SW 5.5 miles to its terminus at head of Chetaslina River, 84 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 56' 50" N, 144° 21' 10" W; (map 68). Name reported by USGS (Moffit, 1914, pl. 1).

Chetaslina River: stream, heads in Chetaslina Glacier, flows SW 24 miles to Copper River, 4.3 miles NW of Lower Tonsina and 64 miles NE of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61° 42' 30" N, 144° 43' 50" W; (map 68). Variant: Chestalena, Chetaslena, Liebigstag River. Ahtena Indian name meaning "marmot river [che-les' chi-tna]" obtained in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, who spelled it "Chestalena." This is the same stream that Lt. H. T. Allen (1887, map), USA, called in 1885 "Liebigstag," for a local Indian chief (p. 58). W. C. Mendenhall (1905, p. 21), USGS, says that this latter name still had limited use as late as 1902.

Chetaut: stream, see Ray River.

Chetchitno: stream, see Chitina River.

Chetchitno: village, see Chitina.

Chethakne Creek: stream, see Beaver Creek.

Chetierek Glavaia, Gora: mountain, see Fourpeaked Mountain.

Chetirekh Ugoloni Piramidoi, Gora: mountain, see Kinkaid, Mount.

Chetkina: island, see Great Sitkin Island.

Chetlechak Island: island, 3 miles long, in Yukon River, 5 miles N of Fort Hamlin, 42 miles NE of Rampart, Yukon Flats; 65° 59' N, 149° 14' W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Chettyna: stream, see Chitina River.

Chettyna: village, see Chitina.

Chetyre Soposhnye, Ostrova: islands, see Four Mountains, Islands of.

Chetyrekh Ugolnoy Piramidoy, Gora: mountain, see Kinkaid, Mount.

Cheukee River: stream, see Chiuki River.

Chevak: village, pop. 315, on right bank of Ninglikfak River, 17 miles E of village of Hooper Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 31' 40" N, 165° 35' 00" W; (map 75). Variant: New Chevak. This Eskimo village, reported by USC&GS in 1948, is fairly new because of the abandonment of "old" Chevak and the relocation of its population to "new" Chevak. The name refers to "a connecting slough" on which old Chevak was located. A post office was established at "new" Chevak in 1951 (Ricks, 1965, p. 10).

Cheval Island: island, 1.5 miles long, off E coast of Aialik Peninsula, 24 miles S of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 46' N, 149° 31' W; BGN 1906; (map 49). Variant: Horse Island. Named on June 6, 1906, by USC&GS to replace the common name "Horse Island" given by that agency the year before. "Cheval" is the French word for "horse."

Chevron Hill: mountain, 3,000 ft., 7 miles SW of Tingmerkpuuk Mountain and 63 miles NE of Noatak, Brooks Range; 68° 27' 55" N, 162° 37' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 130). So named in 1965 by geologists of the B.P. Exploration Co., Inc., "because the hill displays chevron folds."

Cheyenne Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Yukon River, 25 miles ENE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 15' 15" N, 151° 14' 30" W; (map 106). Variant: Jesse Creek. Local name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Cheyenne Creek: stream, see Jordan Creek.

Chi Point: point of land, on SE shore of Lake Clark, 13 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 07' N, 154° 33' W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Chi-chit-nok: stream, see Chichitnok River.

Chiache Islands: islands, see Chiachi Islands.

Chiachi Bay: bay, 0.6 miles across, on E coast of Chiachi Island, in Chiachi Islands, 23 miles E of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 51' N, 159° 06' W; (map 27). Named for Chiachi Islands; shown on USC&GS Chart 8851 (1953).

Chiachi Cape: point of land, see Chiachi Point.

Chiachi Island: island, 4 miles across, in Chiachi Islands, 22 miles E of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 51' N, 159° 08' W; (map 27). Named in 1891 by USC&GS.

Chiachi Islands: islands, five, 5 miles across, 22 miles E of Stepovak Bay, include Chiachi, Petrel, Pinusuk and Shapka Islands, and one unnamed island, Aleutian Range; 55° 51' N, 159° 08' W; BGN 1890; (map 27). Variant: Chiache Islands, Chaicht Islands. Named by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN, "O[strova] Chiachi," from "chaika," meaning "gull." The present name was published in 1888 by USC&GS.

Chiachi Point: point of land, on NW coast of Whale Island, 4 miles SW of Afognak, N of Kodiak Island; 57° 58' 10" N, 152° 50' 50" W; (map 34). Variant: Chaiachie, Chiachi Cape, Mys Chaichiy. The name "M[ys] Chaichiy" was given in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Chiachi, Mys: point of land, see Gull Point.

Chiaktuak Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows NW 12 miles to Chignik River, 2 miles S of Black Lake and 22 miles NM of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 23' N, 158° 56' W; (map 30). Native name obtained in 1923 by G. C. Martin, USGS, and shown on a 1924 USGS map.

Chibukak Cape: point of land, see Chibukak Point.

Chibukak Point: point of land, formed by the N end of Sevuokuk Mountain on NW coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 47' N, 171° 39' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cape Bywoonat,

Cape Chibukak, Chibukak Cape, Mys NW, Oywoonat, Seevookuk, Sivukuk, Tchibukak, Tchiboukukak. In 1849 Capt. M. D. Tebenkov, IRN, published "Mys NW [Northwest]" as the name of this point and showed the Eskimo village of "Chibukak" on the cape. In copying his map, cartographers applied the village name to this point.

Chibukak, Cape: point of land, see Chibukak Point.

Chibukak: village, see Gambell.

Chic Cloon River: stream, see Chickaloon River.

Chic-cloon Bay: bight, see Chickaloon Bay.

Chicago Bay: bay, see Chichagof Bay.

Chicago Boy Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to join Little Manila Creek to form Manila Creek, 50 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 21' 45" N, 142° 35' 00" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Chicago Creek: locality, on right bank of Kugruk River 29 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 54' N, 162° 27' W; (map 110). Site of a mining camp named on a 1951 USGS map. A coal mine was opened here in 1903 (Moffit, 1905, p. 67) and for many years supplied coal to the Candle Creek and Fairhaven gold mining districts.

Chicago Creek: stream, flows NW 8.3 miles to Yukon River, 4 miles NNE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' 30" N, 150° 07' 00" W; (map 106). Name shown on Edwards Track Chart of the Yukon, dated 1899.

Chicago Creek: stream, flows NW 9 miles to Yukon River, 4 miles N of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 35' N, 150° 08' W; (map 106). Local name from "Edwards Track Chart of the Yukon," dated 1899.

Chicago Creek: stream, flows SW 1.3 miles to Thanksgiving Ditch, 4.1 miles W of Eureka and 22 miles SSW of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 10' 50" N, 150° 21' 30" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1906, pl. 3), USGS.

Chicago Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to Kugruk River, 28 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 54' N, 162° 28' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by D. L. Reaburn (in Mendenhall, 1902, pl. 4a), USGS.

Chicago Creek: stream, see Flat Creek.

Chicago Gulch: ravine, trends SE 1 mile, between Fergy and Orin Gulches to Mills Creek 45 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska, Range; 62° 21' 30" N, 151° 30' 58" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Chicago Harbor: cove, 0.4 miles across, 0.8 miles E of Eleanor Island and 14 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 42' 10" N, 139° 28' 30" W; (map 46). Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

Chicago Lakes: lakes, group, extends 4 miles, on E bank of Yukon River, 10 miles NNE of Rampart and 67 miles NE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 39' N, 150° 05' W; (map 106). Variant: Twelvemile Lakes. Local name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Chicago Point: point of land, on W shore of Sandy Bay, on S central coast of Sanak Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 23' 25" N, 162° 41' 40" W; (map 25). Name published in 1949 on a USGS map.

Chicagos Island: island, see Chichagof Island.

Chicakachlacho: stream, see Tlikakila River.

Chicaloon Creek: stream, see Chickaloon River.

Chican: locality, see Shakan.

Chichagof Bay: bay, 2.5 miles across, on W shore of Stepovak Bay, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 39' N, 160° 14' W; (map 28). Variant: Chicago Bay, Chichagof Cove. Local name reported by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition of 1899 (v. 4, p. 69-78). Commonly called Chicago Bay according to USC&GS 1916 Coast Pilot (v. 2, p. 165). Named for Adm. Vasili Yakov Chichagov, IRN, who, with a fleet of three Ships, made explorations in the Arctic regions in 1765-66.

Chichagof Bay: bay, see Chichagof Harbor.

Chichagof Bay: cove, 0.5 miles across, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, 0.6 miles N of Polk Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 01' 30" N, 131° 58' 50" W; (map 3). Variant: Chichagof Bay, Chichagof Harbor, Chitchagoff Bay, Gavan Chichagova, Tehitchagoff Bay. Name published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396 as "Gavan Chichagova" or "Chichagof Harbor"; possibly given for Adm. Vasili Yakov Chichagov who made explorations in the Arctic region in 1765-66.

Chichagof Beach: beach, 0.5 miles long, at head of Chichagof Harbor, on NE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 30" N, 173° 14' 45" E; (map 13). Named by U.S. Army during World War II. published in 1948 by AMS.

Chichagof Cove: bay, see Chichagof Bay.

Chichagof Creek: stream, on W coast of Chichagof Island, flows S. 1.5 miles to Klag Bay, 0.6 miles NE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 40' 05" N, 136° 04' 40" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Chichagof Harbor: bay, see Chichagof Bay.

Chichagof Harbor: cove, 0.5 miles across, on S coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 56' N, 173° 15' E; BGN 1890; (map 13). Variant: Chichagof Bay, Chichagoff Harbor, Gavan Chichigova Tschitschagoff Harbor, Gavan Chichigova, Chichagov Harbor. Probably named by A. K. Etolin for the brig Chichagof, which he commanded, in 1830. The name was first published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 30), IRN, as "Gavan Chichigova," i.e. "Chichagov Harbor."

Chichagof Island: island, 72 miles long, extends SE from Cross Sound and Icy Strait on N end to Peril Strait on S end, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 30' N, 135° 30' W; BGN 1944; (map 9). Variant: Chicagos Island, Chichagoff Island, Chichagov Island, Hoonah Island, Jacobi Island, Khunna Island, Ostrov Chichagova, Yakobi Island. Named in 1805 by Capt. U. F. Lisianski. IRN, for Adm. Vasili Yakov Chichagov. The island was previously known as "Yakobi," a name given to an island off the northwest coast of Chichagof Island. See Chichagof Cape, Yakobi Island.

Chichagof Pass: water passage, between Etolin and Woronkofski Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 21' N 132° 28' W; (map 6). Variant: Chichagof Passage, Chichagof Strait, Proliv Chichagova Tchitchakoff Strait. Published in 1853 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1494 as "Proliv Chichagova" or "Chichagov Strait." Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols USN, published the present name in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 114). Name was probably given to the vessel Chichagof.

Chichagof Passage: water passage, see Chichagof Pass.

Chichagof Peak: mountain, 2,600 ft., 6.5 miles S of Wrangell, on NW coast of Wrangell Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 22' 25" N, 132° 20' 20" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Chichagof Peak: mountain, 2,600 ft., between Chichagof Bay and Port Moller on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 43' N, 160° 18' W; (map 28). Named by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition of 1899.

Chichagof Point: point of land, between Holtz Bay and Chichagof Harbor, on NE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 56' 50" N, 173° 15' 15" E; (map 13). Variant: Cape Turner. Name derived from Chichagof Harbor by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS. Shown as "Cape Turner" on a manuscript map by L. M. Turner in the 1880's.

Chichagof Strait: water passage, see Chichagof Pass.

Chichagof, Cape: bluff, elev. 70 ft., on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, N point of entrance to Egegik Bay, 34 miles SW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 20' N, 157° 32' W; (map 41). Variant: Cape Chichagoff, Cape Chichagov, Cape Chichagow, Cape Tchitchagow, Cap Tchitchagoff, Mys Chichagova. Named "Cap Tchitchagoff" by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 258), IRN, for Adm. Vasili Yakov Chichagov, IRN, who explored the Arctic regions in 1765-66.

Chichagof: village, at head of Klag Bay, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 39' 50" N, 136° 05' 40" W; (map 9). Name probably derived from Chichagof Island. The town was established about 1905 when gold was found on Klag Bay. A post

office was established here in 1909. In 1943 the settlement included a general store, a stamp mill, and a wharf.

Chichagof: village, see Attu.

Chichagoff Bay: bay, see Chichagof Bay.

Chichagoff Cape: bluff, see Chichagof, Cape.

Chichagoff Harbor: bay, see Chichagof Harbor

Chichagoff Island: island, see Chichagof Island

Chichagov Harbor: bay, see Chichagof Harbor

Chichagov Island: island, see Chichagof Island.

Chichagov, Cape: bluff, see Chichagof, Cape.

Chichagova, Gavan: bay, see Chichagof Bay.

Chichagova, Mys: bluff, see Chichakof, Cape.

Chichagova, Ostrov: island, see Chichagof Island.

Chichagova, Proliv: water passage, see Chichagof Pass.

Chichagow, Cape: bluff, see Chichagof, Cape.

Chichaldinskoi: mountain, see Shishaldin Volcano.

Chichantna Creek: stream, flows NE 7.5 miles to Chichantna River, 22 miles NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 20' 15" N, 151° 30' 30" W; BGN 1964; (map 70). Named in 1962 by USGS; derived from Chichantna River.

Chichigova, Gavan: bay, see Chichagof Harbor.

Chichinagamute: locality, see Chichinak.

Chichinak: locality, "on bank of stream near Etolin Strait;" (map 57 or 58). Variant: Chechinamiut, Chichinagamuit, Chichinagamute. Former Eskimo village visited in 1878 by E. W. Nelson who reported the name as "Chichinagamiut," i.e. "Chichinak people." In the 1880 Census, Ivan Petroff lists "Chichinagamute" with a population of 6; the 1890 Census lists "Chechinamiut" with a population of 84.

Chichinasamiut: locality, see Chichinak.

Chichitnak, Reka: stream, see Chichitnok River.

Chichitnok River: stream, heads at 60° 54' N, 157° 27' W; flows S 32 miles to Nushagak River, 90 miles S of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 23' N, 157° 17' W; BGN 1932; (map 60). Variant: Chi-chit-nok, Tschitschitnak, Reka Chichitnak. Eskimo name published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, as “R[eka] Chichitnak.”

Chichkoff Cap: point of land, see Cave Point.

Chichmareff Inlet: bay, see Shishmaref Inlet.

Chichmareff, Cape: point of land, see Northeast Cape.

Chichokna Glacier: glacier, heads between Chetaslina and Dadina Glaciers, trends SW 4.5 miles to its terminus at head of Chichokna River, 33 miles SE of Glennallen, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 00' N, 144° 22' W; (map 83). Variant: Cheechocna, Chiehokna. Local name recorded in 1902 by USGS (in Mendenhall, 1905, pl. 4); named for the river.

Chichokna River: stream, heads 1.5 miles W of terminus of Chichokna Glacier, flows SW 12 miles to Chetaslina River, 28 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 53' 40" N, 144° 30' 30" W; (map 68). Variant: Cheechocna, Chiekokna River. Indian name obtained in 1902 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS, and written “Cheechocna.”

Chick Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula NE of Kayak Lake, 30 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 45' 45" N, 150° 32' 00" W (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Chick Rocks: rocks, see Phocena Rocks.

Chickadee Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.5 miles SE of Konovalof Lake and 8 miles NNE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 39' 00" N, 151° 08' 30" W; (map 62). Named in 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for the “Yukon Chickadee (*Penthestes atricapillus turneri*), which is found in Alaska north and west of Cook Inlet.” (Pearson, 1944, pt. 3, p. 211).

Chickak River: stream, heads in Tordrillo Mountains, flows NE 11 miles to Skwentna River 75 miles NW of Tvonek, Alaska Range; 60° 58' 50" N, 152° 23' 00" W; (map 70). Tanaina Indian name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Chickalachno River: stream, see Tlikakila River.

Chickaloon Bay: bight, 18 miles across, on N coast of Kenai Peninsula, at SW end of Turnagain Arm, 15 miles SSW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 57' N, 150° 06' W; (map 62). Indian name reported in 1898 by Eldridge (1900, map 3), USGS.

Chickaloon Creek: stream, see Chickaloon River.

Chickaloon Glacier: glacier, trends NE 9 miles to head of Chickaloon River, 37 miles NW of Tahnetta Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 08' N, 148° 20' W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1952 by USGS.

Chickaloon River: stream, heads at Chickaloon Glacier, flows SW 34 miles to Matanuska River, 25 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 47' 10" N, 148° 27' 00" W; (map 69). Variant: Chicaloon Creek, Chickaloon Creek. Tanaina Indian name reported in 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, p. 332), USGS.

Chickaloon River: stream, heads in Swan Lake, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 36 miles to Chickaloon Bay, 19 miles SSW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 54' 30" N, 150° 03' 00" W; (map 62). Variant: Chic Cloon River. Indian name reported in 1895 as "Chic Cloon" by G. F. Becker (in Baker, 1902, p. 124), USGS.

Chickaloon: village, pop. 43, on Chickaloon River, 26 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains, 61° 47' 45" N, 148° 28' 00" W; (map 69). Village, named for the Chickaloon River. Was established about 1916 as the terminus of the Matanuska Branch of The Alaska Railroad in this coal-rich region. The Chickaloon post office operated from 1918 to 1922 and 1931 to 1933 (Ricks, 1965, p. 11). Its population was 28 in 1930.

Chickamin Creek: stream, flows N 0.4 miles to Dome Creek which flows to Iron Creek. 23 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' N, 164° 30' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 10), USGS.

Chickamin Glacier: glacier, heads at Alaska-Canada boundary, trends SW 7.5 miles to its terminus at head of Chickamin River, 17 miles NW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 03' 30" N, 130° 23' 45" W; (map 7). Local name published by A. F. Buddington (in Brooks and others, 1925, p. 85), USGS.

Chickamin River: stream, heads at Chickamin Glacier, flows SW 40 miles to Behm Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 47' N, 130° 58' W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Indian name reported in 1891 by USC&GS.

Chicken Cove: cove, 0.3 miles across. S of Glass Lake, on Vega Bay, S coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 40" N, 177° 23' 55" E; (map 14). One of the "bird names" arbitrarily applied to features on Kiska Island in 1943 by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Chicken Creek: stream, flows N 5.4 miles to Aniak River 36 miles SF. of Aniak. Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 05' N, 159° 09' W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported by A. G. Maddren, USGS, in 1914.

Chicken Creek: stream, flows N 6 miles to Wood River, 42 miles S of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 14' 30" N, 147° 43' 45" W; (map 100). Prospectors' name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Chicken Creek: stream, flows NE 1.4 miles to Minook Creek, 8 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 23' 20" N, 150° 07' 40" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name shown on a manuscript map dated 1906; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Chicken Creek: stream, flows S 2 miles to Cache Creek, 10 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' N, 164° 07' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Chicken Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles to Yukon River, N of Limer Island and 2.5 miles E of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 08' 45" N, 153° 29' 45" W; (map 107). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Chicken Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Ladue River, 30 miles NE of Northway Junction, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 24' N, 141° 21' W; (map 85). Local name reported by USGS in 1956.

Chicken Creek: stream, flows SW 1.3 miles to Tozimoran Creek 1 mile E of its junction with Ash Creek, 25 miles NW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 23' N, 152° 47' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1956 by R. M. Chapman, USGS.

Chicken Creek: stream, flows SW 12 miles to Wild River, in Death Valley, 2 miles N of mouth of Death Valley Creek and 41.5 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 08' 30" N, 151° 29' 00" W; (map 124). Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Chicken Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Moose Creek, 27 miles S of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 04' N, 149° 05' W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1916 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Chicken Creek: stream, heads at 64° 08' N, 141° 53' W; flows SW 7 miles to Mosquito Fork, 55 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 03' 30" N, 141° 56' 45" W; (map 102). Variant: Left Fork Chicken Creek. Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Chicken Creek: stream, heads on Chicken Mountain, flows S 4 miles to Bonanza Creek 7.7 miles E of its junction with Iditarod River, 8.5 miles S of Flat and 54 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 19' 50" N, 157° 57' 15" W; (map 79). Name shown on a 1910 manuscript map of the "Iditarod Placer Fields."

Chicken Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows SW 1 mile to Glacier Creek at Caribou Pass, Alaska Range; 62° 07' N, 141° 52' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1914 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 223), USGS.

Chicken Creek: stream, on N end of Chichagof Island, flows 10 miles NE to Icy Strait 2.7 miles W of Eagle Point and 13 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 14' N, 135° 43' W; BGN 1959; (map 11). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Chicken Creek: stream, see Windy Creek.

Chicken Head Point: point of land, see Hazard Point.

Chicken Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Latouche Passage, off NW coast of Latouche Island, 18 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 02' 20" N, 147° 55' 50" W; BGN 1908; (map 63). Variant: Hen Island. Local name reported in 1908 by USC&GS.

Chicken Mountain: mountain, 2,380 ft., in Kuskokwim Mountains, 19 miles SE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains, 62° 23' 20" N, 157° 57' 40" W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Chicken Post Office: village, see Chicken.

Chicken Ridge: hill, 50 ft., trends W 0.5 miles in center of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 15" N, 134° 24' 30" W; (map 11). Variant: Gastineau Heights, Knob Hill, Number 6 Hill, Palo Alto Heights, Vassar Heights. Although this is the oldest local name in the city of Juneau, its origin is obscure. One source ascribes it to the prevalence of ptarmigan, locally called chickens, along the ridge in early mining days (DeArmond, 1957, p. 11).

Chicken: village, pop. 23 (1958), on right bank of Chicken Creek 1 mile N of Mosquito Fork, 58 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 04' 30" N, 141° 56' 00" W; BGN 1944; (map 102). Variant: Chicken Post Office. Mining camp and post office established in 1903. "Chicken" is a common name for the ptarmigan. Its population was 20 in 1930.

Chickingmute: village, see Cheching.

Chickwan Bight: bight, 1.2 miles wide, on S coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 40' N, 132° 45' W; (map 1). Tlingit Indian name published in 1911 by USC&GS.

Chidaglekne Creek: stream, heads SW of Fish Lakes, flows NE 2.8 miles to Moose Creek, 13 miles S of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 62° 49' 30" N, 141° 51' 15" W; (map 84). Indian name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Chidak: point of land, see Aguliuk Point.

Chidak: point of land, see Chagak, Cape.

Chidakh, Mys: point of land, see Aguliuk Point.

Chidek Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, W of Birch Lake, 7.3 miles SE of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 52' N; 141° 49' W; (map 84). Indian name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Chief Cove: cove, 0.3 miles across, on E shore of Uyak Bay at mouth of Spiridon Bay, on NE coast of Kodiak Island, 57° 42' 30" N, 153° 54' 20" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Chief Creek: stream, flows N and E 14 miles to Tanana R. E of Knob Ridge, 27 miles NW of Tanacross, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 40' N, 143° 57' W; BGN 1961; (map 85). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Chief Creek: stream, see Bear Creek.

Chief Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.7 miles to Buster Creek, 7 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' 12" N, 165° 13' 45" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Chief Point: point of land, on E shore of Uyak Bay, at mouth of Spiridon Bay, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 42' 30" N, 153° 55' 30" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Chiehokna: glacier, see Chichokna Glacier.

Chiekokna River: stream, see Chichokna River.

Chiftak: locality, 7 miles N of Kaguluk Lake and 58 miles NW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 57' N, 163° 26' W; (map 58). Eskimo settlement or camp reported in 1949 by USC&GS. Its population was 50 in 1950.

Chifukluk: locality, on the left bank of Yukon River at head of its delta, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 15' N, 164° 00' W; (map 77). Variant: Chefokhlagamute, Chefokhlagamiut, Chefoklak, Chifukhlugumut. Eskimo settlement or camp visited by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, in December, 1878. He spelled the name "Chefokhlagamiut," or "people of Chefoklak." It then consisted of a village with four huts.

Chigakh, Mys: point of land, see Chagak, Cape.

Chigik: bay, see Marmot Bay.

Chiginagak Bay: bay, 12 miles wide at entrance, trends SE 8 miles between Cape Providence and Cape Kuyuyukak, 18 miles SE of Mount Chiginagak, on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 56° 56' N, 156° 41' W; (map 31). Variant: Baie Tehighinagac, Tchighinagak, Tiginagak. Name shown as "B[ai]e Tehighinagac" by Adm. von Krusenstern (1827, map 20), IRN; published as "Chiginagak Bay" by USBF in 1888.

Chiginagak, Mount: peak, 7,000 ft., 10 miles NW of Chiginagak Bay, near S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 32 miles SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 08' 30" N, 156° 28' 30" W; (map 36). Eskimo name published in 1888 by USBF.

Chigmit Khrebet: mountain range, see Alaska Range.

Chigmit Mountains: mountain range, 140 miles long, extend from Iliamna Lake and Kamishak Bay, NE to Chakachatna River, at NE end of Aleutian Range; 61° 10' N, 152° 30' W [NE end], 59° 25' N, 154° 20' W [SW end]. Variant: Tschigimit Gebirge. Constantin Grewingk in 1849 applied the Indian-German name "Tschigimit Gebirge" to that part of the Alaska Range northwest of Cook Inlet. In 1870, Dall (p. 286) wrote: "That portion of this range immediately northwest of Cook's Inlet has been termed on some maps the Chigmit Mountains, from what cause I have not been able to discover."

Chigmit Mountains: mountain range, see Alaska Range.

Chignik Bay: bay, 18 miles across, on SE shore of Alaska Peninsula, bounded by Cape Kumliun, Nagchamik Island and Castle Cape, 16 miles ENE of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 22' N, 158° 00' W; (map 30). Variant: Ischignik, Tiznik, Zaliv Chignik. Native name reported in 1847 as "Z[aliv] Chignik" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379.

Chignik Bay: village, see Chignik.

Chignik Head: promontory, on Alaska Peninsula, 1,050 ft., at NE point of entrance to Anchorage Bay, 4 miles NE of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 20' N, 158° 19' W; (map 30). Name published by USC&GS in 1954 Coast Pilot (p. 281) but not shown on recent charts.

Chignik Island: island, 1.5 miles across, in Chignik Lagoon, 8 miles W of Chignik on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 56° 17' N, 158° 36' W; (map 30). Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Chignik Lagoon: lagoon, trends NE 8 miles to Chignik Bay, 5 miles NW of Chignik, on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 56° 20' N, 158° 29' W; (map 30). Locally named after Chignik Bay in 1899 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Chignik Lake: lake, trends SE 8 miles, in course of Chignik River, 15 miles W of Chignik, on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 56° 14' N, 158° 47' W; (map 30). Local name "after Chignik Bay"; reported in 1905 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Chignik Lake: village, pop. 99, near Chignik Lake, 15 miles W of Chignik on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 56° 14' N, 158° 47' W; (map 30). Local name reported in Rand McNally (1966, p. 61).

Chignik Mountain: mountain, 3,400 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, 1 mile N of Northwest Arm Castle Bay and 4 miles SE of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 15' N, 158° 21' W; (map 30). Local name published in 1927 by USC&GS.

Chignik River: stream, heads at Black Lake, flows SE 20 miles to Chignik Lagoon, 9 miles W of Chignik, on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 56° 17' N, 158° 38' W; (map 30). Local name reported in 1899 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross, "after Chignik Bay."

Chignik: village, pop. 99, on S shore of Alaska Peninsula at head of Anchorage Bay, Aleutian Range; 56° 18' N, 158° 24' W; Variant: Chignik Bay. Aleut village, probably established as a fishing village and cannery, named for Chignik Bay. The 11th Census, in 1890, lists it as "Chignik Bay" with a population of 193. Its population was 224 in 1939 and 253 in 1950. The Chignik post office was established in 1901.

Chigohaligamiut: locality, see Chigoorhaligamiut.

Chigoorhaligamiut: locality, 1 mile S of Irwakyaruk Point, on E coast of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 59° 45' 45" N, 166° 05' 30" W; (map 55). Variant: Chigahaligamiut, Chigoothaligamute. Eskimo sealing camp reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Chigoothaligamute: locality, see Chigoorhaligamiut.

Chigul Island: island, see Chugul Island.

Chikak Bay: bight, see Chekok May.

Chikak Creek: stream, see Chekok Creek.

Chikak Village: locality, see Chekok.

Chikak: locality, see Chekok.

Chikak: locality, see Chiukak.

Chiknik Cape: point of land, see Siknik Cape.

Chikoominuk: lake, see Chikuminuk Lake.

Chikootna Creek: stream, flows SW 0.8 miles to Purinton Creek E of Meadow Creek, 35 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 49' 10" N, 148° 08' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 69). Variant: Chikutna Creek. Tanaina Indian name reported in 1932 by G. A. Waring and L. O. Newsome, USGS.

Chikululnuk Creek: stream, flows S 12 miles, joins Gemuk River to form Chukowan River, 80 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 47' N, 158° 32' W; BGN 1945; (map 60). Variant: Cycle Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN.

Chikuminuk Glacier: glacier, 2.5 miles long, 8.5 miles NW of Lake Chauekuktuli, 3 miles E of Cascade Lake and 95 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 07' N, 159° 17' W; BGN 1959; (map 59). Variant: Kilbuck Glacier. Name reported in 1959 by USGS; so called because it drains into Chikuminuk Lake.

Chikuminuk Lake: lake, 16 miles long, among Tikchik Lakes, 8 miles N of Lake Chauekuktuli and 120 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 13' N, 158° 45' W; BGN 1932; (map 60). Variant: Chakumnuk Lake, Chikoominuk. Eskimo name spelled "Chikoominuk" in 1915 by USBF.

Chikungamiut: locality, on E shore of a lake, 2 miles NW of Duchikthluk Bay, Nunivak Island; 59° 51' 30" N, 166° 19' 50" W; (map 55). Variant: Difchakimute. Eskimo summer fish camp reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Chikutna Creek: stream, see Chikootna Creek.

Chilcat Inlet: estuary, see Chilkat Inlet.

Chilcat Islands: islands, see Chilkat Islands.

Chilcat Lake: lake, see Chilkat Lake.

Chilcat Mountains: mountain range, see Chilkat Range.

Chilcat River: stream, see Bering River.

Chilcat River: stream, see Chilkat River.

Chilcat River: stream, see Chilkoot River.

Chilcat: village, see Klukwan.

Chilchitna River: stream, heads at 60° 27' N, 154° 40' W, flows W 35 miles to Mulchatna River, 45 miles NW of Nondalton, Lime Hills; 60° 28' N, 155° 37' W; (map 61). Variant: Chalchitna River, South Fork Mulchatna River. Indian name reported in 1914 as “Chalchitna” by R. H. Sargent, USGS, who obtained it from Thomas Hanmore, U.S. Commissioner at Iliamna. The name was published by USGS, however, as “Chilchitna.”

Chilchukabena Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, between Muddy and Kantishna Rivers, 23 miles E of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 55' N, 151° 30' W; (map 88). Tanana Indian name shown on an undated manuscript map probably made in the 1920's. See Jim Lake.

Chilcoot Inlet: estuary, see Chilkoot Inlet.

Chilcoot Lake: lake, see Chilkoot Lake.

Chilcoot Pass: pass, see Chilkoot Pass.

Chilcoot Range: mountain range, see Chilkat Range.

Chilcoot River: stream, see Chilkoot River

Chilcoot: locality, see Chilkoot.

Chilcoot: village, see Haines.

Childs Glacier: glacier, trends SE 8 miles to its terminus at Copper River, 32 miles NW of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 39' N, 144° 46' W; (map 64). Named by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, “after George Washington Childs, of Philadelphia,” during Abercrombie's earlier exploration on the Copper River in 1884.

Chileans Cabin: locality, on Fairbanks-Circle Trail (Steese Highway), 4 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 47' N, 144° 05' W; (map 104). Name of a shelter cabin reported in 1915 by G. A. Waring, USGS.

Chilikadrotna River: stream, heads at Twin Lakes, flows W 55 miles to Mulchatna River, 46 miles NW of Nondalton, Lime Hills; 60° 36' N, 155° 23' W; BGN 1931; (map 61). Variant: Chilikandresten River. Indian name reported in 1929 by S. R. Capps and Gerald FitzGerald, USGS. The variant Indian name was published by P. S. Smith (1918, p. 42), USGS.

Chilivik: lake, see Selawik Lake.

Chilivik: village, see Selawik.

Chilkaht Inlet: estuary, see Chilkat Inlet.

Chilkaht Islands: islands, see Chilkat Islands.

Chilkaht River: stream, see Bering River.

Chilkat Creek: stream, flows SW 4.5 miles to Controller Bay, 8 miles E of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 11' N, 144° 17' W; (map 64). Tlingit Indian name given to this stream by prospectors in 1903 and reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin (1905, p. 13), USGS.

Chilkat Glacier: glacier, trends NW 12 miles to its terminus at head of Chilkat River in British Columbia, 26 miles NW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 45' 00" N, 135° 48' 30" W; (map 45). Variant: Leslie Glacier. So named by IBC survey party in 1922, "because it is at the head of the Chilkat River." This may be the "Leslie Glacier" named in 1890 by the Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper expedition.

Chilkat Inlet: estuary, trends 16 miles S from mouth of Chilkat River to Lynn Canal, 31 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains and St. Elias Mountains; 59° 05' N, 135° 21' W; (map 45). Variant: Chilcat Inlet, Chilkaht Inlet, Tchillkat Inlet, Tsilkat Inlet. Named by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1880 for the Chilkat River and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 196).

Chilkat Islands: islands, group of islands at N end of Lynn Canal, 2.5 miles NE of Sullivan Island and 30 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 02' N, 135° 16' W; (map 45). Variant: Chilcat Islands, Chilkaht Islands, Tschilkat Islands, Tchillkat Islands, T' silkat Islands. Named in 1880 by Capt. L. A. Beardslee, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 196). The islands include Kataguni, Shikosi, Anyaka, and Talsani Islands.

Chilkat Lake: lake, 6 miles long, trends NW, 3 miles SW of Klukwan and 23 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 21' 40" N, 135° 56' 00" W; (map 45). Variant: Chilcat Lake, Tschilkat See. Named for the Chilkat tribe of Tlingit Indians by the U.S. Navy in 1880. The name was published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 198). It was called "Tschilkat S[ee]," or "Tschilkat Lake," by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map).

Chilkat Peak: peak, 6,100 ft., 1.3 miles NW of Four Winds Mountain and 2.5 miles SE of Mount Prinsep, on the Alaska-Canada boundary, 30 miles W of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 30' 20" N, 136° 10' 30" W; (map 45). Named in 1880 by Capt. Beardslee, USN; published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 198).

Chilkat Peninsula: peninsula, between Chilkat Inlet and Chilkoot Inlet, extends NNW 11 miles from Seduction Point to Haines, 20 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 10' N, 135° 22' W; BGN 1931; (map 45). Variant: Yayik Peninsula. Named for Chilkat Inlet by C. W. Wright (1904, p. 9), USGS. It was called "Yayik Peninsula" in 1923 by IBC on map 9 (1951 atlas).

Chilkat Range: mountain range, 70 miles long, extends from near Chuck Inlet at the head of the Lynn Canal S to Icy Strait, 26 miles W of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 10' N, 135° 35' W [N end], 58° 15' N, 135° 15' W [S end]; BGN 1937; (maps 11, 45). Variant: Chilcat Mountains, Chilkat Mountains, Chilkoot Mountains, Chilcoot Range, Kotush Mountains,

Tschil-kut Mountains. Named "Chilkat Mountains" in 1879 by USC&GS for the Chilkat subdivision of the Tlingit Indians. These mountains were called the "Chilkat Range" in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 202).

Chilkat River: stream, heads at Chilkat Glacier, in Coast Mountains in British Columbia, flows S and SW 52 miles to head of Chilkat Inlet 1 mile SW of Haines and 18 miles SSW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 12' 30" N, 135° 28' 30" W; BGN 1954; (map 45). Variant: Chilcat River, Tchillkat River, Tschilkathin, Tsilkat River, Tsl-kaht River. Named by the Russians for the Chilkat tribe of Tlingit Indians living in this region. The Indian name "Tschilkathin" was reported by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map).

Chilkat River: stream, see Bering River.

Chilkat River: stream, see Kellsall River.

Chilkat: locality, at mouth of Bering River, 11 miles E of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 11' N, 144° 12' W; (map 64). Tlingit Indian subdivision name. It was reported as a "native village" by USC&GS in the 1890's.

Chilkat: locality, on the Chilkat Peninsula, on E shore of Chilkat Inlet, 2 miles S of the center of Haines, 18 miles SSW of Skagway, Coast Range; 59° 12' 25" N, 135° 26' 20" W; (map 45). Variant: Lahach-tak, Klahuchtak. Former Tlingit Indian village; abandoned about 1910. The name "Chilkat" refers to a tribe of Tlingit, and means "salmon storehouse."

Chilkat: village, see Klukwan.

Chilkogamina Lake: lake, see Jim Lake.

Chilkoot Barracks: village, see Port Chilkoot.

Chilkoot Inlet: estuary, heads at SE end of Takshanuk Mountains, trends S 20 miles to Lynn Canal S of Chilkat Islands, 32 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 00' N, 135° 13' W; (map 45). Variant: Chilcoot Inlet, False Chilkah, Tschillkat Inlet. Names for the tribe of Tlingit Indians, who had a village at its head. It was called "False Chilkah" or "Tschillkat Inlet" by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 199). The estuary was called "Chilcoot Inlet" by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map).

Chilkoot Lake: lake, 3.6 miles long, in course, near mouth of Chilkoot River, NW of Chilkoot and 12 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 20' 15" N, 135° 33' 30" W; (map 45). Variant: Akha Lake, Chilcoot Lake, Tschilkut See. Named for the Chilkoot tribe of Tlingit Indians, who lived on its shores. It was called "Chilcoot" or "Akha" in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 200). Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map) called it "Tschilkut S[ee]."

Chilkoot Mountains: mountain range, see Chilkat Range.

Chilkoot Pass: pass, 3,739 ft. on Alaska-Canada boundary, 4.1 miles NE of Mount Hoffman and 17 miles N of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 41' 50" N, 135° 13' 50" W; BGN 1954; (map 45). Variant: Chilcoot Pass, Chilkoot Portage, Dejah Pass, Dyea Pass, False Chilkat Pass, Perrier Pass, Shaseki Pass. Local name published by USC&GS as "Chilkoot Portage"

and “Shasheki Pass” in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 278 and 200). It was called “Perrier Pass” by Lt. Frederick Schwatka, USA, in 1883. The Indian name “Dejah” was published by Arthur and Aurel Krause (1883, map). The first known crossing of this pass by a “white man” was made in 1864 or 1865 by an employee of the Hudson's Bay Co., who started at Fort Selkirk and was delivered by the Chilkoot Indians to Capt. Swandson (cna), commander of one of the company's steamers. The first expedition to cross the pass was that of George Holt in 1875, who traveled from Lynn Canal to the headwaters of the Yukon River. With the discovery of gold in the Yukon in the 1870's this pass was used by many prospectors and during the Klondike Gold Rush in 1896, the Dyea-Chilkoot Pass route became one of the important routes to the gold fields.

Chilkoot Portage: pass, see Chilkoot Pass.

Chilkoot River: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows SE, through Chilkoot Lake, 20 miles to Lutak Inlet, 12 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 19' 30" N, 135° 33' 00" W; (map 45). Variant: Chilcat River, Chilcoot River, Deyea River, Kachkahin River, Katschkahin River. Tlingit Indian name published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot as “Chilcoot”. The Tlingit name “Katschkahin” was recorded by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map) for the part of the river above the lake. The part of the river between Lutak Inlet and Chilkoot Lake was called “Deyea” on U.S. Navy Hydrog. Chart 883 in 1881.

Chilkoot: locality, between Lutak Inlet and Chilkoot Lake, in course of Chilkoot River, 12 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 20' 00" N, 135° 33' 10" W; BGN 1892; (map 45). Variant: Chilcoot, Tananei, Tenany, Tschilkut. Former Tlingit village named for the Chilkoot Tribe that lived there. In the 1880 Census, Ivan Petroff listed “Chilcoot.” The population in 1890, including the mission, was 106. In 1881 the U.S. Navy recorded “Chilcoot or Tananei.” Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map) spelled the name “Tschilkut.” Reported as “Tenany, an Indian fishing village,” by C. M. Willard (1884, p. 140).

Chilligan River: stream, heads at glacier 10 miles E of Snowcap Mountain, flows SE 27 miles to Chakachamna Lake, 54 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 13' N, 152° 45' W; BGN 1930; (map 70). Named for Chief Chilligan of Tyonek, “who built a cabin on this river about 1896”; reported in 1929 by USGS.

Chillimiut: village, see Golovin.

Chilly Creek: stream, see Little Harris Creek.

Chiloghmut: locality, 2 miles W of Chilok Lake and 70 miles NW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 69' N, 163° 50' W; (map 58). Eskimo camp or small settlement reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Chilok Lake: lake, 3 miles across, 2 miles N of Kaghasuk Lake and 68 miles NW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 59' N, 163° 43' W; (map 58). Variant: Groves Lake. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Chim-e-kliag-a-mut: locality, see Chimekliak.

Chimechliachamut: locality, see Chimekliak.

Chimekliak: locality, 1 mile NE of Beacon Point, on left bank of Kuskokwim River, 50 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 06' N, 162° 13' W; (map 58). Variant: Chenik, Chimechliachamut, Chim-e-kliag-a-mut, Chimiagamute, Chimiak, Chimingyangamute. Eskimo village reported on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS, as "Chim-e-kliaga-mut"; name was obtained from J. H. Kilbuck, Moravian missionary. "This may be identical with 'Chenik' of a Russian Admiralty chart of 1802" (Baker, 1906, p. 178). Ivan Petroff, in the 10th Census, in 1880, calls it "Chimiagamute" with 71 people; the 1890 Census lists it as "Chimingyangamute" with 40 people.

Chimenchun Creek: stream, heads in lake, flow, NE 4.5 miles to Naknek River at Horseshoe Bend, on Alaska Peninsula, 6.8 miles SE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Low; 58° 42' 36" N, 156° 49' 30" W; (map 41). Eskimo name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Chimenchun Point: bluff, elev. 25 ft., on S bank of Naknek River, on Alaska Peninsula, 7 miles SE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 42' 45" N 156° 49' 00" W; (map 41). Eskimo name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Chimiagamute: locality, see Chimekliak.

Chimiak: locality, see Chimekliak.

Chimingyangamute: locality, see Chimekliak.

Chimiudi Islands: islands, see Kudiakof Islands.

Chimney Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, on S coast of Avatanak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 04' 20" N, 165° 21' 50" W; BGN 1936; (map 24). Named in 1935 by USC&GS because a large rock resembling a chimney is located on the cove.

Chimney Fork: stream, flows S 4 miles from a lake in Chimney Pass, joins Roy Creek to form Glacier River, 27 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 42' 45" N, 150° 26' 00" W; (map 124). Named about 1930 by Robert Marshall for the mountain.

Chimney Mountain: mountain, 4,200 ft. S of Chimney Pass, 24 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 44' N, 150° 33' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named in 1931 by Marshall (1956, p. 68) who wrote, "All the way up the valley we kept looking back at this gigantic rock which bore a striking resemblance to Chimney Rock in the Kaniksu National Forest in Idaho. We called it Chimney Mountain."

Chimney Mountain: mountain, 7,450 ft., between Regal and Rohn Glaciers, 24 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 44' N, 142° 30' W; (map 67). Descriptive name reported by Capps (1916, pl. 1), USGS.

Chimney Pass: pass, 2,500 ft., N of Chimney Mountain, between valleys of Clear River and Chimney Fork, 26 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 46' N, 150° 30' W; (map 124). Named about 1930 by Robert Marshall for the mountain.

Chimney Rock: rock, in Port Frederick S of Neka Bay, 8.5 miles SW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 01' 25" N, 135° 36' 30" W; (map 11). Descriptive name published in 1923 by USC&GS.

Chimyudy, Ostrova: islands, see Kudiakof Islands.

Chin Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Neets Bay, S of Nose and Brow Points, on NW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 47' 20" N, 131° 42' 00" W; (map 3). Named in 1891 by USC&GS; Brow and Nose Points are nearby.

Chin-ana: stream, see Kuskokwim River.

China Cove: bay, 1.7 miles wide, S coast of Coronation Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 50' 15" N, 134° 15' 40" W; BGN 1961 (map 4). Named by the commander of the USC&GS steamer Hodgson in 1960; "based on the wreck in 1908 of the vessel Star of Bengal * * *. A total of 110 lives were lost of which all but 15 were Orientals."

China Hills: mountains, see Link Hills.

China Poot Bay: lagoon, 2.5 miles wide, on E shore of Kachemak Bay, on Kenai Peninsula, 9 miles SE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 34' N, 151° 19' W; (map 50). Variant: Chinaput Bay. Local name reported in 1911 by G. C. Martin (in Grant and Higgins, 1913, pl. 2), USGS.

China River: stream, see Tsina River.

China Town: locality, on N coast of Annette Island, near Walden Point. Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' 20" N, 131° 35' 25" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Chinabora, Mount: mountain, see Augustine Volcano.

Chinaldna Creek: stream, see Chunilna Creek.

Chinalno Creek: stream, see Chunilna Creek.

Chinaltno Creek: stream, see Chunilna Creek.

Chinaman Lagoon: lagoon, 1.8 miles long, along W shore of Pavlof Bay, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 30' 00" N, 161° 42' 30" W; (map 28). Local name reported by USGS in 1929.

Chinaman Slough: stream, a tributary of Abercrombie Creek, flows S 1.7 miles to Miles Lake, 35 miles N of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 41' N, 144° 44' W; (map 64). Local name reported by Moffit (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Chinaput Bay: lagoon, see China Poot Bay.

Chinchan Bay: bay, see Akutan Harbor.

Chinchinbrook Island: island, see Hinchinbrook Island.

Chindagmund Lake: lake, 1.1 miles long, between Kalukna and Tetlin Rivers, 17 miles W of Northway Junction. Alaska Range; 63° 00' N, 142° 20' W (map 85). Tetlin Indian name, said to mean "Moose Lick Lake"; reported by USGS in 1962.

Chineekluk Creek: stream, heads in lake, in Chuilnuk Mountains, flows W 18 miles to Holokuk River S of Holokuk Mountain, 16 miles SE of Little Mountain Village and 43 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 51° 22' N, 158° 19' W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Name taken from mountain nearby; reported in 1945 by USGS.

Chineekluk Mountain: mountain, 1,500 ft., in Kuskokwim Mountains on S bank of Chineekluk Creek, 37 miles SW of Sleetmute and 50 miles SE of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 22' N, 158° 05' W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Eskimo name meaning "pointed"; reported in 1945 by USGS.

Chineleat: village, see Chaniliut.

Ching-myut: village, see Golovin.

Chingeeruk Point: point of land, extends into Bering Sea, at NE end of Nash Harbor, 26 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on N coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 16' 15" N, 166° 50' 00" W; (map 57). Variant: Chingirak Point. Eskimo name meaning "point of land" reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Chingekigtlik Mountain: mountain, 1,200 ft., 26 miles E of Jacksmith Bay, 35 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 30' N, 161° 00' W; (map 53). Eskimo name reportedly meaning "sharp one" published in 1951 by USGS.

Chingeleth Point: promontory, see Corwin, Cape.

Chingirak Point: point of land, see Chingeeruk Point.

Chiniak Bay: bay, 14 miles across, on NE coast of Kodiak Island, 57° 42' N, 152° 20' W; BGN 1890; (map 34). Variant: Chiniat Bay, Tuniak Bay, Zaliv Chiniatskiy. Aleut name published as "Zaliv Chiniatskiy" or "Chiniat Bay" by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 16), IRN. Baker (1906, p. 179) wrote, " * * * Chiniak is Aleut for a rocky, impassable, wretched sea." Accordingly to R. H. Geoghegan, "the name comes from the Aleut ' Chingaq,' which I do not interpret as a rocky, impassable wretched sea."

Chiniak Island: island, 0.3 miles across, N of Cape Chiniak, 15 miles SE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 37' 35" N, 152° 09' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Giniak Island, Ostrov Chiniakskoy. Aleut name, derived from Cape Chiniak. Identified as "Giniak Island" in 1803-06 by von Langsdorff (1813-14, v. 2, p. 56) who said Cape Chiniak "is bounded to the north by two small islands, one of which in the language of the country, is called Giniak * * *." In 1849 the Russian American Company published the name "Os[trov] Chiniakskoy," or "Chiniak Island," for this feature.

Chiniak Lake: lake, 1 mile across, on S shore of Chiniak Bay, 15 miles SE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 37' N, 152° 11' W; (map 34). Name published in 1952 by USGS; derived from Cape Chiniak.

Chiniak Seleniye: locality, see Aleksashkina.

Chiniak, Cape: point of land, N point of entrance to Hallo Bay, on NE coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 43 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 31' 00" N, 153° 54' 30" W; (map 43). Variant: Cape Chiniakskie, Cape Chiniatskiy, Cape Chiniatskoy, Cape Tchineyak, Cape Tuniak. Native name published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 16), IRN, as "M[ys] Chiniatskiy," or "Cape Chiniat," and by the Russian American Company as "M[ys] Chiniakskiy," or "Cape Chiniak," in 1849. The U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office in 1869 called this feature "Tuniak Point (Tchineyak)" it was later changed to "Cape Chiniak" by USC&GS.

Chiniak, Cape: point of land, S point of entrance to Chiniak Bay, 15 miles SE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 37' N, 152° 10' W; BGN 1901; (map 34). Variant: Broad Point, Cape Chiniatskoi, Cape Granville, Cape Greville, Cape Hermogenes, Chinik, Elovoi, Mys Chiniatskiy, Tolstoi, Tuniak Point. Aleut name reported in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. Tanner, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross. Named "Cape Greville" on June 8, 1778, by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 405-406) who wrote, "The land here forms a point, which was named Cape Greville * * * and is distant fifteen leagues from Cape St. Hermogenes, in the direction of S, 17° W * * *." Baker (1906, p. 179) reports "von Langsdorf[f] identifies it [Cape Chiniak] with Cape Hermogenes of Bering, 1741. The Russians usually called it ' Tolstoi' (broad) * * *." This is incorrect as the name "Tolstoy" is applied to Cape Greville by the Russians. This feature was identified as "Mys Chiniatskiy," or "Chiniat Cape," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 16), IRN, and as "Mys Chiniak," or "Chiniak Cape," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23), IRN. See Cape Greville.

Chiniak, Mys: point of land, see Shakmanof Point.

Chiniak: locality, "on the E end of Kodiak Island;" (map 32 or 35). Former Eskimo village reported by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census.

Chiniakskie, Cape: point of land, see Chiniak, Cape.

Chiniakskoy, Ostrov: island, see Chiniak Island.

Chiniat Bay: bay, see Chiniak Bay.

Chiniatskiy, Cape: point of land, see Chiniak Cape.

Chiniatskiy, Mys: point of land, see Chiniak Cape.

Chiniatskiy, Zaliv: bay, see Chiniak Bay.

Chiniatskoi, Cape: point of land, see Chiniak, Cape.

Chiniatskoy, Cape: point of land, see Chiniak, Cape.

Chinick: village, see Golovin.

Chinig-myut: village, see Golovin.

Chinigyak Cape: point of land, on SW coast of Nelson Island, 12 miles SE of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 27' N, 165° 08' W; (map 57). Eskimo name obtained at Tanunak in 1949 by USC&GS.

Chinik Mountain: mountain, see Chiniklik, Mount.

Chinik: locality, "on S bank of Yukon River, near Yukon-Kuskokwim portage" in Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 73). Variant: Odinochka Chinik, Tchirik. Former Indian village reported as "Tchirik" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, on an 1850 map.

Chinik: point of land, see Chiniak, Cape.

Chinik: village, see Golovin.

Chiniklik, Mount: mountain, 2,620 ft., at SW end of Ilivit Mountains 12 miles N of Russian Mission, Nulato Hills; 61° 57' 15" N, 161° 11' 50" W; (map 73). Variant: Chinik Mountain, Tschiniklik. Eskimo name reported in Russian by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, as "Sopki Chiniklik" or "Mount Chiniklik."

Chinikluk Slough: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, extends E-W 5.5 miles between Apoon and Kwipak Passes, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 54' N, 163° 56' W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1952 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Chinila: locality, "on the E side of Cook Inlet" near the mouth of Kenai River, Cook Inlet Lowland; (map 62). Variant: Chernila, Chernilof. Former Indian village listed as "Chernila" with a population of 15 in the 1880 Census by Ivan Petroff.

Chinit Cape: point of land, see Chinit Point.

Chinit Point: point of land, on NW coast of Nelson Island, 7 miles NE of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 37' N, 165° 15' W; (map 57). Variant: Chinit Cape. Eskimo name meaning "points of land" refers specifically to Igvak Point, Uiakuiak Point, and Uialigetegevet Point; name obtained at Tanunak in 1949 by USC&GS.

Chinitna Bay: bay, extends W 14 miles off Cook Inlet, N of Iniskin Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 59° 51' N, 152° 54' W; (map 50). Variant: Chinitua Bay. Indian name published in 1898 as "Chinitua" by USC&GS.

Chinitna Point: point of land, on E coast of Iniskin Peninsula, on SW shore of Cook Inlet, Aleutian Range; 59° 41' 30" N, 153° 03' 10" W; (map 51). Name published in 1912 on USC&GS Chart 8554.

Chinitna River: stream, in Chigmit Mountains, flows SE 5 miles to Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 49' 15" N, 153° 17' 10" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Variant: Squawgirl Creek. Local name derived from Chinitna Bay; published in 1958 by USGS.

Chinitna, Mount: mountain, 3,100 ft., at NE end of Tilted Hills on Iniskin Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 59° 48' N, 153° 01' W; (map 51). Local name derived from Chinitna Bay; published in 1912 on USC&GS Chart 8554.

Chinitnak River: stream, see Cheeneetnuk River.

Chinitua Bay: bay, see Chinitna Bay.

Chinkelyes Creek: stream, heads in Chigmit Mountains and flows SW 13 miles through Summit Lakes to Iliamna River, 32 miles NW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 45' N, 153° 52' W; (map 51). Name published by Martin and Katz (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Chiokuk: locality, see Chiukak.

Chiookak: locality, see Chiukak.

Chiookuk: locality, see Chiukak.

Chip Cove: bay, 0.2 miles across, on W shore of Moser Bay, in SW part of Kodiak Island, 40 miles SE of Karluk; 57° 01' 30" N, 154° 08' 20" W; (map 35). Named in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross from 1897 to 1901, who made investigations and surveys in this area.

Chipp Peak: mountain, 2,550 ft., 15 miles NW of Petersburg, on N coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 59' 30" N, 133° 11' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Lt. Charles Winans Chipp, USN, who perished near the Lena River delta in Siberia, November 1881.

Chipp River: stream, see Ikpikpuk River.

Chipp River: stream, western distributary of Ikpikpuk River, heads at 70° 19' 35" N, 154° 53' 50" W, flows NW 70 miles to Admiralty Bay, S of Dease Inlet, Arctic Plain; 70° 50' N, 155° 36' W; BGN 1925; (map 148). Variant: Cheep River. As a footnote to Ens. W. L. Howard's report on his trip from the Kobuk River to Point Barrow, in the spring of 1886, when mentioning the Eskimo name for the stream as "Ikpikpuk," Lt. G. M. Stoney (1900, p. 73) states "I renamed this river the 'Chipp' after Lt. 'Chipp,' [Charles Winans, USN] who was lost on the Jeannette expedition [De Long expedition in 1881]." The BGN in 1925, however, retained the Eskimo name for the main stream, and reapplied the name "Chipp" to the west distributary of the Ikpikpuk River.

Chips Island: island, in Koyukuk River, 43 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 08' N, 157° 40' W; (map 108). Local name published by USGS in 1959. "Chips Cabin" is located opposite this island.

Chips Slough: stream, anabranch of Koyukuk River, 2 miles long, 43 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 06' N, 157° 39' W; (map 108). Local name published by USGS in 1959. "Chips Cabin" is located nearby.

Chirikof Bay: water passage, see Chatham Strait.

Chirikof Beach: beach, 0.3 miles long, on E coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 50' 40" N, 173° 25' 30" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Chirikof Island: island, 11 miles long, in Pacific Ocean, 100 miles SW of Kodiak Island; 55° 50' N, 155° 37' W; BGN 1890; (map 32). Variant: Akamok, Chirikoff, Chirikov, Elkamok, Foggy Island, Isla Infante, Ookamok, Oukamok, Tchirikoff, Tscherikow, Tscherikow's Island, Tschirikoff, Tumannoi, Ugamok, Ukamok, Yukamak. Name published by USC&GS in 1868. Baker (1906, p. 179-80) says " * * * The island appears to be the Tumannoi (foggy) Island of [Vitus] Bering, 1741 f * * ." Capt. James Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 410), RN, in 1778 says " * * * and it is distinguished in our chart by the name of Foggy Island; having reason to believe, from its situation, that it is the same which had the name given to it by Beering * * * ." Capt. Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 87), RN, says " * * * I have in honor of Beering's companion * * * [Capt. Alexei Chirikov] called this island Tscherikow's Island * * * ." The native name "Ukamok" was published by von Langsdorff (1814, v. 2, p. 54). Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, and Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN, published the name "O[strov] Ukamok ili Chirikov" (Ukamok or Chirikov Island). See Keithahn (1962, p. 16). This may be the island called "Isle Infante" by Martinez on July 5, 1788 (Wagner, 1937, p. 463).

Chirikof Point: point of land, E tip of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 50' 25" N, 173° 25' 25" E; BGN 1945; (map 13). Variant: Cape Vostochni, East Cape, East Point, Mys Vostochnoy. Named for Capt. Lt. Alexei Illich Chirikov who was in command of the Saint Paul on the Official Russian exploring expedition, under Vitus Bering. This cape was called "Mys Vostochnoy" meaning "east cape" (Tebenkov, 1852, map 30). The translated name "East Cape" was used on American charts until the BGN decision was given.

Chirikoff, Cape: point of land, see Ommaney, Cape.

Chirikoff, Cape: point of land, SW tip of Baker Island, 1 mile S of Granite Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 18' 10" N, 133° 41' 10" W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Named in 1923 by USC&GS for Capt. Alexei Illich Chirikov, commander of the vessel St. Paul, who accompanied Vitus Bering in 1741.

Chirikoff, Point: point of land, see Bartolome, Cape.

Chirikoff: island, see Chirikof Island.

Chirikov: island, see Chirikof Island.

Chiroskey River: stream, E of South River, flows NE 50 miles to Unalakleet River, 14 miles E of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 55' 20" N, 160° 19' 50" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Chisak Bay: bay, 1.9 miles across, on S coast of Little Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 47' 30" N, 176° 08' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Nazan Bay, Zaliv Nazan. This feature was called "Z[aliv] Nazan," or, "Nazan Bay" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, ma 28), IRN. The name was changed to Chisak Bay (named after Cape Chisak) by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office in 1936, because "there are other more important Nazan Bays in the Aleutian Islands."

Chisak Island: island, 0.6 miles long, off S coast of Little Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 47' 45" N, 176° 08' 20" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Name derived from Cape Chisak, and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Chisak, Cape: point of land, S tip of Little Tanaga Island; Aleutian Islands; 51° 46' 30" N, 176° 09' 20" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Cape Kchisakh. Probably an Aleut name reported in 1868 by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office; shown on Chart 8 as "Cape Kchisakh" and in 1936 as "Cape Chisak."

Chisana Glacier: glacier, heads at Chisana Pass, trends NE 16 miles to its 1957 terminus at head of Chisana River, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 01' N, 142° 13' W; BGN 1908; (map 84). Variant: Shusana Glacier, Tanana Glacier. Named in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, because "it forms the Chisana River."

Chisana Mountain: mountain, 3,306 ft., 3.5 miles long, between Tetlin Hills and Tanana River, NE of Tetlin Lake, 16 miles SE of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 11' N, 142° 30' W; (map 85). Named in 1898 by W. J. Peters and A. H. Brooks, USGS, "because it is near the Chisana, i.e. Chisa River of [Lt. H. T.] Allen, 1885."

Chisana Pass: pass, 7,300 ft., at head of Chisana Glacier, 39 miles N of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 53' 15" N, 142° 34' 00" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Chisana River: stream, heads at Chisana Glacier Terminus, flows NE and NW 110 miles, joins Nabesna River to form Tanana River, 3 miles NW of Northway Junction, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 02' 45" N, 141° 51' 45" W; BGN 1960; (map 85). Variant: Ches-tna, Chisna River, Chitty Gulch, Chusana River, Shushana River, Tanana River, Tinast. Indian name sometimes written "Ches-tna" meaning "red river"; reported in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, Map of Explorations), USA.

Chisana: locality, on E bank of Cross Creek near the Chisana River 30 miles SE of Nabesna, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 09' 15" N, 142° 10' 00" W; (map 84). Former Indian settlement and mining camp established in 1913 (Swanton, 1952, p. 537). The village population was 148 in 1920; 13 in 1930; and 28 in 1939. The Chisana post office operated from 1913 to 1938.

Chisana: village, pop. 5, in Nutzotin Mountains, on N bank of Chathenda Creek 1.7 miles E of its junction with Chisana River and 4.5 miles E of Euchre Mountain, Alaska Range; 62° 04' N, 142° 03' W; (map 84). Variant: Shushana. Local name derived from the nearby river, reported by USGS in 1913 (in Brooks and others, 1914, pl. 14).

Chishelnoi: island, see Sushilnoi Island.

Chisholm Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, S of Richardson Highway and Birch Lake, 28 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 19' 45" N, 146° 40' 30" W; (map 101). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Chisik Island: island, 6.5 miles long, at mouth of Tuxedni Bay, Cook Inlet, 55 miles SW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 08' N, 152° 35' W; (map 62). Local name published in 1910 by D. H. Sleem on his map of central Alaska.

Chislechina: stream, see Chistochina River.

Chisna Pass: pass, 4,200 ft., near head of Chisna River, 2.5 miles E of mouth of Slate Creek and 24 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 09' 45" N, 144° 47' 15" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Chisna River: stream, flows SW 10 miles to Chistochina River, 20 miles E of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 03' 10" N, 144° 51' 25" W; (map 86). Tanana Indian name meaning "red river" reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine (in Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, pl. 9), USGS.

Chisna River: stream, see Chisana River.

Chisna: locality, on W bank of Chisna River 2 miles NW of its junction with Chistochina River, 22 miles E of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 04' 30" N, 144° 48' 35" W; (map 86). Variant: Dempsey. Local name for a mining camp reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine (in Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, pl. 9), USGS. A post office was established here from 1901 to 1925. The Post office name was "Dempsey" from 1908, until it was discontinued. At the present time a supply point called "Dempsey" is shown on maps about two miles to the south on the Chistochina River trail.

Chissovun Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, 1.5 miles NE of Upper Mouth Birch Creek and 16 miles SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 23' 30" N, 145° 39' 00" W; (map 119). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Chisswells Islands: islands, see Chiswell Islands.

Chistiakof Island: barrier island, 3.5 miles long. Forms a SW-NE crescent across NE side of Port Heiden, 2.5 miles SW of Port Heiden Airfield, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 56' N, 158° 41' W; (map 30). Variant: Chestakof Island, Ile Chestakoff. Name reported as "[I]le Chestakoff" by Adm. A. J. von Krusenstern (1827, map 20), IRN, possibly for Peter Egorovich Chistiakof, Director of the Russian American Company from 1826 to 1831.

Chistochina Glacier: glacier, heads on Mount Kimball, trends SW 4 miles and forms two arms; one trends SE 2.5 miles to its terminus at head of Middle Fork Chistochina River, and the other trends W 3 miles to its terminus at head of Chistochina River, 24 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 62° 11' 30" N, 144° 44' 00" W [center]; (map 86). Local name reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine (in Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, pl. 9) USGS.

Chistochina River: stream, heading at Chistochina Glacier in Alaska Range and flowing S 48 miles to Copper River, 45 miles NE of Glennallen, Alaska Range; 62° 35' N, 144° 36' W; (map 83). Variant: Chestochina, Chislechina, Chistotchena, Chitsletchina, Chittlechina,

Christachina, Tieschenni. Indian name recorded by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 65-66), USA, in 1885, as Chitsletchina and (map 1) as Chistotchina. According to R. H. Geoghegan, the name may be derived from, Che-les' -chi-tna, meaning "marmot creek."

Chistochina: village, pop. 28, on Glenn Highway, 42 miles NE of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 34' N, 144° 40' W; BGN 1944; (map 83). Variant: Chestochena, Chestochina Village. This place was the name of a U.S. Army Signal Corps telegraph station, established in 1903. During the construction of Glenn Highway, it became the name of a roadhouse.

Chistotchena: stream, see Chistochina River.

Chiswell Island: island, 0.5 miles across, one of Chiswell Islands, 36 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 36' N, 149° 34' W; (map 49). Local name reported in the early 1950's by USC&GS.

Chiswell Islands: islands, in Gulf of Alaska, 35 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 37' N, 149° 36' W; (map 49). Variant: Aialki Islands, Ajaliki Islands, Chisswells Islands, Chiswell Isles, Ostrova Ayaliki. According to Capt. Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 152-153), RN, these were named "Chiswell Isles" in 1786 by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock. They may have been named for "Trench Chiswell, a very rich man" (Wagner, 1937, p. 380). The Russians called them "Ostrova Ayaliki," (Ayaliki Islands) which may be an Eskimo name (Tebenkov, 1852, map 6).

Chiswell Isles: islands, see Chiswell Islands.

Chitana Mountain: mountain range, see Chitanatala Mountains.

Chitanadlela: mountain range, see Chitanatala Mountains.

Chitanana River: stream, heads in Chitanatala Mountains, flows NE 65 miles to Tanana River, 27 miles SW of Manley Hot Springs, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 56' N, 151° 32' W; (map 99). Variant: Redlands Creek, Redlands River. Tanana Indian name reported in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA; the stream was known to riverboat pilots as "Redlands Creek."

Chitanatala Mountains: mountain range, 2,900 ft., trends NE-SW 25 miles NW of Bitzshini Mountains, at NE end of Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 35' N, 152° 10' W; (map 99). Variant: Chitanadlela, Chitana Mountain, Chit-an-at-ala. Indian name recorded in 1899 as "Chit-an-at-ala," meaning "Chita River Mountain," by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA.

Chitashuak: locality, see Sitnazuak.

Chitchagoff Bay: bay, see Chichagof Bay.

Chitina Glacier: glacier, heads in Canada, W of Mount Steele, about 61° 05' N, 140° 30' W, trends W 29 miles to its 1951 terminus in Alaska at head of Chitina River, 121 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 00' N, 141° 39' W; BGN 1954; (map 65). Named by the IBC survey crew in 1912-13 and published in 1916 on Sheet 35. The glacier received its name from the Chitina River.

Chitina River: stream, heads at Chitina Glacier, flows WNW 112 miles to Copper River, 1.2 miles E of Chitina and 66 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 30' 45" N, 144° 23' 45" W; (map 68). Variant: Chechitno, Chetchitno, Chettyna, Chittena, Chittenah River, Chittyna River. Indian name meaning "copper river" reported by Dall (1870, p. 272) who spelled it "Chechitno" and "Chetchitno." Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, spelled it "Chittyna" in 1885. The name was spelled various ways by later explorers.

Chitina, Mount: mountain, 8,000 ft., 4 miles NW of junction of Walsh Glacier with Logan Glacier and 113 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 58' N, 141° 16' W; (map 65). Name published on a Canadian topographic map in 1958 and derived from Chitina Glacier located to the north.

Chitina: village, pop. 31, on W bank of Copper River, 3 miles N of Taral and 66 miles ENE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 31' 00" N, 144° 26' 15" W; BGN 1944; (map 68). Variant: Chechitno, Chetchitno, Chettyna, Chittena, Chitty. Railroad and mining supply town established about 1908 on the northern terminus of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad Located at or near an Indian village or camp. Its population was 171 in 1920; 116 in 1930; 176 in 1939; and 92 in 1950. The Chitina post office was established in 1910.

Chitiok, Mount: mountain, 6,480 ft., in Schwatka Mountains, 11 miles W of Mount Igikpak, Brooks Range; 67° 26' N, 155° 23' W; (map 125). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by USGS to mean "long ears."

Chitistone Falls: waterfall, on Chitistone River, at head of Chitistone Gorge, 26 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 32' 45" N, 142° 10' 30" W; (map 67). Named for the river.

Chitistone Glacier: glacier, trends NW 12 miles to its terminus at head of Chitistone River, 25 miles NE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 32' N, 142° 11' W; (map 67). Named for the river; published in 1951 by USGS.

Chitistone Gorge: canyon, extends 0.9 miles along Chitistone River to Chitistone Falls, 3.4 miles SE of Hole-in-the-Wall Glacier and 26 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains, 61° 32' 15" N, 142° 11' 00" W; (map 67). Name was derived from that of the stream; published in 1951 by USGS.

Chitistone Mountain: mountain, 6,844 ft., trends NE-SW 3.5 miles, 16 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 30' N, 142° 28' W; (map 67). Named for the river; reported in 1959 by USGS.

Chitistone Pass: pass, 5,900 ft., at head of Chitistone River, 30 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 36' 15" N, 142° 03' 30" W; (map 67). Named for the river; name published by Capps (1916, pl. 1), USGS.

Chitistone River: stream, flows SW 20 miles from Chitistone Pass to Nizina River, 12 miles E of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 25' N, 142° 36' W; (map 67). Variant: Chittystone River, Nizina River. Named in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 52), USA, "on account of the copper ore found by the natives near it * * * " shown as "Chittystone River" on his map. The word "chiti" is Indian for copper, and with the English word "stone" attached, it is "copperstone." The Allen map shows the name applied in part to the stream later known as "Nizina River."

Chititu Camp: locality, on left bank of Chititu Creek at its junction with White Creek, 14 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 17' 30" N, 142° 34' 40" W; (map 67). Local name derived from name of creek on which it is situated; reported in 1959 by USGS.

Chititu Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles to Nizina River, 9 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 22' 15" N, 142° 41' 30" W; (map 67). Variant: Chittyto River, Chitty-Too River. The Indian name was reported in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 55), USA, to mean "copper water." His map shows "Chitty-Too" while his report spells the name "Chittyto." So named because of its dark brown (or copper) color.

Chitka Cove: bight, 2.3 miles wide, faces Bering Sea on NE coast of Amchitka Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 36' N, 178° 56' E; (map 15). "Chitka," part of the name "Amchitka," was published on a 1951 USGS map.

Chitka Point: point of land, SE entrance point of Chitka Cove, on NE coast of Amchitka Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 35' 15" N, 178° 59' 00" E; (map 15). The name "Chitka" is part of the name "Amchitka"; reported by 1935 U.S. Navy Survey Expedition.

Chitna Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Caribou Creek, 50 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 58' N, 147° 47' W; (map 69). Variant: Shitna Creek. Tanana Indian name reported in 1898 by Capt. Glenn (1899, map), USA, as "Shitna."

Chitna Pass: pass, 4,700 ft., 47 miles NE of Palmer, between Boulder and Chitna Creeks, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 53' 45" N, 147° 55' 20" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Chitnak, Cape: point of land, see Siknik Cape.

Chitnak: locality, on S shore of St. Lawrence Island in Bering Sea; (map 93). Variant: Shetnak, Shitnak, Sshitnak, Tchitnak. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported about 1849 by Capt. M. D. Tebenkov (1852, map 19), IRN, as "Shitnak."

Chitnashuak: locality, see Sitnazuak.

Chitsia Creek: stream, flows NW 19 miles to Kantishna River, 24 miles S of junction of Toklat and Kantishna Rivers, Tanana Lowland; 64° 08' N, 150° 39' W; (map 99). Tanana Indian name reported in 1916 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 15), USGS.

Chitsia Mountain: peak, 3,862 ft., in Kantishna Hills, 6.3 miles NNW of junction of Toklat River and its East Fork, Alaska Range; 63° 58' 00" N, 150° 17' 30" W; (map 88). Tanana Indian name reported in 1902 as "Chitsiah," meaning "heart," by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Chitsletchina: stream, see Chistochina River.

Chittena: stream, see Chitina River.

Chittena: village, see Chitina.

Chittenah River: stream, see Chitina River.

Chittenah: village, see Chitina.

Chittlechina: stream, see Chistochina River.

Chitty Gulch: stream, see Chisana River.

Chitty-Too River: stream, see Chititu Creek.

Chitty: village, see Chitina.

Chittyna River: stream, see Chitina River.

Chittystone River: stream, see Chitistone River.

Chittyto River: stream, see Chititu Creek.

Chiukak-mytut: locality, see Chiukak.

Chiukak: locality, on N shore of Norton Sound, 10 miles W of Golovin and 32 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 31' N, 163° 22' W; (map 95). Variant: Cheokook, Chikak, Chiokak, Chiokuk, Chiookak, Chiookuk, Chiukakmyut, Knecktakimut, Scookuk, Seleniye Chiukakmyut. Site of an Eskimo village reported in 1861 as “Chiukak-mytut” by P. Tikhmeniev. The Western Union Telegraph Expedition, 1865-67, reported the village as “Knecktakimut.” Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census, in 1880, listed “Chiookak” with a population of 15, and showed “Chiokak” on the map.

Chiuki River: stream, flows E 6 miles to Kaliakh River 1 mile above its mouth on NE coast of Gulf of Alaska, 12 miles WNW of Cape Yakataga, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 06' 40” N, 142° 46' 00” W; (map 65). Variant: Cheukee River. Indian name “Cheukee” reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Chkazhini River: stream, see Katzehin River.

Chkituk: locality, see Skittok.

Chktuk: locality, see Skittok.

Chla-wak-kon: village, see Klawock.

Chlach River: stream, see Klak Creek.

Chlachotsch Island: island, see Pyramid Island.

Chlanak, Cape: point of land, on SE coast of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 42' 30” N, 177° 09' 00” W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Cape Ulanach. Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, as “M[ys] Chlanakh,” or “Cape Chlanakh.”

Chlebnikoff, Cape: point of land, see Khlebnikof Point.

Chleca Lakes: lakes, each 0.7 miles across, 60 miles NE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 41' N, 153° 18' W; (map 89). Indian name obtained in 1958 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Chloya Lake: lake, 2.6 miles long, one of Three Lakes, 4 miles SW of the locality of Birch Creek and 30 miles SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 13' N, 145° 55' W; (map 119). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Cho-kwok-stchu-luk: lake, see Beverley, Lake.

Cho-kwok-stchu-luk: lake, see Nerka, Lake.

Choak-ha-mut: locality, see I-gl-a-rak.

Choca Creek: stream, flows N, through Gilbert Lake, 7 miles to Chickamin River, 6 miles NE of Trap Point on Behm Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 50' 00" N, 130° 51' 10" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Chock Island: island, 0.2 miles across, at junction of Snug Cove and Gambier Bay, on SE coast of Admiralty Island, 59 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 27' 50" N, 133° 57' 45" W; (map 8). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; published in 1892 by USC&GS.

Chocolate Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Goose Creek, 25 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 22' N, 149° 23' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by USGS (Coveret and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 5).

Chogium: village, see Dillingham.

Chogiung: village, see Dillingham.

Chok-way-chok: stream, see Pah River.

Chokaglaligamute: village, see Chakwaktolik.

Chokfaktoligamute: village, see Chakwaktolik.

Chokfoktoleghagamiut: village, see Chakwaktolik.

Chokosna Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, N of Gilahina Butte, 2 miles E of Billy Lake and 30 miles W of McCarthy, Copper River Basin; 61° 27' 35" N, 143° 48' 30" W; (map 67). Indian name, first applied to nearby river; published by USGS in 1951.

Chokosna River: stream, flows SW 14 miles to Gilahina River E of Gilahina Butte, 27 miles W of McCarthy, Copper River Basin; 61° 25' 30" N, 143° 44' 00" W; (map 67). Variant: Fitch Creek. Indian name, first recorded on a manuscript map made by prospectors in 1900; reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. It was named "Fitch Creek" by Oscar Rohn in 1899, for H. H. Fitch, one of his packers.

Chokosna: locality, on Chokosna River 1.5 miles E of Chokosna Lake, 28 miles NW of McCarthy, Copper River Basin; 61° 27' 15" N, 143° 45' 40" W; (map 67). This is the site of a Copper River and Northwestern Railroad station, established in 1911.

Chokotongkna Creek: stream, see Chokotonk River.

Chokotonk River: stream, flows SW 20 miles to Little Lake Clark, 52 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 26' N, 153° 36' W; BGN 1910; (map 61). Variant: Chakatonko Creek, Chokotongkna Creek, Chokotonkna River, Chokotunkna Creek, Copper River. Indian name obtained in 1902 by W. H. Osgood, USDA. A. H. Brooks relates that Zachar, chief of the Lake Clark natives, says "chokotunkna" means "beaver creek."

Chokotonkna River: stream, see Chokotonk River.

Chokotunkna Creek: stream, see Chokotonk River.

Chokoyik Island: island, 3 miles long, in Yukon River, between Lady and Henry Islands, 11 miles WSW of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 03' N, 153° 56' W; (map 107). Indian name reported in 1869 by Capt. C. W. Raymond, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; he shows a fish camp on this island.

Cholitna: stream, see Holitna River.

Cholitno: stream, see Holitna River.

Cholmondeley Bay: bay, see Cholmondeley Sound.

Cholmondeley Sound: bay, extends W 11 miles from Clarence Strait, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' N, 132° 04' W; BGN 1961; (map 4). Variant: Bukhta Cholmondelei, Chasina Bay, Cholmondeley Bay, Cholmondeleys Sound, Chomly Sound, Colmondeley Sound, Zaliv Chasiny (Kalmondeley). Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, August 21, 1793, for Hugh, Earl of Cholmondeley (Wagner, 1937, p. 380). Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 9), IRN, published the name "Zaliv Chasiny (Kalmondeley)," or "Chasiny (Kalmondeley) Bay"; it is shown as "Bukhta i Reid Cholmondelei," meaning "Cholmondeley Bay and Roadstead," on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1493 published in 1853. See Apodaca, Bocas de.

Cholmondeleys Sound: bay, see Cholmondeley Sound.

Cholmondeli, Bukhta: bay, see Cholmondeley Sound.

Chomby: locality, see Chomly.

Chomly Sound: bay, see Cholmondeley Sound.

Chomly: locality, abandoned settlement, site of a former cannery, on S shore of West Arm Cholmondeley Sound, on Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' 52" N, 132°

19' 25" W; BGN 1961; (map 4). Variant: Chomby. The Chomly post office was established here in 1900 and discontinued in 1930 (Ricks, 1965, p. 12).

Choonowuck: locality, on N shore of Grantley Harbor about 5 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Site of an Eskimo village reported in 1827 by Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 542), USGS. Subsequent censuses have not identified this village.

Chopeluk Slough: stream, see Etokek Slough.

Choris Island: island, see Saint Matthew Island.

Choris Peninsula: peninsula, extends S 3.3 miles from Baldwin Peninsula, 56 miles SW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 17' N, 161° 53' W; (map 114). Named in 1816 by Lt. Otto von Kotzebue, IRN, for Louis Choris, a member of his expedition.

Chornoi Cape: point of land, see Black Cape.

Chornoi: point of land, see Black Cape.

Chornoy, Mys: point of land, see Black Cape.

Chortov, Gora: hill, see Devil Mountain.

Chose Island: island, off W coast of Knight Island, in E end of Drier Bay, 11 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 19' 30" N, 147° 47' 10" W; (map 63). Local name published in 1908 by USC&GS.

Chotachkakat: stream, see Kaltag River.

Chotschnalitno: stream, see Swift River.

Chottsik Lake: lake, 2.9 miles long, S of Vettekwi Lake and 1.6 miles E of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 08' N, 145° 28' W; (map 136). Kutchin Indian name obtained at Arctic Village in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Chotzatdihah: hill, 3,000 ft., 38 miles N of Christian, Brooks Range; 67° 54' N, 145° 09' W; (map 122). Kutcha-kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Choumaghin Islands: islands, see Shumagin Islands.

Choumagin Islands: islands, see Shumagin Islands.

Chouyak Island: island, see Shuyak Island.

Chowee-et Island: island, see Chowiet Island.

Chowhoctolik: village, see Chakwaktolik.

Chowiet Island: island, 4 miles long, southern large island of Semidi Islands, Aleutian Range; 56° 02' N, 156° 42' W; (map 31). Variant: Choweeet Island, Evdokeeff, Semidin, South Semidi Island. Native name reported in 1874 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Chowik Mountain: mountain, see Chauik Mountain.

Chris Island: island, see Axel Lind Island.

Christachina: stream, see Chistochina River.

Christian Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Yukon Flats, 6 miles SE of Christian; 67° 19' N, 145° 03' W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Christian Creek: stream, flows W 1.7 miles to Nome River, 21 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' N, 165° 13' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on a 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Christian River: stream, heads SW of Shark Edge Mountain at 68° 04' N, 147° 23' W, flows S 140 miles to Cutoff Slough of Yukon River, 17 miles NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 39' 30" N, 145° 53' 30" W; (map 119). Prospectors' name reported in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Christian Sound: bay, 23 miles across, at S entrance to Chatham Strait, between Baranof and Coronation Islands; Alexander Archipelago; 55° 56' N, 134° 40' W; (map 4). Variant: Christiana Sound, Christians Sound. Named "Christians Sound" in 1789 by the English fur trader, Capt. James Colnett of the Argonaut; "no doubt in honor of Sir Hugh Christians, Rear Admiral and commander in chief of the West Indies in 1795" (Wagner, 1937, p. 380).

Christian Sound: water passage, see Chatham Strait.

Christian Village: settlement, see Christian.

Christian: village, pop. 34, 55 miles N of Fort Yukon, on right bank of Christian River, Yukon Flats; 67° 22' N, 145° 12' W; (map 122). Variant: Christian Village. Kutcha-kutchin Indian village; named for the stream.

Christiana Sound: Bay, see Christian Sound.

Christians Sound: bay, see Christian Sound.

Christiansen Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, largest of Talkeetna Lakes, 1.3 miles SE of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 19' 00" N, 150° 03' 40" W; BGN 1959; (map 81). Named locally for Haakon Christiansen, bush pilot, who used this lake as a landing area; reported in 1958 by W. H. Durch of Talkeetna.

Christianson Lagoon: lagoon, 1.5 miles across, on N coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 54' 30" N, 164° 13' 30" W; (map 24). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Christie Point: point of land, 28 miles SE of Barrow, between Dease Inlet and Elson Lagoon, Arctic Plain; 71° 11' N, 155° 35' W; (map 153). Variant: Christy Point, Cristy Point, Point Christie, Toolavia. Named by Thomas Simpson (1843, p. 150) August 3, 1837, for Chief Factor Christie of the Hudson's Bay Company, "a warm personal friend, and also a zealous promoter of the interests of the expedition." The Eskimo name Tool-a-via, is shown by Maguire (Great Britain, 1854, map facing p. 186) and may mean (Tulavik) "place for coming ashore."

Christine Bight: bight, 1 mile across, W of Christine Lake, NW coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 05' 00" N, 177° 32' 30" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Christine Lake: lagoon, 0.8 miles across, separated from Bering Sea by barrier beach on NW coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 04' 50" N, 177° 33' 00" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Christmas Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Fish River, NE of Slate Creek, 14 miles E of Council and 44 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 163° 13' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Christmas Creek: stream, flows SW 14 miles to Ungalik River, 0.8 miles E of Norton Bay, Nulato Hills; 64° 36' N, 160° 42' W; (map 96). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Christmas Creek: stream, see Lost Creek.

Christmas Island: island, 0.15 miles across, in Security Bay, on N coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 51' 40" N, 134° 22' 00" W; (map 5). Named in 1881 by Comdr. H. Glass, USN.

Christmas Island: island, 200 ft. across, 15 miles SW of Petersburg, between Beecher Pass and Duncan Canal, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 36' 15" N, 133° 01' 45" W; (map 6). Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USC&GS.

Christmas Mountain: mountain, 2,276 ft., 12 miles E of Norton Bay and 21 miles W of Debauch Mountain, Nulato Hills, 64° 33' N, 160° 36' W; (map 96). Local name reported in 1910 by USGS.

Christmas Tree Point: point of land, SW of Twin Bays, on SE coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 41' N, 177° 54' W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1957 on Chart 9146.

Christy Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to Ohio Creek, 26 miles SW of Summit, Alaska Range., 63° 07' N, 149° 49' W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Christy Lake: lake, 700 ft. long, 0.7 miles SW of junction of Jacksina Creek and Nabesna River, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 21' N, 142° 54' W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Christy Point: point of land, see Christie Point.

Chrome Bay: cove, 0.5 miles wide, on S coast of Kenai Peninsula, 2 miles N of Elizabeth Island and 17 miles SSW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 12' 30" N, 151° 48' 30" W; BGN 1918; (map 50). Local name reported by USC&GS in 1918, and so called because of its association with a chrome ore mine on Claim Point.

Chrome: locality, on Kenai Peninsula, on W shore of Chrome Bay 17 miles SSW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 12' 30" N, 151° 49' 30" W; (map 50). Variant: Toqakvik. Mining camp and townsite reported by Gill (1920, p. 99), Cornell Univ., in 1918. The camp was so named because of its association with the nearby chrome ore mine which began operation in 1917. The camp is now abandoned.

Chu-du-lung: lake, see Lynx Lake.

Chuarliligamut: locality, on right bank of Kanektok River, 9 miles W of Amakatatee Creek and 64 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 52' N, 160° 37' W; (map 53). Variant: Chuarlililik, Chwarliligamut. Eskimo village, now abandoned, reported in 1898 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS, as "Chwarliligamut," meaning "Chwarlililik people."

Chuarlililik: locality, see Chuarliligamut.

Chuchskin Rocks: rocks, off E tip of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 49' 15" N, 173° 29' 30" E; (map 13). This name was shown on a manuscript map by L. M. Turner in the 1880's.

Chuck Camp: locality, on Chuck River, 1.5 miles S of Windham Bay and 64 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 33' 50" N, 133° 25' 35" W; (map 8). Name of a mining camp derived from the Chinook jargon word meaning "water"; name published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 147).

Chuck Creek: stream, 2 miles long, flows S through Chuck Lake to Warm Chuck Inlet, SE coast of Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 45' 30" N, 133° 28' 15" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS; "chuck" is Chinook jargon meaning "water." See Salt Chuck, village.

Chuck Lake: lake, 1 mile long, N central Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 46' 30" N, 133° 27' 45" W; (map 4). Variant: Chuck Forward Lake, Forward Lake. Named in 1935 by USGS. See Salt Chuck, village. In 1952 USFS called it Chuck Forward Lake for Charles Forward, USFS, who worked 25 years in Alaska. The new name, however, did not become popular.

Chuck River: stream, flows N 10 miles to Windham Bay, 64 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 35' 00" N, 133° 21' 15" W; (map 8). Variant: Shuck River. Probably named for the Chuck Mining Camp near the stream; name published in 1891 by USC&GS. "Chuck" is a Chinook jargon word meaning "water."

Chuck-a-won-ugh-toly: stream, see Chukowan River.

Chuckchak Creek: stream, see Chakchak Creek.

Chuckchee Sea: sea, see Chukchi Sea.

Chuckchee: sea, see Chukchi Sea.

Chuckwatoli: village, see Chakwaktolik.

Chuckwuctolig: village, see Chakwaktolik.

Chuckwuktoligamut: village, see Chakwaktolik.

Chudnoi: island, see Queer Island.

Chudnoy, Ostrov: island, see Queer Island.

Chudoekow Islands: islands, see Kudiakof Islands.

Chugach Bay: bay, 2.5 miles wide, on S coast of Kenai Peninsula, 18 miles S of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 11' N, 151° 34' W; (map 50). Local name reported by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, in 1909 USGS, (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 3).

Chugach Heights: area, in NE section of Anchorage, between Justamere Ranch and Runstettler, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 13' 08" N, 149° 47' 35" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1954 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

Chugach Islands: islands, group of islands, at S tip of Kenai Peninsula, 23 miles S of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 07' N, 151° 40' W; (map 50). Variant: Chugatz Islands, Ostrova Chugatskiya, Ostrova Chugatskiye. Eskimo name published in 1847 as "C)s[trova] Chugatskiye," or "Chugatski Islands on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378.

Chugach Mountains: mountain range, 250 miles long and 60 miles wide, extends from Knik Arm and Turnagain Arm on W to Bering Glacier, Tana Glacier, and Tana River on E; bounded on N by Matanuska, Copper, and Chitina Rivers; 61° 00' N, 142° 45' W [E end], 61° 10' N, 150° 00' W [W end]. Variant: Chugatch Mountains, Chugatz Mountains, Tchougatskoi. Eskimo tribal name recorded by the Russians and written by them "Chugatz" and "Tchougatskoi"; in 1898 Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, spelled the name "Chugatch" and applied it to the mountains.

Chugach National Forest: forest, on S central coast between Chugach Mountains and Gulf of Alaska, extends W from Bering Glacier, E of Cordova to Kenai Mountains on Kenai Peninsula; The Chugach National Forest was created by Presidential Proclamation on July 23, 1907.

Chugach Passage: water passage, 6 miles long, between Kenai Peninsula and Perl and Elizabeth Islands, 20 miles S of Seldovia, 59° 09' N, 151° 44' W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Named in 1929 by "Lighthouse Inspector Dibrell," and reported by USC&GS the same year.

Chugach Sound: gulf, see Prince William Sound.

Chugach: locality, site of railroad siding at mile 110.0 on The Alaska Railroad, S of Spenard, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 10' N, 149° 54' W; BGN 1949; (map 69). Name suggested in 1949 by the Chugach Electric Company for their newly constructed siding.

Chugachik Bay: bay, see Kachemak Bay.

Chugachik Island: island, 0.5 miles long, along NE shore of Kachemak Bay, on Kenai Peninsula, 19 miles NE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 44' 45" N, 151° 03' 00" W; (map 50). Variant: Ostrov Chugachik. Eskimo name reported in 1848 by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, maps), IRN, as "Ostrov Chugachik," or "Chugachik Island."

Chugachik, Ostrov: island, see Chugachik Island.

Chugachik, Zaliv: bay, see Kachemak Bay.

Chugak Island: island, see Shuyak Island.

Chugal Island: island, see Chagulak Island.

Chugal Island: island, see Segula Island.

Chugal: island, see Chugul Island.

Chugatch Mountains: mountain range, see Chugach Mountains.

Chugatch Sound: gulf, see Prince William Sound.

Chugatskay Zaliv: gulf, see Prince William Sound.

Chugatskaya, Guba: gulf, see Prince William Sound.

Chugatskiya, Ostrova: islands, see Chugach Islands.

Chugatskiye, Ostrova: islands, see Chugach Islands.

Chugatz Islands: islands, see Chugach Islands.

Chugatz Mountains: mountain range, see Chugach Mountains.

Chugiak: village, pop. 51, on Glenn Highway, S of Birchwood, 18 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 23' 50" N, 149° 28' 40" W; (map 69). This village is part of the population extension northeast of Anchorage.

Chuginadak Island: island, 14 miles long, largest of Islands of Four Mountains, Aleutian Islands; 52° 50' N, 169° 45' W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 21). Variant: Amagta, Isla Amogla, Khagamil Island, Kigalmilyakh Island, Kitalga Island, Ostrov Khagamil, Tanaguni Island, Tanak-Agunak Island, Tanakaniunak Island, Tanakh-Angounakh Island, Tano Island, Tchuginadak. Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN. According to R.

H. Geoghegan, the Aleut stem “chug)” means “to roast or fry.” The island was called “O[strov] Khagamil,” or “Khagamil Island” by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, and “O[strov] Kigarnilyakh,” or “Kigamilyakh Island” by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. (1847, Chart 1379). Some of the variant names come from the Aleut “tanam-anguna,” meaning “the great land.” According to R. H. Geoghegan, this name applies to “one of the islands of the Four Mountains, whence it is fabled the Aleut race sprang.” See Four Mountains, Islands of.

Chuginadak Pass: water passage, between Chuginadak and Herbert Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 48' N, 170° 02' W; (map 20). Named after Chuginadak Island and published by USC&GS in the 1947 Alaska Coast Pilot (pt. 2, p. 424).

Chuginak Island: island, see Herbert Island.

Chuginok Island: island, see Kagamil Island.

Chugowonu Kchugoveet: mountains, see Horn Mountains.

Chugruk Hills: hills, see Uchugrak Hills.

Chugul Island: island, 5 miles long, between Atka and Adak Islands, Andreanof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 30" N, 175° 48' 30" W; BGN 1901; (map 18). Variant: Chagyulak, Chegula, Chigul Island, Chugal, Chugula, Ostrov, Segula, Sigoola, Tchegoulak Island, Tchigul, Tchougoul ile, Tchougoulak, Tchougoulak, Tchougovlak, Tchougoul, Tschechovla, Tshugulla. Aleut name reported by early Russian explorers and recorded as “Tshugulla” by Commodore Joseph Billings, IRN, in 1790. Two forms, “Tchougoul” and “Tchougoulak,” were published by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 320), IRN. The island is shown as Chugul Island by the USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 103).

Chugul Island: island, see Segula Island.

Chugul Pass: water passage, 4 miles wide, between Chugul and Umak Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' N, 175° 54' W; BGN 1936; (map 18). Named for Chugul Island by the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition of 1934. It is considered the best passage to Kuluk Bay on Adak Island from the southeast. Name published by the USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 103).

Chugul Point: promontory, on SW coast of Segula Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 00' N, 178° 06' E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Named by personnel of U.S.S. Oglala of 1935 U.S. Navy Survey Expedition. It is an earlier Aleut name for Segula Island

Chugula, Ostrov: island, see Chugul Island.

Chuguliak Island: island, see Herbert Island.

Chugunakhchugvik: locality, see Chagunakhchugvik.

Chuilanuk River: stream, see Atchuelinguk River.

Chuilnak River: stream, see Atchuelinguk River.

Chuilnuk Mountains: range, 2,500 ft., in Kuskokwim Mountains, extends NE-SW 10 miles between Chuilnuk River and Portage Creek, 28 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 20' N, 157° 50' W; BGN 1948 (map 72). Local name derived from river which drains its eastern slopes; reported in 1945 by USGS.

Chuilnuk River: stream, heads in lake in Chuilnuk Mountains, flows SE 30 miles to Holitna River 42 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 06' 30" N, 157° 24' 00" W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Eskimo name reported to mean "otter"; reported in 1944 by USGS.

Chuimund Lake: lake, 1 mile long, S of Nuziamund Lake, 24 miles SE of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 02' N, 142° 31' W; (map 85). Indian name reported in 1964 by USGS.

Chuit Creek: stream, flows SE 12 miles to Chuitna River 13 miles NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 09' 20" N, 151° 30' 15" W; BGN 1964; (map 70). Variant: North Fork Chuitna River. Named in 1964 by USGS.

Chuit Flats: tidal flats, at mouth of Chuitna River, 1.5 miles N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 05' 45" N, 151° 06' 30" W; (map 70). Name published in 1958 by USGS.

Chuit River: stream, see Chuitna River.

Chuitan River: stream, see Chuitna River.

Chuitbuna Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on NW shore of Cook Inlet, 3 miles N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 07' 10" N, 151° 09' 00" W; (map 70). Name reported in 1958 by USGS; derived from nearby Chuitna River.

Chuitkilnachna Creek: stream, tributary of Chakachatna River, flows SE 16 miles to Trading Bay, 32 miles NNW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 58' N, 151° 35' W; (map 70). Tanaina Indian name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Chuitna River: stream, flows SE 37 miles to Cook Inlet, 2 miles N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 05' 45." N, 151° 06' 45" W; BGN 1961; (map 70). Variant: Chaitna River, Chuitan River, Chuit River, Shuitna River, Shultna River. Tanaina Indian name reported in 1898 by Eldridge (1900, map 3), USGS.

Chuitna River: stream, see Chulitna River.

Chuitna: locality, see Ladd.

Chuiu River: stream, see Douglas River.

Chukajak Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to Tubutulik River, 22 miles NE of Elim and 72 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 162° 09' W; (map 95). This is a local Eskimo name reported in 1900 by W. J. Peters (in Mendenhall, 1901, pl. 20), USGS.

Chukaktoligamut: village, see Chakaktolik.

Chukaktolik: village, see Chakaktolik.

Chukawon River: stream, see Chokowan River.

Chukchagemiu: locality, see Chakchak.

Chukchak Creek: stream, see Chakchak Creek.

Chukchak River: stream, see Chakchak Creek.

Chukchak: locality, see Chakchak.

Chukchi Sea: sea, on S side of Arctic Ocean, between Siberia on SW and Alaska on SE; it is defined by Point Barrow, Alaska, at NE end, Wrangel Island, U.S.S.R., at NW end and is connected by Bering Strait with Bering Sea on S; 69° N, 174° W; BGN 1952. Variant: Chuckchee, Chuckchee Sea, Chukotsi Sea, Chukotskoe, Chukotskoe More, Chukotskoye More, Tschuktschen-See.

Chukchuk: locality, see Chakchak.

Chukfaktoolik: village, see Chakaktolik.

Chukotsi Sea: sea, see Chukchi Sea.

Chukotskoe More: sea, see Chukchi Sea.

Chukotskoe: sea, see Chukchi Sea.

Chukotskoye More: sea, see Chukchi Sea.

Chukowan River: stream, heads at junction of Gemuk River and Chikululnuk Creek, flows NE 30 miles to Holitna River, 64 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 50' N, 157° 50' W; BGN 1946; (map 60). Variant: Big Swift River, Chukawon River, Chuckawon-ugh-toly. Eskimo name written "Chuck-a-won-ugh-toly" on a manuscript map by W. R. Buckman, who prospected in this area in 1902-03.

Chukwotulik: village, see Chakaktolik.

Chukwotulik: village, see Chakwaktolik.

Chukwotuliugamute: village, see Chakwaktolik.

Chukwugwahlik River: river, flows S 15 miles to an arm of Dall Lake, 60 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 26' N, 163° 22' W; (map 58). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Chukwuktoligamut: village, see Chakwaktolik.

Chul-chagu: locality, see Klughuggue.

Chuligmiut: locality, see Chulik.

Chulik: locality, "on E coast of Nunivak Island" in Bering Sea; (map 57). Variant: Chuligmiut, Upper Chuligmiut. Former Eskimo fishing station comprised of "Chuligmiut" and "Upper Chuligmiut" and listed with a combined population of 62 in the 1890 Census.

Chulit River: stream, see Chulitna River.

Chulitna Bay: bay, on W shore of Lake Clark, extends E 4 miles from mouth of Chulitna River, 18 miles NE of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 12' N, 154° 27' W; (map 61). Name shown on a 1909 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Chulitna Butte: hill, 2,200 ft., N of Chulitna Pass and 39 miles SW of Cantwell, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 55' 45" N, 149° 37' 30" W, (map 82). Name shown on a 1918 engineering map of The Alaska Railroad. Named for the river.

Chulitna Glacier: glacier, see Eldridge Glacier.

Chulitna Glacier: glacier, see Ruth Glacier.

Chulitna Pass: pass, 1,350 ft., 1.5 miles NW of Chulitna and 39 miles SW of Cantwell, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 54' N, 149° 36' W; (map 82). Name shown on a 1918 engineering map of The Alaska Railroad. Named for the river.

Chulitna River: stream, flows E 90 miles to Turner Bay on NW shore of Lake Clark, 15 miles NE of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 12' N, 154° 34' W; (map 61). Variant: Charleetna River, Chuitna River, Chultina River, Chutina River. Tanaina Indian name reported in 1890 by Schantz (1893, p. 92), while gathering information for the 1890 Census.

Chulitna River: stream, formed by its Middle and East Forks at 63° 06' 30" N, 149° 31' 30" W, flows SW 70 miles to Susitna River, 1.5 miles NW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 20' 15" N, 150° 09' 15" W; (map 81). Variant: Chulit River, Chulitno River. Indian name reported in 1898 by G. H. Eldridge, USGS.

Chulitna: railroad station, mile 273.8 on The Alaska Railroad, 43 miles NE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 53' 20" N, 149° 35' 02" W; (map 82). This station was named in 1916 for nearby Chulitna River and has been in use since the opening of the line.

Chulitna: stream, see Holitna River.

Chulitno River: stream, see Chulitna River.

Chultik Creek: stream, see Chultikana Creek.

Chultikana Creek: stream, heads 3.9 miles NW of Mount Carter, flows SE 5.5 miles to Klutina Lake, 2 miles SW of Dowling Peak and 46 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 44' 35" N, 145° 48' 20" W; (map 68). Variant: Chultik Creek. Indian name published on 1932 USGS map.

Chultina River: stream, see Chulitna River.

Chum Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to S end of Kashevarof Passage, on NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 00' 50" N, 132° 49' 10" W; (map 6). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS; probably so named "because of heavy chum salmon spawning in it."

Chuna, Cape: point of land, on SW coast of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 40' N, 177° 39' W; (map 17). Variant: Mys Chuna, Cape Tchuna. Name published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 119).

Chunak Point: point of land, at W entrance to Bechevin Bay, on NE coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 55° 02' N, 163° 27' W; (map 29). Variant: Chunnak, Chunnok, Mys Chunok, Tchounnok. Aleut name published by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 263), IRN, as "Tchounnok" and by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN, as "M[ys] Chunok" or "Chunok Cape."

Chunekukleik Mountain: mountain, 5,780 ft., on Takhin Ridge, 2.9 miles SW of mouth of Anman Creek, in Chilkat Lake, 26 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 17' 30" N, 135° 57' 00" W; (map 45). Variant: Tschuh-nek-kutsch-kleheek. Tlingit Indian phrase shortened from "Tschuh-nek-kutsch-kleh-eek," meaning "notch in the arrow mountain," which refers to the hornlike top of the mountain with a notch resembling that in the back end of an arrow. This name was given by E. C. Robertson, geologist, and published in 1952 by USGS.

Chung-nok-du-li: lake, see Nerka, Lake.

Chuniksak Creek: stream, on S coast of Attu Island, flows S 4.4 miles to the Pacific Ocean, at Chuniksak Point, Aleutian Islands; 52° 47' 25" N, 172° 46' 40" E; (map 13). Name derived from Chuniksak Point; published in 1948 by AMS.

Chuniksak Point: point of land, on S coast of Attu Island, between Abraham and Nevidiskov Bays, Aleutian Islands; 52° 47' 45" N, 172° 46' 30" E; BGN 1938; (map 13). Variant: Mys Chuniksak, Ekdokuch Point. Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 30), IRN, as "M[ys] Chuniksak" or "Cape Chuniksak." The name was shown as "Ekdokuch Point" on manuscript map by L. M. Turner made in the 1880's.

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

Chunilna Creek: stream, heads at 63° 43' N, 149° 15' W; flows SW 50 miles to Talkeetna River, 4.5 miles NE of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 22' 15" N, 150° 00' 30" W; (map 81). Variant: Chinaldna Creek, Chinalno Creek, Chinaltno Creek. Indian name reported in 1898 by G. H. Eldridge and Robert Muldrow, USGS. On one manuscript map they spell the name, "Chunilna"; on another, "Chinaldna."

Chunilna Creek: stream, see Talkeetna River.

Chunnak: point of land, see Chunak Point.

Chunnok: point of land, see Chunak Point.

Chunok, Mys: point of land, see Chunak Point.

Chunu Bay: bay, 1.6 miles across, on SW coast of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 41' 30" N, 177° 36' 45" W; (map 17). Name derived from Cape Chunu and published by USC&GS in 1956 on Chart 9145.

Chunung' um-al' gera: bluff, see Kamina.

Chupador, Cabo: point of land, see Suckling, Cape.

Churartwlik River: stream, see Chakaktolik Creek.

Church Peak: mountain, 4,719 ft., 16 miles NE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 56' 45" N, 132° 35' 00" W; (map 6). Named by USC&GS for charting purposes; name published in 1943.

Church Point: point of land, at entrance to Gambier Bay, on E coast of Admiralty Island 61 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 26' 45" N, 133° 54' 40" W; (map 8). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 143).

Church Rock: point of land, protrudes into Spafarief Bay, 54 miles SW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 11' N, 161° 37' W; (map 114). Local name reported in 1925 by USC&GS.

Church Slough: stream, anabranch of Kuskokwim River, trends SW 5 miles, 14 miles SE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 47' N, 161° 39' W; (map 59). Variant: Ariarigayarak Slough. Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Churchill Peaks: peaks, consisting of two principal peaks of Mount McKinley, North Peak, 19,470 ft., and South Peak, 20,320 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska, Range; 63° 05' N, 151° 20' W; BGN 1965; (map 88). Named in 1965 by NPS for Sir Winston Churchill, 1874-1965, Prime Minister of Great Britain during World War II. See McKinley, Mount.

Churchill, Mount: mountain, 15,638 ft., 2 miles NE of Mount Bona and 41 miles E of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 25' 13" N, 141° 42' 50" W; BGN 1965; (map 67). Named in 1965 by Alaska State Legislature in Senate Joint Resolution No. 29, for Winston Churchill, 1874-1965, English statesman. See Churchill Peaks.

Chusana River: stream, see Chisana River.

Chusini Cove: bay, 0.8 miles wide, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, 24 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 48' 45" N, 133° 10' 15" W; (map 4). Indian name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Chustylena, Ozero: lake, see Tustumena Lake.

Chute Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to Wood River, 36 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 57' 30" N, 147° 47' 15" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name shown on a 1910 fieldsheet by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Capps (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Chutina River: stream, see Chulitna River.

Chuttoh Bluffs: bluffs, 4 miles long, along S bank of Chandalar River, opposite mouth of East Fork Chandalar River, 44 miles SE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 05' N, 147° 14' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Chuyak Island: island, see Shuyak Island.

Chuyak Strait: water passage, see Shuyak Strait.

Chuyu River: stream, see Douglas River.

Chwarlilitigamut: locality, see Chuarlilitigamut.

Chyernysheva, Gory: peaks, see Devils Prongs.

Cicely, Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, drains S, through Lake Aurel to Russian Creek, 9.8 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 42' 20" N, 152° 37' 00" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Cinder Cove: cove, see Stepanof Cove.

Cinder Creek: stream, see Cinder River.

Cinder Point: point of land, in Inanudak Bay, on W central coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 18' N, 168° 22' W; BGN 1940; (map 22). Descriptive name given in 1938 by USC&GS "because of the prominent cinder cone on point."

Cinder River: stream, heads at 56° 59' N, 157° 42' W, and flows NW 44 miles to Bristol Bay, 136 miles NE of Port Moller and 175 miles SE of Cape Newenham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 57° 22' 30" N, 158° 07' 30" W; (map 37). Variant: Cinder Creek. So named by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1923 "because its valley had been filled with cinderlike ejecta from Aniakchak Volcano." It was called Cinder Creek by W. R. Smith and A. A. Baker (in Brooks and others, 1924, pl. 8), USGS.

Cinnabar Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Beaver Creek, 85 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 46' N, 158° 48' W; BGN 1945; (map 60). Local name reported in 1944 by USGS; name derived from the deposits of cinnabar, a mercury ore, that were found here.

Circle Bay: bight, 1.2 miles across. on SE coast of Woronkofski Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 23' N, 132° 26' W; BGN 1917; (map 6). Descriptive name given in 1916 by J. A. Daniels, USC&GS.

Circle City: village, see Circle.

Circle Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to join Spruce Creek, forms Holtz Creek in Kugruk River basin, 19 miles E of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 33' N, 162° 32' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Circle Hot Springs: village, 29 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 29' N, 144° 38' W; (map 104). Variant: Arctic Circle Hot Springs, Circle Springs, Hot Springs. The hot springs here were reportedly discovered in 1893 by William Greats. In 1905, Franklin Leach homesteaded 160 acres around the springs and developed the place into a resort. The population of the resort was 17 in 1930; 14 in 1939; 36 in 1958. The "Circle Springs" post office was established in 1924.

Circle Island: island, 1 mile across, in Yukon River 1.2 miles S of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 45' 30" N, 161° 19' 00" W; (map 73). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1916 field sheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Circle Island: island, 1 mile long, S of Tozitna Island, in Yukon River, 11 miles WSW of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 07' N, 152° 26' W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Circle Lake: lake, 300 ft. long, on Kenai Peninsula, 2 miles SW of Eagle Lake and 18 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 48' 10" N, 151° 09' 30" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Circle Point: point of land, on W shore of Stephens Passage, 0.5 miles NW of Butler Peak and 18 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 07' 30" N, 134° 04' 45" W; (map 11). Descriptive name given in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, and published in 1889 by USC&GS.

Circle Slough: watercourse, 2.2 miles long, channel of Yukon River, W of Circle Island, 2 miles S of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 45' 30" N, 161° 19' 50" W; (map 73). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1922 manuscript chart.

Circle Springs: settlement, see Circle Hot Springs.

Circle: village, pop. 41, on left bank of Yukon River, 130 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon Flats; 65° 49' 30" N, 144° 03' 30" W; BGN 1944; (map 104). Variant: Circle City. Mining supply town established in 1887 when L. N. McQuesten located a trading post here (Kitchener, 1915, p. 187). So named because the village was thought to be on the Arctic Circle. The Circle post office was established in 1896. Its population was 144 in 1910; 96 in 1920; 50 in 1930; 98 in 1939; and 83 in 1950.

Cirque Creek: stream, flows S 2.5 miles to Bow Creek, 30 miles NE of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 45' N, 153° 06' W; (map 51). Local name derived from the valley's resemblance to a cirque at the head of the stream. The name was published by USGS in 1958.

Cisca Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.3 miles W of Tree Lake and 10 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 33' 40" N, 150° 56' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Citadel, The: peak, 6,830 ft., 1 mile NW of Dipyramid and 35 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 46' 25" N, 134° 08' 20" W; BGN 1954; (map 11). Named in 1964 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project; published in 1966 by USGS.

Citellus Lake: lake, 2.4 miles long, W of junction of Ishuktak Creek and Topagoruk River, 36 miles SE of village of Meade River, Arctic Plain; 70° 10' N, 156° 06' W; (map 147). Named for the Parry ground squirrel (*Citellus parryii barrowensis*); published on recent maps.

City of Topeka Rock: rock, in Highfield Anchorage, on N coast of Wrangell Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 29' 20" N, 132° 22' 40" W; (map 6). Named in 1901 by USC&GS for the City of Topeka, a steamer of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., whose crew discovered this feature.

City View: area, SE of Merrill Field Airport, in Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 12' 16" N, 149° 49' 50" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1954 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

Civoutchy Rocher: island, see Goose Island.

Civoutchy Rocher: island, see Little Goose Island.

Cladonia Creek: stream, flows SE 9.5 miles from a lake to North Fork Koyukuk River, 5 miles SW of Redstar Mountain and 31 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 42' 45" N, 151° 00' 25" W; (map 124). Name reported about 1930 by Marshall (1956, p. 117). *Cladonia* is a genus of lichens often referred to as Reindeer Moss.

Clahona River: stream, see Klahini River.

Claikahak: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, near Nunaikak, Innoko Lowland; Variant: Claikahakamut. Former Eskimo village shown as "Claikahakamut" on a 1903 post route map.

Claikahakamut: locality, see Claikahak.

Claikehak: locality, "on the north bank of the Yukon River." Variant: Claikehakamut. Former Eskimo village shown as "Claikehakamut" on a 1903 post route map.

Claikehakamut: locality, see Claikehak.

Claim Point: point of land, on S coast of Kenai Peninsula, 2 miles N of Elizabeth Island and 17 miles SSW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 12' N, 151° 49' W; BGN 1908; (map 50). Local name reported by USC&GS, in 1908, and probably named for mining claims located in the area.

Clam Cove: bight, at N entrance to Chinitna Bay, 52 miles NW of Homer, Aleutian Range; 59° 53' N, 152° 58' W; (map 50). Local name reported by USGS or USC&GS in the 1940's.

Clam Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, on S shore of Kassa Inlet, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 56' 30" N, 132° 28' 30" W; (map 1). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Clam Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, off El Capitan Passage, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 58' 45 " N, 133° 16' 00" W; (map 4). Local name published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 156).

Clam Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, on NE coast of Gravina Island, 1.2 miles S of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 30" N, 131° 39' 30" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1954 by USGS.

Clam Cove: cove, 500 ft. wide, on S coast of Kenai Peninsula, at NW end of Chrome Bay, 17 miles SSW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 13' N, 151° 50' W; (map 50). Local name reported in 1939 by USC&GS on Chart 8531.

Clam Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 18 miles to Deep Creek, 2 miles SE of Cape Ninilchik and 39 miles SW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 01' N, 151° 39' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1964 by USGS.

Clam Gulch Store: village, see Clam Gulch.

Clam Gulch: ravine, on Kenai Peninsula, trends NW 0.5 miles to Cook Inlet, 24 miles S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 14' 30" N, 151° 24' 00" W; (map 62). Local name reported about 1911 by USGS.

Clam Gulch: village, pop. 50, on Kenai Peninsula, on Sterling Highway, 24 miles S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 14' 30" N, 151° 23' 20" W; (map 62). Variant: Clam Gulch Store. Reported about 1947 by Barnes and Cobb (1959, pl. 17), USGS. Name derived from The ravine Clam Gulch. A post office was established here in 1950 (Ricks, 1965, p. 13).

Clam Island: island, 0.1 miles long, in Clam Cove, W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 58' 48" N, 133° 15' 40" W; (map 4). Local name published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 155).

Clam Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Neets Bay on NW coast of Revillagigedo Island, 30 miles N of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 46' 50" N, 131° 36' 40" W; (map 3). One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USC&GS.

Clam Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in View Cove, on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 05' 05" N, 133° 02' 10" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 192)

Clam Island: island, 0.5 miles long, between Klawak Inlet and San Alberto Bay, 3.2 miles SW of Klawock, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' 10" N, 133° 09' 35" W; (map 4). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Clam Island: island, 100 ft. across, in Port Walter, 9.3 miles N of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 23' 00" N, 134° 40' 40" W; (map 5). Local name used by fisherman; published in 1924 by USC&GS.

Clam Island: island, see San Clemente Island.

Clam Islands: islands, extend N-S 0.5 miles, off W coast of Knight Island, on E side of Knight Island Passage, 7 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 19' 10" N, 147° 53' 25" W; (map 63). Local name published in 1908 by USC&GS

Clam Lagoon: lagoon, 2.3 miles long, on NE coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 00" N, 176° 34' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). So named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, "because they found quantities of clams in the lagoon."

Clam Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, 1.2 miles S of Beaver Creek and 21 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 12' 00" N, 146° 45' 30" W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Clam Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 2 miles SW of Swan Lake and 22 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 38' N, 150° 36' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Clam Lake: lake, 2,000 ft. across, in course of Nolitna Creek, 17 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 10' 30" N, 147° 48' 50" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Clanachargut: stream, see Minook Creek.

Clara Creek: stream, flows NW 1.2 miles to California Creek, 15 miles NE of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 66° 57' 25" N, 156° 38' 00" W; (map 115). Prospectors' name reported after 1940 by USGS.

Clara Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Mint River which flows to Lopp Lagoon, 36 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 37' N, 167° 16' W; (map 111). Variant: Johnston Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Clara Creek: stream, flows S 2 miles to Nome River, 18 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' N, 165° 13' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Clara Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to Salmon River, 28 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 57' 20" N, 161° 41' 45" W; BGN 1938; (map 39). A report published in 1933 by USGS stated that Clara Creek is a "well established local name, used in recording mining claims."

Clara Creek: stream, flows SW 4.5 miles to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 1 mile N of mouth of Slate Creek and 9.5 miles S of Wiseman Brooks Range; 67° 16' 30" N, 150° 10' 00" W (map 124). Local name reported in 1930 by Marshal. (1956, map).

Clara Marie Bay: estuary, see Aiken Cove.

Clara Smith Glacier: glacier, heads in Canada trends SE 3 miles to its terminus 2 miles S of Mount Willibert, 26 miles NW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 13' N, 130° 28' W; BGN 1966; (map 7). Variant: Clarasmith Glacier. Local name reported in 1908 by IBC surveyors; published in 1927 on IBC sheet 3 as "Clarasmith Glacier."

Clare Island: island, 0.8 miles long, between Moira Sound and Niblack Anchorage, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 04' N, 132° 06' W; (map 4). Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Claremont Glacier: glacier, on Kenai Peninsula, 4 miles long, terminates 1 mile W of Kings Bay and 18 miles S of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 31' N, 148° 40' W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Named in 1910 by U. S. Grant, for Robert Fulton's Clarmont (which Grant misspelled), which made the first practical steamboat trip on the Hudson River from New York to Albany in 1807.

Clarence Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 4.5 miles SE of junction of Gilbert and Kosina Creeks and 14 miles W of junction of Oshetna River, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 40' 35" N, 147° 49' 15" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Clarence River: stream, heads SW of Mount Paige in Yukon, Canada, and flows NW and NE 35 miles, crosses Alaska-Canada boundary several times, to Clarence Lagoon, 11.5 miles SE of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 37' N, 140° 52' W; BGN 1963; (map 138). On July 27, 1826, Sir John Franklin (1828, p. 139) wrote: "This being the most westerly river in the British dominions on this coast, and near the line of demarcation between Great Britain and Russia, I named it the Clarence, in honor of His Royal Highness, the Lord High Admiral."

Clarence Sound: water passage, see Clarence Strait.

Clarence Strait: water passage, 126 miles long. from Dixon Entrance to Sumner Strait, along E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 45' N, 131° 42' W [southeast end]; Variant: Clarence Sound, Duke of Clarences Strait, Entrada de Nuestra Senora del Carmen. Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, about September 20, 1793, for Prince William Henry, one of the sons of King George III of England (Wagner, 1937, p. 449). Lt. Don Jacinto Caamano on July 23, 1792, called that part of the water passage between Prince of Wales Island and Cleveland Peninsula, "Entrada de Nuestra Senora del Carmen."

Clarence, Port: bay, 18 miles across, on S coast of Seward Peninsula, between Grantley Harbor and Bering Sea, W of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 12' N, 166° 45' W; (map 111). Variant: Baie Kaviayak, Imagru Bay, Port Klarens, Zaliv Kaviyak, Zaliz Gavyaak, Zaliv Kavyayak. Named in 1827 by Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 543), RN, who said, "To the outer harbour * * * I attached the name of Port Clarence, in honour of his most gracious majesty, then Duke of Clarence." This feature was known to the Russians as "Zaliv Kavyayak," i.e. "Kavyayak Bay" (Tebenkov, 1952, map 1). According to Martin Sauer, of the Billings expedition in 1785, the Eskimo name is "Imagru."

Clark Bay: bight, 2.8 miles across, on NW shore of Stepovak Bay, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 46' N, 160° 00' W; (map 28). Local name published by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 164). Its southern part is called "Little Norway."

Clark Bay: cove, extends W 0.8 miles off Twelvemile Arm Kasaan Bay, near center of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 29' 20" N, 132° 37' 00" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1901 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Clark Creek: stream, flows SE 10 miles to Tsusena River, 75 miles S of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 55' N, 148° 33' W; Local name published in 1917 by USGS.

Clark Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends NW 8 miles to its 1961 terminus at head of the Johns Hopkins Inlet, 78 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 49' 55" N, 137° 06' 10" W; BGN 1937; (map 10). Named by W. O. Field and W. S. Cooper in 1936 for William Bullock Clark, 1860-1917. Clark was born in Vermont, taught geology at Johns Hopkins University from 1887 to 1917, and was a member of USGS from 1888 to 1917.

Clark Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in Keku Strait, 9 miles S of Kake, off NE coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 30" N, 133° 57' 30" W; (map 6). Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USC&GS.

Clark Peak: peak, 4,050 ft., 2.8 miles NE of Thane on Gastineau Channel and 4.5 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 00" N, 134° 17' 30" W; (map 11). Variant: Clarks Peak. Local name reported in 1916 as "Clarks Peak" by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS, and published in 1918.

Clark Point: point of land, see Clarks Point.

Clark Point: village, see Clarks Point.

Clark Slough: stream, flows NW 24 miles to Nushagak Bay, 13 miles S of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 51' 30" N, 158° 30' 30" W; (map 40). Local name published in 1911 by USC&GS; possibly named for Clarks Point.

Clark Spit: spit, N of Clarks Point, on E shore of Nushagak Bay, 14 miles S of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 50' 45" N, 158° 32' 30" W; (map 40). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Clark, Lake: lake, 40 miles long, 2 miles NE of Nondalton and 40 miles W of Cook Inlet, Alaska Range; 60° 13' N, 154° 22' W; (map 61). Variant: Ilima, Keeghik, Kichik, Kijik, Kilchik, Kilchikh-vona. Named for John W. Clark, "chief of the Nushagak trading post in 1891 and discoverer of the lake." Probably named by A. B. Schanz, who was with the Frank Leslie Illustrated Newspaper Expedition and published the name in 1891. According to Schanz, the native name is "Kilchikh-vona," which may represent an Eskimo name with an Indian ending. A Russian map of 1802 shows this lake as "Ilima" (Baker, 1906, p. 186).

Clarks Peak: peak, see Clark Peak.

Clarks Point Village: village, see Clarks Point.

Clarks Point: point of land, on E shore of Nushagak Bay, 14 miles S of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 50' 30" N, 158° 33' 00" W; (map 40). Variant: Clark Point, Ekok Cape. Named Clark Point in 1890 by USBF possibly for Samuel Fessenden Clark of Williams College.

Clarks Point: point of land, see Ekuk Cape.

Clarks Point: village, pop. 138, at Clarks Point on E shore of Nushagak Bay, 14 miles S of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 50' 30" N, 158° 33' 00" W; (map 40). Variant: Clark Point, Clarks Point Village, Stagarok, Stugarok. Established in the 1920's as a cannery. The population was 25 in 1930; 22 in 1939; and 128 in 1950. The Clarks Point post office was established in 1935. This is the site of the former Eskimo village or camp of "Stugarok," population 7, recorded in the 1890 Census (1893, p. 95).

Clarks Pond: lake, 0.5 miles across, on Baranof Island, 6.5 miles NW of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 20' 00" N, 134° 43' 40" W; (map 5). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Clarno Cove: estuary, 1.5 miles long, at head of North Arm Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 07' 10" N, 132° 09' 00" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Claro, Puerto: cove, "just south of Point Whitshed, named by [Don Ignacio] Arteaga in the early part of July, 1779" (Wagner, 1937, p. 442).

Claude Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on N coast of Revillagigedo Island, 1.6 miles S of Claude Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' 40" N, 132° 20' 30" W; BGN 1923; (map 3). Named in 1923 by USFS.

Claude Point: point of land, on N coast of Revillagigedo Island, E of Bell Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 57' N, 131° 22' W; (map 3). Named in 1891 by USC&GS.

Claw Peak: peak, 2,650 ft., on Kenai Peninsula, 3 miles S of Dual Head, 8 miles SW of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 12' 30" N, 148° 14' 15" W; BGN 1934; (map 63). So named in 1907 by a USC&GS field party, "because of its appearance."

Clawanmenka Lake: lake, 1 mile long, in course of Kanuti Chalatna Creek, 28 miles SE of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66° 31' N, 151° 22' W; (map 117). Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Clay Island: island, 2 miles S of Wosnesenski Island, 13 miles E of Dolgoi Island, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 08' 00" N, 161° 19' 50" W; (map 28). Name shown on 1964 USC&GS charts.

Clay Island: island, 2.4 miles long, between Clayhill Slough and Yukon River, 8 miles ESE of Birches, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 06' 30" N, 153° 14' 00" W; (map 107). Riverboat pilots' name

shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers," published by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Clay Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on course of Marten Creek, 1.5 miles N of Bradfield Canal, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 01' 00" N, 131° 37' 45" W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Clay Lake: lake, 2 miles SE of Evan Lake, 19 miles N of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 49' N, 156° 35' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Clay Point: point of land, at W end of Clay Island, between Clayhill Slough and Yukon River, S of Cronin Island and 8 miles ESE of Birches, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 06' 30" N, 153° 17' 00" W; (map 107). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers," published by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Clay Slough: stream, flows S 5 miles to Yukon River opposite Polly Island, Innoko Lowland; 63° 08' N, 159° 42' W; (map 91). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers," published by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Claybluff Point: point of land, on N shore of Icy Bay, 1 mile E of Icy Cape, Chugach Mountains; 59° 58' N, 141° 35' W; (map 47). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1923 on Chart 8457.

Clayhill Slough: stream, anabranch of Yukon River, flows N of Caly Island, 8 miles ESE of Birches, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 06' 30" N, 153° 15' 00" W; (map 107). Variant: Susie Cutoff. Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers," published by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Clear Creek Butte: hill, 925 ft., between Clear and Willow Creeks, 13 miles S of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 38' N, 147° 49' W; (map 100). Local name published in 1912 by USGS.

Clear Creek Park: locality, on right bank of Clear Creek, 5 miles SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 49' 15" N, 147° 33' 45" W; (map 100). Local name derived from Clear Creek and published in 1955 by USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, between Yakataga Ridge and Brower Ridge, flows W 6 miles to South Channel Yagatago River, 97 miles WNW of Yakutat, Chugach Mountains; 60° 06' 15" N, 142° 16' 20" W; BGN 1945; (map 65). So named in 1945 by USGS because "the water of this stream is markedly clear in contrast to the turbid waters of the neighboring glacial streams."

Clear Creek: stream, tributary of Tanis River, flows SE 6 miles to Dry Bay at mouth of Muddy Creek, 47 miles SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 09' 35" N, 138° 37' 15" W; (map 46). Descriptive name published in 1959 by USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, tributary, flows NW 9 miles from Tanana River to Chena River, 2 miles SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 50' 10" N, 147° 38' 45" W; (map 100). Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, flows 4 miles SE to Kuskulana River, 31 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 34' N, 143° 48' W; (map 67). Descriptive name reported in 1912 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, flows N 3 miles to Glacier Creek, 12 miles S of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 24' N, 149° 07' W; (map 100). Local name published in 1917 on GLO (BLM) survey map. Originally, the Name was applied to the lower part of Glacier Creek flowing to Julius Creek, but local usage has limited it to its present application.

Clear Creek: stream, flows NE 11 miles to Tubutulik River, 19 miles NE of Elim and 72 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 54' N, 162° 09' W; (map 95). Local name reported in 1900 by W. J. Peters (in Mendenhall, 1901, pl. 20), USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, flows NE 2.5 miles to Crystal Creek 0.5 miles S of its junction with Muddy River, Coast Mountains; 56° 53' 10" N, 132° 42' 05" W; (map 6). Local descriptive name reported in 1961 by USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Nenana River, 25 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 30' 10" N, 148° 49' 30" W; (map 87). Name reported by The Alaska Railroad on a 1923 manuscript map.

Clear Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Talkeetna River, 6.5 miles NE of Talkeetna Glacier and 45 miles NW of Tahnetta Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 16' 15" N, 148° 26' 00" W; (map 82). Local descriptive name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, flows NW 11 miles to Tanana River, 15 miles WNW of Big Delta, Tanana Lowland; 64° 14' N, 146° 16' W; (map 101). Local descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, flows NW 28 miles to Kantishna River, 48 miles SE of Bitzshtini Mountains, Tanana Lowland; 64° 25' N, 150° 22' W; (map 99). Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, flows NW 6.8 miles to Wabash Creek, 19 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 13' N, 155° 16' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, flows NW 8.4 miles to Nixon Fork, 14 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 13' N, 155° 04' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to the Katalla River, 1.5 miles NE of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 12' N, 144° 29' W; (map 64). Variant: Deep Creek. G. C. Martin, USGS, reported in 1904 that he incorrectly gave the name "Deep Creek" to the stream instead of "Clear Creek," which is local usage.

Clear Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Chickamin River, 3 miles NE of Behm Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 49' 30" N, 130° 55' 35" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Stillwater Creek, 22 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' N, 144° 02' W; (map 64). Local name reported by G. C. Martin, USGS, in 1905.

Clear Creek: stream, flows W 14 miles to Kisaralik River, 50 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 41' N, 160° 17' W; (map 59). Local descriptive name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, heads 1.8 miles of Scotty Peak, flows SW 9 miles to Kotsina River, 3 miles SE of terminus of Long Glacier and 82 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 42' 55" N, 144° 06' 30" W; (map 68). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, heads at 64° 20' N, 147° 26' W, flows N 36 miles to Salchacket Slough, 8 miles SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 44' 40" N, 147° 55' 10" W; (map 100). Local name shown in 1911 on a fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, heads at N edge of Grand Plateau Glacier, flows 5 miles W to Gulf of Alaska, 2 miles W of 1961 terminus of Grand Plateau Glacier and 64 miles SW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 01' 55" N, 138° 13' 00" W; (map 46). Descriptive name published in 1959 by USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SE 3.5 miles to Twin Falls Creek, 0.7 miles NE of head of Sawmill Bay and 17.5 miles SW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 04' 45" N, 146° 46' 30" W; (map 68). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by USGS and published in 1915.

Clear Creek: stream, heads in York Mountains, flows NW 1.8 miles to Banner Creek, 16 miles E of Cape Prince of Wales and 39 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 32' N, 167° 33' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Clear Creek: stream, heads in Zane Hills, flows E 18 miles to Hogatza River, 36 miles WNW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 14' N, 155° 29' W; (map 116). Named by mining engineers; recorded in 1956 by Orth.

Clear Creek: stream, heads on Beluga Mountain, flows SE 17.5 miles to Alexander Lake, 46 miles NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 45' 05" N, 150° 54' 55" W; (map 70). Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows N 2.5 miles to Devils Bay in Tustumena Lake, 41 miles SE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 02' 30" N, 150° 38' 35" W; (map 62). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Clear Creek: stream, see Glacier Creek.

Clear Creek: stream, see Rosaunt Creek.

Clear Fork: stream, flows NW 40 miles to Little Tonzona River 13 miles E of its junction with South Fork Kuskokwim River, 60 miles E of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 57' N, 153° 45' W; (map 80). Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Clear Glacier: glacier, 2 miles SE of Moraine Pass, trends NE 1.3 miles to its terminus near head of Raven Creek, 28 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 03' 30" N, 149° 09' 00" W; BGN 932; (map 69). So named in 1932 by a USGS field party "because the ice is unusually clear."

Clear Islets: islands, see Battery Islets.

Clear Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, in Matanuska Valley 15 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 34' 20" N, 149° 34' 25" W; BGN 1957; (map 69). Variant: Wallace Lake. Descriptive name given in 1954 by Leonard L. Stewart of Anchorage.

Clear Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 1.5 miles W of Fish Lake and 19 miles SE of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 04' N, 151° 29' W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Clear Lakes: lakes, extend 2.4 miles on St. Michael Island, 3.7 miles W of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 29' 30" N, 162° 12' 00" W; (map 92). Local descriptive name obtained in 1952 by USC&GS; "derived from the clearness of the water in several crater lakes on the north side of St. Michael Island."

Clear Point: point of land, on W coast of Mansfield Peninsula, at mouth of Funter Bay, 18 miles SW of Juneau; Alexander Archipelago; 58° 04' 35" N, 134° 55' 00" W; (map 11). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot.

Clear Point: point of land, on W coast of Dall Island, between Hook and Manhattan Arms Sea Otter Harbor, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 07' 00" N, 133° 10' 30" W; (map 4). Descriptive name published in 1924 by USC&GS.

Clear Point: point of land, see Clearing Point.

Clear River: stream, flows NE 6 miles to head of South Arm Kelp Bay, on NE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 15' 30" N, 135° 00' 35" W; (map 9). Name reported in 1942 by USGS.

Clear River: stream, flows SW 33 miles to North Fork Koyukuk River, E of Eroded Mountain, 28 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 37' N, 151° 01' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name reported in 1929 by Marshall (1956,p. 7).

Clear River: stream, see Andraefsky River.

Clear Site: village, see Clear.

Clear Stream: stream, heads at Hawkins Glacier terminus, flows W 6 miles to Chitina River, 33 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 07' N, 142° 12' W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Clear: village, pop. 341, mile 392.9 on The Alaska Railroad, 16 miles S of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 20' N, 149° 10' W; (map 100). Variant: Clear Site. Established about 1918 as a railroad station; the station name is "Clear Site."

Clearing Point: point of land, S tip of an unnamed island 5 miles SW of Chichagof, W of Rough Channel, off W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 35' 35" N, 136° 08' 15" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Variant: Clear Point. Named in 1908 by USC&GS.

Clearwater Camp: locality, on Glenn Highway at Clearwater Creek crossing, 13 miles S of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 10' N, 143° 12' W; (map 85). Variant: Clearwater-Slana Campground. Named after the creek on which it is situated; reported in 1952 by USGS.

Clearwater Creek: stream, flows N 19 miles to Nowitna River, 43 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 44' N, 154° 53' W; (map 89). Local name obtained in 1924 by J. S. Brown (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1926, pl. 5), USGS.

Clearwater Creek: stream, flows NW 23 miles to Tanana River, 9 miles ESE of Big Delta, Alaska Range; 64° 06' N, 145° 34' W; (map 101). Local descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Clearwater Creek: stream, flows S 20 miles to Yentna River, 49 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 12' 00" N, 151° 36' 30" W; BGN 1962; (map 81). Local name obtained in 1911 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Clearwater Creek: stream, heads in Clearwater Mountains, flows SW 40 miles to Susitna River, N of junction of Maclaren River and 67 miles SE of Cantwell, Alaska Range; 62° 53' 50" N, 147° 07' 40" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1911 by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1911, fig. 14), USGS.

Clearwater Creek: stream, heads on Mount Neuberger, flows SE 12 miles to Tok River, 14 miles S of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 09' N, 143° 12' W; BGN 1936; (map 85). Local name reported in 1936 by USGS.

Clearwater Creek: stream, in Chigmit Mountains, flows SE 7 miles to mouth of Chinitna River at W end of Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range., 59° 49' 15" N, 153° 17' 10" W; BGN 1961; (map 51). Variant: Marsh Creek. Local name reported in 1958 by USGS. So named because it is clear and affords entrance for spawning salmon. At one time the name of nearby "Marsh Creek" was misapplied to this stream.

Clearwater Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows NW 20 miles to McKinley River, 4.6 miles SW of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 24' 40" N, 150° 58' 15" W; (map 88). Descriptive name given about 1900 by prospectors.

Clearwater Creek: stream, see Fourth of July Creek.

Clearwater Fork Toklat River: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows NE 30 miles to Toklat River, 8 miles SSW of junction of that stream's East Fork, Alaska Range; 63° 48' 30" N, 150° 17' 10" W; (map 88). Descriptive name reported in 1913 by Archdeacon Stuck (1921,p. 15).

Clearwater Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, 4.2 miles W of Tsoalmund Lake and 8.3 miles SE of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 50' 30" N, 141° 53' 10" W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Clearwater Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 1 mile SW of junction of Tanana River and Clearwater Creek and 9 miles ESE of Big Delta, Alaska Range; 64° 05' N, 145° 35' W; (map 101). Local descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Clearwater Mountains: mountains, 6,000 ft., 20 miles wide, extends SW 25 miles from Maclaren River to Susitna River, 72 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 12' N, 147° 10' W; BGN 1959; (map 87). Variant: Clear Water Mountains. Named in 1954 by USGS for the stream, Clearwater Creek, which drains the central part of the mountains.

Clearwater Slough: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows W 9 miles to Fox River, 6 miles E of Caribou Lake and 30 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 53' 30" N, 150° 51' 00" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published in the 1950's by USGS.

Clearwater-Slana Campground: locality, see Clearwater Camp.

Cleary City: locality, see Cleary.

Cleary Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Chatanika River, 20 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 07' 15" N, 147° 32' 00" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Cleary Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Tolovana River, 6 miles SE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 27' 50" N, 148° 22' 30" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1915 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9).

Cleary Summit Lodge: locality, 0.5 miles W of Cleary Summit, 15 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' N, 147° 27' W; (map 105). Variant: Summit Roadhouse. Former roadhouse originally reported in 1907 by C. C. Covert, USGS, as "Summit Roadhouse"; however, "local usage adopted the present name" about 1908.

Cleary Summit: pass, 2,233 ft., 16 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 02' 45" N, 147° 26' 10" W; (map 105). Name derived from the locality of Cleary.

Cleary: locality, 2 miles SE of Chatanika, 20 miles NE of Fairbanks, Tanana-Yukon Highlands; 65° 05' 30" N, 147° 25' 00" W; (map 105). Variant: Cleary City. Mining camp established about 1904. The Cleary post office operated from 1905 to 1942. The camp was possibly named for Frank Cleary.

Cleave Creek Glacier: glacier, 5 miles across, 9 miles ENE of Marshall Pass and 34 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 10' N, 145° 18' W; (map 68). Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Cleave Creek: stream, heads in a glacier, flows E 6 miles to Copper River, 3 miles S of mouth of Thunder Creek and 70 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 08' 10" N, 144° 54' 00" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1898 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Cleft Island: island, 0.6 miles long, in Security Bay, on N coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 50" N, 134° 20' 00" W; (map 5). Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, "because of its shape."

Clem Island: island, see San Clemente Island.

Clem Mountain: mountain, 1,562 ft., 54 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 59' N, 161° 24' W; (map 109). Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Clement Creek: stream, see Cement Creek.

Clement Island: island, see San Clemente Island.

Cleo Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows NW 5.6 miles to Becharof Lake, N of Seal Point, 58 miles NW of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 57° 44' 40" N, 155° 59' 30" W; (map 35). Local name obtained from J. L. McPherson of Iliamna; published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.

Cleo Lake: lake, see Psalm Lake.

Clere Bower: stream, flows 5 miles SSE to Slug River, 22 miles W of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 43' N, 161° 34' W; (map 39). Local name shown on a 1937 fieldsheet by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS.

Clere, Cape: point of land, at S end of Montague Island, 60 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 46' 25" N, 147° 54' 30" W; (map 49). Variant: Cabo Serena. Named by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock in 1787. It was called "Cabo Serena" on June 23, 1791, by Capt. Alessandro Malaspina "because it was a beautiful day" (Wagner, 1937, p. 515).

Clerkes Island: island, see Saint Lawrence Island.

Cleva Bay: bay, extends 1 mile SE on N coast of Long Island, W of Dora Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 56' N, 132° 46' W; BGN 1929; (map 1). Name published in 1923 by USFS; derived from "Clevak" (Tlevak Strait).

Cleveland Creek: stream, flows NW 2.2 miles to Cripple River, 15 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' N, 165° 46' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name published on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Cleveland Lakes: lakes, series of lakes between the Throat River and Inland Lake, 4 miles SE of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 33' N, 159° 57' W; (map 114). Local name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955; named for an Eskimo family.

Cleveland Passage: water passage, extends N 5 miles along E side of Whitney Island, 70 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 14' 35" N, 133° 30' 30" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Grover Cleveland, 1837-1908, then President of the United States; Published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 145). See Cleveland, Mount.

Cleveland Peninsula: peninsula, extends from mainland SW 30 miles between Prince of Wales and Revillagigedo Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 45' N, 132° 00' W; (maps 3 and 4). Named in 1886 by USC&GS for President Stephen Grover Cleveland. See Cleveland, Mount.

Cleveland, Mount: mountain, 5,675 ft., on W end of Chuginadak Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 49' 30" N, 169° 56' 40" W; (map 21). Name published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 75).

Cleveland, Mount: mountain, 6,350 ft., 4 miles SW of White Pass and 10 miles N of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 36' 30" N, 135° 15' 00" W; (map 45). Named in 1898 by John A. Flemer, USC&GS. It may have been named for Stephen Grover Cleveland, 1837-1908, the 22d and 24th President of the United States, 1884-88 and 1892-96.

Clevesy Pass: pass, 800 ft., on Attu Island, at NW end of Gilbert Ridge, Aleutian Islands; 52° 52' 55" N, 173° 10' 30" E; (map 13). Named by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Cliff Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on N shore of Lake Louise, 38 miles NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 22' N, 146° 34' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1963 by USGS.

Cliff Bay: bay, on W coast of Aialik Peninsula, 3 miles NW of Aialik Cape, 28 miles S of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 43' 30" N, 149° 36' 00" W; (map 49). Descriptive name published in 1915 by USGS.

Cliff Creek: stream, flows NW 14 miles to Cache Creek, 51 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 57' N, 163° 59' W; (map 95). Variant: Etchepuk River. Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson. "Etchepuk River" was reported in 1909 by Smith and Eakin (1911, pl. 1), USGS.

Cliff Creek: stream, on Iniskin Peninsula, flows W 2 miles to Fitz Creek, 2.3 miles S of Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 47' 10" N, 153° 11' 15" W; BGN 1947; (map 51). Local name published in 1958 by USGS.

Cliff Gulch: ravine, on E slope of White Mountain, N of Nabesna, Alaska Range; 62° 23' N, 143° 02' W; BGN 1939; (map 84). Local name reported in 1939 by USGS. This feature cannot be precisely identified on present maps.

Cliff Island: island, 0.1 miles long, N of Cliff Point in mouth of Womens Bay, 4.5 miles S of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 43' 54" N, 152° 26' 55" W; BGN 1941; (map 34). Variant: High Island, Ostrov Vysokoy, Viesokoi Island, Vysokoi Island. Descriptive name given in 1910 by USC&GS. Called "Os[trov] Vysokoy" by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 16), IRN. Baker (1906, p. 305) published "High Island," the translation of Sarichev's name. See Zaimka Island.

Cliff Island: island, see Puffin Island.

Cliff Islet: island, see Zaimka Island.

Cliff Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, at head of Deep Cove, on SE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 32' N, 134° 46' W; BGN 1923; (map 5). Named in 1923 by USFS.

Cliff Mine: locality, E of Shoup Bay, on N side of Port Valdez, 10 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 07' 20" N, 146° 33' 50" W; BGN 1910; (map 68). Local name reported in 1910 by USGS.

Cliff Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Bay of Islands, on W coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' 30" N, 176° 47' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition.

Cliff Point: point of land, on W bank of Portland Canal, 16 miles S of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 55° 40' 50" N, 130° 07' 25" W; (map 3). Descriptive name published in 1897 by USC&GS.

Cliff Point: point of land, on W shore of Chiniak Bay, between Womens and Middle Bays, 5 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 43' 30" N, 152° 26' 45" W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Utesov, Utesof. Translation of the descriptive name "Mys Utesov," published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 16), IRN.

Cliff Spring: spring, at base of Artigotrat on Chukchi Sea coast, 3.3 miles SW of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 06' 55" N, 165° 52' 50" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Named by USGS and reported in 1963 by Rubin Kachadoorian, USGS; so called because a "spring emerges at base of cliff." Named in connection with Project Chariot studies.

Clifford Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Mission Creek, 12 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 48' 35" N, 141° 34' 00" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Clifford Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NW 7.9 miles to Goodhope Bay, 23 miles SW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 05' N, 163° 30' W; (map 113). Local name reported in 1903 by Moffit (1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Clifford Island: island, 1.6 miles long, 2.5 miles S of Sanak Island, one of Sanak Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 22' 50" N, 162° 46' 30" W; (map 25). Variant: Long Island. Local name published by USC&GS in the 1947 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 348). This name was applied to nearby Long Island in 1890 by USBF.

Clifford Island: island, see Long Island.

Clifford Point: point of land, extends into Kotzebue Sound, 22 miles W of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 05' N, 163° 30' W; (map 113). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS; derived from nearby Clifford Creek.

Clifford, Mount: mountain, 5,570 ft., 1 mile N of AB Mountain and 6 miles NW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 32' 30" N, 135° 16' 30" W; (map 45). Named in 1898 by John A. Flemer, USC&GS.

Clifford, Mount: mountain, see AB Mountain.

Clifton: locality, along Skagway River, 1.4 miles W of Goat Lake and 5 miles NE of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 31' 30" N, 135° 13' 30" W; (map 45). Name of a telegraph and railroad flag station on the White Pass and Yukon Railroad

Climax Lake: lake, see Tahneta Lake.

Clinker Plateau: plateau, on W part of Saint George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' N, 169° 40' W; (map 38). Descriptive name published in 1875 by USC&GS; probably refers to the volcanic surface of the area.

Clint Creek: stream, see Chert Creek.

Clinton Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Yukon River, 18 miles NE of Rampart, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 43' N, 149° 48' W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Clinton Creek: stream, heads on E slope of Fortymile Dome, flows E 0.5 miles into Canada, then SE 12 miles to Fortymile River, 42 miles SE of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 24' N, 140° 36' W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 39), USGS.

Clinton Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SE 1 mile to Canyon Creek, 8.5 miles S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 45' 45" N, 149° 26' 55" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name reported about 1914 by B. L. Johnson (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS.

Clipper Creek: stream, see Eclipse Creek.

Clochacohua Lake: lake, 1 mile across, in course of East Fork of The Forks, 22 miles NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 17' 20" N, 148° 44' 00" W; (map 118). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Close Bay: cove, 0.5 miles long, S of Whale Bay, on SW coast of Baranof Island, 24 miles NW of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 31' 15" N, 135° 02' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Bukhta Dushnaya, Doushnai Bay, Dushnaia Bay. Name published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 133); translated from "Bukhta Dushnaya," which was published in 1849 by the Russian American Company.

Close Island: island, see Near Island.

Close Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, on N bank of Tetlin River, 1 mile NE of Tetlin and 20 miles SE of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 09' N, 142° 29' W; (map 85). Local name reported by USGS in 1964.

Closed Bay: bay, see Banks, Port.

Cloud Lake: lake, 1 mile across, 5 miles N of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 43' N, 163° 14' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Variant: Lake Howie. Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS. So named by a USGS field party in 1947 "because of its high topographic position * * * and because the area surrounding the lake is subject to an exceptionally large quantity of cloudy and foggy weather." This appears to be the "Lake Howie" reported in 1900 by Mendenhall (1901, pl. 4a), USGS.

Cloud Peak: mountain, 2,365 ft., on Afognak Island, 15 miles NW of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 09' 40" N, 153° 02' 15" W; (map 43). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Cloud, Creek: stream, flows SW 2.4 miles to Crystal Creek, 1.3 miles NE of Coffee River, 37 miles N of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 50' 50" N, 150° 16' 50" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name published in 1940 by USGS.

Cloud, Mount: mountain, 6,131 ft., 20 miles NW of mouth of Unuk River at Burroughs Bay, Coast Mountains; 56° 19' 50" N, 131° 18' 10" W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Cloudman Bay: cove, 0.5 miles wide, on E coast of Bligh Island, Chugach Mountains; 60° 50' 30" N, 146° 43' 00" W; (map 64). Local name reported by F. C. Schrader, USGS, in 1900.

Cloudy Cape: point of land, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula at S entrance to Two Arm Bay, 50 miles E of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 34' 45" N, 150° 05' 00" W; BGN 1930; (map 50). So named by USC&GS in 1930 "because the peak [Cloudy Mountain] * * * one-half mile west is usually draped in low hanging clouds."

Cloudy Mountain: mountain, 1,810 ft., on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, at S entrance to Two Arm Bay, 50 miles E of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 35' N, 150° 06' W; (map 50). So named by USC&GS in 1930 "because the peak, 1,809 ft. high, is usually draped in low hanging clouds."

Cloudy Mountain: mountain, 4,234 ft., in Kuskokwim Mountains, near head of Innoko River, 14 miles NE of Ophir and 21 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 11' N, 156° 03' W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1915 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., and G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Cloudy Pass: pass, 1,120 ft., between Magic Mountain and Leak Hill, 1.2 miles N of Mutt Cove, central Kiska Island; Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 30" N, 177° 30' 00" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features of Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Clover Bay: estuary, extends W 2 miles, off Clarence Strait, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island N of Cholmondeley Sound, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 18' 10" N, 132° 07' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Thomas Bay. This feature was surveyed and named "Thomas Bay" in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. Richardson C. Clover, USN; later changed to Clover Bay by USC&GS "to prevent confusion with another Thomas Bay in the Alexander Archipelago." The present name commemorates Clover himself.

Clover Creek: stream, heads in Clover Lake, flows SE 4.3 miles to Clover Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' 35" N, 132° 10' 25" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Clover Island: island, 1,800 ft. long, in Clover Passage, 0.7 miles NW of Potter Point, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 29' N, 131° 48' W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Clover Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, E of Clover Mountain, on Prince of Wales Island, at head of Clover Creek, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 40" N, 132° 14' 50" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1920 by USC&GS.

Clover Mountain: mountain, 2,558 ft., on Prince of Wales Island, between Chomondeley Sound and Kasaan Bay, W of Clover Lake, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 45" N, 132° 16' 30" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1920 by USC&GS.

Clover Pass: village, pop. 169, on Clover Passage, at Potter Point, 1.5 miles E of Survey Point, Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 28' 20" N, 131° 47' 30" W; (map 3). Variant: Knudson Cove. This is an extension of the settlement area northwest of Ketchikan along the highway.

Clover Passage: water passage, extends NE 8.5 miles from Survey Point, between Betton and Revillagigedo Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30' N, 131° 45' W; (map 3). Named in 1886 by USC&GS for Comdr. Richardson C. Clover, USN.

Clover Point: point of land, N point entrance to Clover Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 18' 35" N, 132° 07' 30" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Clover Rock: rock, on S shore of Spiridon Bay, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 39' 10" N, 153° 49' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 34). Descriptive name given in 1929 by USC&GS "because the shape of the rock resembles a three leaf clover."

Clover Spur: hill, see Minute Hill.

Cloverleaf Island: island, 0.6 miles long, one of Castle Islands, in Duncan Canal, 13 miles SW of Petersburg, on S coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 40' 00" N, 133° 09' 45" W; BGN 1933; (map 6). Variant: Clover Leaf Island. Local name reported in 1933 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; so named because "The outline of this island suggests a clover leaf."

Club Point: point of land, on NW coast of Liesnoi Island, at mouth of Eliza Harbor, on Admiralty Island, 25 miles S of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 10' 25" N, 134° 17' 00" W; (map 9). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 143).

Clubbing Rocks, The: rocks, part of Sandman Reefs, 10 miles SW of Deer Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 42' N, 162° 26' W; BGN 1942; (map 25). Name reported in 1941 by USC&GS to be "locally known * * * since the days when this was a place for clubbing [killing] sea otters."

Clump Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Sea Otter Sound, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 51' 35" N, 133° 29' 00" W; (map 4). Variant: Clump Islet. Name published in 1908 by USC&GS as "Clump Islet."

Clump Island: island, 1,400 ft. long, in Cordova Bay, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, 1.2 miles SE of Point Webster, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 57' 25" N, 132° 35' 30" W; (map 1). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Clump Islet: island, see Clump Island.

Clump Point: point of land, on W coast of Knight Island, E entrance to Mallard Bay on S Shore of Drier Bay, 9.5 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 18' 15" N, 147° 48' 30" W; (map 63). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Clums Fork: stream, heads at confluence of Lawson and Munson Creeks, flows NE 13 miles to Birch Creek, 50 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 16' N, 145° 14' W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS; derived from "Coulombe," the surname of four brothers - Peter, Charles, Joseph, and Philip - who came to the Klondike in 1897 from Massachusetts.

Clunie Creek: stream, heads in Lake Clunie, flows SW 4.6 miles to Eagle River, 9 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 19' 12" N, 149° 43' 10" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Clunie, Lake: lake, 1 mile long, at head of Clunie Creek, 5 miles SW of Birchwood and 13 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 21' 15" N, 149° 36' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1906 by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Co-chee-shluck Hill: hill, see Kochilagok Hill.

Coach Butte: hill, 488 ft., on N bank of Montana Bill Creek, 31 miles WNW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 40' 30" N, 152° 10' 45" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Coagalga: island, see Tigalda Island.

Coal Bay: bay, 2.5 miles wide, at N end of Homer Spit, on W shore of Kachemak Bay, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.6 miles E of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 33' 15" N, 151° 28' 30" W; (map 50). Variant: Zaliv Ugolnoy. This is an 1881 translation by USC&GS of the name "Zaliv Ugolnoy" that was published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 5), IRN.

Coal Bay: bight, 3 miles across, E of Pavlof Bay, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 22' N, 161° 22' W; (map 28). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1880; probably a translation of "Ukolnoi (Ugol)" the name of an island 10 miles to the southwest.

Coal Bay: bight, see Coal Cove.

Coal Bay: estuary, extends S 1 mile from Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30' 30" N, 132° 29' 25" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1891 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, who reported, "There are outcrops of coal here."

Coal Bluff: point of land, on E shore of Herendeen Bay, SW end of Bristol Bay Lowland, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 48' 40" N, 160° 45' 20" W; (map 28). Descriptive name given by Z. L. Tanner, USN, in 1890.

Coal Cape: promontory, elev. 1,815 ft., on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 28 miles E of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 54' N, 159° 01' W; (map 27). Named by USC&GS in 1882 and published in its 1947 Coast Pilot (p. 297).

Coal Cove: bight, 0.5 miles wide, on N shore of Port Graham, at SW end of Kenai Peninsula, Chugach Mountains; 59° 23' 45" N, 151° 54' 00" W; (map 50). Variant: Coal Bay, Cool Bay. Named "Coal Bay" by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock who found coal there July 25, 1786 (Wagner, 1937, p. 442).

Coal Creek Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 6 miles N of Tustumena Lake and 14 miles SSE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 23' N, 151° 03' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Coal Creek Lake: lake, 1.9 miles long, E of junction of Coal Creek with West Fork, 32 miles NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 29' 25" N, 151° 34' 00" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Coal Creek: locality, on left bank of Coal Creek at mouth of Beaton Pup, 11 miles W of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 18' 30" N, 143° 09' 00" W; (map 103). Mining camp where a post office was established in 1936 and discontinued in 1961 (Ricks, 1965, p. 13).

Coal Creek: stream, flows E 26 miles to Susitna River, N of junction of Maclaren River and 70 miles SE of Cantwell, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 52' 15" N, 147° 09' 50" W; (map 82). Local name published in 1917 on a USGS manuscript map.

Coal Creek: stream, flows E 4 miles to Wood River, 40 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 59' 40" N, 147° 43' 10" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name shown on a 1910 fieldsheet by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Capps (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Coal Creek: stream, flows NE 12 miles to Dall River, 30 miles NW of Stevens Village, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 19' 30" N, 149° 49' 00" W; (map 118). Prospector's name reported in 1901 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS.

Coal Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Canyon Creek, downstream from El Patrone Creek, 23 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' N, 164° 45' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Coal Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Herendeen Bay, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 50' 45" N, 160° 45' 40" W; (map 28). Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by Sidney Paige (in Brooks and others, 1906, pl. 6), USGS.

Coal Creek: stream, flows NW 21 miles to Killik River 11 miles SE of its junction with Colville River, Brooks Range; 68° 57' N, 153° 30' W; BGN 1960; (map 133). So named about 1950 by USGS geologists during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, because "numerous beds of coal were found by field party along this stream."

Coal Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to Middle Fork Chulitna River, 43 miles SW of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 15' 25" N, 149° 14' 10" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1922 by USGS. "Coal is a major product of the area."

Coal Creek: stream, flows NW 8.5 miles to Healy Creek, 9 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 53' N, 148° 41' W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1918 by G. C. Martin (1919, pl. 2), USGS.

Coal Creek: stream, flows NW 8.7 miles to Solomon River, 13 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 45' N, 164° 19' W; (map 95). Variant: Kentucky Creek. The head of this stream was shown as "Kentucky" on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Coal Creek: stream, flows S 11 miles to Chulitna River, 40 miles NE of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 53' N, 149° 51' W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1917 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Coal Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Totatlanika River, 40 miles SE of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 02' N, 148° 33' W; (map 100). Local name reported by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Coal Creek: stream, flows SW 1.2 miles to Chisna River, 1.8 miles SE of Chisna Pass and 25 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 08' 55" N, 144° 47' 40" W; (map 86). Named by prospectors for the coal found in the stream"; reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Coal Creek: stream, flows SW 4.5 miles to Yukon River, 9 miles ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 12' 30" N, 151° 46' 30" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Coal Creek: stream, flows SW 7.3 miles to Kiwalik River Valley, 33 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 37' N, 161° 46' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1908 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21).

Coal Creek: stream, heads at 65° 09' N, 143° 39' W, flows NE 24 miles to Yukon River, 10 miles W of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 21' N, 143° 07' W; (map 103). Variant: Coaler Creek. Prospectors' name reported by Lt. Cantwell (1902, p. 277), USRCS, in 1900. Probably named for the coal beds that outcrop along the stream's banks.

Coal Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus and flows NW 13 miles to Matanuska River, 26 miles NE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 47' 10" N, 148° 25' 30" W; (map 69). Descriptive name reported in 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, p. 324), USGS. So named "because of coal outcrops in the bed of the stream."

Coal Creek: stream, heads in Clearwater Mountains, flows W 1.7 miles to Clearwater Creek, 10 miles N of Denali Highway and 32 miles SW of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 10' 40" N, 146° 58' 42" W; (map 86). Local name reported on 1910 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Coal Creek: stream, heads in Peters Hills, flows NW 1.2 miles to Long Creek 1 mile NE of its junction with Cache Creek, 28 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 31' 20" N, 150° 53' 05" W; (map 81). Variant: Long Creek. Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Coal Creek: stream, heads near Hayes River Pass, flows SE 37 miles to Beluga Lake, 27 miles NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 24' 30" N, 151° 31' 10" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Coal Creek: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, flows NW 1.5 miles to Lituya Bay, 1.3 miles E of Cenotaph Point and 84 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 38' 05" N, 137° 32' 30" W; (map 10). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Coal Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows NNW 8 miles to Clearwater Creek, 8 miles SSE of Wonder Lake and 21 miles NNE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 21' 30" N, 150° 44' 00" W; (map 88). Local name reported by S. R. Capps (in Moffit and others, 1927, pl. 3), USGS.

Coal Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SW 6 miles to Kasilof River, 14 miles S. of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 21' 20" N, 151° 17' 00" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS. So named because "Coal seams occur along the course of the stream."

Coal Creek: stream, see Long Creek.

Coal Creek: stream, see Suntrana Creek.

Coal Glacier: glacier, heads on E slope of Karr Hills and trends SE 2.5 miles to Tyndall Glacier 10 miles NE of Icy Bay, 67 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 11' 15" N, 141° 10' 30" W; (map 65). Named by H. W. Topham in 1888 (Topham, 1889).

Coal Harbor: anchorage, 0.6 miles across, arm of Zachary Bay, Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 20' N, 160° 36' W; (map 28). Variant: North Harbor. Probably named by members of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition in 1865. The name has also been applied to all of Zachary Bay on some maps.

Coal Harbor: bay, see Zachary Bay.

Coal Harbor: cove, see Mine Harbor.

Coal Harbor: locality, W shore of Zachary Bay, Unga Island, Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 20' 30" N, 160° 39' 30" W; (map 28). A post office was maintained here, from August 1902 through October 1912, probably to serve a coal mine which was abandoned before 1916.

Coal Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 21 miles N of junction of Oshetna and Susitna Rivers, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 56' 30" N, 147° 24' 45" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Coal Mine Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Norton Sound, 0.9 miles S of Jesse Creek and 7.8 miles S of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 45' 30" N, 160° 46' 45" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS; so called because "there is a coal mine at the mouth of the stream."

Coal Mountain: mountain, 2,800 ft., 6 miles N of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 11' N, 145° 35' W; (map 136). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Coal Oil Creek: stream, flows N 16 miles to Bering Sea, 20 miles NW of False Pass, on NW coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 55° 02' 25" N, 163° 50' 00" W; (map 29). Local name reported by USC&GS in 1943.

Coal Point: point of land, on N shore of Wide Bay, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 45 miles SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 26' 20" N, 156° 12' 40" W; (map 36). Descriptive name published in 1924 by USC&GS.

Coal Point: point of land, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 14 miles E of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 52' N, 159° 18' W; (map 27). Listed by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 163).

Coal Point: point of land, on SE tip of Homer Spit, in Kachemak Bay, on Kenai Peninsula, 5 miles SE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 36' 15" N, 151° 24' 30" W; (map 50). Variant: Mys Ugolnoy. This is an 1881 translation by USC&GS of the name "Mys Ugolnoy," or "coal cape," that was published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 5), IRN.

Coal Point: point of land, on W shore of Herendeen Bay, near SW end of Bristol Bay Lowland, Alaska Peninsula. Aleutian Range; 55° 47' 10" N, 160° 52' 30" W; (map 28). Name shown on 1963 USC&GS chart.

Coal River: stream, flows SE 9 miles to East Fork Chandalar River, 48 miles W of Christian, Brooks Range; 67° 18' N, 146° 58' W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1909 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Coal River: stream, see Chekhechunnjik Creek.

Coal Valley: valley, 5 miles long, formed by upper reaches of Coal Creek, between Port Moller and Herendeen Bay, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 48' 30" N, 160° 38' 00" W; (map 28). Name published by USC&GS in 1900.

Coaler Creek: stream, see Coal Creek.

Coalit Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Kutuk River, 11 miles SE of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 48' N, 153° 42' W; BGN 1932; (map 125). Named by Robert Marshall in 1931 because the stream is the 10th tributary above the mouth of the Kutuk River; "Coalit [Kolit]" is the Eskimo word for "ten."

Coarse Gold Creek: stream, flows NE 11 miles to Kougarok River, 14 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 46 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 36' N, 164° 46' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 11), USGS.

Coarse Gold Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Candle Creek, 13 miles SW of Candle and 31 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 45' N, 162° 10' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Coarse Gold Creek: stream, flows SW 1.3 miles to Penny Creek, 6 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 164° 22' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Coarse Money Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows SW 1 mile to Bonanza Creek 3.2 miles NE of its junction with Chathenda Creek and 4.8 miles N of Beaver Lake, Alaska Range; 62° 07' N, 141° 49' W; (map 84). Name used by prospectors and reported by Capps (1916, p. 222), USGS.

Coast Artillery Hill: hill, 560 ft., on Attu Island, N of Navy Town, Aleutian Islands; 52° 51' 10" N, 173° 11' 00" E; (map 13). Named by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Coast Mountains: mountain range, extends SE about 1,000 miles from 35 miles SE of Haines Junction, Yukon, to Fraser River E of Vancouver, British Columbia; it forms mainland portion of SE Alaska between Skagway and Portland Canal; 60° 23' N, 136° 40' W [NW end], 49° 15' N, 122° 00' W [SE end]. Variant: Coastal Mountains, Coast Range. In 1870, Dall (p. 286) wrote: "The Coast or St. Elias Range contains the highest peaks and most of the volcanoes. It extends along the whole northwest coast from California to the peninsula of Aliaska." The name "Coast Mountains" was standardized and the mountains were defined as above by the CPCGN in 1902. See Coast Range.

Coast Range: a name frequently misapplied to the Coast Mountains. The term "Coast Ranges belt" has been applied in Alaska (Seltzer, 1952, p. 423). As used this feature is a continuation of the Insular Mountains of British Columbia and the Coast Ranges of California, Oregon, and Washington, and is represented in Alaska by Kodiak Island, Kenai Mountains, Chugach Mountains, St. Elias Mountains, and the islands of the Alexander Archipelago. Variant: Coast Ranges Belt.

Coast Range: mountain range, see Coast Mountains.

Coastal Mountains: mountain range, see Coast Mountains.

Cob Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Karheen Passage, between Heceta and Tuxekan Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 47' 45" N, 133° 18' 00" W; (map 4). Variant: Cob Islet. Name published as "Cob Islet" in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 152).

Cobal: locality, see Cobol.

Cobalt Creek: stream, heads in Russian Mountains, flows N 15 miles to Owhat River 21 miles NE of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 49' 45" N, 159° 10' 50" W; BGN 1948; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Cobb Creek: stream, flows 5 miles N through a lake to Hugh Smith Lake, Coast Mountains; 55° 05' 45" N, 130° 38' 30" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Cobb Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Eastern Channel, 3 miles SE of Sitka, off W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' 50" N, 135° 17' 35" W; (map 9). Named in 1880 by USN and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 144).

Cobb Lakes: lakes, chain of three, largest 1 mile long, S of Glenn Highway, 2.8 miles W of junction Of Copper and Slana Rivers, Copper River Basin; 62° 42' N, 144° 06' W; BGN 1936; (map 83). Local name reported by Moffit (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1932, p. 113), USGS.

Cobble Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Kavik River, 56 miles W of Mount Michelson, Arctic Slope; 69° 23' 15" N, 146° 32' 45" W; (map 139). So named by USGS geologists in the 1950' s, because the "stream gravels were like cobblestones."

Cobblestone Creek: stream, flows NW 23 miles to Nanushuk River, SW of Arc Mountain, 12 miles E of Table Top and 45 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 37' N, 150° 34' W; (map 134). So named by W. W. Patton, Jr., USGS, about 1950, "because the creek bottom is filled with cobblestones."

Cobblestone River: stream, heads in Kigluaik Mountains, flows NE 20 miles to Imurak Basin, 28 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 08' N, 165° 27' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Coblura: point of land, on N shore of Elson Lagoon, 0.8 miles W of Plover Point, Arctic Plain; 71° 22' N, 156° 22' W; (map 153). Eskimo name shown on an 1853 chart compiled by Thomas Hull, Master, H.M.S. Plover. The Plover wintered near the point of land in 1852 and 1853. The small point evidently does not exist today.

Cobol: locality, on Slocum Arm, on SW coast of Chichagof Island, 14 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 29' 25" N, 135° 52' 10" W; (map 9). Variant: Cobal, Kobal. This former mining camp was probably established soon after gold was found on Mine Mountain in 1921. A post office was established here in 1946 and discontinued in 1954 (Ricks, 1965, p. 13).

Cobolunuk: locality, see Kobolunuk.

Cobra Peninsula: peninsula, extends S 2 miles, between Gertrude and Jeff Coves on S coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 30" N, 177° 28' 00" E; (map 14). One of many

arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Cochran Point: point of land, see Cochrane, Point.

Cochrane Bay: estuary, trends NE 12 miles to Port Wells on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, 12 miles E of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 46' 25" N, 148° 19' 00" W; (map 63). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Cochrane, Point: point of land, on NE coast of Kenai Peninsula, at S entrance to Passage Canal, 11 miles E of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 46' 00" N, 148° 21' 40" W; BGN 1915; (map 63). Variant: Cochran Point. This point was investigated by Joseph Whidbey on June 5, 1794, and named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, probably for Sir Alexander Forrester Inglis Cochrane, British naval officer and later admiral (Wagner, 1937, p. 381).

Cochranes Post: village, see Kokrines.

Cochrein: village, see Kokrines.

Cocinas, Punta de: point of land, see Cosinas, Point.

Cock Island: island, see Cook Island.

Cockatoo Bight: bight, 0.5 miles across, N of Sredni Point, in Sredni Bight, on NE coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' 10" N, 177° 38' 15" E; (map 14). One of the "bird names" arbitrarily applied to features on Kiska Island in 1943 by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Cockedhat Mountain: mountain, 7,610 ft., E of Nanushuk River headwaters, N of Als Mountain, 27 miles E of Anaktuvak Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 08' N, 150° 41' W; BGN 1932; (map 134). So named by Robert Marshall in 1932 "because of its peculiar shape."

Cockscomb Creek: stream, heads on Panoramic Peak of Granite Mountain, flows NE 3.4 miles to Arrow Creek, 16 miles SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 51' 45" N, 145° 22' 00" W; (map 86). Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS.

Cockscomb, The: ridge, elev. 2,600 ft., trends E-W 3 miles, 24 miles N of Feniak Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 37' N, 158° 20' W; BGN 1960; (map 132). So named in 1951 by a USGS geologist because of the "hogback's resemblance to a rooster s comb."

Coco Creek: stream, flows SW 9 miles to join Johnston Creek to form Kaviruk River, 37 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 22' N, 165° 06' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by Henshaw and Covert (1908, pl. 7), USGS.

Coco Harbor: estuary, extends W 3 miles off Baldy Bay, on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 02' N, 133° 00' W; (map 4). Local name published in 1914 by USC&GS.

Coco: locality, along Coco Creek which is tributary to Kaviruk River, 39 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 26' N, 165° 04' W; (map 111). Site of a mining camp shown on a map, dated August 1907, by George M. Ashford.

Cocos, Point: point of land, S tip of Saint Ignace Island, 13 miles SW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 50" N, 133° 26' 00" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys Kokos, Punta de Cocos. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta de Cocos," meaning "palm point."

Cod Point: point of land, between Long Arm and mouth of Moser Bay, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' 20" N, 131° 39' 20" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Codfish Cove: bay, 0.3 miles across, just S of mouth of Port Herbert, on SE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 25' 20" N, 134° 38' 40" W; (map 6). Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USC&GS.

Codiac: island, see Kodiak Island.

Cody Creek: stream, flows E 8 miles to Wood River, 30 miles E of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 48' 20" N, 148° 00' 25" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name shown on a 1910 fieldsheet by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Capps (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Cody Creek: stream, flows W 5 miles to Moose Creek, 36 miles S of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 03' N, 149° 02' W; (map 100). Local name published in 1915 on a GLO (BLM) survey plat.

Coeur d' Alene Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 2 miles to Palmer Creek, 4.5 miles SW of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 51' N, 149° 32' W; BGN 1933; (map 63). Variant: Palmer Creek. Local name reported in 1933 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, "as the name by which the location of certain mining claims have been formally stated for recording purposes."

Coffee Can Lake: lake, 2 miles N of Birch Lake, and 21 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 17' N, 156° 55' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Coffee Cove: cove, 0.1 miles across, on NE shore of Tenakee Inlet in E central Chichagof Island, 6.5 miles E of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 46' 45" N, 135° 02' 30" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Coffee Creek Channel: channel, on E side of Kvichak River, trends SW 5 miles between Kvichak and Koggiung, 10 miles N of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 53' 30" N, 157° 01' 00" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Coffee Creek: locality, on right bank of Coffee Creek, 20 miles NW of Mount Bendeleben and 45 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 18' N, 164° 43' W; (map 110). Site of a mining camp; name published in 1956 by USGS.

Coffee Creek: stream, flows 4 miles N to Chitina River E of Discovery Creek, 33 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains, 61° 05' N, 142° 14' W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Coffee Creek: stream, flows E 8 miles to Quartz Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 46 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 19' N, 164° 37' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Coffee Creek: stream, flows NW 19 miles to Dishna River 3 miles S of its junction with Innoko River, 38 miles NW of Ophir and 66 miles NW of McGrath, Innoko Lowland; 63° 33' 40" N, 157° 16' 30" W; (map 90). Local name obtained from Joseph Ferris in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS.

Coffee Creek: stream, flows S 3.5 miles to Beluga River, 11 miles N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 13' 40" N, 151° 08' 30" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Coffee Creek: stream, flows SW 6.5 miles to Chelatna Lake, 45 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 31' N, 151° 28' W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Coffee Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows W 30 miles to Kvichak River, on Alaska Peninsula, 12 miles N of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 54' 10" N, 156° 50' 00" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Coffee Creek: stream, see Colin Creek.

Coffee Creek: stream, see Lame Creek.

Coffee Dome Mountain: hill, see Coffee Dome.

Coffee Dome: hill, 1,085 ft., 5 miles NW of junction of Kougarok and Kuzitrin Rivers and 20 miles NW of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 17' N, 164° 44' W; (map 11). Variant: Coffee Dome Mountain, Whacksback Mountain. Local name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Coffee Dome: mountain, 2,300 ft., 9.5 miles SE of Chatanika and 23 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 05' 30" N, 147° 08' 45" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13).

Coffee Point: bluff, elev. 91 ft., on N bank of Naknek River, on Alaska Peninsula, 1 mile E of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 44' N, 156° 59' W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Coffee Point: point of land, on N shore of Egegik Bay, on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, 39 miles SW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 12' 20" N, 157° 26' 15" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Coffee Point: point of land, on Pastol Bay, 38 miles SW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 07' N, 162° 58" W; (map 92). Local name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Coffee Point: point of land, on W shore of Nushagak Bay, 11 miles SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 54' 45" N, 158° 36' 45" W; (map 40). Traders' name published in 1891 by USBF.

Coffee River: stream, flows SE 18 miles to Chulitna River, 27 miles NW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 42' 35" N, 150° 16' 30" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name published in 1940 by USGS.

Coffin Creek: stream, on Iniskin Peninsula, flows W 0.5 miles to mouth of Fitz Creek, S of Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 48' 30" N, 153° 09' 00" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). So named by USGS because a coffin washed up on the beach near the mouth of this stream while a field party was working there in 1951.

Coffman Cove: cove, extends N 1.5 miles to SE end of Kashevarof Passage, on NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 01' N, 132° 50' W; (map 6). Variant: Coffmans Cove. Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, for Lt. Dewitt Coffman, USN, a member of his party.

Coffman Creek: stream, flows N 5 miles to Coffman Cove, on Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 59' 57" N, 132° 51' 15" W; BGN 1963; (map 4). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Coffman Island: island, 1 mile long, at SE end of Kashevarof Passage, on NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 01' 45" N, 132° 50' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, for Lt. Dewitt Coffman, USN, a member of his party.

Coffmans Cove: cove, see Coffman Cove.

Coghill Lake: lake, 4.7 miles long, E of College Fiord, in course of Coghill River, 50 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 06' N, 147° 49' W; (map 69). Named in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pls. 1 and 2), USGS.

Coghill Point: point of land, extends SW into College Fiord, near mouth of Coghill River, 66 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 04' 05" N, 147° 56' 45" W; (map 69). Name published by USC&GS in 1919; derived from the Coghill River.

Coghill River: stream, heads at Dartmouth Glacier, flows SW 11 miles, through Coghill Lake to College Fiord, 55 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 04' 30" N, 147° 54' 15" W; BGN 1910; (map 69). Named in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pls. 1 and 2), USGS.

Coghlan Island: island, 1 mile long, in Stephens Passage, at entrance to Auke Bay, 1.2 miles S of Fairhaven and 11 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 20' 15" N, 134° 42' 00" W; (map 11). Named in 1885 by USC&GS for Comdr. Joseph Bullock Coghlan, 1843-1908, who commanded the U.S.S. Adams in a survey of this area in 1883-84 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 12).

Cogrua, River: stream, see Kugrua River.

Cogtua River: stream, see Meade River.

Cohen Island: island, 0.1 miles long, off E shore of Favorite Channel, 1 mile NW of Point Stephens and 16 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 26' 00" N, 134° 46' 50" W; (map 11). Named by USC&GS and published in 1893 on Chart 8300.

Cohen Island: island, 0.3 miles across, at N entrance to Eldred Passage, on E shore of Kachemak Bay, Kenai Peninsula, 8 miles S of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 32' 30" N, 151° 28' 30" W; BGN 1963; (map 50). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for a trader "who was operating in the area, in 1880."

Cohen Reef: reef, 0.1 miles across, in Favorite Channel, 1.6 miles NW of Point Stephens and 17 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 25' 50" N, 134° 48' 10" W; (map 11). Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN, and published in 1885 by USC&GS.

Coho Cove: estuary, extends 0.8 miles, off Thorne Arm, on S coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 00' 55" N, 131° 22' 15" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF; "coho" is a species of salmon.

Coho Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Petersburg Creek, 1.5 miles W of Petersburg, on E coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 48' 45" N, 133° 00' 20" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Cohoe: village, pop. 122, on Kenai Peninsula, on banks of Kasilof River, 13 miles S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 22' N, 151° 18' W; (map 62). Agricultural settlement, where a post office was established in 1950 (Ricks, 1965, p. 13).

Coke Creek: stream, heads at glacier on Mount Chamberlin in Franklin Mountains, flows NW 6 miles to Lake Schrader, 8 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 23' N, 144° 58' W; BGN 1960; (map 139). Variant: Giraffe Creek. Named in the 1940's for a USGS geologist from Martinique, whose grandmother called him "Ma petit coq," and thus was nicknamed "Coq," or in an anglicized form, "Coke."

Coke, Point: point of land, on S end of Snettisham Peninsula, at entrance to Holkham Bay, 43 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 47' 35" N, 133° 46' 45" W; (map 8). Variant: Mys Kok, Mys Kuk. The point was discovered about August 12, 1794, by Lt. J. Whidbey, RN, and named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, for Thomas W. Coke, the Earl of Leicester in England (Wagner, 1937, p. 381).

Cold Bay: bay, extends N 22 miles, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 54° 59' N, 162° 28' W, BGN 1890; (map 29). Variant: Frozen Bay, Morozofa Bay, Morozoffski Bay, Morozova Bay, Morozovskie Bay, Zaliv Morozovski. Translation of "Z[aliv] Morozovski" published in 1847 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379.

Cold Bay: bay, see Puale Bay.

Cold Bay: village, pop. 86, on W shore of Cold Bay, SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Low; 55° 12' N, 162° 42' W; BGN 1966; (map 29). Variant: Fort Randall. Local name derived from Cold Bay. This village is located near the site of Fort Randall. A post office was established there in 1954 (Ricks, 1965, p. 14).

Cold Cape: point of land, see Vodapoini Point.

Cold Creek: stream, flows NW 0.7 miles to Iron Creek, 27 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56' 05" N, 164° 40' 50" W; (map 95). Variant: Cold Spring Creek, Little Dry Creek. Prospectors' name published as Cold Spring on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Cold Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to Bonanza River, 14 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 43' N, 164° 44' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Cold Creek: stream, flows SE 2.2 miles to Hot Springs Slough, 53 miles NE of Bitzshtini Mountains, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 59' 35" N, 150° 39' 00" W; (map 99). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Cold Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 miles to Grouse Creek, 17 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 45' N, 165° 22' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on a 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Cold King Camp: locality, 2.2 miles W of Mount Cameron, 17 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 12' 15" N, 146° 43' 50" W; (map 68). Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Cold Mountain: peak, 2,400 ft., on Attu Island on Prendergat Ridge, Aleutian Islands; 52° 53' 53" N, 173° 09' 00" E; (map 13). Named by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Cold Spring Creek: stream, see Cold Creek.

Cold Storage Lake: lake, 0.7 miles across, 10.5 miles 230 NE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 12' N, 135° 14' W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1954 by R. N. DeArmond, who states that "planes frequently land hunting parties there."

Coldbar Mountain: mountain, 6,367 ft., between the Charley River and Middle Fork Fortymile River drainages, 62 miles W of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 41' N, 143° 15' W; (map 102). Variant: Copper Mountain. Prospectors' punning name reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS, who noted on his fieldsheet: "Named for a dead bear found near top." The variant name, Copper Mountain, is derived from Copper Creek on the mountain's north side. Neither name is shown on present-day maps.

Coldfoot: locality, site of a mining camp, at mouth of Slate Creek, on E bank of Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 11 miles S of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 15' 30" N, 150° 11' 00" W; (map 124). Variant: Slate Creek. Marshall (1933, p. 39) wrote, "As early as 1899 the town of Slate Creek was started at the mouth of the creek which bears that name. In the summer of 1900 one of the waves of green stampedeers got as far up the Koyukuk as this point, then got cold feet, turned around, and departed. This incident was enough to change the first, unromantic appellation of the settlement to Coldfoot." A post office was established here in 1902 and discontinued in 1912 (Ricks, 1965, p. 14). According to Marshall (p. 39), in 1902, Coldfoot consisted of "one gambling hole, two roadhouses, two stores, and seven saloons." Activity

subsided when the mining activity moved upstream to Nolan and Wiseman Creeks, and a new town, called Wiseman, was established about 1912.

Cole Island: island, 900 ft. across in Klawak Inlet, 1.4 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 29' 55" N, 133° 09' 40" W; (map 4). Named in 1924 by USC&GS.

Coleen Hills: hills, 3,000 ft., extends N-S 40 miles from Rabbit Mountain to Lower Ramparts of Porcupine River, Porcupine Plateau; 67° 15' N, 142° 30' W; (map 121). Name reported by FitzGerald (1944, p. 234), USGS, in 1939. Named for the Coleen River.

Coleen Mountain: mountain, 2,343 ft., in Coleen Hills, 30 miles SW of Rabbit Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 06' N, 142° 48' W; (map 121). Variant: Mount Coleen. Local name reported in 1939 by FitzGerald (1944, p. 234), USGS.

Coleen River: stream, heads at 68° 42' N, 143° 28' W, flows SSE 52 miles to Porcupine River, 9 miles E of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 04' N, 142° 30' W; (map 121). Variant: Tucker River. Name reported in 1895 by USC&GS.

Coleen, Mount: mountain, see Coleen Mountain.

Coleman Bay: bay, on W coast of Aialik Peninsula, 7 miles N of Three Hole Bay and 20 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 52' N, 149° 40' W; (map 49). Named in 1911 by U.S. Grant, USGS.

Coleman Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 miles to Albatross Anchorage, 16 miles N of Unga Island, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 36' 45" N, 160° 34' 00" W; (map 28). Named by E. L. Jones, USBF, in 1914.

Coleman Peak: peak, 5,630 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, between Casement and McBride Glaciers, 2.4 miles NNE of Red Mountain and 35 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 04' 15" N, 135° 58' 30" W; (map 45). Named in 1947 by W. O. Field, American Geographical Society, for A. P. Coleman, 1852-1939, geologist, who visited this area in 1913. Coleman was born and educated in Canada and was professor of geology at Victoria College and Toronto Univ. He was the author of many scientific publications, especially on the glacial and Pleistocene geology of the Great Lakes area.

Coleman Point: point of land, see Thatcher, Point.

Coleman Reef: reef, 1 mile NE of Point Thatcher, 10 miles SW of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 25' 40" N, 134° 48' 50" W; (map 9). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 167).

Colin Creek: stream, flows S then E 1.3 miles to Niukluk River, 2.5 miles NW of Council and 32 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 163° 44' W; (map 95). Variant: Coffee Creek, Cosie Creek. Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS. This appears to be the stream shown as "Coffee" on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

College Creek: stream, flows SE 12 miles to Lachbuna Lake, 45 miles NE of Nondalton Alaska Range; 60° 29' N, 154° 02' W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

College Creek: stream, heads at College Glacier terminus, flows SW 2 miles to Gulkana River, 14 miles N of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 13' 45" N, 145° 28' 45" W; (map 86). Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS.

College Fiord: estuary, extends NE 18 miles, off Port Wells, between Point Pakenham and College Point, 63 miles E of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 00' N, 148° 01' W, (map 69). Named in 1898 by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition after they had named many of the glaciers surrounding the fiord for American colleges.

College Fiord: estuary, see Harvard Arm College Fiord.

College Glacier: glacier, heads on Icefall Peak, trends SW 4 miles to its 1950 terminus at head of College Creek, 15 miles NNE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 14' 20" N, 145° 20' 20" W; (map 86). Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS.

College Point: point of land, between Harvard and Yale Arms of College Fiord, 50 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 12' 20" N, 147° 45' 30" W; BGN 1910; (map 69). Named in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS.

College: town, pop. 1755, mile 467.1 on The Alaska Railroad, 3 miles NW of Fairbanks Tanana Lowland; 64° 51' 30" N, 147° 48' 30" W; (map 100). So named because it is the location of the Univ. of Alaska, established in 1915.

Collie Cape: point of land, see Collie, Point.

Collie, Point: point of land, on N shore of Wainwright Inlet, 2 miles SW of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 36' 45" N, 160° 06' 25" W; (map 146). Variant: Collie Cape, Kalidge Point. Named "Cape Collie" in September 1826 by Capt. Beechey (1831, v. 1, p. 303), RN, who wrote, "and to the points and inlets to the southward [of Cape Smyth] I with pleasure affixed the names of the officers of the ship, whose merits entitled them to this distinction." This point was named for surgeon Alexander Collie, discoverer of the coal veins near Cape Beaufort, contributor to meteorological observations, natural history, and the Royal Navy's journal of geological research. Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1495, published in 1854, shows the name "Kalidge," which probably comes from the transliteration of "Collie" into Russian.

Collins Creek: stream, flows NE 6.5 miles to Hannum Creek, 21 miles N of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 54' N, 163° 12' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12).

Collins Creek: stream, see Lick Creek.

Collinson Point: point of land, between Simpson Cove and Camden Bay, 30 miles SW of Barter Island, Arctic Plain; 69° 59' 30" N, 144° 54' 00" W; (map 139). Variant: Nuwaak, Nuwuak. Named by Lt. Comdr. C. H. Stockton, USN, for Capt. Richard Collinson, RN, of the H.M.S. Enterprise who explored along the north coast of Alaska in 1851 and in 1853-54. The Eskimo name for this point of land according to Leffingwell (1919, p. 94) was "Nuwuak,"

which he indicates may mean “influenza.” This may be the word “nuvak,” meaning “cough,” but may just as likely be “nuvuk,” meaning “cape” or “point of land.”

Collinsville: settlement, on W bank of Mills Creek, 3 miles SE of Fairview Mountain and 44 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 20' 35" N, 151° 29' 30" W; (map 81). Mining camp probably established since 1940.

Colly Creek: stream, flows SW 0.5 miles to Venetia Creek, 20 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49' N, 164° 45' W (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr. dated 1901.

Colmondeley Sound: bay, see Cholmondeley Sound.

Colombo Glacier: glacier, see Columbus Glacier.

Colony Glacier: glacier, trends NNW 8 miles to its terminus at Inner Lake George, 30 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 16' N, 148° 31' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Colony Point: point of land, on S shore of Inner Lake George, 30 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 16' 15" N, 148° 33' 15" W; (map 69). Name reported in 1951 by K. H. Stone (1963, p. 33), Univ. of Wisconsin.

Colorado Creek: stream, flows E 2.5 miles to Wrangell Narrows, on Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, 12 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 38' 40" N, 132° 56' 50" W; (map 6). Variant: Colorado River. Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS.

Colorado Creek: stream, flows E 4 miles to South Fork Arolik River, 24 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 26' N, 161° 21' W; (map 53). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Colorado Creek: stream, flows E 8 miles to Klokerblok River, 30 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 163° 29' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Colorado Creek: stream, flows N 3 miles to Mission Creek, 7 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 48' N, 141° 26' W; (map 102). Variant: Boulder Creek. Reported in 1896 as “Boulder Creek” by Spurr (1898, pl. 48), USGS. “Colorado Creek” was published in 1899 by USGS.

Colorado Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Coal Creek, 6.5 miles SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 16' 45" N, 143° 15' 00" W; (map 103). Prospectors' name reported by A. H. Brooks (in Brooks and others, 1907, p. 203), USGS.

Colorado Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Beaver Creek, 25 miles E of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 33' N, 147° 41' W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Colorado Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Mettenpherg Creek, 20 miles SW of Gunsight Mountain and 70 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 23' N, 152° 44' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Colorado Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Bering Sea, 1.5 miles NE of Aguliuk Point, on N coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 29' 15" N, 168° 18' 00" W; (map 22). Name published by Byers (1959, pl. 41), USGS.

Colorado Creek: stream, flows NW and SW 35 miles to Innoko River, 38 miles N of Ophir and 54 miles NW of McGrath, Innoko Lowland; 63° 40' 20" N, 156° 21' 30" W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1912 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Colorado Creek: stream, flows SE 10 miles to West Fork Chulitna River, 50 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 14' 10" N, 149° 33' 30" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by S. R. Capps (in Martin, 1919, pl. 5), USGS.

Colorado Creek: stream, flows SE 3.6 miles to Utah Creek, 5 miles ESE of Roughtop Mountain and 28 miles SW of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 09' 12" N, 150° 37' 50" W; BGN 1965; (map 106). Local name reported in 1963 by Bond Taber, USGS.

Colorado Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to Chena River, 13 miles SSW of Chena Dome and 58 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 54' 15" N, 146° 37' 50" W; (map 101). Named by prospectors; reported in 1916 by G. A. Waring, USGS.

Colorado Creek: stream, flows SW 5.1 miles to join Sunshine Creek to form Sunflower Creek, 50 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 29' 25" N, 151° 37' 40" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Colorado Creek: stream, heads on Cone Mountain, flows SW 1 mile to Cripple River, 13 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 165° 148' W; (map 94). Variant: Dog Creek, Ryan Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS. The 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee shows two streams, "Dog" and "Ryan," heading on Cone Mountain and flowing SW to Cripple River. Recent topographic maps do not show these streams.

Colorado Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows N 2 miles, then E 4.5 miles to Canyon Creek, 18 miles S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 38' 35" N, 149° 29' 30" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Colorado Gulch: ravine, on Serpentine Ridge, extends SE 1.6 miles to American Creek, 26 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06' 00" N, 151° 10' 45" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS.

Colorado Reef: reef, in Wrangell Narrows, 12 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 38' 20" N, 132° 56' 10" W; (map 6). Named by USC&GS for charting purposes; name published in 1905.

Colorado River: stream, see Colorado Creek.

Colorado: locality, mile 297.1 on The Alaska Railroad, 7 miles SW of Broad Pass Railroad station and 51 miles SW of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 09' 30" N, 149° 25' 45" W; (map 87). Name reported as a flag stop by The Alaska Railroad on its 1922 timetable.

Colp Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, 5 miles NW of Petersburg, on E coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 52' 25" N, 133° 00' 50" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Colpas de Isla: island, see Hawkins Island.

Colpoys, Point: point of land, 16 miles E of village of Point Baker, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 20' N, 133° 12' W; (map 6). Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, in September 1793, "probably after Sir John Colpoys, vice admiral in 1795" (Wagner, 1937, p. 381).

Colsandu Creek: stream, see Glenn Creek.

Colt Island: island, 0.7 miles across, in Stephens Passage, off E coast of Mansfield Peninsula, 0.2 miles N of Horse Island and 11 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 16' 10" N, 134° 43' 40" W; (map 11). Name published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 150).

Columbia Bay: estuary, extends S 5.5 miles from terminus of Columbia Glacier, 56 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 56' 30" N, 147° 05' 30" W; (map 63). Variant: Glacier Bay. Named by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition in 1899, presumably for Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y.

Columbia Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Washington Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 50 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 44' N, 165° 01' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by A. H. Brooks (in Collier and others, 1908, pl. 9), USGS.

Columbia Creek: stream, flows S 7 miles to Chena River, 4.6 miles SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 49' 58" N, 147° 34' 00" W; (map 100). Named by prospectors; reported in 1907 by C. C. Covert (in Henshaw and Covert, 1908, pl. 9), USGS.

Columbia Creek: stream, flows SE 9 miles to O'Brien Creek, 26 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 26' N, 141° 21' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Columbia Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Cache Creek, between Dutch and Peters Hills, 29 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 31' 15" N, 150° 54' 30" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Columbia Creek: stream, heads at 60° 35' N, 160° 45' W, flows NW 18 miles Kasigluk River, 28 miles E of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 48' N, 160° 56' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Columbia Glacier: glacier, heads 2 miles SE of Mount Witherspoon, at 61° 22' N, 147° 09' W, trends SE 40 miles to Columbia Bay, 28 miles SW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 60° 59' 30" N, 147° 02' 30" W; BGN 1965; (map 68). Named by the Harriman Alaska Expedition in 1899, for Columbia Univ., New York, N.Y., founded in 1754.

Columbia Peak: mountain, 5,324 ft., 5 miles NW of junction of Happy and Skwentna Rivers, 77 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 02' 45" N, 152° 25' 30" W; (map 81). Named in 1898 by W. S. Post and J. E. Spurr, USGS.

Columbia Peak: mountain, 9,489 ft., S of Second Branch Columbia Glacier, 32 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 14' 40" N, 147° 11' 45" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1906 by USGS.

Columbia Point: point of land, on NE shore of Tenakee Inlet, on E central Chichagof Island, 3.8 miles E of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 46' 45" N, 135° 13' 00" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Columbine Rock: rock, on E coast of Partofshikof Island, 17 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 15' 48" N, 135° 35' 00" W; (map 9). Named in 1901 by USC&GS for the lighthouse tender Columbine.

Columbus Glacier: glacier, heads in Canada at 60° 24' N, 140° 54' W, trends W 8 miles to Bagley Icefield, 5 miles SW of Table Mountain and 80 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 25' N, 141° 13' W; BGN 1954; (map 65). Variant: Colombo Glacier. Named on July 31, 1897, for Christopher Columbus, by His Royal Highness, Prince Luigi Amedeo, Duke of the Abruzzi, who saw the Bagley Icefield from the summit of Mount St. Elias (Filippi, 1900, p. 159); the name "Columbus Glacier" has been relegated to a part of the east end of Bagley Icefield.

Column Point: point of land, on NW coast of Chichagof Island, at mouth of Lisianski Inlet, 3.5 miles SW of Point Lucan, 37 miles W. of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 07' 15" N, 136° 26' 50" W; (map 10). Variant: Point Lucan. Descriptive name given by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1880 "because this point, which is low and rocky, has several rock pinnacles Or columns near it." Some of the older charts show it mistakenly as Point Lucan.

Colvile River: stream, see Colville River.

Colville Bend: bend, on right bank of Three Day Slough, 18 miles NW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 37' N, 157° 10' W; (map 108). Named "Colwell Bend" in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, who wrote, "in honor of Mr. Colwell [cna], of the Adjutant-General's Office, who gave me such conscientious work in working up my observations and making my maps" (Baker, 1906, p. 192).

Colville River: stream, formed by Thunder and Storm Creeks in De Long Mountains at 68° 49' 20" N, 160° 20' 00" W; flows ENE 350 miles to Harrison Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 27' N, 150° 07' W; BGN 1961; (map 149). Variant: Coleville River, Colvile River, Goose River, Gubik, Kang' -e-a-nok, Kangianik, Kar-n' yer-nok, Kungyanook, Kun-ya-nook, Kupik, Nig' aleh, Nig' -a-lek Kok, Or-kim-ya-nook. Named July 24, 1837, by Peter Warren Dease and Thomas Simpson, who wrote, "We called it Colvile River as a mark of our respect for Andrew Colvile,

Esquire, of the Hudson's Bay Company"; however, their map shows the spelling "Colville." Archdeacon Stuck (1920, p. 278) recorded, "Andrew Colville, governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, 1852-1856, and brother-in-law to Thomas, fifth earl of Selkirk." In 1852 Surgeon John Simpson (Great Britain, 1855, v. 3, p. 918), RN, wrote of the Colville, "it bears the native name of Nig' -a-lek Kok, or Goose River," and also gave "Kang' -e-a-nok" as the Eskimo name meaning "headwaters." Variants of this name were reported in 1885 and 1886 by Lt. J. C. Cantwell, USRCS, and Lt. G. M. Stoney, USN. For the lower river, Leffingwell (1919, p. 95) noted the Eskimo name "Kupik," meaning "big river."

Colville, Mount: mountain, 4,570 ft., W of Mount Emerson, 61 miles E of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 07' 15" N, 148° 04' 15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1939 by USGS.

Coma Lake: lake, see Comna Lake.

Combine Flats: tidal flats, extend N 7 miles from Clark Spit, on E shore of Nushagak Bay, 7 miles S of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 54' N, 158° 30' W; (map 40). Variant: Combine Flat. Local name published by USC&GS in the 1954 Coast Pilot (p. 508).

Comeback Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Aloha Creek, 42 miles WNW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 15' N, 155° 42' W; (map 116). Named about 1955 by mining engineers; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Comet Creek: stream, flows SW 18 miles to North Fork Fortymile River, 32 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 34' 20" N, 142° 08' 00" W; (map 102). Variant: Count Creek. Named by prospectors and reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard (in U.S. Geological Survey, 1899, map 10). This stream was reported in 1899 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, as "Count Creek."

Comet Mountain: mountain, see Glacier Mountain.

Comet: locality, on E shore of Lynn Canal, 1 mile NE of Point Sherman and 47 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 52' 05" N, 135° 08' 25" W; BGN 1954; (map 11). Variant: Seward City. Prospectors' name of a mining camp and landing reported in 1903 by Spencer and Wright (1906, pl. 38), USGS.

Comfort Cove: cove, 0.3 miles wide, on S shore of Port Gravina, 17 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 44' N, 146° 07' W; BGN 1910; (map 64). Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS.

Comfort Roadhouse: locality, see Comfort.

Comfort, Point: point of land, on W shore of Harrison Bay, 13 miles S of Cape Halkett, Arctic Plain; 70° 36' N, 152° 18' W; (map 149). Named by P. W. Dease and Thomas Simpson, July 24, 1837 (Simpson, Thomas, 1843, p. 131), "In gratitude for these seasonable enjoyments [comforts]."

Comfort: locality, on Richardson Highway, 9 miles SE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 04' N, 146° 00' W; (map 68). Variant: Comfort Roadhouse. Former roadhouse on the Valdez Trail reported in 1908 by USGS (Moffit and Maddren, 1909, pl. 1).

Coming Portage Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, 5 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 08' 45" N, 145° 19' 30" W; (map 136). Translation of a Kutchin Indian name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Comma Island: island, 1 mile long, in Sukkwan Strait, 1 mile NW of Hydaburg, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 13' 05" N, 132° 50' 45" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1965 by USC&GS.

Comna Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 25 miles SW of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 19' 15" N, 149° 47' 30" W; (map 100). Variant: Coma Lake. Local name shown on recent maps.

Company Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Asikpan Creek, Arctic Slope; 67° 53' N, 164° 44' W; (map 128). Local name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch; name derived from Kivalina Reindeer Company which had its winter range in this area at least one winter.

Company Mountain: hill, 525 ft., between Asikpak and Kivalina Rivers, 10 miles N of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 49' N, 164° 38' W; (map 128). Local name reported in 1950 by USC&GS. E. S. Burch places the name on another hill at 67° 52' N, 164° 43' W, with an elevation of about 345 feet. See Company Creek.

Composite Island: island, 1.4 miles across, in Glacier Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 3 miles N of Gilbert Island and 67 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 53' 15" N, 136° 33' 45" W; (map 10). Descriptive name reported in 1892 by Reid (1896, p. 425 and pl. 86), USGS.

Comptroller's Bay: bay, see Controller Bay.

Comstock Creek: stream, flows SE 7 miles to Hogatza River N of junction of Clear Creek, 37 miles NW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 13' N, 155° 30' W; (map 116). Named by mining engineers; recorded in 1956 by Orth.

Comte Heyden, Baie: bay, see Heiden, Port.

Comtroller Bay: bay, see Controller Bay.

Con-tay-th-no: stream, see Kantishna River.

Conbert Creek: stream, see Convert Creek.

Conclusion Island: island, 4 miles long, at S end of Keku Strait, between Kupreanof and Kuiu Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 29' N, 133° 49' W; (map 6). So named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, "because he finished here the season of 1793" (Wagner, 1937, p. 382).

Conclusion, Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Port Conclusion, 1.5 miles N of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 16' 20" N, 134° 38' 35" W; (map 5). Local name used by fishermen; published in 1901 by USC&GS.

Conclusion, Port: estuary, 3 miles long, 2 miles N of Port Alexander, on E coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 17' N, 134° 38' W; (map 5). So named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, because his work on the northwest coast of North America was ended at this point “ Vancouver's vessels were anchored here from August 1-22, 1794” (Wagner, 1937, p. 382).

Concord Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows NE 3 miles to Flambeau River, 12 miles ENE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 32' 05” N, 164° 59' 35” W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Concord Point: point of land, on SE coast of Chuginadak Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 47' N, 169° 43' W; (map 21). Named in 1894 by U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office for the U.S.S. Concord which was used during a survey of the area.

Concordia Glacier: glacier, heads in Kenai Mountains, trends SE 1.2 miles to its terminus 1 mile W of SE end of Blackstone Bay, 6 miles S of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 41' 30” N, 148° 41' 30” W; (map 63). Named in 1910 by Lawrence Martin for Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wisconsin (in Tarr and Martin, 1914, p. 355).

Cone Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, NW coast of Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 48' N, 133° 41' W; (map 4). Named in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, probably because of its proximity to Cone Peak.

Cone Glacier: glacier, on Alaska Peninsula, on W slope of Mount Veniaminof, trends W 5 miles to its terminus, 42 miles NE of Port Moller, Aleutian Range; 56° 13' N, 159° 33' W; (map 30). So named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, “because its source is near a small volcanic cone in Veniaminof Crater.”

Cone Hill: hill, 551 ft., on west-central St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 10' 30” N, 170° 21' 30” W; (map 38). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1875; probably obtained from Elliott (1881, St. Paul map), who was there in 1873-74.

Cone Hill: mountain, see Potato Mountain.

Cone Island Point: point of land, see Ape Point.

Cone Island Point: point of land, see Cone Point.

Cone Island: island, 100 yds. across, near W shore of Nazan Bay, on E coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 12' 28” N, 174° 11' 02” W; (map 18). Variant: Cone Islands. Descriptive name published by the USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 100) as “Cone Islands” because the most northeastern island of the three had three remarkable pinnacles.

Cone Island: island, 2,200 ft. long, between Revillagigedo Channel and Thorne Arm, W of Cone Point, Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' 40” N, 131° 19' 15” W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Cone Island: island, 2.5 miles long, between St. Nicholas Channel and Siketi Sound, 18 miles W of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' N, 133° 38' W; (map 4). Name published in 1914 by USC&GS.

Cone Island: island, see Krishka Island.

Cone Islands: island, see Cone Island.

Cone Mountain: hill, 492 ft., on SW coast of Dall Island, S of Port Bazan, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 49' 10" N, 132° 56' 45" W; (map 1). Local descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1943.

Cone Mountain: mountain, 1,380 ft., between Cripple and Penny Rivers, 3 miles N of Norton Sound and 12 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 165° 45' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

Cone Mountain: mountain, 1,400 ft., 7 miles N of Tooth Mountain and 18 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 21' N, 161° 43' W; (map 53). Local descriptive name published in 1915 by USC&GS on Chart 9103.

Cone Mountain: mountain, 2,061 ft., in Kenai Mountains, 2.5 miles W of Windy Bay and 16 miles S of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 13' 30" N, 151° 37' 15" W; BGN 1911; (map 50). Named by U. S. Grant, USGS, in 1909 because of its conelike shape.

Cone Mountain: mountain, 2,075 ft., E of Cape Lookout, on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 05' 45" N, 133° 13' 15" W; (map 4). Descriptive name published in 1924 by USC&GS.

Cone Mountain: mountain, 2,615 ft., on Annette Island, 5.5 miles NE of Metlakatla, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 11' 30" N, 131° 29' 20" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Cone Mountain: mountain, 3,200 ft., between N ends of Willard and Fillmore Inlets, Coast Mountains; 54° 55' 50" N, 130° 37' 30" W; (map 2). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Cone Mountain: mountain, 4,053 ft., 56 miles SE of Shungnak, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 13' N, 156° 04' W; (map 115). Descriptive name given by Lt. H. T. Allen USA, in 1885.

Cone Mountain: mountain, 5,855 ft., 5.5 miles S of Alaska-Canada boundary, 26 miles NE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 31' 30" N, 131° 43' 10" W; (map 7). Variant: Cane Mountain. Name published in 1899 by USC&GS, which had erroneously published the name "Cane" in 1891 for this feature.

Cone Peak: mountain, 1,079 ft., on W coast of Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 47' 15" N, 133° 38' 45" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, "on account of its conical shape."

Cone Peak: mountain, 1,085 ft., on Agattu Island, 3.2 miles SW of Krugloi Point, Aleutian Islands; 52° 29' 50" N, 173° 41' 37" E; (map 13). Name published in 1953 by USGS.

Cone Peak: mountain, 1,280 ft., between Canoe and Pavlof Bays, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 33' N, 161° 20' W; (map 28). Local name reported by USGS in 1929.

Cone Point: point of land, at junction of Pilot Mountain Slough and Yukon River, 21 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 48' N, 157° 25' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Cone Point: point of land, on S coast of Revillagigedo Island, E of Cone Island, between Revillagigedo Channel and Thorne Arm, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 15' N, 131° 19' W; (map 3). Variant: Cone Island Point. Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Cone Point: point of land, see Grindall Point.

Cone Point: point of land, see Turn Point.

Cone, The: mountain, 3,028 ft., 3 miles W of Ursus Cove and 19 miles NW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 32' N, 153° 51' W; BGN 1916; (map 51). Named by USC&GS in 1912 for the mountain's conical shape.

Cone-Hill River: stream, see Fortymile River.

Coney Island: island, 0.3 miles long, at S end of Frederick Sound, 14 miles SE of Peterburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 41' 30" N, 132° 38' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705.

Confederate Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Hutchinson Creek, 49 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 17' 40" N, 142° 19' 00" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Confusion Creek: stream, flows N 22 miles from a glacier to Siksikpuk River, 27 miles N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 31' N, 152° 03' W; (map 134). So named in the 1949-50 field season by W. W. Patton and A. S. Keller, USGS, "because the closely-spaced parallel tributaries in this area caused confusion locating ourselves in the field, and because the preliminary map of this area was in error and was confusing."

Congahbuna Lake: lake, 2.2 miles long, 9 miles W of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 04' 15" N, 151° 25' 30" W; (map 70). Tanaina Indian name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Conglomerate Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Little Oshetna River, 23 miles NW of Tahnetna Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 11' 35" N, 147° 35' 40" W; BGN 1960; (map 82). Named in 1956 by USGS "for the thick conglomerate rock beds through which the stream has cut."

Conglomerate Creek: stream, flows SE 14 miles to Glacier River, 2.5 miles E of Delay Pass and 13 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 26' N, 150° 37' W; (map 124). Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Conglomerate Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles from Glenn Highway to Matanuska River, 35 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 47' N, 148° 07' W; (map 69). Named in 1932 by G. A. Waring and L. O. Newsome, USGS, because “a conglomerate formation [exists] along this creek.”

Conglomerate Creek: stream, flows W 2.8 miles to Ogotoruk Creek, N of Mitik Creek, 6.8 miles E of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 07' 38" N, 165° 43' 28" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Named about 1962 by geologists associated with Project Chariot studies.

Conglomerate Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows W 4 miles to join Broad Creek to form Alec River, 15 miles NW of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 26' N, 158° 42' W; (map 30). So named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, because “the creek flows through conglomerate beds.”

Conglomerate Mountain: ridge, elev. 4,000-5,000 ft., in Davidson Mountains, extends 13 miles, on N bank of Coleen River near its head, 25 miles NE of Table Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 36' N, 142° 47' W; (map 137). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Coni Mound: peak, see Cony Mountain.

Conical Hill: mountain, see Potato Mountain.

Conical Red Hill: hill, 596 ft., on SE coast of Unimak Island, 26 miles SW of False Pass, Aleutian Islands, 54° 47' 00" N, 163° 59' 40" W; (map 25). Descriptive name published in 1949 on a USGS map.

Conical Volcano: mountain, on Cape Potainikof, 6.5 miles NE of Cape Korovin, on NW coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 22' N, 174° 18' W; (map 18). Variant: Konichesk Volcano, Konicheskaia, Konicheskaya Sopka. Descriptive name from the Russian “Konicheskaya Sopka,” or “cone-shaped volcano,” so called by Ingenstrem in 1829 and by Ivan Chernov in 1832; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1400. Described as “not a volcano” by Coats (1950, p. 39) USGS.

Coning Inlet: estuary, extends NW 3.5 miles off Cordova Bay, on E coast of Long Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 50' N, 132° 38' W; (map 1). Name recorded in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS. See Nina Cove.

Coning Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Coning Inlet, on E coast of Long Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 50' 15" N, 132° 38' 00" W; BGN 1 929; (map 1). Named by Capt. R. S. Patton, USC&GS, in 1928.

Connecticut Creek: stream, flows 4 miles NW to Bering Sea, 1 mile SW of Cape Chagak, on N coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 30' 45" N, 168° 15' 00" W; (map 22). Name published by Byers (1959, pl. 41), USGS.

Connecticut Creek: stream, flows NE 1.4 miles to Canyon Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 20 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 51' N, 164° 26' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Connection Pass: water passage, 0.7 miles long, between Polk Inlet and Skowl Arm, near center of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 15" N, 132° 28' 00" W; BGN 1963; (map 4). Local descriptive name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Connell Lake: lake, 1.9 miles long, on Revillagigedo Island, 4.5 miles N of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' N, 131° 40' W; BGN 1938; (map 3). Named in 1937 by USFS "for Capt. Connell [cnna], who died in 1933, a prominent resident of Ketchikan, who built a sawmill nearby in 1900."

Conner Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 miles to Kokomo Creek, 27 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 08' 20" N, 147° 06' 40" W; (map 105). Variant: Connor Creek. Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Conners Lake: lake, see Connors Lake.

Connolly Creek: stream, flows NW 9.9 miles to Hunter Creek, 38 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 42' N, 161° 46' W; (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950.

Connor Creek: stream, see Conner Creek.

Connors Lake: lake, 0.3 miles across, 3.7 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 10' N, 149° 56' W; (map 69). Variant: Conners Lake, Conors Lake. Local name reported in 1941 by AMS.

Conors Lake: lake, see Connors Lake.

Conquer Bay: bay, 2 miles across, S of Conquer Point, including Beach and Bluff Coves, W coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands, 51° 59' 45" N, 177° 28' 30" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Conquer Point: point of land, backed by 933 ft. Lady Hill, on W coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 00' 25" N, 177° 29' 15" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Consa: locality, see Cos Jacket.

Consa: locality, see Cosna.

Constance Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Silverbow Creek which flows to Norton Sound, 19 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 163° 50' W; (map 95). Variant: Contact Creek. Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson, but shown as "Contact Cr." on his "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1902.

Constance Creek: stream, flows SW 5.5 miles to Don River which flows to Breving Lagoon, 17 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 26' N, 166° 48' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Constance, Lake: lake, see Constant, Lake.

Constant, Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48' 02" N, 176° 42' 40" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Lake Constance. Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1933.

Constantin Bay: bay, see Constantine Harbor.

Constantin Harbor: bay, see Constantine Harbor.

Constantin, Cap: point of land, see Constantine, Cape.

Constantine Anchorage: cove, see Constantine Cove.

Constantine Bay: bay, 0.7 miles across, in Unalaska Bay, NE coast of Unalaska Island, 7 miles NE of Unalaska, Aleutian Islands; 53° 57' N, 166° 25' W; (map 23). Name published by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 163) as "Konstantinovskaya," or "Constantine"; probably named for the Russian American Company's ship Constantine which was wrecked while attempting to enter the bay.

Constantine Cove: cove, 0.1 miles across, in Ilin Bay, at head of Islas Bay, 16 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' 30" N, 136° 23' 15" W; (map 9). Variant: Constantine Anchorage. Named by the Russian pilot Peter Ivanovich Ilin, who mapped this area about 1800.

Constantine Harbor: bay, 2 miles long, on NE coast of Amchitka Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 24' 30" N, 179° 19' 00" E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Variant: Constantin Bay, Constantin Harbor, Gavan Konstantina. Named apparently by the navigator Klinkofstrem before 1849 (Baker, 1906, p. 194); called "G[avan] Konstantina," or "Constantine Harbor," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 29), IRN.

Constantine Harbor: lagoon, 3 miles long, on Hinchinbrook Island, 35 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 21' 30" N, 146° 37' 30" W; (map 64). Variant: Brooks Harbor, Harbor of Czar Konstantin, Konstantin Harbor, Nuchek Harbor. A Russian chart dated 1802 shows a fortified post and harbor at this location with the name of "Czar Konstantin and Helena." In 1830, Ivan Chernov of the Russian American Co. referred to it as "Konstantin Harbor." The English form "Constantine" was first reported by USC&GS in 1904. Capt. Portlock (1789, map facing p. 227) who with Capt. Dixon explored the region in 1787, called it "Brooks Harbor."

Constantine Point: point of land, entrance point of Constantine Harbor, on N coast of Amchitka Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 24' 30" N, 179° 21' 10" E; (map 15). Name listed in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 122).

Constantine, Cape: point of land, S tip of Nushagak Peninsula, 48 miles SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 23' 30" N, 158° 53' 30" W; (map 40). Variant: Mys Konstantina, Mys Konstantinya, Cap Constantin. Named by a Mr. Ustiugov (cna) who surveyed this region in 1818; probably named for the Russian American Company's ship Constantine. The name was published by Capt. Lutke (1836, map 14), IRN, as "M[ys] Konstantina" and as "Cap Constantin" (1836, p. 256).

Contact Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Canyon Creek, 7 miles E of Dickason Mountain and 58 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 52' 32" N, 151° 41' 00" W; BGN 1964; (map 70). So named in 1962 by USGS geologists because "the contact between granite and coal-bearing rocks is well exposed along its banks."

Contact Creek: stream, flows SE 9 miles to John River at Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 09' N, 151° 44' W; (map 134). Variant: Nachramkunga Creek. So named in 1901 by Schrader (1904, p. 63), USGS, because the stream follows a faultline, being a contact between two different geological formations. The Eskimo name for this stream is "Nachramkunga," meaning "divide creek" (Rausch, 1951, p. 151); so called because it is on the divide between the John and Anaktuvuk Rivers.

Contact Creek: stream, flows SW 24 miles, joins Takayofu Creek to form King Salmon River, on Alaska Peninsula in Katmai National Monument, 39 miles SW of Mount Katmai Aleutian Range; 58° 09' 45" N, 156° 00' 25" W; (map 41). Descriptive name given by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1923 "because it flows along a fault in the rock."

Contact Creek: stream, heads near Hayes Glacier terminus, flows NE 6 miles to Ptarmigan Creek 2 miles W of its junction with Delta Creek, 14 miles NE of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 48' 00" N, 146° 32' 35" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Contact Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows NE 1 mile to Thorofare River, 3.7 miles SSE of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 23' 00" N, 150° 15' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Named in 1931 by J. C. Reed, Sr., USGS, "as an important geologic contact lies along the valley of this creek."

Contact Creek: stream, see Constance Creek.

Contact Glacier: glacier, heads on Mount Hubley in Romanzof Mountains, trends E 2 miles to its terminus, 13 miles SE of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 16' N, 143° 42' W; (map 138). Named about 1957 by personnel participating in the International Geophysical Year glaciological work in the Romanzof Mountains.

Contact Glacier: glacier, on E side of Kenai Peninsula, heads in Sargent Icefield, trends N 2 miles to its terminus, 1 mile SW of Head of Deep Water Bay, 22 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 29' N, 148° 25' W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Named in 1910 by U. S. Grant, USGS, "because it covers contact between granite and sediments."

Contact Gulch: ravine, extends 2.9 miles SE to Chitistone River 9.5 miles E of its junction with Nizina River and 20 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 29' N, 142° 19' W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Contact Nunatak: peak, 3,846 ft., on E side of Reid Glacier 2 miles NE of its head, Glacier Bay National Monument, 64 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 43' 00" N, 136° 46' 30" W; (map 10). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Contact Point: point of land, at entrance to Bruin Bay, 20 miles W of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 21' 45" N, 153° 56' 40" W; (map 51). So named in 1926 by USGS because a fault contact between two geologic formations is exposed here.

Conte, Isla del: island, see Glacier Island.

Contlechebna Lake: lake, see Kontrashibuna Lake.

Control Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Prince of Wales Island, 13 miles NE of Klawock, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 41' 30" N, 132° 51' 55" W; BGN 1966; (map 4). Local name reported in 1963 by USFS.

Controller Bay: bay, extends 15 miles SE from mouth of Bering River to Okalee Spit, on S coast of Alaska, 5 miles SE of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 05' N, 144° 15' W; BGN 1891; (map 64). Variant: Bering Haven, Comptroller's Bay, Comtroller Bay, Zaliv Kontrolyer. Named "Comptrollers Bay" by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 353), RN, about May 11, 1778, probably for Maurice Suckling who was comptroller of the Royal Navy when Cook left on this expedition (Wagner, 1937, p. 382). The name was adopted by Capt. George Vancouver, RN. The Russians transliterated the name to "Zal(iv) Kontrolyer" on Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378, dated 1847.

Convenient Cove: estuary, 0.5 miles long, on SW coast of Hassler Island, off NE coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 52' N, 131° 41' W; (map 3). Named in 1891 by USC&GS.

Convert Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Preacher Creek, 65 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 31' 30" N, 146° 13' 00" W; (map 104). Variant: Conbert Creek. Name originally reported in 1903 by USGS as "Conbert Creek" (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13). However, through local usage, the name has become "Convert Creek."

Conway Creek: stream, flows NW 0.8 miles to Solomon River near its head, 0.6 miles NE of Nugget Creek and 16 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' 50" N, 164° 16' 20" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (in Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 4).

Cony Mountain: peak, 7,300 ft., near head of Gulkana Glacier, 18 miles NNE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 17' 45" N, 145° 26' 20" W; (map 86). Variant: Coni Mound. Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS.

Coo Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Admiralty Island, W of Hasselborg Lake, 18 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 42' 15" N, 134° 18' 00" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Coogalga: island, see Tigalda Island.

Cook Bay: lagoon, 1.4 miles long, on NW coast of Long Island, 5 miles SE of Kodiak, NE of Kodiak Island; 57° 46' 30" N, 152° 16' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Brickyard Harbor. Name published in 1965 by USGS. Baker (1906, p. 147) calls this feature "Brickyard Harbor" because "Old Russian charts [Sarichev, 1826, map 16] indicate the existence of a brickyard on the shores of this * * * harbor."

Cook Inlet: estuary, 30 miles wide, W of Kenai Peninsula, extends SW 220 miles from Anchorage to its junction with Shelikof Strait at Barren Islands, Aleutian Range; 59° 05' N, 152° 30' W; BGN 1890; (map 50). Variant: Baie de Cook, Baie Kenaiskaia, Cook's Arm, Cooks Inlet, Cook's Inlet, Cooks River, Groosginclouse, Kenai Bay, Kenaiskischer, Kenaiskischev Meezbusen, Kenaiaskoi Golfe, Kenaishev, Ttunaiskysch, Zaliv Kenayskoy. Named by the Earl of Sandwich for Capt. James Cook, 1728-79, RN, who explored and mapped the region in 1778. Capt. George Vancouver called it "Cooks Inlet" (Wagner, 1937, p. 382). The inlet was recorded as "Zaliv Kenayskov," or "Kenay [Kenai] Bay," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN.

Cook Island: island, in Yukon River, 32 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 49' N, 157° 04' W; (map 97). Variant: Cock Island. Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Cook Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 22 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 00' 10" N, 150° 22' 45" W; (map 70). Named about 1963 for administrative purposes by officials of the Kenai National Moose Range.

Cook River: stream, see Nushagak River.

Cook Strait: water passage, see Etolin Strait.

Cook's Arm: estuary, see Cook Inlet.

Cook's Rock: rocks, see Inner Signal.

Cook's Rock: rocks, see Outer Signal.

Cook, Baie de: estuary, see Cook Inlet.

Cook, Mount: peak, 13,760 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 19 miles ESE of Mount Augusta and 45 miles NNW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 11' 00" N, 139° 58' 30" W; (map 66). Variant: Boundary Peak 182. Named in 1874 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for Capt. James Cook, 1728-79, English navigator and explorer who was responsible for considerable exploration of the Alaska coast as far north as Icy Cape, near latitude 70°.

Cooks Bend: bend, on Klutina River, 4.3 miles ESE of Hudson Lake, 57 miles NNE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 52' 45" N, 145° 31' 30" W; (map 68). Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Cooks Inlet: estuary, see Cook Inlet.

Cooks River: estuary, see Cook Inlet.

Cool Bay: bay, see Graham, Port.

Cool Bay: bight, see Coal Cove.

Cool Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Kuiu Island, W of Saginaw Bay, 42 miles SE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 30" N, 134° 15' 00" W; (map 5). Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Coolgardie Creek: stream, flows S to Arctic Creek which flows to Cripple River, about 30 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula High; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Coolie Hat: hill, 284 ft., on Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 44' 30" N, 177° 36' 55" W; (map 17). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1956 on Chart 9145. This name was probably given because the 200 ft. contour on the NW side of the hill resembles the shape of a hat commonly worn by oriental laborers.

Coolie Lake: lake, see Kulik Lake.

Coon Cove: estuary, on Revillagigedo Island, extends NE 1.3 miles off George Inlet, E of Coon Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' 20" N, 131° 29' 15" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Coon Gulch: gulch, extends NW 1.7 miles to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 0.6 miles E of mouth of Bluff Gulch and 39 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 28' 30" N, 149° 58' 30" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Coon Island: island, 0.7 miles long, in George Inlet W of Coon Cove, off Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' 40" N, 131° 30' 00" W; (map 3). Arbitrary name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Cooney Cove: cove, NE arm of Rocky Bay, 3 miles long, on SW coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 04' 00" N, 132° 34' 30" W; (map 6). Local navigators' name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Cooney Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles to Killarney Creek 0.8 miles N of that stream's junction with Baker Creek, 40 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06' 45" N, 150° 43' 50" W; BGN 1961; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Coongilak, Cape: point of land, see Reef Point.

Cooper Creek: stream, flows N 15 miles to Nuluk River, which flows to Arctic Lagoon, 42 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 51' N, 166° 42' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Cooper Creek: stream, flows NW 15 miles to Nabesna River, 7 miles E. of Devils Mountain and 11 miles NE of Nabesna, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 26' N, 142° 41' W; (map 84). Variant: The-con-da, Thekonda. Local name reported in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, who also gave the stream's Indian name as "The-con-da."

Cooper Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Kiska Harbor, central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 10" N, 177° 32' 55" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Cooper Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, heads at Cooper Lake, flows NW 5 miles to Kenai River, 32 miles SW of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 29' 30" N, 149° 52' 40" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1898 by Mendenhall (1899, map 6), USGS.

Cooper Creek: stream, see Camper Creek.

Cooper Gulch: ravine, trends SW 1 mile, on S side of Anvil Mountain, 3 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' N, 165° 23' W; (map 94). Variant: Coopers Gulch. Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Cooper Island: barrier island, 3 miles long, on Beaufort Sea coast, in Plover Islands, 23 miles E of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 14' 15" N, 155° 41' 30" W; (map 153). Variant: Cooper's Island, Iglorak, Iglurak. Named by Comdr. Thomas E. L. Moore, RN, in 1849-50 for one of his officers on the H.M.S. Plover (Leffingwell, 1919, p. 97). The Eskimo name is "Iglurak," meaning, in a general sense, "sod house like," because two mounds on the island appear like sod houses from a distance. Leffingwell (1919, p. 95) gives the meaning as "small iglu."

Cooper Island: islands, see Cooper Islands.

Cooper Islands: islands, on NE coast of Attu Island, extend 0.3 miles in Bering Sea, 1 mile NE of Attu, Aleutian Islands; 52° 56' 25" N, 173° 15' 25" E; (map 13). Variant: Cooper Island. Named in July 1855 for the schooner Fenimore Cooper by Lt. William Gibson, USN.

Cooper Lake: lake, on Kenai Peninsula, extends SE 6 miles from head of Cooper Creek, on NE side of Cooper Mountain, 22 miles NW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' N, 149° 46' W; (map 63). Variant: Ben Lake. Local name reported in 1898 by Mendenhall (1899, map 6), USGS.

Cooper Landing: village, pop. 88, on Kenai Peninsula, at W end of Kenai Lake, 30 miles NW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 29' 25" N, 149° 50' 00" W; (map 63). Local name published on recent USGS maps; derived from nearby Cooper Lake.

Cooper Mountain: mountain, 5,270 ft., on Kenai Peninsula, between Cooper Lake and Upper Russian Lake, 24 miles NW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 22' 45" N, 149° 50' 10" W; (map 63). Local name published on recent USGS maps; derived from nearby Cooper Lake.

Cooper Pass: pass, 6,000 ft., between heads of Notch and Cooper Creeks, 20 miles SE of Nabesna, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 16' N, 142° 28' W; (map 84). Local name derived from Cooper River; published by USGS in 1951.

Cooper Point: point of land, on W shore of Taku Inlet, 2.8 miles NE of Bishop Point and 12 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 14' 10" N, 134° 06' 10" W; (map 11). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, and published in 1893 on USC&GS Chart 8300.

Cooper's Island: barrier island, see Cooper Island.

Cooper: locality, see Jabbertown.

Coopers Gulch: ravine, see Cooper Gulch.

Coot Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, in Funter Bay on Mansfield Peninsula, 0.7 miles N of Clear Point and 18 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 15' 20" N, 134° 54' 20" W; (map 11). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, and published in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 161).

Cope Mountain: mountain, 2,400 ft., 9 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 43' N, 152° 37' W; BGN 1941; (map 34). Named in 1910 by USC&GS for Harry P. Cope, an Englishman who came to Kodiak from San Francisco in 1868. He was the first postmaster at Kodiak and was known locally as "Uncle Harry."

Copeland Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Moody Creek, 3 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 50' 40" N, 148° 52' 30" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Copeland Creek: stream, flows SE 12 miles to Ohio Creek, 61 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 03' 15" N, 149° 43' 00" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by S. R. Capps (in Martin, 1919, pl. 5), USGS.

Copenhagen Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SE 13 miles to Kvichak Bay, 10 miles NW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 50' 45" N, 157° 11' 10" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Copleston, Mount: mountain, 3,840 ft., at W end of Shublik Mountains, 47 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Brook Range; 69° 30' N, 146° 06' W; (map 139). Variant: Mount Cobblestone, Mount Coplestone. On August 5, 1826, Sir John Franklin (1828, p. 150) wrote, "Lieutenant Back made a sketch of the most western mountain, * * * which I had the pleasure of naming in honour of Dr. Copleston, Provost of Oriel College, now Bishop of Landaff."

Coplestone, Mount: mountain, see Copleston, Mount.

Coply Reef: reef, 0.1 miles long, at S tip of Keene Island, at junction of Beecher Pass and Wrangell Narrows, 14 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 36' N, 132° 59' W; (map 6). Local name used by fishermen; name published in 1898 by USC&GS.

Coposo Island: island, 300 ft. long, in Port Real Marina, between Baker and Lulu Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 50" N, 133° 28' 00" W; (map 4). Variant: Isla Coposo, Ostrov Koposo, Ysla Coposo. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isle Coposo," meaning "tufted island."

Copper Bay: cove, see Nehenta Bay.

Copper Bay: estuary, on SW coast of Knight Island, extends W 2 miles to Long Channel, in Knight Island Passage, 6.5 miles ESE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 16' N, 147° 54' W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Local name published in 1909 by USC&GS.

Copper Center Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, near head of Kasaan Peninsula, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 37' 05" N, 132° 29' 45 " W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Copper Center: village, pop. 151, on Klutina River 1 mile W of its junction with Copper River and 66 miles NE of Valdez, Copper River Basin; BGN 1944; (map 68). Trading post located here about 1896. Village established as a mining camp when about 300 prospectors wintered here in 1898-99. With the establishment of a telegraph station by the U.S. Army Signal Corps about 1901, and being on the Fairbanks-Valdez trail, the village became the principal settlement and supply center in the Nelchina-Susitna Region. Its population was 91 in 1910; 71 in 1920; 80 in 1930; 138 in 1939; and 90 in 1950. The Copper Center post office was established in 1901 (Ricks, 1965, p. 14).

Copper City: locality, see Old Valdez.

Copper City: locality, site of village, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, 5.5 miles N of Lime Point, on E shore of Hetta Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 08' 05" N, 132° 36' 30" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS. Current sources show this is an abandoned mining camp.

Copper City: town, see Valdez.

Copper Creek: stream, flows 4 miles N to Kotsina River, 3 miles NE of Sheep Mountain and 82 miles ENE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 42' 40" N, 144° 03' 45" W; (map 68). Prospectors' name obtained in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Copper Creek: stream, flows E 12 miles to Koyuk River, 22 miles W of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 13' N, 161° 55' W; (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950.

Copper Creek: stream, flows E 8 miles to Wood River, 34 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 53' 30" N, 147° 50' 45" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name reported in 1910 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Copper Creek: stream, flows N 1.7 miles to Nugget Creek which flows to Grand Central River, 27 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' N, 165° 10' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Copper Creek: stream, flows N 2 miles to Millard Creek, 38 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' 15" N, 146° 32' 30" W; (map 64). Local name published in 1912 by USGS.

Copper Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Cedar Creek, 72 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 03' 45" N, 142° 54' 00" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Copper Creek: stream, flows NW 6.2 miles to Dan Creek 3.5 miles E of its junction with Nizina River, 15 miles E of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 22' 20" N, 142° 28' 40" W; (map 67). Name used by prospectors and reported by Mendenhall (in Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, fig. 5), USGS.

Copper Creek: stream, flows W 2 miles to head of Dry Creek, 3 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map. 94). Prospectors' name published in 1900 by Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS. Subsequent maps show a different drainage pattern at the head of Dry Creek.

Copper Creek: stream, heads at 64° 50' N, 142° 42' W, flows NW 27 miles to Charley River, 28 miles W of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 52' N, 143° 30' W; (map 102). Variant: Godfrey Fork of Charley River. Named by prospectors and reported in 1904 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS. The stream is shown as "Godfrey Fork of Charlie River" on 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Copper Creek: stream, see Cross Creek.

Copper Creek: stream, see Kletsan Creek.

Copper Glacier: glacier, heads on Mount Wrangell, trends N 15 miles to its 1957 terminus at head of Copper River, 28 miles SW of Nabesna, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 12' 30" N, 143° 47' 00" W; (map 84). Named in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, for the Copper River.

Copper Glacier: glacier, see Ellsworth Glacier.

Copper Harbor: estuary, extends NE 1 mile, off Hetta Inlet, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 12' 30" N, 132° 37' 45" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1901 by Brooks (1902, p. 105), USGS.

Copper Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, 1 mile NE of Copper Mountain and 35 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54' N, 146° 34' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

Copper Lake: lake, 5.5 miles long, W of Tanada Lake, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 25' N, 143° 33' W; (map 84). Locally named because it lies in the headwaters of the Copper River; reported by USGS in 1960.

Copper Lake: lake, on Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; (map 23). Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 171), from information obtained from the natives, wrote "Near Makushin Bay between a long isthmus and Tarasof Bay, in the mountain, is a lake on whose shores occurs native cooper." The name was published by Baker (1906, p. 196), but does not appear on modern maps.

Copper Mountain Bar: ridge, elev. 3,300 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, extends W 1.4 miles between Grant Creek and Thorofare River, 1.5 miles SW of Eielson Visitor Center,

Alaska Range; 63° 24' 30" N, 150° 21' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Local name reported in 1931 by J. C. Reed, Sr., and S. N. Stoner, USGS.

Copper Mountain Peninsula: peninsula, extends 3 miles into N edge of Port Fidalgo, 35 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 50' N, 146° 37' W; BGN 1914; (map 64). Variant: Copper Mountain Point. Local name derived from nearby Copper Mountain, reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS.

Copper Mountain Point: peninsula, see Copper Mountain Peninsula.

Copper Mountain Point: point of land, see Bidarka Point.

Copper Mountain: mountain, 1,690 ft., 3.5 miles WSW of Salmon Lake and 27 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' N, 165° 12' W; (map 94). Local name reported in 1920 by S. H. Cathcart (in Brooks and others, 1922, fig. 15), USGS.

Copper Mountain: mountain, 3,858 ft., at N end of Landlocked Bay, 37 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 52' N, 146° 35' W; BGN 1914; (map 64). Named by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA. in 1898, and published by USC&GS in 1901

Copper Mountain: mountain, 3,916 ft., between Hetta Inlet and Lake Josephine, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' 15" N, 132° 36' 15" W; (map 4). Local descriptive name published in 1901 by USC&GS.

Copper Mountain: mountain, 5,000 ft., N of Kontrashibuna Lake, 33 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 14' N, 153° 58' W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Copper Mountain: peak, see Eielson, Mount.

Copper Point: point of land, on W. coast of Annette Island, 2 miles NE of Metlakatla, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 09' 00" N, 131° 32' 30" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Copper Point: point of land, S tip of island 4 miles SSW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 36' 27" N, 136° 07' 45" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1928 by USC&GS.

Copper River Delta: delta, 20 miles wide, at mouth of Copper River, 20 miles NW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 25' N, 145° 00' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Copper River Rapids: rapids, see Abercrombie Rapids.

Copper River: stream, heads in Meadow Lake, flows SW, through Upper and Lower Copper Lakes 21 miles to Copper River Bay, 10 miles NE of Kakhonak, Aleutian Range; 59° 31' 40" N, 154° 31' 10" W; (map 51). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Copper River: stream, heads on N side of Wrangell Mountains, flows S 250 miles through Chugach Mountains to Gulf of Alaska, 20 miles NW of Katalla; 60° 18' N, 145° 03' W; (map

64). Variant: Aetna River, Atna River, At River, Miednaia, Rio de los Perdidos, Ryka Mydnaya. This is a translation of the Indian name for the stream spelled "Atna" or "Ahtena." The explorer Nagaiev also translated the name into Russian as "Mydnaya," sometimes transliterated as "Miednaia." Don Ignacio Arteaga called it "Rio de los Perdidos," meaning "river of the lost," in 1779.

Copper River: stream, see Chokotonk River.

Copper Sands: bar, 7.5 miles long, S coast of Alaska, 15 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 20' N, 145° 35' W; (map 64). Local descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Coppermount: locality, site of village, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, at head of Copper Harbor, E of Hetta Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 13' 00" N, 132° 36' 30" W; (map 4). The Coppermount post office was established here in 1900 and transferred to Sulzer in 1907 (Ricks, 1965, p. 14). This former mining settlement is shown as abandoned on current sources. "Few signs remain of the salmon cannery, formerly located on the northern shore of the bay" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1962, p. 77).

Copter Peak: peak, 4,250 ft., in De Long Mountains, 18 miles NNW of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 30' N, 161° 18' W; (map 131). Named by Orth, USGS, because of a difficult helicopter landing there in 1956.

Coquenhena Slough: stream, see Kokinhenik Branch.

Coquenhena: island, see Kokinhenik Island.

Coquenhena: locality, see Kokinhenik.

Cora Creek: stream, flows SW 2.7 miles to Bering Sea, 42 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 166° 26' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901 pl. 17) USGS.

Cora Gulch: ravine, trends NE 0.7 miles to Cleary Creek, 20 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06' 20" N, 147° 27' 00" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Cora Gulch: stream, see Lulu Creek.

Cora Island: island, 0.2 miles long, 0.7 miles S of Cora Point, E tip of Coronation Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 54' 10" N, 134° 47' 15" W; BGN 1961; (map 4). Named in 1960 by the commander of the USC&GS steamer Hodgson, who made surveys in this vicinity.

Cora Point: point of land, E tip of Coronation Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 54' 50" N, 134° 06' 55" W; (map 4). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. Snow, USN.

Coral Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Akulikutak River, 38 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 29' N, 160° 49' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Coral Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Norton Sound, 2.8 miles S of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 49' 30" N, 160° 45' 30" W; (map 91). Variant: Corral Lake. Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Corbin Creek: stream, heads at terminus of Corbin Glacier, flows W and S 6 miles to Robe Lake, 3 miles SE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 05' 25" N, 146° 10' 30" W; (map 68). Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Corbin Glacier: glacier, heads in Keystone Glacier, trends W 3 miles to its terminus at head of Corbin Creek, 7 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 06' 35" N, 146° 03' 15" W; BGN 1965; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. Abercrombie (1899, p. 300), USA, for Adj. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, 1842-1909, USA.

Corbin Glacier: glacier, see Keystone Glacier.

Corbin Point: point of land, on Prince of Wales Island, near head of Hetta Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' 05" N, 132° 39' 15" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Corbusier Slough: channel, of Yukon River flows W 7 miles from Tanana Island, 2 miles S of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 09' 15" N, 152° 14' 00" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Corda Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Shaw Creek, 18 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 21' 45" N, 145° 31' 30" W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1908 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Cordova Creek: stream, see Rude River.

Cordova Glacier: glacier, trends SE 9 miles to its terminus at Rude Lake, 20 miles NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 49' N, 145° 33' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

Cordova Peak: peak, 7,730 ft., at head of Schwan Glacier, 27 miles NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 50' 50" N, 145° 17' 30" W; BGN 1933; (map 64). Local name derived from nearby town of Cordova; reported in 1925 by USFS.

Cordova Puerto: bay, see Orca Bay.

Cordova: town, pop. 1,128, on SE shore of Orca Inlet, opposite Hawkins Island, Chugach Mountains; 60° 33' N, 145° 45' W; (map 64). Named by Michael J. Heney, builder of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad, about 1906. A post office was established here in October 1906 (Ricks, 1965, p. 14). The town had its origin as the railroad terminus and ocean shipping port for the copper ore shipped from the Kennicott mine up the Copper River. "On April 8, 1911, Cordova celebrated 'Copper Day,' when the first trainload of copper ore, approximately 1,200 tons of it, arrived from the mines and was poured into the holds of the steamship Northwestern, bound for the smelter at Tacoma [Washington]" (Roguszka, 1964, p.

9). The name of the town was derived from the original name "Puerto Cordova," given to what is now known as Orca Bay, by Senor Don Calvador Fidalgo who visited the region in 1790.

Cordwood Creek: stream, on N end of Mansfield Peninsula of Admiralty Island, flows W 2.5 miles to Lynn Canal, 1.4 miles S of False Point Retreat and 20 miles NW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 21' 00" N, 134° 57' 15" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Corea Creek: stream, on W coast of Kenai Peninsula, flows SW 1 mile to Cook Inlet, 28 miles S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 10' N, 151° 29' W; (map 62). Local name reported about 1947 by Barnes and Cobb (1959, pl. 17), USGS. It was reported that the name "Corea" was derived from an old sailing bark that was wrecked in the area in 1880.

Cories, Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Attu Island, 1.5 miles S of Chichagof Harbor, Aleutian Islands; 52° 54' 15" N, 173° 14' 15" E; (map 13). Named by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Corkscrew Creek: stream, heads near S end of Clearwater Mountains, flows SE 6.5 miles to Clearwater Creek, 2 miles S of Denali Highway and 43 miles SW of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 01' 10" N, 146° 58' 20" W; BGN 1960; (map 86). Descriptive name given in 1954 by USGS geologists.

Corlies Islands: islands, extend 1.7 miles in Tlevak Strait off NW coast of Sukkwan Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 08' N, 132° 55' W; (map 4). Variant: Rankin and Young Islands. Named in 1882 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, "for Rev. W. H. R. Corlies of Philadelphia, a missionary who began work in Alaska in 1879." The northern island was called "Rankin," and the southern "Young" by Jackson (1880, p. 376).

Corlies Point: point of land, N of Ham Cove, on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 52' 50" N, 132° 50' 58" W; (map 1). Named by Sheldon Jackson in 1886 for Rev. W. H. R. Corlies, a missionary.

Cormant Island: island, see Cormorant Island.

Cormorans, Roche des: rock, see Cormorant Rock.

Cormorant Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Davison Bay, 11.5 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 46' 45" N, 136° 19' 10" W; (map 9). Name published by USC&GS in the 1943 Coast Pilot (p. 392). Named for one Or several families of Phalacrocoracidae, a large swimming bird, found in the coastal areas of Alaska.

Cormorant Island: island, 0.1 miles across, W of Dora Island, in Bay of Islands, Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48' 42" N, 176° 48' 27" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Cormant Island. Named by members of the U. S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Cormorant Rock: rock, at mouth of Lituya Base. in Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.1 miles W of Harbor Point, 87 miles NW of Hoonah. Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58° 36' 35" N, 137° 39' 25" W; (map 10). Variant: Roche des Cormorans. Named Cormorants Rock in 1786 by La Perouse (1798, atlas 19).

Cormorant Rock: rock, on W shore of Uyak Bay, S of Harvester Island, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 37' 45" N, 153° 58' 45" W; (map 34). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. Moser, USN. of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Cornelius Lake: lake, 2,000 ft. long, in Matanuska Valley, 4.8 miles NW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 37' 45" N, 149° 15' 10" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Corner Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on S shore of Tenakee Inlet, on E central Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 44' 20" N, 135° 07' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 9). Local descriptive name reported in 1929 by USFS.

Corner Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, between Slippery and Birch Creeks, 16 miles SE of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 41' 20" N, 151° 48' 00" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Cornfield Ridge: ridge, elev. 1300-1400 ft., 1 mile long, extends SE from Loren Hill, 2 miles N. Of Mutt Cove, central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' N, 177° 28' E; (map 14). This is one of the names arbitrarily applied to features on Kiska Island in 1943 by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Cornforth Peak: mountain, see Mesa Mountain.

Cornoi Island: island, see Gornoi Island.

Cornucopia Creek: stream, flows NW 9 miles to East Fork Chandalar River, 48 miles W of Christian, Brooks Range; 67° 18' N, 146° 56' W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1909 by Maddren (1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Cornucopia Creek: stream, see Crater Creek.

Cornwallis Point: point of land, NE point of entrance to Saginaw Bay, on N coast of Kuiu Island, 42 miles SE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 56' N, 134° 16' W; (map 5). Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, on August 9, 1794, "no doubt in honor of Charles, Lord Cornwallis, first marquess and second earl" (Wagner, 1937, p. 382).

Cornwallis, Point: point of land, extends W into the Pacific Ocean from SW coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 42' 15" N, 132° 52' 10" W; (map 1). Name published in 1882 by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office.

Coronados Islands: islands, group, extends 1.5 miles between Bucareli Bay and Port Saint Nicholas, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' N, 133° 06' W; (map 4). Variant: Islas Coronados, Islas Gallegas, Los Coronado, Los Koronados. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isles Coronados," meaning "priest islands." Lt. Don Jacinto Caamano called them "Isles Gallegas" in 1792.

Coronation Island: island, 10 miles long, between Chatham and Sumner Straits, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' N, 134° 14' W; (map 4). Variant: Koronotsii Island, Ostrov Koronotsii.

Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, on September 22, 1793, in honor of “the anniversary of the coronation of George III” (Wagner, 1937, p. 382). Capt. Vancouver (1798, v. 2, p. 423) wrote, “the day of our passing it having been the anniversary of that happy event.” The name was transliterated into Russian as “Ostrov Koronotsii” by Capt. M. D. Tebenkov (1852, map 9), IRN.

Corral Lake: lake, see Coral Lake.

Corser Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, 2.5 miles W of Sheridan Glacier and 10 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 32' N, 145° 27' W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Corvie Bay: cove, 600 ft. across, 5.5 miles WSW of Bukhti Point, on W shore of Vega Bay, on SE coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 53' 55" N, 177° 20' 50" E; (map 14). Variant: Tom Thumb Cove. Name shown on a 1957 AMS map; variant shown on a 1943 USAAF map.

Corwin Bluff: cliff, 547 ft., 2 miles long, on Chukchi Sea coast, 27 miles E of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 52' 40" N, 165° 03' 15" W; (map 129). Named in 1901 by W. J. Peters and F. C. Schrader, USGS, after the Corwin coal mine which is at the base of the bluff.

Corwin Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Chukchi Sea, W of Corwin Bluff, 27 miles E of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 52' 35" N, 165° 05' 50" W; (map 129). Cosmos Pass Named in 1901 by USGS for the coal mine there; not published until recently.

Corwin Lagoon: lagoon, see Kivalina Lagoon.

Corwin Mine: locality, at coal vein, at base of Corwin Bluff, on Chukchi Sea coast, 27 miles E of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 52' 05" N, 165° 08' 15" W; (map 129). Named by Capt. C. L. Hooper, USRCS, after his ship Corwin which took on 20 tons of coal here in 1881.

Corwin Rock: rock, off NE coast of Chuginadak Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 53' 40" N, 169° 40' 45" W; (map 21). Named in 1894 by U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office for the U.S. revenue cutter Corwin, and published in 1895 on Chart 8.

Corwin, Cape: promontory, SW entrance point to Etolin Strait, 22 miles NE of Cape Mendenhall, on Nunivak Island; 59° 55' N, 165° 35' W; BGN 1944; (map 55). Variant: Atahgo Point, Chingeleth Point, Vasilief Point. Name reported about 1908 by USC&GS.

Corwin: locality, see Initkilly.

Cos Jacket: locality, on left bank of Tanana River, at mouth of Cosna River, 25 miles SW of Manley Hot Springs, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 52' N, 151° 25' W; (map 99). Variant: Cos-chaget, Coshaget, Coskakat, Consa, Cosna, Cross Jacket, Koskakat. Small Tanana Indian village reported in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, who wrote the name “Cos-chaget,” meaning “the mouth of the Cos [River].” A telegraph station named “Cosna” was established here, or near here, in 1903 by the U.S. Army Signal Corps.

Cos-chaget: locality, see Cos Jacket.

Cosacoots River: stream, see Kosakuts River.

Coshaget: locality, see Cos Jacket.

Cosie Creek: stream, see Colin Creek.

Cosinas, Point: point of land, on E coast of Baker Island, near entrance to Port Asumcion, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 21' 50" N, 133° 30' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys Kosinas, Punta de Cocinas, Punta de Cosinas. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta de Cosinas" (from Cocina or Cosina), meaning "kitchen point" (Wagner, 1937, p. 382).

Coskakat: locality, see Cos Jacket.

Coskaket: stream, see Cosna River.

Cosmos Cove: bay, 0.3 miles across, 10.5 miles N of Baranof, on NE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 14' 40" N, 134° 51' 00" W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, for the steam launch Cosmos of the USC&GS steamer Patterson, which aided in the exploration of this region.

Cosmos Creek: stream, flows SW 16 miles to Kobuk River, 4 miles W of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 52' N, 157° 18' W; (map 115). Variant: A-vi-lu-legorack. Named in 1901 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS, after Lt. G. M. Stoney's naval expedition camp called Fort Cosmos, which was located at the mouth of this stream in 1885-86. The stream's Eskimo name according to Stoney (1900, map) was "A-vi-lu-legorack."

Cosmos Hills: hills, extend WNW-ESE 30 miles between Ambler Lowland and Kobuk River, Brooks Range; 67° 00' N, 157° 00' W; (map 126). P. S. Smith and H. M. Eakin, USGS, wrote "This name is given because [Lt. G. M.] Stoney's winter camp on the Kobuk was called Fort Cosmos" (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 274).

Cosmos Mountain: mountain, 3,117 ft., 8 miles N of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 00' N, 157° 03' W; (map 126). Local name reported by USGS in 1956. See Cosmos Creek.

Cosmos Pass: water passage, 0.5 miles long, between two islands, off S tip of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' 40" N, 133° 42' 10" W; (map 4). Named in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, "after Launch Cosmos in which I first explored the passage."

Cosmos Peak: peak, 4,740 ft., on W end of Cosmos Range., 2 miles E of Thomas Bay and 107 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 00' 15" N, 132° 43' 50" W; (map 8). Name published in 1950 by USC&GS.

Cosmos Point: point of land, on E coast of Mitkof Island, 15 miles NW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 40' 05" N, 132° 37' 20" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for the steam launch Cosmos of the Coast Survey steamer Patterson.

Cosmos Range: mountain range, trends E 4 miles from Cosmos Peak on Thomas Bay, 110 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 00' 30" N, 132° 43' 00" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by

Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for the steam launch Cosmos attached to the USC&GS steamer Patterson, which was under his command.

Cosmos, Point: point of land, 10 miles S of Tebenkof Bay, on W coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 20' 55" N, 134° 17' 30" W; (map 5). Name published in 1901 by USC&GS; named for the launch Cosmos.

Cosna Bluff: bluff, on right bank of Tanana River, 20 miles SW of Manley Hot Springs, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 52' N, 151° 22' W; (map 99). Riverboat pilots' name published on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Cosna River: stream, flows NE 44 miles to Tanana River, 32 miles NE of Bitzshtini Mountains, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 51' N, 151° 23' W; (map 99). Variant: Coskaket, Goschacket, Koskakat, Kosna. Tanana Indian name reported in 1899 by Lt. J. S Herron, USA.

Cosna: locality, on right bank of Tanana River, 37 miles NE of Bitzshtini Mountains, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 54' N, 151° 15' W; (map 99). Variant: Consa. This was a telegraph station named in 1903 for the Cosna River by the U.S. Army Signal Corps.

Cosna: locality, see Cos Jacket.

Costa Fork: stream, flows NNE 5.5 miles to Preacher Creek, 12 miles NE of Mount Prindle and 64 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 31' 30" N, 146° 04' 20" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1909 by C. E. Ellsworth (in Brooks and others, 1910, p. 238), USGS

Costello Creek: stream, flows SE 12 miles to Bull River, 50 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 12' N, 149° 29' W; (map 87). Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by S. R. Capps (in Martin, 1919, pl. 5), USGS.

Cot Mountain: mountain, 1,400 ft., 3 miles NE of Tooth Mountain, 15 miles NW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 18' N, 161° 42' W; (map 53). Name published in 1915 by USC&GS on Chart 9103.

Cote, Mount: mountain, 4,375 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 4 miles S of Stikine River, Coast Mountains; 56° 36' N, 131° 50' W; (map 7). Name reported in 1912 by USC&GS.

Cotillakakat River: stream, see Kateel River.

Cotter Creek: stream, flows N 2 miles to California Creek which flows to Pargon River, 14 miles NE of Council and 26 miles SE of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 01' N, 163° 17' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Cotterell Glacier: glacier, heads 2.5 miles SE of head of Blackstone Bay, trends SE 3.5 miles to its terminus 2.5 miles NW of W shore of Kings Bay, 14 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 35' 50" N, 148° 33' 30" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Named in 1910 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Cottle Island: barrier island, 4 miles long, on Beaufort Sea coast, easternmost island of the Jones Islands, 2.8 miles NE of Beechey Point, Artic Plain; 70° 30' 45" N, 149° 07' 15" W; (map 150). Named in 1910 by Leffingwell (1919, p. 95) or "Capt. Steven Cottle, of the whaling fleet."

Cotton Cove: cove, 0.7 miles across, S of Witchcraft Point, on W coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 02' 30" N, 177° 30' 00" E; (map 14). This is one of the plant names arbitrarily applied to features on Kiska Island in 1943 by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Cotton Creek: stream, flows SW 5.5 miles to Duktoth River, 6 miles NW of Cape Yakataga St. Elias Mountains; 60° 07' 20" N, 142° 32' 50" W; (map 65). Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Cottonwood Bay: estuary, extending E 3 miles to Iliamna Bay, 21 miles NW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 38' N, 153° 38' W; (map 51). Name published by Osgood (1904, p. 11), USDA.

Cottonwood Beach: beach, at Beluga, on NW Shore of Cook Inlet, 8 miles NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 11' N, 151° 01' W; (map 70). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Cottonwood Creek: stream, flows NE 22 miles from Nutzotin Mountains to lake on E bank of Snag Creek, E of Wellesley Mountain, 48 miles SE of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 62° 24' 10" N, 141° 01' 40" W; (map 84). Local name reported by Theodore Chapin (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 129), USGS.

Cottonwood Creek: stream, flows NE 4.3 miles to Camp Creek, 40 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 23' 35" N, 151° 27' 40" W; (map 81). Descriptive name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Cottonwood Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 miles to Crooked Creek, 11 miles NE of Tehneta Pass and 63 miles SW of Gulkana, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 02' 15" N, 147° 15' 10" W; BGN 1960; (map 82). Local name published by Theodore Chapin (in Brooks and others, 1915, fig. 3), USGS.

Cottonwood Creek: stream, flows NW 7.1 miles to Sulatna River, 11 miles SW of Monzonite Hills, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 19' 20" N, 154° 55' 30" W; (map 98). Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

Cottonwood Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Lost Creek 14 miles NE of that stream's junction with Salcha River and 75 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 57' N, 144° 10' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Cottonwood Creek: stream, flows SW 16 miles to Nixon Fork Takotna River, 20 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 24' N, 154° 37' W; (map 89). Local name obtained in 1924 by J. S. Brown (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1926, pl. 5), USGS.

Cottonwood Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Peters Creek, 27 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 32' 35" N, 150° 49' 10" W; (map 81). Descriptive name reported by F. A. Cook (1908, map).

Cottonwood Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Caribou Creek, 9 miles N of Big Delta, Tanana Lowland; 64° 17' N, 145° 51' W; (map 101). Prospectors' name reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Cottonwood Creek: stream, flows W 2.5 miles to Karluk Lake, 19 miles SE of Karulk, Kodiak Island; 57° 24' 20" N, 154° 02' 20" W; (map 35). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Cottonwood Creek: stream, heads 1 mile NW of Cloud Lake, flows NW 14 miles to Goodhope River, 16 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 48' N, 163° 37' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12).

Cottonwood Creek: stream, heads 3 miles SW of Porcupine Peak, flows SE 4 miles to Tsirku River, 33 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 16' 55" N, 136° 11' 20" W; (map 45). Prospector's name reported in 1903 by C. W. Wright, USGS.

Cottonwood Creek: stream, heads at a glacier flows NE 2.7 miles to Metal Creek, 24 miles E of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 34' 15" N, 148° 23' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Cottonwood Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus near N end of Clearwater Mountains, flows SE 6 miles to Maclaren River, 4 miles S of Maclaren Glacier terminus and 28 miles SE of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 13' 25" N, 146° 32' 50" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Cottonwood Creek: stream, heads in a lake in Matanuska Valley, flows SW 1.8 miles to Cottonwood Lake, 6 miles W of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 36' 15" N, 149° 18' 10" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1912 by Alaska Railroad Commission.

Cottonwood Creek: stream, heads in Wasilla Lake, flows SW 13 miles to Knik Arm, 7 miles NW of Birchwood and 20 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 29' 45" N, 149° 35' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1906 by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Cottonwood Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows ENE 3.5 miles to Resurrection River, 11 miles NW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 14' 20" N, 149° 39' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1912 by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 1), USGS.

Cottonwood Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows S 2 miles to Kachemak Bay 14 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 44' N, 151° 12' W; (map 50). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1898.

Cottonwood Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, in Kenai Mountains, flows N 4 miles to Skilak Lake, 36 miles ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 23' 00" N, 150° 17' 30" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Cottonwood Creek: stream, see Sleigh Creek.

Cottonwood Hills: hill, 1,500-1,770 ft., extend E-W 2.5 miles on W bank of Highpower Creek, 43 miles WNW of Mount McKinley, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 14' N, 152° 21' W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Cottonwood Island: island, 2 miles long, in Stikine River, 5 miles NNW of International Boundary Monument 62 on Mount Cote, Coast Mountains; 56° 39' N, 131° 51' W; (map 7). Variant: Cottonwood Islands. Named "Cottonwood Islands" in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN.

Cottonwood Islands: Island, see Cottonwood Island.

Cottonwood Islands: islands, 5 miles long, at mouth of Stikine River, 10 miles N. of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 38' N, 132° 18' W; (map 6). These low wooded islands were named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN.

Cottonwood Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 4.2 miles NNW of Old Man Lake and 39 miles WNW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 13' N, 146° 44' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Cottonwood Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, in Matanuska Valley, 6.2 miles W of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 36' N, 149° 19' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS; name derived from Cottonwood Creek.

Cottonwood Point: point of land, at mouth of Copper River, 16 miles NW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 17' N, 144° 56' W; (map 64). Named in 1898 by Capt. Abercrombie (Glenn and Abercrombie, 1899, map), USA.

Cottonwood Point: point of land, on S bank of Yukon River 15 miles NE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 55' 25" N, 161° 57' 00" W; (map 73). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1922 manuscript chart.

Cottonwood Slough: stream, 2.4 miles long, anabranch of Yukon River, 1 mile E of Horse Island and 10 miles S of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland, 62° 03' 30" N, 159° 55' 15" W; (map 78). Descriptive name reported in 1916 by G. L. Harrington and R. H. Sargent (in Harrington, 1918, pl. 1), USGS.

Cottonwood Slough: stream, tributary of the Chakachatna River, flows SE 6 miles to Trading Bay, 30 miles NNW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 57' N, 151° 38' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1859 by USGS.

Cottonwood Slough: stream, flows 2 miles SW, in a swamp 14 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 31' 40" N, 149° 30' 20" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS; name derived from Cottonwood Creek.

Cottonwood: locality, on E bank of Cottonwood Creek, 16 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 30' 45" N, 149° 34' 55" W; (map 49). Name of a roadhouse and camp reported by USGS in 1911.

Couloir Peak: mountain peak, 6,320 ft., at junction of Hades Highway and Devils Paw, 24 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 43' 15" N, 133° 55' 15" W; (map 12). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Council City: locality, see Council.

Council Landing: locality, on right bank of Fish River, 3 miles NW of Golovnin Lagoon and 32 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' N, 163° 24' W; (map 95). Site of a boat landing; published in 1956 by USGS.

Council: locality, pop. 41, on left bank of Niukluk River, 33 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 54' N, 163° 40' W; BGN 1944; (map 95). Variant: Council City. Site of village and recording office in the center of the Council gold mining precinct. "Council City * * * was first started by Mr. Libby [Daniel B. Libby, a member of the von Bendeleben expedition of 1866 and who with three others found gold in the area] and party in the fall of 1897. * * * In October, 1898, the city consisted of about fifty log houses, and probably about 300 persons were then there, the majority of whom had come in during the months of August and September, after the news of the first discoveries had reached St. Michaels." (North American Transportation and Trading Company, 1900, p. 26). The Council Post Office was established in 1900 and discontinued in 1953 (Ricks, 1965, p. 15). The population was 686 in 1910, 109 in 1933 (Colby, 1939, 363), and 9 in the fifties (Balcom, 1965, p. 10).

Count Creek: stream, see Comet Creek.

Count, Cape: point of land, see Romanzof, Cape.

Countess, Point: point of land, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, at N end of Bainbridge Passage, 4.5 miles S of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 13' N, 148° 05' W; (map 63). Named on June 3, 1794, by Capt. George Vancouver, (1798, v. 3, p. 178), RN, for "Capt. Countess," RN.

Course Point: point of land, on Narrow Strait, 7.5 miles NW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 53' 35" N, 152° 28' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Kursa, Mys Povorota, Turn Cape. Translation of the name "M[ys] Kursa" [from the French "cours"] given in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425. The name "M[ys] Povorota," meaning "turn cape," was published for this point by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23), IRN.

Court House Hill: hill, 50 ft., on Chicken Ridge in center of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 15" N, 134° 24' 30" W; (map 11). Variant: Government Hill, Horseshoe Hill, Knob Hill, Navy Hill, Telegraph Hill. The name was derived from the court house built on the hill in 1898. In 1881 it was known as Knob Hill and Telegraph Hill and also as Navy Hill because of the Navy barracks built there that year. The miners referred to it as "Chicken Ridge." It was also known as "Government Hill" because it was a government reserve. About 1904 it was known locally as "Horseshoe Hill" probably for the Horseshoe Saloon located nearby. The southern part is also known as "Telephone Hill" because of the telephone offices and exchange located here (De Armond, 1957, p. 12).

Coutous Pass: water passage, see Caution Pass.

Couverden Island: island, 3 miles long, off W shore of Lynn Canal at junction with Icy Strait, 7 miles SW of Funter and 25 miles SW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 12' N, 135° 05' W; (map 11). Probably named in 1868 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for nearby Point Couverden, and published in 1881 on Hydrog. Chart 882.

Couverden Rock: rock, near mouth of Lynn Canal, 2 miles NE of Point Couverden and 23 miles SW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 13' 00" N, 135° 01' 40" W; (map 11). Name published in 1948 by USGS; derived From the nearby point of the same name.

Couverden, Point: point of land, on SE end of Couverden Island, at mouth of Lynn Canal, 7 miles SW of Funter and 24 miles SW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 11' 25" N, 135° 03' 10" W; (map 11). Observed by Joseph Whidbey, July 13, 1794, and named by Capt. Vancouver (1789, v. 3, p. 245), RN, for Couverden, England, the home of his ancestors. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 8), IRN, transliterated the English name as "M[ys] Kouverden."

Cov-vee-arak River: stream, see Kaviruk River.

Cove Creek: stream, on N end of Douglas Island, Flows NE 1 mile to Fritz Cove, 0.8 miles SW of entrance Point and 7.6 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 19' 25" N, 134° 36' 40" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Cove Hill: hill, 690 ft., 0.7 miles NE of Tongass Island, Coast Mountains; 54° 47' 15" N, 130° 43' 20" W; (map 2). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Cove Island: island, 0.7 miles across, in Applegate Cove, 8 miles NW of village of Cold Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 14' N, 162° 55' W; (map 29). Named by USBF in 1888.

Cove Mountain: hill, 700 ft., on Revillagigedo Island, between Connell and Ward Lakes, 5 miles N of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 45" N, 131° 40' 40" W; (map 3). Named in 1886 by USC&GS.

Cove Point: point of land, on N end of Glass Peninsula, 2 miles S of Arden Point and 15 miles SE of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 07' 45" N, 134° 10' 00" W; (map 11). Descriptive name published in 1893 by USC&GS.

Cove Point: point of land, on W shore of Berners Bay, 1.5 miles NE of Point St. Mary and 38 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 45' 15" N, 135° 01' 00" W; (map 11). Descriptive name published in 1924 by USC&GS.

Cove Point: point of land, see Bukti Point.

Cove Point: point of land, see Mountain Point.

Covearak River: stream, see Kaviruk River.

Covey Creek: stream, on Iniskin Peninsula, flows NW 1.5 miles to Park Creek, 0.8 miles S of Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 49' 00" N, 153° 05' 30" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name published by USGS in 1958.

Coville, Lake: lake, 10 miles long, at mouth of American Creek, NW of Lake Grosvenor, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 37 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 45' N, 155° 37' W; BGN 1926; (map 43). Variant: Alinak Lake, Colville Lake, Nahulkavik, Savonoski Lakes. Named by Griggs (1922, p. 307) for Frederick V. Coville, chairman of the Research Committee of the National Geographic Society.

Covina Gulch: ravine, trends SW 0.5 miles to Glacier Creek, 9 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' 45" N, 165° 20' 35" W (map 94). , Prospectors, name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M Ashford.

Covroeruk Lagoon: lagoon, see Kavrarak Lagoon.

Covroeruk Mountain: hill, see Kavrarak Hill.

Covroeruk Spring: springs, see Kavrarak Springs.

Cow and Calf Moose Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 6 miles NE of Salmon Village and 38 miles W of Chalkyitsik, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 37' N, 142° 20' W; (map 120). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS. It may be a form of translation of an Indian name.

Cow Creek: Stream, flows E 1 mile to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 2 miles S of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 23' 30" N, 150° 08' 00" W; (map 124). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Cow Creek: stream, flows N to Arctic River, about 10 miles SE of Ear Mountain and 40 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula gold fields by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected up to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Cow Creek: stream, flows NW 9 miles to Behm Canal, W of Claude Point, on N coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 56' 10" N, 131° 22' 45" W; BGN 1929; (map 3). Local name reported in 1929 by USFS.

Cow Creek: stream, flows SSW 2.2 miles to Benito Creek, 3.4 miles W of Iron Mountain and 78 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 37' 00" N, 144° 08' 15" W; (map 68). Name reported 1912-13 by USGS; published in 1915 by USGS (Moffit, pl. 5).

Cow Island: island, 0.5 miles long, northernmost of Percy Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 58' 00" N, 131° 35' 00" W; (map 2). Named in 1886 by USC&GS.

Cow Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, between Fox and Shack Lakes, 20 miles W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 18' 20" N, 148° 06' 00" W; (map 118). Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Cow Lake: lake, 1 mile long on Kenai Peninsula, 6 miles NW of Sterling and 14 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 36' 30" N, 150° 51' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Cow Lake: lake, 1.1 miles long, S of Red Shirt Lake, 26 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 35' 00" N, 150° 11' 20" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Cowcow Creek: stream, flows SE to Anikovik River near its head, about 15 miles E of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Cowee Creek: stream, heads in unnamed glacier, flows mostly W 6.5 miles to Davies Creek, 1.6 miles NE of Bridget Cove on Favorite Channel and 30 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 38' 50" N, 134° 54' 30" W; (map 11). Prospectors name reported by Spencer and Wright (1906, pl. 37 and p. 89), USGS. Named for Chief Kowee of the Auk Tlingit Indians. See Kowee Creek.

Cowee Creek: stream, see Kowee Creek.

Cowen Creek: stream, see Golden Creek.

Cowpack Inlet: bay, extends S 3 miles at mouth of Cowpack River, 30 miles NE of Shishmaref, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 26' N, 165° 01' W (map 112). Local name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Cowpack River: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 18 miles to Cowpack Inlet, 30 miles NE of Shishmaref, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 23' N 165° 01' W; (map 112). Local name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Cowvinik Lake: lake, see Imuruk Basin.

Coxcomb Point: point of land, on N shore of Kiliuda Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 20' N, 153° 01' W; BGN 1933; (map 34). Descriptive name given in 1933 by USC&GS, "because the fringe of reefs on the side of the point resembles a cock's comb."

Coxcomb, Mount: mountain, 1,808 ft., on SE shore of Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 53' 34" N, 166° 28' 26" W; BGN 1935; (map 23). Descriptive name given by a USC&GS field party in 1934 "because, on one side near its top, is a projecting ledge of rock which gave the appearance of a cock's comb."

Coxe Glacier: glacier, trends SW 6.7 miles to Barry Arm, E of Barry Glacier, 5.9 miles E of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 07' N, 148° 08' W; BGN 1910; (map 69). Variant: Emerson Glacier. Named in 1910 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS, for the Rev. William Coxe, who in 1780 published an account of Russian discoveries.

Coxe River: stream, heads in Cold Storage Lake, flows SW 2.5 miles to Katlian Bay, 8 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 10' 20" N, 135° 16' 35" W; BGN 1933; (map 9). Named by USFS in 1933 "for Captain Coxe commander of the Swedish cruiser Mercury, who

went to Alaska in 1790 to destroy the Russian trade and colonizations. But because of the deplorable state of the settlers he abstained from hostilities, and helped them instead.”

Coyote Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Grantley Harbor, 2 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 15' N, 166° 18' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Coyote Creek: stream, flows W 1.5 miles to Nenana River, 4.7 miles N of village of McKinley Park Alaska Range; 63° 48' 00" N, 148° 55' 45" W, BGN 1965; (map 87). Named in 1965 by the Alaska Dept. of Highways because “park rangers report that the Nenana Canyon is the only section of the park in which coyotes are found.” See Iceworm Gulch.

Coyote Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 4.5 miles NE of Swan Lake and 31 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 44' N, 150° 27' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Coyukuk River: stream, see Koyukuk River.

Cozian Reef: reef, in Peril Strait, N of Duffield Peninsula, 36 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 34' N, 135° 26' W; BGN 1897; (map 9). Variant: Cozian Rock, Cozian Shoal, Kozian Reef, Nikolas Reef. Named by U.S. Navy in 1880 for Anton George Cozian, a native of Dalmatia, who was for many years a pilot in the employ of the Russian American Company during the latter part of 1800's. The reef has also been called Nikolas Rock, because the Russian steamer Nikolas struck it in 1854.

Cozian Rock: reef, see Cozian Reef.

Cozian Shoal: reef, see Cozian Reef.

Cozy Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, on N coast of Sitkalidak Island, at mouth of Ameer Bay, SE of Kodiak Island; 57° 11' 50" N, 153° 10' 30" W. BGN 1930; (map 34). Variant: Snug Cove. Descriptive name given in 1930 by USC&GS, because it “is a good anchorage for small boats in southerly winds * * *.” A USC&GS field party called this feature “Snug Cove” in 1928.

Cqague: village, see Skagway.

Crab Bay: bay, 0.3 miles across, on E coast of Kruzof Island, 10.5 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 08' 30" N, 135° 33' 40" W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 9). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Crab Bay: bay, trends S 1 mile to Sawmill Bay, On E coast of Evans Island, 16 miles SSE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 03' 45" N, 148° 00' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Crab Bay: cove, 0.7 miles across, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 29' N, 133° 08' W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Crab Bay: estuary, 1.2 miles long, on E coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 06' 25" N, 131° 21' 30" W; BGN 1917; (map 3). Named in 1917 by USC&GS.

Crab Bay: estuary, 5 miles long, on S shore of Tenakee Inlet, on Chichagof Island, 5 miles SW of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 44' 30" N, 135° 19' 00" W; BGN 1929; (map 9). Local name reported in 1928 by USFS.

Crab Bay: locality, at W entrance to Crab Bay, On E coast of Evans Island, 16 miles SSE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 03' 45" N, 148° 00' 30" W; (map 63). Fishing village reported in 1943 by USC&GS. Recent USGS maps indicate a site with four or five buildings.

Crab Cove: cove, 0.3 miles across, in Funter Bay, On Mansfield Peninsula, 1.2 miles S of Green Mountain and 17 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 15' 10" N, 134° 52' 45" W; (map 11). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, and published in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 161).

Crab Creek: stream, 5 miles long, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, flows N and SW to Crab Bay, E of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 29' 05" N, 133° 07' 30" W; BGN 1963; (map 4). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Crab Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles to Middle Fork Fortymile River, 51 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 27' N, 142° 39' W; (map 102). Variant: Cribbs Creek, Crib Creek. Local name originally shown in 1898 as "Cribbs Creek" on a manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada; present spelling published in 1956 by USGS.

Crab Glacier: glacier, on NE slope of Mount Veniaminof, Alaska Peninsula, trends NE 3 miles to its terminus at head of Rapid Creek, Aleutian Range; 56° 16' N, 159° 17' W; (map 30). Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Crab Island: island, 0.1. miles long, 0.3 miles E of end of Gilbert Spit and 5 miles N of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 37' 30" N, 139° 43' 05" W; (map 46). Local name published in 1964 (de Laguna and others, map 4).

Crab Lagoon: lagoon, 0.2 miles long, on N coast of Woody Island, 5 miles NE of Kodiak, NE of Kodiak Island; 57° 47' 45" N, 152° 19' 45" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Crab Point: point of land, on W shore of Tamgas Harbor, on S coast of Annette Island, 20 miles S of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 04' 05" N, 131° 32' 55" W; (map 3). Named by USC&GS; published in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 92).

Crab Trap Cove: cove, extends W 0.6 miles off South Pass, on E coast of Goat Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 12' 15" N, 132° 52' 30" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1965 by USC&GS.

Crafton Island: island, 2 miles long, in Prince William Sound, off E coast of Kenai Peninsula, at NW end of Knight Island Passage, 16 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 30' 10" N, 147° 56' 25" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1900 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Crag Creek: stream, flows S 2 miles from Crag Peak to Wolverine Creek, 14 miles SE of Sillyasheen Mountain and 61.5 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 36' 30" N, 152° 22' 00" W; (map 124). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Crag Mountain: mountain, 3,326 ft., 3 miles SE of head of Port Althrop, on Chichagof Island, 29 miles W of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 03' 08" N, 136° 15' 15" W; BGN 1960; (map 10). Descriptive name given by USGS in 1955 "because of its jagged cliffs and rough broken top."

Crag Peak: peak, 4,094 ft., NW of junction of Wolverine Creek and John River, 63.5 miles Craig Point NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 39' N, 152° 25' W; (map 124). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Crag Point: point of land, 11.5 miles NW of Kodiak, between Anton Larsen and Sharatin Bays, Kodiak Island; 57° 52' 45" N, 152° 40' 25" W; BGN 1909; (map 34). Variant: Bluff Cape, Mys Otrubistoy, Otrubistoi. Name given in 1909 by USC&GS to eliminate duplication of names in this area. This point was first named "M[ys] Otrubistoy," meaning "cape with a piece cut off," in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN. Baker (1906, p. 139) published "Bluff Cape" as the translation of Murashev's name.

Craig City: village, see Craig.

Craig Creek: stream, flows 15 miles NE into Canada to Clarence River Delta, Yukon, Canada, 11 miles SE of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 37' 30" N, 140° 54' 00" W; BGN 1914; (map 138). Named in 1912 by the IBC survey party, probably for J. D. Craig, D.L.S., Surveyor in charge for His Majesty.

Craig Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to Valdez Creek, 70 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 12' 25" N, 147° 15' 45" W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Craig Island: island, 0.5 miles wide, at S entrance to Klawak Inlet, off W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 28' 30" N, 133° 09' 00" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1932 by USC&GS.

Craig Lake: lake, 1,800 ft. long, 2.6 miles W of junction of Johnson and Tanana Rivers and 38 miles SE of Delta Junction, Tanana Lowland; 63° 43' 45" N, 144° 42' 55" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Craig Millar: village, see Craig.

Craig Point: point of land, on NE coast of Zarembo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 27' 20" N, 132° 44' 00" W; (map 6). Discovered by James Johnstone, RN, on August 29, 1793, and named by Capt. George Vancouver (Wagner, 1937, p. 382).

Craig Rock: rock, in Nakat Bay, 0.8 miles W of Tongass Island, Coast Mountains; 54° 46' 35" N, 130° 45' 55" W; (map 2). Named in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Craig: village, pop. 273, on Craig and Prince of Wales Islands at S end of Klawak Inlet, 60 miles NW of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 28' 30" N, 133° 09' 00" W; BGN 1944;

(map 4). Variant: Craig City, Craig Millar, Fish Egg. Originally named "Fish Egg" for nearby Fish Egg Island, the name was changed to "Craig Millar" for a cannery owner (Alaska Sportsman, 1962, no. 12, p. 28). The present name was adopted in 1912 when a post office was established (Ricks, 1965, p. 15). On March 1, 1922, Craig was incorporated. In 1939, with a population of 231, Craig had a salmon cannery, a sawmill and a Customs Office serving as a port of clearance for vessels traveling from British Columbia to the United States (Colby, 1939, p. 145).

Craigie Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Willow Creek, W of Bullion Mountain, 16 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains 61° 45' 35" N, 149° 26' 20" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1906 by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Crain Creek: stream, see Crane Creek.

Cramberry Slough: stream, flows W 0.6 miles to mouth of Unalakleet River, S of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills: 63° 52' 10" N, 160° 46' 30" W; (map 91). Variant: Cranberry Slough. Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Cranberry Creek: stream, flows SW 20 miles to Nushagak River, 67 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 44' N, 157° 11' W; (map 52). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Cranberry Peak: peak, 4,602 ft., 1.8 miles N of mouth of St. Anne Creek in Klutina Lake, 46 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 46' 00" N, 145° 56' 10" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Cranberry Slough: stream, see Cramberry Slough.

Crane Cove: estuary, 3 miles long, on W coast of Baranof Island, 13 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 55" N, 135° 22' 30" W; (map 5). Variant: Guba Zhuravlina, Zhuravlina Cove. This is a translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN. Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, published it as "G[uba] Zhuravlina [from Zhuravets]."

Crane Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Port Camden, on E coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 43' 30" N, 133° 56' 20" W; (map 6). Named by USC&GS for charting purposes; name published in 1943.

Crane Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to Fairbanks Creek, 21 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' 45" N, 147° 14' 00" W; (map 105). Variant: Crain Creek. Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Crane Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 3 miles E of Number Three Bay and 20 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 47' 30" N, 150° 57' 15" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for the Lesser Sandhill or Little Brown Crane (*Grus canadensis canadensis*), a marsh-dwelling bird, which breeds throughout Alaska.

Crash Creek: stream, in Ray Mountains, flows S 4.5 miles to Tozitna River, 5 miles SW of Mount Tozi and 48 miles NE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 38' 00" N, 150° 51' 30" W; (map 106). So named in 1956 by Orth, because there was wreckage of a plane crash on the slope above the stream.

Crassico Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Ipnarik River, 29 miles N of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 37' 30" N, 157° 07' 00" W; (map 132). Named in 1950 by I. L. Tailleux, USGS, geologist, with the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations; name published by USGS in 1951. So named because of the abundant fossils of this name along the creek.

Crater Anchorage: bay, 3 miles across, on NW coast of Yunaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 40' N, 170° 45' W; (map 20). Name published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 80).

Crater Bay: bay, 1.8 miles long, on W coast of Harris Peninsula, 5 miles NW of Aligo Point, 33 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 41' 45" N, 149° 49' 00" W; BGN 1930; (map 49). So named by the 1928 USC&GS field party "because of its being encircled by ridges of igneous rock."

Crater Bay: bight, 1.3 miles wide, faces Bering Sea on W coast of Davidof Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 15" N, 178° 20' 10" E; BGN 1930; (map 15). Named in 1928 by USC&GS "because it is partly encircled by ridges of igneous rock."

Crater Cove: cove, 0.7 miles across, between Chaika Rock and Ragged Point, on SE coast of Kagalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 46' 10" N, 176° 17' 00" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1961 on Chart 9141.

Crater Creek: stream, flows E 4.5 miles to mouth of Speel River, 28 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 08' 10" N, 133° 44' 45" W; (map 12). Local name published by Theodore Chapin (in Brooks and others, 1916, p. 107), USGS.

Crater Creek: stream, flows NE 3.5 miles to Bear Creek, 20 miles NE to Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 43' 30" N, 148° 01' 15" W; (map 105). Local name reported in 1903 by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 16).

Crater Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to South Fork Arolik River, 26 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 27' N, 161° 20' W; (map 53). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Crater Creek: stream, flows SE 9 miles to Pilgrim River, 28 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 164° 52' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Crater Creek: stream, flows SW 16 miles to Black Lake, 28 miles NW of Chignik, on Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 29' N, 159° 04' W; (map 30). Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; so called because the creek heads in Purple Crater.

Crater Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to American Creek which flows to Niukluk River, 27 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56' N, 164° 30' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 10), USGS.

Crater Creek: stream, flows W 19 miles to East Fork Chandalar River 12 miles NE of mouth of that stream and 41 miles SE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 16' 15" N, 147° 04' 00" W; (map 123). Variant: Cornucopia Creek. Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Crater Creek: stream, heading on NE slope of Okmok Caldera, flowing NE to N coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 33' N, 167° 59' W; (map 23). Name published by USGS (Byers, 1959, pl. 41). So named because it heads on a caldera or crater.

Crater Hill: hill, 525 ft., on west-central St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 11' 05" N, 170° 20' 00" W; (map 38). Name published in 1875 by USC&GS; probably obtained from Elliott (1881, St. Paul map) who was there in 1873-74. It is so named because it is reported to be an extinct volcanic crater.

Crater Hill: mountain, 1,869 ft., 65 miles SW of Dome Mountain, 7.5 miles SE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 01' N, 161° 32' W; (map 53). Local descriptive name published in 1938 by USGS.

Crater Lake: lake, 0.1 miles across, 1.2 miles E of Robe Lake and 6 miles ESE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 05' 15" N, 146° 04' 30" W; (map 68). Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Crater Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, 1 mile E of Orca Inlet, 2.5 miles NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 34' N, 145° 42' W; (map 64). Local descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Crater Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, on Annette Island, 0.7 miles SE of Tamgas Mountain and 23 miles SE of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 03' 30" N, 131° 22' 30" W; BGN 1917; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1917 by USC&GS.

Crater Lake: lake, 1.6 miles across, 3,700 ft. below the crater rim, in crater of Mount Katmai, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 47 miles NW of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 58° 16' N, 154° 59' W; (map 42). Descriptive name given by R. F. Griggs of the National Geographic Society (1922, map).

Crater Lake: lake, 2 miles long on Crater Creek, 27 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 08' 10" N, 133° 46' 15" W; (map 12). Local name published by Theodore Chapin (in Brooks and others, 1916, p. 107), USGS.

Crater Lake: lake, 2 miles long, at 1950 terminus of Malaspina Glacier, 8 miles E of head of Glacier Bay and 59 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 04' N, 141° 03' W; (map 65). Descriptive name given by Libbey (1886, p. 298) of Princeton Univ.

Crater Lake: lake, 2 miles long, S of Black River, 23 miles SW of junction of Oshetna and Susitna Rivers, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 21' 40" N, 147° 47' 30" W; (map 82). Local

descriptive name reported in 1956 by USGS. Name is a misnomer. The lake is a glacial lake and is located in a glaciated valley.

Crater Mountain: hill, 640 ft., on mainland, 6 miles S of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 22' 10" N, 162° 05' 30" W; (map 92). Named in 1898 by USC&GS; "It is the largest and tallest of three extinct volcanoes just south of St. Michael Canal."

Crater Mountain: mountain, 2,262 ft., 4 miles SW of Mount Distin and 17 miles NNW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 45' N, 165° 32' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Crater Mountain: mountain, 3,765 ft., at SE end of Beaver Mountains, 38 miles SW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 48' 30" N, 156° 48' 00" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by H. M. Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1913, pl. 11), USGS.

Crater Peak: peak, 7,575 ft., on Mount Spurr, in Tordrillo Mountains, 39 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 16' 10" N, 152° 14' 15" W; BGN 1930; (map 70). Named by S. R. Capps and R. H. Sargent (in Smith and others, 1930, pl. 3), USGS, "when they discovered and mapped the crater-like peak in 1927."

Crater Point: promontory, on E tip of Otter Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 02' 45" N, 170° 23' 10" W; (map 38). Descriptive name given by Elliott (1881, St. Paul notes) in 1874 "because of a funnel-shaped cavity facing the sea."

Crater Ridge: ridge, 2 miles long, on Kruzof Island, 2 miles NE of Mount Edgecumbe, 14 miles W of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 05' N, 135° 43' W; BGN 1938; (map 9). Named in 1936 by USFS because this is the north rim of the crater of an extinct volcano.

Craven, Point: point of land, W entrance to Florence Bay, on SE tip of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 28' N, 134° 52' W; (map 9). Variant: Mys Tlyakhinikut, Point Graven, Point Tlakinikut, Point Tliankhini, Point Williams. Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for Adm. Thomas Tingey Craven, USN. The "correct native [Tlingit Indian] name is said to be T' liankhini" (Baker, 1906, p. 201); published as "Tlyakhinikut" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 8), IRN.

Crawfish Cove: cove, see Model Cove.

Crawfish Inlet: estuary, 8 miles long, on W coast of Baranof Island, 22 miles SE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 45' N, 135° 12' W; (map 5). Variant: Rakof Bay, Rakovoi Bay, Rokovay Bay, Zaliv Rakov. Name published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 135); translated from "Zaliv Rakov," which was published in 1849 by the Russian American Company.

Crawford Creek: stream, flows N 3 miles to Chena River, 37 miles ENE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 53' 45" N, 146° 25' 00" W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Crazy Mountains: mountains, 3,700 ft., trend W 30 miles from junction of Birch and Crooked Creeks, 18 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 45' N, 144° 50' W; (map 104). Local name reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, pl. 39).

Crazy Notch: pass, 3,700 ft., on Denali Highway, W of Maclaren River, 35 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 06' N, 146° 37' W; BGN 1960; (map 86). Named in 1954 by USGS geologists because “the geologic history and relations of the notch are so unusual and inexplicable that the term ' Crazy Notch' was coined in the field.”

Crazy Slough: stream, distributary of Chandalar River, flows SW 30 miles to Yukon River at Deadman Island, 31 miles W of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 32' N, 146° 25' W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Crazy Wolf Creek: stream, heads on the W slope of Mount Eldridge, flows SW 20 miles to the North Fork Fortymile River, 32 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 35' 30" N, 142° 09' 15" W; (map 102). Variant: Crazy Dog Creek. Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 fieldsheet by E. C. Barnard, USGS, with the following note: “Wild wolf kept tied here.” The name, however, was never published by USGS.

Cream Brook: stream, see Lazy Creek.

Creede Creek: stream, flows W to head of Big Four Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, about 18 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 “Map of Nome Peninsula” by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Creek Point: point of land, on Annette Island, on E shore of Tamgas Harbor, 21 miles SE of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 03' 15" N, 131° 30' 35" W; (map 3). So named in 1891 by USC&GS because “a stream enters at this point.”

Creek Point: point of land, on E coast of Halleck Island, 12.5 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 12' 55" N, 135° 29' 50" W; (map 9). Named in 1885 by USC&GS and published in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 177).

Creigh, Cape: cliff, see Greig, Cape.

Crescent Bay: bay, 0.3 miles across, on W coast of Baranof Island, E of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03' 00" N, 135° 19' 30" W; (map 9). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Crescent Bay: bight, 2.2 miles wide, 5.5 miles E of Cape Kigun, on N coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 02' 15" N, 175° 14' 00" W; (map 18). Name published by the USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 99).

Crescent Creek: stream, flows NE 28 miles to Charley River, 70 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 57' N, 143° 33' W; (map 102). Local name reported in 1943 by USGS.

Crescent Creek: stream, flows W 8 miles to Wapoo Creek 1 mile E of its junction with Innoko River, 46 miles NW of Ophir and 74 miles NW of McGrath, Innoko Lowland; 63° 39' 45" N, 157° 27' 00" W; (map 90). Local name obtained from Joseph Ferris In 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS.

Crescent Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows N 3 miles to East Fork Snag Creek 5 miles SE of its junction with Snag Creek, 8 miles SE of Carden Lake, Alaska Range; 62° 11' N, 141° 22' W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1959.

Crescent Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, heads at Crescent Lake, flows WNW 6 miles to Quartz Creek, 28 miles NW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 29' 55" N, 149° 41' 10" W; BGN 1952; (map 63). Variant: Lost Creek. Local name reported in 1952 by USGS; derived from Crescent Lake.

Crescent Glacier: glacier, trends NW 5.5 miles, on E bank of College Fiord, 55 miles SW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 01' 15" N, 147° 54' 30" W; (map 69). A descriptive name given in 1898 by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition.

Crescent Island: island, 1.7 miles long, in Yukon River, 4 miles N of Maypole Hill and 20 miles NE of Rampart, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 45' N, 149° 50' W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Crescent Island: island, 2 miles long, in Tanana River, 6 miles W of Minto and 49 miles W of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 53' 30" N, 149° 20' 00" W; (map 100). Descriptive name published in 1950 by USGS.

Crescent Lake: lake, 3.8 miles long, 3 miles N of Snow Tower, 40 miles ESE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 11' 30" N, 133° 19' 35" W; (map 12). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Crescent Lake: lake, 7 miles long, in course of Lake Fork Crescent River, 56 miles WSW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 22' N, 152° 55' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Crescent Lake: lake, on Kenai Peninsula, on W side Of Madson Mountain, extends E-W 6 miles, 25 miles NW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' N, 149° 31' W; BGN 1952; (map 63). Variant: Lost Lake. So named in 1952 by USGS "because of The shape of the lake."

Crescent Mountain: mountain, 4,770 ft., 1.8 miles NE of terminus of Moser Glacier; St. Elias Mountains; 59° 35' 25" N, 139° 00' 50" W; (map 46). Descriptive name given by Blackwelder (1907, p. 421), USGS, because of "the crescent-shaped syncline of gray rock visible in its summit."

Crescent River: stream, formed by junction of its North and Lake Forks, flows SE 12 miles to mouth of Tuxedni Bay in Cook Inlet, Aleutian Range; 60° 13' 30" N, 152° 33' 30" W; (map 62). Variant: Grecian River. Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Creston Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Colorado Creek, 53 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 37' N, 156° 00' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Crete Creek: stream, flows SW 11 miles to Bering Sea, 39 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 52' N, 166° 24' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Crevice Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Paint River, 7.3 miles SE of Spectacle Lake and 46 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 08' 30" N, 154° 37' 30" W; (map 51). Local descriptive name published on the USGS Kamishak-Katmai map of 1926.

Crevice Creek: stream, flows W 4.4 miles to Crooked Creek, 10 miles NW of its junction with Kuskokwim River and 10 miles NW of village of Crooked Creek, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 59' 10" N, 158° 15' 10" W; (map 72). Descriptive name reported in 1910 by C. G. Anderson (in Eakin, 1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Crevice Creek: stream, flows W 9 miles to John River, 0.5 miles S of mouth of Allen River, 8 miles S of Gunsight Mountain and 51 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 22' N, 152° 02' W; (map 124). Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gardine, USGS.

Crevice Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows WNW 2.8 miles to Caribou Creek, 9 miles NNE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 36' 30" N, 150° 46' 35" W; (map 88). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Crib Creek: stream, see Crab Creek.

Crib Point: point of land, on E shore of Speel Arm, 2.5 miles NNE of Bogert Point, 29 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 05' 50" N, 133° 44' 25" W; (map 12). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Cribbee Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Kuskokwim River, 1.3 miles N of Red Devil and 7 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 46' 45" N, 157° 18' 40" W; (map 72). Variant: Cribby Creek. Locally named for W. J. Cribbee, trapper and prospector; reported in 1943 by USGS.

Cribbs Creek: stream, see Crab Creek.

Cribby Creek: stream, see Cribbee Creek.

Crillon Glacier: glacier, see North Crillon Glacier.

Crillon Inlet: cove, 1.4 miles long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, at head of Lituya Bay, at terminus of North Crillon Glacier, 83 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 39' 45" N, 137° 28' 45" W; (map 10). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Crillon Lake: lake, 4 miles long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, extends S from terminus of South Crillon Glacier to Crillon River, 77 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 32' 10" N, 137° 23' 35" W; (map 10). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Crillon River: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads in Crillon Lake, flows 1.5 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 1 mile NW of mouth of Dagelet River and 77 miles NW of Hoonah, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58° 31' 25" N, 137° 25' 00" W; (map 10). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Crillon, Mount: mountain, 12,700 ft., in Fairweather Range., in Glacier Bay National Monument at head of Perouse Glacier, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 39' 45" N, 137° 10' 15" W; (map 10). Variant: Gora Krilon. Named by La Perouse (1797, v. 2, p. 219) about July 2, 1786, for Gen. Louis des Balbes de Berton, Duke of Crillon, 1543-1615, "who distinguished himself at Lepanto and fought for Henri III and Henri IV" (Farquhar, 1959, p. 215).

Crillon, Mount: mountain, see Lituya Mountain.

Cripple Creek Mountains: mountains, 3,200 ft., in group 4 miles across, in Kuskokwim Mountains, 17 miles NW of Page Mountain and 50 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 33' N, 156° 00' W; (maps 89, 90). Local name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Cripple Creek: locality, on left bank of Cripple River, near Arctic Creek, 15 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' N, 165° 51' W; (map 94). Site of a mining camp reported about 1940 by USC&GS and published on Chart 9302.

Cripple Creek: stream, flows N 1 mile to Pilot Creek, 22 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 07' 30" N, 147° 23' 20" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Cripple Creek: stream, flows N 12 miles to Salmon River, 76 miles E of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 48' N, 159° 32' W; (map 59). Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, pl. 11), USGS.

Cripple Creek: stream, flows NE 1.9 miles to Lower Willow Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 18 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' 50" N, 164° 30' 05" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Cripple Creek: stream, flows NE and S 9 miles around Chena Ridge to Chena River, 5 miles SW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 49' 50" N, 147° 53' 00" W; (map 100). Local name shown on Tanana Mines Railroad location map dated 1904.

Cripple Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Eagle Creek, 5 miles SSE of Porcupine Dome and 47 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 26' 40" N, 145° 27' 00" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1912 by Ellsworth and Davenport (1915b, p. 180), USGS.

Cripple Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Mission Creek, 10 miles W of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 45' 25" N; 141° 31' 40" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Cripple Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Healy Creek, 7.4 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 53' N, 148° 44' W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1916 by G. C. Martin (1919, pl. 2), USGS.

Cripple Creek: stream, flows NW 6.2 miles to Graham Creek 3.7 miles S of its junction with Colorado Creek, 34 miles NE of Ophir and 46 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 35' 30" N, 156° 08' 15" W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1915 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., and G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Cripple Creek: stream, flows SE 8 miles to Chelatna Lake, 47 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 31' 40" N, 151° 31' 30" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Cripple Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Chatanika River, 45 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 16' 30" N, 146° 39' 00" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Cripple Creek: stream, heads on SE slope of Twin Mountain, flows SW and NW 12 miles to Kuskokwim Bay, 24 miles NW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 25' N, 161° 21' W; BGN 1939; (map 53). Local name published by Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

Cripple Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, flows NE 4 miles to Resurrection Creek at Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54' 55" N, 149° 38' 30" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Cripple Creek: stream, see Bear Creek.

Cripple Creek: stream, see Cripple River.

Cripple Creek: stream, See Jacksmith Creek.

Cripple Landing: locality, on E bank of Innoko River, N of junction of Hunch Creek and 38 miles N of Ophir, Innoko Lowland; 63° 41' 15" N, 156° 22' 30" W; (map 90). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Cripple Mountains: mountains, 4,000 ft., in Kilbuck Mountains, 14 miles SE of Fisher Dome and 71 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 39' N, 159° 40' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Cripple River: stream, flows NE 17 miles to Goodhope Bay, 27 miles SW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 04' N, 163° 41' W; (map 113). Local name reported in 1903 by Moffit (1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Cripple River: stream, flows SW 25 miles to Norton Sound, 12 miles W. of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 32' N, 165° 48' W; (map 94). Variant: Cripple Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

Cripple: locality, on E bank of Innoko River, S of junction of Caribou Creek, 34 miles N of Ophir, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 37' 20" N, 156° 20' 30" W; (map 90). Mining supply camp and landing, now abandoned, established about 1912.

Crist Point: point of land, on N coast of Chichagof Island, at mouth of Port Frederick, 4.5 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 10' 15" N, 135° 29' 30" W; (map 11). Variant: Entrance Point. Named in 1901 for F. G. Crist, deck officer of the USC&GS steamer Gedney. It was called "Entrance Point" in 1899 by the USC&GS.

Cristina Island: island, group at high water (once connected), extends 1,000 ft., between Bucareli Bay and Port Mayoral, on NE coast of Baker Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 45" N, 133° 27' 05" W; (map 4). Variant: Isla Cristina, Ostrov Krestina, Ysla Cristina. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isle Cristina," meaning "Christina Island."

Cristy Point: point of land, see Christie Point.

Crittenden Creek: stream, heads between Garnet Mountain and Wrangell Peak, flows S 8.5 miles I to Eastern Passage, 6 miles E of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 30' 00" N, 132° 15' 15" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS.

Crocker Creek: stream, flows S 3.5 miles to Knik Arm, 7.5 miles NW of Birchwood and 20 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 29' 40" N, 149° 36' 15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Crone Island: island, 1.5 miles long, off S coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 40' N, 176° 38' W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1957 on Chart 9193.

Cronin Island: island, 0.3 miles long, one of Herring Islands, at NE entrance to Kasitsna Bay, 7 miles NE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 29' N, 151° 31' W; (map 50). Local name published by USGS in 1951.

Cronin Island: island, 5.5 miles across, between Mason Slough and Yukon River, 5 miles E of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 07' N, 153° 18' W; (map 107). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers, published by the Department of the Interior.

Cronin Slough: stream, extends S 2 miles, between Cronin and Flora Islands, from Mason Slough to Yukon River, 5 miles E of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 07' 40" N, 153° 23' 20" W; (map 107). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers, published by the Department of the Interior.

Crooked Creek: locality, on W bank of Crooked Creek 18 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 56' N, 141° 40' W; (map 102). Mining camp reported in 1925 by ARC; probably now abandoned.

Crooked Creek: stream, flows E 5 miles to Chatanika River, 28 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 12' N, 147° 14' W; (map 105). Descriptive name applied by prospectors; Reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 2).

Crooked Creek: stream, flows E 9 miles to Harrington Fork Birch Creek, 63 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 16' 45" N, 145° 49' 10" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1911 by USGS (Prindle, 1913, pl. 1).

Crooked Creek: stream, flows N 6.5 miles to East Fork Chulitna River, 50 miles S of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 09' 30" N, 149° 09' 00" W; (map 87). Local descriptive name reported in 1922 by USGS.

Crooked Creek: stream, flows NE 2.4 miles to Birch Creek, 20 miles SE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 27' 36" N, 155° 21' 35" W; BGN 1936; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Crooked Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Windy Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 49 miles SW of Imurok Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 27' N, 164° 50' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Crooked Creek: stream, flows NW 26 miles to Upper Ugashik Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, 30 miles NE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 38' 15" N, 156° 37' 30" W; (map 36). Local descriptive name reported in 1921 by Capps (1923, pl. 2), USGS, "because of its very winding course."

Crooked Creek: stream, flows SE 15 miles to North Fork Chandalar River, 16 miles WSW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 17' 00" N, 148° 48' 30" W; BGN 1912; (map 123). Variant: West Fork Chandalar River. Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Crooked Creek: stream, flows SE 2.4 miles to Ophir Creek, 8 miles N of Council and 44 miles SW of Imurak Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 01' N, 163° 39' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Crooked Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Seventymile River, 18 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 55' N, 141° 41' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS; so named because of the many meanders near its mouth.

Crooked Creek: stream, flows SW 15 miles to Kuskokwim River, 14 miles SW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 00' N, 155° 05' W; BGN 1937; (map 89). Local name published in 1926 by USGS.

Crooked Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 2.8 miles W of Umbrella Reef and 90 miles W of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 01' 50" N, 142° 07' 30" W; (map 65). Local descriptive name obtained in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Crooked Creek: stream, flows W 4 miles to Nushagak River, 1 mile N of Big Bend and 90 miles S of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 26' N, 156° 40' W; (map 60). Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Crooked Creek: stream, heads at 64° 25' N, 147° 55' W, flows NW 24 miles to Tanana River, 25 miles SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 39' N, 148° 17' W; (map 100). Descriptive name shown on a railroad manuscript map in 1914.

Crooked Creek: stream, heads at confluence of Flat and Donlin Creeks, flows SE 30 miles to Kuskokwim River SW of village of Crooked Creek, 33 miles WNW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 52' 10" N, 158° 08' 00" W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Variant: Nowat River. Local name reported by the Alaska Road Commission on its 1923 map. In 1910 C. G. Anderson, USGS, reported the native name as "Nowat River."

Crooked Creek: stream, heads at junction of Mammoth and Porcupine Creeks, flows NE 26 miles to Birch Creek, 18 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 37' 45" N, 144° 26' 00" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, pl. 39).

Crooked Creek: stream, heads in Arhymot Lake, flows SW 15 miles to Johnson River, 26 miles SE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 33' N, 160° 41' W; (map 73). Descriptive name shown on a 1919 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Crooked Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 16 miles to Little Nelchina River, 12 miles NE of Tahnetna Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 06' 15" N, 147° 08' 40" W; (map 82). Local name published by G. C. Martin and J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Brooks and others, 1914, pl. 11), USGS.

Crooked Creek: stream, heads in Ray Mountains, flows SW 21 miles to Tozitna River, 26 miles N of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana High; 65° 33' N, 152° 07' W; (map 106). Local descriptive name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Crooked Creek: stream, heads on Crooked Mountains, flows NW 40 miles to Kwethluk River, 65 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 16' N, 160° 16' W; BGN 1959; (map 59). Variant: Canyon Creek, Swift Creek. Descriptive name given by prospectors about 1911-14; reported in 1955 by USGS.

Crooked Creek: stream, in Kallarichuk Hills of Baird Mountains, flows W 4.8 miles to Klery Creek, 20 miles N of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 15' N, 160° 25' W; (map 127). Name used by prospectors; reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 13), USGS.

Crooked Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, Flows NE 12 miles to Toklat River, 3.5 miles N of junction of that stream's Clearwater Fork, Alaska Range; 63° 51' 45" N, 150° 15' 20" W; (map 88). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Crooked Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 27 miles to Kasilof River, 16 miles S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 19' 15" N, 151° 16' 45" W; (map 62). Local descriptive name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Crooked Creek: stream, see Johnson Creek.

Crooked Creek: stream, see Swift Creek.

Crooked Creek: village, pop. 92, on N bank of Kuskokwim River, E of junction of Crooked Creek, 33 miles NW of Sleetmute and 50 miles NE of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 52' 15" N, 158° 06' 30" W; (map 72). Variant: Parent Roadhouse, Parents, Parents Trading Post, Portage Village. Village established about 1909 near or at a small Indian village. G. C. Anderson, USGS, in 1910 reported it as "Portage Village" because it was at the south end of a portage route up Crooked Creek to the Iditarod placers. The Parent Trading Post was established here about 1918, and the locality took that name. A post office called "Crooked Creek" was established here in 1927 (Ricks, 1965, p. 15). Its population was 48 in 1939 and 43 in 1950. It is now primarily an Indian village.

Crooked Gulch: ravine, somewhere along Sheep Creek, about 5 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 16' N, 134° 19' W; (map 11). Miners' name reported by DeArmond (1957, P. 39).

Crooked Island: island, 0.7 miles long, SE of Near Island, 1 mile SE of Kodiak, on NE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 46' 30" N, 152° 23' 30" W; (map 34). Variant: Krivoi Island, Ostrov Krivoy. Translation of the name "Os[trov] Krivoy," published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 16), IRN.

Crooked Island: island, 6.5 miles long, in Walrus Islands, 20.5 miles E of Hagemeister Island, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 40' N, 160° 15' W; (map 39). Variant: Ostrov Nizkoy, Ostrov Nunalyugak, Ostrov Ugushtu. Descriptive name given in 1890 by USBF. It was named "Os[trov]Nizkoy," meaning "low island," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 4), IRN, shows it as two islands with Eskimo names; the southern one "O[strov] Ugushtu" and the northern one "O[strov] Nunalyugak."

Crooked Island: island, see Kriwoi Island.

Crooked Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, E central Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 46' 20" N, 133° 25' 30" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Crooked Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1.5 miles NW of King Lake and 37 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 69° 50' 15" N, 150° 20' 45" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Crooked Lake: lake, 9 miles long, S of Holy Cross Hills, 4.5 miles SW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 07' 30" N, 160° 00' 00" W; (map 78). Local descriptive name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Crooked Mountain: mountain, 4,700 ft., between Kisaralik River and Canyon Creek, 15 miles W of Chikuminuk Lake and 85 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 14' N, 159° 35' W; (map 59). Variant: Crooked Mountains. Named in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS, because Crooked Creek heads on its western slope.

Crooked Mountains: mountain, see Crooked Mountain.

Crooked River: stream, see Igushik River.

Crooze Island: island, see Kruzof Island.

Cropley Lake: lake, 0.2 miles across, on Douglas Island, 2 miles SW of Table Top Mountain and 5 miles SW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 15' 50" N, 134° 31' 15" W; (map 11). Locally named for Issac Cropley, who came to Juneau about 1887 and worked for many years for a local mining company. He died in 1913 in Juneau (DeArmond, 1957, p. 13).

Crosby Creek: stream, heads E of Ear Mountain, flows S 2 miles, then W 9 miles to Kugrupaga River, 42 miles N of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 52' N, 166° 26' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Cross Bay Creek: stream, flows SW 0.8 miles to Gastineau Channel, 1.7 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 16' 30" N, 134° 21' 20" W; (map 11). Name apparently derived from the Cross Bay lode claim located there in 1894 (DeArmond, 1957).

Cross Bay: cove, 1.4 miles across, on SE coast of Akun Island, just S of Sereodka Bay, Aleutian Islands; 54° 09' 15" N, 165° 29' 30" W; (map 24). Named in 1901 by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS.

Cross Cape: point of land, NE point of Unga Island, Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 23' N, 160° 33' W, (map 28). Translation of the Russian "M[ys] Kresti" shown on 1847 Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379.

Cross Creek Glacier: glacier, E of Nabesna Glacier, trends NE 5 miles to its terminus at head of Cross Creek, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 03' N, 142° 35' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Cross Creek: stream, flows S 16 miles to Ambler River, 20 miles N of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 10' N, 157° 24' W; (map 126). Local name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Cross Creek: stream, heads at Cross Creek Glacier terminus, flows NE 15 miles to Chisana River, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 10' 40" N, 142° 05' 20" W; (map 84). Variant: Copper Creek. Local name reported in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS. The Indians, according to Schrader, considered this stream part of Chisana River (Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, P. 40)

Cross Creek: stream, in Baird Mountains, flows S 14 miles to Klery Creek 2 miles N of its junction with Squirrel River, 12 miles N of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 07' N, 160° 38' W; (map 127). Reported in 1910 by J. Tyapay to P. S. Smith, USGS.

Cross Hill: hill, 96 ft., on NE coast of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 14' N, 170° 07' W; (map 38). Variant: St. Johns Hill. Elliott (1881, p. 56) writes "' Cross,' or ' St. Johns Hill,' which rises near the lake, to a height of 60 or 70 feet, and is quite a landmark itself, is a perfect cone of sand * * * is growing constantly higher by the fresh deposit brought by wind, and its retention by the annually rising grasses."

Cross Island: barrier island, 2 miles long, 12 miles N of Anxiety Point, between McClure and Midway Islands, on Beaufort Sea coast, 27 miles E of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 29' 30" N, 147° 56' 30" W; (map 150). Named by Capt. Stockton (1890, p. 185), USN, in 1889, who

wrote “the island, though nameless, was marked by a wooden cross, from which fact it was called Cross Island.”

Cross Island: island, 300 yds. long, Delarof Harbor, on SE coast of Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 10' 45" N, 160° 29' 00" W; (map 28). Local name published in USC&GS 1916 Coast Pilot (v. 2, p. 179).

Cross Island: island, see Krestof Island.

Cross Island: islands, see Cruz Islands.

Cross Jacket: locality, see Cos Jacket.

Cross Mountain: mountain, see Cupola Peak.

Cross Mountain: peak, 2,597 ft., hump on W side of Mount Verstovia 2 miles E of Sitka on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03' 30" N, 135° 16' 00" W. Local name reported in 1869 by G. Davidson, USC&GS. The name was applied in early years because it is said the Russians erected a cross here.

Cross Point: point of land, on left bank of Yukon River, at mouth of Nowitna River, 38 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 56' N, 154° 16' W; (map 98). Riverboat pilots' name shown on 1940 “Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers” of the River Boat Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Cross Point: point of land, on S bank of Nushagak River, 16 miles SE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 56' 20" N, 158° 03' 00" W; BGN 1937; (map 40). Local name published in 1934 by USBF.

Cross Point: point of land, on SE coast of Akun Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 04' 35" N, 165° 28' 45" W; (map 24). Local name published in 1950 by USC&GS.

Cross Slough: stream, 6 miles long, connects Nungatak River with Manokinak River, 4 miles E of Nuigalak Lake, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 31' 15" N, 164° 23' 10" W; (map 74). Local name obtained at Bethel by Orth in 1965.

Cross Slough: watercourse, 5 miles long, channel of Yukon River E of Blade Island, 20 miles SE of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 35' N, 161° 56' W; (map 73). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1916 field sheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS. So called because it was a “cross cut” around the Devils Elbow.

Cross Sound: sound, see Krestof Sound.

Cross Sound: water passage, 12 miles long, trends from Icy Strait SW to Gulf of Alaska, N of Soapstone Point, 45 miles W of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 08' N, 136° 35' W; (map 10). Variant: Entrada de la Cruz, Icy Strait, Kresta Strait, Lohtiano, Puerto de la Cruz. So named in 1778 by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 345), RN., because it was discovered on May 3, designated on his calendar as Holy Cross Day. It has been called “Pr[oliv] Kresta” meaning “cross sound” and “Pr[oliv] Ledyanoy”, meaning “icy strait” by the Russians. The Spanish

explorers called the passage “Entrada de la Cruz” meaning “entry of the cross” and “Puerto de la Cruz” meaning “port of the cross.” The name originally included what is now Icy Strait.

Cross, Cape: point of land, S tip of Takanis Peninsula, on Yakobi Island, 25 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 55' 00" N, 136° 33' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Mys Kresta. Named on May 3, 1778, by Capt. James Cook, RN, because it was “first seen on that day [Holy Cross Day] so marked in our calendar” (1785, v. 2, p. 345-346). The name was published by the Russians (Tebenkov, 1852, map 8) as “Mys Kresta” meaning “Cape Cross.”

Cross, Cape: point of land, see Gingham, Cape.

Cross, Cape: point of land, see Kresta Point.

Cross, Port: bight, see Krestof, Port.

Crossfox Butte: mountain, 2,000 ft., 5 miles NW of Asses Ears and 13 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 48' N, 163° 17' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS; so named because “a variety of red fox commonly known as the cross fox is common in the area and one was seen on this hill.”

Crossman Ridge: ridge, on Kenai Peninsula, 5 miles long, 3 miles N of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 41' 30" N, 151° 32' 00" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Crosson Glacier: glacier, see Straightaway Glacier.

Crosson, Mount: peak, 12,800 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, 10 miles SW of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 00' 30" N, 151° 16' 30" W; BGN 1949; (map 88). Named in 1949 by Bradford Washburn, for Joseph Crosson, “pioneer aviator of Alaska.”

Crosstrail Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, 1 mile W of Little Preacher Creek and 39 miles SE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 03' N, 144° 44' W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Crossway: moraine, 3 miles long, 28 miles SE of Palmer, between Inner and Upper Lake George, Chugach Mountains; 61° 16' 15" N, 148° 35' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Crosswind Lake: lake, 8 miles long, NW of Lake Louise, 23 miles NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 20' N, 146° 00' W; (map 83). Variant: Charley Lake. Local name published by USGS in 1951; named because of crosswinds encountered by planes when landing on this lake.

Crosswise Islands: islands, 0.6 miles across, at mouth of Nakwasina Sound, 9 miles N of Sitka, NW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 10' 50" N, 135° 25' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Ostrov Poperechnoy, Poperechnoi Islet. This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as “Ostrov Poperechnoy.”

Croto River: stream, see Kroto Creek.

Croto Slough: stream, see Kroto Slough.

Crow Arm: bay, 0.3 miles across, NE arm of Raven Bay, on S coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 27' 45" N, 166° 50' 30" W; BGN 1940; (map 23). Named by a USC&GS field party in 1937 "because of its association with Raven Bay."

Crow Creek Pass: pass, see Crow Pass.

Crow Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Cherry Creek, 54 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 00' 45" N, 141° 09' 45" W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and shown on an 1898 manuscript map by E. F. Ball, prospector.

Crow Creek: stream, heads at Crystal Lake, flows SE 6 miles to Glacier Creek, 15 miles NE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 59' 40" N, 149° 04' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1899 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS.

Crow Glacier: Glacier, 3.3 miles SE of Moraine Pass, trends NE 1 mile to its terminus 29 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 02' 50" N, 149° 08' 45" W; BGN 1932; (map 69). Local name reported in 1932 by W. G. Carson and C. F. Park, USGS.

Crow Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Ham Cove, on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 52' 45" N, 132° 51' 15" W; (map 1). Variant: James Island. Named in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Crow Island: island, 0.4 miles across at S entrance To Port Houghton on Stephens Passage, 2 miles NE of Fort Point and 72 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 18' 05" N, 133° 29' 30" W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Crow Island: island, 0.5 miles across, in Kelp Bay, On Baranof Island, 15 miles N of Baranof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 18' N, 134° 55' W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore USN, and published by USC&GS in the 190i Coast Pilot (p. 160).

Crow Island: island, 1.3 miles long, in Sitka Sound, 6.5 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 06' 30" N, 135° 28' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Ostrov Voroney. This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of The name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Voroney."

Crow Island: island, see Korga Island.

Crow Lake: lake, 1 mile S of Moose Lake and 17 miles NW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65' 46' N, 156° 48' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Crow Nest Rock: peak, 3,800 ft., on E bank of Crow Nest Creek, 14 miles SW of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 05' N, 146° 05' W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1926 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., (in Smith, P. S., 1929, pl. 1), USGS.

Crow Pass: pass, 3,600 ft., at head of Crow Creek, 28 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 03' 30" N, 149° 06' 45" W; BGN 1932; (map 69). Variant: Crow Creek Pass. Local name reported about 1910 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Crow Peak: peak, 5,950 ft., between Clear and Crow Glaciers, 26 miles ESE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 03' 25" N, 149° 08' 40" W; BGN 1966; (map 69). Named in 1966 by the Mountaineering Club of Alaska for nearby Crow Creek, Crow Pass, and Crow Glacier.

Crow Point: point of land, on SE shore of Herendeen Bay, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 45' 20" N, 160° 41' 30" W; (map 28). Named by Z. L. Tanner, USN, in 1890.

Crow Reef: reef, 1 mile W of Crow Bay, in Herendeen Bay, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 45' 30" N, 160° 43' 20" W; (map 28). Named by Z. L. Tanner, USN, in 1890.

Crow Village: locality, on N bank of Kuskokwim River, 8 miles W of Aniak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 34' 15" N, 159° 47' 00" W; (map 73). Name reported by W. S. Post, USGS, on an 1898 field sheet, at which time the village consisted of two cabins. It is now abandoned.

Crowbill Cape: promontory, see Crowbill Point.

Crowbill Point: point of land, on Chukchi Sea, 5.5 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 06' 05" N, 165° 48' 07" W; BGN 1959; (map 129). Descriptive name given in 1959 by USGS for the USC&GS bench mark "Crow bill" on top of the sheer cliffs on the point.

Crowell Point: point of land, W point of entrance to North Arm Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 04' 45" N, 132° 05' 05" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Crowley Bight: bay, 2 miles across, on W coast Of Kuiu Island, 8 miles NW of Cape Decision, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 05' 15" N, 134° 14' 00" W; (map 5). Local name derived from Crowley Point and Published by USC&GS in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 253)

Crowley Creek: stream, flows NNE 6 miles to Fourth of July Creek, 5.5 miles SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 32 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 08' 20" N, 141° 55' 30" W; (map 103). Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Crowley Rock: rock, 2.7 miles NE of village of Sanak, in Sanak Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 30' 35" N, 162° 46' 00" W; (map 25). Named by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901. Presumably named for Watch Officer B. F. Crowley of the McArthur.

Crowley, Point: point of land, on W coast of Kuiu Island, 9 miles NW of Cape Decision and 16 miles SE of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 07' 10" N, 134° 15' 30" W; (map 5). Named in 1900 by USC&GS "for B. F. Crowley, first watch officer of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur."

Crown Mountain: mountain, 4,000 ft., 22 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 36' 00" N, 152° 54' 30" W; (map 34). Descriptive local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Crown Peak: peak, 5,350 ft., on E side of Kenai Peninsula, 28 miles NE of Seward and 32 miles S of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 20' 30" N, 148° 47' 00" W; BGN 1929; (map 63). Named in 1929 by Capt. R. S. Patton, USC&GS, "because of its situation on the crown of the glacier."

Crown Point: locality, mile 24.5 on The Alaska Railroad, on Kenai Peninsula, on Seward Highway, 22 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 26' 00" N, 149° 22' 05" W; (map 63). Variant: Trail, Trail Lake Station, Trail Station. Name published on recent USGS maps which indicate a site with one or two buildings. Grant and Higgins (1912, pl. 1), USGS, reported a railroad station called "Trail Lake Station" at this site.

Crowther, Mount: mountain, 2,847 ft., 13 miles NNW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' N, 136° 15' W; (map 9). Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8258.

Croyalgu: island, see Tigalda Island.

Croyere, Isles de la: islands, see Hazy Islands.

Crumb Gulch: ravine, W of Williams Peak, extends 4.8 miles NW to Lake Creek, 11 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 22' N, 142° 38' W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Crush Creek: stream, flows SE 0.5 miles to California Creek about 2.5 miles NE of its junction with Bonanza River, 9 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Cruz Islands: islands, group, extends 1.8 miles, in San Christoval Channel, off NE coast of San Fernando Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' 30" N, 133° 18' 30" W; BGN 1908; (map 4). Variant: Cross Island, Yslas de la Cruz. Named "Isle de la Cruz" or "cross island" about May 24, 1779, by Francisco Antonio Maurelle (Wagner, 1937, p. 383).

Cruz Pass: water passage, 1.5 miles long, between San Fernando Island and Cruz Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' N, 133° 19' W; BGN 1908; (map 4). Variant: Canos de Cruz, Canos de la Cruz. Named "Canoe de Cruz" or "cross pass" about May 24, 1779, by Francisco Antonio Maurelle (Wagner, 1937, p. 383).

Cruz, Canos de: water passage, see Cruz Pass.

Cruz, Entrada de la: water passage, see Cross Sound.

Cruz, Point: point of land, on W coast of Suemez Island, in Port Santa Cruz, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' 15" N, 133° 25' 30" W; (map 4). Named and published by USC&GS in 1916; derived from Cruz Islands.

Cruz, Puerto de la: water passage, see Cross Sound.

Cruz, Punta de la: point of land, on S shore of Port Etches, Hinchinbrook Island; 60° 18' N, 146° 35' W. Spanish name meaning “point of the cross,” named by the 1779 Don Ignacio Arteaga expedition. “The cross marking the spot where possession was taken is a short distance southeast of the point” (Wagner, 1937, p. 445).

Crystal Creek: stream, flows 11 miles SW to Chitina River 11 miles W of its junction with Nizina River and 23 miles SW of McCarthy, Copper River Basin; 61° 19' N, 143° 32' W; (map 67). Local name recorded on a 1909 blue print of the Copper River and Northwestern Railway.

Crystal Creek: stream, flows N 4.5 miles to Muddy River, 12 miles NE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 53' 15" N, 132° 42' 05" W; (map 6). Local descriptive name reported in 1961 by USGS.

Crystal Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Skwentna River, 70 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 38' 15" N, 152° 53' 40" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1926 by S. R. Capps (in Smith and others, 1929, pl. 1), USGS.

Crystal Creek: stream, flows S 5.8 miles to Coffee River 9 miles N of Chulitna River, 27 miles N of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 49' 55" N, 150° 18' 15" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name published in 1940 by USGS.

Crystal Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Snake River, 5 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' 36" N, 165° 30' 28" W; (map 94). Variant: American Creek. Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Crystal Creek: stream, heads in a small glacier and flows 2.8 miles S to Priest River, 1.7 miles NE of Mud Bay and 74 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 58' 35" N, 141° 40' 00" W; (map 47). Local name published by USGS in 1948.

Crystal Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows NW 3.7 miles to Glacier Creek E of Muldrow Glacier, 4.5 miles SSW of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 22' 30" N, 150° 22' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). So named in 1931 by USGS, because “the water in this creek is unusually clear for this region.”

Crystal Creek: stream, in York Mountains, flows SW 2 miles to Lost River, 1.5 miles N of Cassiterite Creek and 28 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 29' 15" N, 167° 09' 40" W; BGN 1948; (map 111). So named in 1940 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., because of “numerous specimens of well-crystallized minerals which were found along its course.”

Crystal Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 4.5 miles to Devils Bay in Tustumena Lake, 41 miles SE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 02' 30" N, 150° 40' 20" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Crystal Falls: locality, along right bank of Mountain Slough, 4 miles S of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 29' N, 145° 44' W; BGN 1948; (map 64). Local name reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin (1906, pl. 12), USGS.

Crystal Gulch: ravine, trends SW 0.5 miles to Ruby Creek, 9 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 14' N, 154° 47' W; (map 89). Prospectors' name obtained in 1921 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks, 1922, fig. 5), USGS.

Crystal Lake: lake, 0.2 miles across, 3.5 miles SE of Moraine Pass, at head of Crow Creek, 28 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 03' 10" N, 149° 02' 25" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Crystal Lake: lake, 0.8 miles across, 2.8 miles SW of Willow and 35 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 42' 30" N, 150° 06' 15" W; BGN 1960; (map 70). Named in 1959 by Hubert D. Cox who had a homestead on the shore of this lake.

Crystal Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 1 mile S of Blind Slough, in SW part of Mitkof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 35' 30" N, 132° 50' 30" W; (map 6). Local descriptive name obtained in 1953 by USGS.

Crystal Peak: peak, 4,200 ft., between McLellan Pass and Squaw Lake, 10 miles NE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 33' 15" N, 148° 08' 00" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Cub Bear Creek: stream, flows SW 5.8 miles to Yukon River, 31 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 49' N, 157° 05' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguna, BAE.

Cub Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Bear Creek, 22 miles NE of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 31' N, 161° 00' W; (map 109). Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Cub Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows 12 miles N to White River, 5 miles E of Pingpong Mountain and 61 miles NE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 44' N, 141° 11' W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Cub Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows S 4 miles to a tributary of Meshik River, 10 miles S of Vent Mountain, Aleutian Range; 56° 45' N, 158° 03' W; (map 30). So named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, because "several bear cubs were seen in the valley."

Cub Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, flows E 2.5 miles to Sixmile Creek, 1 mile S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 52' 15" N, 149° 25' 45" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name reported about 1914 by B. L. Johnson (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS.

Cub Island: island, 700 ft. long, in Sitkalidak Strait, between Sitkalidak Island and SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 12' 48" N, 153° 12' 15" W; BGN 1930; (map 34). Variant: Cat Island. Named in 1930 by USC&GS.

Cub Mountain: mountain, 3 012 ft., S of Stag Bay, on Chichagof Island, 18 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 54' 00" N, 136° 18' 30" W; (map 9). Name published in 1929 by USC&GS on Chart 8260.

Cub Point: point of land, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula on E shore of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 37' N, 159° 44' W; (map 27). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1880.

Cuban Gulch: ravine, trends NE 3.5 miles to Yukon River, 5 miles SE of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 44' N, 141° 03' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS; probably suggested by involvement of the United States in the Spanish-American War.

Cube Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, on W coast of Admiralty Island, 26 miles N of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 56' 30" N, 134° 45' 00" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Cube Point: point of land, on S shore of Square Cove, 33 miles N of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 58' 30" N, 134° 46' 00" W; (map 9). Named in 1880 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 179).

Cucumber Reef: reef, 0.2 miles long, in Keku Strait, W of Horseshoe Island, 14 miles SE of Kake, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 47' 15" N, 133° 45' 35" W; BGN 1929; (map 6). Descriptive name given in 1927 for charting purposes by USC&GS, as the reef "has the outline of a cucumber."

Cue Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Inmachuk River, 26 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 58' 55" N, 162° 57' 00" W; (map 110). Prospectors, name reported in 1901 by D. L. Reaburn (in Mendenhall, 1902, pl. 4a), USGS.

Cuerbo, Point: point of land, on SE coast of San Fernando Island, 6.4 miles W of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 28' 30" N, 133° 18' 55" W; (map 4). Variant: Punta del Cuerbo. Spanish name meaning "crow [cuervo]" Given as "Punta del Cuerbo" by Francisco Antonio Maurelle about May 26, 1779.

Cuerbo, Punta del: point of land, see Cuerbo, Point.

Cula Creek: stream, heads in Brooks Range. on Rim Butte, flows NE 20 miles to Ipnavik River, 37 miles N of Howard Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 45' N, 156° 51' W; (map 132). Named in 1950 by I. L. Tailleux, Geologist, with the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations; name published by USGS in 1951. The name is an "arbitrary assignment of shipping code from Weasels."

Culebra Islands: islands, group, extends 1.6 miles, In Gulf of Esquibel, NW of Saint Philip Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 40' N, 133° 26' W; (map 4). Variant: Culebra Island, Isla Culebra, La Culebra, Snake Island. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isle Culebra," meaning Snake island." The name originally was applied to one island, but USC&GS extended the name about 1883.

Culebrina Island: island, 0.4 miles long, between Doyle and Trocadero Bays, off W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 50" N, 133° 04' 40" W; (map 4). Variant: Kulebrina. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle; probably from "culebra," meaning "snake."

Culitna: stream, see Holitna River.

Culkana: stream, see Gulkana River.

Culkena: stream, see Gulkana River.

Cull Ross Point: point of land, see Culross, Point.

Culross Bay: estuary, on N coast of Culross Island, Trends NE 2 miles to Wells Passage, 19 miles E of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 45' 15" N, 148° 08' 20" W; BGN 1914; (map 63). Variant: Thomas Bay. Local name reported in 1914 by Andrew Braid, USC&GS.

Culross Island: island, 10 miles long, in Prince William Sound, between Perry Passage and Culross Passage, 16 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains, 60° 43' N, 148° 09' W; BGN 1906; (map 63). Variant: Grant Island. Local name reported by U. S. Grant, USGS, in 1905.

Culross Passage: water passage, trends N-S 12 miles between Culross Island and E coast of Kenai Peninsula, from Wells Passage on the N to Port Nellie Juan on the S, 18 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 41' N, 148° 14' W; (map 63). Named in 1908 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Culross, Point: point of land, on N coast of Culross Island at NW entrance to Culross Bay, 18 miles E of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 45' 30" N, 148° 08' 35" W; (map 63). Variant: Cull Ross Point, Gulrass Point. Named in 1794 by Capt. Vancouver (1798, v. 3,p. 179),RN.

Cultas Creek: stream, flows E 9 miles to Charley River, 9 miles S of that stream's junction with Yukon River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 11' 30" N, 142° 47' 50" W; (map 103). Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Cultheeth Mountain: peak, see Kulthieth Mountain.

Cultheeth River: stream, see Kaliakh River.

Cultheeth River: stream, see Kulthieth River.

Cumberland Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Klokerblock River, 26 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 163° 38' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Cummings Creek: stream, flows SW 8 miles to Iniakuk River, Brooks Range; 67° 13' N, 153° 08' W; (map 125). Local name reported by Orth, USGS, in 1956.

Cunningham Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 miles to Norton Sound, 7 miles SE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 27' 48" N, 165° 10' 20" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Cunningham Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Hannum Creek which flows to Inmachuk River, 22 miles N of Imurok Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 55' N, 163° 19' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Cunningham Mountain: hill, 250 ft., on right bank of Yukon River, at Devils Elbow, 24 miles SW of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 37' N, 161° 56' W; (map 73). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 navigation chart of Yukon River. Reported to be named for Jimmy Cunningham, riverboat captain and storekeeper from Huslia, on the Koyukuk.

Cunningham Ridge: ridge, elev. 2,000 ft., 4 miles long, on E side of Monument Mountain, 25 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 26' N, 144° 01' W; (map 64). Name used by local prospectors; reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Cunningham Slough: watercourse, see Honeymoon Slough.

Cunningham, Lake: lake, intermittent, 0.5 miles long, on Falls Creek, 12 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 49' 30" N, 136° 17' 10" W; (map 9). Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8258.

Cup Cove: cove, 0.3 miles wide, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, N of Harris Point, 38 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 39' 45" N, 149° 56' 40" W; (map 49). Local name reported in the early 1950's by USC&GS.

Cupel Creek: stream, see Sherrette Creek.

Cupola Peak: mountain, 3,976 ft., on W coast of Baranof Island, 9 miles SE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' 30" N, 135° 06' 30" W; BGN 1940; (map 9). Variant: Cross Mountain, Gora Kupolnaia, Gora Kupolnaya, Koupolinaia Hill. Russian name meaning "cupola" given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Gore Kupolnaya."

Cupps Hill: mountain, 2,760 ft., on Attu Island, 3 miles WSW of Goltsov Point, Aleutian Islands; 52° 57' 03" N, 173° 06' 15" E; (map 13). Named by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Curacao Reef: reef, in Gulf of Esquibel, 1 mile SW of Culebra Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 39' 20" N, 133° 28' 10" W; (map 4). Named in 1915 by USC&GS "for the island of Curacao in the Netherlands-Antilles and the sour, orange-flavored liqueur made there, called Curacao."

Curlew Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, NW of Snag Lake, 28 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 50' 30" N, 150° 43' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for the Bristle-Thighed Curlew (*Numenius tahitiensis*), a bird "known as a migrant between Alaska and the South Pacific Islands * * *", (Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1959, p. 347).

Curlew Point: point of land, at junction of Behm Narrows and Hassler Pass, on NW coast of Revillagigedo Island, 40 miles N of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 54' 55" N, 131° 35' 00" W; (map 3). One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USC&GS.

Currant Creek: stream, flows W 20 miles to Lake Clark, 36 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 19' N, 154° 00' W; (map 61). Variant: Salmon Creek. Name published by USGS (Martin and Katz, 1912, pl. 1).

Current, Cape: point of land, on W shore of Perenosa Bay, 34 miles NE of Afognak, on N coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 27' 40" N, 152° 29' 10" W; (map 43). Name published by USC&GS from the descriptive name "M[ys] Silnago techeniya," or "strong current cape," published by the Russian American Company in 1849. The name was first applied by Sub.-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, in 1839 or 1840 to a point farther west because of the strong currents between Afognak and Shuyak Islands (Baker, 1906, p. 205).

Currin Slough: stream, distributary of Ibeck Creek, flows W 1.7 miles to Eyak River, Chugach Mountains; 60° 32' N, 145° 38' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Curry: locality, pop. 3, mile 248.5 on the Alaska Railroad, on E bank of Susitna River, 20 miles NE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 37' 00" N, 150° 00' 40" W; (map 81). Variant: Dead Horse, Deadhorse. The Alaskan Engineering Commission Annual Report for 1916 lists the name Dead Horse for this camp along the Alaska Railroad route. As a RR station the name was changed in 1922 to Curry. It was named for Charles Forrest Curry, 1858-1935, of Sacramento, Calif., a member of Congress. It had a population of 44 in 1958, but this decreased rapidly after the closing of the railroad agency a year later.

Curtis Bar Creek: stream, flows NE 1.5 miles to Seventymile River, 16 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 54' 40" N, 141° 39' 20" W; (map 102). Named by prospectors; reported in 1914 by C. E. Ellsworth and R. W. Davenport, USGS.

Curtis Creek: stream, flows N 2.3 miles to Casadepaga River, 15 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 47' N, 164° 26' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Curtis Gulch: ravine, 1 mile long, 4 miles SE of Dyke Mountain and 37 miles N of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 39' N, 146° 04' W; (map 68). Prospectors' name reported in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Curtis Hills: hills, 2 miles across, highest 1,406 ft., N of Wachussetts Inlet, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 64 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 57' 15" N, 136° 11' 00" W; (map 10). Named by the American Geographical Society Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941 for Edward S. Curtis, photographer with the Harriman Expedition, who visited Muir Inlet in 1899.

Curtis Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, 13 miles W of Lake Louise and 47 miles WNW of Glennallen; Copper River Basin; 62° 18' 30" N, 146° 59' 00" W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Curtis Slough: stream, an anabranch of Porcupine River, flows SW 26 miles to a point 31 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 46' 35" N, 144° 15' 30" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Curtis, Mount: mountain, 4,052 ft., on E bank of Barry Arm, 61 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 04' 35" N, 148° 05' 40" W; (map 69). Named in 1910 by Lawrence Martin, USGS, for E. S. Curtis, photographer on the Harriman Alaska expedition.

Curve Creek: stream, in York Mountains, flows SE 3.5 miles to Lost River which flows to Bering Sea, 26 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 26' N, 167° 11' W; BGN 1948; (map 111). So named in 1940 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS because the stream "near its mouth makes an abrupt curve."

Curve Mountain: mountain, 1,680 ft., on Gravina Island, between Blank Inlet and Bostwick Lake, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 10" N, 131° 44' 00" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Curve Slough: channel, of Koyukuk River along S side of Dog Islands, 30 miles NE of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 22' N, 153° 30' W; (map 116). Local name reported by Orth in 1956.

Cushing Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads on Alaska-Canada boundary, 7 miles SW of Mount Harris, trends SE 14 miles to Burroughs Glacier, 49 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 01' N, 136° 24' W; (map 45). Variant: Cushing Plateau, Northwest Tributary. Named "Cushing Plateau" by Reid (1896, pl. 90), USGS, for Henry Platt Cushing, 1860-1921, one of his companions on his expedition to the Muir Glacier in 1890. Cushing was born in Ohio and was educated at Cornell and Columbia Universities and in Germany. He taught geology at Western Reserve University from 1891 until his death. His principal investigations were done on the geology of New York State. In 1890 he accompanied H. F. Ried to Muir Glacier, and was in charge of the meteorologic records, geologic studies, and the collection of plants. This glacier is shown as the Northwest Tributary of Muir Glacier by Reid (1892 pl. 14), USGS. It was published as Cushing Glacier by IBC in 1923 on map 9 (1951 atlas).

Cushing Inlet: estuary, see Wachusett Inlet.

Cushing Plateau: glacier, see Burroughs Glacier.

Cushing Plateau: glacier, see Cushing Glacier.

Cushing Plateau: plateau, of ice, in Glacier Bay National Monument, in area of the Burroughs and Plateau Glaciers, 66 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains 58° 58' N, 136° 20' W, (map 10). Variant: Cushing Glacier. Named by Reid (1896, pl. 86), USGS, for Henry Platt Cushing, 1860-1921, a companion of Reid in 1890 on his trip to Glacier Bay. Cushing taught geology at Western Reserve University, 1892-1921. He was also a member of the New York State Geological Survey. He wrote several papers on the geology of the Muir Glacier region. In 1890 the Muir Glacier was much more extensive than now because it terminated below Adams Inlet and produced a plateau-like glacial expanse in the vicinity of the present Wachusett Inlet.

Cushing Point: point of land, see Rowlee Point.

Cushman Creek: stream, flows S 6 miles to Washington Creek, 20 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 09' N, 147° 53' W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Cuss Creek: stream, flows SW 1.6 miles to Osborn Creek, 12 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' N, 165° 09' W; (map 94). Variant: Cass Creek, Guss Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. Shown as "Guss" on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Customhouse Cove: cove, 0.3 miles across, on NW coast of Mary Island, off Felice Strait, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 05' 35" N, 131° 13' 35" W; (map 3). Variant: Custom House Cove. Local name published in 1893 by USC&GS; "a custom-house which existed here for some years moved to Ketchikan in 1900."

Cutaway Creek: stream, heads near Rim Butte, flows NNW 18 miles to the Kuna River, 16 miles E of Liberator Lake, Arctic Slope; 68° 51' N, 157° 42' W; (map 132). So named in 1950 by geologists connected with the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations, because of the characteristic cut banks along the upper part.

Cutler River: stream, heads at 67° 25' N, 157° 37' W, flows NW 45 miles to Noatak River 45 miles SW of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 51' N, 158° 20' W; (map 126). Variant: Caribou River. P. S. Smith (1913, p. 31), USGS, writes "The Cutler [River] was called by Lt. [G. M.] Stoney [USN] the Caribou, but this name was not published [Stoney, 1900, map] until after the other [Cutler] had been adopted." The name Cutler River was published by USC&GS on Chart 900 in 1890.

Cutnu Creek: stream, see Kutna Creek.

Cutoff Creek: stream, on Hinchinbrook Island, flows NE 6 miles to Hawkins Island Cutoff, 25 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 26' N, 146° 22' W; (map 64). Local descriptive name published in 1950 by USGS.

Cutoff Slough: channel, Rows W 3.4 miles from Christian River to Chandalar River, 19 miles NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 40' N, 145° 54' W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Cutoff Slough: stream, anabranch, on S side of Treat Island, flows SW 28 miles to Koyukuk River, 24 miles NE of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 52' N, 156° 15' W; (map 108). Variant: Cut Off. "River pilot's name" reported by Lt. B. H. Camden, USRCS; so called because it was thought to be considerably shorter in distance than the main channel (Cantwell, 1904, p. 243).

Cutoff Trading Post: village, see Huslia.

Cutoff: village, see Huslia.

Cutter Point: point of land, in Chernofski Harbor, on SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 23' 35" N, 167° 30' 35" W; BGN 1940; (map 23). Variant: Middle Spit. Named by a USC&GS field party of 1937-38 which reported that, "anchorage and shelter from the wind,

particularly for small craft, is found behind this point." The field party first used the name Middle Spit.

Cutter Rock: rocks, see Cutter Rocks.

Cutter Rocks: rocks, extend 500 ft. between Carroll Inlet and Revillagigedo Channel, 0.6 miles E of Mountain Point, on Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' 25" N, 130° 31' 20" W; (map 3). Variant: Cutter Rock. Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Cuvacan Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, on N shore of Shelikof Bay, on Kruzof Island, 17 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 10' 20" N, 135° 47' 00" W; (map 9). Name published by USC&GS in the 1943 Coast Pilot (p. 368).

Cy Peak: peak, 2,140 ft., on Iniskin Peninsula, N of Shark Tooth Hill and 1 mile NE of Oil Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 40' 45" N, 153° 15' 20" W; (map 51). Local name published in 1958 by USGS.

Cyane Rock: rock, 0.5 miles E of Kodiak, NE of Near Island, Kodiak Island; 57° 47' 28" N, 152° 23' 05" W; (map 34). Name published in 1910 by USC&GS. Named for the bark Cyane (Cyano), one of the vessels purchased by Hutchinson, Kohl, & Company from the Russian American Company in 1869.

Cycle Creek: stream, see Chikululnuk Creek.

Cygnnet Island: island, 0.1 miles long, at mouth of Mink Bay, off Boca de Quadra, 40 miles SE of Ketchikan, Coast Mountains; 55° 05' 22" N, 130° 43' 40" W; (map 3). One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USC&GS.

Cygnnet Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long on Kenai Peninsula 0.5 miles W of Swan Lake and 25 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 40' 50" N, 150° 34' 15" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range. A cygnet is a young Swan.

Cynthia Falls: waterfall, on Iniskin Peninsula, in course of Hardy Creek, 2.8 miles SW of mouth of Fitz Creek at Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 47' 15" N, 153° 12' 30" W; BGN 1947; (map 51). Local name reported by USGS in 1947; derived from the name of a geological formation in the vicinity given by oil company geologists in 1938 because "the waterfall is formed by a distinctive unit of sedimentary rocks."

Cynthia, Lake: lagoon, see Killoknak Lagoon.

Cynthia, Lake: lagoon, see Maknik Lagoon.

Cyril Cove: cove, 0.6 miles across, on NE coast of Amchitka Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 27' 15" N, 179° 12' 15" E; (map 15). Name listed in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 123).

Cyrus Cove: bay, 2 miles long, on S coast of Orr Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 54' N, 133° 25' W; (map 4). Named in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS "after Captain Cyrus Orr, who informed me of this anchorage."

Cytex Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows W 7 miles to Deep Creek, 6 miles NW of Caribou Lake and 24 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 57' N, 151° 13' W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Czar Konstantin, Harbor of: lagoon, see Constantine Harbor.

D

Dabblers Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula SE of Dolly Varden Lake, 19 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 41' 45" N, 150° 46' 20" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes

Dachikirowrak Cove: cove, see Dachirowruk Cove.

Dachikjowaruk Cove: cove, on E shore of Nash Harbor, 1 mile N of Dachirowruk Cove, Nunivak Island; 60° 14' 25" N, 166° 48' 00" W; (map 57). Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Dachirowruk Cove: cove, on E shore of Nash Harbor, at mouth of Antingmuit Creek, Nunivak Island; 60° 13' 30" N, 166° 48' 45" W; (map 57). Variant: Dachikirowrak Cove. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Dachlazug Island: island, see Dalasuga Island.

Dacy Gulch: ravine, flows NW 0.8 miles to Candle Creek, 6.6 miles SW of Candle and 36 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 50' N, 162° 02' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Dad Rock: rock, among Inian Islands, in S Inian Pass, off N coast of Chichagof Island, 1 mile NE of Point Lavinia, 34 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 14' 05" N, 136° 20' 15" W; (map 10). Named by Pratt (1902, p. 14), USC&GS, in 1901.

Dadina Glacier: glacier, trends SW 9.5 miles from Mount Zanetti to its terminus at head of Dadina River, 15 miles SW of Mount Sanford, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 02' 45" N, 144° 25' 00" W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS in 1902, (in Mendenhall, 1905, pl. 4); named for the river.

Dadina Lake: lake, 2.4 miles long, trends E-W, 8.6 miles ENE of junction of Dadina River with Copper River, 69 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 50' 35" N, 144° 48' 30" W; (map 68). Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Dadina River: stream, heads in Dadina Glacier, flows SW 35 miles to Copper River, 3 miles SE of mouth of Dadina River and 62 miles NE of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61° 49' N, 145° 04' W; (map 58). Variant: Dadina, Tatina, Tetna. Indian name published in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, as "Tatena." The present spelling comes from USGS (Mendenhall, 1905, p. 21)

Dadina: stream, see Dadina River.

Dadinowiki Creek: stream, flows N 6 miles to Nash Harbor, E of Ahkolikotak Head and 30 miles SW of Cape Etolin, Nunivak Island; 60° 12' 15" N, 166° 51' 30" W; (map 57). Eskimo name reported in 1937 by USAAF.

Dads Creek: stream, flows N 2 miles to West Fork Kuyukutuk River, 12.1 miles E of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 52' 25" N, 161° 42' 50" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported by Harrington (1918, map), USGS, in 1916.

Daeyshoo: isthmus, see Deshu Isthmus.

Dagelet Glacier: glacier, heads on NW slope of Mount Dagelet, trends 2.5 miles S to La Perouse Glacier, 4 miles E of Ptarmigan Dome and 73 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 34' N, 137° 12' W; (map 10). Named by members of the Harvard-Dartmouth Expedition, 1933-34.

Dagelet River: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads in La Perouse Glacier, flows SW 3 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 77 miles NW of Hoonah, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58° 30' 30" N, 137° 24' 00" W; (map 10). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Dagelet, Mount: mountain, 9,800 ft., in Fairweather Range, 4.6 miles S of Mount Crillon, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 72 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 35' 50" N, 137° 10' 25" W; (map 10). Variant: Mount D' Agelet. Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1874 for Lepaute Dagelet, astronomer on La Perouse's expedition of 1786. The name was published as Mount D' Agelet in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 202). The first ascent was made July 29, 1933 by W. S. Child, C. S. Houston, and H. A. Carter (Farquhar, 1959, p. 217).

Dagetkakat River: stream, see Dagitli River.

Dagislakhna Creek: stream, flows NE and SE 33 miles to Tozitna River, 24 miles NNW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 33' N, 152° 14' W; BGN 1960; (map 106). Variant: West Fork Tozitna River. Indian name obtained in 1956 at Tanana by Orth.

Dagitli River: stream, flows SE 30 miles to Koyukuk River, 11 miles NW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 33' N, 156° 56' W; (map 108). Variant: Dagetkakat River, Doggetlikat, Doggetlikakat, Doggetlooscat River, Doggetlooskat River, Dogitskakat. Koyukan Indian name first reported by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 105), USA, as "Doggetlooskat River" and "Doggetlooscat." F. C. Schrader, USGS, gave the spelling "Doggetlikakat" meaning "mouth of the Dogetli," from which "Dagitli" is derived. This name seems to be related to the Dagislakhna; applied to a stream in the Tozitna drainage.

Dago Creek: stream, heads in lake, 16 miles SE of Egegik, meanders SW 50 miles to Ugashik Bay, 3 miles E of Smoky Point, on W coast of Alaska Peninsula, 9 miles NW of Ugashik, Bristol Bay Lowland; 57° 36' 40" N, 157° 36' 15" W; (map 36). Local name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Dago Frank Creek: stream, flows E 4.5 miles to Chignik Bay, on Alaska Peninsula, 7 miles NW of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 23' N, 158° 30' W; (map 30). Name derived from the nickname "of a local Italian," reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Dagorashapka: locality, see Pogoreshapka.

Dahl Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to La Spray Creek, 18 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 44' N, 165° 08' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Dahl Creek: stream, flows NE 5.3 miles to Quartz Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 47 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 22' N, 164° 43' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Dahl Creek: stream, flows S 9 miles to Kobuk River 7 miles E of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 55' N, 156° 54' W; (map 115). Local name reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith USGS.

Dahl River: stream, see Dall River.

Dahl: locality, on Kenai Peninsula, NE shore of Lower Summit Lake, 16 miles S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 39' 55" N, 149° 28' 30" W; (map 63). Former mining camp located along Canyon Creek; named for Dahl placer mine. Recent USGS maps indicate a site with three buildings. A post office was established here in 1905 and was discontinued in 1913 (Ricks, 1965, p. 16).

Dahl: locality, on left bank of Quartz Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 47 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 22' N, 164° 43' W; (map 110). Variant: Quartz Creek. Former mining camp named for an early prospector. It is shown as "Quartz Creek" by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS. The camp was established about 1900 at the beginning of mining in this region. The Dahl Post Office was established here in 1905 and was discontinued in 1913, although the community was active through 1914 (Balcom, 1965, p. 10).

Dahlasuk Island: island, see Dalasuga Island.

Dahlgren Peak: peak, 3,539 ft., 5 miles NE of village of Cape Fanshaw, 75 miles E of Sitka Coast Mountains; 57° 14' N, 133° 22' W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Rear Adm. J. A. Dahlgren USN. The name was published in 1888 by USC&GS on Chart 705.

Dahlgren Ridge: ridge, in Robinson Mountains, trends 14 miles SW-NE, 12 miles N of Cape Yakataga and 101 miles NW of Yakutat, Chugach Mountains; 60° 13' N, 142° 18' W; BGN 1957; (map 65). Named in 1955 by USGS for Gustave Louis Dahlgren, placer miner and resident of the Yakataga district from 1903 to 1938.

Dahloongamiut Lagoon: lagoon, 2 miles long, at mouth of Dahloongamiut River, 35 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, on Nunivak Island; 59° 59' 30" N, 167° 04' 20" W; (map 55). Eskimo name reported in 1937 by USAAF.

Dahloongamiut River: stream, heads at 60° 09' N, 167° 05' W, flows S 12 miles to Dahloongamiut Lagoon, 36 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 60° 00' 45" N, 167° 04' 30" W; (map 57). Variant: Dalungamiut River. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Dahloongamiut: locality, at mouth of Dahloongamiut Lagoon, 35 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 59° 59' 20" N, 167° 04' 20" W; (map 55). Variant: Daloongmute, Dalungamiut, Tachyhuimiut. Eskimo name reported about 1949 by USC&GS.

Dahloongamiut: locality, see Tachyhuimiut.

Dahteh: fish camp, along left bank of Black River, 22 miles E of Chalkyitsik, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 38' N, 143° 03' W; (map 120). Tranjik-kutchin Indian name; obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Dahtkit Cove: cove, 17 miles SW of Cape Etolin, at mouth of Gunghoruk Creek, on N coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 19' 30" N, 166° 34' 10" W (map 57). Variant: Datkit Cove. Eskimo name meaning "small bay" according to USC&GS in 1949.

Dainty Island: island, on Yukon River, 55 miles E of Nulato, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 42' N, 156° 16' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Daisy Creek: stream, flows SW 1.3 miles to Tributary Creek which flows to Big Hurrah Creek, 10 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 164° 10' W; (map 95). Variant: Datsy Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. Shown as "Datsy" on Arthur Gibson's 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct."

Daisy Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 6.5 miles to Tyone Creek, 16 miles W of Lake Louise and 27 miles SE of junction of Oshetna and Susitna Rivers, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 17' 10" N, 147° 05' 00" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Daisy Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SE 4.6 miles to Chistochina River, 21 miles E of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 01' 32" N, 144° 50' 40" W; (map 86). Local name reported in 1902 by W C. Mendenhall (in Moffit, 1912, pl. 3), USGS.

Daisy Glacier: glacier, heads on E slope of Karr Hills and trends SE 2.5 miles to Tyndall Glacier, 9 miles NE of head of Icy Bay, 67 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 10' 30" N, 141° 10' 30" W; (map 65). Named in 1888 by H. W. Topham.

Daisy Island: island, 0.7 miles long, in Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, 2.3 miles NW of Kasaan Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 28' 30" N, 132° 19' 00" W; (map 4). Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Daisy Swift Creek: stream, flows NW 0.8 miles to Cripple River, 16 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 44' N, 165° 40' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Daiye: locality, see Dyea.

Dakaneek Bay: cove, 0.7 miles across, 8.5 miles SE of Kake, on W coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 51' 30" N, 133° 52' 00" W; (map 6). Indian name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Dakavak Bay: bay, extends N 3.5 miles off Shelikof Strait, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 16 miles SE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 02' N, 154° 41' W; BGN 1924; (map 42). Variant: Tagalack Bay, Tagalak Bay, Takkala Bay. Name published as "Tagalack Bay" by Adm. von Krusenstern (1827, map 17), IRN; reported in 1904 as "Dakavak Bay" by G. C. Martin, USGS, who obtained the name from Nikolai Kalmakof, chief at Katmai. See Dakavak Lake.

Dakavak Lake: lake, 3.5 miles long, N of Dakavak Bay, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula in Katmai National Monument, 10 miles SE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 06' N, 154° 41' W; BGN 1924; (map 42). Variant: Davak Lake, Tagalack Lake, Takkala Lake. Native name reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin, USGS. Griggs (1922, map) gave the same native name to the lake, but spelled it "Takkala" for both bay and lake. See Dakavak Bay.

Dakeekalik Creek: stream, flows NE 0.8 miles to Etolin Strait 10 miles SE of Cape Etolin, on NE coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 19' N, 166° 01' W; (map 57). Variant: Dakikalik Creek. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Dakeekathlimjingia Point: point of land, 10 miles SE of Cape Etolin, on NE coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 19' 10" N, 166° 01' 00" W; (map 57). Variant: Dakikatlimjingia Point. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Dakikalik Creek: stream, see Dakeekalik Creek.

Dakikatlimjingia Point: point of land, see Dakeekathlimjingia Point.

Dakli: river, "tributary to the Koyukuk from the north, near longitude 157°." "Native name, reported by Allen, 1885. In his text Allen calls it Dakliakakat and on his map Daklikakat. The latter has been copied by the Coast Survey. See Kakat. According to Stoney the Kobuk Eskimo name for this stream is Togo-tit-nuk." (Baker, 1906, p. 207). See Dagitli River.

Dakoo Islands: islands, see Daykoo Islands.

Dakota Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Walker Fork, 52 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 04' N, 141° 23' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Daktaeluk Creek: stream, see Taktelak Creek.

Dalasuga Island: island, 0.4 miles long, off S end of Chilkat Peninsula in Chilkat Bay, 0.4 miles NW of Seduction Point and 25 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; BGN 1922; 59° 05' 20" N, 135° 19' 05" W; (map 45). Variant: Dahlasuk Island, Dalasuka Island, Datasuk, Datlasuk Island, Dachlazug Island. Tlingit Indian name meaning "barnacle-infested"; reported by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map) as "Dachlazug."

Dalasuka Island: island, see Dalasuga Island.

Dalbatna: stream, see Dulbi River.

Dale Creek: stream, see Dick Dale Creek.

Dalimaloak Mountain: mountain, 5,000 ft., in Endicott Mountains, 15 miles SE of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 44' N, 153° 50' W; BGN 1932; (map 125). Named in 1932 by USGS; "reported as being an Eskimo word for 'seven' given because the mountain is at the head of the seventh tributary above the Kutuk River."

Dall Bay: bay, 1.5 miles wide, at mouth of Nichols Passage, on SE coast of Gravina Island, 13 miles SW of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 09' 30" N, 131° 44' 30" W; (map 3). Name reported in 1901 by Brooks (1902b, pl. 2). USGS. derived from Dall Head.

Dall City: locality, on S bank of the West Fork Dall River, 32 miles NW of Stevens Village, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 21' N, 149° 51' W; (map 118). Variant: Dall. Prospectors' camp occupied in the winters of 1898-1900; established along the route to the upper Koyukuk River mining areas from the Yukon; shown on a 1901 fieldsheet by D. L. Reaburn, USGS, and published by Mendenhall (1902, pl. 4).

Dall Glacier: glacier, heads at junction of three branches, trends SW and SE 18 miles to its terminus at glacial lake W of East Fork Yentna River, 60 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 33' N, 151° 56' W; (map 81). Mountain climbers' name published in the late 1940's.

Dall Head: point of land, S tip of Gravina Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 08' N, 131° 45' W; (map 3). Named by local pilots before 1879 for Capt. C. C. Dall, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Dall Island: island, 47 miles long, 9 miles wide, N of Dixon Entrance, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 57' N, 133° 00' W; (map 1). Variant: Quadra Island. Named in 1879 by USC&GS for William Healy Dall, 1845-1927, USC&GS (1871-84), USGS (1884-1925), and a member of the Harriman Alaska Expedition in 1899. In 1895, the USC&GS called the southern part of this island "Dall" and the northern part "Quadra."

Dall Island: island, see Young Island.

Dall Lake: lake, 23 miles long, 12 miles S of Baird Inlet, 70 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 16' N, 164° 04' W; (map 58). Named in 1878 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, for William Healy Dall, USC&GS.

Dall Mountain: mountain, 3,494 ft., between Mud Fork and Hodzana River, 38 miles NW of Stevens Village, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 31' N, 149° 33' W; (map 118). Local name derived from Dall River; published in 1951 by USGS.

Dall Point: point of land, on coast of Bering Sea, 16 miles S of Cape Romanzof and 5 miles NW of village of Hooper Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 35' N, 166° W; BGN 1892; (map 75). Variant: Cape Dall, Point Dall. Named Cape Dall in 1869 (Baker, 1906, p. 207) for William Healy Dall.

Dall Ridge: ridge, 2,700 ft., 14 miles long, on SW part of Gravina Island, 8 miles SW of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 15' N, 131° 40' W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, for William Healy Dall, USC&GS. See Dall Island.

Dall River: stream, heads on SW slope of Dall Mountain, flows SE 80 miles to Yukon River, 4.5 miles W of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 00' 30" N, 149° 15' 30" W; (map 118). Variant: Dahl River, Notochagut River, Notochaugut River, Notokakat River. Named in 1869 by Capt. Raymond (1871, p. 22), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, for William Healy Dall, 1845-1927, who a few years earlier explored parts of the Yukon River with the Western Union Telegraph Expedition. Capt. Raymond also reported the Indian name as "Notochagut," meaning "mouth of the Noto [River]."

Dall, Cape: point of land, see Dall Point.

Dall, Mount: mountain, 8,756 ft., 9 miles SE of Mystic Pass and 72 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 34' 45" N, 152° 17' 30" W; (map 81). Named in 1902 by A. H. Brooks, USGS, for William Healy Dall, 1845-1927, "one of the foremost students, explorers, writers, and authorities on Alaskan matters."

Dall: locality, see Dall City.

Dalni Island: island, see Knight Island.

Dalnie Island: island, see Knight Island.

Dalniy Island: island, see Knight Island.

Dalniy, Mys: point of land, see Far Point.

Dalnoi Point: point of land, on W tip of St. George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' 40" N, 169° 46' 30" W; (map 38). Variant: Ackanungta, Distant Point, Konetz Point, West Konetz. The Russian word "dalnoy." meaning "distant," is given by USC&GS in 1875. The Russians called this feature "West Konets" or "west end" (Tebenkov, 1852, map 21).

Dalongmute: locality, see Dahloongamiut.

Dalongmute: locality, see Tachyhuimiut.

Dalton Glacier: glacier, see Turner Glacier.

Dalton Gulch: ravine, extends S 1.3 miles to Cache Creek, 5 miles NW of Manley Hot Springs Dome, and 37 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 05' 30" N, 150° 50' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS.

Dalungamiut River: stream, see Dahloongamiut River.

Dalungamiut: locality, see Dahloongamiut.

Daly Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 miles to Salmon River, 2.5 miles NW of Mount Welker and Alaska-Canada boundary, Coast Mountains; 56° 02' 00" N, 130° 02' 45" W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1928 by A. F. Buddington, USGS.

Daly: locality, on W shore of Nushagak Bay, 5 miles SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 58' 35" N, 158° 33' 35" W; (map 40). Site of a former camp and "old saltery" reported about 1910.

Dalzell Creek: stream, flows NW 11 miles to Takina River 3.8 miles E of its junction with South Fork Kuskokwim River, 88 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 18' N, 153° 16' W; (map 80). Named in 1902 by A. H. Brooks, USGS, for a Mr. Dalzell [cna], a prospector from Pennsylvania who discovered this stream en-route from the Kuskokwim River to Tyonek in 1901.

Dalzell: locality, on left bank of Dalzell Creek, 3 miles S of its junction with Tatina River, 90 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 16' N, 153° 13' W; (map 80). A cabin reported in 1949 by USGS.

Dam Creek: stream, in Chigmit Mountains, heads at glacier terminus, flows S 5 miles to Chinitra Bay, 0.4 miles E of West Glacier Creek, Aleutian Range; 59° 53' N, 153° 12' W; (map 51). Local name published by USGS in 1958.

Damundtali Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, SE of Cheneathda Hill, 4 miles NE of Northway Junction, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 03' N, 141° 39' W; BGN 1961; (map 85). Indian name, said to mean "lake on hill," reported by USGS in 1960.

Dan Bay: bay, on NE coast of Hinchinbrook Island, 23 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' N, 146° 22' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Dan Beard, Mount: peak, 10,260 ft., between North and Northwest Forks Ruth Glacier, 9 miles SE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 01' 15" N, 150° 47' 20" W; (map 88). Named in 1910 by H. C. Parker and Bel-More Browne for Daniel Carter Beard, 1850-1941, American painter and illustrator and founder of the Boy Scouts of America in 1910.

Dan Creek: locality, on Dan Creek 12 miles ESE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 23' N, 142° 35' W; (map 67). Mining camp and post office operated from 1911 to 1932 (Ricks, 1965, p. 16).

Dan Creek: stream, flows 6 miles E to Nizina River 2.3 miles S of its junction with Chitistone River and 11 miles E of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 23' 00" N, 142° 35' 30" W; (map 67). In 1901 the stream was staked by C. L. Warner and D. L. Kain for themselves and others. Kain was known to his companions as "Dan" and they named the creek for him (Moffit and Capps, USGS, 1911, p. 76).

Dan Creek: stream, flows E 16 miles to Salcha River 2.3 miles N of that stream's junction with Lost Creek and 63 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 51' 40" N, 144° 30' 40" W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Dan Creek: stream, flows NE 1.4 miles to Kougarok River, 17 miles S of Midnight Mountain and 45 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 32' N, 164° 43' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Dan Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Caribou Creek, 48 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 48' 50" N, 147° 42' 40" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Dan Creek: stream, on Hinchinbrook Island, flows NE 3 miles to Dan Bay, 25 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' N, 146° 22' W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Dana Peak: peak, 4,365 ft., 2 miles W of 1961 terminus of Baird Glacier and 98 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 07' 45" N, 132° 52' 45" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for James Dwight Dana, 1813-95, American geologist, mineralogist, and zoologist, who was a professor at Yale Univ., 1850 -95.

Dana, Mount: mountain, 4,200 ft., 8 miles NE of Pavlof Bay Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 38' 30" N, 161° 13' 00" W; (map 28). Local name reported by USGS in 1929.

Dancka Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, 1.8 miles SW of Stephen Lake and 43 miles NE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 39' 20" N, 148° 57' 45" W; BGN 1963; (map 82). Indian name meaning "caribou" given in 1962 by L. L. Young of Anchorage, Alaska.

Dandy Gulch: ravine, in Dutch Hills, trends SW 0.5 miles to Poorman Creek, 29 miles NE of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 35' 15" N, 150° 49' 00" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by F. A. Cook.

Dane Creek: stream, flows N 3 miles to Pilgrim River, 1.5 miles E of Salmon Lake and 28 miles NW of Solomon, Seward. Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 164° 54' W; (map 95). Variant: Dean Creek. Local name reported by USGS (Collier end others, 1908, pl. 10).

Danger Bay: bay, see Kazakof Bay.

Danger Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Bessie Creek, 43 miles N of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 38' N, 161° 42' W; (map 53). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Danger Island Reef: reef, see Danger Reef.

Danger Island: island, 0.5 miles across, 1.7 miles SW of Latouche Island, 50 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 55' 30" N, 148° 05' 00" W; (map 49). Local name reported by U.S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS, in 1908.

Danger Island: island, 0.5 miles long, at mouth of Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 19' 15" N, 133° 19' 00" W; (map 6). Variant: Dead Island. Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Danger Island: island, 1,400 ft. long, in Danger Passage, between Felice Strait and Revillagigedo Channel, 26 miles SE of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 02' 45" N, 131° 12' 35" W; (map 3). Variant: Dead Island. Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Danger Island: island, 400 ft. across, in Torgass Narrows, near mouth of Ward Cove, 4.5 miles NW of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 08" N, 131° 45' 45" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Danger Island: island, see Dead Island.

Danger Pass: pass, 3,300 ft., in Schwatka Mountains, at heads of Ivik Creek to the S, and Kugrak River to the N, Brooks Range; 67° 25' N, 155° 44' W; (map 125). Translation of an Eskimo name recorded in Kobuk as "Nanyanaiuktak." Reported by Orth, USGS, in 1956 to be so named because the Ivik Creek side of the pass is extremely precipitous.

Danger Passage: water passage, connects Felice Strait and Revillagigedo Channel, S of Mary Island, 26 miles SE of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 02' 15" N, 131° 13' 00" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Danger Point Reef: reef, in Chatham Strait, off Danger Point, 1 mile NW of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 30' 50" N, 134° 36' 20" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published on Chart 225.

Danger Point: point of land, on W coast of Mitkof Island, 10 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 39' 40" N, 132° 55' 10" W; (map 6). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Danger Point: point of land, on W shore of Lynn Canal, 2 miles SE of William Henry Bay and 39 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 41' 45" N, 135° 11' 35" W; (map 11). Descriptive name published in 1924 by USC&GS.

Danger Point: point of land, see Pogibshi Point.

Danger Point: point of land, W entrance to Kootznahoo Inlet, 1 mile NW of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 30' 45" N, 134° 35' 10" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 176)

Danger Reef: reef, "in Tongass narrows, near Ward cove, Alexander Archipelago" "Named by the Coast Survey in 1883. Name not found on any chart. Also called Danger Island reef" (Baker, 1906' p. 208).

Danger Reef: reef, 1 mile long, 2 miles NE of Afognak, on S coast of Afognak Island; 58° 01' 30" N, 152° 44' 00" W; (map 43). Named in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Dangerous Cape Reef: reef, in Cook Inlet, 0.5 miles W of Kenai Peninsula and 8 miles SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 24' 15" N, 151° 55' 10" W; (map 50). Local name published by USC&GS in 1909. Named for the nearby cape.

Dangerous Cape: point of land, at mouth of Boulder Bay, between Kiliuda and Ugak Bays, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 17' N, 152° 42' W; (map 34). Variant: Dangerous Point, Mys Opasnyy, Onatzno Point, Onatzo, Opasnie. Translation of "Mys Opasnyy," or dangerous point," given in 1805 by Capt. U. T. Lisianski (1814, map facing p. 169), IRN.

Dangerous Cape: point of land, on SW end of Kenai Peninsula at N entrance to Port Graham, 8 miles SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 24' 00" N, 151° 54' 20" W; (map 50). Variant: Onatznoj, Onasnoy, Mys. This name is a translation from the Russian published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 5) IRN, as "M[ys] Onasnoy," and first published in its present form by USC&GS in 1883 on Chart 766.

Dangerous Cape: point of land, see Opasni Point.

Dangerous Channel: water passage, see Biorka Channel.

Dangerous Passage: water passage, trends SW 8 miles from Knight -Island passage, between Chenega Island and Kenai Peninsula, 36 nm SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 22' N, 148° 05' W; (map 63). Descriptive name given in 1898 by Capt. W. F. Abercrombie, USA.

Dangerous Point: point of land, see Dangerous Cape.

Dangerous River: stream, heads at Harlequin Lake, flows SW 16 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 25 miles SE of Yakutat Bay, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 20' 55" N, 139° 18' 00" W; (map 46). Local name reported by Lt. Comdr. Moser (1901, pl. 43), USN.

Daniel Creek: stream, see Daniels Creek.

Daniel Hills: hills, see Ingrijoak Hills.

Daniels Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Totatlanika River, 36 miles SE of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 06' 30" N, 148° 31' 15" W; (map 100). Variant: Daniel Creek. Local name reported in 1916 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1917, pl. 17), USGS.

Daniels Creek: stream, flows SW 1.2 miles to Norton Sound, 20 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 163° 45' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Daniels Lake: lake, 3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula 2.5 miles SSE of Boulder Point 12 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 44' N, 151° 11' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Daprakmiut: locality, 8.5 miles SE of Cape Etolin, on NE coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 19' 30" N, 166° 05' 10" W; (map 57). Eskimo summer fish camp reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Darby Mountains: mountain range, extends S 30 miles from Windy Creek at E end of Bendeleben Mountains to 10 miles NW of Elim on Norton Bay Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 00' N, 162° 30' W (map 96, 110). Reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, p. 17), USGS. Presumably named for Cape Darby at the southern extension of the range.

Darby Point: point of land, see Cape Darby.

Darby, Cape: point of land, S end of peninsula on N shore of Norton Sound, 17 miles SE of Golovin and 53 miles SE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 19' N, 162° 47' W; (map 95). Variant: Cape Derby, Darby Point, Mys Derbi. Named in September 1778 by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 475), RN.

Dare Creek: stream, see Dora Creek.

Dare Island: island, see Gauge Island.

Dargun Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, 31 miles NW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' 00" N, 133° 15' 45" W; (map 4). Indian name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Dark Cliff: point of land, see Dark Cliffs.

Dark Cliffs: point of land, on NE coast of Popof Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 20' 10" N, 160° 19' 10" W; (map 28). Variant: Dark Cliff. Descriptive name published on 1917 USC&GS Chart 8700.

Dark Cove: cove, 0.6 miles across, SE of Cape St. Stephen on SW coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 52' 40" N, 177° 13' 35" E; (map 14). Variant: Winter Cove. Name shown on a 1957 AMS map; variant shown on a 1943 USAAF map.

Dark Creek: stream, see Dora Creek.

Dark Hollow: ravine, trends SE 1.2 miles to Nugget Creek, 12 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 57' 00" N, 147° 23' 45" W; (map 100). Local name published in 1908 by USGS.

Dark Island Pass: water passage, see Dark Passage.

Dark Island: island, 0.8 miles across, 2 miles N of Shuyak Island, and 52 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 38' 30" N, 152° 32' 30" W; (map 43). Variant: Temnie Island. Translation of the name "Os[trov] Tyemnyy" published in 1849 by the Russian American Company.

Dark Islands: island, see Dusk Islands.

Dark Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, 2 miles NE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 48' 45" N, 152° 22' 15" W; (map 34). Descriptive local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Dark Passage: water passage, between Dark and Shuyak Islands, 51 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 37' 30" N, 152° 33' 00" W; BGN 1933; (map 43). Variant: Dark Island Pass. Local name derived from Dark Island, reported by USC&GS in 1931.

Dark Point: point of land, southernmost point of mainland between Nakat and Willard Inlets N shore of entrance to Stiklan Passage, Coast Mountains; 54° 45' 51" N, 130° 43' 00" W; (map 2). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Darling Creek: stream, flows W 1.5 miles to Nome River, 17 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 44' 20" N, 165° 14' 15" W; (map 94) Named for Ned Darling (died 1923) and published on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Darling Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus flows NW 5 miles to Delta River, crosses Richardson Highway, 33 miles S of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 35' 00" N, 145° 52' 45" W; BGN 1938; (map 86). Local name reported in 1938 by USGS.

Darroh Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles through Lost Lake to Bering Sea, W of Point Hope, on coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 54' 53" N, 173° 18' 12" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; name shown on an AMS map published in 1948. The name is not used today.

Dartmouth Glacier: glacier, heads SW of Mount Castner, trends SW 3.4 miles to its terminus at head of Coghill River, 47 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 09' 30" N, 147° 40' 20" W; BGN 1910; (map 69). Name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS. Presumably named for Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., founded in 1769.

Darvin Island: island, 3 miles long, in Yukon River at junction of Grant Creek, 25 miles W of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 11' 15" N, 153° 00' 00" W; (map 106). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers," published by the U.S. Dept. of the Interior.

Dasani Islands: islands, near S entrance to Tuxekan Passage, 20 miles NW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 45' 30" N, 133° 16' 15" W; (map 4). Indian name published in 1956 by USC&GS.

Daschu: isthmus, see Deshu Isthmus.

Daschu: village, see Haines.

Dasger Island: island, see Little Eightmile Island.

Dasha Island: island, extends E-W 2.1 miles, in Yukon River, 18 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 53' N, 154° 58' W; (map 98). Riverboat pilots' name shown on 1940 "Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers" of the River Boat Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior.

Datasuk: island, see Dalasuga Island.

Datheekook Point: point of land, extends into Bering Sea, 9 miles SE of Cape Mohican, W coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 04' 20" N, 167° 20' 00" W; Variant: Datheekoox Point, Dathikuk Point. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Datheekoox Point: point of land, see Datheekook Point.

Dathikuk Point: point of land, see Datheekook Point.

Dathlalmund Lake: lake, 3 miles long, E of Tetlin Lake, 20 miles SE of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 05' N, 142° 36' W; BGN 1962; (map 85). Variant: Gasoline Lakes, Lake Birch. Indian name, said to mean “moss lake,” reported by USGS in 1960.

Datkit Cove: cove, see Dahtkit Cove.

Datkokan Creek: stream, flows SW 8 miles to Dall River, 5 miles NW of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 02' N, 149° 15' W; (map 118). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Datkokan Lake: lake, 4 miles long, 6 miles N of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 07' N, 149° 06' W; (map 118). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Datlasuk Island: island, see Dalasuga Island.

Datsy Creek: stream, see Daisy Creek.

Datzkoo Harbor: bay, extends 2.5 miles off Kaigani Strait. SE coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 44' 20" N, 132° 42' 45" W; (map 1). Variant: Harris Harbor, South Kaigani Harbor, Taddiskey Harbor, Taddys Cove. Local name published by USC&GS in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 132) as “Kaigani Harbors * * *”. The southern harbor has been known as Harris Harbor, as Datzkoo Harbor, and in 1799 as Taddiskey Harbor * * *”; names derived from the Datzkoo Islands. See Kaigani Harbors.

Datzkoo Islands: islands, group extends 0.5 miles in Kaigani Strait, SE coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 43' 40" N, 132° 41' 05" W; (map 1). Tlingit Indian name [datzku] published in 1911 by USC&GS.

Datzkoo Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Datzkoo Harbor on SE coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 43' 50" N, 132° 41' 45" W; (map 1). Name derived from “Datzkoo Islands”; published by USC&GS in 1924.

Davak Lake: lake, see Dakavak Lake.

Dave Gulch: ravine, “Copper River region, at the headwaters of Chititu creek.” “Prospectors name, first appears on map of the Nizina mining district by George M. Esterly, of Valdez” (Baker, 1906, p. 209).

Dave Gulch: ravine, extends N 0.7 miles from south Creek W of Table Mountain, 65 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 59' 12" N, 147° 19' 10" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Dave Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 1 mile S of Herman Lake and 28 miles NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 14' 30" N, 148° 18' 00" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Davenport: locality, on left bank Innoko River 5 miles SE of its North Fork and 46 miles N of Ophir, Innoko Lowland; 64° 47' N, 156° 29' W; (map 90). Variant: Davenports Cabin. Reported as “Davenports Cabin” on a 1923 ARC map.

Davenport Cabin: locality, see Davenport.

Daves Creek: stream, heads at Mud Lake, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SW 5 miles to Quartz Creek, 30 miles S of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 30' 30" N, 149° 40' 45" W; (map 63). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by USGS.

David Creek: stream, flows NE 17 miles to Porcupine River 2.3 miles SE of Howling Dog Rock and 26 miles E of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 09' N, 141° 52' W; (map 121). Name reported by M. G. White (1952, fig. 1), USGS, in 1948.

David Creek: stream, flows W 3.8 miles to Nome River, 24 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 50' N, 165° 16' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

David Creek: stream, see Divide Creek.

David Island: island, 1.3 miles across, between Port Wrangell and Pacific Ocean, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 38 miles NE of Sutwik Island, Aleutian Range; 57° 02' N, 156° 30' W; (map 36). Variant: Ile David, Ile Davidoff, Ostrov Daviga. Named by Ens. Vasiliev, IRN, in 1831-32; published on Adm. von Krusenstern's 1827 map (corrected in 1835) as "I[le] David."

David River: stream, flows NE 25 miles to lower Caribou River, near Nelson Lagoon, Bristol Lake Lowland, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 51' N, 161° 25' W; (map 28). Local name shown on a 1963 USGS map.

Davidof Island: island, 2.3 miles long, in Rat Islands between Little Sitkin and Khvostof Islands, 24 miles NW of Amchitka Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' N, 178° 21' E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Variant: Davidoff Island, Isle Dawydoff. Commemorative name published by Adm. von Krusenstern (1827, sheet 18), IRN, for the Russian naval officer Gavriil Ivanovich Davidov, who, with N. A. Khvostov, explored Alaska during 1802-1804. Adm. von Krusenstern applied the name, "I [s]led Dawydoff," to Segula Island, but in 1855 the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office clarified the size and position of both Davidof and Segula Islands and reapplied the names.

Davidof Lake: lake, 1.7 miles long, 5 miles E of Whale Bay, on S central Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 36' 40" N, 134° 50' 30" W; BGN 1933; (map 5). Named in 1933 by USFS "for Lt. Gavriil Ivanovich Davidof of the Russian Imperial Navy, author, and commander of various Russian vessels in Alaskan waters."

Davidoff Island: island, see Davidof Island.

Davidoff, Ile: island, see David Island.

Davidson Plateau: mountains, see Davidson Mountains.

Davidson Bank: shoal, extends SW 25 miles from vicinity of Sanak Island, Aleutian Range; 54° N, 164° W; (map 25). Named in 1888 by USBF for George Davidson, 1825-1911. See Davidson, Mount.

Davidson Creek: stream, flows SW to Pargon River about 15 miles NE of Council, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. Presumably named for J. M. Davidson, as the next stream south is Blakeslee Creek. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Davidson Creek: stream, heads in glacier at 58° 21' 30" N, 133° 44' 55" W, flows W 10 miles to Taku Inlet, 16 miles ENE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 21' 10" N, 133° 59' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 12). Variant: Bear Creek, Twin Creek. Named in 1938 by B. D. Stewart. USGS. "in honor of the late Charles E. Davidson, who served as United States Surveyor-General and ex-officio Secretary of Alaska from October 18, 1913, to August 8, 1919, on which date he was drowned in Taku Inlet a short distance from the mouth of this stream * * *."

Davidson Glacier: glacier, heads on E slope of Chilkat Range at 59° 01' N, 135° 33' W, trends E 4.6 miles to its terminus (1954), 1.4 miles SW of Glacier Point on Chilkat Inlet. 26 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 05' 30" N, 135° 24' 30" W; (map 45). Variant: Ssitkaje. Named in 1867 by USC&GS for George Davidson, 1825-1911, and published in the 1869 Coast Pilot (p. 106). The Indian name was reported as "Ssitkaje" by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map).

Davidson Inlet: bay, 17 miles long, SE part of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 03' N, 133° 29' W to 55° 50' N, 133° 41' W; (map 4). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for George Davidson, 1825-1911, who was in charge of Pacific Coast work for USC&GS from 1868 to 1895; he was professor of geography at University of California from 1898 to 1911.

Davidson Landing: locality, see Davidsons Landing.

Davidson Mountains: mountains, in group 70 miles long and 25 miles wide, at E end of Brooks Range, bounded by Alaska-Canada boundary on E. Coleen River on SW, Kongagak River on N, and unnamed tributary of Firth River on NE; 68° 20' N, 141° 30' W [SE end], 68° 50' N, 143° 20' W [NW end]; (map 137). Variant: Davidsen Plateau. Named by J. H. Turner, USC&GS, in 1890, for George Davidson, 1825-1911. See Davidson, Mount.

Davidson Point: point of land, on E shore of Taku Inlet, 4 miles S of Taku Point and 15 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 20' 35" N, 134° 00' 00" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1965 by USC&GS on Chart 8202.

Davidson Point: point of land, on E side of Klakas Inlet, Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 56' N, 132° 24' W; (map 1). Local navigators' name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Davidson Slough: stream, see Davidsons Slough.

Davidson, Mount: mountain, on S side of Sanborn Harbor, Nagai Island, Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 07' N, 160° 03' W; (map 28). Named in 1872 by W. H. Dall for George Davidson, 1825-1911. Davidson was born in England and came to the United States in 1832. He joined USC&GS in 1845 and was in charge of the Pacific Coast area from 1868 to 1895. He made reconnaissance studies in Alaska in 1867 and 1869 and his notes were the basis

of the first Alaska Coast Pilot in 1869. He also made a number of charts which were published by USC&GS in 1869 under the title "Harbor Charts of Alaska." Davidson was professor of astronomy, geodesy, and geography at the Univ. of California from 1870 to 1911.

Davidson: locality, see Davidsons Landing.

Davidson: locality, see Kougarok.

Davidsons Landing: locality, on left bank of Kaviruk River, 1.5 miles N of Marys Lake and 32 miles E of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 15' N, 165° 16' W; (map 111). Variant: Davidson, Davidson Landing. A. H. Brooks (in Collier and others, 1908, p. 308), USGS, noted that up to 1906 the Kougarok gold mining district could only be reached by two long or circuitous routes. Brooks added: "J. M. Davidson and Andrew J. Stone, who are among the largest operators in the district, have established a transshipping point on Kaviruk (Marys) River called Davidson Landing and have built a road from that point to the upper Kougarok region, a distance of 40 miles. Small lighters can be towed directly from the ship's side at Port Clarence to Davidson Landing, so that at least one handling of freight is avoided." A post office of "Davidson" was established in 1906 and was discontinued the following year (Ricks, 1965, p. 16); probably at this site.

Davidsons Slough: stream, anabranch of Kuzitrin River on its N side, flows 12 miles to head of Imuruk Basin, 30 miles E of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 12' N, 165° 24' W; (map 111). Variant: Davidson Slough. Shown as "Davidson Slough" on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson. See Davidsons Landing.

Davies Creek: stream, heads in glacier and flows 5 miles SW to join Cowee Creek, 1.6 miles NE of Bridget Cove on Favorite Channel and 30 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains, 58° 38' 50" N, 134° 54' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 11). Local name reported in 1910 and published by USGS (Knopf, 1912a, pl. 1).

Daviga, Ostrov: island, see David Island.

Davis Creek: stream, flows 3.5 miles S and W to Gulf of Alaska at mouth of Johnston Creek, 83 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 00' 20" N, 141° 52' 45" W; (map 65). Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Davis Creek: stream, flows N 3 miles to Shovel Creek, 17 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range 63° 57' 45" N, 148° 29' 35" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1910 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Davis Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 miles to Wilson Creek 4.5 miles E of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 52' 35" N, 161° 56' 30" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported by Harrington (1916, map), USGS, in 1916.

Davis Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Crooked Creek, 65 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 58' 30" N, 147° 17' 15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Davis Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to South Fork Koyukuk River, E of Eagle Creek, 34 miles NE of Bettles, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 59' 45" N, 150° 28' 30" W; (map 117).

Variant: Nemod Creek. Local name originally applied to a nearby stream; reported in 1899 by T. G. Gerdine, (in Schrader, 1900b, pl. 60), USGS.

Davis Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles, joins Poker Creek to form Walker Fork, 52 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 03' 30" N, 41° 02' 50" W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 46), USGS. Gold was discovered along this stream in 1888 (p. 116).

Davis Creek: stream, see Smith Creek.

Davis Creek: water passage, between Kanalku and Mitchell Bays, 5 miles E of Angoon, on W central Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago, 57° 31' 00" N, 134° 26' 30" W; (map 9). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade USN, for Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, USA, in command of the military district of Alaska. The name was published in 1869 on U.S. Navy Hydrog. Chart 225.

Davis Dome: mountain, 4,124 ft., 49 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 04' 30" N, 141° 01' 30" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Davis Gulch: ravine, in Peters Hills, trends W 2 miles to Cache Creek, 31 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 28' 25" N, 151° 00' 45" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Davis Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.5 miles to Buster Creek, NE of Chief Gulch, 8 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' 15" N 165° 13' 30" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Davis River: stream, heads at glacier in Seward Mountains, flows SE 15 miles to Portland Canal, 12 miles SW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 53° 45' 35" N, 130° 10' 30" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Davis Rock: rock, on W coast of Kuiu Island, at mouth of Tebenkof Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 29' 20" N, 134° 14' 10" W; BGN 1929; (map 5) Named in 1928 by USC&GS "for a member of Vancouver's expedition in 1794."

Davis: railroad station, on Fairbanks-Eielson section of The Alaska Railroad 12 miles SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 46' N, 147° 24' W; BGN 1949; (map 100). Named by personnel of The Alaska Railroad in 1949; so called because "it is in the vicinity of Old Davis Sawmill."

Davison Bay: bay, 0.3 miles across, 11.5 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 47' N, 136° 19' W; (map 9). Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8258.

Davison Creek: stream, see Dawson Creek.

Davison Gulch: ravine, trends SE 0.8 miles to Mystery Creek which flows to Shovel Creek 6 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 164° 25' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name shown as "Davison Gh" on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Davison Mountain: mountain, 2,882 ft., on Annette Island, E of Tamgas Harbor, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 02' 50" N, 131° 28' 00" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Davison Peak: mountain, see Douglas Mount.

Davison, Point: point of land, S coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 55' 00" N, 131° 36' 05" W; (map 2). Variant: Devison Cape. Named in 1793 by Capt. Vancouver (1798, v. 2, p. 369), RN, for "Alexander Davison, Esq., owner of our storeship." This name was published as "M[ys] Devison," or "Devison Cape," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 9), IRN.

Davna Lake: lake, see Tutna Lake.

Dawes Glacier: glacier, heads at Alaska-Canada boundary, trends NW 15 miles to Endicott Arm, 96 miles NW of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 30' 00" N, 132° 53' 30" W; (map 8). Variant: Dawes Glaciers, Young Glacier. Named in 1891 by USC&GS for Henry Laurens Dawes, 1816-1903, lawyer and statesman from Massachusetts. The glacier was originally called "Young Glacier" in 1880 by John Muir for Rev. S. Hall Young, his companion (Young, 1915, p. 147).

Dawes Glaciers: glacier, see Dawes Glacier.

Dawn Creek: stream, flows N 12 miles to Kevuk Creek, 30 miles SE of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 45' N, 153° 00' W; BGN 1932; (map 125). Named by Robert Marshall in 1932 and reported to be a translation of an Eskimo name.

Dawson Creek: stream, flows N 3 miles to Hunter Creek, 6 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 29' N, 149° 59' W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Dawson Creek: stream, flows S 3.5 miles, joins Keystone Creek to form Cache Creek, 20 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 54' 25" N, 148° 21' 55" W; (map 100). Variant: Keystone Creek. Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS. The stream was shown as "Keystone Creek," extending to Goldstream Creek, on a manuscript map by C. W. Joint in 1905.

Dawson Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Casadepaga River, 26 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 164° 10' W; (map 95). Variant: Davison Creek. Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Dawson Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Star Creek, in Pargon River basin, 12 miles N of Council and 22 miles SE of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 02' N, 163° 25' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Dawson Creek: stream, flows W 3.5 miles to Don River, 7 miles NE of Brooks Mountain and 27 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 34' N, 166° 55' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Dawson Creek: stream, see Keystone Creek.

Dawydoff Island: island, see Segula Island.

Dawydoff, Isle: island, see Davidof Island.

Day Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 miles to Big Creek, 9 miles ESE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 27' 45" N, 148° 09' 30" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Day Harbor: bay, 3.6 miles wide, E of Resurrection Peninsula, on Kenai Peninsula, 18 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 57' N, 149° 10' W; (map 49). Variant: Days Harbor. Named "Days Harbor" in 1787 by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock; shown on his track chart, but not mentioned in his text.

Dayay: locality, see Dyea.

Daybreak Creek: stream, flows E 0.7 miles to Garfield Creek which flows to Kuzitrin River, 4 miles S of Baldy Mountain and 38 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 29' 25" N, 164° 33' 00" W; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Daye-Halutu: peninsula, see Halutu Peninsula.

Dayehas Creek: stream, heads in glacier, on N side of Mount Villard, flows NW and SE 5 miles to Taiya Inlet, 1.2 miles E of Taiya Point, and 12 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 17' 30" N, 135° 21' 50" W; (map 45). Indian name published in 1923 on IBC Sheet 9 (1951 atlas).

Daykoo Islands: islands, extending 2 miles off SE coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 42' N, 132° 42' W; (map 1). Variant: Dakoo Islands. Local name published by USC&GS in 1911.

Daylight Harbor: bay, 0.2 miles across, on S coast of Shuyak Island, 40 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 29' N, 152° 34' W; (map 43). Name published by USC&GS in 1926.

Days Harbor: bay, see Day Harbor.

Dayville: locality, see Fort Liscum.

De Barr Vista: suburb, E of Anchorage, between Nanuka Valley and Homesite Park, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 12' 48" N, 149° 45' 10" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

De Blondeau: glacier, see Le Blondeau Glacier.

De Boer Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 4.5 miles N of Spurt Point, on Thomas Bay, 96 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 05' 10" N, 132° 55' 00" W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1961 by USGS.

De Groff Island: island, see Klag Island.

De Langle Mountain: mountain, 3,210 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1 mile E of Palma Bay, on Gulf of Alaska, 58 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 25' 30" N, 136° 55' 05" W; BGN 1930; (map 10). Named by USC&GS in 1929 for Capt. de Langle, commander of the L' Astrolabe of the 1786 La Perouse expedition.

De Long Islands: islands, 2.5 miles long, in Foggy Bay, E shore Revillagigedo Channel, Coast Mountains; 54° 58' N, 131° 00' W; (map 2). Variant: DeLong Islands. Named in 1885 by USC&GS for Lt. Comdr. George Washington De Long, USN, commander of the steamer Jeannette, who died in the Lena Delta in November 1881.

De Long Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, 4.3 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 09' 47" N 149° 57' 15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

De Long Lake: lake, see Longmare Lake.

De Long Mountains: mountain range, at W end of Brooks Range, extend W 150 miles from Uivaksak Creek and head of Kuna River; 68° 27' N, 158° 35' W [E end], 68° 10' N, 163° 50' W [W end]; (map 131). Named in 1886 by Lt. G. M. Stoney, USN, for Lt. Comdr. George Washington De Long, USN. See De Long Islands.

De Long Peak: mountain, 3,700 ft., at E end of Missionary Range, 13 miles NW of Petersburg, on Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 58' 05" N, 133° 09' 15" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Lt. Comdr. George Washington De Long, USN, commander of the steamer Jeannette, who died in 1881 in the Lena Delta.

De Monti Bay: bay, see Monti Bay.

Deacon Creek: stream, heads in Darby Mountains, flows NE 2.3 miles to Caribou Creek which flows to Tubutulik River, 38 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 08' N, 162° 24' W; (map 110). Variant: Decon Creek. Prospectors' name published as "Decon Creek" on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Deacons Rock: rock, in Porcupine River 32 miles NE of Chalkyitsik, Porcupine Plateau; 67° 00' N, 143° 02' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Dead Branch Norris Glacier: glacier, trends NE 6 miles to its junction with Norris Glacier, 3 miles NW of Grizzly Bar on Taku Inlet and 12 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains. 58° 25' 30" N, 134° 11' 30" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Dead Creek: stream, flows SW 8 miles to Gravina River, 22 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 50' 30" N, 145° 59' 30" W; (map 64). Local name published in 1908 by USGS.

Dead Glacier: glacier, see Cascade Glacier.

Dead Horse: locality, see Curry.

Dead Island: island, 0.1 miles long, at mouth of Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 19' 30" N, 133° 18' 00" W; (map 6). Variant: Danger Island. Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Dead Island: island, see Danger Island.

Dead Mans Riffle: rapids, see Deadman Riffle.

Dead Pine Island: island, 200 ft. across, in Kaigani Strait, on NW coast of Long Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 53' 30" N, 132° 48' 30" W; (map 1). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Dead Tree Bluff: bluff, on S shore of Mitchell Bay on Admiralty Island, 6.5 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 32' 00" N, 134° 25' 30" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, published in 1869 on Hydrog. Chart 225. Name not shown on recent maps.

Dead Tree Island: island, 0.3 miles across, in Hanus Bay, on N coast of Baranof Island, 24 miles N of Baranof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' 45" N, 135° 01' 00" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN. The name was published by USC&GS on Chart 8283.

Dead Tree Point: point of land, on W coast of Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 44' 55" N, 133° 39' 45" W; BGN 1908; (map 4). Local descriptive name reported in 1907 by E. F. Dickens, USC&GS

Deadfall Creek: stream, flows NW 22 miles through Amatusuk Hills to Kukpowruk River, 37 miles SE of Point Lay, Arctic Slope; 69° 14' 15" N, 162° 41' 00" W; (map 145). Named by Chapman and Sable (1960, p. 53), USGS, in 1949, "because of an Eskimo-built rock deadfall trap found near the mouth of this stream."

Deadhorse Creek: stream, flows W 4.5 miles to Susitna River, E of Curry, 21 miles N of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 37' 05" N, 150° 00' 15" W, (map 81). Local name shown on a 1921 manuscript railroad location map. See Curry.

Deadlock Mountain: mountain, 2,995 ft., 7 miles N of Sivukat Mountain, 34 miles N of Noatak, Brooks Range; 68° 03' 20" N, 162° 45' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 130). So named in 1965 by geologists of the B. P. Exploration Co., Inc., because they "became deadlocked in attempt to interpret the local geology."

Deadman Bay: bay, 3 miles across, at head of Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak Island; 57° 00' N, 154° 00' W; (map 32). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Deadman Creek: stream, flows SE 18 miles to East Fork Chandalar River, 3.8 miles N of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 11' N, 145° 29' W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1926 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith, P. S., 1929, pl. 1), USGS.

Deadman Creek: stream, flows W 3 miles to Flat Creek, 3.5 miles E of Wild Lake and 35 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 32' N, 151° 24' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name reported in 1932 by Robert Marshall who wrote "The name has been used since 1909 when Joe McGahy, a prospector, was found dead on the stream "

Deadman Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SW through Deadmans Lake, 35 miles to Susitna River, 42 miles SE of Cantwell, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 49' 50" N, 148° 28' 20" W, (map 82). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Deadman Glacier: glacier, heads between Spencer and Bartlett Glaciers, in Kenai Mountains, trends NW 1 mile to its terminus, 3 miles SE of Placer River Valley, 22 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 39' 30" N, 149° 01' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Deadman Island: island, 0.2 miles long, on W shore of Burnett Inlet, on SW coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 04' 30" N, 132° 28' 20" W. (map 6). Local name used by fishermen and published in 1921 by USC&GS.

Deadman Island: island, 150 ft. long, in South Pass, N of Passage Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 11' 05" N, 132° 52' 20" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1965 by USC&GS.

Deadman Island: island, 3.7 miles long, in Yukon River, 35 miles W of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 32' N, 146° 30' W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Deadman Island: island, 400 ft. long, in Fortymile River, 1.5 miles E of Bonanza Bar, 38 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 15' N, 141° 08' W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Deadman Lake: lake, 1.2 miles across, 21 miles SE of Manley Hot Springs and 65 miles W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 51' N, 149° 58' W; (map 100). Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

Deadman Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, between Alaska Highway and Chisana River, 11 miles SE of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 62° 53' N, 141° 33' W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1954.

Deadman Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, on Deadman Creek, 16 miles SW of Butte Lake and 64 miles SE of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 00' 30" N, 148° 15' 00" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1910 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Deadman Mountain: mountain, 5,525 ft., 3.5 miles N of Deadman Lake and 60 miles SE of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 03' 45" N, 148° 13' 20" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1910 by Moffit (1915, pl. 1), USGS.

Deadman Reach: shoals, 5 miles long, in Peril Strait, off NW coast of Duffield Peninsula at N tip of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago, 57° 32' N, 135° 30' W; (map 9). Variant: Deadman's Bay. So named "Deadman's Bay" in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 165), "because 150 Aleuts were killed in the vicinity in 1799 from eating poisonous mussels."

Deadman Riffle: bar, 0.7 miles long, in Black River, 14 miles E of Chalkyitsik, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 39' N, 143° 14' W; (map 120). Local name reported in 1940 as "Deadmans Riffle" by FitzGerald (1944, p. 230), USGS.

Deadman Riffle: locality, on left bank of Fortymile River, E of Canyon Creek, 38 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 15' N, 141° 09' W; (map 102). Mining camp now abandoned. Name derived from the rapids and reported in 1904 by Prindle (1905, pl. 7), USGS.

Deadman Riffle: rapids, off Deadman Island, in Fortymile River, 38 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 15' N, 141° 07' W; (map 102). Variant: Dead Mans Riffle. Local name reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 46), USGS.

Deadman Sands: shoal, extends S 8 miles from Halfmoon Bay on W side of Kvichak Bay, 11 miles W of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 42' N, 157° 27' W; (map 41). Variant: Dead Man Sands. Descriptive name given as "Dead Man Sands" by USC&GS in the 1954 Coast Pilot (p. 500) because "a number of fishermen have been lost when trapped by the tides."

Deadman Slough: stream, distributary, flows SW 3 miles from Noyes Slough to Chena River, 3 miles W of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 50' 30" N, 147° 50' 30" W; BGN 1911; (map 100). Variant: Jennie M. Slough, Jennie Slough. Local name reported in 1910 by W. N. Vance, USGS. The stream was shown as "Jennie M. Slough" in 1904 on the Tanana Mines railroad location map and as "Jennie Slough" on a 1907 USGS map by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent.

Deadman's Bay: shoals, see Deadman Reach.

Deadmans Island: barrier islands, see Tapkaluk Islands.

Deadmans Riffle: rapids, on Prince of Wales Island, between Barnes Lake and Gold and Galligan Lagoon, 37 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago, 56° 00' N, 132° 58' W; BGN 1915; (map 6). Name recorded in 1914 by E. L. Jones, USBF.

Deadmans Slough: stream, flows SE 2.8 miles to Yukon River, 4.8 miles S of Anvik and 30 miles NW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 35' N, 160° 12' W; (map 78). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Deadview Peak: peak, 4,200 ft., 3 miles NW of Olds Mountain and 6 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 22' 10" N, 134° 19' 45" W; (map 11). Named in 1953 by personnel of

the Juneau Icefield Research Project because it was frequently used as a point for the examination of Dead Branch Glacier.

Deadwood Creek: stream, flows NE 16 miles to Crooked Creek, 26 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 32' N, 144° 38' W, (map 104). Variant: Deadwood Gulch, Hogem Creek, Hog' em Gulch, Sixteen Gulch. Local name reported in 1896 by USGS as "Hogem" or "Deadwood Creek" (Spurr, 1898, pl. 50). "Hog em Gulch received its name from the fact that the discoverer tried to hold a large part of the richest diggings, taking up separate claims for the whole of his numerous family, and, it is said by some, for fictitious personages. When other miners came to the gulch and a meeting was held, among other things the question of naming the diggings came up, and one miner suggested that 'Hog 'em' would be appropriate. This suggestion was not officially adopted, and the name Deadwood was given the gulch as being more dignified, but the original nickname has persisted and among most of the miners is used almost exclusively" (Spurr, 1898, p. 342).

Deadwood Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Victoria Creek, 72 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 49' 31" N, 147° 00' 40" W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950' s

Deadwood Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to join Guggenheim Creek to form Porcupine Creek, 25 miles NE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 39' 45" N, 157° 21' 30" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name reported in 1910 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Deadwood Creek: stream, flows SW 8.5 miles to Pedro Creek, 15 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 01' N, 147° 26' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by L. M. Prindle (in Emmons and Hayes, 1904, p. 68), USGS.

Deadwood Creek: stream, heads on Elephant Mountain, flows SW 3.5 miles to Pioneer Creek, 20 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 12' 20" N, 150° 06' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by USGS.

Deadwood Gulch: stream, see Deadwood Creek.

Deadwood Lake: lake, 0.3 miles across, 20 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 26' N, 144° 15' W; (map 64). Named by railroad surveyors in 1906; reported by G. C. Martin (1908, pl. 2), USGS.

Deadwood: locality, on right bank of Deadwood Creek, 33 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 30' N, 144° 50' W; (map 104). Name of a mining camp derived from Deadwood Creek and reported by Ellsworth and Davenport (1915b, pl. 4), USGS. A post office, established here in 1906, was discontinued in 1924 (Ricks, 1965, p. 13, 16).

Dean Creek: stream, flows NW 5.5 miles to N coast of Kuiu Island, between Security and Saginaw Bays, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 54' N, 134° 19' W; (map 5). Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Dean Creek: stream, flows SW 12 miles to Yanert Fork, 21 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 40' 30" N, 148° 23' 30" W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS published by Moffit (1915, pl. 1).

Dean Creek: stream, see Dane Creek.

Dearborn Island: island, see Deranof Island.

Dearborn, Cape: point of land, W tip of Hill Island, 10 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 45' 15" N, 136° 19' 00" W; (map 9). Name published in 1919 by USC&GS on Chart 8250.

Dease Bay: bay, see Dease Inlet.

Dease Inlet: bay, 7 miles across, between Christie and Tangent Points, extends S 19 miles to Admiralty Bay, 28 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 12' N, 155° 24' W; BGN 1944; (map 153). Variant: Dease Bay, Dease's Inlet, Kilulea, Pease Inlet. Named for Peter Warren Dease by Thomas Simpson (1843, p. 149) August 2, 1837, "for my worthy colleague." The Eskimo name "Kilulea," shown by Comdr. Rochfort Maguire (Great Britain, 1854, map facing p. 186), R.N. may be derived from a word meaning "to the back " hence "inland."

Dease's Inlet: bay, see Dease Inlet.

Death Valley Branch Norris Glacier: glacier, heads in Death Valley W of Amherst Peak, trends SE 8 miles to Norris Glacier, 14 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 29' N, 134° 15' W; (map 11). Local name used by climbers and scientists in the Juneau Icefield area.

Death Valley Creek: stream, flows E 5 miles from a lake to Wild River, 15 miles NE of Bettles, Brooks Range; 67° 06' 30" N, 151° 29' W; (map 124). This stream flows into Death Valley; local name reported by USGS in 1932.

Death Valley: basin, 6 miles across, along Tubutulik River, on E side of Darby Mountains, 37 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 12' N, 162° 21' W; (map 110). Local name published on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected up to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson.

Death Valley: valley, on Morris Glacier, 2 miles S of Echo Pass and 11 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 28' N, 134° 22' W; (map 11). Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Death Valley: valley, trends E-W 8 miles, between Button Mountain and Wild River, 16 miles N of Bettles, Brooks Range; 67° 09' N, 151° 36' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name reported in 1932 by Robert Marshall.

Debauch Mountain: mountain, 3,411 ft., 30 miles E of Norton Bay and 55 miles WSW of Nulato; Nulato Hills; 64° 31' N, 159° 54' W; (map 96). Variant: West Mountain. Local name reported in 1910 by USGS.

Debetendig: stream, see Shaw Creek.

Deborah, Mount: mountain, 12,339 ft., 56 miles NE of Cantwell and 55 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 38' 15" N, 147° 13' 30" W; BGN 1917; (map 87). Variant: Cathedral Mountain. Named in 1907 by James Wickersham, for his wife, Deborah Bell Wickersham.

DeCarey Creek: stream, in Bendeleben Mountains, flows SW 2 miles to Paragon River near its head, 12 miles NE of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 13' N, 163° 43' W; (map 110). Variant: Jefferson Creek. This appears to be the stream shown as "Jefferson" on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. Prospectors' name reported in 1909 by Smith and Eakin (1911, pl. 1), USGS.

Deceit Point: point of land, 1.5 miles NW of Cape Tusik, on S coast of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 41' 35" N, 177° 19' 20" W; (map 17). Name published in 1957 on an AMS map.

Deceit, Cape: point of land, on Seward Peninsula, extends into Kotzebue Sound, 2 miles NW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 06' N, 162° 44' W; (map 113). Variant: Cape Betrug. Translation of the German "Betrug," given in 1816 by Lt. Otto von Kotzebue. He was deceived by appearances, which indicated a bay, that did not exist. He found the natives to be expert "cheats."

December Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to unnamed tributary of Bessie Creek, 36 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 36' N, 161° 18' W; (map 53). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

December Point: point of land, 18 miles S of Petersburg, on SW coast of Mitkof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 32' 55" N, 132° 57' 30" W; (map 6). Variant: Mys Zelenoy, Mys Zelenyy, Zeloni Point. Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; named "Mys Zelenoy, meaning "green point," in 1838 by the Russian surveyor, G. Lindenberg.

Deception Creek: stream, flows NW 17 miles to Willow Creek 5 miles E of its junction with Susitna River, 38 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 46' N, 150° 02' W; (map 70). Name reported on 1916 railroad planning manuscript map.

Deception Creek: stream, heads SW of Alice Peak, flows SW 1 mile to Elliott Creek, 1.9 miles S of Sheep Mountain and 80 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 39' 15" N, 144° 08' 15" W; (map 68). Named in 1899 by prospectors working on Elliott Creek; reported in 1902 by USGS. Mendenhall, 1905, p. 98).

Deception Hills: mountains, 3,610 ft., extend 6 miles across, N of 1961 terminus of Grand Plateau Glacier, 64 miles SE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 05' N, 138° 10' W; (map 46). Local name reported by Blackwelder (1907, pp. 416-417), USGS.

Deception Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in NE part of Kootznahoo Inlet, 4.5 miles NE of Angoon, on W central Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 33' 25" N, 134° 29' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Deception Islet. Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published on Chart 225.

Deception Islet: island, see Deception Island.

Deception Point: point of land, on E coast of Woewodski Island, 19 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 32' 30" N, 132° 58' 20" W; (map 6). Descriptive name given in

1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, because the mariner may be deceived as to which is the main channel.

Deception Pup: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Albert Creek, 8.5 miles WNW of Central and 33 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 36' 30" N, 145° 05' 15" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Deception, Mount: peak, 11,826 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, E of Brooks Glacier, 16 miles ENE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 09' 30" N, 150° 32' 00" W; BGN 1947; (map 88). Variant: Mystery Mountain. Named and first climbed by four men of a U.S. Army crash investigation party, November 13, 1944, after an airplane crash on the mountain two months before.

Decision Passage: water passage, connects Chatham and Sumner Straits, off S tip of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 59' 40" N, 134° 07' 00" W; (map 4). Named in 1929 by the Bureau of Lighthouses for a nearby point of land.

Decision Point: point of land, on NE Coast of Kenai Peninsula, at SE end of Passage Canal, 8 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48' 20" N, 148° 27' 10" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Variant: Point Decision. Named in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS.

Decision, Cape: point of land, S tip of Kuiu Island, between Sumner and Chatham Straits, 26 miles SE of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 00' 10" N, 134° 08' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Mys Razrisha, Mys Razrysheniya, Mys Rishenia. So named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, "about September 20, 1793, because he said that the emptiness of the stories of Fuca, Fonte, etc., was now decided" (Wagner, 1937, p. 383).

Decon Creek: stream, see Deacon Creek.

DeCourcy Mountain: mountain, 1,751 ft., in Kuskokwim Mountains, E of Iditarod River, 19 miles NW of village of Crooked Creek and 43 miles SE of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 05' 15" N, 158° 28' 00" W; BGN 1945; (map 79). Local name reported in 1944 by USGS; named for a "prospector who discovered quicksilver nearby in 1911."

Decoy Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, W of Quill Lake, 22 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 46' 15" N, 150° 45' 45" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Decu: isthmus, see Deshu Isthmus.

Deekakat: locality, see Dishkakat.

Deep Bay: bay, 0.5 miles across, near W end of Peril Strait on S coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 26' 30" N, 135° 37' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Glubokoi Bay, Zaliv Glubokoy. This is a translation by USC&GS about 1882 of the name given by the Russian pilot Ens. Vasiliev; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "Zal[iv] Glubokoy."

Deep Bay: bay, 0.6 miles across, on N coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 06' 50" N, 174° 37' 00" W; (map 18). Variant: Bukhta Gloubokaia. Russian name published as "Bukhta Gloubokaia" by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 314), IRN, and as "Deep Bay" by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 95).

Deep Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 53' 45" N, 166° 14' 00" W; (map 23). So named in 1901 by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS.

Deep Bay: bay, 1.5 miles long, on NE coast of Hawkins Island, 3 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 35' 30" N, 145° 46' 30" W; (map 64). Local descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Deep Bay: bay, see Abraham Bay.

Deep Bay: bay, see Banner Bay.

Deep Bay: bay, see Didrickson Bay.

Deep Bay: bay, see Kelp Bay.

Deep Bay: bay, see Pinta Bay.

Deep Bay: cove, 1 mile long, on SE coast of Khantaak Island, 0.6 miles E of Point Munoz and 2.6 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 35' 00" N, 139° 45' 30" W; (map 46). Variant: Sea Otter Bay. Descriptive name published by USGS in 1959; shown as Sea Otter Bay on a 1964 map (deLaguna and others, 1964, map 4).

Deep Bay: cove, extends NE 1.2 miles to Stikine Strait, on NE coast of Zarembo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 24' 30" N, 132° 37' 40" W; (map 6). Local name used by fishermen and published in 1920 by USC&GS.

Deep Canyon Creek: stream, flows SE 3.3 miles to Nome River, 25 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 52' 42" N, 165° 15' 00" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Deep Cove: bay, 0.7 miles across, 20 miles N of village of Port Alexander, on SE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 32' 15" N, 134° 40' 00" W; BGN 1937; (map 5). Variant: Patterson Bay, West Arm. Named in 1929 by USFS.

Deep Cove: see Mist Cove.

Deep Creek Lakes: lakes, two, each 0.5 miles long drain W to Deep Creek S of Fish Lake, 2i miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 02' 15" N, 151° 19' 00" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Deep Creek: stream, flows E 4 miles to Faith Creek, 9 miles SE of Mount Prindle and 72 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 22' 10" N, 146° 16' 30" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1907 by C. C. Covert (in Henshaw and Covert, 1908, pl. 9), USGS.

Deep Creek: stream, flows E, across Alaska-Canada boundary 8 miles to North Ladue River in Yukon, Canada, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 29' N, 140° 51' W; (map 85). Name reported by IBC, 1907-09.

Deep Creek: stream, flows N 1.5 miles to Goodhope River, 17 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 48' N, 163° 40' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12).

Deep Creek: stream, flows N 21 miles to Lake Minchumina, W of Giles Bay, Tanana Lowland; 63° 52' 15" N, 152° 19' 30" W; (map 88). Variant: Dontsolakhno. Local name reported in 1954 by USGS. Its Tanana Indian name is said to be "Dontsolakhno," meaning "suckerfish river."

Deep Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Seventymile River, 37 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 59' 30" N, 142° 16' 30" W; (map 102). Variant: Deer Creek. Named by prospectors; reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Prindle, 1906, pl. 1), USGS. This stream was erroneously shown as Deer Creek on a 1905 manuscript map drawn by Maj. W. A. Glassford, USA.

Deep Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Salcha River, 34 miles N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 38' N, 145° 55' W; (map 101). Local descriptive name: published in 1956 by USGS.

Deep Creek: stream, flows NW 18 miles to Nuluk River which flows to Arctic Lagoon, 44 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 52' N, 166° 45' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Deep Creek: stream, flows NW 25 miles to Highpower Creek, 7 miles SSW of Sprucefish Lake and 32 miles SSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Kuskokwim Highlands; 63° 28' 40" N, 152° 49' 30" W; (map 88). Local name obtained in 1958 from Fabian Carey and "Val" Blackburn by USGS.

Deep Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 miles to Madison Creek, 5 miles NE of its junction with Tolstoi Creek, 25 miles NW of Ophir and 54 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 26' N, 156° 59' W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Deep Creek: stream, flows NW 5.4 miles to Spruce Creek, 8 miles S5 of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 47' N, 162° 00' W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported by Harrington (1918, map), USGS, in 1916.

Deep Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to Fish Creek, 0.5 miles S of Fish Lake and 23 miles SE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 02' 30" N, 151° 21' 30" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Deep Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile through Innesvale Gulch, then SW 2 miles to Woodchopper Creek, 32 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' N, 151° 01' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS.

Deep Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Fairbanks Creek, 22 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' 30" N, 147° 09' 00" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Deep Creek: stream, flows SW 5.7 miles to Peters Creek, 21 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 25' 15" N, 150° 44' 10" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Deep Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SE 9 miles to Talachulitna River, W of Hiline Lake, 47 miles NW of Tyonek. Alaska Range; 61° 44' 10" N, 151° 27' 30" W; (map 70). Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Deep Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows W 5 miles to Pilgrim River, 18 miles SW of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 02' N, 164° 37' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. The lower course of this stream is now part of Sherrette Creek.

Deep Creek: stream, heads on Beluga Mountain, flows E 17 miles to Alexander Lake, 48 miles N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 45' 30" N, 150° 54' 00" W; (map 70). Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Deep Creek: stream, on Hawkins Island, flows NE 1.5 miles to Deep Bay, 3 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 35' N, 145° 49' W; (map 64). Local descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Deep Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, heads N of Boxcar Hills, flows NW 30 miles to Cook Inlet at Cape Ninilchik, 39 miles SW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 02' N, 151° 42' W; (map 62). Local descriptive name; reported in 1951 by USGS.

Deep Creek: stream, see Clear Creek.

Deep Inlet: estuary, 4.5 miles long, on W coast of Baranof Island, 5 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago 56° 59' 00" N, 135° 17' 30" W; (map 5). Variant: Bukhta Dorokhova, Dorokhova Bay, Glubokaia, Guba Glubokaya. This is a translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN. Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, published it as "Guba Glubokaya," meaning "deep bay." It was called "Bukhta Dorokhova," meaning "fool's bay," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 38), IRN.

Deep Lake: lake, 0.2 miles across, 5 miles ESE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 05' 35" N, 146° 05' 50" W; (map 68). Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Deep Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, one of Wakefield Lakes, on E coast of Baranof Island, 16 miles S of Baranof, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 51' 40" N, 134° 44' 00" W; (map 5). Local descriptive name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Deep Lake: lake, 0.7 miles across, 1.3 miles SW of Tsovmund Lake and 11 miles SE of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 49' 10" N, 141° 46' 45" W; (map 84) Local name reported by USGS in 1954.

Deep Lake: lake, 1.8 miles long, at head of Dog Creek, 30 miles NNW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 29' N, 146° 01' W; (map 83). Local descriptive name; reported in 1951 by USGS.

Deep Lake: lake, see Redoubt Lake.

Deep Water Bay: estuary, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, extends NE 2 miles to Port Nellie Juan, 22 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 30' 30" N, 148° 21' 30" W; (map 63). Local descriptive name published in 1950 by USC&GS.

Deepbank Creek: stream, flows NW 40 miles to Little Tonzona River 8.5 miles E of its junction with South Fork Kuskokwim River, 55 miles E of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 57' 20" N, 153° 53' 00" W; (map 80). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Deepwater Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Woewodski Harbor, on SE coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 10' 20" N, 134° 13' 40" W; (map 9). Variant: Mys Glubokiy. An 1882 translation by USC&GS of name given in 1838 by Capt. Lt. D. F. Zarembo; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396 as "M[ys] Glubokiy," meaning "deep cape."

Deer Bay: bay, see Stag Bay.

Deer Bay: cove, 0.2 miles across, S of Fort Glenn, on NE coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 22' 20" N, 167° 52' 00" W; (map 23). Name reported by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1942.

Deer Bay: estuary, extends NW 1.2 miles off Hetta Inlet, on S coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' 10" N, 132° 40' 30" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1904 by USC&GS.

Deer Branch: stream, flows W 1.5 miles to Tozer Creek which flows to Don River, 3.8 miles NW of Black Mountain and 22 miles N of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 31' N, 166° 46' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1918 by Steidtmann and Cathcart (1922, pl. 12), USGS.

Deer Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, on SW coast of Knight Island, 7 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 14' 35" N, 147° 54' 20" W; (map 63). Local name published in 1910 by USC&GS.

Deer Cove: cove, 0.6 miles wide, on W coast of Hinchinbrook Island, 35 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 23' N, 146° 43' W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Deer Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to Arolik River, 30 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 32' N, 161° 23' W; (map 53). Local name reported in 1920 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

Deer Creek: stream, flows NE 12 miles to Sulatna River, 8 miles NW of Sulatna Crossing and 33 miles SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 15' 40" N, 155° 40' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 98). Variant: Wilson Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Deer Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Seventymile River, 26 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 58' 20" N, 141° 58' 10" W; (map 102). Variant: Green Creek. This stream was reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS, as "Green Creek"; the present name appeared on a 1905 manuscript map by Maj. W. A. Glassford, USA.

Deer Creek: stream, flows S 1.7 miles to Crosby Creek which flows to Kugrupaga River, 4 miles S of Ear Mountain and 43 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 52' N, 166° 13' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Deer Creek: stream, flows S 2 miles to Anikovik River, 14 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales and 41 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 30' N, 167° 39' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 13 and p. 134), USGS.

Deer Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles from a lake to Thorne Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago. 55° 41' N, 132° 31' W; BGN 1960; (map 4). Named by C. L. Sainsbury, USGS, in 1956, for "the large deer population of the flats along it."

Deer Creek: stream, flows SW 3.1 miles to Quartz Creek, 25 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 33' N, 161° 24' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1908 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21).

Deer Creek: stream, flows W 25 miles to Yukon River, 9 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 48' 48" N, 155° 17' 00" W. (map 98). Variant: Bandana Creek. Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

Deer Creek: stream, heads NE of Deer Mountain, flows NE 19 miles to Upper Ugashik Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, 29 miles NE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 38' 05" N, 156° 38' 30" W; (map 36). Local name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Deer Creek: stream, see Bear Creek.

Deer Creek: stream, see Deep Creek.

Deer Gulch: ravine, see Grouse Gulch.

Deer Harbor: cove, 0.2 miles across, on Takanis Peninsula, on Yakobi Island, off Chichagof Island, 26 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 56' 30" N, 136° 33' 00" W; (map 9). Name published in 1961 by USC&GS on Chart 8260.

Deer Horn Peak: mountain, 1,704 ft., in York Mountains, at head of Tin Creek which flows to Lost River, 27 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 28' N, 167° 07' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1918 by Steidtmann and Cathcart (1922, fig. 5), USGS.

Deer Hunting Slough: stream, anabranch of Yukon River, heads SW of Carlo Island, flows S 12 miles to Kozherevsky River, 9 miles W of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 13' 50" N, 160° 01' 30" W; (map 78). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Deer Island Passage: water passage, see Deer Passage.

Deer Island: island, 11 miles long, 40 miles E of False Pass, at SW end of Aleutian Range; 54° 55' N, 162° 18' W; (map 25). Variant: Animak Island, Animok Island, Itkhayak Oleny Island. This is a translation of the Russian name "O[strov] Olenei," meaning "deer island," published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN. Father Veniaminov (1846, p. 35) lists the name "Itkhayak" from the Aleut "itxayak," meaning "deer," according to R. H. Geoghegan. In 1888 the USBF called it Deer Island.

Deer Island: island, 5 miles long, between Port Moller and Herendeen Bay, SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 55' N, 160° 50' W; (map 28). Variant: Kudobin Peninsula. Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; in 1882, and apparently can be identified with the "Kudobin [Khoudobine] Peninsula" of Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 263), IRN.

Deer Island: island, 8.5 miles long, in Ernest Sound, 32 miles SE of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 02' N, 132° 01' W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Deer Island: island, see Jumbo Island.

Deer Lake: lake, 3 miles long, 19 miles N of village of Port Armstrong, on SE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 31' N, 134° 43' W; BGN 1933; (map 5). Local name reported in 1923 by USFS.

Deer Mountain: mountain, see Deer Mountains.

Deer Mountain: peak, 3,300 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, between Lower Ugashik Lake and Wide Bay, 34 miles SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 25' 45" N, 156° 30' 45" W; (map 36). Local name reported in 1923 by W. R. Smith and A. A. Baker (in Brooks and others, 1924, pl. 11), USGS.

Deer Mountains: mountain, 3,001 ft., with three peaks, on Revillagigedo Island, 1.3 miles E of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 20' 35" N, 131° 35' 50" W; (map 3). Variant: Deer Mountain. This feature was named "Deer Mountain" in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; it is northwest of Buck, Doe, and Fawn Mountains.

Deer Passage: water passage, between Deer Island and Bold Cape, on SW end of Aleutian Range; 55° 00' N, 162° 20' W; BGN 1928; (map 25). Variant: Deer Island Passage. Name derived from Deer Island and given by USC&GS in 1926 as Deer Island Passage. USC&GS initiated the changing of this name in 1928 to Deer Passage because it "is shorter and eliminates the double descriptive designation which * * * is objectionable."

Deer Point: point of land, on W shore of Tamgas Harbor, on S coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 02' 20" N, 131° 31' 45" W; (map 3). Named in 1886 by USC&GS.

Deer Point: point of land, S of Fort Glenn, on NE coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 22' 10" N, 167° 52' 10" W; (map 23). Name reported by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1942.

Deer Pond: lake, on coast of Beaufort Sea, near Point McLeod, Arctic Plain; 70° 54' N, 153° 30' W; (map 148). This name is shown as a pond or lake on Simpson's map, but actually is, what he calls, a "reindeer [caribou] pound, simply contrived with double rows of turf [inuksuk] set up to represent men, and enclosing a space of ground lower than the rest. The enclosure was two miles broad at the beach, and narrowed towards a lake of some extent, where the unsuspecting animals are surrounded and speared in the water [tutusiuvaktuat]" (Simpson, Thomas, 1843, p. 135-136).

Deer Rocks: rocks, off E shore of Stevenson Island, Clarence Strait, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 02' N, 132° 55' W; (map 6). Local navigators' name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Deer Valley: valley, extends N 5 miles to SW arm of Herendeen Bay, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 42' N, 160° 48' W; (map 28). Named by Z. L. Tanner, USN, in 1890.

Deerhorn Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Dese Creek which flows to Grantley Harbor, 6 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 13' N, 166° 11' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Deering: village, pop. 95, on Seward Peninsula, at mouth of Inmachuk River on Kotzebue Sound, 57 miles SW of Kotzebue, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 04' N, 162° 42' W; BGN 1944; (map 113). This village was established in 1901 on Kotzebue Sound as a supply station for the interior mining camps. A post office was located here in 1901 (Ricks, 1965, p. 16). It was probably named for the 90-ton schooner Abbie Deering which was in the nearby waters about 1900.

Deese Creek: stream, see Dese Creek.

Deetna River: stream, see Dishna River.

Defiant, Mount: mountain, 8,348 ft., S of Second Branch Columbia Glacier, 30 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 15' 15" N, 147° 07' 30" W; BGN 1965; (map 69). So named about 1957 by members of the Chugach Mountains Expedition, sponsored by the Arctic Institute of North America, because "the peak has defied all attempts to find a route up it" (Nielsen, 1963, p. 135).

DeGroff Bay: bay, 0.4 miles across, on W coast of Krestof Island, 11.5 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 11' 00" N, 135° 31' 20" W; (map 9). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, "for DeGroff, a prominent merchant of Sitka."

Dehjah Inlet: estuary, see Taiya Inlet.

Deichman Island: island, 900 ft. long, in North Arm Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 06' 30" N, 132° 06' 10" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Deichman Rock: rock, at SE end of Kashevarof Passage, on NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 03' 30" N, 133° 49' 30" W; (map 6). Local name used by fishermen and published in 1907 by USC&GS.

Deitrick River: stream, see Dietrich River.

Dejah Inlet: estuary, see Taiya Inlet.

Dejah: locality, see Dyea.

Dejahssanke: bay, see Taiyasanka Harbor.

Dejahssankessit Glacier: glacier, see Ferebee Glacier.

Dejeh Pass: pass, see Chilkott Pass.

Del Monte Peak: mountain, 2,600 ft., on Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, 5 miles NW of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 52' N, 133° 02' W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705.

Delancy Lake: lake, 400 ft. across, just S of Spenard and 3 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 10' 30" N 149° 55' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

Delarof Harbor: cove, 0.8 miles across, on SE coast of Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 10' 30" N, 160° 30' 00" W; (map 28). Variant: Delaroff Harbor, Delarovskoi Harbor, Unga Harbor. Named by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN, as "G[avan] Delarova," probably for the Greek-born Eustrate Ivanovich Delarov, director of the Russian American Company about 1784-91; shown as Delarof Harbor on the 1891 USC&GS Chart 8881.

Delarof Islands: islands, group of nine; Gareloi, Skagul, Oglivga, Kavalga, Unalga, Ilak, Ulak, Tanadak, and Amatignak Islands, W of Andreanof Islands, between Amchitka and Tanaga Passes, Aleutian Islands; 51° 30' N, 178° 45' W; (map 16). Variant: Delaroff Islands. Commemorative name given by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 323), IRN, as "Delaroff Iles" for the Greek-born administrator Eustrate Ivanovich Delarov, director of the Russian American Company from 1784-91.

Delarof: village, see Unga.

Delaroff Harbor: cove, see Delarof Harbor.

Delaroff Islands: islands, see Delarof Islands.

Delarov: village, see Unga.

Delarovskoi Harbor: cove, see Delarof Harbor.

Delarovskoi: village, see Unga.

Delaware Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Bering Sea, 0.5 miles SW of Cape Chagak, on N coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 31' 00" N, 168° 14' 30" W; (map 22). Name published by Byers (1959, pl. 41) USGS.

Delay Pass: pass, 1,800 ft., between Glacier and North Fork Koyukuk Rivers, 15 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 26' N, 150° 41' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Variant: Jack Delay Pass. Named for Jack Delay, prospector in the region; reported in 1929 by Marshall (1956, P 9)

Delenia Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Dangerous Passage, W of Chenega Island, 50 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 20' 22" N, 148° 08' 18" W; (map 63). Variant: Divide Island. So named in 1934 by USC&GS because the island divides the channel into nearly equal parts. The name is reportedly the Russian equivalent of "division."

Delight Lake: lake, 2 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula 2.5 miles NW of Black Mountain and 45 miles ESE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 33' N, 150° 17' W; BGN 1911; (map 50). So named by USGS in 1911 "because of the beauty of the lake."

Dell Island: island, 400 ft. across, near head of Hetta Inlet, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' 00" N, 132° 39' 25" W, (map 4). Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Delome Creek: stream, flows SE 12 miles to Kuzitrin River, 13 miles NW of Mount Bendeleben and 40 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 20' N, 164° 23' W; (map 110). Variant: Delerme Creek, Delomes Creek, Delorme Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 11), USGS.

Delomes Creek: stream, see Delome Creek.

Delorme Creek: stream, see Delome Creek.

Delphin Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, part of Perenosa Bay, on N coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 22' N, 152° 28' W; BGN 1934; (map 43). Variant: Dolphin Bay, Middle Arm Perenosa Bay. Named by USC&GS in 1934 for the Delphin, one of two vessels, which were launched in 1795. These two vessels were built under the direction of Alexander Baranov of the Shelikov Company, and were the second and third ships to be built in northwestern America (Bancroft, 1886, p. 329-333). See Phoenix Bay.

Delphin Island: island, 0.6 miles long, in Delphin Bay, in Perenosa Bay, on N coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 21' N, 152° 29' W; BGN 1934; (map 43). See Delphin Bay.

Delphin Point: point of land, at mouth of Delphin Bay, in Perenosa Bay, on N coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 22' 20" N, 152° 26' 10" W; BGN 1934; (map 43). Variant: Dolphin Point. See Delphin Bay.

Delt River: stream, see Delta River.

Delta Creek: stream, heads at N terminus of Trident Glacier, flows N 40 miles to Tanana River, 16 miles NW of Big Delta, Tanana Lowland; 64° 15' 45" N, 146° 18' 15" W; (map 101). Variant: Little Delta Creek, Mahutzu River, Russel Creek, Silok Creek. Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, named a stream west of the Delta River, "Delta Creek." Its exact identity has been a problem to map makers. This particular stream, early called "Little Delta Creek" by prospectors, was finally given Lt. Allen's name. See Little Delta River. Its Indian name was "Mahutzu" according to A. H. Brooks, USGS, in 1898.

Delta Creek: stream, heads at Ruth Lake, flows SW 4 miles to Thomas Bay, 13 miles NE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains. 56° 58' 30" N, 132° 47' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1923 by USFS.

Delta Creek: stream, see Little Delta River.

Delta Dome: mountain, see Donnelly Dome.

Delta Island: hill, see Bear Island.

Delta Island: island, 0.7 miles long, at mouth of Susitna River, 22 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 16' 50" N, 150° 33' 10" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1912 by USC&GS.

Delta Islands: islands, extend 6 miles in course of Susitna River, 4.5 miles W of Willow and 36 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 45' N, 150° 14' W; (map 70). Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Delta Junction: village, pop. 250, on right bank of Delta River at junction of Alaska and Richardson Highways, 8.5 miles SE of Big Delta, Alaska Range; 64° 02' 15" N, 145° 44' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 101). Variant: Big Delta Junction, Buffalo Center. Established as a road construction camp about 1919, but has developed into a fairly large village in recent years primarily because of its strategic locality at the junction of two major highways. It was originally called "Buffalo Center" because it is near the site of the winter range for a herd of American bison established in 1927.

Delta Point: point of land, in Cold Bay, 1 mile E of village of Cold Bay, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 11' 45" N, 162° 39' 00" W; (map 29). Descriptive name reported by USC&GS in 1925.

Delta River: stream, heads at Tangle Lakes, flows N 80 miles to Tanana River at Big Delta, Tanana Lowland; 64° 09' 30" N, 145° 51' 30" W; (map 101). Variant: Big Delta River, Delt River, Thothendig. Descriptively named in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, pl. 3), USA. Its Indian name was "Thothendig" according to J. T. Geoghegan in 1904.

Delta Telegraph Station: locality, 0.5 miles S of Washburn, on right bank of Tanana River at Little Delta River, 50 miles SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 18' N, 146° 44' W; (map 101). Variant: Little Delta. Site of a telegraph station and reported in 1907 by Prindle (1913a, pl. 4), USGS. Polk's Gazetteer stated in 1916 that the place was a "U.S. military and cable station, ' Little Delta,' one-half mile south" of Washburn.

Delusion Creek: stream, flows S 9 miles to Watana Creek 2.7 miles NE of its junction with Susitna River and 30 miles NW of junction of Oshetna and Susitna Rivers, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 51' 30" N, 148° 12' 00" W; (map 82). Local name published in 1917 on a USGS manuscript map.

Delyndia Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, W of Butterfly Lake, 26 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 35' 30" N, 150° 07' 40" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Demar Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to East Fork Chena River, 7 miles SSE of Chena Hot Springs and 56 miles N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 57' 30" N, 145° 56' 45" W; (map 101). Variant: Wolverine Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by C. E. Ellsworth, USGS; applied in error to the next stream to the west (Prindle, 1913, pl. 1). The present Demar Creek was called "Wolverine Creek."

Demarcation Bay: bay, 6 miles across, on Beaufort Sea coast, S of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 41' N, 141° 20' W; BGN 1913; (map 138). Variant: Beauford Bay, Beaufort Bay, Demarkation Bay. Named by the IBC in 1912.

Demarcation Point: point of land, between Beaufort Sea and Demarcation Bay, 8 miles W of Alaska-Canada boundary and 62 miles SE of Barter Island, Arctic Plain; 69° 41' N, 141° 19' W; BGN 1962; (map 138). Variant: Demarkation Point, Pataktak, Pataktuk, Point Demarcation. On July 31, 1826, Sir John Franklin (1828, p. 142), RN, wrote: "Point Demarcation, which has been so named from its being situated in longitude 141° W, the boundary between the British and Russian dominions on the northern coast of America." The area was a very important winter rendezvous of the Eskimo, who called it "Pataktak," which is reported to mean "place where ducks fly low."

Demarkation Bay: bay, see Demarcation Bay.

Demarkation Point: point of land, see Demarcation Point.

Dementi: locality, on right bank of Innoko River, opposite mouth of Iditarod River, 25 miles ENE of Holikachuk, Innoko Lowland; 63° 02' N, 158° 46' W; (map 90). Variant: Deminti, Taliti, Talitui, Talit Village, Tality, Talliti, Tallity, Totascholeden, Totascholjoden, Totaskholeden, Ttality, Ttalitui, Ttallily, Ttallity. Former Ingalik Indian village, recorded in 1842-44 as "Tallity" on Lt. L. A. Zagoskin's map; referred to in his text as "Ttality ' Byastrago tetseniya [fast stream], ' and "Ttallity ili Totaskholeden." Here, later, a boat landing and store, for the Ophir and Iditarod mines, were maintained. The name "Dementi," or "Diminti," was reported in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 1), USGS; possibly derived from "Dementov," name of the Russian garrison commander at Kolmakov Trading Post in 1866.

Demian, Mount: peak, 2,245 ft., S of Mount Lee, on Alaska Peninsula, 10 miles NW of Kanatak, Aleutian Range; 57° 38' 50" N, 156° 15' 50" W; (map 36). Name reported in 1921 by Capps (1923, pl. 2), USGS.

Deminti: locality, see Dementi.

Democrat Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Junction Creek, 23 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 20' 45" N, 146° 28' 30" W; (map 101). Named by prospectors and reported in 1910 by C. E. Ellsworth and G. L. Parker (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 167), USGS.

Demon Creek: stream, flows NW 2.3 miles to Eclipse Creek which flows to Melsing Creek, 38 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 57' N, 163° 33' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Demorest Branch: glacier, see Demorest Glacier.

Demorest Glacier: glacier, heads at Alaska-Canada boundary and trends S 14 miles to Taku Glacier, 3 miles N of Hodgkins Peak and 25 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 36' 40" N, 134° 08' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Variant: Demorest Branch, Northeast Branch Taku Glacier. Named in 1953 by personnel of the Juneau Icefield Research Project, for Max Harrison Demorest, 1910-42, glaciologist, assistant professor of geology at the Univ. of North Dakota, and Sterling Fellow at Yale Univ., 1939-42. While a lieutenant in the USAAF, he was killed, in 1942, on the Greenland Ice Sheet while attempting a rescue of personnel from a downed military aircraft.

Dempsey Creek: stream, flows E 21 miles to Bull Creek, 18 miles NW of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 08' 30" N, 141° 42' 00" W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Dempsey: locality, on W bank of Chistochina River 1 mile S of its junction with Chisna River, 21 miles E of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 02' 20" N, 144° 51' 05" W; (map 86). See Chisna.

Dempsey: locality, see Chisna.

Denagiemina Lake: lake, at foot of Moose Hill 24 miles SE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 03' N, 153° 57' W; (map 89). Indian name obtained in 1958 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Denali Pass: pass, 18,200 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, at head of Harper Glacier, between Churchill Peaks of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 05' 00" N, 151° 01' 40" W; BGN 1948; (map 88). Named by the U.S. Army Alaskan Test Expedition in March 1943 "so that the old Kuskokwim [Tanana] Indian name for McKinley would forever be preserved on a prominent feature near the top of the peak."

Denali, Mount: mountain, see McKinley, Mount.

Denali: locality, pop. 4, E of Susitna River, near mouth of Valdez Creek, 67 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 10' 45" N, 147° 27' 45" W; BGN 1944; (map 87). Variant: McKinley, Valdez Creek. Mining camp established about 1907. A post office named "McKinley" existed here in 1908-09, and in 1910 R. H. Sargent reported the camp name as "Valdez Creek." In 1922 a post office was again established, but this time it was called "Denali," the Indian name for Mount McKinley. Its 1940 population was 63.

Denali: mountain, see McKinley, Mount.

Denbich, Mys: point of land, see Denbigh, Cape.

Denbigh, Cape: point of land, at E end of Norton Sound, southernmost tip of Reindeer Hills, 12 miles WNW of Shaktolik, Nulato Hills; 64° 23' N, 161° 32' W; (map 96). Variant: Cap Denbitch, Cape Noocleet, Cape Nucleet, Cape Nuklit, Mys Denbich, Point Nuclue. Named on September 11, 1778, by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 477), RN. The Eskimo name is "Nuklit" (Baker, 1906, p. 214).

Denbitch, Cap: point of land, see Denbigh, Cape.

Deneki Lakes: lakes, extend N-S 0.3 miles, 18 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 36' 30" N, 148° 46' 40" W; (map 87). Indian name reported by USGS in 1950.

Deniga Slough: stream, see Hardluck Slough.

Deniktaw Ridge: ridge, see Deniktow Ridge.

Deniktow Ridge: ridge, extends W 10 miles from the Isahultila Mountains to Koyukuk River, N of Hot Springs Creek and 27 miles N of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 55' N, 155° 00' W; (map 107). Variant: Deniktaw Ridge. Koyukan Indian name obtained at Huslia in 1956 by Orth.

Denison Fork: stream, see Dennison Fork.

Denison, Mount: peak, 7,606 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 22 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 25' 05" N, 154° 26' 45" W; BGN 1925; (map 42). Name suggested by K. F. Mather, an alumnus of Denison University, Granville, Ohio, and published by USGS (in Brooks and others, 1925, p. 159-181).

Denlumungut Lake: lake, 11 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 26' N, 156° 49' W; (map 108). Koyukan Indian name meaning "Denlu Lake" reported in 1955 by USGS.

Denmark Cove: cove, 0.1 miles across, on Baranof Island, on S shore of Port Walter, 9 miles N of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 22' 15" N, 134° 41' 20" W; (map 5). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Dennis Creek: stream, flows NW 16 miles to Iliamna Lake, 8 miles E of Big Mountain and 25 miles S of Iliamna, Aleutian Range, 59° 24' 30" N 55° 00' 10" W; (map 51). Name published in 1951 by USGS.

Dennis Creek: stream, heads in Slow Fork Hills flows W 35 miles to Tonzona River, 37 miles NE of Medfra and 67 miles NE of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 09' 30" N, 153° 32' 10" W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Dennis Fork: stream, see Dennison Fork.

Dennis Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, drains SW into Dennis Creek, 40 miles E of Medfra and 70 miles NE of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 09' 15" N, 153° 24' 30" W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Dennis Manor: suburb, 5.5 miles E of Fairbanks, on S bank Chena River, Tanana Lowland; 64° 49' 45" N, 147° 32' 30" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Dennison Creek: stream, see Dennison Fork.

Dennison Fork: stream, heads at 63° 25' N, 142° 30' W, flows NE 60 miles to join Mosquito Fork to form South Fork Fortymile River, 56 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 03' 20" N, 141° 54' 40" W; (map 102). Variant: Denison Fork, Dennis Fork, Dennisons Fork. Prospectors' name reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 45), USGS, as "Dennis Fork." In 1898 the present name was reported by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Dennisons Fork: stream, see Dennison Fork.

Denny Creek: stream, heads in Teocalli Mountains, flows NW 7.8 miles to South Fork Kuskokwim River 11 miles S of its junction with Tatina River, 93 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 08' N, 153° 20' W; (map 80). Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Dennys Gulch: ravine, extends 1.5 miles NE from O'Keefe Hills to headwaters of Crooked Creek 17 miles WSW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 24' N, 149° 05' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Denslow Lake: lake, 1,800 ft. long, between headwaters of Lone and Scarp Creeks, 13 miles NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 13' 55" N, 151° 20' 40" W (map 70). Local name reported in 1898 by USC&GS.

Densmores Peak: mountain, see McKinley, Mount.

Denson, Mount: mountain, 5,886 ft., 8 miles NE of Copper Mountain and 32 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54' N, 146° 22' W; (map 64). Variant: Rooster Comb. Named by USC&GS for Hugh C. Denson USC&GS, in 1906. According to S. R. Capps and B. L. Johnson (in Brooks and others. 1913, p. 86), USGS, this mountain was locally called the Rooster Comb in 1912.

Dent Point: point of land, S coast of Alaska Peninsula, on N shore of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 48' N, 159° 53' W; (map 27). Name published by USC&GS in 1947 Coast Pilot (p. 306).

Denver Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Harrington Fork Birch Creek, 60 miles SW of Circle Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 17' N, 145° 43' W, (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1911 by USGS (Prindle, 1913, pl. 1).

Denver Glacier: glacier, heads at Alaska-Canada boundary, trends NW 8.5 miles to its terminus, 1.4 miles E of Twin Dewey Peaks and 4 miles E of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 28' 00" N, 135° 11' 45" W; (map 45). Local name published in 1951 b; USGS.

Denyeet: village, see Stevens Village.

Denyit: village, see Stevens Village.

Deranof Island: island, 0.5 miles long, between Afognak and Kupreanof Straits, N of Kodiak Island; 57° 58' 30" N, 152° 53' 30" W; BGN 1909; (map 34). Variant: Dearborn Island, Egg Island, Ostrov Yaachnoy, Yachnoi. Local name reported in 1899 by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition, for Ivan Deranov, who operated a fox farm on the island. It was called "Os[trov] Yaachnoy" in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev IRN, and was so published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425. Identified in 1900 as "Dearborn Island" by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross. Baker (1906, p. 237) published "Egg Island," the translation of Murashev's name. In 1909 USC&GS reapplied the name "Deranof Island."

Deranof Island: island, see Hunt Island.

Deranof Rock: rock, S of Deranof Island, between Afognak and Kupreanof Straits, N of Kodiak Island; 57° 58' 05" N, 152° 53' 15" W; BGN 1910 (map 34) Name given in 1910 by USC&GS; derived from Deranof Island.

Derbenskoi: water passage, see Derbin Strait.

Derbenskoy: water passage, see Derbin Strait.

Derbi, Mys: point of land, see Cape Darby.

Derbin Bay: bay, 1.7 miles across, on S coast of Tigalda Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 04' 30" N, 165° 07' 30" W; (map 24). Named for Derbin Strait and shown on recent USC&GS charts.

Derbin Island: island, in Krenitzin Islands, 0.5 miles across, near SW shore of Tigalda Island, Fox Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 07' 15" N, 165° 07' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 24). Named in 1935 by USC&GS because it is adjacent to Derbin Strait.

Derbin Strait: water passage, between Avatanak and Tigalda Islands, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 05' N, 165° 13' W; (map 24). Variant: Derbenskoi, Derbenskoy, Derbinskoi. Russian name published by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 200) as "Derbenskoy."

Derbinskoi: water passage, see Derbin Strait.

Derby Creek: stream, flows NE, then NW, 34 miles to Tagagawik River, 72 miles NW of Roundabout Mountain, Nulato Hills; 65° 49' N, 158° 59' W; (map 108). Named in 1963 by W. W. Patton, USGS, for triangulation station Derby, which in turn is named because the 1,573 ft. hill that it is located on ' has a distinctive shape like a derby hat." The hill is on the right bank of the stream.

Derby Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 miles, joins Ptarmigan Creek at Norton Sound, 8.5 miles ESE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 28' N, 165° 09' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Derby Point: point of land, on SW coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 09' 30" N, 168° 47' 30" W; BGN 1940; (map 22). Descriptive name given in 1938 by USC&GS "because the rounded hill on the point resembles the crown of a derby when viewed from off shore."

Derby, Cape: point of land, see Cape Darby.

Derickson Bay: bay, on NW shore Prince William Sound, extends SE 2 miles to W side of Eaglek Bay, 32 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 52' N, 147° 47' W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Derickson Bay: estuary, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, extends NE 3 miles from terminus of Nellie Juan Glacier to Port Nellie Juan, 24 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 29' 45" N, 148° 18' 00" W; (map 63). Local name published in 1950 by USC&GS.

Derickson Island: island, 1.5 miles long, off S shore of Alaska Peninsula, separates the inner and outer parts of Chiginagak Bay, 14 miles SE of Mount Chiginagak, Aleutian Range; 56° 59' N, 156° 43' W; (map 31). This local name was published by USC&GS in the 1947 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 278).

Derrumba Ridge: cliff, 1,200 ft., SW side of Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 43' 30" N, 133° 37' 00" W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Spanish word meaning "landslide," by which the seaward bluff is conspicuously marked. Named in 1923 by USC&GS.

Dertiefee See: lake, see Redoubt Lake.

Derwent Creek: stream, flows NE 13 miles, joins Fisher Creek to form Bonanza Creek, 10 miles SE of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 11' 45" N, 142° 34' 00" W; (map 103). Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Des Moines Creek: stream, flows SE 7.2 miles to Wide Bay, W of Coal Point, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 42 miles SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 25' 40" N, 156° 18' 35" W; (map 36). Variant: Lee Creek. Local name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS. S. R. Capps, USGS, reported the name "Lee Creek" in 1921; it was named for "a prospector who had a cabin at the stream's mouth."

Desconocida Reef: reef, between Gulf of Esquibel and Bocas de Finas, S of Point Desconocida, at S tip of Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 41' 30" N, 133° 31' 20" W; (map 4). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS; derived from Point Desconocida.

Desconocida, Point: point of land, S tip of Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 41' 35" N, 133° 31' 35" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys de la Deskonosida, Punta de la Desconocida. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antoinio Maurelle as "Punta de la Desconocida," i.e. "point of the unknown."

Dese Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to Agiapuk River, 13 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 26' N, 166° 15' W; (map 111). Variant: Deese Creek. Prospectors' name reported as "Deese" on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Dese Creek: stream, flows NE 9 miles to Grantley Harbor, 7 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 14' N, 166° 08' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Desengano, Puerto del: bay, see Disenchantment Bay.

Desert Island: island, see Limb Island.

Desert, The: island, 1.3 miles long, sand bar in Stikine River, 15 miles NE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 40' 45" N, 132° 15' 00" W; (map 6). Descriptive name published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 109); probably given by prospectors.

Deserted Glacier: glacier, heads 12 miles E of Meteorite Mountain, trends N 9 miles to its terminus at head of Lowe River, 24 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 05' 00" N, 145° 33' 35" W; BGN 1960; (map 68). Local name reported in 1960 by H. W. Coulter, USGS.

Desgraciada, Isla: island, see Unlucky Island.

Desgraciada, La: island, see Unlucky Island.

Deshka River: stream, see Kroto Creek.

Deshka River: stream, see Moose Creek.

Deshu Isthmus: isthmus, at neck of Chilkat Peninsula, S of Haines, on Portage Cove, 17 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; BGN 1922; 59° 13' 30" N, 135° 26' 30" W; (map 45). Variant: Decu, Daschu, Daschue, Daeyshoo. Tlingit Indian name meaning "trail end" reported by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map), who spelled the name "Daschu."

Deshu: village, see Haines.

Deskonosida, Mys de la: point of land, see Desconocida, Point.

Desolation Creek: stream, flows NW 14 miles to Siksikpuk River, SW of Gunsight Mountain, 40 miles N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 42' 15" N, 151° 53' 00" W; (map 134). So named about 1950 by W. W. Patton, USGS, "because it drains part of a desolate lowland between the Siksikpuk and Anaktuvuk Rivers."

Desolation Glacier: glacier, see Lituya Glacier.

Desolation Valley: valley, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends NW 13 miles from Lituya Glacier to 1961 terminus of Grand Plateau Glacier, 95 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 47' N, 137° 39' W; (map 10). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Desper Creek: stream, flows S and W 20 miles to Scottie Creek, W of Alaska Highway, 31 miles SE of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 62° 40' N, 141° 10' W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1955.

Desperation Lake: lake, 3 miles long, 10 miles NW of Feniak Lake and 48 miles WNW of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 20' N, 158° 45' W; BGN 1960; (map 132). Variant: Fry Lake, Tupichalik. Probably named in the 1940's by wolf hunters. The Eskimo name obtained by Orth in 1956 is "Tupichalik," meaning "new tent," a reference to the dry gravel beach along the lake's shore that has been used for camping purposes since man has been in the area.

Detached Glacier: glacier, trends S 1 mile to its terminus between Baker and Surprise Glaciers, 50 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 04' N, 148° 24' W; BGN 1964; (map 69). Descriptive name given in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS.

Deuce island: island, 0.2 miles across, in Khaz Bay, 6 miles S of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 34' 15" N, 136° 05' 00" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Variant: Bald Head. Named by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, and published in the 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 171).

Devastation Volcano: volcano, see Pogromni Volcano.

Devastation, Mount: mountain, see Isanotski Peaks.

Deviation Peak: peak, 2,677 ft., in Kiana Hills, S of Squirrel River, 19 miles NW of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 04' N, 161° 06' W; BGN 1944; (map 127). Named in 1827 by Capt. Beechey, (1831, Chart), RN.

Devil Bay: bay, see Devil Inlet.

Devil Bay: bay, see Devils Bay.

Devil Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, 2.2 miles NE of Cape St. Stephen, W coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 35" N, 177° 14' 30" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Devil Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SW 14 miles to Susitna River, 39 miles S of Cantwell, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 49' 30" N, 149° 03' 00" W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1950 by USGS.

Devil Inlet: bay, 1.5 miles long, 27 miles N of Afognak, on NW coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 24' N, 152° 46' W; (map 43). Variant: Devil Bay. Name published by USC&GS in 1927 on Chart 8555. So called "because of the tidal rapids 25 mile inside entrance."

Devil Island: island, 1,700 ft. across, between Camp and Fisherman Coves, off W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 00' 25" N, 133° 10' 00" W; (map 4). So named in 1914 by USC&GS.

Devil Lake: lake, 2 miles long, on W coast of Dall Island, E of Devil Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 00' 30" N, 133° 06' 30" W; (map 4). So named in 1914 by USC&GS.

Devil Lake: lake, see Devils Lake.

Devil Mountain Lakes: lakes, the larger one 3 miles long, on Seward Peninsula, 55 miles NW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 24' N, 164° 30' W; (map 113). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS; derived from nearby Devil Mountain.

Devil Mountain: hill, 798 ft., on Seward Peninsula, 5 miles S of Devil Mountain Lakes and 53 miles NW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 18' N, 164° 31' W; (map 113). Variant: Devils Mountain, Gora Chortov, Teufelsberg. Named "Teufelsberg," German for "Devils Mountain," by Lt. Otto von Kotzebue in 1816.

Devilfish Bay: cove, extends E 3.5 miles to El Capitan Passage, on E coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 05' 20" N, 133° 18' 30" W; (map 6). Local name obtained in 1904 from Capt. Cyrus Orr, of Shakan, by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Devilfish Point: point of land, between Captains and Nateekin Bays, on N coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 53' 00" N, 166° 35' 30" W; (map 23). Local name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Devilpaw Mountain: mountain, 2,056 ft., 29 miles N of Afognak, in NW part of Afognak Island; Kodiak Island; 58° 25' 30" N, 152° 43' 15" W; (map 43). Name published by USC&GS in 1927 on Chart 8555.

Devils Bay: bay, 3.5 miles across, on Kenai Peninsula, at S end of Tustumena Lake, 40 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 04' N, 150° 42' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Devils Bay: bay, on Alaska Peninsula, trends SE 5 miles to Pacific Ocean, N of Seal Cape, 17 miles S of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 03' N, 158° 24' W; (map 30). Variant: Devil Bay. Name originally reported as Devil Bay by a 1920 USC&GS party and published as Devils Bay by W. R. Smith and A. A. Baker (in Brooks and others, 1924, map 8), USGS.

Devils Bay: bay, see Monashka Bay.

Devils Bay: bight, 5 miles across, on NW coast of Afognak Island, 34 miles N of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 25' N, 152° 47' W; (map 43). Name published in 1925 by USFS.

Devils Cove: cove, extends W 4 miles from Kukak Point, at mouth of Kukak Bay, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 29 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 20' 30" N, 154° 07' 30" W; (map 42). Local name reported by USC&GS in 1954 Coast Pilot (p. 265).

Devils Creek: stream, heads on N side of Gilpatrick Mountain, flows SE 8.5 miles to Quartz Creek, 28 miles S of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 32' 25" N, 149° 37' 25" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Devils Creek: stream, heads W of Old Womens Mountain, flows NE 3.5 miles to Buskin River, 4.5 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 45' 25" N, 152° 30' 25" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Devils Desk Peak: peak, see Devils Desk.

Devils Desk: peak, 6,411 ft., on ridge at head of Hook Glacier, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 28 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 28' 30" N, 154° 17' 55" W; BGN 1925; (map 42). Variant: Devils Desk Peak. Descriptive name given in 1924 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Devils Elbow: bend, in Yukon River, W of Blade Island, 20 miles S of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 35' N, 162° 04' W; (map 74). Variant: The Bend. Riverboat pilots' name shown on a fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1916. This bend is the southernmost point of the Yukon River in Alaska.

Devils Elbow: bight, 1 mile across, in Rocky Pass of Keku Strait, 20 miles W of Point Baker, on SW coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago, 56° 38' 10" N, 133° 41' 00" W; BGN 1929; (map 6). Descriptive name reported in 1927 by USC&GS; "this is a short and dangerous turn in the Keku Strait."

Devils Elbow: point of land, on E bank of Kuskokwim River, 60 miles SW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 08' 20" N, 156° 14' 20" W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1945 by USGS topographers.

Devils Gulch: ravine, extends 3.6 miles SW to Chitina River, W of Hells Kitchen Gulch, 22 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 09' 00" N, 142° 35' 30" W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1915 by F. H. Moffit, USGS.

Devils Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, near Gahona Glacier terminus, 14 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 09' 35" N, 145° 09' 15" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Devils Lake: lake, 2 miles long, between Long and Big Rat Lakes, 22 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 16' N, 148° 11' W; (map 118). Variant: Devil Lake. Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Devils Mountain Lodge: roadhouse, 5 miles SW of Devils Mountain and 4 miles N of Nabesna, Wrangell Mountains, 62° 23' N, 142° 58' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Devils Mountain: hill, see Devil Mountain.

Devils Mountain: mountain, 5,335 ft., at S end of Mentasta Mountains, 5 miles NE of Nabesna, Alaska Range; 62° 25' N, 142° 55' W; BGN 1939; (map 84). Local name reported in 1939 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Devils Mountain: peak, 2,450 ft., on Attu Island in Henderson Ridge, Aleutian Islands; 52° 51' 42" N, 173° 07' 47" E; (map 13). Named by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Devils Mountains: peaks, see Devils Prongs.

Devils Pass Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula; in Devils Pass between Juneau and Devils Creeks, 35 miles NNW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 37' N, 149° 43' W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1966 by USFS.

Devils Pass: pass, 1.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, connects headwaters of Devils and Juneau Creeks, 22 miles S of Hope and 35 miles NNW of Seward, Chugach Mountains, 60° 37' N, 149° 43' W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1966 by USFS; name derived from Devils Creek.

Devils Paw: mountain peak, elev. 8,584 ft., Boundary Peak 93 on Alaska-Canada boundary, 3.5 miles NE of terminus of Unknown Glacier and 36 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 43' 45" N, 133° 50' 15" W; BGN 1922; (map 12). Variant: Boundary Peak 93. Name published in 1908 by USC&GS on Chart 8000.

Devils Prongs, The: peaks, see Devils Prongs.

Devils Prongs, The: peaks, see Three Sisters.

Devils Prongs: peaks, elev. 1,974-2,175 ft., extend SW 1.8 miles, at head of Monashka Bay, 2 miles NW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 49' N, 152° 27' W; BGN 1966; (map 34). Variant: Devils Mountains, Gory Chyernysheva, The Three Sisters, Three Sisters. Named in 1869 by USC&GS. Russian naval officers in 1808 gave descriptive name "Gory Chyernysheva," meaning "black mountains"; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 16), IRN.

Devils Punch Bowl: lake, 0.2 miles across, 1.3 miles SE of Lower Dewey Lake and 2.3 miles SE of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 25' 45" N, 135° 16' 40" W; (map 45). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Devils Thumb: bluff, on right bank of Little Joe Creek, 10 miles S of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 35' N, 155° 26' W; (map 98). Variant: The Thumb. Prospectors' name reported as "The Thumb" by Eakin (1916, pl. 1), USGS. Orth reported the present form of the name in 1956.

Devils Thumb: mountain, 9,077 ft., Boundary Peak 71 on Alaska-Canada boundary, 6 miles SW of Mount Burkett and 144 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 05' 30" N, 132° 19' 00" W; (map 8). Variant: Boundary Peak 71. Named by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for a 1,662 foot thumb-like projection on the mountain; published in 1869 by U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office.

Devils Wash Basin: lake, see Surprise Lake.

Devine, Cape: promontory, 885 ft., SE tip of Korovin Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 22' 45" N, 160° 09' 00" W; (map 28). Named by W. H. Dall in 1880 and shown on an 1888 USC&GS chart.

Devish Lake: lake, 0.2 miles across, 0.3 miles S of mouth of Stellar Creek and 19 miles WSW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 02' 45" N, 146° 48' 30" W; (map 68). Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Devison Cape: point of land, see Davison Point.

Dew Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Fitzgibbon Cove, on E side of Behm Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 57' 30" N, 131° 11' 15" W; (map 3). One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USC&GS.

Dewey Anchorage: bay, 3 miles wide, between Etoin and Onslow Islands, 42 miles NE of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 56' N, 132° 25' W; (map 4). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, for Ens. Theodore Gibbs Dewey, USN, a member of his party.

Dewey Creek: stream, flows NE 0.7 miles to Last Chance Creek which flows to North Fork Snake River, 15 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 43' 10" N, 165° 28' 30" W; (map 94) Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Dewey Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Logan Creek, 0.5 miles SSW of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 40 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 16' N, 142° 00' W; (map 103). Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. F. Ball, dated 1898.

Dewey Creek: stream, flows NW 11 miles to Liberty Creek, 18 miles W of Alaska-Canada boundary, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 00' N, 141° 06' W; (map 85). Local name reported by USGS in 1950.

Dewey Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to Eureka Creek which flows to Skookum River, 19 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 163° 51' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Dewey Creek: stream, flows SE 7 miles to Charley River, 18 miles SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06' N, 143° 08' W; (map 103). Prospectors' name found on an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Dewey Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to King Solomon Creek, 15 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 35' N, 141° 19' W; (map 102). Named by prospectors probably for Commodore George Dewey, 1837-1917, USN. See Dewey Creek. Name shown on a manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Dewey Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Grantley Harbor, 6 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 17' N, 166° 10' W; (map 111). Variant: Igloo Creek. Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS. Barnard showed this stream as "Igloo Creek" and applied "Dewey Creek" to the next stream east.

Dewey Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Nome River, 9 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' N, 165° 18' W; (map 94). Variant: Dorsey Creek. Local name published in 1900 on USC&GS Chart 9380. Named in 1899 or 1900, possibly for

Commodore George Dewey, 1837-1917, USN, who successfully commanded the United States forces in the Battle of Manila Bay on May 1, 1898.

Dewey Creek: stream, flows to Tributary Creek, S of Green Creek, about 10 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a prospector's manuscript dated 1902. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Dewey Creek: stream, heads in glacier, flows W 5.5 miles to Copper River, 6.2 miles NE of mouth of Cleave Creek, 48 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 13' 15" N, 144° 50' 05" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, after learning of the American naval victory in Manila Bay on May 1, led by Commodore George Dewey, 1837-1917, USN.

Dewey Creek: stream, see Butte Creek.

Dewey Creek: stream, see McKinley Creek.

Dewey Creek: stream, see Morris Creek.

Dewey Creek: stream, see Squirrel Creek.

Dewey Hill: hill, 400 ft., in village of Wrangell, on N coast of Wrangell Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 28' 30" N, 132° 23' 00" W; (map 6). Local name used by fishermen and published in 1918 by USC&GS.

Dewey Rocks: rocks, extend 1,200 ft. in Cordova Bay, SW rocks of Barrier Islands group, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 45' N, 132° 29' W; (map 1). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. R. C. Clover, USN, for Ens. T. G. Dewey, USN, a member of his party.

Deweyville: locality, on Sarkar Cove, W coast of Prince of Wales Island, 34 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 57' 30" N, 133° 14' 35" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, who "Found name on painted sign board over door of Fishery, probably named by owners." This place was a fishing station, now abandoned.

Dewie Creek: stream, see Hutchinson Creek.

Dexter Creek: stream, flows N 2 miles to Flat Creek, 39 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 12' 30" N, 146° 50' 50" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; published by USGS (in Prindle, 1908, pl. 4).

Dexter Creek: stream, flows NW 11 miles to Clums Fork Birch Creek, 53 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 14' 30" N, 145° 16' 45" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in I 91 I by USGS (in Prindle, 1913, pl. 1).

Dexter Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to join All Gold Creek to form the Totatlanika River, 20 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 58' 30" N, 148° 23' 30" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name shown on a 1910 fieldsheet by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Capps (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Dexter Creek: stream, flows SE to Canyon Creek, between Phoenix and Premier Creeks, 23 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 52' N, 164° 46' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Dexter Creek: stream, heads in Grouse Gulch, flows NE 2.5 miles to Nome River, 6 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 165° 17' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

Dexter Peak: hill, 720 ft., 1.2 miles SW of King Mountain and 5.5 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 165° 22' W; (map 94). Variant: Lookout Peak. Local name published in 1956 by USGS. Shown as "Lookout Peak" on the 1902 "Map of Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Dexter Ridge: ridge, trends NE-SW in vicinity of Mount Kachauik about 15 miles NE of Golovin and 20 miles NW of Elim, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Local name published by Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS. The ridge was not identified on subsequent maps. Probably named for John Dexter who operated a trading post at Golovin.

Dexter's Store: village, see Golovin.

Dexter, Point: point of land, at N end of Reindeer Hills on S side of Norton Bay, Nulato Hills; 64° 32' N, 161° 23' W; (map 96). Local name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Dexter: locality, along Seward Peninsula Railroad, SW of King Mountain, 6 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 165° 20' W; (map 94). Site of a mining camp and railroad station reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Dexter: village, see Golovin.

Deyea River: stream, see Chilkoot River.

Dgak Bay: bay, see Ugak Bay.

Dgak Island: island, see Ugak Island.

Dhahedse Ridge: cliff, elev. 3,000 ft., on SE slope of Paddle Mountain, 3 miles E of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 08' N, 145° 40' W; (map 136). Kutchin Indian name obtained at Arctic Village in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Di-bot-i-chit-in-da: stream, see Jacksina Creek.

Diablo Peak: mountain, see Diablo, Mount.

Diablo, Mount: mountain, 3,500 ft., on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, 1 mile SW of Beauty Bay and 38 miles ENE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 31' 45" N, 150° 40' 30" W; BGN

1911; (map 50). Variant: Diablo Peak. Named by U. S. Grant, USGS, in 1911 (Grant and Higgins, 1913, pl. 2).

Diamante, Punta de: point of land, see Diamond Point.

Diamed Islands: islands, see Diomed Islands.

Diamond City: locality, see Diamond.

Diamond Creek: stream, flows 2.4 miles W to McCarthy Creek, 8 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 31' 40" N, 142° 47' 05" W; BGN 1964; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Diamond Creek: stream, flows E 3 miles to Beaver Creek, 5.8 miles SW of Poorman and 47 miles SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 03' 50" N, 155° 43' 07" W; BGN 1936; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1935 by USGS.

Diamond Creek: stream, flows NE 1.8 miles to Minnehaha Creek which flows to Kiwalik Lagoon on Spafarief Bay, 7.5 miles SW of Candle and 35 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 53' N, 162° 11' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Diamond Creek: stream, flows NW 9.7 miles to Ungalik River, 6.7 miles SW of Christmas Mountain, Nulato Hills; 64° 32' N, 160° 46' W; (map 96). Local name reported about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Diamond Creek: stream, flows NW to Pinnell River near its head in Inmachuk River basin, about 11 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Local name published on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Diamond Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to Quartz Creek, 12 miles SE of Long and 31 miles SSE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 19' N, 155° 09' W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS. The stream's identity is in doubt.

Diamond Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows W 5 miles to Kachemak Bay, 5.7 miles WNW of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 40' 20" N, 151° 42' 00" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Diamond Fork: stream, flows N 8 miles to Seventymile River, 50 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 57' N, 142° 48' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Diamond Gulch: ravine, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula. along course of Diamond Creek, 5 miles NW of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 40' 20" N, 151° 41' 00" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Diamond Island: island, 0.4 miles across, in Mitchell Bay, 6.5 miles NE of Angoon, on W central Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 32' 55" N, 134° 25' 30" W; (map 9). Named in 1869 by Lt. Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published on Chart 225.

Diamond Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, 20 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 30' N, 150° 01' W; BGN 1959; (map 70). Named in 1959 by Mrs. Lucille E. Rains of Anchorage, who has a homestead on the lake. So named "because my mother's birthstone is the diamond."

Diamond Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 20 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 01' 00" N, 150° 22' 15" W; (map 70). Named about 1963 for administrative purposes by officials of the Kenai National Moose Range.

Diamond Mountain: mountain, 5,400 ft., 64 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 08' N, 142° 39' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by W. J. Peters, USGS.

Diamond Point: point of land, in Chigmit Mountains, on SW shore of Cook Inlet, between Iliamna and Cottonwood Bays, Aleutian Range; 59° 38' 45" N, 153° 37' 45" W; (map 51). Name published in 1907 on USC&GS Chart 8665.

Diamond Point: point of land, SW tip of San Juan Bautista Island, in Bucareli Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 30" N, 133° 19' 15" W; (map 4). Variant: Punta de Diamante. Translation of the name "Punta de Diamante" given in 1775-1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle.

Diamond Ridge: ridge, 1,100 ft., 5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1.5 miles N of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 40' N, 151° 35' W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Diamond: locality, site of mining camp, at junction of Moose Creek and Bearpaw River, 18 miles E of Chilchukabena Lake, Tanana Lowland; 63° 53' 15" N, 150° 54' 00" W; (map 88). Variant: Diamond City. This camp was established about 1905 at the head of small-boat navigation on the Bearpaw River. It had a post office in 1906 and again from 1929 to 1951 (Ricks, 1965, p. 16).

Diana Mountain: mountain, 3,014 ft., on Revillagigedo Island, 4.4 miles N of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 35" N, 131° 38' 10" W; (map 3). Named in 1886 by USC&GS.

Diana, Lake: lake, 1.7 miles long, 18 miles SE of Sitka, on central Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 53' N, 135° 02' W; BGN 1935; (map 5). Named in 1935 by USFS "for the first Russian warship to reach Sitka, in 1810."

Diary: locality, a residential area on the S coast of Revillagigedo Island, 3.5 miles SE of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 18' 25" N, 131° 33' 50" W; (map 3) This is an extension of the settlement area southeast of Ketchikan along the highway.

Dichna River: stream, see Dishna River.

Dick Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Albert Creek, 8.3 miles N of Tahnetta Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 00' 25" N, 147° 20' 00" W; (map 82). Prospectors' name published by G. C. Martin and J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Brooks and others, 1914, pl. 11), USGS.

Dick Creek: stream, flows NW 3.5 miles to Bryan Creek, in Serpentine River basin, 12 miles NW of Midnight Mountain and 54 miles NW of Imuruk Lake Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 50' N, 165° 00' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Dick Creek: stream, flows S 4.5 miles to Bering Lake, 12 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 19' N, 144° 19' W; (map 64). Local name used by prospectors; reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Dick Creek: stream, flows SW 11 miles to Yanert Fork, 28 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 38' N, 148° 14' W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Moffit (1915, pl. 1) USGS.

Dick Dale Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Dome Creek, 30 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 22' 15" N, 141° 18' 00" W; (map 102). Variant: Dale Creek, Dick Vale Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 16), USGS. Shown as "Dale" on a 1898 manuscript map by E. F. Ball.

Dick Point: point of land, see Gore Point.

Dick Slough: stream, flows NE 14 miles to Eschscholtz Bay, 45 miles SW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; (map 114). 66° 14' N, 161° 19' W; Local name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Dick Vale Creek: stream, see Dick Dale Creek.

Dick's Harbour: bay, see Dick, Port.

Dick, Port: bay, 3 miles wide, on S coast of Kenai Peninsula, 26 miles SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 13' N, 151° 03' W, (map 50). Variant: Dick's Harbour. Name published by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, in 1798. This bay was originally called "Dick's Harbour" by Capt. Portlock (1789, map opposite p. 1), of the English vessel King George, who, in company with Capt. George Dixon, of the English vessel Queen Charlotte, explored the area in 1786 and 1787.

Dickason Mountain: mountain, 4,684 ft., in Tordrillo Mountains, between Canyon Creek and Hayes River, 60 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 51' 30" N, 151° 54' 15" W; (map 70). Variant: Dickerson Mountain. Named in 1898 by W. S. Post, USGS, "for Col. L. T. Dickason."

Dickens Creek: stream, flows W 1.5 miles to Nome River, 25 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 52' N, 165° 16' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Dickens Peak: mountain, see Dickins Peak.

Dickerson Mountain: mountain, see Dickason Mountain.

Dickey Lake: lake, 2.1 miles long, in course of Middle Fork Gulkana River, 18 miles W of Paxson Lake, Alaska Range; 62° 56' N, 146° 07' W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS in 1951.

Dickey, Mount: peak, 9,545 ft., 1 mile E of Pittock Pass and 14 miles SE of Denali Pass, in Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska Range; 62° 56' 50" N, 150° 43' 15" W; BGN 1960; (map 81). Named in 1914 by Dora Keen [Handy] for William A. Dickey, 1862-1943, who while prospecting in this area in 1896 was responsible for naming Mount McKinley.

Dickie Creek: stream, see Texas Creek.

Dickins Peak: mountain, 6,172 ft., 3 miles W of Mount Middleton and Alaska-Canada boundary, 36 miles NW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 16' N, 130° 42' W; BGN 1923; (map 7). Variant: Dickens Peak. Named in 1923 by USC&GS for Edmund Finlay Dickins, 1846-1923, USC&GS, who was an IBC surveyor in 1893 and 1895 and later commanded the Coast Survey steamer Gedney from 1899 to 1905.

Dickinson Cove: bay, see Thumb Cove.

Dickman Bay: estuary, extends NW 5 miles off West Arm Moira Sound, on S coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 00' N, 132° 13' W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Dicks Arm: estuary, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends 2.5 miles SW to N shore of Cross Sound, at Cape Spencer, 45 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 12' 45" N, 136° 39' 30" W; (map 10). Named in 1901 by J. F. Pratt, USC&GS, and published in 1904 on Chart 8304.

Dicks Point: point of land, on left bank of Yukon River at W end of Herman Slough, on NW end of Flora Island, 3 miles E of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 08' 33" N, 153° 26' 45" W; (map 107). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers," published by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Dickson Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 miles to Mason Creek, 8 miles NE of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 14' 00" N, 153° 23' 40" W; (map 107). Local name reported in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 5), USGS.

Dickson: locality, on E bank of Solomon River on Norton Sound, 0.8 miles SE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' N, 164° 25' W; (map 95). This place was established about 1903 as the southern terminus and port of the Council City and Solomon River Railroad.

Dicky Creek: stream, flows SE 4.5 miles to Yukon River S of Blueberry Ridge, 12 miles ENE of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 10' N, 153° 09' W; (map 107). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers," published by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

Dictator Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Middle Fork Chandalar River, 14 miles SE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 20' 15" N, 148° 09' 30" W (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. C. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Didrickson Bay: bay, 0.2 miles across, on E shore of Portlock Harbor, 6 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 44' N, 136° 11' W; (map 9). Variant: Deep Bay. Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8258.

Diehm Creek: stream, on N coast of Attu Island, flows N through Winter Lake 5.5 miles to Blonde Cove, in Steller Cove, Aleutian Islands; 52° 58' 46" N, 172° 58' 22" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Dierovatie Point: point of land, see Dirovati Point.

Dietrich River: stream, flows S 35 miles to join Bettles River to form Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 4.5 miles NW of Wiehl Mountain and 35 miles WNW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 38' 30" N, 149° 45' 00" W; (map 123). Variant: Dietrick River, Middle Fork Koyukuk River. Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Difchahak: locality, on E shore of Norton Sound, 1.5 miles S of Shaktoolik, Nulato Hills; 64° 18' N, 161° 06' W; (map 96). Variant: Tifcha-ak. Eskimo name for an archeological site reported in 1948 by Giddings (1964, p. 3).

Difchakimute: locality, see Chikungamiut.

Difchakimute: locality, see Difjakamiut.

Difficult Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Tuxedni Bay, 58 miles SW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 10' 40" N, 152° 44' 10" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Difjakamiut: locality, on N shore of Duchikthluk Bay, 3.5 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 59° 51' N, 166° 16' W; (map 55). Variant: Difchakimute, Difjaxamiut, Pachikmiut. Eskimo village reported in 1932 by USC&GS. This may be the same place given as "Pachikmiut" by Calvin J. Lensink, USF&WS, in 1966.

Digges Sound: bay, see Disenchantment Bay.

Dike Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, in Kenai Mountains, flows W 6 miles to Mystery Creek, 39 miles E of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 33' N, 150° 06' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1944 by USGS.

Dike Mountain: peak, 6,600 ft., 0.8 miles NW of Mustang Peak and 26 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 39' 18" N, 134° 35' 15" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Named in 1964 by personnel of the Juneau Icefield Research Project; published in 1966 by USGS.

Dikeman: locality, on E bank of Iditarod River 35 miles N of Flat and 48 miles E of Holikachuck, Innoko Lowland; 62° 57' 30" N, 157° 59' 30" W; (map 79). Locally named about 1910 for William A. Dikeman, who with John Beaton discovered gold on Otter Creek on

Christmas day, 1908. A post office was maintained here from 1911 to 1915 (Ricks, 1965, p. 16).

Dikna River: stream, see Dishna River.

Dillinger River: stream, heads near Shellabarger Pass in Kichatna Mountains, flows W 30 miles to South Fork Kuskokwim River, 2 miles NE of Farewell Lake and 70 miles SE of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 34' 40" N, 153° 33' 40" W; (map 80). Named in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, for Pvt. Gilbert Dillinger, a member of his party.

Dillingham: locality, see Nelsonville.

Dillingham: village, pop. 424, on S side of Snag Point at junction of Wood and Nushagak Rivers, 360 miles SW of Anchorage, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 02' 30" N, 158° 27' 30" W; (map 52). Variant: Ah-lek-nug-uk, Chogium, Chogiung, Kanakanak, Ke-ek-sel-hak, Nelsonville, Nushagak, Snag Point. Named in 1904 for William Paul Dillingham, 1843-1923, Governor of Vermont, 1888-90, and U.S. Senator, 1903-23. In 1903, Dillingham conducted an extensive tour with his Senate subcommittee through Alaska. This was the first comprehensive investigation of Alaska by a congressional committee, and Senators Dillingham and Nelson became for many years the Senate's authorities on Alaska. This location was originally occupied by an Eskimo village recorded as "Ah-lek-nug-uk," by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census and as "Kanakanak" in the 1890 Census; it was also known as "Chogium." The post office of Dillingham was established on Snag Point in 1904 (Ricks, 1965, p. 16), although the town of Dillingham was located at what is now known as "Nelsonville," 3 miles to the SW. About 1944 the name "Dillingham" was transferred to this site. Dillingham is now the principal settlement and source of supply on Nushagak Bay. See Nelsonville.

Dillon Creek: stream, in Bendeleben Mountains, flows E 3 miles to Pargon River, 29 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 13' N, 163° 44' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Dim Creek: stream, see Jim Creek.

Dime Creek: stream, flows SE 11 miles to Koyuk River, 6 miles SE of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 07' N, 161° 06' W; (map 109). Named about 1913 by prospectors; reported by A. H. Brooks, USGS, in 1915. The prevailing story is that the stream received its name because "about a dime's worth of gold was found in each panning."

Dime Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to O'Brien Creek, 22 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 28' 30" N, 141° 13' 10" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Dime Landing: locality, on left bank of the Koyuk River, 6 miles S of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 07' N, 161° 10' W; (map 109). River supply landing for Haycock and the mining on Dime Creek, established about 1916.

Dimond, Mount: mountain, 7,202 ft., 4.4 miles N of Marshall Pass and 26 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 09' 45" N, 145° 29' 45" W; BGN 1960; (map 68). Named in 1960 by

Secretary of the Interior F. A. Seaton and U.S. Senator E. L. Bartlett for Anthony Joseph Dimond, 1881-1953, Territorial Senator, Delegate to Congress, and District Judge for the Third Division of Alaska.

Din-al-ee: mountain, see McKinley, Mount.

Din-al-ee: peak, see Foraker, Mount.

Din-az-ee: mountain, see McKinley, Mount.

Din-az-ee: peak, see Foraker, Mount.

Dinglestadt Glacier: glacier, in Kenai Mountains, heads on ridge W of McCarty Glacier, extends SW 3.5 miles to divide; one branch trends NW 9 miles to its terminus at head of Sheep Creek and the other trends SW 5 miles to East Arm Nuka Bay, 50 miles NW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 42' N, 150° 25' W [center]; BGN 1913; (map 50). Named by A. H. Brooks, USGS, in 1913, "for Mate Dinglestadt, who in company with Mate [Ivan] Chernof in 1834, as employees of the Russian American Fur Company, explored a portion of the west coast of Kenai Peninsula."

Dinglishna Hill: hill, 479 ft., on W bank of Alexander Creek, 28 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 26' 45" N, 150° 36' 10" W; (map 70). Tanaina Indian name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Dinkum Point: point of land, on SE coast of Ulak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 20' 30" N, 178° 54' 30" W; (map 16). Name published on a 1950 AMS map.

Dinkum Rocks: rocks, 1 mile off SW coast of Unalga Island, Delarof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 34' N, 179° 04' W; (map 16). Name published on a 1950 AMS map.

Dinkum Sands: barrier island, 0.2 miles long, between McClure and Midway Islands, on Beaufort Sea coast, 31 miles E of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 25' 25" N, 147° 45' 45" W; (map 150). Name published by AMS in 1962.

Dinsmore Creek: stream, flows SW 1.4 miles to Crosby Creek which flows to Kugrupaga River, 4.5 miles SW of Ear Mountain and 42 miles N of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 52' N, 166° 19' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Dinty, Lake: lagoon, 0.9 miles long, at SW end of Lake Louise, 35 miles WNW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 19' 00" N, 146° 35' 30" W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Diomede Islands: islands, two, in Bering Strait, 25 miles NW of Cape Prince of Wales, at W end of Seward Peninsula, Big Diomede Island is in U.S.S.R. and Little Diomede Island is in U.S.; 65° 47' N, 169° 00' W; BGN 1944; (map 111). Variant: Diamed Islands, Diomedis Islands, Gwodew Islands, Gwozdeff Islands, Ostrova Gvozdeva, Ostrova Gvozdevy, Ostrova Svataya Diomida, Saint Demetrius Islands, Saint Demoid Islands, Saint Dimitre Islands, Saint Diomede Islands, Saint Diomed Islands. These islands presumably were first

discovered by Capt. Comdr. Vitus Bering, IRN, on August 16, 1728 (OS) and named for Saint Diomedes, whose day it was. They were called "O[stro]va Gvozdevy," or "Gvozdev Islands" (Sarichev, 1826, map 4), by the Russians for Michael Gvozdev, a surveyor who explored the Bering Strait in 1730. According to Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 245), RN, Capt. James Cook, RN, "placed three islands in the middle of the strait * * * Kotzebue fancied he saw a fourth * * *." The international boundary between the United States and the U.S.S.R. passes between Big Diomedes and Little Diomedes Islands.

Diomedes Islands: islands, see Diomedes Islands.

Dipper Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula near W shore of Chickaloon Bay, 44 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 59' 30" N, 150° 20' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Dippy Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Surveyor Passage, 2.5 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 41' 30" N, 136° 07' 30" W; BGN 1903; (map 9). Named by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, and published in the 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 174).

Dipyramid: peaks, 6,400 ft., two peaks 0.2 miles apart, 1 mile SE of The Citadel and 34 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 45' 53" N, 134° 07' 05" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Named in 1964 by personnel of the Juneau Icefield Research Project and published in 1966 by USGS.

Dirovati Point: point of land, on SE coast of Whale Island, N of Kodiak Island; 57° 55' 35" N, 152° 45' 30" W; BGN 1939; (map 34). Variant: Dierovatie Point, Holes Point, Mys Dyrovatyy. Transliteration of "M[ys] Dyrovatyy," meaning "full of holes point," name given in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425. Baker (1906, p. 309) published the name "Holes Point." Because of duplication, the name was changed to its present form in 1938 by USC&GS.

Dirt Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads 1 mile NE of Mount Wright, trends 2 miles NW to its terminus, 0.5 miles S of Adams Inlet and 53 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 50' 00" N, 136° 02' 30" W; (map 10). Descriptive name given in 1892 by Reid, (1892, p. 33), USGS, because "for a mile or more the glacier is so completely covered by debris that no ice can be seen." Since 1892 this glacier has retreated almost three miles and has nearly disappeared.

Dirt Gulch: valley, 2.5 miles long, extends from NW slope of Mount Case NW to Adams Inlet, 2 miles NE of Muir Point and 56 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains. 58° 50' 20" N, 136° 02' 45" W; (map 10). Descriptive name given by the American Geographical Society Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941 and published in 1947. This valley was formerly occupied by Dirt Glacier, which has nearly disappeared.

Dirty Glacier: glacier, trends NW 1.5 miles to its terminus 0.7 miles SE of head of Harriman Fiord, 16 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 57' 50" N, 148° 25' 30" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Descriptive name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pls. 1, 2), USGS.

Disappearing Lake: lake, 0.1 miles across, 0.7 miles W of head of West Fork Texas Creek, 13 miles NW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 03' 05" N, 130° 16' 40" W; (map 7). Local descriptive name published in 1928 by USGS.

Disappointment Creek: stream, flows N 2.4 miles, between Elephant and Surprise Creek, to Wilson Creek, 6.4 miles E of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 52' 35" N, 161° 53' 10" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported by Harrington (1918, map), USGS, in 1916.

Disappointment Creek: stream, flows N 25 miles to Utukok River, W of Lookout Ridge, 95 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Slope; 69° 15' N, 159° 51' W; BGN 1925; (map 144). Named by W. T. Foran, USGS, in 1924, for his disappointment "when it was discovered that the creek did not head in a pass through the De Long Mountains" (in Chapman and Sable, 1960, p. 53).

Disappointment Creek: stream, flows NW 0.5 miles to California Creek which flows to Bonanza River, between Hanson and Stella Creeks, 9 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' N, 164° 37' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr. dated 1901.

Disappointment Creek: stream, flows SW 18 miles to Talkeetna River, 17 miles NE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 27' 20" N, 149° 40' 05" W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1906 by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Discher Escarpment: ridge, 1.2 miles long, on Attu Island, 0.8 miles N of Temnac Bay, Aleutian Islands; 52° 50' 45" N, 173° 04' 00" E; (map 13). Name shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Dischkatat: locality, see Dishkakat.

Dischna River: stream, see Dishna River.

Discontented Pup: stream, flows W 1 mile to Little Eldorado Creek, 16 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' 50" N, 147° 32' 10" W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Discoverer Bay: bay, 1 mile across, part of Perenosa Bay, on N coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 21' N, 152° 24' W; (map 43). Named by USC&GS in 1934 for one of its ships, the Discoverer.

Discoverer Island: island, 1 mile long, in Discoverer Bay, part of Perenosa Bay, on N coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 20' 00" N, 152° 23' 30" W; (map 43). Named by USC&GS in 1934 for one of its ships, the Discoverer.

Discovery Bay: bay, see Snug Harbor.

Discovery Creek: stream, flows 3 miles W to Big Four Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 21 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' N, 164° 05' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Discovery Creek: stream, flows 4.3 miles N to Chitina River W of Coffee Creek, 32 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 04' 30" N, 142° 14' 40" W; (map 67). Name obtained from prospectors, reported in 1915 by F. H. Moffit, USGS.

Discovery Creek: stream, flows N 6 miles to Dome Creek. 24 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' N, 164° 42' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Discovery Creek: stream, flows NW 47 miles to Lower Mouth Birch Creek, 24 miles SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 16' 30" N, 145° 43' 30" W; (map 119). Prospectors' name published by USC&GS in 1898.

Discovery Creek: stream, flows S 2 miles to Fortymile River, 37 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 15' 30" N, 141° 06' 20" W; (map 102) Named by prospectors; reported in 1912 by C. E. Ellsworth, USGS.

Discovery Creek: stream, heads 27 miles NW of Birthday Pass, flows SE 30 miles to Awuna River, 120 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Slope; 69° 11' ' N, 157° 21' W; (map 143). Named by geologists in the 1950' s, and published by USGS in 1956.

Discovery Creek: stream, heads on Niittoktalogi Mountain, flows NE and SE 17 miles to Koyukuk River, 37 miles NE of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 25' N, 153° 18' W; (map 116). Local name recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth.

Discovery Creek: stream, heads on S slope of Mount Hamilton, flows NE and NW 65 miles to Kuskokwim River, 15 miles W of Aniak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 31' 05" N, 160° 02' 40" W; (map 73). Local name reported by USC&GS in 1948.

Discovery Creek: stream, see Discovery Fork.

Discovery Creek: stream, see Flambeau River.

Discovery Fork Anvil Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles, joins South Fork to form Anvil Creek, 4 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; Prospectors' name published in 1900 by Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS. Subsequent maps show a different drainage pattern at the head of Anvil Creek.

Discovery Fork: stream, flows N 3 miles to join Teddys Fork to form American Creek, 10 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 41' N, 141° 19' W. (map 102). Variant: Discovery Creek. Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Discovery Gulch: ravine, trends E 2 miles to Deadwood Creek, 34 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 28' N, 144° 56' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1909 by B. L. Johnson (in Brooks and others, 1910, fig. 5), USGS.

Discovery Point: point of land, on SE coast of Knight Island, 14 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 14' 45" N, 147° 42' 00" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Local name reported in 1910 by USC&GS.

Discovery Pup: ravine, heads on Gold Hill, in Nutzotin Mountains, extends NE 0.3 miles to Gold Run Creek, Alaska Range; 62° 07' 24" N, 141° 54' 00" W; (map 84). Name used by prospectors and reported in 1914 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 219), USGS. The generic "Pup" is a local term for a small gulch.

Discovery Pup: stream, flows SW 1.4 miles to South Fork Hess Creek, 7 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 36' 50" N, 148° 22' 30" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1916 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13), USGS.

Discovery Rock: rocks, see Discovery Rocks.

Discovery Rocks: rocks, in Chiniak Bay, 2 miles S of Kodiak, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 45' 25" N, 152° 25' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Atkritoi, Discovery Rock, Otkryt Kamen. Translation of the name "Otkryt Kamen," published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 16), IRN.

Discovery: locality, along Seward Peninsula Railroad, about 3 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 32' N, 165° 24' W; (map 94). Site of a mining camp and railroad station. The Wild Goose Railroad (later Seward Peninsula Railroad) was built from Nome to Discovery in the summer of 1900 (Cole, C. O., 1953, p. 14).

Discovery: locality, on N bank of Otter Creek, 2 miles E of Flat and 62 miles NE of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 27' 10" N, 157° 56' 00" W; (map 79). Mining camp, now abandoned, reported in 1912 by H. M. Eakin, USGS; named after the Discovery claim located by W. A. Dikeman and John Beaton on Christmas day, 1908. Population was about 50 in 1912, excluding miners.

Discovery: village, see Ester.

Disenchantment Bay: bay, 3 miles across, extends SW 10 miles from mouth of Russell Fiord to Point Latouche, at head of Yakutat Bay, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 55' N, 139° 40' W; (map 46). Variant: Bahia de las Bancas, Digges Sound, Puerto del Desengano. Named "Puerto del Desengano," meaning "bay of disenchantment," in Spanish. by Capt. Alessandro Malaspina in 1792 (Galiano, 1802, Atlas, map 3). The name refers to the frustration of his hopes of finding a passage to the Atlantic-one of the purposes of his voyage. Sailing N from Sitka in 1791, he reached the entrance to Yakutat Bay, which he hoped was the passage he sought. He sailed up the bay as far as Haenke Island, at which point he found the passage blocked by ice. The bay was called "Digges Sound" by Lt. Peter Puget, RN, and "Bahia de las Bancas" by Capt. Malaspina in reference to the ice (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 210).

Dishkakat River: stream, see Dishna River.

Dishkakat: locality, on S bank of Innoko River, 6 miles W of junction of Dishna River, 45 miles NW of Ophir and 73 miles NW of McGrath, Innoko Lowland; 63° 37' 20" N, 157° 29' 00" W; (map 90). Variant: Deekakat, Dischkatat, Dishkaket, Innoko. Dishkakat had been an Ingalik Indian settlement for many years prior to the first rush of prospectors to the valley in 1907. Those prospectors who came up the Innoko by boat or across from Kaltag by winter trail naturally made this place a stopping point, as it afforded the questionable comforts of

established habitations, dried salmon for dog food in winter, and the services of Indians as guides. The "Innoko" post office was maintained here from 1907 to 1915. The place is now abandoned.

Dishkaket: locality, see Dishkakak.

Dishna River: stream, heads in Kuskokwim Mountains at 62° 32' N, 157° 31' W, flows N 60 miles to Innoko River, 40 miles NW of Ophir and 68 miles NW of McGrath, Innoko Lowland; 63° 36' 15" N, 157° 17' 00" W; (map 90). Variant: Deetna River, Dichna River, Dikna River, Dischna River, Dishkakak River, Ditna River. Ingalik Indian name recorded as "Deetna," or "Deet River," in 1907 by A. H. Brooks, USGS. In 1908 the name was spelled "Dischna" and "Dishna" by A. G. Maddren, USGS, and "Dichna" on a post-route map, probably a corruption of "Dikna" by the prospectors.

Dishno Pond: lake, 1,300 ft. long, N of Ship Creek, 8.2 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 14' 08" N, 149° 38' 50" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

Disk Island: island, extends N-S 2 miles, between Foul Pass and Lower Passage, in Prince William Sound, 42 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 30' N, 147° 39' W; BGN 1908; (map 63). Descriptive name given in 1908 by USC&GS.

Disston, Mount: peak, see Hunter, Mount.

Disston, Mount: peak, see Huntington, Mount.

Distant Island: island, see Otstoia Island.

Distant Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Hood Bay, on W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' 00" N, 134° 34' 30" W; (map 9). Named by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published on Chart 225.

Distant Point: point of land, see Dalnoi Point.

Distik, Mount: mountain, 3,801 ft., 5 miles SW of Mole Harbor, on E central Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 35' 45" N, 134° 08' 00" W; BGN 1948; (map 9). Variant: Mount Distick, Shadeetic Mountain, Shadistik. Tlingit Indian name associated with the mountain reported in 1926 by H. J. Coolidge. "Mount Distick is a mountain that the Indians say was the place where a squaw and her son took refuge at the time of the great floods. Only by going to the top of the mountain were they able to survive the water which drowned all other people and flooded the earth."

Distin Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, 11 miles NE of Angoon, on W central Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 38' N, 134° 23' W; (map 9). Named for William L. Distin who was appointed Surveyor General for Alaska in 1897 and who served until 1913.

Distin Peak: mountain, 6,508 ft., 9.6 miles NW of junction of Happy and Skwentna Rivers, 80 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 05' 25" N, 152° 32' 20" W; (map 81). Named in 1898 by W. S. Post, USGS. This could be named for Henry Disston. See Hunter, Mount.

Distin, Mount: mountain, 2,115 ft., 18 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' N, 165° 23' W; (map 94). Variant: Mount Testin. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Diston, Mount: peak, see Huntington Mount.

Distress Cove: bay, see Bazan, Port.

Ditch, The: water passage, between Trunk Point and Eider Reef, E coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 46' 00" N, 177° 46' 30" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1956 on Chart 9145.

Ditna River: stream, see Dishna River.

Ditto Islands: islands, two, each 500 ft. long, in Spiridon Bay, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 39' 15" N, 153° 40' 40" W; BGN 1931; (map 34). Descriptive name given in 1931 by USC&GS, "because these islands are nearby, the same size and shape, and resemble ditto marks."

Diver Bay: estuary, extends SE 2.5 miles off Pacific Ocean on NE coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 11' N, 133° 15' W; BGN 1928; (map 4). Variant: Divers Bay. So named by Capt. Patton, USC&GS, in 1927, "because of its proximity to Diver Island."

Diver Islands: islands, a group 0.6 miles long, between Diver Bay and Pacific Ocean, off NW coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' 40" N, 133° 15' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Divers Islands. Named "Divers Islands" in 1914 by USC&GS.

Diver Point: point of land, between Bobs and Diver Bays, on NW coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 11' N, 133° 14' W; (map 4). Named in 1927 by Capt. R. S. Patton, USC&GS, "because of its proximity to Diver Islands and Diver Bay."

Divers Bay: estuary, see Diver Bay.

Divers Islands: islands, see Diver Islands.

Divide Creek: stream, flows 9 miles SE to White River, 2.5 miles W of Pingpong Mountain and 55 miles NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range; 61° 44' 30" N, 141° 26' 30" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Divide Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Nome River, 23 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 50' 20" N, 165° 15' 45" W; (map 94) Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Divide Creek: stream, flows S 6 miles to South Fork Goodpaster River, 50 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 13' 30" N, 144° 11' 55" W; (map 101). Local name published in 1956 by USGS and applied to a stream now known as "Serpentine Creek"; reapplied by USGS in 1959 to above location.

Divide Creek: stream, flows SW 5.6 miles to Cottonwood Creek which flows to Goodhope River, 16 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 48' N, 163° 32' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Variant: David Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12).

Divide Creek: stream, heads 3 miles SW of Placer River Valley, flows NW 3 miles to Center Creek, 16 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 41' 55" N, 149° 11' 20" W; (map 63). Variant: Center Creek. Local name published in 1899 by USGS. The name at that time was applied to the Complete stream reaching to Sixmile Creek, but now only applies to a short tributary of Center Creek.

Divide Creek: stream, heads in a glacier, flows W 5 miles to Canyon Creek, 0.1 miles S of mouth of Pass Creek and 65 miles ENE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 22' 25" N, 144° 22' 15" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1912 by USGS.

Divide Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows E 2.4 miles to join Canyon Creek to form Long Creek, 27 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 35' 25" N, 150° 44' 55" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Divide Creek: stream, see Center Creek.

Divide Head: point of land, between Dora Bay and South Arm Cholmondeley Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' N, 132° 16' W; (map 4). Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Divide Island: island, 1 mile long, in Shakan Bay between Prince of Wales and Kosciusko Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 09' 30" N, 133° 31' 00" W; (map 6). Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, because it divides the bay into two parts.

Divide Island: island, see Delenia Island.

Divide Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, 8 miles N of Pavlof Volcano, near the SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 32' 00" N, 161° 54' 30" W; (map 28). Reported in 1929 by USGS.

Divide Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, between Portage Lake and Passage Canal, 2.5 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 46' 00" N, 148° 45' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Divide Mountain: mountain, 5,125 ft., 4 miles W of Alaska-Canada boundary, 59 miles of Northway Junction, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 49' N, 141° 09' W; (map 85). Name reported in 1956 by USGS; so named because it separates two important drainage systems.

Divide Mountain: mountain, 5,195 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park W of Toklat River, 12 miles SW of Sable Mountain, Alaska Range, 63° 29' 40" N, 150° 00' 00" W; (map 88). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Divide Peak: mountain, see Traverse Peak.

Divide, Mount: mountain, 4,290 ft., 2.7 miles NW of Threesome Mountain, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 56 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 36' N, 136° 40' W; (map 10). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Divide, Point: point of land, between Port Moller and Herendeen Bay, near the SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 53' N, 160° 47' W; (map 28). Named by USBF; shown on an 1890 USC&GS chart.

Divide: locality, on Kenai Peninsula, mile 12.0 on The Alaska Railroad, 10 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 15' 12" N, 149° 21' 00" W; (map 63). Variant: Summit Station. Former station on The Alaska Railroad, now shown as a site of two or three buildings. The name was listed in the 1922 Railway Index.

Dividend Creek: stream, flows NW 0.5 miles to join Oversight Creek to form Telegram Creek, in Pilgrim River basin, 21 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 51' 45" N, 164° 34' 00" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 10), USGS.

Divider Mountain: mountain ridge, trends SW 6 miles forming a divide between Columbia Glacier and its East Branch, 22 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 14' 00" N, 146° 52' 30" W; BGN 1965; (map 68). This feature was probably named in 1959 by L. E. Nielsen (1963, p. 135).

Dividing Point: point of land, on island at junction of Kozherevsky and Yukon Rivers, 7.2 miles NW of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 14' 40" N, 159° 58' 40" W; (map 78). Local name reported in 1916 by G. L. Harrington and R. H. Sargent (in Harrington, 1918, pl. 1), USGS.

Divining Creek: stream, flows S to Bering Sea, about 35 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Divining Creek: stream, flows W 2 miles to Snake River, 13 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' N, 165° 27' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name published on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Division Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Nuka Passage, between Nuka Island and Kenai Peninsula, 36 miles E of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 25' 20" N, 150° 41' 30" W; (map 50). Named by USC&GS in 1931, "because it stands nearly in the middle of Nuka Passage."

Division Point: point of land, N tip of Lydonia Island, 4.5 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 43' 02" N 136° 10' 30" W; (map 9). Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8258.

Division Point: point of land, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, between Derickson Bay and Blue Fiord, 25 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 29' 25" N, 148° 16' 00" W; (map 63). Local name published in 1950 by USC&GS.

Dix Bow Basin: valley, see Lurvey Basin.

Dix Creek: stream, see Lurvey Creek.

Dix Gulch: ravine, tributary to Gold Creek at Silverbow Basin, 2 miles W of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' N, 134° 20' W; (map 11). Name first found in mining records in 1881 when John Dix located mining claims in the area. Dix was at Sitka in 1880 and moved to Juneau in 1881.

Dix Gulch: stream, see Lurvey Creek.

Dix Point: point of land, N point of entrance to American Bay, on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 51' 20" N, 132° 48' 45" W; (map 1). Variant: Graham Point. Named in 1882 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for Lt. F. Dix Bolles, USN. This point was called "Graham" in 1880 by Sheldon Jackson.

Dixie Creek: stream, flows NE 1.4 miles to Independence Creek in Kugruk River basin, 24 miles E of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 32' N, 162° 22' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Dixie Pass: pass, at head of Rock Creek, 7 miles W of Kuskulana Glacier terminus, 35 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 37' 45" N, 143° 54' 00" W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1912 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Dixon Creek: stream, flows SE 2.3 miles to Casadepaga River, 23 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' N, 164° 13' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Dixon Creek: stream, see Dixon River.

Dixon Entrance: water passage, between Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, Canada, and Alexander Archipelago; 54° 30' N, 133° 00' W; (map 1). Variant: Boundary Strait, Buccleugh Sound, Bucclugh Sound, Dixon's Straits, Douglass Entrance, Entrada de Perez, Graenzstrasse, Granitsa Channel, Granitsy Strait, Hancocks Straits, Kaigani Strait, Kaygany Strait. Named in 1787 by Sir Joseph Banks for Capt. George Dixon, who visited it and called it "Dixons Straits" (Wagner, 1937, p. 385). Baker (1906, p. 220) wrote "Dixon's Entrance was discovered by the Spaniards [probably Juan Perez], in 1774, and called Entrada de Perez [Perez Entrance]. * * * Capt. Meares at about the same time named it Douglass Entrance, after Capt. William Douglass (or Douglas) * * * To its northeastern part he applied the name Buccleugh Sound, which he also spelled Bucclugh * * *." The Tlingit Indian name was published in Russian as Prol[iv] Kaygany, or "Kaygany Strait," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 9), IRN. The name "Proliv Granitsy," meaning "boundary strait," was published for this feature in 1853 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1493. See Wagner (1937, p. 461-Hancocks Straits).

Dixon Glacier: glacier, on Kenai Peninsula, trends NW 5 miles to tributary of Martin River, 21 miles E of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 41' 30" N, 150° 56' 30" W; BGN 1913; (map 50). Named by A. H. Brooks, USGS, in 1913, for Capt. George Dixon, commander of the English

vessel Queen Charlotte, who with Capt. Nathaniel Portlock, commander of the English vessel King George, did extensive exploration along the south coast of Alaska in 1786 and 1787.

Dixon Harbor: bay, 2 miles across, E of Astrolabe Peninsula, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 55 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 20' 15" N, 136° 52' 00" W; (map 10). Name published by USC&GS in 1889 probably for Capt. George Dixon, who had accompanied Capt. Cook, RN, on his last voyage in 1778 and who, with Capt. Nathaniel Portlock, explored this area in 1787.

Dixon River: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads in branch of Brady Glacier, flows 9 miles S to Dixon Harbor, on Gulf of Alaska, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 22' 05" N, 136° 50' 35" W; BGN 1962; (map 10). Variant: Dixon Creek. Local name reported by NPS in 1961. Name was derived from Dixon Harbor.

Dixon's Straits: water passage, see Dixon Entrance.

Dixon, Mount: mountain, 1,505 ft., 6 miles W of Bermudez Bluff and 26 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56' N, 164° 15' W; (map 95). Variant: Nipple Mountain. Local name reported in 1905 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS; a 1900 map by S. E. King showed the variant.

Dlugatauzaratlna: stream, see Fish Choked Creek.

Doame River: stream, heads in Upper Doame Lake, flows 17 miles N and SW to Gulf of Alaska, at E end of Dry Bay, 59 miles SE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 04' 10" N, 138° 20' 55" W; (map 46). Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

Dobriek Vestei, Port: bay, see Goodnews Bay.

Dobrykh Vestey, Port: bay, see Goodnews Bay.

Doby Creek: stream, flows 0.3 miles N to Kiagna River 4.5 miles SE of its junction with Chitina River and 30 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 03' N, 142° 26' W; (map 67). Name reported in 1915 by F. H. Moffit, USGS.

Doc Creek: stream, flows S 2.6 miles to Sweepstakes Creek, 8 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 19' N, 161° 12' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Doctor Beaver Creek: stream, flows NW 13 miles to Innoko River, 38 miles NW of Ophir, Innoko Lowland; 63° 38' N, 156° 58' W; (map 90). Local name obtained in 1945 by USGS.

Doctor Cook Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 1 mile E of Roaring Bear Lake and 17 miles W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 22' N, 148° 01' W; (map 118). Variant: Second Lake. Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS. Shown in 1916 as "Second Lake" on a manuscript map by William Yanert (in Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Doctor Island: island, see Kolosh Island.

Doctor Point: point of land, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, N of Cholmondeley Sound, 1 mile NW of Clover Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 15" N, 132° 08' 35" W; (map 4). Name published in 1923 by USC&GS.

Dodds Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on S central coast of Sanak Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 23' 50" N, 162° 44' 00" W; (map 25). Name published in 1949 on a USGS map.

Dodge Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Innoko River, 1.5 miles NW of Ophir and 33 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 09' N, 156° 34' W; BGN 1936; (map 90). Prospectors' name obtained in 1933 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith, P. S. 1936, pl. 4), USGS.

Dodo Creek: stream, heads in Sadlerochit Mountains 3 miles SW of Mount Weller, flows SE 6.5 miles to Sadlerochit River 5 miles W of its junction with Kekiktuk River, 21 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 32' N, 144° 54' W; BGN 1961; (map 139). Named in 1948 by USGS.

Doe Lake: lake, 0.1 miles across, on E coast of Admiralty Island, 5 miles NW of Mole Harbor and 23 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 43' 20" N, 134° 08' 45" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Doe Mountain: mountain, 2,200 ft., on Revillagigedo Island 2 miles E of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 00' 25" N, 131° 34' 45" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by H. E. Nichols, USN. See Deer Mountains.

Doe Point: point of land, SE tip of Deer Island, at mouth of Herendeen Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 54' 20" N, 160° 48' 10" W; (map 28). Named by Z. L. Tanner, USN, in 1890.

Doestock Creek: stream, heads on N slope of Kuskokwim Mountains and flows 40 miles NW to Aniak River, 5 miles SE of Aniak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 32' N, 159° 24' W; (map 73). Variant: Kay Creek. Local name reported by USC&GS in 1948. See Buckstock River.

Dog Bay: bay, 1 mile across, off Felice Strait, between W coast of Dog Island and N coast of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 59' 15" N, 131° 20' 15" W; BGN 1917; (map 2). Name given in 1917 by USC&GS; derived from Dog Island.

Dog Cape: point of land, see Sabak, Cape.

Dog Creek: stream, flows N 0.8 miles to Ruby Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 17 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' N, 164° 19' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Dog Creek: stream, flows NE 2.3 miles to Concord Creek, 11 miles E of Nome, Seward, Peninsula Highlands; 64° 31' 40" N, 165° 01' 00" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Dog Creek: stream, flows SW 2.1 miles to Sweepstakes Creek, 9 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 19' N, 161° 14' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Dog Creek: stream, flows SW to Cripple River, about 25 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Dog Creek: stream, heads in Deep Lake, flows SE and N through Dog and Fish Lakes, 19 miles to West Fork Gulkana River, 28 miles NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 31' N, 145° 50' W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS in 1950.

Dog Creek: stream, see Colorado Creek.

Dog Creek: stream, see Long Creek.

Dog Ear Mountain: mountain, 3,360 ft., between East and Northeast Arms Uganik Bay, on N coast of Kodiak Island, 57° 44' 40" N, 153° 25' 00" W; (map 34). Descriptive name published in 1911 by USC&GS.

Dog Island: island, 0.1 miles long, in Iliamna Lake, at mouth of Roadhouse Bay, 0.8 miles E of Iliamna, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 44' 50" N, 154° 49' 15" W; (map 51). Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

Dog Island: island, 1.5 miles long, in Koyukuk River, 30 miles NE of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 22' N, 153° 30' W; (map 116). Local name reported by Orth in 1956.

Dog Island: island, 2 miles long, in Pond Bay, on N coast of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 59' N, 131° 19' W; (map 2). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Dog Lake: lake, 1,200 ft. across, W of Talachulitna River, 52 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 49' 15" N, 151° 22' 40" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Dog Lake: lake, 2.6 miles long, at head of Charlieskin Creek, 5.4 miles SE of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 53' N, 141° 46' W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1954.

Dog Lake: lake, 3 miles long, 1 mile N of Lake Louise and 36 miles NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 23' N, 146° 30' W; (map 83) Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Dog Lake: lake, 3.4 miles long, in course of Dog Creek, 3 miles W of Ewan Lake and 26 miles NNW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 28' N, 145° 56' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Dog Point: point of land, on W tip of Lisianski Peninsula, 9 miles N of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 10' 10" N, 135° 25' 20" W; (map 9). Variant: Mys Sabachey. This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian

navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as “M[ys] Sabachey.”

Dog Salman: bay, see Koyuktolik Bay.

Dog Salmon Creek: stream, flows NE 4.7 miles to Polk Inlet, near center of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 20' 55" N, 132° 30' 05" W; (map 4) Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Dog Salmon Creek: stream, heads at Fraser Lake, flows S 6 miles to Olga Bay, 33 miles SE of Karluk, in SW part of Kodiak Island; 57° 07' 40" N, 154° 01' 40" W; (map 35). Descriptive local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Dog Salmon Flats: delta, 1 mile across, at mouth of Dog Salmon Creek, 33 miles SE of Karluk Kodiak Island; 57° 08' 00" N, 154° 01' 30" W, (map 35). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Dog Salmon River: stream, flows NW 70 miles to Ugashik River 4 miles SE of Ugashik Bay, on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, 4 miles SW of Ugashik, Bristol Bay Lowland; 57° 29' 40" N, 157° 30' 00" W; (map 36). Local name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Dog Village: settlement, see Dogfish Village.

Dogbone Lake: lake, 2 miles long, between Henry Creek and Kogosukrok River, 16 miles N of Umiat, Arctic Plain; 69° 36' N, 152° 03' W; BGN 1959; (map 141). So named by geologists of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 in 1945 “because the lake is shaped like a dog bone.”

Dogfish Island: island, 0.3 miles long, at E end of Naha Bay, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, 18 miles N of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 35' 45" N, 131° 37' 45" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Dogfish Mountain: mountain, 1,783 ft., in Ilivit Mountains E of Baldhead Mountain, on N bank of Yukon River 13 miles NE of Russian Mission, Nulato Hills; 61° 56' N, 161° 62' W; (map 73). Named for Dogfish Village, located at its foot. Shown on a 1922 manuscript river chart.

Dogfish Village: settlement, on N bank of Yukon River 11.5 miles NE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 54' 15" N, 161° 04' 30" W; (map 73). Variant: Dog Village, Ikaligwigmjut, Ikaligvigmiut, Ikalinigmjut, Ikaligvigmyut. This name is a form of a translation of the Eskimo name reported in Russian by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, in 1842-44, as “Ikaligvigmyut,” meaning “fish village people.” R. H. Sargent, USGS, shows Dogfish Village on a 1916 field sheet. This place is probably a fishing camp, now consisting of about 3 cabins. Most of the inhabitants died of influenza in 1900 (Hrdlicka, 1943, p. 63).

Dogfish: bay, see Koyuktolik Bay.

Doggetlikakat: stream, see Dagitili River.

Doggetlikat: stream, see Dagitili River.

Doggetlooscat River: stream, see Dagitli River.

Doggetlooskat River: stream, see Dagitli River.

Doghouse Cabin: locality, on right bank of Black River 10 miles NE of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 41' N, 143° 21' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Doghouse Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula W of Fish Lake, 22 miles NE of Kenai Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 43' 30" N, 150° 44' 15" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Doghouse Lake: lake, 1.1 miles long, 2.7 miles SSE of Lake Snohomish and 13 miles SSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 42' 25" N, 152° 27' 10" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Dogitskakak: stream, see Dagitli River.

Dogpatch: locality, 3 miles N of College and 5 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 54' N, 147° 50' W; (map 100). Name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Dogshead Glacier: glacier, in Tordrillo Mountains N of Capps Glacier, trends SE 3.3 miles to its terminus, 35 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 21' 30" N, 151° 58' 30" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Dogteam Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula W of Upper Jean Lake, 36 miles E of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 31' 50" N, 150° 13' 40" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for Administrative purposes.

Dogtooth Bend: bend, in Yukon River, at mouth of Reindeer River, 19 miles W of Marshall Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 54' N, 162° 40' W; (map 74). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1916.

Doherty Creek: stream, flows SE 12 miles to Michigan Creek 5 miles NW of its junction with George River, 22 miles SE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 16' N, 157° 26' W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1945 by USGS topographers.

Dok Point: point of land, on N bank of Chilkat River, 3 miles NW of McClellan Flats and 17 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; BGN 1922; 59° 15' 55" N, 135° 36' 15" W; (map 45). This is a contracted form of the Tlingit Indian name "dokhaku," formed by the words "dok," meaning "cottonwood," and "haku," meaning "point of land." The Indian name is also sometimes given as "doq xaku." The shortened form of the name was given by USC&GS in 1922.

Doleika, Mount: mountain, see McKinley, Mount.

Doleika: mountain, see McKinley, Mount.

Doleyka: mountain, see McKinley, Mount.

Dolgay Island: island, see Long Island.

Dolgoi Cape: point of land, on S coast of Dolgoi Island, in Pavlov Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 03' 30" N, 161° 04' 30" W; (map 28). Russian word meaning "long" given by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1880.

Dolgoi Harbor: bay, 5 miles long, nearly separates E and W parts of Dolgoi Island, in Pavlof Is, Aleutian Range; 55° 07' N, 161° 47' W; (map 28). Probably a local name; shown on 1882 USC&GS chart. It is Russian for "long."

Dolgoi Island: island, 1.6 miles long, at mouth of Port Bazan on SW coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 49' 15" N, 132° 58' 30" W; (map 1). Variant: Long Island, Ostrov Dolgay. Descriptive name transliterated in 1869 by the U.S. Navy, Hydrog. Office from "O[strov] Dolgoy," meaning "long island," given by Capt. Lt. Zarembo, IRN, in 1834.

Dolgoi Island: island, 10 miles long, one of Pavlof Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 07' N, 161° 44' W; (map 28). Variant: Ananakeik, Long Island. Shown by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN, as "O[strov] Dolgoi," meaning "long island" and reported by Capt. F. P. Lutke, IRN, 1836, as "Lile Dolgoi." The Aleut name was "Ananakeik," according to Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 252).

Dolgoi Island: island, 2.2 miles long, 2.4 miles W of Redfield Cove and 4.5 miles NE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 36' 15" N, 139° 41' 00" W; (map 46). Descriptive name given by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN, as "O[strov] Dolgoy," meaning "long island."

Dolgoi Island: island, see Long Island.

Dolgoi Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Long Island, 4.8 miles SE of Kodiak, NE of Kodiak Island, 57° 45' 50" N, 152° 16' 40" W; (map 34). Variant: Lower Lake, Nizhni Lake, Ozero Dolgoye, Ozero Nizhniye. Transliteration of the descriptive name "Oz[ero] Dolgoye," meaning "long lake," published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 16) IRN. This lake was called "Oz[ero] Nizhniye" by Capt. Tebenkov, IRN (1852, map 23). Baker (1906, p. 415) published "Lower Lake," the translation of Capt. Tebenkov's name, for this feature. Because of duplication, the name was changed to its present form about 1909.

Dolgoy, Ostrov: island, see Dolgoi Island.

Dolgoy, Ostrov: island, see Long Island.

Dolgoye, Ozero: lake, see Dolgoi Lake.

Dolina Point: point of land, on NW coast of Sitkinak Island, in Trinity Islands, Kodiak Island; 56° 36' 45" N, 154° 13' 10" W; BGN 1934; (map 32). Russian name meaning "valley," given to the point by USC&GS in 1934 "because of its peculiar conformation."

Doll Creek: stream, flows NW to Pinnell River which flows to Inmachuk River between Snow and Hurd Creeks, about 14 miles N of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110).

Local name published on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Dollar Creek: stream, flows NW 2.3 miles to Beaver Creek, 8 miles SW of Ophir and 33 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 02' 30" N, 156° 39' 45" W; BGN 1936; (map 90). Prospectors' name obtained in 1933 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith, P. S., 1936, pl. 4), USGS.

Dollar Creek: stream, flows SW 5.3 miles to Dime Creek, 5 miles SE of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 09' N, 161° 08' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Dollar Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows S 7 miles to Cache Creek, 31 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 27' 05" N, 151° 02' 10" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by Sidney Paige and Adolph Knopf, USGS.

Dolls Island: island, see Young Island.

Dolly Varden Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula W of Drake Lake, 18 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 42' 30" N, 150° 47' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for the Dolly Varden (*Salvelinus parkeii*), sometimes called "salmon trout."

Dolly, Mount: mountain, 4,300 ft., in Reverdy Mountains on Alaska-Canada boundary, 3.5 miles N of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 55° 58' 15" N, 130° 00' 30" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1915 by Theodore Chapin (in Brooks and others, 1916, fig. 5), USGS.

Dolomi Bay: estuary, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, extends S 0.8 miles to Port Johnson, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 07' 20" N, 132° 03' 00" W; (map 4). Local name derived from the town of Dolomi, reported in 1923 and published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 77).

Dolomi: locality, site of mining village, at head of Dolomi Bay, 0.8 miles N of Port Johnson, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 08' 00" N, 132° 03' 05" W; (map 4). Former mining camp established in the late 1890's and named "Dolomite" because of the predominance of dolomite rock in the area. The name was later shortened to "Dolomi" In 1906 it had a population of 50. The Dolomi post office was established in 1900 and was discontinued in 1926 (Ricks, 1965, p. 17).

Dolores, Port: bay, 1.4 miles long, on NW coast of Suemez Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 20' N, 133° 25' W; (map 4). Variant: Proliv Dolores, Puerto de los Dolores, Zaliv de los Dolores. Name given by Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Puerto de los Dolores," i.e. "port of the sorrows," on "June 4 or 5, 1779, as he was there both days" (Wagner, 1937, p. 384).

Dolores, Proliv: bay, see Dolores, Port.

Dolores, Puerto de los: bay, see Dolores, Port.

Dolores, Puerto de: water passage, "perhaps the entrance to Kaigani Strait * * * named by [Don Jacinto] Caamano in 1792" (Wagner, 1937, p. 448).

Dolores, Zaliv de los: bay, see Dolores Port.

Dolph Rock: rock, in Peril Strait, 1 mile E of mouth of Ushk Bay, on Chichagof Island, 22 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 33' 25" N, 135° 32' 45" W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, for quartermaster George Dolph, USN, of the SS Patterson. The name was published in 1900 by USC&GS on Chart 8282.

Dolphin Bay: bay, see Delphin Bay.

Dolphin Point: point of land, 15.5 miles NW of Afognak, on SW coast of Afognak Island; 58° 06' 30" N, 153° 09' 00" W; (map 43). Local name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Dolphin Point: point of land, NE tip of Whale Island, N of Kodiak Island; 57° 59' 10" N, 152° 43' 25" W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Melkowadia, Mys Melkouodiya. Called "M[ys] Melkouodiya," meaning "shallow water cape," in 1839 or 1840 by Sub Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN. The name "Dolphin Point" was given in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Dolphin Point: point of land, see Delphin Point.

Dome Camp: locality, on left bank of Dome Creek, 14 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 02' N, 147° 37' W; (map 105). Variant: Dome City, Dome. Name of a former mining camp. Settled about 1905 (Kitchener, 1954, p. 297); a post office, established here in 1906 was transferred to Olnes in 1922 (Ricks, 1965, p. 17). Name published in 1907 by USGS.

Dome City: locality, see Dome Camp.

Dome Creek: locality, on N bank of Dome Creek, at mouth of Georgie Creek, 29 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 23' 30" N, 141° 15' 10" W; (map 102). Mining camp, now abandoned, reported in 1903 by Prindle (1905, p. 10), USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows N 1.3 miles to Porcupine Creek, 2 miles NW of Porcupine Dome and 48 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 32' 25" N, 145° 34' 00" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1936 by Mertie (1938a, p. 225), USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows N 2 miles to Hudson Creek, N of Gold Mountain, about 8 miles NNW of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 15' N, 153° 40' W; (map 107). Local name reported by Maddren (1910, pl. 5), USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows N 4.6 miles to Beaver Creek, 10 miles SE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 35' 12" N, 155° 23' 10" W; BGN 1936; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1909, p. 230), USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows NE 1.2 miles to Jim Creek, in Kougarok River basin, 7 miles SE of Midnight Mountain and 40 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 41' N, 164° 33' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows NE 1.4 miles to Coffee Creek, in Kougarok River basin, 49 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 19' N, 164° 44' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Dome Creek: stream, flows NE 13 miles to Kiwalik River, 39 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 41' N, 161° 52' W; (map 109). Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D.C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Cripple Creek, 75 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 44' 30" N, 159° 34' 30" W; (map 59). Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, pl. 11), USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Washington Creek, 14 miles S. of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 40 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 07' 30" N, 142° 17' 30" W; (map 103) Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Dome Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Teddys Forks, 12 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 39' N, 141° 26' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows NW 5.3 miles to Donlin Creek 1.9 miles NE of its junction with Flat Creek, 15 miles N of village of Crooked Creek and 42 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 05' 15" N, 158° 09' 50" W; BGN 1936; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles to Chatanika River, 16 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' 30" N, 147° 45' 00" W; (map 105). Local name derived from Pedro Dome located at head of stream. The name was reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows NW 9 miles to American River, 29 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 34' N, 165° 42' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows S 4.4 miles to Tisuk River, 39 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 166° 18' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows S W 9 miles to Innoko River, 1.4 miles SE of Ophir and 30 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 08' N, 156° 28' W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1912 by A. G. Maddren and H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows SE 0.5 miles to Big Skookum Creek 0.5 miles N of its junction with Mills Creek, 45 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 21' 30" N, 151° 30' 40" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by Capps (1913, fig. 7), USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows SE to Agiapuk River, about 15 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Dome Creek: stream, flows W 15 miles to O'Brien Creek, 32 miles S. of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 21' N, 141° 23' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows W 3.3 miles to Tolstoi Creek, 19 miles NW of Ophir and 50 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 13' N, 157° 06' W; (map 90). Prospectors' name published in 1921 by USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, flows WNW 4 miles to Woodchopper Creek, 2 miles S of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 40 miles SE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 19' 30" N, 143° 20' 00" W; (map 103). Local name reported in 1938 by Mertie (1942, p. 248), USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, heads at junction of Telegram and Eldorado Creeks, flows NW 2.3 miles to join Canyon Creek to form Iron Creek, 25 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 54' N, 164° 43' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Dome Creek: stream, heads on Dome, flows 0.8 miles E to North Fork Stag River, 22 miles ENE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 44' N, 161° 34' W; (map 39). Local name shown on a 1937 fieldsheet by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, heads on Serpentine Ridge and flows S 1.5 miles to Quartz Creek, 4.5 miles S of Roughtop Mountain and 36 miles E. of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 07' 35" N, 150° 52' 00" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Dome Creek: stream, in Kokrines Hills, flows NW 7 miles to Melozitna River, 30 miles NNW of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 30' 50" N, 154° 03' 35" W; (map 107). Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Dome Islets: islands, extend 0.3 miles across, N Maurelle Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 41' 30" N, 133° 37' 45" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1924 by USC&GS.

Dome Mountain: mountain, 1,424 ft., 4.5 miles NE of Pyramid Mountain and 8 miles SE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 04' 15" N, 161° 23' 30" W; (map 53). Local descriptive name published in 1915 by USC&GS on Chart 9103.

Dome Mountain: mountain, 3,109 ft., in Peabody Mountains, 2.7 miles NE of Hidden Inlet, Coast Mountains; 55° 03' 45" N, 130° 17' 00" W, (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN.

Dome Mountain: mountain, see Fortymile Dome.

Dome Pass: pass, 3,800 ft., on Cascade Glacier, 6.5 miles SSW of Mount Augusta and 54 miles NNW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 13' N, 140° 30' W; (map 66). Named in 1890 by Russell (1891, p. 146), USGS.

Dome Peak: mountain, 1,853 ft., on Afognak Island, 5 miles SE of Black Cape and 26 miles N of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 22' 30" N, 152° 45' 30" W; (map 43). Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Dome Peak: mountain, 5,271 ft., in Rousseau Range, 4.8 miles NW of Breezy Point on Portland Canal and 62 miles E of Ketchikan, Coast Mountains; 55° 23' 15" N, 130° 10' 40" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1868 by staff Comdr. David Pender, RN, because of its shape.

Dome Peak: mountain, see Nun Mountain.

Dome Peak: peak, 5,570 ft., 18 miles NW of Devils Thumb and 100 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 11' 15" N, 132° 49' 35" ; (map 8). Descriptive name given in 1887 by Lt. C. M. Thomas, USN; published in 1888 by USC&GS.

Dome Point: point of land, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, E shore of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 40' N, 159° 42' W; (map 27). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS in 1880; published in 1888 by USBF.

Dome Rock: rock, off E coast of Amatignak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 18' 00" N 179° 07' 10" W; (map 16). Local name published in 1954 on a USGS map.

Dome Rock: rock, off Repetition Point, in Kuliliak Bay, on S coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 26' 55" N, 167° 02' 28" W, BGN 1939; (map 23). Descriptive name given by a USC&GS field party in 1937.

Dome Spur: railroad station, on The Alaska Railroad, 13 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 55' 25" N, 148° 06' 00" W; (map 100). Variant: Drouin Ranch. Local name published in 1949 by USGS.

Dome, The: hill, SW of junction of Ahtell Creek and its West Fork, 8 miles NNW of junction of Copper and Slana Rivers, Alaska Range; 62° 48' 30" N, 144° 05' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 83). Local name reported in 1936 by USGS.

Dome, The: mountain, see Fortymile Dome.

Dome: hill, 767 ft., 8 miles NNE of Slug Mountain and 21 miles ENE of Cape Newenham Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 44' N, 161° 36' W; (map 39). Local descriptive name shown on 1937 fieldsheet by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS.

Dome: locality, see Dome Camp.

Dome: locality, see Olnes.

Dome: mountain, see Fortymile Dome.

Dome: mountain, see Roundtop Mountain.

Domingo Creek: stream, flows NE 1.5 miles to Faro Creek, 24 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 27' N, 161° 31' W, (map 53). Name reported in 1920 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

Dominion Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to Mission Creek, 11 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 42' N, 141° 31' W, (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Dominion Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Tolovana River, 10 miles SE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 28' 30" N, 148° 12' 45" W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Dominion Creek: stream, flows SE 10 miles to Salmon River, 80 miles NE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 58' N, 159° 24' W; (map 59). Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, pl. 11), USGS.

Dominion Creek: stream, flows SE 5.7 miles to Flint Creek, 10 miles NE of Long and 20 miles SE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 29' 00" N, 155° 11' 20" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1912 by H. M. Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1913, pl. 10), USGS.

Dominion Creek: stream, flows SW 6.2 miles to Independence Creek, in Kugruk River basin, 20 miles NE of Imurok Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 36' N, 162° 27' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by D. L. Reaburn (in Mendenhall, 1902, pl. 4a), USGS.

Dominion Creek: stream, heads on Caribou Mountain, flows NE 25 miles to Folger Creek, 25 miles NE of Ophir and 40 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 28' 10" N, 156° 14' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by USGS.

Don Albert River: stream, see Don River.

Don Miller Hills: mountains, 2,000 ft., extend 9 miles S from Bering Lake to Controller Bay, 6 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 14' N, 144° 20' W; (map 64). Named in 1963 by USGS for Don Miller, 1919-61, geologist with USGS.

Don River: stream, flows SW 19 miles to Breving Lagoon, 17 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 23' N, 166° 53' W; (map 111). Variant: Don Albert River, Linden River, Rapid River. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS. Shown as "Don Albert River" on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee and as "Linden River" on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Don-che-loch-no: stream, see Donchelok Creek.

Donahoe Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, drains W to Hay Slough, 8 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 09' N, 151° 51' W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Donahue Mountain: hill, 575 ft., on shore of Norton Sound, 0.8 miles E of village of Bluff and 22 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 163° 44' W; (map 95). Local name reported on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Donald Ridge: ridge, elev. 2,500 ft., 3 miles long, in Robertson Mountains between Bering Glacier and Kosakuts River, 90 miles SE of Cordova, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 15' N, 143° 07' W; BGN 1960; (map 65). Named by Don Miller, USGS, for Corporal Donald, RCAF, who was killed in a plane crash on this ridge about 1943.

Donaldson Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NE 3.5 miles to Canyon Creek, 9 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 45' 40" N, 149° 27' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1912 by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 1), USGS.

Donchelok Creek: stream, flows NE 9 miles from North Snohomish Lake, through Slim Lake, to Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 52' N, 152° 21' W; (map 88). Variant: Don-che-loch-no. Tanana Indian name obtained in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, who spelled it "Don-che-loch-no."

Dondadulik: locality, see Tuntutuli.

Doneleys: locality, see Donnelly.

Donkey Bay: bay, 0.7 miles across, on NW shore of Pybus Bay, on Admiralty Island, 20 miles SE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 20' 15" N, 134° 09' 30" W; (map 9). Name published in 1924 by USC&GS on Chart 8200.

Donkey Creek Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, 5 miles W of Mount Yenlo and 44 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 09' 00" N, 151° 26' 30" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Donkey Creek Slough: stream, anabranch of Yentna River, flows SE 15 miles, 43 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 02' N, 151° 18' W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Donkey Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SE 26 miles to Donkey Creek Slough, 43 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 05' 10" N, 151° 19' 45" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks, 1912, pl. 9), USGS.

Donkey Lake: lake, 1.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1.5 miles E of Elephant Lake and 12 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 35' 45" N, 150° 55' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Donlin Creek: stream, flows SW 14 miles, joins Flat Creek to form Crooked Creek, 15 miles NW of village of Crooked Creek and 43 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim

Mountains; 62° 04' 45" N, 158° 13' 00" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name reported in 1910 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Donnelly Dome: mountain, 3,910 ft., W of Richardson Highway, 18 miles S of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 47' 00" N, 145° 47' 15" W; BGN 1937; (map 86). Variant: Delta Dome, Donnellys Dome. Local name established in the 1920's and derived from name of nearby telegraph station. Prior to that time it was called "Delta Dome"; named after Delta River.

Donnelly Point: point of land, on SE shore of Naha Bay, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, 17 miles N of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 35' 35" N, 131° 39' 00" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Donnelly: locality, on Richardson Highway, 26 miles S of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 40' 30" N, 145° 52' 55" W; (map 86). Variant: Doneleys, Donnellys Roadhouse. Established as a telegraph station about 1904 by the U.S. Army Signal Corps, and a stage station on the Fairbanks-Chitina trail.

Donnellys Dome: mountain, see Donnelly Dome.

Donnellys Roadhouse: locality, see Donnelly.

Donoho Peak: peak, 6,696 ft., between Root and Kennicott Glaciers, 8 miles N of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 33' 30" N, 142° 58' 00" W; (map 67). Name reported by USGS in 1931 (Moffit, 1938, pl. 1).

Donovan Creek: stream, heads on Mount Hurst, flows SW 5.7 miles to Tolstoi Creek, 19 miles NW of Ophir and 50 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 11' 15" N, 157° 06' 20" W; (map 90). Prospectors' name published in 1921 by USGS.

Dontsolakhmena: lake, see Slim Lake.

Dontsolakhmena: stream, see Deep Creek.

Doo-Nuk-Chav-Uk: watercourse, see Dunukchavuk Slough.

Dooksook Lagoon: lagoon, 1.4 miles long, at mouth of Dooksook River, 43 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, on SW coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 03' 50" N, 167° 15' 45" W; (map 57). Variant: Duksuk Lagoon. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Dooksook River: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Dooksook Lagoon, 2 miles W of Ingriruk Hill and 44 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 60° 05' N, 167° 16' W; (map 57). Variant: Duksuk River, Tuxsuk River. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Doolth Mountain: mountain, 2,159 ft., NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 40' 30" N, 136° 06' 30" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Variant: Dulth Mountain. Tlingit Indian name given by USC&GS in 1907 and published in 1909 on Chart 8280. The word "doolth" [dulth], according to Andrew Braid, "means everything good and plentiful, referring to the abundance of game, fish, berries, and other resources in this whole region."

Doone Creek: stream, flows E 3.7 miles to Chickaloon River, W of Puddingstone Hill, 30 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 51' 30" N, 148° 53' 15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Doonerak, Mount: mountain, 7,610 ft., one of highest in Brooks Range, 32 miles SE of Anaktuvuk Pass and 38 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 54' N, 150° 37' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named in 1929 by Marshall (1956, p. 22). He wrote, "I called it ' Matterhorn of the Koyukuk' * * * Later I renamed it ' Doonerak' * * * the name ' Doonerak' I took from an Eskimo word which means ' a spirit,' or, as they would translate it, ' a devil.' " It was first climbed June 30, 1952 by G. W. Beadle, Gunnar Bergman, and Alfred Tissieres (Farquhar, 1959, p. 218).

Dootny Lake: lake, see Tutna Lake.

Dora Bay: estuary, extends S 4 miles off Cholmondeley Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, 40 miles SE of Craig, Alexander Archipelago 55° 14' N, 132° 13' W; (map 4). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. R. Clover, USN, for the steamer Dora, one of Alaska's most famous vessels with a record of over 40 years of service in northern waters. See Brooks (1953,p.402).

Dora Creek: stream, flows NE 0.6 miles to Cleary Creek, 1.2 miles SE of Chatanika and 20 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06' N, 147° 27' W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Dora Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Healy Creek, 5 miles E of Healy, Alaska Range, 63° 51' 30" N, 148° 48' 10" W; BGN 1946; (map 87). Local name reported in 1944 by USGS.

Dora Creek: stream, flows S through Muskrat Lake 6.5 miles to Chitina River, 2.2 miles W of junction of Gilahina River and 31 miles W of McCarthy, Copper River Basin; 61° 23' N, 143° 57' W; (map 67). Variant: Dark Creek, Dare Creek. Named in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 57), USA, for Miss Dora Johnston of Chicago, later his wife. Probably he applied it to the stream subsequently known as the Gilahina River. The name "Dora Creek" applied as above was reported by the USGS in 1951.

Dora Harbor: harbor, 1 mile across, on Ikaton Peninsula, Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 42' N, 163° 16' W; (map 25). Variant: Loras Harbor Lords Harbor. Local name published by USBF as "Loras Harbor" in 1888, and as "Lords Harbor" by USC&GS in 1900.

Dora Island: island, 0.1 miles long, 3 miles S of Sanak Islands, one of Sanak Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 19' 40" N, 162° 37' 40" W; (map 25). Name published in 1949 on a USGS map.

Dora Island: island, 1 mile long, on W coast of Adak Island in Bay of Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48' 45" N, 176° 47' 10" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Dorothy Island. Named in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition, for the steamer Dora, "long engaged in trade in southwestern Alaska."

Dora Island: island, southernmost of Twin Islands, 34 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 39' 45" N, 149° 42' 45" W; BGN 1930; (map 49). Named in 1928 by USC&GS "after the steamship Dora which plied these waters in 1912 and earlier."

Dora Keen Range: ridge, elev. 8,500 ft., extends NE 30 miles from College Point, between Harvard and Yale Glaciers, 40 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 20' N, 147° 25' W; BGN 1965; (map 69). Named in 1965 by Lawrence Nielsen for Dora Keen Handy, 1871-1963, who led the first expedition into this area in 1914, and in 1912 had made the first ascent of Mount Blackburn.

Dora Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, at head of Dora Bay, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, 41 miles SE of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' 00" N, 132° 14' 30" W; (map 4). Name published by Wright and Wright (1908, fig. 16), USGS; derived from Dora Bay.

Dora Passage: water passage, extends S 4 miles from Aialik Bay to the Gulf of Alaska, between Harbor Island and Twin Islands, 32 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 40' N, 149° 41' W; BGN 1930; (map 49). Named in 1912 by USC&GS "after the ship Dora". See Dora Island.

Dora Peak: mountain, 1,798 ft., 13 miles SE of False Pass, Ikatan Peninsula, on Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 42' 45" N, 163° 11' 30" W; (map 25). Local name derived from Dora Harbor and reported in 1926 by USC&GS.

Dora Peak: mountain, 5,572 ft., 10 miles S of Jumbo Dome and 8 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 49' 30" N, 148° 42' 30" W; (map 87). Name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Dora Reef: reef, in Gulf of Alaska, 3.3 miles WSW of Perl Island and 25 miles SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 00' 20" N, 151° 48' 00" W; BGN 1908; (map 50). Local name reported by USC&GS in 1908.

Dorai Bay: bay, see Kuiu Bay.

Doran Point: mountain, see Doran, Mount.

Doran Strait: water passage, 1.2 miles across, at mouth of Harriman Fiord, 57 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 04' 45" N, 148° 09' 30" W; (map 69). Named in 1899 by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition for Capt. Peter Doran of their steamer SS George W. Elder.

Doran, Mount: mountain, 4,000 ft., 4 miles SW of Point Doran and 57 miles SW of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 01' 20" N, 148° 14' 00" W; BGN 1911; (map 69). Variant: Doran Point. Named in 1911 by U. S. Grant, USGS, for Peter Doran, captain of the SS George W. Elder, the ship used by the Harriman Alaska Expedition.

Doran, Point: point of land, between Harriman Fiord and Barry Arm Port Wells, 59 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 04' 20" N, 148° 10' 00" W; BGN 1910; (map 69). Named in 1910 by U. S. Grant, USGS. See Doran, Mount.

Dorenoi Bay: bay, 2 miles across, on W shore of Stepovak Bay, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 38' N, 160° 22' W; (map 28). Local Russian name reported by Atwood (1911, pl. 2), USGS.

Doric Creek: stream, flows S 1.3 miles to diversion ditch parallel to Pioneer Creek, 1 mile NE of Eureka and 22 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 11' 10" N, 150° 11' 30" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1906, pl. 3), USGS.

Doris Bay: estuary, see Mud Bay.

Dorn Island: island, 1 mile long, in Seymour Canal, 27 miles NE of Angoon, on E coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 47' N, 134° 03' W; (map 9) Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for Lt. Edward J. Dorn, USN, a member of his party. The name was published in 1890 by USC&GS.

Dornin Rock: rock, sunk in Stephens Passage at entrance to Fritz Cove, 0.3 miles NW of Outer Point and 10 miles W of Juneau, Coast Mountains 58° 19' 40" N, 134° 41' 05" W; (map 11). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, for J. B. Dornin, a member of his party; published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p.150).

Dorokhova Bay: estuary, see Deep Inlet.

Dorokhova, Bukhta: estuary, see Deep Inlet.

Doroshin Bay: cove, 0.4 miles across, on E shore of Skilak Lake, on Kenai Peninsula, 40 miles ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 25' 30" N, 150° 08' 00" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS. Possibly named for Peter P. Doroshin, a Russian mining engineer who made investigations in Cook Inlet in 1848.

Doroshin Glacier: glacier, heads at 59° 28' N, 151° 00' W, trends NW 6 miles to its terminus at unnamed stream, 20 miles ENE of Seldovia Chugach Mountains; 59° 29' N, 151° 08' W; (map 50). So named by W. H. Dall in 1880, "after Peter P. Doroshin, a Russian mining engineer, who made investigations in Cook Inlet in 1848."

Doroshin Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1.3 miles S of the Finger Lakes and 9 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 36' 30" N, 150° 53' 45" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Dorothy Cove: bay, 1 mile across, near head of Necker Bay, on SW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 43' 40" N, 135° 04' 30" W; (map 5). Local name used by fishermen; published in 1925 by USC&GS.

Dorothy Creek: stream, flows NE 2.3 miles to Nome River, 23 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49' N, 165° 14' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Dorothy Creek: stream, flows SW 19 miles to Lake Creek, 11 miles NNW of Rabbit Mountain and 38 miles NW of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 37' N, 142° 24' W; (map 121). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Dorothy Creek: stream, flows WSW 5 miles, through Lake Dorothy and Lieuy and Bart Lakes, to Taku Inlet, 16 miles ESE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 14' 15" N, 37° 03' 20" W; (map 11). Name reported by USGS about 1950; probably derived from Lake Dorothy.

Dorothy Island: island, see Dora Island.

Dorothy Narrows: water passage, 1.2 miles S of Goddard, between Elovai Island and W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 49' 00" N, 135° 22' 30" W; (map 5). Local name used by fishermen; published in 1925 by USC&GS.

Dorothy Narrows: water passage, see Windy Passage.

Dorothy Slough: stream, 1 mile long, on left bank of Koyukuk River, 6 miles SW of Allakaket, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 30' N, 152° 47' W; (map 117). Named in 1899 for the riverboat Dorothy which wintered there in 1898-99.

Dorothy, Lake: lake, 3.3 miles long, 5 miles S of Taku Inlet and 17 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 15' N, 133° 58' W; (map 12). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Dorozhnoy, Ostrov: island, see Road Island.

Dorozhoi Island: island, see Road Island.

Dorsey Creek: stream, see Dewey Creek.

Dosennaughten Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on E bank of Alatna River, 3.5 miles N of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 37' N, 152° 36' W; (map 117). Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Dot Hill: hill, see Ridge Hill.

Dot Island: island, 0.2 miles long, between El Capitan and Cap Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 54' 20" N, 133° 19' 50" W; (map 4). Named in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS for the " Name of signal Dot."

Dot Island: island, 300 ft. across, in Afognak Bay, 3.3 miles N of Afognak, on S coast of Afognak Island; 58° 03' 20" N, 152° 45' 25" W; (map 43). Named in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Dot Lake: lake, 1,500 ft. long, E of Alaska Highway, at Dot Lake village, 40 miles NW of Tok, Tanana Lowland; 63° 39' 45" N, 144° 04' 00" W (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Dot Lake: village, pop. 56, on Alaska Highway at Dot Lake, 40 miles NW of Tok, Tanana Lowland; 63° 39' 45" N, 144° 04' 00" W; (map 86). Commercial and Indian settlement established about 1954 on the highway at an emergency landing field.

Dotle: locality, on the Koyukuk River, (map 108). Variant: Dotlekakat. Koyukan Indian camp or small settlement listed by Hodge (1907, p. 399), who lists a population of 12 in 1885.

Dotlekakat: locality, see Dotle.

Dotsons Landing: locality, on W shore of Favorite Channel, on Amalga Harbor, 0.7 miles N of Pearl Harbor and 19 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 29' 30" N, 134° 47' 05" W; (map 11). Variant: Eagle River Landing. Named for John Dotson, 1862-1937, and his wife, 1866-1933. They came to Juneau in 1912 and lived near this landing for many years (DeArmond, 1957, p. 14). Called Eagle River Landing prior to about 1940.

Doty Cove: cove, 1 mile across, on NE coast of Glass Peninsula, 3 miles S of False Arden and 16 miles SE of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 07' N, 134° 10' W; BGN 1930; (map 11). Variant: Dotys Cove. Locally named for Charles Doty, who was born in Massachusetts and served in the U.S. Navy during the Civil War. He came to Alaska in 1886 and about 1900 claimed a homestead at Doty Cove. He died at Douglas in 1914 (DeArmond, 1966). The name was reported by USFS in 1929.

Dotys Cove: cove, see Doty Cove.

Double Bay: estuary, on N coast of Hinchinbrook Island, at mouths of Bear and Double Creeks, 25 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 28' N, 146° 28' W; (map 64). So named locally "because a short peninsula extends into a large bay, partially dividing it into two smaller bays." Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Double Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, 5 miles S. of Chichagof, on Takeena Peninsula, W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 35' 30" N, 136° 03' 30" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Variant: Portage Cove. Descriptive name given in 1908 by USC&GS "because the cove is divided into two parts by islands."

Double Creek: stream, on Hinchinbrook Island, flows NE 3.5 miles to Double Bay, 25 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 28' N, 146° 27' W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS; derived from Double Bay to which the stream flows.

Double Glacier: glacier, trends E 11 miles to head of its Big River Lobe, 47 miles WNW of Kenai Aleutian Range; 60° 42' N, 152° 38' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS. So named because the glacier is divided into two lobes.

Double Glacier: glacier, trends N 2 miles to its 1958 terminus S of Johnson Glacier terminus, 12 miles W of Slope Mountain, 68 miles SW of Kenai Aleutian Range; 60° 06' N, 152° 58' W (map 62). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Double Headed Point: island, see Twoheaded Island.

Double Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Krestof Sound, 13 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 11' 25" N, 135° 34' 30" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1908 by USC&GS and published in 1909 on Chart 8280. It was "so named because it is shaped like a figure '8'."

Double Island: islands, extend 0.5 miles in Clarence Strait, on SW coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 56' 45" N, 132° 27' 00" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN. "The island is double at high water."

Double Island: islands, extend 1,600 ft., in Cordova Bay, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, at entrance to Klakas Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 52' 45" N, 132° 24' 00" W; (map 1). Descriptive name given in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Double Islands: islands, extend 0.5 miles in Cat Passage, 27 miles SE of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 00' 10" N, 131° 18' 15" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; so called because they consist of two islands.

Double Lake: lake, see Lodge Lake.

Double Mountain: mountain, 5,899 ft., 9 miles NW of Fang Mountain, 24 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 36' 15" N, 149° 28' 10" W; (map 87). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Griffin, USGS.

Double Mountain: mountain, 6,750 ft., on W bank of Sheenjek River, 28 miles NW of Table Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 45' N, 143° 48' W; (map 137). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Double Peak: peak, 6,818 ft., N of Double Glacier, 47 miles WNW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 43' 45" N, 152° 35' 30" W; (map 62). Local name published in 1912 by USC&GS; derived from the glacier.

Double Point Mountain: mountain, 1,700 ft., N of Koyukuk River, extends W 10 miles from Henshaw Creek, 7.5 miles NE of Allakaket, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 40' N, 152° 25' W; (map 117). Descriptive name given in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, map 4), USA.

Double Point: point of land, on SW coast of Little Sitkin Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 45" N, 178° 27,45" E; (map 15). Name reported by Snyder (1959, p. 1771-79), USGS.

Doubtful Creek: stream, flows 5.4 miles NW to Nizina River, 4 miles E of Nizina Mountain and 19 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 35' 45" N, 142° 27' 45" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Doubtful Slough: stream, about 6 miles long, on left bank of Yukon River, encloses southeastern half of Ninemile Island, 4 miles SW of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 37' 00" N, 158° 16' 30" W. (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Dougherty Creek: stream, flows NE 13 miles to Gerstle River, 29 miles SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 47' 20" N, 144° 58' 30" N; BGN 1937; (map 86). Local name shown on a 1927 manuscript map of the "Endicott and Haley Hunting Expedition."

Dougherty, Point: point of land, on N shore of Bertha Bay, 13 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 48' 30" N, 136° 21' 20" W; (map 9). Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8258.

Doughton Peak: peak, 2,600 ft., on Carbon Mountain, 1 mile NW of Berg Lake and 64 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 26' N, 143° 53' W; (map 65). Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Douglas Bay: bight, 5 miles across, on S coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 28' N, 133° 17' W; (map 6). Variant: Douglass Bay. Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Douglas City: town, see Douglas.

Douglas Creek: stream, flows SW 9 miles to Noatak River, 26 miles SE of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 52' N, 156° 32' W; (map 126). Local personal name obtained at Noatak by Orth in 1956.

Douglas Creek: stream, flows W 7.5 miles to Jim River, 31 miles E of Bettles, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 51' 20" N, 150° 34' 30" W; (map 117). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Douglas Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in Cordova Bay, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, 3 miles NW of Point Marsh, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 45' 30" N, 132° 20' 40" W; (map 1). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Douglas Island: island, 17 miles long, extends NW-SE between Gastineau Channel and Stephens Passage, 0.5 miles S of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 15' 30" N, 134° 16' 30" W; (map 11). Variant: Douglass Island. Named by Capt. Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 277), RN, for John Douglas, who in 1791 became Bishop of Salisbury. He was the editor of Capt. James Cook's journal (Wagner, 1937, p. 384).

Douglas Island: island, see Forrester Island.

Douglas Reef: reef, extends 2 miles, in Shelikof Strait, on NE coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 5 miles S of Cape Douglas and 39 miles S of Augustine Island; Aleutian Range; 58° 45' 45" N, 153° 16' 00" W; BGN 1910; (map 43). Variant: Beaver Reef, Bobrof, Bobrovoi, Bobrow, Sea Otter Reef, Sea Otter Rocks. Name derived from Cape Douglas and given by USC&GS in 1910 in an effort to eliminate duplication of the names "Bobrovyy," (meaning "sea otter"), and "Sea Otter" in this area. Baker (1906, p. 558) published the name "Sea Otter" for this feature.

Douglas River: stream, heads at 58° 48' N, 153° 48' W, flows N 28 miles to Kamishak Bay, 25 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 04' 30" N, 153° 48' 30" W; (map 51). Variant: Andrews River, Chuiu River, Chuyu River, Tschuiou River, Tschuiow River. Local name reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin, USGS. It was also locally called Andrews River (Brooks and others, 1905, p. 138). This is probably the same stream shown by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 5), IRN, as "R[eka] Chuyu," i.e. "Chuyu River."

Douglas Village: town, see Douglas.

Douglas, Cape: point of land, on Bering Sea, 51 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 00" N, 166° 42' W; (map 94). Variant: Mys Duglas, Ongneak. Named in 1826 by Capt. Beechey (1831, map facing p. 328), RN.

Douglas, Cape: point of land, S entrance to Sukoi Bay, on NE coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 33 miles SE of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 58° 51' N, 153° 15' W; (map 43). Variant: Kamieshatskoi, Koukhat, Kuchat, Kukuak. Name given by Capt. Cook (1785, p. 385), RN, on May 25, 1778, who wrote "This promontory I named Cape Douglas in honor of my very good friend, Dr. [John] Douglas, canon of Windsor * * *". Wagner (1937, p. 384) says "in reality he [Cook] considered the two-headed mountain to be the cape as he was at some distance from it * * *." Baker (1906, p. 224) reported "The native name is given as Kukuak, Koukhat, and Kuchat * * *."

Douglas, Mount: mountain, 2,074 ft., 11 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 47' 45" N, 136° 16' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Davison Peak. Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8258. It was published as Davison Peak by Overbeck (1919, pl. 2), USGS.

Douglas, Mount: peak, 7,000 ft., on NE coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 32 miles S of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 58° 51' 35" N, 153° 32' 00" W; (map 43). Name derived from Cape Douglas and reported by G. C. Martin, USGS, in 1904.

Douglas: town, pop. 1,042, on NE coast of Douglas Island, on Gastineau Channel, 1.8 miles SW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 16' 40" N, 134° 23' 35" W; (map 11). Variant: Douglas City, Douglas Village, Edwardsville. Named about 1886 for the island on which it is located. The early name was "Edwardsville," perhaps for H. H. Edwards, an early miner and resident. The town was established in 1881 as the result of mining activity in the area. It became an incorporated city in 1902. Since then it has suffered several serious fires which have destroyed much of the original town (DeArmond, 1957, pp. 14-15).

Douglass Bay: bay, 0.6 miles across, between Patterson Bay and South Arm Hoonah Sound, 13 miles E of Chichagof, on S central Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 41' N, 135° 44' W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. Moore, USN.

Douglass Bay: bight, see Douglas Bay.

Douglass Entrance: water passage, see Dixon Entrance.

Douglass Island: island, see Douglas Island.

Douglass: locality, see Kaguyak.

Doushnai Bay: cove, see Close Bay.

Dova Bay: bay, extends SW 2 miles off Tlevak Strait, on N coast of Long Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 55' 30" N, 132° 42' 15" W; BGN 1929; (map 1). Named in 1928 by Capt. R. S. Patton, USC&GS, who derived it "from the last part of the name ' Cordova,' the adjoining bay."

Dove Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Jamestown Bay, 2 miles SE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 25" N, 135° 17' 30" W; (map 9) Variant: Dove Islet. Named by USN in 1880 for "Mr. Dove," who was employed on the U.S.S. Jamestown that year. The name was published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 144).

Dove Island: island, 0.1 miles long, in Davidson Inlet, 0.4 miles E of White Cliff Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 54' 50" N, 133° 27' 55" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1917 by USC&GS because "fancied resemblance of charted outline * * * to a dove."

Dove Islet: island, see Dove Island.

Dovelawik Bay: bight, 4 miles SE of Gambell, between Meruwtu Point and Agtapuk Point, on N coast of Saint Lawrence Island; 63° 44' N, 171° 39' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Tiflighak Bay, Tivlarak Bay. Eskimo name reported in 1944 by Lawrence Kulukhan of Gambell. Orth recorded the name "Tivlarak," meaning "portage," in 1965 at Gambell; named because it is the east end of a trail which extends over the hills from Gambell and south end of Troutman Lake.

Doverspike Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Adam Creek, 10 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 164° 27' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Dovolno Point: point of land, at head of Kizhuyak Bay, 16 miles SW of Kodiak, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 44' 30" N, 152° 50' 40" W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Nizmenny. Russian name meaning "sufficiently," published in 1943 by USC&GS. The descriptive name "M[ys] Nizmenny, ' ' meaning "low cape," was given to this point in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Dowling Peak: peak, 4,104 ft., 2.5 miles SW of Mount Carter and 48 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 46' 15" N, 145° 47' 00" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Downbeat Mountain: mountain, 2,140 ft., 2.5 miles E of Red Mountain and 16 miles NW of Hagemeister Island, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 58' N, 161° 03' W; (map 39). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Downer Glacier: glacier, trends W 2.6 miles, in Dora Keen Range, 46 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 16' 50" N, 147° 38' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 69). Named in 1910 by Lawrence Martin for the Milwaukee-Downer College for Women, Milwaukee, Wis.

Downey Creek: stream, flows NE 16 miles to Kuskokwim River, 14 miles NW of Red Devil and 20 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 52' 45" N, 157° 39' 10" W; BGN 1943; (map 72). Named in 1943 by USGS "for a trapper who lived near the mouth."

Downwind Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, N of Denali Highway, 22 miles W of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 04' 40" N, 146° 11' 20" W; (map 86). Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS.

Dowry Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Salmon River, 1.5 miles E of Red Mountain and 27 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 57' N, 161° 42' W; BGN 1938; (map 39) Local name established before 1933.

Doyhof: area, see Scow Bay.

Doyhof: settlement, on N coast of Mitkof Island, 1 mile SW of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 47' 00" N, 132° 58' 30" W; (map 6). Variant: Doyhoff. Former cannery, the name of which was derived from part of the last names of Myer Hofstad and his partner "Doyen." The Doyhof post office was established in 1918; discontinued in 1936 (Ricks, 1965, p. 17). See Scow Bay.

Doyhoff: settlement, see Doyhof.

Doyle Bay: cove, 1.3 miles across, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, 5 miles SE of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 50" N, 133° 02' 40" W; BGN 1966; (map 4). Local name reported in 1963 by USFS. "Pioneer residents in Craig and general area believe the bay was named after an old prospector by the name of Doyle, who lived in the area in the early settlement of Craig."

Doyle Island: island, extends E-W 4 miles, in Yukon River, 0.4 miles N of Edith Island and 38 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 56' N, 154° 17' W; (map 98). Riverboat pilots' name shown on 1940 "Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers" of the River Boat Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Drag Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Chichagof Pass between Etohin and Woronofski Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 21' 05" N, 132° 32' 50" W; BGN 1917; (map 6). Named in 1913 by USC&GS.

Dragon Point: point of land, on S coast of Carlisle Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 51' 35" N, 170° 02' 50" W; (map 20). Name published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 77).

Dragonfly Creek: stream, flows W 1.5 miles to Nenana River, 4.5 miles N of village of McKinley Park, Alaska Range; 63° 47' 45" N, 148° 55' 27" W; BGN 1965; (map 87). Named in 1965 by Alaska Dept. of Highways for the "dragonflies that are abundant in the area." See Iceworm Gulch.

Drake Head: point of land, between Kempff and Lazy Bays, on Alitak Bay at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 56' 20" N, 154° 12' 50" W; (map 32). Name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Drake Island: island, 3.2 miles long, in Glacier Bay, at N end of Whidbey Passage, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 3 miles W of Marble Mountain and 48 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 39' 15" N, 136° 13' 30" W; (map 10). Origin of name unknown. It first appears an Brit. Adm. Chart 2431, corrected in 1890.

Drake Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula, E of Dolly Varden Lake, 20 m. NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 42' 15" N, 150° 45' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Drake, Mount: mountain, 1,925 ft., 12.5 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 49' 10" N, 136° 16' 10" W; (map 9) Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8258.

Dranish, Mount: mountain, see Dranishnikof, Mount.

Dranishikoff Settlement: locality, see The Redoubt.

Dranishnikof, Mount: mountain, 3,220 ft., 10 miles S of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 54' N, 135° 17' W; (map 5). Variant: Dranishnikoff Peak, Gora Dranishnikova, Mount Dranish, Redoubt Mountain. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "G[ora] Dranishnikova" or "Dranishnikov Mountain."

Dranishnikoff Peak: mountain, see Dranishnikof, Mount.

Dranishnikov River: stream, on W side of Baranof Island, heads on S side of Mount Dranishnikof, flows S 1 mile to head of Redoubt Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 53' 15" N, 135° 17' 15" W; (map 5). Variant: Ryka Dranishnikova. Name published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Ryka Dranishnikova," or "Dranishnikov River." This feature is not shown on current maps.

Dranishnikova, Gora: mountain, see Dranishnikof, Mount.

Dranishnikova, Ryka: stream, see Dranishnikov River.

Draper, Mount: mountain, 5,670 ft., 2.3 miles SW of Nunatak and 29 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 48' 25" N, 139° 04' 40" W; (map 46). Named by Russell (1892, p. 86) for John W. Draper, his "highly esteemed teacher."

Dravnoi' : cove, 0.3 miles across, SW of Garden Cove, on SE coast of St. George Island, Pribilof Islands; 56° 33' 30" N, 169° 32' 00" W; (map 38). Variant: Kologho. Russian name listed by Putnam (1903, p. 1014), USC&GS, meaning "wooded"; "so called because of the amount of drift-wood found on the beach." The Russian word "drove" means "fire-wood." Putnam (p. 1015) lists the Aleut name as "Kologho" meaning "choked" or "full," again referring to beach drift-wood.

Drayham Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to Charley River, 16 miles SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 07' N, 143° 02' W; (map 103). Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Dream Creek: stream, flows W 6 miles to Gibraltar Lake, 30 miles SE of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 20' N, 154° 36' W; (map 51). Name published by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3), USGS, because in 1923 a field party led by R. H. Sargent "experienced some dreams there."

Dream Gulch: ravine, on W slope of Fourth of July Hill, trends W to Deep Creek, 23 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' N, 147° 08' W; BGN 1939; (map 105). Local name published in 1939 by USGS.

Dreamland Creek: stream, in Ray Mountains, flows N 10 miles to Big Salt River, 27 miles NNW of Rampart and 67 miles NE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 52' 12" N, 150° 30' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1956 by Orth. The name expresses a ribald connotation.

Dreamy Gulch: ravine, trends NW to Kougarok River, between Arctic and Eldorado Creeks, 11 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 47 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This ravine cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Dredge Lake: lake, 0.1 miles across, near head of Duck Creek, 1.2 miles S of Mendenhall Lake and 8.7 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 24' 00" N, 134° 33' 30" W; (map 11). Local name published by USGS in 1962.

Dreist Point: point of land, see Driest Point.

Drenchwater Creek: stream, heads in DeLong Mountains, flows NE 10 miles to Kiligwa River, 22 miles N of Feniak Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 07' N, 158° 30' W; BGN 1960; (map 132). So named in 1951 by Island L. Tailleux, USGS, "because of excessive rain experienced there."

Dress Point: point of land, between Gedney and Hassler Passes, on NW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 51' 10" N, 131° 33' 40" W; (map 3). One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USC&GS.

Drew Creek: stream, flows SE to Snowshoe Creek which flows to Cripple River, about 33 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Drew Point: point of land, on coast of Beaufort Sea, E point of entrance to Smith Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 52' 30" N, 153° 56' 00" W; (map 148). Variant: Amil-rhoen, Point Drew. On July 28, 1837, Thomas Simpson (1843, p. 138) wrote, "we reached a point, named after Richard Drew, Esquire, of the Hudson's Bay Company * * *." The Eskimo name "Amil-rhoen" appears on Maguire's map (Great Britain, 1854, facing p. 186).

Drier Bay: estuary, on W coast of Knight Island, extends SW 5 miles to Knight Island Passage, 7.5 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 18' 30" N, 147° 52' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1900 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Driest Point: point of land, between Port Chester and Sylburn Harbor, on W coast of Annette Island, 11 miles S of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' 40" N, 131° 36' 15" W; (map 3). Variant: Dreist Point. Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Drift River Lobe Double Glacier: glacier, extends S 4 miles from Double Glacier to its 1958 terminus, at head of tributary of Drift River, 42 miles W of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 38' N, 152° 28' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Drift River: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows E 35 miles to Redoubt Bay, Cook Inlet, 30 miles W of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 35' N, 152° 07' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1912 by USC&GS.

Drifting Snow Creek: stream, heads in Canada at 66° 06' N, 140° 15' W, flows NW 35 miles to Salmon Fork Black River, 30 miles NW of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 27' 32" N, 141° 27' 40" W; BGN 1959; (map 120). Variant: Bern Creek. Local name reported in 1956 by R. E. Isto, USGS. The name is a translation of the Indian name "khattsiltatlenjik."

Driftwood Bay: bay, 1.7 miles across, on N coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 59' N, 166° 51' W; (map 23). This name was published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 42).

Driftwood Bay: bay, 2 miles across, on S coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 56' N, 168° 45' W; (map 21). Variant: Bay of Firewood, Bukhta Drovenaya, Drovenaia, Drovianaia, Dvoinoi, Dvoynoy, Staraiia gavan, Twin Bay. Name taken from descriptive Russian name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN, as "B[ukhta] Drovenaya," meaning "bay of firewood." This feature was also called "Dvoynoy," meaning "double," because of its shape.

Driftwood Bay: bay, 2 miles wide, on W coast of Resurrection Peninsula, 16 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 56' N, 149° 13' W; (map 49). Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Driftwood Cove: bay, 0.3 miles across, 7 miles W of Port Alexander, on E coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 16' 15" N, 134° 49' 15" W; (map 5). Descriptive name given for charting purposes by USC&GS in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 279)

Driftwood Creek: stream, heads at Thunder Mountain, in DeLong Mountains, and flows NW 35 miles to Utukok River, 42 miles N of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks' Range; 68° 51' N, 161° 07' W; BGN 1961; (map 131). Variant: Karvak Creek. Named by the 1925 USGS exploring expedition, "because of the utilization of driftwood found along its banks for fuel." The Eskimo name for this stream is "Karkak" (Chapman and Sable, 1960, p. 53).

Driftwood Slough: watercourse, in distributary system of Yukon River, extends NW 22 miles between Kashunuk Slough and Yukon River, 43 miles NW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 02' 30" N, 163° 22' 30" W; (map 77). Local name reported by Harrington (1918, p. 1),USGS.

Drill Creek: stream, flows SW 16 miles to Beluga River, 1 mile E of Beluga Lake and 24 miles NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 23' 30" N, 151° 26' 45" W; BGN 1964; (map 70). So named in 1962 by USGS because "there was extensive drilling along the stream by the U.S. Bureau of Mines in 1959-1961."

Drill Lake: lake, 2,100 ft. long, W of Chickaloon 24 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 47' 35" N, 148° 00' 45" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS; so named for the oil wells that were drilled in the area.

Drip Point: point of land, W point of an unnamed island, in Ogden Passage, 2.5 miles W of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 39' 22" N, 139° 09' 50" W; (map 9). Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8280.

Driver Bay: bight, 1 mile across, on NW coast of Raspberry Island, 22 miles WNW of Afognak, Kodiak Island, 58° 06' 30" N, 153° 20' 30" W; (map 43). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Drolette' s: locality, see Kings Slough Village.

Drop Creek: stream, heads at Drop Glacier terminus, flows N 25 miles to Copper River, 57 miles SW of Tok, Copper River Basin; 62° 40' N, 144° 06' W; (map 83). Descriptive name derived in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS "from its steep slope and torrential flow."

Drop Glacier: glacier, heads on Mount Sanford, trends NE 12 miles to its 1960 terminus at head of Drop Creek, 11 miles WSW of Copper Lake, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 23' N, 143° 58' W; (map 83). Named in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, for Drop Creek.

Drouin Ranch: railroad station, see Dome Spur.

Drovenaia: bay, see Driftwood Bay.

Drovenaya, Bukhta: bay, see Driftwood Bay.

Drovianaia: bay, see Driftwood Bay.

Drozdof Island: island, see Blackbird Island.

Drozdov, Ostrov: island, see Blackbird Island.

Drug Island: island, 200 ft. across, in Ryus Bay, N of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 57' 55" N, 131° 24' 45" W; (map 2). Local name published in 1920 by USC&GS.

Drum, Mount: mountain, 12,010 ft., 18 miles SW of Mount Sanford and 21 miles SE of Gulkana, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 07' N, 144° 38' W; (map 83). Named in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 59), USA, for Adj. Gen. Richard Coulter Drum, 1825-1909, who entered the army in 1846, served in the Mexican War, participated in an expedition against the Sioux Indians in 1856, and became a Brig. Gen. during the Civil War. It was first climbed June 4, 1954 by Heinrich Harrer, Keith Hart, and George Schaller (Farquhar, 1959, p. 219).

Drunkard Bay: bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island, (map 34). Variant: Drunkard's Bay. Name recorded in 1805 as "Drunkard's Bay" by Lisianski (1814, p. 178). Location unknown.

Drunkard's Bay: bay, see Drunkard Bay.

Dry Bay: bay, 2.7 miles long, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 47 miles W of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 57° 37' 40" N, 155° 43' 00" W; (map 35). Descriptive local name obtained from J. L. McPherson of Iliamna, reported in 1903, and published by G. C. Martin (1905, pl. 6) USGS.

Dry Bay: bay, 1 miles across, 3 miles N of Point Vandeput, 88 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 03' 30" N, 133° 01' 08" W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Dry Bay: bay, see Sukhoi Bay.

Dry Bay: bay, see Sukoi Bay.

Dry Bay: bight, on S coast of Iniskin Peninsula, SW of Chinitna Point, Aleutian Range; 59° 40' N, 153° 08' W; (map 51). Named by prospectors; published by G. C. Martin (1905, p. 48), USGS.

Dry Bay: delta, 16 miles across, on NE shore of Gulf of Alaska, at mouth of Alsek River, 48 miles SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 08' N, 138° 25' W; BGN 1966; (map 46). Variant: Beerings Bay, Behrings River, Five Rivers, Shallow Bay. Named in 1869 by G. Davidson, USC&GS, because it appeared to be a shallow lagoon fed by silt laden glacial streams. In 1778 Capt. James Cook (1785, v. 2, 347), RN, named it "Bearing's Bay" as he thought that Bering anchored here in 1741.

Dry Bay: tidal flat, 0.5 miles across and 2 miles long on E shore of Stephens Passage, 1 miles S of Point Lookout and 53 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 38' 15" N, 133° 40' 15" W; (map 8). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by Spencer and Wright (1906, fig. 4), USGS.

Dry Birch Creek: stream, see Birch Creek.

Dry Canyon Creek: stream, flows NW 11 miles to Arathlatuluk Creek, 26 miles NW of Elim and 55 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 162° 48' W; (map 95). Variant: Box Canyon. Prospectors' name published as "Dry or Box Canyon" on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Dry Cove: cove, extends SE 1 mile to Portage Bay, on N coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 59' N, 133° 20' W; (map 6). Descriptive name given in 1882 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Dry Creek Mountain: mountain, see Newton Peak.

Dry Creek: locality, see Lignite.

Dry Creek: stream, flows NE 12 miles to Nenana River, 2 miles N of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 53' 20" N, 148° 58' 30" W; (map 87). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Griffin, USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Timberline Creek, 67 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 11' N, 147° 26' W; (map 87). Local descriptive name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Faro Creek, 25 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 27' 30" N, 161° 31' 00" W; (map 53). Name reported in 1920 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1921, p. 17), USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Tuluksak River, 58 miles NE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 58' 30" N, 160° 06' 00" W; (map 59). Local descriptive name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, flows S 4.8 miles to Camp Creek, which flows to Sinuk River, 24 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' N, 166° 10' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901 pl. 17), USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, flows SE 1.8 miles to Casadepaga River, 23 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' N, 164° 13' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr. dated 1901.

Dry Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Copper River, 4 miles E of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 07' 45" N, 145° 25' 00" W; (map 83). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie (in Glenn and Abercrombie, 1899, map 7), USA.

Dry Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Kuskulana River, 35 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 33' N, 143° 56' W; (map 67). Local descriptive name reported in 1912 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Snake River at Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 30' N, 165° 25' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, heads at 63° 50' N, 147° 36' W, flows N 66 miles to Clear Creek, 24 miles S of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 31' N, 147° 35' W; (map 100). Variant: Silok Creek. So called locally because "It is said to join Wood River in times of flood, but during low water it sinks into the gravels and disappears" (Capps, 1912, p. 13).

Dry Creek: stream, heads at a small lake 1.5 miles W of Crescent Lake, flows NW 4.5 miles to Quartz Creek, 1 mile NW of Kenai Lake, 28 miles NW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 29' 15" N, 149° 42' 25" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, heads in Darby Mountains, flows W. to Arathlatuluk Creek or Omilak Creek, about 30 miles NW of Elim, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Local name reported in 1909 by Smith and Eakin (1911, pl. 1), USGS. The exact application of the name cannot be determined from maps.

Dry Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows SE 2 miles to Cottonwood Creek, 27 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 32' 45" N, 150° 49' 15" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, heads in lake, on Macomb Plateau, and flows NE 15 miles to Johnson Slough, 2 miles SE of junction of Johnson and Tanana Rivers and 43 miles SE of Delta

Junction, Tanana Lowland; 63° 42' 00" N, 144° 34' 05" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Dry Creek: stream, heads on Caribou Mountain, in Zane Hills, flows E 6 miles to Moraine Creek, 40 miles WNW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 10' 15" N, 155° 38' 00" W; (map 116). Descriptive name applied about 1955 by mining engineers; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Dry Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows SW 2 miles to Moose Creek, 3.2 miles ENE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 31' N, 150° 47' W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Local name reported in 1916 by Capps (1919, p. 74), USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, flows NE 6.3 miles to Teresa Creek, 5 miles NNE of Cape Aklek and 45 miles NW of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 57° 44' 50" N, 155° 37' 20" W; (map 35). Local name obtained from J. L. McPherson of Iliamna; published by G. C. Martin (1905, p.54), USGS.

Dry Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NW 3 miles to Lopp Lagoon, 15 miles NE of Cape Prince of Wales and 48 miles NW of Teller, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 43' N, 167° 38' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Dry Creek: stream, see Lanagan Creek.

Dry Creek: stream, trends S 4 miles to Chignik Bay, on Alaska Peninsula, 13 miles N of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 29' N, 158° 20' W; (map 30). Local name published in 1927 by USC&GS.

Dry Creek: village, see Healy.

Dry Gulch: ravine, extends 0.7 miles S to White Creek, 2 miles SW of head of Chititu Creek and 17 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 17' N, 142° 32' W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Dry Gulch: ravine, extends W 2.4 miles to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 1 mile downstream from Moose Creek and 3.2 miles from Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 21' 30" N, 150° 08' 00" W; (map 124). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Dry Gulch: ravine, in Nutzotin Mountains, extends SE 2.5 miles from Chavolda Creek 4.2 miles SE of its junction with Chisana River, Alaska Range; 62° 08' N, 142° 01' W; (map 84). Name used by prospectors because of insufficient water for sluicing operations; reported in 1914 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 222), USGS.

Dry Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.8 miles to Hidden Creek, 7 miles N of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 13' N, 154° 45' W; (map 89). Prospectors' name obtained in 1924 by J. S. Brown (in Smith, P. S., 1926, pl. 5), USGS.

Dry Gulch: ravine, trends SE 0.5 miles to Platinum Creek, 25 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 55' 15" N, 161° 44' 15" W; BGN 1938; (map 39). Local name established before 1933.

Dry Island: island, 6 miles long, at S end of Frederick Sound, 20 miles SE of Petersburg and 12 miles NW of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 39' N, 132° 30' W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN.

Dry Lagoon: lagoon, trends NW 1 mile, inner Pavlof Bay, Bristol Bay Lowland, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 35' 30" N, 161° 36' 50" W; (map 28). Local name reported in 1929 by USGS.

Dry Lake: lake, 1,200 ft. long, in Matanuska Valley 6.9 miles NW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 37' 35" N, 149° 18' 50" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Dry Lake: lake, intermittent, 1.8 miles long, 4 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 20' N, 156° 36' W; (map 153). Descriptive name of a drained lake used in 1957 for scientific purposes.

Dry Mystery Creek: stream, flows SW 4.5 miles to Niukluk River, 3.5 miles SE of Council and 33 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 51' N, 163° 35' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Dry Pass: water passage, 10 miles NW of Chichagof, between Hill Island and W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 46' N, 136° 18' W; BGN 1925; (map 9). Variant: El Capitan Passage, Klawak Passage. Local name reported about 1903 by USC&GS. "It is called 'dry' because during the ebb of large tides the narrows are dry." It was called Klawak Passage by USC&GS on Chart 8050 in 1902, which is the name of a passage 50 miles to the south. The name El Capitan Passage was suggested in 1904 by E. F. Davidson, USC&GS, because of the nearby El Capitan marble quarries.

Dry Pass: water passage, in W end of El Capitan Passage, 2.5 miles E of Shakan Bay, between Prince of Wales and Kosciuszko Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 09' 45" N, 133° 24' 30" W; BGN 1925; (map 6). Variant: El Capitan Passage, Klawak Passage. Local descriptive name obtained from Capt. Cyrus Orr, of Shakan, reported in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS; so called because "in the narrows it runs dry at ebb of every large tide." This feature was called " 'Klawak Passage' by the local fishermen because it is the beginning of the inside passage taken * * * from Shakan to Klawak."

Dry Pass: water passage, see El Capitan Passage.

Dry Rock: rock, 0.8 miles S of Tugidak Passage, in Trinity Islands, Kodiak Island; 56° 29' 15" N, 154° 25' 25" W; (map 32). Descriptive name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Dry Spruce Bay: bay, 1 mile across, in Kupreanof Strait, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 56' N, 153° 02' W; (map 34). Variant: Elnik, Eminik Bay, Sucho, Sukhoi, Zaliv Sukhoy Yelnik. Translation of the name "Z[aliv] Sukhoy Yelnik," published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23); derived from the name given to "Dry Spruce Island" in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN. See Dry Spruce Island.

Dry Spruce Island: island, 1.5 miles long, between Dry Spruce Bay and Kupreanof Strait, off N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 57' 20" N, 153° 02' 30" W; (map 34). Variant: Poluostrov Sukhago Yelnika. Named "Poluostrov Sukhago Yelnika," meaning "dry spruce peninsula," in

1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN; published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425 which shows a sand bar connecting this island to the north coast of Kodiak Island.

Dry Strait: stream, see Blind River.

Dry Strait: water passage, extends SE 5 miles from Frederick Sound to Koknuk Flats, at mouth of Stikine River, 10 miles NW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago: 56° 36' N, 132° 31' W; (map 6). Variant: Proliv Sukhoy, Soukhoi Strait, Suchoi Channel, Sukhoi Strait. Translation about 1880 by USC&GS of the name "Proliv Sukhoy" published in 1853 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1493.

Dry Strait: water passage, see Sukoi Inlet.

Dry Tok Creek: stream, flows E 18 miles to Tok River, 25 miles SW of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 09' N, 143° 42' W; BGN 1936; (map 85). Variant: Big Tokio River, Dry Tok River. Local name reported by USGS in 1936. So named because "it is so often dry during midsummer."

Dry Tok River: stream, see Dry Tok Creek.

Dry Wash: stream, flows SE 2 miles from Mount Basargin to Stikine River, 17 miles NE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 42' 15" N, 132° 10' 30" W; (map 6). Local descriptive name recorded in 1960 by USGS.

Dryas Cone: hill, 762 ft., 6.5 miles E of Lava Lake and 12 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 35' N, 163° 39' W; (map 110). Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS; one of "four conspicuous volcanic cones * * * named for wildflowers which are common on the slopes of all four cones."

Dryas Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Glacier River, 4 miles E of Foggytop Mountain and 19 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 40' N, 150° 24' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named about 1930 by Robert Marshall, because of "the abundance of the white flower of the genus dryas, growing near the mouth of the stream."

Drying Point: point of land, on E shore of Dry Spruce Bay, 24 miles NW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 57' 15" N, 152° 59' 40" W; BGN 1939; (map 34). Variant: Cape Obsiekaiushie, Cape Obsikhaiuschchi, Mys Obsykhayushchiy, Portage Point. Translation in 1910 by USC&GS of the name "M[ys] Obsykhayushchiy," given in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN; and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425. Baker (1906, p. 507) applied "Drying Point" to "Perenosa Point" and calls this feature "Portage Point." See Perenosa Point.

Drying Point: point of land, see Perenosa Point.

Dtehshuh: village, see Haines.

Dual Head: promontory, 1,732 ft., on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, between Icy Bay and Whole Bay, 4.5 miles SW of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 15' N, 148° 12' W; BGN 1934; (map

63). So named in 1933 by a USC&GS field party “because the two peaks close together at the summit are the dominant feature.”

Dubin Point: point of land, on right bank of Koyukuk River, 8 miles S of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 27' N, 156° 27' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Dubli River: stream, see Dulbi River.

Dublin Bay: bight, see Cataract Cove.

Dubuque Mountain: mountain, 2,405 ft., on Annette Island, 5.8 miles E of Metlakatla, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 07' 05" N, 131° 25' 30" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; “named after the city in Iowa.”

Duchess Island: barrier island, 2 miles long, on Beaufort Sea coast, in Maguire Islands, 4 miles NW of Flaxman Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 14' N, 146° 24' W; (map 151). Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 95) in 1913 after the schooner Duchess of Bedford of the Anglo-American Polar Expedition, 1906-07.

Duchikmiut River: stream, heads at Karon Lake, flows SE 12 miles to Duchithluk Bay, 2.5 miles N of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 59° 51' N, 166° 09' W; (map 55). Variant: Duchixthluk River, Dutchikamiut. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Duchikmiut: locality, on right bank of Duchikmiut River, 2.5 miles N of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 59° 51' 20" N, 166° 08' 30" W; (map 55). Variant: Duchixthluk, Tachikhthlamiut. Eskimo fish camp reported in 1932 by USC&GS.

Duchikthluk Bay: bay, 5 miles across, N of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 59° 49' N, 166° 08' W; (map 55). Variant: Tachikthluk Bay. Eskimo name reported in 1937 by USAAF.

Duchixthluk River: stream, see Duchikmiut River.

Duck Bay: bay, 6 miles across, 13 miles NE of Afognak, on SE coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 06' N, 152° 28' W; (map 43). Variant: Kalagin, Selezneva. Translation by Baker (1906, p. 227) of “Z[aliv] Selezneva” as “drake [wild duck] bay,” published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23) IRN.

Duck Bay: cove, “an indentation of the coast line of Udagak Strait on Unalaska Island” (Wagner, 1937, p. 449). Name published in 1791 by Alexander Dalrymple (p. 356).

Duck Cape: point of land, in Seal Bay, 33 miles NE of Afognak, on NE coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 23' N, 152° 13' W; (map 43). Variant: Selezneva. Translation of the name “M[ys] Selezneva” published in 1849 by the Russian American Company.

Duck Creek: stream, flows 3.5 miles SW to Gastineau Channel at Juneau Airport, 7.8 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains, 58° 24' N 134° 27' W; (map 11). Variant: Knudson Creek, Sand Bar Creek. Originally named by Daniel Foster in 1885. In 1886 the name was changed by Frederick Barney to “Sand Bar Creek.” For many years the creek was also known locally

as “Knudson Creek,” for Thomas Knudson, who it is said was the first (1905) Alaskan homesteader to secure title to his ground. The name “Duck Creek” reappeared on a map by USGS in 1912 and it has been in use since then (DeArmond, 1957, p. 16).

Duck Creek: stream, flows NE 2.5 miles to W shore of Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island; Alexander Archipelago; 56° 18' N, 133° 21' W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Duck Creek: stream, flows NE 33.5 miles to Buckland River, 49 miles SW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 06' N, 161° 12' W; (map 114). Local name reported in 1908 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21).

Duck Creek: stream, flows SE 13 miles to Imuruk Basin, 25 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 10' N, 165° 32' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS.

Duck Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SE 4.7 miles to Kvichak River, 3 miles N of Telephone Point and 15 miles N of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 57' 30" N, 157° 01' 30" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Duck Flats: flats, extend 6 miles W of mouth of Matanuska River, between Knik Arm Cook Inlet and Palmer Slough, 7.5 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 31' 30" N, 149° 20' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Duck Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in mouth of Tuxedni Bay, E of Chisik Island, in Cook Inlet, 55 miles SW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 09' N, 152° 34' W; (map 62). Local name published in 1912 by USC&GS.

Duck Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Sagavanirktok River Delta, on Beaufort Sea coast, 33 miles SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 18' 29" N, 147° 54' 30" W; (map 150). Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 95) in 1911.

Duck Island: island, 150 ft. across, 2.5 miles WNW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 40' 30" N, 136° 09' 33" W; (map 9). Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Cart 8258.

Duck Island: islands, see Duck Islands.

Duck Island: peninsula, (at high water an island), 1 mile across, on S shore of Bradfield Canal 4 miles SW of its head, Coast Mountains; 56° 11' 30" N, 131° 36' 00" W; (map 7). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Duck Islands: islands, extend 1 mile along NE coast of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 59' 00" N, 131° 14' 30" W; (map 2). Variant: Duck Island. Name reported by USFS as “Duck Island”; published in 1943 by USC&GS as Duck Islands.

Duck Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 2.5 miles NW of Swan Lake and 24 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 41' 45" N, 150° 37' 15" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Duck Lake: lake, 1 mile across, 4 miles SW of Solsmunket Lake and 65 miles SE of Shungnak, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 02' N, 156° 15' W; (map 115). Local name reported by USGS in 1952.

Duck Lake: lake, 250 ft. across, 12 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 47' 40" N, 136° 18' 45" W; (map 9). Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8258.

Duck Lake: lake, 3.5 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 30' N, 156° 38' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Duck Mountain: mountain, 2,048 ft., 16 miles NE of Afognak, on SE coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 10' 10" N, 152° 29' 00" W, (map 43). Name derived from Duck Bay and published by USC&GS in 1843.

Duck Point: point of land, on NW tip of Duck Island, on S shore of Bradfield Canal 4.5 miles SW of its head, Coast Mountains; 56° 11' 40" N, 131° 36' 40" W; (map 7). Local name derived from Duck Island and published in 1955 by USGS.

Duck Point: point of land, on S end of Whitney Island, in Fanshaw Bay, 71 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 12' 45" N, 133° 31' 00" W; (map 8). Name published in 1891 by USC&GS.

Duck River: stream, flows SW 1.5 miles from Silver Lake to the Lagoon at head of Galena Bay, 40 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 57' N, 146° 33' W; (map 64). Prospectors' name reported in 1912 by USGS (in Brooks and others, 1912, pl. 4).

Duck Village: locality, E shore of Kazakof Bay, S coast of Afognak Island, 12 miles NE of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 06' 30" N, 152° 33' 00" W; (map 43). Variant: Kalagin, Selezneva. Translation by Baker (1906, p. 227) of "Seleniye Selezneva," meaning "drake village," published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23), IRN. The Russian Hydrog. Dept. published the name "M[y]sl Seleznevskago Seleniya," meaning "drake village cape," in 1849 on Chart 1425. According to Father Veniaminov (1846) the Aleut name for this village is "Kalagak," which according to R. H. Geoghegan, comes from the word "kalagaq" meaning "drake."

Duck Village: locality, see Little Afognak.

Duckbill Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula between Otter and Weasel Lakes, 21 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 39' 45" N, 150° 41' 10" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Duckling Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula SE of Kayak Lake, 4 miles N of Swan Lake and 28 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 44' 30" N, 150° 33' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Ductoth River: stream, see Duktoth River.

Dude Creek: stream, flows N 9 miles to Liberty Creek, 19 miles SE of Chicken and 61 miles NE of Tok, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 53' N, 141° 28' W; (map 85). Local name reported by USGS in 1950.

Dude Mountain: mountain, 2,848 ft., on Revillagigedo Island, 5 miles N of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 55" N, 131° 36' 50" W; (map 3). Named in 1886 by USC&GS.

Dudosa, Isla: island, see Wingham Island.

Duff, Mount: mountain, 7,170 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 4.5 miles SE of Mount Armour and 42 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 50' 30" N, 138° 40' 30" W; BGN 1954; (map 46). Variant: Boundary Peak 174. Named by IBC in 1923 for Sir Lyman Poore Duff, 1865-1948, a junior counsel before IBC in 1903, and Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada. Born in Canada, he was educated at the Univ. of Toronto and later served as Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia and the Supreme Court of Canada. He became Chief Justice in 1933, which position he held until his retirement in 1944.

Duffield Glacier: glacier, see Turner Glacier.

Duffield Peninsula: peninsula, 8 miles long, on N coast of Baranof Island, 30 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 30' N, 135° 25' W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, for Gen. William Ward Duffield, 1823-1907, a general in the Civil War, an engineer, and superintendent of USC&GS, 1894-97.

Duga Point: point of land, see Nemo Point.

Dugan Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Yukon River S. of Eagle Island, 47 miles SE of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 29' 30" N, 159° 00' 50" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Dugan Creek: stream, flows SW 12 miles to Tanana River, 58 miles NE of Bitzshtini Mountains, Tanana Lowland; 64° 56' N, 150° 20' W; (map 99). Local name reported in 1937 by USGS.

Dugan Hills: hills, trends W 33 miles from Tolovana River, along N side of Tanana River, 60 miles WNW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 00' N, 150° 00' W; BGN 1965; (map 105). Local name reported in 1963 by USGS; derived from nearby Dugan River.

Dugan River: stream, see Kantishna River.

Duglas, Mys: point of land, see Douglas, Cape.

Duitatuk Lake: lake, 1.8 miles long, 3 miles NW of Tikyitsal Mountain and 5 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 11' N, 145° 23' W; (map 136). Kutchin Indian name obtained at Arctic Village in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Duke Hill: hill, 540 ft., on E coast of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 55' N, 131° 12' W; (map 2). Name derived from Duke Island; given in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Duke Island: island, 12 miles across, between Clarence Strait and Revillagigedo Channel, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 55' N, 131° 20' W; (map 2). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS. He probably took the name from the Duke of Northumberland, after whom the southern tip of this island had been named in 1793 by Capt. Vancouver, RN. See Cape Northumberland.

Duke of Clarences Strait: water passage, see Clarence Strait.

Duke of York Island: island, see Zarembo Island.

Duke Point: point of land, on E coast of Duke Island, extends into Revillagigedo Channel, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 55' 00" N, 131° 11' 20" W; (map 2). Name derived from Duke Island; given in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Dukes, The: peaks, 6,300 ft., two peaks 0.2 miles apart, in Taku Range 0.7 miles SE of Emperor Peak and 19 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 34' 40" N, 134° 22' 15" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Descriptive name submitted by personnel of the Juneau Icefield Research Project in 1964.

Duksuk Lagoon: lagoon, see Dooksook Lagoon.

Duksuk River: stream, see Dooksook River.

Duktoth Mountain: mountain, 4,000 ft., 6.5 miles N of mouth of Duktoth River and 106 miles NW of Yakutat, Chugach Mountains; 60° 10' 50" N, 142° 29' 30" W; (map 65). Local name derived from the Duktoth River and published in 1951 by USGS.

Duktoth River: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows SW and SE 28 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 4 miles WNW of Cape Yakataga, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 05' 15" N, 142° 32' 30" W; (map 65). Variant: Ductoth River, Quetoth River. Indian name reported as "Ductoth" in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS, and published by error as "Quetoth" by him (1905).

Dulbatna Mountain: mountain, 2,811 ft., N of Dulbi River and W of Radio Creek, 53 miles WNW of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 22' 00" N, 155° 16' 30" W; (map 107). Local name reported in 1956 as "Dalbatna Mountain" by Orth.

Dulbi Flats: flat, extends NE 30 miles from Dulbi Slough to Koyukuk River, 35 miles NW of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 45' N, 155° 45' W; (map 107). Local name shown on a 1932 sketch map of the area; author unknown.

Dulbi River: stream, flows NW 121 miles to Koyukuk River, 6 miles SE of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 27' N, 156° 31' W; BGN 1961; (map 108). Variant: Dalbatna, Dulbikakat, Dulebekakat, Dubli River. Koyukuk Indian name published by Lt. Allen (1887, map), USA, as "Dulbikakat," meaning "mouth of the Dulbi." This name is shown as "Dulebekakat" by Lt. B. H. Camden, USRCS, in 1900 (Cantwell, 1904, p. 244). In 1956 Orth recorded the stream name as "Dalbatna," meaning "river of young geese."

Dulbi Slough: stream, heads at 65° 39' N, 156° 02' W, flows SW 63 miles to Koyukuk River, 9 miles SE of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 27' N, 156° 19' W; (map 108). Name published in 1959 by USGS. See Dulbi River.

Dulbikakat: stream, see Dulbi River.

Dulebekakat: stream, see Dulbi River.

Dull Ax Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, drains NW to Dry Creek, 5 miles SW of Carey Lake and 39 miles SSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 20' 45" N, 152° 42' 30" W; (map 88). Local name obtained in 1962 from "Val" Blackburn and Fabian Carey by USGS.

Dulth Mountain: mountain, see Doolth Mountain.

Dumbbell Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on N shore of Iliamna Lake, between Pedro and Pile Bays, Aleutian Range; 59° 47' N, 154° 03' W; (map 51). Locally so named, because the lake is shaped like a dumbbell; published by USGS in 1954.

Dumbell Lake: lake, see Dumbbell Lake.

Dummy Creek: stream, flows W 20 miles to Mulchatna River, 40 miles W of Nondalton, Lime Hills; 60° 30' N, 155° 36' W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1914 by R. H. Sargent (in Smith and others, 1917, pl. 1), USGS.

Dumpling Mountain: mountain, 2,520 ft., between Lake Brooks and Naknek Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 39 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 35' N, 155° 51' W; BGN 1924; (map 42). Descriptive name given in 1919 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society.

Dumplings, The: hills, see Klotz Hills.

Dunbar Inlet: estuary, extends NE 2.7 miles, off Tlerak Strait on W coast of Sukkwan Island, 30 miles SE of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 04' 30" N, 132° 52' 00" W; (map 4). Named in 1882 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, "for Miss Margaret J. Dunbar, of Steubenville, Ohio, who began missionary work in Alaska in 1879" (Jackson, 1880, p. 375).

Dunbar: railroad station, mile 431.6 on The Alaska Railroad, 33 miles SW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 45' 30" N, 148° 47' 30" W; (map 100). Variant: Goldstream. Local name published on a timetable in 1922. The station was first called Goldstream because it was near the crossing over Goldstream Creek.

Duncan Canal: estuary, extends SE 22 miles to Sumner Strait, on Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 30' N, 133° 03' W; (map 6). Variant: Duncan Channel, Canal de Duncan. Named on August 30, 1793, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, "for Admiral Adam Duncan" (Wagner, 1937, p. 315).

Duncan Channel: estuary, see Duncan Canal.

Duncan Creek: stream, flows NE 3.4 miles to Bullion Creek, in Pargon River basin, 12 miles NE of Council and 38 miles S of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 01' N, 163° 25' W; (map 110). Variant: Anaconda Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by USGS geologists (in Collier and others, 1908, pl. 8).

Duncan Creek: stream, flows SW 1.5 miles to Poorman Creek, 1.2 miles SE of Poorman and 46 miles S of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 05' 25" N, 155° 30' 45" W; BGN 1936; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Duncan Creek: stream, flows W 6.7 miles to Tolovana River, 12 miles E of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 30' 40" N, 148° 08' 40" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1916 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13), USGS.

Duncan Creek: stream, flows W 7.3 miles to head of Duncan Canal, 11 miles W of Petersburg, on W coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 46' 30" N, 133° 14' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 6). Local name reported in 1937 by USFS.

Duncan Passage: water passage, see Beecher Pass.

Duncan Peaks: peaks, 3,600 ft., on Portage Mountain, W coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, 12 miles W of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 51' 15" N, 133° 13' 10" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN.

Dunce Cap Point: point of land, on right bank of Yukon River, 2 miles NE of Old Kaltag and 51 miles SW of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64° 02' N, 158° 46' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Dundas Bay: bay, 6 miles long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, in Icy Strait, N of North Inian Pass, 35 miles WNW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 19' N, 136° 14' W, (map 10). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1879, probably for Dundas Point. Name was published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 188).

Dundas River: river, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads in Abyss Lake, flows SE 16 miles to Dundas Bay on Icy Strait, 4 miles N of Point Dundas and 37 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 22' 30" N, 136° 19' 00" W; (map 10). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Dundas, Point: point of land, in Glacier Bay National Monument, on N coast of Icy Strait, at North Inian Pass, 3 miles N of Inian Islands, 34 miles WNW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 19' 00" N, 136° 16' 45" W; (map 10). Named in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, for Henry Dundas, Treasurer of the British Navy at the time (Wagner, 1937, p. 385). Henry Dundas was born in Edinburgh and became Solicitor General of Scotland in 1766. He was elected to Parliament in 1774 and became Treasurer of the Navy in 1782. He was appointed Home Secretary in 1791 and First Lord of the Admiralty in 1804.

Dune Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, 9 miles N of Totek Hills, Tanana Lowland; 64° 25' 30" N, 149° 53' 50" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Duncan, Canal de: estuary, see Duncan Canal.

Dunlin Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, on NW coast of Kenai Peninsula SW of Gull Lake, 20 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 48' 30" N, 150° 57' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Dunukchavuk Slough: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, narrow portion of Kwikpak Pass, extends NW 10 miles between Apoon and Kawanak Passes, 19 miles N of Kwiguk Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 01' N, 164° 19' W; (map 92). Variant: Dook-Nuk-Chav-Uk. Eskimo name obtained in 1952 by USC&GS.

Dunuletak Creek: stream, flows S 14 miles to Paint River, 1.6 miles W of Akjemguiga Cove and 34 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 09' 30" N, 154° 17' 00" W; (map 51). Native name reported in 1923 by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3), USGS.

Dunulimjingia Point: point of land, 14 miles SE of Cape Etolin, on NE coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 20' 00" N, 165° 48' 40" W; (map 57). Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Dununak: village, see Tanunak.

Dununuk: village, see Tanunak.

Dupone Creek: stream, see Dupont Creek.

Dupont Creek: stream, 1.2 miles long, flowing SW to Gastineau Channel at Dupont, 7.5 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 13' 45" N, 134° 15' 00" W; (map 11). Variant: Dupone Creek, Mission Creek. Named for the Dupont Powder Co., which stored powder for miners in a magazine built in 1914 near the mouth of the creek. Also called Mission Creek by miners for many years. There is some evidence that a Friends Mission was located here. Land along the beach, including the creek, was claimed for such a mission in 1889 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 16). The name Dupont Creek was published by USGS in 1918.

Dupont Peak: mountain, 3,765 ft., 17 miles ENE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 53' 45" N, 132° 32' 40" W; (map 6). Named by USC&GS for charting purposes; name published in 1943.

Dupont: locality, on NE shore of Gastineau Channel, 4.2 miles NW of Point Salisbury and 7.5 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 13' 45" N, 134° 15' 00" W; (map 11). Named for the Dupont Powder Co. powder magazine built here in 1914 and used until the local mines closed (DeArmond, 1957, p. 16).

Durants Cove: cove, 0.3 miles across, at E end of Iliamna Lake, on S shore of Pile Bay, 8 miles NE of Squirrel Point, Aleutian Range; 59° 42' 35" N, 154° 02' 30" W; (map 51). Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

DuRelle, Mount: mountain, 4,074 ft., 10 miles NW of Tonsina and 51 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 44' 25" N, 145° 25' 00" W; (map 68). Variant: Durelle Mountain. Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Durham Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 10 miles to Tazlina River, 13 miles SW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin, 62° 04' N, 145° 56' W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS (in Chapin, 1918, pl. 1)

Durrant Creek: stream, flows NE 3.7 miles to Stewart River, 20 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 47' N, 165° 38' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Dushistoi Island: island, see Fragrant Island.

Dushistoy, Ostrov: island, see Fragrant Island.

Dushkin Lagoon: lagoon, 3 miles long, arm of Volcano Bay, 5 miles NW of Dolgoi Island, Aleutian Range; 55° 13' 30" N, 161° 55' 00" W; (map 28). Local Russian name reported by USGS in 1929.

Dushkot Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in Beaver Inlet, on E coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 45' 35" N, 166° 30' 05" W; (map 23). Name published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN, as "O[strov] Dushkhot" or "Dushkot Island." The name may have been derived from the Aleut word "daxtuk" meaning "kidney."

Dushnaia Bay: cove, see Close Bay.

Dushnaya, Bukhta: cove, see Close Bay.

Dusk Islands: islands, two, each less than 2,000 ft. long, in Kiliuda Bay, 0.7 miles W of Ermine Point, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 17' 15" N, 152° 53' 15" W; BGN 1930; (map 34). Variant: Dark Islands. Called "Dark Islands" in 1928 by USC&GS, "because of the characteristic dark appearance * * *." The name was changed to "Dusk Islands" in 1930 by USC&GS, "by reason of numerous duplications."

Dust Creek: stream, flows NW 19 miles to Tonsina River, 4.7 miles NE of Tonsina and 56 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 42' 15" N, 145° 03' 00" W; (map 68). Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Dusty Mountain: mountain, 4,400 ft., 4 miles N of Vermont Dome and 13 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 35' 30" N, 150° 15' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named by Robert Marshall about 1930.

Dutch Camp: flat, see Dutch Flat.

Dutch Creek: stream, flows W 2.5 miles to Snowball Creek, 7 miles NNE of Council and 39 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 00' N, 163° 36' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Dutch Creek: stream, heads W of Dutch Hills, flows SW 10 miles to Granite Creek, 37 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 32' 10" N, 151° 10' 10" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Dutch Flat: flat, 2 miles long, along Lowe River, N of Keystone Canyon, 14 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 06' N, 145° 52' W; (map 68). Variant: Dutch Camp. Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie (in Glenn and Abercrombie, 1899, map 7), USA.

Dutch Group: islands, 1.5 miles long, in NW part of Prince William Sound, at E end of Wells Passage, 30 miles E of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 45' 45" N, 147° 48' 00" W; (map 63). Name reported in 1908 by U.S. Grant (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Dutch Harbor Bay: anchorage, see Dutch Harbor.

Dutch Harbor: anchorage, on E coast of Amaknak Island, in Unalaska Bay, on N coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 54' N, 166° 31' W; (map 23). Variant: Dutch Harbor Bay, Holland Harbor, Ougadakh Harbor, Udakhta Harbor, Ulakhta Harbor. It was so named by the Russians because it is believed that a Dutch vessel was the first to enter the harbor; Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 188) reported that earlier navigators called it "Holland Harbor." Its Aleut name was published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14, dated 1792), IRN, as "Udakhta," which may be from the words "uddaq" and "daxtakuqing." According to R. H. Geoghegan; these words mean "bay" and "to rest." Sarichev may have used this name because he spent the winter of 1791-92 in this bay (Lutke, 1836, p. 282).

Dutch Harbor: bay, 0.7 miles across, near N entrance to Port Johnson, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 09' 20" N, 132° 00' 15" W; BGN 1966; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Dutch Harbor: village, pop. 52, on Amaknak Island, on shore of Dutch Harbor, on Unalaska Bay, Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 53' 27" N, 166° 32' 05" W; BGN 1931; (map 23). Name published by USC&GS in 1931.

Dutch Hill: ridge, elev. 4,400 ft., extends NE 15 miles from 1958 terminus of Kahiltna Glacier, 30 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 35' 30" N, 150° 58' 00" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks, 1912, pl. 9), USGS.

Dutchikamiut: stream, see Duchikmiut River.

Dutton, Mount: mountain, 4,834 ft., 18 miles E of village of Cold Bay, NW of head of Belkofski Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 11' N, 162° 16' W; (map 29). Named by T. A. Jaggar, USGS, in 1927 for Clarence Edward Dutton, a volcano geologist of the 19th century.

Dutton: locality, in Chigmit Mountains, at head of Cottonwood Bay, 6 miles WNW of South Head Aleutian Range; 59° 38' N, 153° 52' W; (map 51). This mining camp was named for George W. Dutton who was its first postmaster in 1905. The post office was discontinued in 1909.

Duvna Lake: lake, see Tutna Lake.

Dvoini Bratev: islands, see Twins, The.

Dvoinoi: bay, see Driftwood Bay.

Dvoinoi: rocks, see Twin Islet.

Dvoynoy, Ostrova: rocks, see Twin Islet.

Dvoynoy: bay, see Driftwood Bay.

Dyckman Mountain: mountain, 1,910 ft., 69 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 50' N, 153° 11' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Dyea Inlet: estuary, see Taiya Inlet.

Dyea Pass: pass, see Chilkoot Pass.

Dyea Point: point of land, on Taiya Inlet, 1 mile S of mouth of Taiya River and 1.2 miles W of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 27' 45" N, 135° 20' 45" W; (map 45). Indian name published in 1951 by USGS. Name probably derived from the former village of Dyea, a short distance north of the point.

Dyea River: stream, see Taiya River.

Dyea: locality, at mouth of Taiya River, 3 miles NW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 29' 35" N, 135° 21' 45" W; BGN 1898; (map 45). Variant: Daiye, Dayay, Dejah, Taiya, Tyya. Former Chilkat Tlingit Indian village which became noted during the Yukon gold excitement in the late 1800's. The name seems to have been derived from the Indian name "Dyaytahk." Dyea was the port of entry to the Dyea Trail through Chilkoot Pass, one of the most popular routes to the Klondike. After the construction of the White Pass and Yukon Railroad in 1902 the town began to decline. The Dyea post office was established in 1896; discontinued in 1902 (Ricks, 1965, p. 17).

Dyer, Cape: point of land, on Chukchi Sea coast, 16 miles S of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 39' 08" N, 166° 13' 50" W; (map 129). Variant: Capaloo, Kapaloo, Kapalook, Kapalowa. Named about 1827 by Capt. Beechey (1831, map p. 328), RN. The Eskimo name for Cape Dyer, as well as the old village, is Capaloo [Kapalook], according to J. B. Driggs, a Point Hope missionary (Collier, 190h. p. 44).

Dyer, Point: point of land, on S shore of Scammon Bay, E point of entrance to Kongishluk Bay and 12 miles E of Cape Romanzof, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 50' 30" N, 165° 44' 30" W; (map 75). Named by Dall (1870, p. 277), in 1869, for Lt. Joseph T. Dyer of Washington D.C. who, with Capt. E. E. Smith, explored the delta of the Yukon River in 1867 for the Western Union Telegraph Co.

Dyevison Cape: point of land, see Davison, Point.

Dyevison, Mys: point of land, see Davison. point.

Dying Glacier: glacier, former glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trended E-W, 1 mile SE of Pyramid Peak and 57 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 49' 50" N, 136° 15' 10" W; (map 10). Descriptive name given in 1890 by Reid (1892, p. 36), USGS,

“because the glacier was rapidly melting away. Between 1886 and 1890 it had receded more than 1,000 yards.” It has now entirely disappeared.

Dyke Mountain: mountain, 5,660 ft., 3.2 miles SW of Powell Peak and 41 miles N of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 42' 00" N, 146° 07' 45" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Dyrovatyy, Mys: point of land, see Dirovati Point.

E

E-ko-go-mute: village, see Ohogamiut.

E-oo-vogen Island: island, see Saint Lawrence Island.

E-ow-ick: island, see Chamisso Island.

E-ow-ick: locality, see Chamisso.

E-tu-le-lig-a-mute: locality, see Itulilik.

E-vel-she-ark: stream, see Redstone River.

E. Smith's Bay: bay, see Smith Bay.

Eagan's River: stream, see Egans Creek.

Eagle Bay Creek: stream, on N shore of Iliamna Lake, flows SW 6 miles to Eagle Bay, 9 miles E of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 46' 15" N, 154° 38' 30" W; (map 51). Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Eagle Bay Island: island, 0.7 miles long, in Iliamna Lake, S of Eagle Bay, 8 miles E of Iliamna Aleutian Range, 59° 45' N, 154° 40' W; (map 51). Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

Eagle Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on N shore of Iliamna Lake, 9 miles E of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 45' 35" N, 154° 40' 00" W; (map 51). Name published by Martin and Katz (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Eagle Bay: bay, 1.2 miles across, on S coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 26' 30" N, 166° 56' 30" W; (map 23). Name given by the USBF in 1888.

Eagle Bay: bay, 3.6 miles across, in Knik Arm at mouth of Eagle River, 8.5 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 21' N, 149° 45' W; (map 69). Name reported in 1922 by USGS; derived from Eagle River.

Eagle Bay: estuary, of Eagle River, 0.2 miles across enters Bradfield Canal, 5 miles SW of its head, Coast Mountains; 56° 10' 45" N, 131° 36' 30" W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1935 by USGS.

Eagle Bay: estuary, on N coast of Glacier Island, extends NE 1.5 miles to Prince William Sound 54 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains. 60° 54' 10" N, 147° 10' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1916 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Eagle Bluff: bluff, 2,000 ft., at junction of Mission Creek and Yukon River, 0.5 miles N of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 48' N, 141° 11' W; (map 102). Variant: Boundary Butte, Ta-tot-lee. Local name given in the late 1890' s; so named because of American eagles nesting there (Henning, 1965, p. 204). It was called "Boundary Butte" in 1883 by Lt. Schwatka

(1885, p. 260), USA, because of its relationship to the Canada-Alaska boundary. Schawatka gives the Indian name as "Ta-tot-lee."

Eagle Bluff: promontory, on S shore of Iliamna Lake, 3 miles NE of Big Mountain and 25 miles SW Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 25' 30" N, 155° 10' 00" W; (map 51). Name published in 1951 by USGS.

Eagle Bluff: promontory, see Eagle Slide.

Eagle Cape: point of land, on W coast of Shuyak Island, 44 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 32' 20" N, 152° 39' 30" W; (map 43). Variant: Amakaktuli, Orline Cape. Translation of the name "M[ys] Orlinyy" (Amakhkaktuli) published by the Russian American Company in 1849, who "seem to have taken it from the native name Amakaktuli, supposed to mean eagle" (Baker, 1906, p. 229).

Eagle Cape: point of land, see Eagle Point.

Eagle City Camp: village, see Eagle.

Eagle City: village, see Eagle.

Eagle Cliff: hill, opposite mouth of Hidden Creek, on South Fork Koyukuk River, 24.5 miles S of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 03' 15" N, 150° 00' 00" W; (map 124). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Eagle Creek: locality, see Berry Camp.

Eagle Creek: stream, flows 4 miles W from glacier terminus to Copper Creek 3 miles SE of its junction with Dan Creek and 18 miles SE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains, 61° 20' 30" N, 142° 24' 30" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Eagle Creek: stream, flows N 0.8 miles to Treasure Creek, 11 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 01' N, 147° 46' W; (map 105). Local name published in 1933 by USGS.

Eagle Creek: stream, flows N 3.5 miles, then E 4 miles to John River, 5 miles S of mouth of Wolverine Creek and 56 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 32' 30" N, 152° 12' 00" W; (map 124). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Eagle Creek: stream, flows NE 1.5 miles to Karluk Lake, 22 miles SE of Karluk, Kodiak Island; 57° 19' 30" N, 154° 0' 30" W; (map 35). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Eagle Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Right Fork Bluestone River, 11 miles S. of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 06' N, 166° 22' W; (map 111). Variant: Igloo Creek. Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Eagle Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Iron Creek, 26 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' 20" N, 164° 41' 15" W; (map 95). Variant: Easy Creek.

Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS. Reported as "Easy" on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Eagle Creek: stream, flows NW 19 miles to Shaw Creek, 17 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 21' N, 145° 33' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1908 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Eagle Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles to Washington Creek, 13 miles S of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 40 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 08' N, 142° 17' W; (map 103). Prospectors' name reported by Brooks (in Brooks and others, 1907, p. 201), USGS.

Eagle Creek: stream, flows S 2 miles to Mosquito Fork, 56 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 04' N, 141° 57' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Eagle Creek: stream, flows S 7.5 miles to East Fork Chistochina River, 28 miles NE of Chistochina, Alaska Range; 62° 57' 45" N, 144° 27' 30" W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS (in Mendenhall, 1905, p. 41).

Eagle Creek: stream, flows S W 1.2 miles to Bonanza River, 18 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' 05" N, 164° 47' 10" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Eagle Creek: stream, flows S W 14 miles to Kachauik Creek, 22 miles NW of Elim and 45 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 162° 59' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Eagle Creek: stream, flows S W 3 miles to McAdam Creek, 40 miles SE of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 02' N, 148° 40' W; (map 100). Prospectors' name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Eagle Creek: stream, flows S W 3 miles, joins Ptarmigan Creek to form Birch Creek, 50 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 26' 20" N, 145° 31' 45" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, p. 354).

Eagle Creek: stream, flows SE 12 miles to Salmon River, 75 miles E of Bethel. Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 38' N, 150° 32' W; (map 59). Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, pl. 11), USGS.

Eagle Creek: stream, flows SE 3.8 miles to Bear Creek, 27 miles N of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 36' N, 161° 08' W; (map 109). Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Eagle Creek: stream, flows SE 4.8 miles to Crooked Creek 9 miles NW of its junction with Kuskokwim River, 9 miles NW of village of Crooked Creek, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 58' 45" N, 158° 15' 45" W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Local name reported in 1944 by USGS.

Eagle Creek: stream, flows SE 7 miles to Yukon River, 4 miles N of Bullfrog Island, Nulato Hills; 63° 48' N, 159° 12' W; (map 91). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Eagle Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Crooked Creek, 6 miles W of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 06' N, 154° 54' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Eagle Creek: stream, flows W 3.7 miles to Tolovana River, 10 miles S of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 23' 30" N, 148° 39' 00" W; (map 105). Local name reported by USGS in 1950.

Eagle Creek: stream, heads in Canada at 64° 42" N, 140° 10' W, flows NW 30 miles to Yukon River, 5 miles SE of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau, 64° 46' 20" N, 141° 02' 45" W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS. So named because eagles nested on the bluffs near the stream's mouth.

Eagle Creek: stream, heads in Franklin Mountains, flows W 23 miles through Ikiakpuk Valley to Canning River 1 mile S of junction of Cache Creek, 44 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Arctic Slope; 69° 23' N, 146° 04' W, BGN 1960; (map 139). Variant: Ikiakpuk Creek. Named by S. J. Marsh, prospector, about 1902 (Leffingwell, 1919, p. 95).

Eagle Creek: stream, heads in glacier, flows NE 2.5 miles to Bremner River, 1.6 miles SW of mouth of Salmon Creek and 64 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 00' 30" N, 144° 19' 50" W; (map 68). Local name published by USGS (Moffit, 1914, pl. 1).

Eagle Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows N 3 miles to South Fork Koyukuk River, W of Davis Creek, 33 miles NE of Betties, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 59' 45" N, 150° 30' 00" W; (map 117). Variant: Bear Creek. Name originally applied to a nearby stream; reported in 1901 by W. J. Peters (in Schrader, 1904, pl. 2), USGS.

Eagle Creek: stream, in DeLong Mountains, flows NW 36 miles to Kukpowruk River, 6 miles W of Igloo Mountain and 39 miles SE of Cape Sabine, Arctic Slope; 68° 46' 35" N, 163° 08' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 130). Variant: Bulwark Creek. Name proposed in 1965 by geologists of the B. P. Exploration Co., Inc.

Eagle Creek: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, flows S 7 miles to Gulf of Alaska 1.5 miles N of La Chaussee Spit and 89 miles NW of Hoonah Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58° 38' 50" N, 137° 40' 20" W; (map 10). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Eagle Creek: stream, on Hinchinbrook Island, flows NE 2.5 miles to Anderson Bay, 28 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 28' N, 146° 34' W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Eagle Creek: stream, on N part of Douglas Island flows 3 miles NE to Gastineau Channel 2 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 50" N, 134° 27' 25" W; (map 11). Variant: Auk Creek Fall Creek. Local name first appears in mining records in 1884 and was published by USGS in 1904 Auk Creek and Fall Creek were local names used by early miners (DeArmond, 1957, p. 16).

Eagle Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NE 14 miles to Goodhope River, 33 miles SSW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 01' N, 163° 53' W; (map 113). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by F. F. Henshaw (in Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21), USGS.

Eagle Creek: stream, see Ingle Creek.

Eagle Glacier: glacier, heads at 58° 36' N, 134° 38' W, trends generally SW 9 miles to unnamed lake at head of Eagle River, 22 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 32' N, 134° 42' W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Variant: Auk Glacier. So named by Comdr. Richard W. Meade, USN, in 1869, because of the feature's resemblance to an eagle with outstretched wings.

Eagle Glacier: glacier, trends NW 8 miles to its terminus at head of Eagle River, 29 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 07' 45" N, 149° 08' 50" W; (map 69). Local name reported about 1911 by B. L. Johnson (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS.

Eagle Gorge: canyon, of McKinley River, extends NW-SE 4 miles, at N boundary of Mount McKinley National Park, SSW of Kantishna Hills and 8.5 miles SSW of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 27' N, 151° 11' W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1925 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Eagle Harbor: bay, 1.5 miles across, on W coast of Nagai Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 07' 30" N, 160° 08' 00" W; (map 28). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1872.

Eagle Harbor: bight, 0.5 miles across, on NE coast of Forrester Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 49' 45" N, 133° 31' 15" W; (map 1). Local name published by USC&GS in 1943.

Eagle Harbor: bight, 2 miles across, on S shore of Ugak Bay, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 25' 30" N, 152° 41' 00" W; (map 34). Local name recorded by Petroff (1881, p. 32) in the 10th Census in 1880. See Eagle Harbor, locality.

Eagle Harbor: cove, 0.5 miles across, on E shore of Favorite Channel, 1 mile N of Pearl Harbor and 19 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 29' 45" N, 134° 47' 30" W; (map 11). Local name, part of the "Eagle" name complex derived from Eagle Glacier. It was published by USC&GS in 1919 on Chart 8300.

Eagle Harbor: locality, on Eagle Harbor, on S shore of Ugak Bay, E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 25' 45" N, 152° 43' 30" W; (map 34). Variant: Orlova, Orlovsk, Saint Orloff, Saint Orlovsk, Seleniye Orlovsk. Former Eskimo village reported in 1890 in the 11th Census (1893, p. 76), which stated "The native village on Eagle Harbor was named Orlova by the Russians, and erroneously renamed St. Orloff on our coast survey maps. It [Eagle Harbor] is now popularly known only by the name of the bay. The Kodiak Eskimo inhabiting this village number between 60 and 70." Petroff (1881, p. 32) wrote, "The next inhabited point * * * is Orlovsk village, situated on * * * Eagle Harbor. Here is a large settlement of 278 natives and creoles." This village was called "S[eleniye] Orlovsk," or "Orlovsk Settlement," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23), IRN which was misinterpreted as "St. Orlovsk" in 1868 by USC&GS.

Eagle Island: island, 0.25 miles across, off S shore of Alaska Peninsula, round, flat topped, in SW entrance to Amber Bay, 5.5 miles W of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 46' N, 157° 20' W; (map 31). Local name published by USC&GS in the 1947 Coast Pilot, (p. 281).

Eagle Island: island, 1 mile long, in Rocky Pass of Keku Strait between Kuiu and Kupreanof Islands, 19 miles N of Point Baker, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 37' 15" N, 133° 41' 30" W; (map 6). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Eagle Island: island, 2 miles across, in Sea Otter Sound, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' N, 133° 30' W; (map 4). Named in 1903 or 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, who wrote "named by our party, has no local name."

Eagle Island: island, 2 miles long, in Yukon River N of Bullfrog Island, Innoko Lowland; 63° 46' N, 159° 18' W; (map 91). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Eagle Island: island, 2 miles long, N of Onslow Point, at mouth of Ernest Sound, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 52' N, 132° 19' W; (map 4). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Eagle Island: island, 6 miles long, in Yukon River, 16 miles N of Anvik and 48 miles N of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 56' N, 160° 00' W; (map 78). Variant: Grayling Island. Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Eagle Island: island, 9.5 miles long, in Yukon River, 44 miles SE of Unalakleet, Innoko Lowland; 63° 34' N, 159° 28' W; (map 91). Variant: Blackburn Island. Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Eagle Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 5.5 miles SW of Caribou Lake and 19 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 49' 40" N, 151° 08' 00" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Eagle Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula between Elephant and Woodpecker Lakes, 8 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 36' 30" N, 151° 00' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for the Northern Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus alascanus*), which occurs from northwestern Alaska south to British Columbia (Pearson, 1944, pt. 2, p. 81).

Eagle Lake: lake, 4 miles long, at head of Eagle River, 12 miles S of head of Bradfield Canal, Coast Mountains; 56° 03' N, 131° 28' W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Eagle Lake: lake, see Little Eagle Lake.

Eagle Mountain Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to Stony River, 5.3 miles NW of its junction with Telaquana River, 65 miles N of Lake Clark, Alaska Range; 61° 08' N, 154° 29' W; (map 71). Prospectors' name published in 1951 by USGS.

Eagle Mountain: mountain, 1,700 ft., near head of Eagle Harbor, on Nagai Island, Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 05' N, 160° 03' W; (map 28). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1872.

Eagle Mountain: mountain, 3,369 ft., between Lake Kulik and Nuyakuk Lake, 60 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 51' N, 158° 57' W; BGN 1932; (map 52). So named in 1932 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, because of the “numerous bald eagles which were observed on the mountain during the summer of 1931.”

Eagle Peak: mountain, see Newton Peak.

Eagle Peak: peak, 4,650' ft., 2.5 miles SW of Young Lake on Admiralty Island and 14 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 06' 50" N, 134° 32' 45" W; (map 11). Local name published by USGS in 1951.

Eagle Peak: peak, 6,955 ft., in Chugach Mountains, about 3 miles ESE of Eagle Lake and 20 miles ESE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 10' 00" N, 149° 16' 15" W; BGN 1966; (map 69). Variant: Polar Bear Peak. Local name reported in 1966 by the Mountaineering Club of Alaska.

Eagle Point: point of land, formed by junction of Salmon River and Portland Canal, on Alaska-Canada boundary, Coast Mountains; 55° 54' 30" N, 130° 01' 00" W; (map 3). Name published in 1891 by USC&GS; possibly named in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN.

Eagle Point: point of land, on N coast of Chichagof Island, in Icy Strait 2.2 miles NW of Burger Point and 11 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 13' 50" N, 135° 38' 30" W; (map 11). Named by John F. Pratt, USC&GS, in 1901 and published in 1904 on Chart 8304.

Eagle Point: point of land, on N coast of Hinchinbrook Island, 28 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 29' N, 146° 32' W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Eagle Point: point of land, on NW tip of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' 30" N, 133° 13' 10" W; (map 4). Name published in 1914 by USC&GS.

Eagle Point: point of land, S coast of Unalaska, Aleutian Islands; 53° 23' 40" N, 166° 59' 00" W; (map 23). Variant: Amtchik Peninsula, Amchik Point, Eagle Cape, East Point. Name published by USBF in 1888. Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN, called it “Amchik” or “Amtchik.” It was also published, in 1869, by USC&GS as “East Point.”

Eagle Point: promontory, see Eagle Slide.

Eagle Reef: reef, 0.4 miles long, in Favorite Channel, 1.8 miles SW of Pearl Harbor and 18 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 27' 40" N, 134° 49' 15" W; (map 11). Named by Comdr. Joseph B. Coghlan, USN, in 1884 and published by USC&GS in 1885, on Chart 728.

Eagle River Flats: swamp, extends 2.5 miles S from mouth of Eagle River, 8 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 19' N, 149° 44' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Eagle River Landing: locality, see Dotsons Landing.

Eagle River: locality, mile 126.6 on The Alaska Railroad, 3.5 miles SE of mouth of Eagle River and 11 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 19' 40" N, 149° 38' 30" W; (map 69). Name of a flagstop on The Alaska Railroad; published in timetables in 1922. Name derived from nearby Eagle River.

Eagle River: stream, heads at Eagle Glacier, flows NW 40 miles to Eagle Bay, 9 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 19' 40" N, 149° 44' 25" W; BGN 1916; (map 69). Variant: Yukla Creek, Yuklahina River, Yuklahitna River. Local name reported in 1916 by the Alaska Engineering Commission. Its Indian name was "Yukla-hina" according to USGS in 1898.

Eagle River: stream, heads in Eagle Lake, flows NW 8 miles to Eagle Bay, 5 miles SW of the head of Bradfield Canal, Coast Mountains; 56° 10' N, 131° 36' W; (map 7). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Eagle River: stream, heads in unnamed lake S of 1962 terminus of Eagle Glacier and flows 5 miles SW to unnamed bay on Favorite Channel, 2 miles N of Dotsons Landing and 20 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 31' 20" N, 134° 48' 00" W; (map 11). Variant: Glacier River, Sitk Creek. Name derived from Eagle Glacier, which it drains, and published in 1906 by USGS (Spencer and Wright, p. 129). Early miners called this stream Glacier River and Sitk Creek (DeArmond, 1957, p. 17).

Eagle River: village, pop. 130, on N bank of Eagle River on Glenn Highway, 13 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 19' 20" N, 149° 34' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1939 by USGS. The Eagle River post office was established in 1961.

Eagle Rock: rock, 0.5 miles across, in Chignik Bay, 250 yds. off NW entrance point to Anchorage Bay, 3 miles N of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 20' N, 158° 24' W; (map 30). Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Eagle Rock: rock, at mouth of Agamgik Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 52' 06" N, 166° 19' 10" W; (map 23). This name was published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 32).

Eagle Rock: rock, in Northeast Harbor, Sanak Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 26' 37" N, 162° 35' 35" W; (map 25). Name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Eagle Rock: rock, near E shore of Herendeen Bay, off North coast of Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 49' 30" N, 160° 45' 40" W; (map 28). Named by Z. L. Tanner, USN, in 1890.

Eagle Rock: rock, off Kruzof Island, 2 miles S of mouth of Salisbury Sound. 27 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 18' 25" N, 135° 52' 45" W; (map 9). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, and published in 1900 by USC&GS on Chart 8282.

Eagle Rocks: rocks, on W shore of Ommaney Bay, at S tip of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 10' 30" N, 134° 42' 20" W; (map 5). Local name published in 1926 by USC&GS.

Eagle Slide: promontory, 847 ft., on right bank of Yukon River, 1.6 miles N of Bullfrog Island and 47 miles E of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 47' N, 159° 15' W; (map 91). Variant: Eagle Bluff, Eagle Point. Name reported about 1950 by R. M. Chapman, USGS; so called because of a prominent landslide at the point.

Eagle Summit: pass, 3,624 ft., between Mastodon and Porcupine Domes 45 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 29' N, 145° 25' W; (map 104). Named after Eagle Creek by prospectors about 1902.

Eagle Village: village, on left bank of Yukon River, 3 miles E of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 47' N, 141° 07' W; (map 102). Variant: Johnnys Indians, Johns Village. Han Kutchin Indian village associated with nearby Eagle which was the original site of this Indian village before the mining camp was established there. The early village was called "Johnnys" by "the whites" because its chief was known as "John." See Eagle.

Eagle: village, pop. 92, on left bank of Yukon River at mouth of Mission Creek, 6 miles W of Alaska-Canada boundary, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 47' N, 141° 12' W; BGN 1944. Variant: Belle Isle, Eagle City, Eagle City Camp, Fort Egbert. Established as a log house trading station called "Belle Isle" by Moses Mercier about 1874 and operated intermittently until its development as a mining camp in 1898 (Kitchener, 1954, p. 255). The village, then with a population of about 800, was platted and named "Eagle City" for the American eagles nesting on nearby Eagle Bluff (Henning, 1965, p. 204). The Eagle post office was established in 1898 and the Valdez-Eagle telegraph line was completed in 1903. The U.S. Army established the "Eagle City Camp" in 1899 at Eagle and a year later Fort Egbert was built; abandoned in 1911. The population of Eagle was 383 in 1900; 178 in 1910; 98 in 1920; 54 in 1930; 73 in 1939; 55 in 1950.

Eaglek Bay: estuary, extends S 8 miles to Prince William Sound, 34 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 50' N, 147° 42' W; (map 63). Name published by Capts. Glenn and Abercrombie (1899, map 63), USA.

Eaglek Glacier: glacier, 1.5 miles across, on S coast of Alaska, 1 mile N of head of Cascade Bay, 32 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 56' 15" N, 147° 48' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Eaglek Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in Prince William Sound at W entrance to Eaglek Bay, 33 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 49' N, 147° 43' W; (map 63). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Eaglet Rocks: rocks, 100 yds. across, E of Ringgold Island, in S part of Bay of Islands, Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 47' 55" N, 176° 48' 10" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1933.

Eanceec Hill: hill, see Ingri Butte.

Ear Mountain: mountain, 2,329 ft., 3 miles across, consisting of Ears Peak, East Peak, and West Peak, 13 miles SW of Shishmaref Inlet and 46 miles N of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 55' N, 166° 15' W; BGN 1944; (map 111). Variant: Air Mountain. Named for

"The Ears," the two granite pinnacles at the summit of Ears Peak. Shown as "Ears" by Capt. Beechey (1831, map facing p. 328), RN, and as "Ear Mountain" by Collier (1902, pl. 12), USGS. See The Ears.

Ear Peak: peak, 5,620 ft., 4.5 miles E of Shainin Lake between Erratic Creek and Kanayut River, 26 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 19' 20" N, 150° 52' 30" W; (map 134). Descriptive name given by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Ear River: stream, heads in lake, flows S 25 miles to Kum River 3.5 miles E of village of Scammon Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 51' N, 165° 28' W; (map 75). This is an abbreviated translation of an Eskimo name "Tsut-muilk," reported by USC&GS in 1949.

Earl Cove: cove, 0.6 miles across, on N part of Inian Islands, on South Inian Pass, 0.4 miles E of Inian Cove and 23 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 15' 20" N, 136° 17' 40" W; (map 10). Named by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, in 1902; published on Chart 8304 in 1904.

Earl River: stream, heads at Simpson Pass, flows NW 7 miles to Tatina River 12 miles NE of its junction with South Fork Kuskokwim River, 93 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 22' N, 153° 02' W; (map 80). Named in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA.

Earle Cove: bight, 1 mile across, on NW coast of Attu Island at mouth of Earle River, Aleutian Islands; 53° 00' 05" N, 172° 43' 15" E; (map 13). Variant: Eftugem Bay. Name published in 1948 by AMS; shown as "Eftugem Bay" on a manuscript map by L. M. Turner in the 1880's.

Earle Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on NW coast of Attu Island SE of Earle Cove, Aleutian Islands; 52° 59' 25" N, 172° 44' 30" E; (map 13). Name derived from Earle Cove; published in 1948 by AMS.

Earle River: stream, on NW Attu Island, flows N through Etienne Pass, 6.5 miles to Earle Cove, Aleutian Islands; 53° 00' 00" N, 172° 43' 53" E; (map 13). Name derived from Earle Cove; published in 1948 by AMS.

Ears Peak: peak, 2,292 ft., on Ear Mountain, 0.5 miles NE of West Peak and 46 miles N of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 55' 35" N, 166° 13' 45" W; (map 111). Variant: North Summit Ear Mountain. Descriptive name given in 1945 by a USGS field party.

Ears, The: mountains, 1,300 ft., between Chukchi Sea and Akalolik Creek, 5 miles S of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68° 35' N, 166° 09' W; (map 129). Descriptive name given about 1827 by Capt. Beechey (1831, map p. 328), RN; presumably applied to a small feature or features on the eroded cliffs. Because it lacks a positive object for application, the name subsequently was transferred to the mountains behind the cliff.

Ears, The: pinnacles, two, on Ears Peak on Ear Mountain, 13 miles SW of Shishmaref Inlet and 46 miles N of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 55' 35" N, 166° 13' 45" W; (map 111). Variant: Enigarok. Shown as "Ears" by Capt. Beechey (1831, map facing p. 328), RN. The Ears were distinguished from Ear Mountain by Collier (1902, pl. 7), USGS. Collier (1902, p. 9) also noted: "The Eskimo know it by the name ' Enigarok,' which translated into English is

said to mean ears, so that it is probable that this name could also have been applied to the two hills now referred to as Iviangik Mountain.”

Easley Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Ketchem Creek, 5.5 miles SE of Central and 26 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 31' 30" N, 144° 39' 00" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

East Albert Creek: stream, flows SE 12 miles to Albert Creek, 3 miles NE of Central and 24 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 36' N, 144° 43' W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

East Alek River: stream, distributary of Alek River, heads 0.6 miles W of upper rapids, flows 10 miles SW through marshes to a lagoon, 7 miles SE of Dry Bay and 56 miles SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 05' 20" N, 138° 26' 30" W; (map 46). Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

East Amatuli Island: island, 2.5 miles long, in Gulf of Alaska, easternmost of Barren Islands, 70 miles NE of Afognak, Chugach Mountains; 58° 55' N, 152° 00' W; (map 43). Variant: Amatuli Island, Islas de Langara. Named by USGS in 1908. This island is part of the group named "O[strova] Amatuli" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN. The island is also one of the "Isles de Langara" named in 1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle for Juan de Langara.

East Anchor Cove: cove, 2 miles across, on Ikatán Peninsula, Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 41' 30" N, 163° 04' 00" W; (map 25). Descriptive name given in 1888 by USBF.

East Arcuate Ridge: ridge, on E side of Okmok Caldera, on NE part of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 27' N, 168° 03' W; (map 22). Name published by Byers (1959, pl. 41), USGS.

East Arm Holtz Bay: bay, 0.9 miles across, SE part of Holtz Bay on NE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 15" N, 173° 10' 15" E; (map 13). Descriptive name published in 1947 Coast Pilot (pt. 2, p. 492).

East Arm Naknek Lake: bay, see Iliuk Arm Naknek Lake.

East Arm Nevidiskov Bay: bay, 1.6 miles across, NE part of Nevidiskov Bay on S coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 47' 20" N, 172° 52' 00" E; (map 13). Descriptive name referred to as the "East Arm" in the 1946 supplement to the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot.

East Arm Nuka Bay: estuary, 2.5 miles wide, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, 45 miles E of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 28' N, 150° 27' W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Descriptive local name reported by USC&GS in 1927.

East Arm Uganik Bay: bay, extends SE 4 miles inland to mouth of Uganik River, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 43' N, 153° 29' W; (map 34). Descriptive name given in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.

East Arm Yale Fiord: estuary, see Yale Arm College Fiord.

East Bay Lagoon: lagoon, see Long John Lagoon.

East Bay: bay, see Nazan Bay.

East Bay: lagoon, see Long John Lagoon.

East Bee Rock: rock, one of Bee Rocks in Clarence Strait, 3 miles SW of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 53' 15" N, 131° 32' 00" W; (map 2). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

East Bight: bay, 3 miles across, on E coast of Nagai Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 06' N, 159° 55' W; (map 27). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1872.

East Boulder Creek: stream, flows SW 8.4 miles to Boulder Creek, 36 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 53' 00" N, 148° 10' 20" W; (map 69) Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

East Bradfield River: stream, see East Fork Bradfield River.

East Brother Island: island, 2 miles across, one of The Brothers Islands in Stephens Passage, 5 miles E of Point Pybus and 61 miles E of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 18' N, 133° 43' W; (map 8). Descriptive name published in 1940 by USGS.

East Buttons: mountain, elev. 3,420 ft., 6 miles E of West Buttons and 22 miles SSW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 15' N, 149° 04' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

East Buttress: ridge, elev. 14,000 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, extends W 3 miles from head of Traleika Glacier to Thayer Basin, Alaska Range; 63° 03' 30" N, 150° 53' 00" W; (map 88). Mountain climbers' name published on recent maps.

East Cape Volcano: volcano, 1,667 ft., eastern Buldir Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 21' 30" N, 175° 56' 25" E; (map 14). Name reported by Coats (1953, p. 8). USGS.

East Cape: point of land, E tip of Amchitka Island, Rat Islands. Aleutian Islands; 51° 22' 45" N, 179° 27' 00" E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Named by the U.S. Navy 1855 North Pacific Exploring Expedition.

East Cape: point of land, E tip of Buldir Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 21' 45" N, 175° 58' 30" E; (map 14). Descriptive name shown on a 1950 AMS map.

East Cape: point of land, E tip Spruce Island, NE of Kodiak Island; 57° 55' 00" N, 152° 19' 30" W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Vostochnyy, Ostrovskoi Point, Vostochnie. Translation of the descriptive name "M[ys] Vostochnyy" given in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

East Cape: point of land, see Apavawook Cape.

East Cape: point of land, see Chirikof Point.

East Channel Hayward Strait: water passage, between Krestof Island, and Magoun Islands, 1 mile NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 10' N, 135° 33' W; (map 9). Descriptive name published in 1900 by USC&GS on Chart 8281.

East Channel Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in Wide Bay, S of Coal Point, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 13 miles SW of Kanatak, Aleutian Range; 57° 24' 35" N, 156° 11' 50" W; (map 36). Descriptive name given in 1923 by USC&GS "because of its location east of the main channel to Wide Bay."

East Channel Massacre Bay: water passage, eastern entrance to Massacre Bay, on SE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 48' 30" N, 173° 16' 30" E; (map 13). Descriptive name listed in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot.

East Channel: water passage, between Iliuliuk Harbor and Iliuliuk Bay, in Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 52' 42" N, 166° 32' 00" W; (map 23). This name was published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 37).

East Chester: area, in S part of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 12' 18" N, 149° 51' 50" W, (map 69). Variant: Eastchester. Local name reported in 1954 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

East Chugach Island: island, 4 miles long, off S tip of Kenai Peninsula, 22 miles S of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 08' N, 151° 28' W; BGN 1908; (map 50). Variant: Isla de San Angel. Local name reported by USC&GS in 1908. This island was called "Isle (or Ysla) de San Angel" by Don Ignacio Arteaga about August 1, 1779, "after El Santo Angel celebrated in Tortosa August 2" (Wagner, 1937, p. 496).

East Clem Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Kanik Creek, 53 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 58' N, 161° 15' W; (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950.

East Clump: island, 400 ft. long, in Tongass Narrows, along NE coast of Gravina Island, 1 mile W of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 20' 42" N, 131° 41' 15" W; (map 3). Variant: Seat Island. Named by local pilots about 1880: it was called "Seat Island" in 1883 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, because of a seat-shaped rock at its outer end.

East Cove: cove, 1 mile across, on E coast of Yunaska Island, Aleutian Islands, 52° 39' 40" N, 170° 33' 30" W; (map 20). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 78).

East Cove: cove, see Mutton Cove.

East Creek: stream, flows W 4.5 miles to Michigan Creek, 5.5 miles NW of Ipnek Mountain and 29 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 23' N, 151° 11' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

East Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 6.5 miles to Resurrection Creek, 16 miles SW of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 42' 15" N, 149° 45' 05" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

East Douglass River: stream, see East Fork Kuskokwim River.

East End Creek: stream, see Glacial Fan Creek.

East Finger Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, easternmost of the Finger Lakes, on Kenai Peninsula, 13 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 39' N, 150° 53' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

East Flank Island: island, 0.5 miles long, at SE end of Esther Passage, 28 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 49' 15" N, 147° 52' 25" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

East Foreland: point of land, on E shore of Cook Inlet, 13 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 43' N, 151° 24' W; (map 62). Variant: Cap Mikischkin, Mys Kamyushkin, Mys Vostochnyy, Mys Vostoi Forland, Punta de Martinez, South Foreland, Tuchan Tan. Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, about April 18, 1794. The Tanaina Indian name, reported by the Russian scientist Island G. Wosnesenski in 1840, was "Mikischkin" or "Tuchan Tan," "tan," meaning "cape." This point of land appears to be the same called "Punta de Martinez" by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra in 1791. "Perhaps Bodega named it from some account by Mondofia who was in charge of the launch [that went ashore near there], or Mondofia himself, who had been with Esteban Martinez in 1788, named it" (Wagner, 1937, p. 471).

East Forest Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula E of West Forest Lake, 15 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 40' N, 150° 09' W; (map 62). Variant: Forest Lake. Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

East Fork Anan Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Anan Creek, 4 miles E of mouth of Bradfield Canal, Coast Mountains; 56° 10' 00" N, 131° 52' 20" W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

East Fork Andreafsky River: stream, heads on Iprugalet Mountain at 63° 09' N, 161° 35' W, flows SW 125 miles to Andreafsky River, 5 miles NE of its junction with Yukon River, Nulato Hills; 62° 03' 30" N, 163° 06' 30" W; (map 77). Local name reported in 1942 by USC&GS.

East Fork Aniak River: stream, see Atsaksovluk Creek.

East Fork Arolic River: stream, see East Fork Arolik River.

East Fork Arolik River: stream, heads at Arolik Lake, flows NW 8 miles to join South Fork Arolik River where it forms the Arolik River 30 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 31' N, 161° 21' W; (map 53). Variant: East Fork Arolic River, East Fork Arolic Creek. Name published by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 7), USGS, as "East Fork Arolic Creek."

East Fork Bear Creek: stream, flows NW 5.5 miles to Bear Creek, 4.8 miles NE of Nyac and 39 miles SW of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 02' 15" N, 159° 48' 50" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name shown on a 1914 field sheet by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

East Fork Bradfield River: stream, flows SW 20 miles to join North Fork to form Bradfield River, 2 miles E of head of Bradfield Canal, Coast Mountains; 56° 14' N, 131° 27' W; BGN 1959; (map 7). Variant: East Bradfield River. Named by IBC surveyors; published in 1927 on sheet 5.

East Fork Chandalar River: stream, heads at 69° 00' N, 144° 06' W, flows SW 175 miles to Chandalar River, 44 miles SW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 06' N, 147° 15' W; (map 123). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader (1900b, pl. 60), USGS.

East Fork Chena River: stream, heads at 65° 05' 32" N, 144° 43' 25" W and flows SW 53 miles to Chena River, 43 miles ENE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 56' 28" N, 146° 15' 05" W; BGN 1965; (map 101). Variant: Chena River. Local name published in 1966 by USGS.

East Fork Chetaslina River: stream, heads in a glacier, flows SW 19 miles to Chetaslina River 3.8 miles NE of its junction with Copper River, 68 miles NW of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 45' 15" N, 144° 40' 40" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

East Fork Chistochina River: stream, flows SW 18 miles from Mankomen Lake to Chistochina River, 15 miles N of Chistochina, Alaska Range; 62° 46' 50" N, 144° 39' 48" W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS.

East Fork Chulitna River: stream, flows W 30 miles to join Middle Fork Chulitna River to form Chulitna River, 55 miles SW of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 06' 30" N, 149° 31' 30" W; (map 87). Name reported in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

East Fork Clearwater Creek: stream, heads at glacier in Mount McKinley National Park, flows NW 14 miles to Clearwater Creek, 8 miles SSE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 21' 30" N, 150° 43' 30" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1925 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

East Fork Copper Creek: stream, flows NW 3.5 miles to Copper Creek, 1 mile S of Kotsina River, 83 miles ENE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 41' 45" N, 144° 03' 15" W; (map 68). Local name obtained in 1912 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

East Fork Dennison Fork: stream, flows SW 28 miles to Dennison Fork, 40 miles NE of Tok, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 37' 30" N, 141° 54' 00" W; (map 85). Local name reported by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (1937 b, p. 29), USGS.

East Fork Etivluk River: stream, heads in Brooks Range, flows NW 55 miles to Etivluk River, 49 miles NNE of Howard Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 51' N, 156° 07' W; (map 132). This name appears on a 1925 fieldsheet by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

East Fork Fishhook Creek: stream, flows S 1.2 to Fishhook Creek, 13 miles NW of Palmer Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 46' 45" N, 149° 16' 40" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

East Fork Flat Creek: stream, flows NE 12 miles, joins West Fork Flat Creek to form Flat Creek 25 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 66° 04' N, 146° 52' W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

East Fork George River: stream, heads at junction of Munther Creek and Little East Fork, flows SW 60 miles to George River, 7.4 miles NE of its junction with Kuskokwim River, 25 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 59' 40" N, 157° 36' 20" W; (map 72). Local name reported in 1914 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

East Fork Glen Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows S 1.5 miles, joins West Fork to form Glen Creek 6 miles NE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 33' 20" N, 150° 44' 25" W; (map 88). Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

East Fork Grouse Creek: stream, heads in York Mountains, flows NW 7.5 miles to join South Fork Grouse Creek to form Grouse Creek, 41 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 38' N, 167° 27' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

East Fork Henshaw Creek: stream, heads on Heart Mountain in Alatna Hills, flows S 30 miles, joins West Fork to form Henshaw Creek, 14 miles NE of Allakaket, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 43' N, 152° 20' W; (map 117). Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

East Fork Hess Creek: stream, see Bear Creek.

East Fork Hills: hills, 1,900 ft., trend NE-SW 15 miles between North Fork and East Fork Kuskokwim River, 24 miles NE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 12' N, 154° 00' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

East Fork Indian Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Indian Creek, 88 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 08' 50" N, 152° 49' 10" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

East Fork Indian Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SW 14 miles to Indian Creek, 14 miles NE of Chistochina, Alaska Range; 62° 44' N, 144° 26' W; (map 83). Variant: Indian Creek. Name used by prospectors; reported in 1903 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

East Fork Iron Creek: stream, flows NW 18 miles to Iron Creek, 12 miles SE of its junction with Talkeetna River and 30 miles E of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 20' 45" N, 149° 09' 50" W; (map 82). Local name recorded by S. R. Capps (in Martin, 1919, pl. 4), USGS.

East Fork Jack River: stream, flows NW to Jack River, 40 miles SE of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 17' 30" N, 148° 40' 40" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1910 by D. C. Witherspoon and J. W. Bagley (in Moffit, 1915, pl. 1), USGS.

East Fork Jackson Creek: stream, see Jackson Creek.

East Fork Kahiltna Glacier: glacier, in Mount McKinley National Park, trends SW 7 miles to Kahiltna Glacier, 6 miles SW of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 00' N, 151° 10' W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

East Fork Kejulik River: stream, flows 7.4 miles NW to Kejulik River, on Alaska Peninsula, 13 miles E of Becharof Lake and 34 miles SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 57° 54' 25" N, 155° 36' 25" W; (map 35). Descriptive name published by W. R. Smith and A. A. Baker (in Brooks and others, 1924, p. 9), USGS.

East Fork Kiagna River: stream, flows 7 miles NW to Kiagna River, 6 miles S of Bear Island and 34 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 01' 10" N, 142° 22' 40" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

East Fork Koyuk River: stream, flows SW 33 miles to Koyuk River, 8 miles SE of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 07' N, 161° 00' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1909 by P.S. Smith, USGS.

East Fork Kuskokwim River: stream, 40 miles long, heads at confluence of Slow Fork and Tonzona River, flows WSW to join North Fork Kuskokwim River to form Kuskokwim River, 5 miles E of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 07' N, 154° 35' W; BGN 1964; (map 89). Variant: Chedotlotna River, Chedtlothno River, East Douglass River. The stream's Indian name was shown in 1899 as "Chedotlothno River" on a map by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA. The name "East Fork Kuskokwim River" was published in 1898 by Spurr (1900, map 14), USGS.

East Fork Kuskokwim River: stream, see Tonzona River.

East Fork Kuyukutuk River: stream, flows W 9 miles to Kuyukutuk River, 16.5 miles NW of Russian Mission, Nulato Hills; 61° 58' N, 161° 39' W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported by Harrington (1918, map), USGS.

East Fork Little Bremner River: stream, heads in glacier, flows W 12 miles to Little Bremner River, 1.6 miles SE of mouth of Porcupine Creek and 63 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 05' 20" N, 144° 20' 35" W; (map 68). Name published by USGS (Moffit, 1914, fig. 2).

East Fork Little Delta River: stream, heads at Gillam Glacier terminus, flows NE 23 miles, joins West Fork to form Little Delta River, 25 miles NW of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 57' 40" N, 146° 55' 20" W; (map 86). Name reported in 1910 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

East Fork Little Tonzona River: stream, heads at glacier, flows NW 11 miles to Little Tonzona River, 15 miles NW of Shellabarger Pass, Alaska Range; 62° 44' 10" N, 152° 56' 50" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

East Fork Maclaren River: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows SW 6.5 miles to Maclaren River, 1.2 miles S of Maclaren Glacier terminus and 26 miles SE of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 15' 50" N, 146° 30' 45" W; (map 86). Local name reported in 1910 by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

East Fork Matanuska River: stream, flows N and SW 17 miles to where it joins South Fork, to form Matanuska River, 55 miles NE of Palmer, Copper River Basin; 61° 47' 30" N, 147° 30' 15" W; BGN 1960; (map 69). Variant: East Fork. Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

East Fork McCarthy Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to McCarthy Creek, E of Porphyry Mountain, 5 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 28' N, 142° 47' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

East Fork Middle River: stream, see East Middle River.

East Fork Mineral Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Mineral Creek, 6.2 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 12' 05" N, 146° 19' 05" W; (map 68). Prospectors' name obtained in 1911 by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

East Fork Moose River: stream, heads in Peterson Lake of the Seven Lakes, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 10 miles to Moose River, 24 miles ENE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 36' 15" N, 150° 36' 00" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

East Fork Neukluk River: stream, see Niukluk River.

East Fork Ninuluk Creek: stream, flows N 12 miles to Ninuluk Creek, 27 miles SW of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69° 02' 30" N, 152° 47' 30" W; (map 141). Name published in 1956 by USGS.

East Fork Noxapaga River: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Noxapaga River, 25 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 32' N, 164° 07' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

East Fork of Birch Creek: stream, see Yukon Fork.

East Fork Oolamnagavik River: stream, flows NE 21 miles to Oolamnagavik River 11 miles SW of its junction with Colville River, Brooks Range; 68° 52' N, 154° 09' W; BGN 1960, (map 133). Named about 1950 by USGS geologists during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.

East Fork Salcha River: stream, see Salcha River.

East Fork Sheenjok River: stream, flows S 30 miles to Sheenjok River, 18 miles SE of Table Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 10' N, 143° 11' W; (map 137) Local name reported in 1926 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

East Fork Short Creek: stream, flows S 3.5 miles to Short Creek, 12 miles S of Bradfield Canal, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 00' 30" N, 131° 32' 00" W; (map 7) Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

East Fork Sixmile Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, heads at junction of Granite Creek and Center Creek, flows NW 6.5 miles to Sixmile Creek, 7 miles S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 47' 00" N, 149° 25' 20" W, (map 63). Local descriptive name reported in 1898 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS.

East Fork Skagway River: stream, heads in South Glacier, flows 5.5 miles NW to Skagway River, 4.5 miles NE of Yakutania Point on Taiya Inlet and 3.5 miles NE of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 30' 00" N, 135° 15' 00" W; (map 45). Name published in 1951 by USGS.

East Fork Snag Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows NW 9 miles to Snag Creek, 8 miles SW of Carden Hills, Alaska Range; 62° 14' N, 141° 28' W; (map 84). Name reported by Capps (1916, pl. 1), USGS.

East Fork Snake River: stream, see Goldbottom Creek.

East Fork Solomon River: stream, flows SW 7.5 miles to Solomon River, 10 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 164° 17' W; (map 95). Variant: Right Branch Solomon River, Right Fork Solomon River, Trilby Creek. Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904. "Trilby Creek" was misapplied to this stream by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS. The name "Right Branch" was reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

East Fork Steller River: stream, on Attu Island, flows N, through East Steller Valley, 4.5 miles to Steller River, Aleutian Islands; 52° 58' 35" N, 172° 54' 25" E; (map 13). Name derived from Steller Cove; published in 1948 by AMS.

East Fork Susitna River: stream, heads at a glacier, flows SW 15 miles to Susitna River, 65 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 19' 30" N, 147° 17' 00" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1910 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1912, pl. 1), USGS.

East Fork The Forks: stream, heads at 66° 32' 30" N, 148° 26' 30" W; flows SW 50 miles to join the West Fork to form The Forks, 15 miles N of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 13' N, 149° 05' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

East Fork Thumb River: stream, flows NW 7.5 miles to Thumb Lake E of Karluk Lake, Kodiak Island; 57° 21' 10" N, 153° 58' 20" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

East Fork Toklat River: stream, heads at glacier terminus, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows NNW 40 miles to Toklat River, 36 miles W. of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 54' 20" N, 150° 08' 40" W; (map 88). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

East Fork Tolovana River: stream, see Tatalina River.

East Fork Tonowek Creek: stream, heads in a small lake, flows S 0.4 miles to Tonowek Creek, on E coast of Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 46' 15" N, 133° 22' 50" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS. See Tonowek Bay.

East Fork Tuluga River: stream, flows NW 13 miles to join the West Fork to form Tuluga River, 6 miles W of Heart Lake and 53 miles N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 54' N, 151° 34' W; (map 134). Named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

East Fork Twelvemile Creek: stream, see North Fork Twelvemile Creek.

East Fork Twin Creek: stream, heads at 57° 34' N, 152° 19' W, flows NNE to join West Fork Twin Creek at Chiniak Bay, 14 miles SE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 37' 10" N, 152° 15' 30" W; BGN 1966; (map 34). Local name reported in 1966 by the Alaska State Geographic Board.

East Fork Willow Creek: stream, flows SW 1.1 miles to Willow Creek 7.4 miles SE of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 48' 50" N, 161° 54' 00" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported by G. L. Harrington, USGS, in 1914.

East Fork Yentna River: stream, heads at branch of Dall Glacier, 5 miles N of terminus of Yentna Glacier, flows SE 20 miles, joins West Fork to form Yentna River, 53 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 16' 50" N, 151° 46' 30" W; (map 81). Name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

East Fork Yuki River: stream, flows NE 45 miles to the Yuki River, 57 miles SW of Nulato, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 22' N, 156° 23' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1911 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1912, pl. 14), USGS.

East Fork: locality, at junction of East Fork Solomon River and Solomon River, 10 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 164° 17' W; (map 95). Site of a mining camp and railroad station along the Council City and Solomon River Railroad. Reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

East Fork: ravine, see East Gulch.

East Fork: stream, see Atsaksovluk Creek.

East Fork: stream, see East Fork Matanuska River.

East Francis Rock: rock, in Canoe Pass, at W end of Peril Strait, off NW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' 05" N, 135° 38' 10" W; (map 9). Discovered and named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN, "for pilot E. H. Francis, who was the first person to make soundings on it" (USC&GS, 1891, p. 187).

East Glacier Creek: stream, flows SE 10 miles to Chinitna Bay, 52 miles NW of Homer, Aleutian Range; 59° 53' N, 152° 56' W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

East Gulch: ravine, trends SW 0.5 miles to Bear Creek, 4 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 165° 20' W; (map 94). Variant: East Fork. Published as "East Fork [Dry Creek]" on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

East Head: point of land, on NW coast of Popof Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 21' 30" N, 160° 29' 25" W; (map 28). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1872.

East Head: promontory, NE entrance point to Sanborn Harbor, on NW coast of Nagai Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range, 55° 12' N, 160° 03' W; (map 28). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1872.

East Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in Revillagigedo Channel, 1.2 miles SE of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 52' 30" N, 131° 12' 00" W; (map 2). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

East Island: island, 1.8 miles long, in Kashevarof Islands, off NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 10' N, 132° 55' W; (map 6). Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, because it is the easternmost of the central group of the Kashevarof Islands.

East Island: island, 100 ft. long, in Tongass Narrows, near mouth of Ward Cove, 4 miles NW of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 47" N, 131° 44' 42" W; (map 3). Named by W. E. George, a local pilot; published in 1883 by USC&GS.

East Island: island, see Keski Island.

East Kennel Lake: lake, 750 ft. across, center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 50" N, 177° 22' 00" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "E" to correspond to "E" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published in 1953 by AMS.

East Killem Lake: lake, 300 ft. across, center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 45" N, 177° 21' 20" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "E" to correspond to "E" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published in 1953 by AMS.

East Kiska Lake: lake, 1.6 miles long, connected with Middle and West Kiska Lakes, northcentral Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 04' N, 177° 35' E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

East Landing: beach, just SE of Saint Paul, on S coast of Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 07' 10" N, 170° 16' 00" W; (map 38). Local descriptive name reported in 1897 by W. W. Duffield, USC&GS. So called because it is on the east side of the peninsula.

East Massacre Valley: valley, on Attu Island, extends 2.2 miles from Clevesy Pass to Massacre Bay, SW of Gilbert Ridge, Aleutian Islands; 52° 51' 35" N, 173° 12' 30" E; (map 13). Descriptive name derived from Massacre Bay by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

East Middle River: stream, distributary, flows N 10 miles from Nenana River to Tanana River, 1.6 miles W of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 34' 35" N, 149° 08' 20" W; BGN 1952; (map 100). Variant: East Fork Middle River. Local name originally published in 1916 on a GLO (BLM) survey plat as East Fork Middle River.

East Mountain: mountain, 2,120 ft., on E coast of Woronkofski Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 24' 10" N, 132° 26' 00" W; BGN 1917; (map 6). Variant: East Peak. Named in 1916 by USC&GS.

East Nagai Strait: water passage, between Nagai and Spectacle Islands, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 08' N, 159° 47' W; (map 27). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1872 and published in 1888.

East Nunatak Glacier: glacier, heads at 59° 37' N, 138° 39' W, trends NW 17 miles to Nunatak Fiord, 35 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 48' 30" N, 138° 53' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 46). Variant: Nunatak Glacier. Named by USGS in 1961. Originally this glacier was part of Nunatak Glacier, named in 1891 by Russell (1892, p. 86), because it then appeared to be a single glacier with a nunatak or rock island projecting through the ice near its terminus. Since then the glacier has retreated seven miles, completely uncovering the nunatak. The glacier now consists of two arms. The arms to the northeast is East Nunatak Glacier, the other arm is West Nunatak Glacier.

East Patuk Creek: stream, in Romanzof Mountains, flows NW 8.2 miles to Hulahula River, 12 miles SW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 11' N, 144° 35' W; (map 139). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by USGS.

East Peak: mountain, see East Mountain.

East Peak: peak, 1,319 ft., on NE coast of Attu Island, E of Chichagof Harbor, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 30" N, 173° 15' 50" E; (map 13). Descriptive name given in July 1855 by Lt. William Gibson, USN.

East Peak: peak, 2,010 ft., on Ear Mountain, 1 mile E of Ears Peak and 46 miles N of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 55' 40" N, 166° 11' 30" W; (map 111). Named in 1941 by R. R. Coats, USGS.

East Peak: peak, 6,600 ft., 2 miles SE of terminus of Camicia Glacier and 7 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 08' 50" N, 146° 02' 35" W; (map 68). Descriptive name given in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

East Point: point of land, at E side of mouth of Portage Bay, on N coast of Kupreanof Island, 77 miles E of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' 15" N, 133° 19' 25" W; (map 8). Descriptive name given in 1882 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; published in 1885 by USC&GS.

East Point: point of land, between Uganik Bay and Uganik Passage, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 50' 30" N, 153° 28' 30" W; (map 34). Descriptive name given in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.

East Point: point of land, E entrance point to Chichagof Bay, on NW shore of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 39' 30" N, 160° 13' 00" W; (map 28). Named by C. Palache of the Harriman Alaska Expedition of 1899 (1910, v. 4, p. 75).

East Point: point of land, easternmost point of Naked Island, in Prince William Sound, 38 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 39' 40" N, 147° 18' 05" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

East Point: point of land, on E coast of Chichagof Island, at mouth of Pavlof Harbor, on SW shore of Freshwater Bay, 8 miles NE of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' 30" N, 135° 01' 15" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published in 1869 on Hydrog. Chart 225. Name not shown on recent maps.

East Point: point of land, on E coast of Woronkofski Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 23' 00" N, 132° 24' 20" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

East Point: point of land, on E shore of Whitewater Bay, on SW coast of Admiralty Island, 20 miles S of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 13' 40" N, 134° 33' 20" W; (map 9). Named in 1881 by Comdr. Henry Glass, USN, and published by USC&GS on Chart 726.

East Point: point of land, on N bank of Yukon River, W of Hills Island and 33 miles W of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 55' N, 163° 05' W; (map 74). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1916.

East Point: point of land, see Chernofski Point.

East Point: point of land, see Chirikof Point.

East Point: point of land, see Eagle Point.

East Point: point of land, see Orient Point.

East Point: point of land, see Uganik, Cape.

East Portage Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Portage Creek which flows to American River, 12 miles NE of Kougarak Mountain and 22 miles SE of Ear Mountain, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 47' N, 165° 32' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

East Portage Creek: stream, see Carson Creek.

East Pyramid Peak: peak, 11,250 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, on Mt. Tripyramid, 13 miles NE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 10' N, 150° 40' W; BGN 1948; (map 88). Named in 1948 by Bradford Washburn.

East Rock: rock, in Pacific Ocean, 10 miles SE of Dolgio Island, Aleutian Range; 55° 01' 00" N, 161° 25' 10" W; (map 28). Name shown on a 1953 USGS map.

East Rock: rock, in Sumner Strait, 0.8 miles NE of village of Point Baker, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 21' 30" N, 133° 36' 00" W; (map 6). Local descriptive name reported in 1949 by USGS.

East Rookery: rookery, see Great East Rookery.

East San Lorenzo Island: island, 1 mile long, one of San Lorenzo Islands, in Gulf of Esquibel, 1.5 miles SSW of Esquibel Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 35' N, 133° 36' W;

BGN 1917; (map 4). Variant: Barbarossa Island. Named in 1916 by USC&GS. See Lorenzo Islands.

East Sentinel Island: island, 500 ft. long, in McKenzie Inlet, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, S of Skowl Arm Kasaan Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 35" N, 132° 22' 15" W; (map 4). Local descriptive name obtained in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

East Spit: point of land, 0.5 miles N of village of Cape Fanshaw, extends into South Passage, 72 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 13' 15" N, 133° 30' 15" W; (map 8). Descriptive name given in 1891 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 145).

East Steller Valley: valley, 2.5 miles long, formed by East Fork Steller River, on N coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 58' 35" N, 172° 54' 25" E; (map 13). Descriptive name derived from Steller Cove by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

East Sunshine Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, one of Sunshine Lakes, 10 miles S. of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 10' 50" N, 150° 02' 05" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

East Twin Bay: estuary, on N side of Perry Island, extends N 3 miles to E end of Wells Passage, 24 miles ESE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains, 60° 44' 30" N, 147° 56' 30" W; BGN 1914; (map 63). So named in 1914 by USC&GS because it is "the eastern one of two bays * * * ."

East Twin Glacier: glacier, heads in Hades Highway, trends S 5 miles to Twin Glacier Lake, 6 miles W of Kluchman Mountain, Coast Mountains, 58° 33' 25" N, 133° 53' 25" W; BGN 1966; (map 12). Variant: Twin Glacier, Twin Glaciers. Named relative to West Twin Glacier, published by Lawrence (1950, p. 195). East and West Twin Glaciers were at one time joined and the resultant feature was reported as "Twin Glacier" by USC&GS in 1895. Subsequent recession of the glacial front has resulted in two separate glaciers.

East Twin Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, 6.8 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 16' 30" N, 156° 27' 30" W; (map 153). Descriptive name used for scientific purposes (Carson and Hussey, 1912).

East Twin Lake: lake, 4 miles E of West Twin Lake and 40 miles E of Bitzshtini Mountains, Tanana Lowland; 64° 26' N, 150° 40' W; (map 99). Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

East Twin Peak: peak, 5,873 ft., 2.5 miles N of Eklutna Lake and 11 miles S of Palmer Chugach Mountains; 61° 26' 45" N, 149° 08' 30" W; (map 69). Descriptive name reported in 1960 by USGS.

East Yahtse River: stream, see Yahtse River.

East-northeast Indent: bight, 2.5 miles wide, on NE coast of Semisopochnoi Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 40" N, 179° 42' 40" E; (map 15). Name published on a 1943 AMS map.

East-northeast Point: point of land, on NE coast of Little Sitkin Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 05" N, 178° 34' 15" E; (map 15). Name published on a 1943 AMS map.

East-southeast Bight: bight, 1.2 miles wide, on SE coast of Semisopochnoi Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 40" N, 179° 43' 20" E; (map 15). Name published on a 1943 AMS map.

East-southeast Head: point of land, includes Southeast Point and East-southeast Point, on SE coast of Semisopochnoi Islands, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 50" N, 179° 44' 00" E; (map 15) Name published on a 1943 AMS map.

East-southeast Point: point of land, part of East-southeast Head, on SE coast of Semisopochnoi Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' N, 179° 44' E; (map 15). Name published on a 1943 AMS map.

Easter Creek: stream, flows NE 1.5 miles to Chelatna Lake, 47 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 31' 35" N, 151° 30' 30" W (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Easter Creek: stream, flows NE 1.6 miles to Seventymile River, 38 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 59' 30",N 142° 20' 30" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Easter Creek: stream, flows NW 36 miles to Killik River, 19 miles SE of Kurupa Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 09' N, 154° 10' W; (map 133). Probably named by J. B. Mertie, Jr., of the 1924 USGS expedition, who explored this stream on Easter Sunday. Shown on a fieldsheet by Gerald FitzGerald.

Easter Creek: stream, see Foster Creek.

Easterly Island: island, 0.3 miles long, 3.2 miles N of Vixen Point, in SE Ernest Sound. Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' 40" N, 132° 05' 15" W; (map 4). Variant: Oval Island. Descriptive name given in 1923 by USC&GS "to distinguish this from Westerly Island, on opposite side of fairway."

Eastern Anchorage: anchorage, near mouth of Jamestown Bay, 1 mile SE of Sitka. on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 20" N, 135° 18' 00" W; (map 9). "Old local descriptive name" published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 174).

Eastern Arm Nakwasina Passage: sound, see Nakwasina Sound.

Eastern Bay: bay, 1 mile across, between Siginaka Islands and E coast of Krestof Island, 9 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 10' N, 135° 28' W; (map 9) Name published in 1962 by USC&GS on Chart 8281.

Eastern Channel: water passage, extends E 6 miles from Sitka Sound to Silver Bay, 2.5 miles S of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 01' N, 135° 20' W;

(map 9). Variant: Farvater Vostochnyy An 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name "Farv[ater] Vostochnyy" published by Tebenkov (1852, map 38).

Eastern Glacier: glacier, see South Crillon Glacier.

Eastern Ocean: sea, see Bering Sea.

Eastern Passage: water passage, extends SE 18 miles from mouth of Stikine River to The Narrows, between Wrangell Island and mainland, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 28' N, 132° 15' W; (map 6). Named in 1877 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Eastern Passage: water passage, in Marmot Bay, between Skipwith Reefs and Hog Island, 3 miles E of Afognak, between Afognak and Kodiak Islands; 58° 00' 30" N, 152° 41' 00" W; (map 43). Named in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Eastern Point: point of land, on E coast of Krestof Island, 9.5 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 10' 40" N, 135° 27' 10" W; (map 9). Probably named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 152).

Eastern Sitkin Island: island, see Great Sitkin Island.

Eastland Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows S 3 miles to Kachemak Bay, 16 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 45' 30" N, 151° 09' 30" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Eastman Creek: stream, flows W to Nome River, about 20 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Easy Cove: cove, 0.6 miles across, on S tip of Akun Island, E of Jackass Point, Krenitzin Islands; 54° 06' 45" N, 165° 33' 25" W; (map 24). Named in 1901 by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS.

Easy Creek: stream, flows SW 0.7 miles to Cache Creek, E of Hansen Bar, 31 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 26' 20" N, 151° 02' 40" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Easy Creek: stream, see Eagle Creek.

Easy Money Creek: stream, flows NE 4.3 miles to Tip Creek, 11 miles NE of Long and 23 miles SE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 27' 15" N, 155° 11' 10" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1912 by H. M. Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1913, pl. 10), USGS.

Easy Moose Creek: stream, flows SW 9 miles to Kandik River 12 miles NE of that stream's junction with Yukon River, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 28' N, 142° 09' W; (map 103). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Easy Pass: pass, 3,700 ft., trends E-W 1 mile, 3.7 miles S of Sable Mountain and 42 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 22' N, 149° 42' W; (map 87). Name shown on a 1923 manuscript map of The Alaska Railroad

Eaton Creek: stream, flows NW to Inmachuk River, about 16 miles N of Imurak Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12). This stream cannot be identified on current maps.

Eaton Point: point of land, on W coast of Cleveland Peninsula, 2.5 miles E of Brownson Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 56' 20" N, 132° 04' 10" W; (map 4). Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Eaton River: stream, flows NW to Imuruk Basin, about 25 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Variant: Fish River. Local name reported in 1899 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS. This name may have been an early name for the Kuzitrin River or Pilgrim River. Baker (1906, p. 234), USGS, said this stream was "Formerly called Fish River * * * s."

Eaton River: stream, see Niukluk River.

Eauwan Lake: lake, see Ewan Lake.

Eavok Channel: stream, distributary of Kobuk River, heads at Melvin Channel and flows SW 19 miles to Riley Channel, Kobuk River, 44 miles NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 45' N, 161° 33' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Eavok Lake: lake, 1 mile across, in Kobuk River Delta, 42 miles NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 49' N, 161° 25' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained by U.S. Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Eayagit Point: point of land, on E coast of Saint Lawrence Island, 1.3 miles S of Northeast Cape; 63° 17' N, 168° 42' W; (map 93). Variant: Cape Eayagit. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by Otto W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Eayagit, Cape: point of land, see Eayagit Point.

Ebcyeet: lava bed, see Ibkikwit Lava Bed.

Eberly Glacier: glacier, heads 1.6 miles W of Mount Eberly, trends W 4 miles to Yakataga Glacier, 95 miles NW of Yakutat, Chugach Mountains; 60° 08' 15" N, 142° 06' 15" W; BGN 1945; (map 65). Named reported by USGS in 1945.

Eberly, Mount: mountain, 7,030 ft., in Robinson Mountains, 4.4 miles N of Munday Peak and 88 miles NW of Yakutat, Chugach Mountains; 60° 08' 15" N, 141° 57' 20" W; BGN 1945; (map 65). Name reported in 1913 by A. G. Maddren, USGS, and published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 6), USGS.

Ebner Falls: fans, just above Last Chance Basin 1 mile W of Juneau, Coast Mountains, 58° 17' 30" N, 134° 22' 36" W; (map 11). Variant: Big Falls. Named for William Ebner, 1853-1938, a mining operator from Wisconsin who organized the Ebner Gold Mining Co. with a stamping mill near the falls about 1896. In 1908 he sold the property and left Juneau. Big Falls was the early miners' name for these falls. The present name was not used until about 1900 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 17).

Eccles Creek: stream, flows W 1 mile to Orca Inlet, 1.5 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 32' N, 145° 47' W; BGN 1937; (map 64). Local name reported by USFS in 1936. Name derived from Mount Eccles.

Eccles Lagoon: estuary, on SE shore of Orca Inlet, 1.5 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 32' N, 145° 47' W; BGN 1937; (map 64). So named by USFS in 1936 "because Eccles Creek flows into it."

Eccles, Mount: mountain, 2,357 ft., in Heney Range, 1.5 miles SE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 31' 30" N, 145° 43' 30" W; BGN 1959; (map 64). Local name reported by USGS in 1933. Named for S. W. Eccles, first president of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad.

Echeatnu River: stream, see South Fork Kuskokwim River.

Echo Cove: bay, 1.8 miles long, on S shore of Berners Bay 1.4 miles E of Point Bridget and 33 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 40' 15" N, 134° 56' 00" W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1903 and published by USGS in 1912 (Spencer and Wright, pl. 37).

Echo Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, on S tip of Catherine Island, off NE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 18' N, 134° 49' W; BGN 1935; (map 9) Local name reported in 1935 by P. S. Smith, USGS. The name was suggested "by perfect echoes audible on boats anchored there."

Echo Creek: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, flows 2 miles SW to a marsh 2 miles SW of mouth of Justice Creek, 92 miles NW of Hoonah, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58° 42' N, 137° 44' W; (map 10). Local name reported by the IBC in 1894 and published by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1933, fig. 4, p. 118), USGS.

Echo Glacier: glacier, heads N of Echo Mountain, trends N 4 miles to Avalanche Canyon, 32 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 46' 15" N, 134° 25' 15" W [1948]; BGN 1965; (map 11). Named in 1964 by members of the Juneau Research Project.

Echo Island: island, 0.3 miles long, one of Kashevarof Islands, in Kashevarof Passage, off N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 14' 10" N; 133° 01' 20" W; (map 6). Local navigators' name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Echo Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, in Matanuska Valley, 4.3 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 33' 15" N, 149° 12' 45" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Echo Mountain: mountain, 3,400 ft., in DeLong Mountains, 20 miles NNE of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 32' N, 160° 53' W; BGN 1966; (map 131). So called by the B. P.

Exploration Co., in 1965, because of “the acoustical properties of a col on the south side of the mountain.”

Echo Mountain: peak, 5,300 ft., 4.5 miles E of The Tusk and 29 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 42' 45" N, 134° 22' 17" W, BGN 1965; (map 11). Descriptive name given by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project in 1964.

Echo Pass: pass, S of Amherst Peak on Morris Glacier, 13.5 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 30' 00" N, 134° 21' 30" W; (map 11). Local name published by USGS in 1962.

Echoing Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 19 miles NW of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 16' 30" N, 149° 20' 00" W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Echooka River: stream, heads at glacier in Brooks Range 68° 53' 30" N, 146° 29' 30" W, flows NW 65 miles to Ivishak River 8 miles SE of junction with Sagavanirktok River, Arctic Slope; 69° 25' N, 148° 16' W; BGN 1960; (map 140). Eskimo name reported to mean “wing”; given in 1951 by A. S. Keller and R. L. Ditterman, USGS.

Eckholmes Islands: islands, see Eckholms, The.

Eckholms, The: islands, 0.2 miles across, S of Eastern Channel, Sitka Sound, 3 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' 40" N, 135° 21' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Beacon Group, Eckholmes Island, Ek-galit-tch-an, Ostrova Yekgolm Ekgalit-tch. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN as “O[strova] Yekgolm” or “Yekgolm Islands.” Eckholm is a Swedish family name.

Eckman Beach: beach, 0.5 miles long, on Hodikof Bay, Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 53' 23" N, 173° 17' 20" E; (map 13). Name shown on an AMS map published in 1948 and given by the U.S. Army during World War II. The name is not used today.

Eckman Creek: stream, on E coast of Attu Island, flows E 1.7 miles to Hodikof Bay, Aleutian Islands; 52° 53' 12" N, 173° 16' 52" E; (map 13). Named by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Eclipse Creek: stream, flows W 3.8 miles to Melsing Creek 5 miles NE of Council and 37 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 57' N, 163° 35' W; (map 95). Variant: Clipper Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Eclipse Slough: stream, anabranch of South Fork Koyukuk River near its mouth, 20 miles E of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 35' N, 151° 55' W; (map 117). Variant: Steamer Eclipse Slough. Named in 1899 for the riverboat Eclipse which wintered there in 1898-99.

Ecol-ena: stream, see Ekolina Creek.

Ecolik Point: point of land, see Ikolik Cape.

Ed Berg Slough: stream, flows NW 9 miles to Yukon River, 8 miles NE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 22' 02" N, 147° 06' 45" W; (map 118). Variant: Ed Burkes Slough. Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Ed Burkes Slough: stream, see Ed Berg Slough.

Edaburge Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Medicineman Creek, 56 miles NE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 35' N, 153° 17' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Edakh, Cape: point of land, see Idak, Cape.

Eddington, Mys: point of land, see Addington, Cape

Eddy Creek: stream, flows N 13.5 miles to Khotol River, 22 miles SE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 19' N, 157° 58' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguna, BAE.

Eddy Island: island, 0.5 miles across, on W coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 49' 45" N, 176° 54' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Oglala Island. So named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, "because of the eddies in the water."

Eddy Point: point of land, W tip of Amlia Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 07' 50" N, 174° 03' 00" W; (map 18). Name published by the USC&GS on a 1943 coast chart and "so called because of the strong current off the point."

Eddy Rock: rock, 1.7 miles W of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 41' 20" N, 177° 44' 00" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 116).

Eddys Range: ridge, elev. 2,200 ft., 4 miles long, at head of Womens Bay, SW of Kodiak, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 40' N, 152° 37' W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Edelman Creek: stream, in Tilted Hills, on Iniskin Peninsula, flows NW 1.5 miles to Bowzer Creek, 3.3 miles N of Oil Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 43' 10" N, 153° 15' 50" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Named locally for a prospector who staked mining claims in the area in 1892; published in 1958 by USGS.

Eden Creek: stream, flows SE 22 miles to North Fork Kuskokwim River, 48 miles NE of Medfra Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 32' N, 153° 34' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Edes Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, 1 mile SE of Mirror Lake, in Broad Pass, 37 miles S of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 19' 45" N, 149° 05' 30" W; BGN 1927; (map 87). Variant: Summit Lake. Named in 1927 by BGN for William C. Edes, 1856-1922, Chief Engineer and Chairman of the Alaska Engineering Commission, 1914-1920. It was originally called "Summit Lake" but because of duplication the name was changed.

Edes: railroad station, see Turnagain.

Edgar Creek: stream, flows SE 4.5 miles to Kuyukutuk River 12.5 miles NW of Russian Mission, Nulato Hills; 61° 52' 20" N, 161° 40' 30" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported by Harrington (1918, map), USGS; probably named for Andrew Edgar who staked claims in the area in 1913.

Edgar Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Yanert Fork, 35 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 35' 30" N, 148° 01' 00" W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Moffit (1915, pl. 1).

Edgcombe, Cape: point of land, see Edgecumbe, Cape.

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

Edge Creek: stream, heads in Nutzotin Mountains, flows NE 14 miles to Chisana River, Alaska Range; 62° 24' N, 141° 42' W; (map 84). Named in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, because of its position at edge of Nutzotin Mountains; published by USGS (Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, pl. 3).

Edge Mountain: mountain, 1,928 ft., on SE coast of Afognak Island, 24 miles NE of Afognak; 58° 11' 30" N, 152° 06' 30" W; (map 43). Name published by USC&GS in 1911 on Chart 8555.

Edge Point: point of land, S tip of Mary Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 02' 40" N, 131° 11' 35" W; (map 3). Descriptive name published in 1917 by USC&GS.

Edgecomb Lake: lake, see Edgecombe Lake.

Edgecombe Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Annette Island, 2.5 miles ESE of Metlakatla, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 07' 10" N, 131° 29' 30" W; (map 3). Variant: Edgecomb Lake, Edgecumbe Lake. Named in 1897 by USC&GS. See Edgecumbe, Cape.

Edgecombe, Cape: point of land, see Edgecumbe, Cape.

Edgecumb Island: island, see Kruzof Island.

Edgecumb, Mount: volcano, see Edgecumbe, Mount.

Edgecumbe Lake: lake, see Edgecombe Lake.

Edgecumbe, Cape: point of land, on S coast of Kruzof Island, 20 miles W of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 59' 45" N, 135° 51' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Cabo del Engano, Cape Edgcombe, Cape Edgcumbe, Cape Edgecombe, Cape Edgcomb, Cape Edjecumbe, Cape Saint Lazaria, Cape Saint Lazarius, Cape Trubitsina, Mys Svataya Lazarya, Mys Trubitsina, Sitka Point, Trubitsin Point. Named on May 2, 1778 by Capt. Cook 1785, v. 2, p. 344), RN, for Mount Edgecumbe. In 1775, F. A. Maurelle and Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra named this point "Cabo del Engano," meaning "cape of deceit." Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, published three names for this feature: "Cabo del Engano"; "Mys Sv [ataya] Lazarya," or "Saint Lazarus' Cape," derived from the name applied in 1741 to Mount Edgecumbe by Capt.

A. Island Chirikov, IRN; and "Mys Trubitsina," or "Trubitsin Cape," given in the 1790's by A. A. Baranov of the Russian American Company, first governor of the Russian American Colonies, for Grigori Trubitsin, a boatswain under Capt. Chirikov's command.

Edgecumbe, Cape: point of land, see Sitka Point.

Edgecumbe, Mount: volcano, 3,201 ft., on S central Kruzof Island, 16 miles W of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03' N, 135° 45' W; (map 9). Variant: Gora Edgkom, Gora Edzhkomb, Mount Saint Hyacinthe, Mount Saint Lazaria, Mount San Jacinto, Mount Edgecumb, Svataya Lazarya. Named in 1778 by Capt. James Cook, RN, "probably after Mt. Edgecumbe at the entrance of Plymouth Harbor, England, but possibly after George, the first Earl of Edgecumbe. The name was adopted by Vancouver" (Wagner, 1937, p. 385). This feature was also called "Montana de San Jacinto," or "Saint Jacinto Mountain," on August 16, 1775, by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra, "in honor of the saint whose day it was" (Wagner, p. 501); "Gore Svataya Lazarya," or "Saint Lazarus Mountain," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN. This mountain was climbed in July 1805 by Capt. U. T. Lisianski, IRN.

Edgkom, Gora: volcano, see Edgecumbe, Mount.

Edgkomb, Cape: point of land, see Edgecumbe, Cape.

Edison, Mount: mountain, 11,400 ft., in Dora Keen Range, near head of Columbia Glacier, 36 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 24' 20" N, 147° 11' 15" W; (map 69). Named by members of the Chugach Mountains Expedition in 1955 for Thomas Alva Edison, 1847-1931, American inventor; reported by Nielsen (1963, p. 135).

Edith Island: island, extends E-W 3.6 miles, between East and Main Channels Yukon River, 0.4 miles S of Florence Island and 36 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 56' N, 154° 22' W; (map 98). Riverboat pilots' name shown on 1940 "Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers" of the River Boat Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Edith Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Checats Cove, on E bank of Behm Canal, 2.3 miles NE of Winstanley Island, Coast Mountains; 55° 29' 45" N, 130° 52' 48" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Edjecumbe, Cape: point of land, see Edgecumbe, Cape.

Edmonds Cove: cove, see Kongishluk Bay.

Edmonds Lake: lake, 3.2 miles NE of Birchwood and 22 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 26' 00" N, 149° 23' 20" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Edna Bay: bay, 2 miles across, SE Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 56' N, 133° 37' W; (map 4). Named in 1903 or 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, who wrote "named by our party, has no local name."

Edna Bay: village, pop. 135, on SE coast of Kosciusko Island at W edge of Edna Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 57' N, 133° 40' W; (map 4). This is a logging village. A post office was established here in 1943 but was transferred to Ketchikan in 1960 (Ricks, 1965, p. 18).

Edna Creek: stream, flows SE 0.8 miles to Saunders Creek, 8 miles E of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 29' 42" N, 165° 06' 00" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Eduard, Mys: point of land, see Edward, Cape.

Eduards Creek: stream, see Edward Creek.

Edvard, Mys: point of land, see Edward, Cape.

Edward Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Cripple River 1 miles above its mouth on Norton Sound and 12 miles W of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' N, 165° 46' W; (map 94). Variant: Eduards Creek. Local name reported as "Eduards Creek" in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS. Subsequent maps show "Edward."

Edward Islands: islands, 0.7 miles across, 6 miles W of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 40' N, 136° 15' W; (map 9). Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8250.

Edward Passage: water passage, extends 2.5 miles NW from Pearse Canal to Fillmore Inlet, NE of Fillmore Island, Coast Mountains; 54° 50' N, 130° 30' W; (map 2). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Edward, Cape: point of land, W tip of Elkugu Island, 6.1 miles WNW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 40' 45" N, 136° 15' 20" W; (map 9). Variant: Mys Eduard, Mys Edvard, Mys Elkugu. Named on July 29, 1794, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN (Wagner, 1937, p. 385). The Tlingit Indian name was published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 8), IRN, as "M[ys] Elkugu," i.e. "Elkugu Cape."

Edward, Point: point of land, NE tip of Cape Rozhnof, 9 miles W of settlement of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 56' 00" N, 160° 52' 30" W; (map 28). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1882, but first applied to the northern tip of Deer Island, which is now called Fawn Point. Point Edward is named for Capt. Edward Perry Herendeen, who commanded the USC&GS schooner Yukon, 1873-74 and 1880.

Edward, Point: point of land, see Fawn Point.

Edwardes River: stream, flows 15 miles SW to Controller Bay, 14 miles SE of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 07' N, 144° 08' W; (map 64). Variant: Puffy River. Local name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS. Named for Cecil Edwardes, brother of Lord Kensington, who was associated with the Alaska Development Co. in 1899.

Edwards Creek: stream, flows S 11 miles to Yukon River, 13 miles W of junction of Charley River, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 23' N, 143° 07' W; (map 103). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Edwards Island: island, 1.7 miles long, in Port Beauclerc, on E coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 18' N, 133° 57' W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Edwardsville: town, see Douglas.

Edzhkomb, Gora: volcano, see Edgecumbe, Mount.

Ee-gah-rook: hills, see Igrarok Hills.

Ee-ree-nick Cape: promontory, see Lewis, Cape.

Eebruligorruk: promontory, see Thompson, Cape.

Eebrulikgorruk: stream, see Ibrulikorak Creek.

Eebrulioruk Creek: stream, see Ibrulikorak Creek.

Eedalook: point of land, see Prominence, Cape.

Eegikrattusuq Creek: stream, see Ibrulikorak Creek.

Eegik-kah-Lik Creek: stream, see Thetis Creek.

Eegikruttoosook Creek: stream, see Ibrulikorak Creek.

Eegikruttoosook Creek: stream, see Ikijaktusak Creek.

Eegillerak Mountain: hill, see Igilerak Hill.

Eegyak: stream, see Throat River.

Eeikrook Mountain: mountain, see Iyikrok Mountain.

Eek Channel Kuskokwim Bay: water channel, extends S 20 miles from Kuskokwak Channel to point 19 miles SW of Kwinhagak and 25 miles NW of Carter Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 38' N, 162° 18' W; (map 54). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS; derived from nearby Eek River.

Eek Channel: channel, extends S 11 miles from Eek Point to Kuskokwim Bay, 55 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 03' N, 162° 20' W; (map 58). Named in 1913 by USC&GS; derived from name "Eek River."

Eek Fish Camp: locality, see Aklut.

Eek Inlet: estuary, extends NW 1 mile off Hetta Inlet, just N of Eek Point, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 08' 30" N, 132° 39' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Eeke Inlet. Name published in 1899 by USC&GS.

Eek Island: island, 0.8 miles long, in Kuskokwim River, 4 miles N of mouth of Eek Channel, 49 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 10' N, 162° 20' W; (map 58). Named in 1913 by USC&GS.

Eek Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, 2.2 miles N of Eek Point Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' 35" N, 132° 40' 30" W, (map 4). Variant: Eeke Lake. Indian name recorded in 1897 as "Eeke" by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Eek Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, between Eek and Kwethluk Rivers, 15 miles SE of Eluwaktak Mountain and 53 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 14' N, 160° 19' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1935 by USGS.

Eek Lake: lake, 4 miles across, 20 miles S of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 30' N, 161° 45' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Eek Mountains: mountains, 4,000 ft., trend NE 28 miles from junction of Nakailingak Creek and Kanektok River to Eek River, 75 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 00' N, 160° 30' W; (map 53). Name derived from Eek River; published in 1951 by USGS.

Eek Point: point of land, at junction of Eek and Eenayarak Rivers, 45 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 12' N, 162° 15' W; (map 58). Named in 1898 by USC&GS after the Eek River.

Eek Point: point of land, between Hetta Inlet and Sukkwan Strait, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 08' 15" N, 132° 39' 55" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS; derived from Eek Inlet.

Eek River: stream, heads at 59° 59' N, 160° 05' W, flows NW 108 miles, joins Eenayarak River to form Eek Channel Kuskokwim River, 45 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 12' N, 162° 15' W; (map 58). Variant: Reka Ik. Eskimo name published as "Ik" by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3). It has been spelled "Eek" since 1880.

Eek: village, pop. 200, on left bank of Eek River 12 miles E of Kuskokwim River and 41 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 13' 30" N, 162° 01' 30" W; (map 58). Variant: Ik. Eskimo village named for the stream. It had a reported population of 170 in 1939 and 141 in 1950. The Eek Post Office was established in 1949.

Eekahgyak: ford, see Ikagiak Shallows.

Eekayruk Creek: stream, flows 2 miles W from Eekayruk Mountain to Hammond River, 32.5 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 52' 15" N, 150° 10' 00" W; (map 124). Named for the mountain from which it heads; reported in 1930 by Marshall (1956, map).

Eekayruk Mountain: mountain, 6,635 ft., E of Hammond River and E of Apoon Mountain, 34 miles, N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 54' N, 150° 04' W; (map 124). Eskimo name reported in 1930 by Marshall (1956, map).

Eeke Inlet: estuary, see Eek Inlet.

Eeke Lake: lake, see Eek Lake.

Eekheezhaktusuk Creek: stream, see Ikijaktusak Creek.

Eekuknuk Pond: lake, see Ikaknak Pond.

Eel Island: island, see Esquibel Island.

Eelikrak Creek: stream, see Ilikrak Creek.

Eelooweehook: hill, see Iluituk Hill.

Eeluichuk Mountain: hill, see Iluituk Hill.

Eelyeerak Creek: stream, see Ilyirak Creek.

Eenanukhto Bluffs: bluffs, see Einahnuhto Bluffs.

Eenanukhto Hills: hills, see Einahnuhto Hills.

Eenayarak River: stream, heads at 60° 19' N, 161° 25' W, flows SW 48 miles to join Eek River to form Eek Channel, Kuskokwim River, 45 miles: SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 12' N, 162° 15' W; (map 58). Variant: Inayarak River. Eskimo name reported in 1910 by A. G. Maddren. USGS.

Eenyitkaleeoom Tehsaya: lagoon, see Krusenstern Lagoon.

Eenyookpasook: hill, see Inukpasuk Hill.

Eepkagnaktowgruk: mountain, see Ipkagnaktaugrak Mountain.

Eerie Point: point of land, in Glacier Bay National Monument, on E side of Brady Glacier, 5.8 miles S of July Fourth Mountain, and 57 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 33' 30" N, 136° 43' 00" W; (map 10). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Eesook Creek: stream, see Isuk Creek.

Eetiblaeruk: locality, see Itublarak.

Eetiptigveerak: neck of land, see Itiptigvirak Neck.

Eetiptigvik: portage, see Itiptigvik.

Eetiviahk: portage, see Itiviak Portage.

Eetublaruk: locality, see Itublarak.

Eeveagech Mountain: hills, see Iviangik Mountain.

Eevook Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1.3 miles E of Sunken Island Lake, and 14 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 35' 45" N, 150° 49' 40" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Eevruktoosuk: locality, see Ivruktusuk.

Eevwak Point: point of land, 5 miles SW of Savoonga, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 40' N, 170° 39' W, BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cape Evwak, Cape Evwahak, Eevwak Cape, Evwahak Cape, Evwahak Point, Ivwak Cape. Eskimo name recorded by Orth as "Ivwak," meaning "to go around." The name appears to have been first reported in 1932 as "Cape Evwahak" by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska. This name is synonymous with "Wevok" near Cape Lisburne.

Eeyikrook Mountain: mountain, see Iyikrok Mountain.

Eftugem Bay: bight, see Earle Cove.

Egaksrak Entrance: water passage, in barrier bar connecting Beaufort Sea and Beaufort Lagoon, near mouth of Aichilik River, 21 miles NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain, 69° 49' N, 141° 55' W; (map 138). Named by USC&GS for the nearby Egaksrak River.

Egaksrak Lagoon: lagoon, 2 miles across, on Beaufort Sea coast, E of Siku Point and 17 miles NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 49' N, 141° 58' W; (map 138). See Egaksrak River.

Egaksrak River: stream, heads in Romanzof Mountains at 69° 13' N, 142° 15' W, flows NW and NE 56 miles to Beaufort Lagoon, 20 miles NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain: 69° 50' N, 142° 03' W; BGN 1959; (map 138). Variant: Aichilik River, Aichillik River. Eskimo name of undetermined meaning reported by USC&GS in 1948.

Egan, Mount: mountain, see Logan, Mount.

Egans Creek: stream, flows N 2 miles to Bering Sea, 2 miles E of Tomname Lagoon, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 21' N, 169° 21' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Eagan's River. Local name recommended in 1949, for map use, by the Savoonga village council.

Eganut' a-koverushka: hill, see Maynard Hill.

Eganuta: bluffs, see High Bluffs.

Egashak River: stream, see Igushik River.

Egashik River: stream, see Igushik River.

Egaupak Lake: lake, 0.8 miles across, 2 miles SE of junction of Kerchurak Creek and Kugarak; River, 27 miles SW of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 48' N, 158° 06' W; (map 115). Eskimo name shown on a 1927 manuscript map by the "trader at Selawik."

Egavik Creek: stream, flows SW 29 miles to Norton Sound, 38 miles SW of Christmas Mountain, Nulato Hills; 64° 03' N, 160° 55' W; (map 96). Variant: Egawik Creek, Egowik Creek Igavik Creek, Igouik Creek, Igowik Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1867 by members of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition as "Igouik Creek."

Egavik: village, pop. 23, on Norton Sound, 0.2 miles S of mouth of Egavik Creek and 39 miles SW of Christmas Mountain, Nulato Hills; 64° 02' N, 160° 55' W; (map 96). Variant: Egawik, Egowik, Igavik, Ighauvik, Igouik, Igowik, Iguik. Eskimo village reported in 1867 by members of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition.

Egawik Creek: stream, see Egavik Creek.

Egawik: village, see Egavik.

Egegak: village, see Egegik.

Egegik Bay: bay, extends E 5 miles off Kvichak Bay at mouth of Egegik River, on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, 38 miles SW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 13' N, 157° 31' W; (map 41). Name published in 1955 by USGS. See Egegik.

Egegik River: stream, heads in Becharof Lake, flows NW 28 miles to Egegik Bay, on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, 38 miles SW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 12' N, 157° 24' W; BGN 1917; (map 41). Variant: Agouyak River, Igagik River, Fleuve Ougagouck, Ugagik River, Ugaguk River. Eskimo name published in 1835 by Adm. A. J. von Krusenstern, IRN, as "F[leuve] Ougagouck." It was shown in 1888 as "Ugaguk River" by USBF and reported in 1915 as "Egegik River" by mineral surveyor G. A. Parks. See Egegik.

Egegik River: stream, see Ugashik River.

Egegik: village, pop. 150, on S bank and near mouth of Egegik River on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, 38 miles SW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 13' N, 157° 22' W; BGN 1917; (map 41). Variant: Agouyak, Egegak, Igagik, Igiagik, Ougagik, Ougagouk, Ugagik, Ugaguk, Ugiagik. Eskimo name published in 1888 as "Igagik" by USBF; the spelling "Egegik" was given in field notes of a 1903 mineral survey.

Egg Bay: bay, 1.3 miles across, on N coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 12' N, 174° 28' W; (map 18). Variant: Iatchnoi. Translation of "Iatchnaia baie" published by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 314), IRN.

Egg Cape: point of land, see Egg Point.

Egg Harbor: estuary, 1.5 miles long, W of Alikula Bay, NW coast of Coronation Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' 30" N, 134° 19' 15" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN. "It is a rendezvous for the Indians, who here await favorable weather to go out to the Hazy Islands to gather eggs."

Egg Island Channel: channel, 3.5 miles long, E of Egg Island, 10 miles S of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 22' N, 145° 43' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Egg Island Passage: water passage, see Sedanka Pass.

Egg Island: barrier island, 1.5 miles long, one of Return Islands, on Beaufort Sea coast, 10 miles SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 26' N, 148° 43' W; (map 150). Variant: Return Reef. Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 95) in 1911. This island is probably Sir John Franklin's Return Reef.

Egg Island: island, 0.1 miles across, on W shore of Alitak Bay, Kodiak Island; 56° 53' 35" N, 154° 13' 00" W; (map 32). Name reported in 1900 by Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Egg Island: island, 0.4 miles across, in middle of Popof Strait, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 06' 50" N, 160° 31' 00" W; (map 28). Variant: Egg Islands. Egg Island and Little Egg Island were listed in the 1916 USC&GS Coast Pilot (p. 177); they were named Egg Islands by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1872.

Egg Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in Norton Sound 12 miles NE of Saint Michael; 63° 36' 30" N, 161° 44' 15" W; (map 91). Variant: L' ile des Oeufs, Ostrov Iachnoi, Ostrov Yaichnyy, Ostrov Yaignoy, Ostrov Zharof, Ostrov Zharov. This is a translation of the Russian name "Yaichnoi" which was translated into French in 1827 by Capt. F. P. Lutke, IRN, who gave it as "L' ile des Oeufs" meaning "the island of eggs." It is so named because of the thousands of bird eggs found there certain times of the year. Capt. Archimandritov shows the name "Zharov" on a chart dated about 1850.

Egg Island: island, 0.5 miles across, at mouth of Morzhovoi Bay, Aleutian Range; 54° 56' 00" N, 162° 54' 20" W; (map 25). Name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Egg Island: island, 0.7 miles across, 2 miles NE of NE tip of Sedanka Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 51' 50" N, 166° 03' 00" W; (map 23). Variant: Gagalgin Island, Iachnie Island, Iachnoi Island, Jaitschoi Island, Kigalgin Island, Orieshik Island, Ugalgal Island, Ugalgan Island, Ugalohan Island. Translation from the descriptive Russian name given by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14, dated 1792), IRN, as "O[strov] Yaichnoy, meaning "island of egg." Sarichev also called the island "O[strov] Ugalgan" or "Ugalgan Island," probably from Capt. Lt. Krenitzin, IRN, 1768 (Coxe, 1787, Chart 2, dated 1780, p. 205). It was published by USBF as "Egg Island" in 1888.

Egg Island: island, 0.7 miles long, in Egg Bay. N coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 10' 30" N, 174° 26' 15" W; (map 18). Name published by the USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 93). The island could have been so named because of its steep-sided, round-topped shape.

Egg Island: island, 1.3 miles long, in Egegik River 2.5 miles E of Egegik and 37 miles SW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 12' N, 157° 17' W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Egg Island: island, 1.5 miles long, off S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 12 miles E of Stepovak Bay. Aleutian Range; 55° 50' N, 159° 22' W; (map 27). Reported by USC&GS in 1943; published in its 1947 Coast Pilot (v. 2, p. 299).

Egg Island: island, N of Wosnesenski Island, 14 miles NE of Dolgoi Island, Aleutian Range; 55° 13' 50" N, 161° 21' 10" W; (map 28). Name shown on a 1964 USC&GS chart.

Egg Island: island, off NE shore of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 53' 10" N, 160° 23' 00" W; (map 28). Name shown on a 1963 USC&GS chart.

Egg Island: island, see Cenotaph Island.

Egg Island: island, see Deranof Island.

Egg Island: island, see Fish Egg Island.

Egg Island: island, see Haenke Island.

Egg Island: island, see Hunt Island.

Egg Islands: island, see Egg Island.

Egg Islands: island, see Guibert Islets.

Egg Islands: island, see Little Egg Island.

Egg Islands: islands, 2.5 miles long, off S coast of Alaska, 6 miles SE of Point Whitshed and 12 miles S of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 23' N, 145° 46' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin (1906, pl. 12), USGS.

Egg Islands: islands, group, extend 1 mile near entrance to Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 03' 15" N, 132° 04' 00" W; (map 4). Descriptive name recorded in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. R. C. Clover, USN.

Egg Islets: islands, see Guibert Islets.

Egg Passage: water passage, 2 miles long, in Barrier Islands, E of Round Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 47' N, 132° 29' W; (map 1). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Egg Point: point of land, on N coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 13' 00" N, 174° 27' 20" W (map 18). Variant: Egg Cape, Iachnoi, Iaitchnoi Cap, Cape Jaichnoi, Mys Yaichnoy, Mys Yaichnyy, Mys Yaitchni. Russian name published as "Iaitchnoi Cap," or "egg cape," by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 313), IRN.

Egg Rock: rock, in Cordova Bay, a western rock of Barrier Islands group, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 47' 45" N, 132° 30' 05" W; (map 1). Local name published by USC&GS in 1943.

Egg Rock: rock, see Oval Rock.

Egg Rocks: rocks, off SE coast of Esther Island, in Wells Passage, 24 miles E of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 46' 30" N, 147° 57' 45" W; (map 63). Descriptive name given in 1913 by USC&GS.

Egil Island: peninsula, 0.6 miles across, surrounded by an oxbow lake of Birch Creek, 23 miles SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 15' 00" N, 145° 24' 30" W; (map 119). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Egilka Island: island, see Igitkin Island.

Egithrotogh: point of land, see Cascade Point.

Egoashik River: stream, see Igushik River.

Egoochshac: bay, on NE coast of Unalaska Island Aleutian Islands; (map 23). Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 492), RN, entered this bay in 1778 and wrote "I hauled into a bay, that lies 10 miles to the westward of Samganoodeha [English Bay], known by the name of ' Egoochshac'; but we found very deep water; so that we were glad to get out again." This name was published by Baker (1906, p. 237), but is not found on modern maps. It is possible that Capt. Cook may have been referring to Unalaska Bay.

Egoosik Creek: stream, see Egusik Creek.

Egorkovskoi: point of land, see Tanak, Cape.

Egorkovskoi: village, formerly located near Cape Tanak, on N coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 33' 50" N, 168° 00' 00" W; (map 22). Baker (1906, p. 615) says that this Aleut village was destroyed in 1817 by the explosion of Tulik volcano. He further states the "village was rebuilt in Inanudak bay and is, presumably the Nikolski village of to-day "

Egoushik River: stream, see Igushik River.

Egowik Creek: stream, see Egavik Creek.

Egowik: village, see Egavik.

Egozuk Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Holokuk River, 22 miles SE of Little Mountain Village and 47 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 17' N, 158° 17' W BGN 1948; (map 72). Eskimo name said to mean "elbow"; reported in 1945 by USGS.

Eguia, Punta de: point of land, see Martin, point.

Egumen Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, one of Seven Lakes in course of East Fork Moose River, 4 miles NW of Hidden Lake and 29 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 31' 30" N, 150° 25' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Egusik Creek: stream, flows SW 8 miles to Shaktoolik River, 28 miles NE of Christmas Mountain, Nulato Hills; 64° 42' N, 159° 42' W; (map 96). Variant: Egoosik Creek. Eskimo name reported about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Egypt Mountain: mountain, 3,190 ft., on W bank of South Fork Kuskokwim River 6 miles N of its junction with Post River, 74 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 29' N, 153° 33' W; (map 80). So named in 1898 by W. S. Post and J. E. Spurr, USGS, "because of the fancied resemblance to the Egyptian pyramids."

Eickelberg Bay: estuary, extends SE 1.5 miles to Prince William Sound, 1.5 miles NW of Glacier Island, 50 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 55' 00" N, 147° 17' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Eickelberg Peak: mountain, 3,590 ft., on W Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 40' 40" N, 164° 28' 30" W; (map 24). Local name published in 1951 on USGS map.

Eidannoo: village, see Wales.

Eider Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to Glacier Creek, 2 miles S of Glacier Lake and 28 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 29' 30" N, 149° 32' 30" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Eider Duck Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Norton Sound, W of Klikitarik and 16 miles E of Saint Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, 63° 28' 15" N, 161° 29' 50" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Eider Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Narrow Strait between Spruce and Kodiak Islands; 57° 53' 10" N, 152° 23' 50" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Eider Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula S of Pepper Lake, 34 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 49' 30" N, 150° 26' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for Steller's Eider (*Polystica stelleri*), "considered the swiftest of all Alaskan ducks" (Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1959, p. 214).

Eider Point: point of land, see Tekegakrok Point.

Eider Point: point of land, W shore of Unalaska Bay, NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 57' 40" N, 166° 35' 30" W; (map 23). Variant: Igognak, Pestriakovo. Named derived from a village located on this point. The name was published by Lt. G. A. Sarichev, IRN, in 1826 as "Sel[o] Pestrekovo" (map 14) and as "Sel[o] Igognak ili Pestryakovo" (map 15) meaning "Igognak or Eiderduck village" (Baker, 1906, p. 238).

Eider Reef: reef, 0.5 miles E of Trunk Point, off E coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 45' 45" N, 177° 46' 00" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1956 on Chart 9145.

Eider Rock: rock, in Nikolski Bay, off SW coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 52' 13" N, 168° 52' 30" W; BGN 1940; (map 21). Named in 1938 by USC&GS, "because of the number of eider ducks that nest there."

Eider: village, at Eider Point, N coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; (map 23). Variant: Selo Pestrekovo. This village was called "Sel[o] Pestrekovo," meaning "eider duck village," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN. Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 177-178) says it was composed of 5 huts (yourts) and 37 people in 1830. The name "Eider" was published by Baker (1906, p. 238) but does not appear on modern maps.

Eielson, Mount: peak, 5,802 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, 3.5 miles S of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 23' N, 150° 10' W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Variant: Copper Mountain. Named by U.S. Congress on June 14, 1930, for Carl Ben Eielson "in honor of the pioneer work in aviation performed in Alaska and the North * * *." Eielson had recently been killed in a plane crash in Siberia. The local name "Copper Mountain" was reported in 1925 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Eigalorak Mountain: hill, see Eigalorak Mountain.

Eigaloruk Mountain: hill, 757 ft., in Igichuk Hills, 10 miles NE of Cape Krusenstern, Arctic Slope; 67° 15' N, 163° 30' W; (map 128). Variant: Eigalorak Mountain. Eskimo name meaning "little window" according to USC&GS in 1950.

Eiganuta Bluffs: bluffs, see Einahnuhto Bluffs.

Eiganuta Hills: hills, see Einahnuhto Hills.

Eight Fathom Bight: bight, 0.5 miles across, in Salt Lake Bay on Port Frederick on Chichagof Island, 2 miles SW of South Bight and 13 miles SW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 00' N, 135° 44' W; (map 11). Name published by USGS in 1962.

Eight Gulch: ravine, extends SE 1.2 miles to Fourth of July Creek, 33 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High; 65° 08' 30" N, 141° 57' 20" W; (map 103). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Eight Thousand Nine Hundred, Peak: mountain, see Aylesworth, Mount.

Eighteen Gulch: ravine, in Kantishna Hills, extends N 0.6 miles to Glacier Creek, 6 miles N of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 35' 00" N, 150° 54' 38" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by F. G. Wells and S. C. Kain, USGS.

Eighteen Hundred Forty-eight Hill: mountain, see 1848 Hill.

Eighteen-mile Arm: estuary, see Twelvemile Arm Kasaan Bay.

Eightmile Bend: bend, in the Koyukuk River, 5 miles E of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 33' 25" N, 152° 30' 00" W; (map 117). Named in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, map 4), USA; so called because it is 8 miles upstream from the mouth of the Alatna River.

Eightmile Cove: bay, 1 mile wide, off Norton Sound, 7 miles SE of Saint Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 27' N, 161° 49' W; (map 91). "Sled runners' name" reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Eightmile Creek: stream, flows NE 11 mile to Kuskokwim River, 8.8 miles NW of Red Devil and 15 miles NE of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 49' N, 157° 33' W; BGN 1943; (map 72). Named in 1910 at the time of the Georgetown gold strike by prospectors who thought it to be 8 miles upstream from Georgetown on the Kuskokwim; name reported in 1943 by USGS.

Eightmile Creek: stream, flows NW 3.6 miles to Bettles River, opposite mouth of Limestone Creek, 24 miles WNW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 34' 15" N, 149° 22' 30" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1901 by Schrader (1904, pl. 3), USGS.

Eightmile Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SE and NW 28 miles to Skwentna River at Skwentna, 62 miles N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 57' 35" N, 151° 01' 55" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Eightmile Creek: stream, see Kiklukh River.

Eightmile Island: island, 2 miles long, in Tanana River, 6.5 miles ESE of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 08' N, 151° 57' W; (map 106). Riverboat pilots' name shown on Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers dated 1940.

Eightmile Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Fish Creek, 9 miles NW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 53' 30" N, 149° 15' 15" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Eightmile Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, drains into Eightmile Creek, 53 miles N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 50' 45" N, 151° 08' 40" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Eightmile Slough: stream, flows N 1.3 miles from Tanana River to Hay Slough, 6 miles E of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 10' N, 151° 53' W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Eightmile Slough: stream, heads at Seventeenmile Slough, flows NW 12 miles to Porcupine River, 6 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 40' 00" N, 145° 06' 30" W; (map 119). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS; so called because the stream is 8 miles from Fort Yukon along the Yukon and Porcupine Rivers.

Eighty-nine Hundred, Peak: mountain, see Aylesworth, Mount.

Ein-ahnuh-to Cliffs: bluffs, see Einahnuhto Bluffs.

Einahnuhto Bluffs: bluffs, on W coast of Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 11' 05" N, 170° 24' 40" W; (map 38). Variant: Eenanukhto Bluffs, Eiganuta Bluffs, Ein-ahnuh-to Cliffs, High Bluffs. Aleut name reported by Elliott (1881, Saint Paul notes) as "Ein-ahnuh-to Cliffs" meaning "three mammae [breasts]." See Einahnuhto Hills.

Einahnuhto Hills: hills, 655 ft., includes Rush Hill, on W coast of Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 11' 15" N, 170° 24' 00" W; (map 38). Variant: Eenanukhto Hills, Eiganuta Hills,

Rush Hills. This is an Aleut name, according to Elliott (1881, St. Paul notes), meaning “three mammae [breasts]”; so called because the hills appear to consist of three tops.

Einstein, Mount: mountain, 11,552 ft., at head of Yale Glacier, 32 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains, 61° 21' 25" N, 147° 05' 45" W; (map 69). Named in 1955 by members of the Chugach Mountains Expedition (Nielsen, 1963,p. 135), for Albert Einstein, 1879-1955, physicist.

Eisenmenger Fork: stream, flows NW 24 miles to Goodpaster River, 52 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 28' 15" N, 144° 15' 10" W; BGN 1965; (map 101). Variant: Goodpaster River, South Fork Goodpaster River. Originally reported in 1903 as South Fork Goodpaster River (Prindle, 1913a, pl. 16). However, another stream, nearer to the mouth of the Goodpaster River, was later called by that name. Therefore, to avoid confusion, this stream was named for William Eisenmenger who “was a miner in this area at the headwaters of the Goodpaster River. He is now deceased.”

Eivoogiena Island: island, see Saint Lawrence Island.

Eivugen Island: island, see Saint Lawrence Island.

Ek-galit-tch-an: islands, see Eckholms, The.

Ekadokuch Point: point of land, see Chuniksak Point.

Ekakevik Mountain: mountain, 3,040 ft., in Brooks Range, 25 miles N of Howard Pass; 68° 35' N, 157° 00' W; BGN 1949; (map 132). Named by geologists connected with the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations; Eskimo name meaning “basin” published by USGS in 1951.

Ekalgruak Lake: lake, 5 miles long, 7 miles W of Admiralty Bay and 22 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 70° 58' N, 156° 23' W; (map 147). Eskimo name obtained in 1956 at Wainwright by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Ekalooksik River: stream, see Ikalooksik River.

Ekaluakat River: stream, flows 28 miles NE to Egaksrak River, 20 miles NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 45' N, 142° 05' W; BGN 1939; (map 138). Variant: Aichilik River, Aichillik River. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1948, to mean “small fish place.”

Ekalukliurak Creek: stream, see Carter Creek.

Ekaluktagumiut: locality, see Ekaluktaluk.

Ekaluktaluk: locality, “in the Kuskokwim district.” Variant: Ekaluktagumiut. Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed as “Ekaluktagumiut” with a population of 24 in the 1890 Census (Hodge, 1907, p. 420).

Ekashluak Creek: stream, heads in Towak Mountain, flows N 3.7 miles to Scammon Bay, 6.6 miles E of Cape Romanzof, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 49' 35" N, 165° 54' 10" W; (map

75). Variant: Ekashluktuli River, Ikashlocktuli River. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1949. It appears to be somewhat similar to the name "Ekasluktuli River, the name of a stream" on the other side of Towak Mountain.

Ekashluktuli River: stream, see Ekashluak Creek.

Ekashluktuli River: stream, see Ekasluktuli River.

Ekasluktuli River: stream, in Askinuk Mountains, flows SW 4.5 miles to Igiak Bay, 8 miles SE of Cape Romanzof, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 43' N, 165° 58' W; (map 75). Variant: Ekashluktuli River. Eskimo name which means "trout"; obtained at Hooper Bay by USC&GS in 1951.

Ekaterina, Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, 11 miles E of Goddard, on central Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 51' 00" N, 135° 03' 30" W; BGN 1935; (map 5). Named in 1935 by USFS "for one of the ships of the Shelikov Company, sent to Alexander Baranof, in 1794." See Baranof Island.

Ekathlic: stream, see Fish River.

Ekichuk Lake: bay, 4 miles across, on Hotham Inlet, 48 miles NW of Selawik. Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 58' N, 161° 33' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Ekiek Creek: stream, flows N 17 miles to Selawik River, 55 miles SW of Shungnak. Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 26' N, 158° 45' W; (map 115). Eskimo name shown on a 1927 manuscript map by the "trader at Selawik."

Ekiligamut: locality, 2 miles N of Togiak Village, on right bank of Togiak River, 44 miles E of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 05' N, 160° 22' W; (map 53). Variant: Ekilik, Ikalinkamiut, Ikaliukha. This Eskimo village was first mentioned by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census in 1880 as "Ekilik;" later it was called "Ikalinkamiut," or "Ikalink people." This may have been the same village as Ekilik because the names are similar or possibly the same group of people reported at two places.

Ekiligamut: locality, see Ekilik.

Ekilik: locality, on right bank of Togiak River, 45 miles E of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains, 59° 11' N, 160° 19' W; (map 53). Variant: Ekiligamut, Ikalinkamuit, Ikaliukha. Eskimo village or camp first mentioned by Ivan Petroff in the 10th census in 1880 as "Ikaliukha." Its name was reported in 1898 as "Ekiligamut," meaning "Ekilik people," by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS. Its population was 192 in 1880; 60 in 1890; it is now abandoned. See Ekiligamut.

Ekilik: locality, see Ekiligamut.

Ekiluk Pass: water passage, see Eluitkak Pass.

Ekilukruak Entrance: water passage, on Beaufort Sea coast, between Cooper Island and the Tapkaluk Islands, 20 miles W of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 15' N, 155° 50' W; (map 153). Eskimo name recorded at Barrow in 1951 by USC&GS, and is reported to mean “wide, rough inlet.”

Eklootna Creek: stream, see Eklutna River.

Eklootna Lake: lake, see Eklutna Lake.

Eklutna Creek: stream, see Eklutna River.

Eklutna Glacier: glacier, trends N 7.7 miles to its terminus at head of Eklutna River, 23 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 17' N, 148° 58' W; BGN 1964; (map 69). Local name reported in 1964 by USGS; derived from the river. See Eklutna Lake and Eklutna River.

Eklutna Lake: lake, 6.9 miles long, near head of Eklutna River, 13 miles S of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 23' N, 149° 03' W; (map 69). Variant: Eklootna Lake. Tanaina Indian name reported in 1906 as “Eklootna” by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. Present spelling was published in 1915 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 1), USGS.

Eklutna River: stream, heads at Eklutna Glacier terminus, flows NW through Eklutna Lake 22 miles to Knik Arm, 4 miles NE of Birchwood and 23 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 27' 25” N, 149° 25' 00” W; (map 69). Variant: Eklootna Creek, Eklutna Creek. Tanaina Indian name reported in 1906 as “Eklootna” (Eklut River) by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. Reported in 1915 as “Eklutna Creek” by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 1), USGS.

Eklutna, Mount: mountain, 4,110 ft., 4 miles E of Birchwood, between Thunder Bird and Peters Creeks, 22 miles NE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 24' 15” N, 149° 21' 00” W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS; derived from nearby Eklutna River.

Eklutna: village, pop. 50, mile 141.2 on The Alaska Railroad at the head of Knik Arm at the mouth of Eklutna River 25 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 28' N, 149° 22' W; (map 69). Variant: Old Knik. Tanaina Indian village and railroad station, the latter established in 1918. This place may have originally been one of the Knik Villages. See Knik. The Eklutna Power House, a hydro-electric project supplying electricity to Anchorage is located near here. The Eklutna post office was established in 1926; discontinued in 1945 (Ricks, 1965, p. 18).

Ekogmute: village, see Russian Mission.

Ekok Cape: point of land, see Clarks Point.

Ekokpuk Creek: stream, flows E 22 miles to John River, 12 miles SW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 01' 20” N, 152° 05' 45” W; BGN 1932; (map 134). Variant: Ikiakpuk Creek. Name reported by Robert Marshall in 1932; said to be of Eskimo origin and means “split in two.”

Ekolina Creek: stream, flows SW 9 miles to East Fork Kuskokwim River, 30 miles NE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 10' N, 153° 47' W; (map 89). Variant: Ecol-ena. Indian name obtained in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, who wrote it "Ecol-ena."

Ekouk: village, see Ekuk.

Ekouk: village, see Ekwok.

Ekron, Mount: mountain, 2,830 ft., in the Lockwood Hills 50 miles NW of Hughes, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 39' N, 155° 15' W; (map 116). Name shown on an 1886 manuscript map by Lt. G. M. Stoney, USN, with the note: "Bible Name." Probably named for Ekron, a city on the Philistine Plain mentioned in the Book of Joshua 13:3 and 15:11.

Ekrugavik Lake: lake, see Ikroavik Lake.

Ekseavuk: locality, near Kobuk River, about 50 miles NE of Selawik, Brooks Range; near 67° 00' N, 159° 00' W; (map 126). Archeological site reported by Giddings (1964, p. 28).

Ekuk Bluff: bluff, 170 ft., extends 5 miles, on E shore of Nushagak Bay, SE of Ekuk and 18 miles S of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 47' N, 158° 30' W; (map 40). Name published by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 239).

Ekuk Cape: point of land, on E shore of Nushagak Bay, 3 miles S of village of Clarks Point and 16 miles S of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 48' N, 158° 33' W; (map 40). Variant: Clarks Point. Eskimo name spelled "Ekouk" by F. P. Lutke in 1828. Called "Clarks Point" by USBF in 1898.

Ekuk Spit: spit, on E shore of Nushagak Bay, N of Ekuk, 15 miles S of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 49' 05" N, 158° 33' 25" W; (map 40). Variant: Haller Spit. Name published by USC&GS in 1947 Coast Pilot (p. 524). The Eskimo village of Ekuk is located on this spit. It was also called "Hailer Spit" after the Hallers Cannery located there.

Ekuk Village: village, see Ekuk.

Ekuk: village, pop. 40, Ekuk Spit, on E shore of Nushagak Bay, 16 miles S of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 49' 00" N, 158° 33' 30" W; (map 40). Variant: Ekouk, Ekuk Village, Ikuk, Village Ekouk, Yekuk. Eskimo settlement reported in 1828 as "V[illage] Ekouk" and "S[eleniye] Ikuk" by F. P. Lutke. It had a population of 37 in 1930. It is the location of a cannery. It appears that this village has sometimes been confused with Ekwok.

Ekuk: village, see Ekwok.

Ekwak: village, see Ekwok.

Ekwok: village, pop. 106, on W bank of Nushagak River at junction with Klutuk Creek, 42 miles NE of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 22' N, 157° 30' W; BGN 1966; (map 52). Variant: Billy Hurleys, Ekouk, Ekuk, Ekwak, Ikwok, Ikwokhamut, Yekuk. Eskimo village reported in 1828 as "Ekouk" by "Ekwak" by Capt. F. P. Lutke, IRN. H. C. Fassett, USBF, established the present spelling on his 1910 map. The village has also been known as "Billy

Hurleys," the name of a "white" trader who had a store here. The village population was 40 in 1930 [Ekwak]; 68 in 1939 [Ekwok]; and 1,311 in 1950. A post office called "Ekwak" was established here in 1935.

El Nido: locality, on W shore of Lisiansky Inlet, on Chichagof Island, 2 miles W of Pelican, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 58' N, 136° 16' W; (map 9). Spanish name meaning "the nest" reported by A. F. Buddington (in Brooks and others, 1925, fig. 5) USGS. This gold mining camp was established about 1920. There were two camps here, one on the Inlet called the Beach Camp and the other 1.5 miles south near the mine workings called El Nido Camp.

El Patrone Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Canyon Creek, between Coal Creek and Kate and Anna Creek, 23 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 52' N, 164° 46' W; (map 95) Prospectors' name reported on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

El Sombrero: island, see Chatham Island.

El-yog-o-lok-tok: stream, see Kogoluk River.

El-yog-o-lok-tok: stream, see Kogoluktuk River.

Elaine Creek: stream, flows N 1 mile to No Mans Creek near its head, in Casadepaga River basin, 25 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a prospector's manuscript map dated 1902. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Elaktoveach Channel: stream, tributary of Kupigruak Channel, in Colville River Delta, flows NW 8 miles to Harrison Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 28' N, 150° 47' W; (map 149). Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1951, meaning "the wide stream in the middle."

Elapuk Hill: hill, see Alapak Hill.

Elaroniluk Creek: stream, heads in Waring Mountains, flows N and W 9.5 miles to Kobuk River 5 miles S of its junction with Kallarichuk River, 17 miles NE of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 03' N, 159° 50' W; (map 127). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Elbo Mountain: hill, see Elbow Mountain.

Elbow Bay: bay, extends S and E 1.5 miles off Cordova Bay, on E coast of Long Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 54' 30" N, 132° 39' 30" W; BGN 1929; (map 1). Descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1928.

Elbow Creek: stream, flows NE and NW 8.5 miles to Sharatin Bay, 12 miles W of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 49' 00" N, 153° 44' 15" W; BGN 1933; (map 34). Descriptive name given in 1933 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, "because of the very abrupt change in the course of the creek."

Elbow Creek: stream, heads in De Long Mountains, flows NW and NE to Driftwood Creek, 36 miles NNE of Mishegak Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 44' 15" N, 160° 42' 00" W; BGN 1961; (map 131). Named by USGS geologists in 1951 "because of the elbow-like bends in its course."

Elbow Hill: hill, 420 ft., at SW end of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 52' 10" N, 169° 00' 13" W; (map 21). Name published by USC&GS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 68).

Elbow Lake: lake, 2 miles long, N of Hodzana Slough, 12 miles W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 19' N, 147° 52' W; (map 118). Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Elbow Mountain: hill, 904 ft., 23 miles NW of Eek Lake and 44 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 19' N, 160° 57' W; (map 59). Variant: Elbo Mountain. Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS; named for the bend in Kwethluk River.

Elbow Mountain: mountain, 2,950 ft., 12 miles SE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 45' 30" N, 152° 45' 05" W; BGN 1933; (map 34). Name derived from Elbow Creek, given in 1933 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Elbow Mountain: mountain, 4,246 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 3 miles N of Stikine River, Coast Mountains; 56° 42' 10" N, 131° 51' 30" W; (map 7). Descriptive name given by USC&GS, probably in the 1890's.

Elbow Passage: water passage, 2 miles long, 3.5 miles S of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 37' N, 136° 05' W; BGN 1903; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1907 by Andrew Braid and published by USC&GS in the 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 172).

Elbow Point: point of land, between the two arms of Lake Nerka, at W end of Frog Mountains, 40 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 33' N, 159° 00' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Name reported in 1929 by USBF; so called because of the "point's location at the bend or elbow of Lake Nerka."

Elbow Point: point of land, on E coast of Little Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' 40" N, 176° 01' 40" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Descriptive name given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Elder Point: point of land, northernmost point on Glacier Island, 2 miles S of Flent Point, on S coast of Alaska, 56 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54' 50" N, 147° 08' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Elder, Mount: mountain, 4,600 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 4.7 miles NW of Berg Mountain and 70 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 58' 50" N, 135° 50' 50" W; (map 11). Variant: Snow Dome. Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Eldorado Camp: locality, E of headwaters of Little Eldorado Creek, 12 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' 45" N, 147° 31' 10" W; (map 105). Variant: Eldorado.

Mining camp reported in 1908 by USGS. A post office was established here in 1907 and discontinued in 1910.

Eldorado Creek: stream, flows N 1.5 miles to Gold Creek, 48 miles N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 49' 30" N, 145° 35' 50" W; (map 101). Named by prospectors and reported in 1905 by Witherspoon (Prindle, 1913a, pl. 1), USGS.

Eldorado Creek: stream, flows N 20 miles to Serpentine River, 21 miles SE of Shishmaref Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 07' N, 165° 23' W; (map 112). Prospectors' name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Eldorado Creek: stream, flows N 3 miles, joins Telegram Creek to form Dome Creek 23 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' N, 164° 38' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Eldorado Creek: stream, flows N 3.5 miles to Roosevelt Creek, 72 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 11' 35" N, 147° 13' 30" W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Eldorado Creek: stream, flows NE 15 miles to Kiwalik River, 43 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 46' N, 161° 51' W; (map 109). Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Eldorado Creek: stream, flows NW 1.2 miles to Kougarok River, 9 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 47 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 40' N, 164° 48' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Eldorado Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 miles to Crooked Creek, 18 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 56' 30" N, 141° 39' 40" W; (map 102) Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Eldorado Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 miles to Tisuk River, 40 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 58' N, 166° 13' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Eldorado Creek: stream, flows NW 5.4 miles to Madison Creek 6.7 miles NE of its junction with Tolstoi Creek and 53 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 27' N, 156° 56' W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Eldorado Creek: stream, flows S and W 8.5 miles to Fish Lake, "3 miles ESE of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 03' N, 151° 20' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Eldorado Creek: stream, flows SE 10 miles to Fish River, 32 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' N, 163° 25' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS.

Eldorado Creek: stream, flows SE 11 miles to Noxapaga River, 23 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 39' N, 164° 04' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Variant: North

Fork Kugrukruk River, North Fork Noxapaga River. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS. This appears to be the North Fork of Noxapaga River in Brooks (1901, pl. 11), USGS.

Eldorado Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Flint Creek, 4.5 miles SE of Long and 26 miles S of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 22' 10" N, 155° 25' 00" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by A. G. Maddren, USCG. The identity of this stream is in doubt.

Eldorado Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Dime Creek at Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 11' N, 161° 08' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Eldorado Creek: stream, flows SE 4.9 miles to Poorman Creek, 4.4 miles SW of Poorman and 47 miles SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 04' 20" N, 155° 40' 25" W; BGN 1936; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1935 by USGS.

Eldorado Creek: stream, flows SW 3.4 miles to Norton Sound, 19 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 163° 47' W, (map 95). Variant: Ryan Creek. Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Eldorado Creek: stream, flows SW 8.5 miles to George River, 26 miles E of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 24' 20" N, 157° 11' 30" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Eldorado Creek: stream, flows W 7 miles to Budd Creek which flows to American River, 40 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 39' N, 165° 22' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Messrs. Kemp and David Fox (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 11).

Eldorado Creek: stream, heads in Jack White Range, flows SE 2.2 miles to South Fork Koyukuk River, 22 miles E of Bettles, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 56' N, 150° 54' W; (map 117). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Eldorado Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows NE 5.5 miles to Moose Creek, 3.5 miles NNW of Wonder Lake Alaska Range; 63° 31' 50" N, 150° 58' 15" W; (map 88). Name shown on a 1905 manuscript map of "Kantishna Gold Fields" by A. Friedrich, prospector.

Eldorado Creek: stream, NE of Ear Mountain, flows E 3 miles to Kreuger Creek which flows to Arctic River, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 56' N, 166° 06' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by Knopf (1908, p. 27), USGS.

Eldorado Creek: stream, see Eldorado River.

Eldorado Creek: stream, see Little Eldorado Creek.

Eldorado Narrows: water passage, extends S 4 miles from Sandspit Point, between Renard Island and Resurrection Peninsula, 14 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 55' N, 149° 19' W; (map 49). Local name reported in the early 1950's by USC&GS.

Eldorado River: stream, flows SE 30 miles to Flambeau River, 4 miles N of Safety Sound and 14 miles W of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 32' N, 164° 55' W; (map 95). Variant: Eldorado Creek. Local name reported in 1899 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Eldorado: locality, see Eldorado Camp.

Eldred Passage: water passage, 0.7 miles wide, SE of Yukon Island, along SE shore of Kachemak Bay, 8 miles SSE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 31' N, 151° 28' W; (map 50). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1880 for Sarah Eldred, wife of Marcus Baker.

Eldred Rock: rock, in Lynn Canal, 2.7 miles SE of Kataguni Island, and 55 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 58' 15" N, 135° 13' 10" W; (map 11). Variant: Nechraje. Visited, located, and named in 1880 by Marcus Baker for his wife, Sarah Eldred. Name published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 196). According to Dr. Arthur Krause the Tlingit Indian name is "Nechraje."

Eldridge Glacier: glacier, heads on Explorers Peak and trends SE 30 miles to its terminus (1951) at head of Fountain River, 40 miles N of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 54' 30" N, 149° 59' 00" W; (map 82). Variant: Chulitna Glacier, Fidele Glacier. Named in 1913 by A. H. Brooks, USGS, for George Homans Eldridge, 1854-1905, USGS geologist who, with Robert Muldrow, made a reconnaissance in the Susitna River basin in 1898.

Eldridge, Mount: mountain, 6,250 ft., 12 miles SE of North Peak and 18 miles W of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 45' N, 141° 47' W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and reported in 1899 by W. J. Peters, USGS.

Eldridge, Mount: peak, 10,456 ft., 21 miles ENE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 08' 03" N, 150° 20' 48" W; (map 88). Named in 1953 by Bradford Washburn for George Homans Eldridge, 1854-1905, USGS geologist, who made a reconnaissance of the Susitna River basin and crossed Broad Pass in 1898.

Eleanor Cove: cove, 1.2 miles across, 1 miles E of Knight Island, 14 miles NE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 42' 15" N, 139° 29' 30" W; (map 46). Variant: Eleanors Cove. Named in 1794 by Lt. Peter Puget (in Vancouver, 1798, v. 3, p. 226-227).

Eleanor Island: island, 0.4 miles across, 0.8 miles SE of Knight Island and 13 miles NE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 42' 05" N, 139° 30' 15" W; (map 46). Named by H. E. Smith, USFS, in 1928, probably for nearby Eleanor Cove.

Eleanor Island: island, 4 miles long, in Prince William Sound, 4 miles SW of Naked Island and 24 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 33' N, 147° 35' W; BGN 1908; (map 63). Local name reported in 1908 by Andrew Braid, USC&GS. Capt. George Vancouver, RN, gave the name "Eleanor" to the prominent northern point of the island in 1794. This name was later adopted for the entire island.

Eleanor Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, in Anaktuvuk Pass, drains into headwaters of Anaktuvuk River, Brooks Range; 68° 09' N, 151° 42' W; (map 134). Named in 1901 by F. C. Schrader or W. S. Peters, USGS, on their reconnaissance expedition into northern Alaska.

Eleanor Lake: lake, 600 ft. long, 1.7 miles W of terminus of Sheridan Glacier and 10 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 32' N, 145° 25' W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Eleanor Passage: water passage, see Upper Passage.

Eleanor, Mount: peak, 3,988 ft., in Chigmit Mountains at head of Iniskin Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 47' N, 153° 22' W; (map 51). Name published by G. C. Martin (1905, pl. 4), USGS.

Eleanor, Point: point of land, northernmost point of Eleanor Island, 28 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 34' 55" N, 147° 33' 45" W; (map 63). Named in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN. The name appears on Vancouver's chart, but is not mentioned in his text (Wagner, 1937, p. 385).

Eleanors Cove: cove, see Eleanor Cove.

Elena Bay: estuary, 5 miles long, on Kuiu Island, on E shore of Tebenkof Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 30' N, 134° 06' W; BGN 1929; (map 5). Named in 1928 by USC&GS for "the vessel Elena in which [Capt. M. D.] Tebenkiv [sic] [IRN] sailed for Sitka in 1835 to carry on explorations in Alaska."

Elephant Creek: stream, flows N 2 miles to Trail Creek, 6.5 miles E of Long and 25 miles SSE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 23' 30" N, 155° 16' 20" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914), pl. 3), USGS. The stream's identity is in doubt.

Elephant Creek: stream, flows NW 2.1 miles to join Brehnard Creek to form Wilson Creek 7 miles E of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 52' 10" N, 161° 52' 15" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported by Harrington (1918, p. 59), USGS, in 1916.

Elephant Gulch: ravine, trends SE 2 miles to Hutlinana Creek, 20 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 13' 30" N, 149° 59' 00" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 5).

Elephant Head Point: point of land, on S shore of Alaska Peninsula, NE shore of Cape Kumlik, extends 0.6 miles into Aniakchak Bay, 12 miles SW of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 40' N, 157° 29' W; (map 31). Local name published by USC&GS in the 1947 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 281).

Elephant Hill: hill, see Middle Hill.

Elephant Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, on Woody Island, 3 miles SE of Kodiak, NE of Kodiak Island; 57° 46' 20" N, 152° 19' 30" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Elephant Lake: lake, 1.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula 8 miles ENE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 35' 45" N, 150° 59' 15" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Elephant Mountain: mountain, 2,200 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, 25 miles NW of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 57' N, 157° 46' W; (map 31). Descriptive name shown on a 1915 USGS map.

Elephant Mountain: mountain, 2,275 ft., On N part of Chichagof Island, 4.4 miles S of Neck Point in Icy Strait and 37 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 03' 10" N, 135° 19' 30" W; BGN 1959; (map 11). Local name published by USGS in 1962.

Elephant Mountain: mountain, 3,300 to 3,800 ft., extends NE 6.8 miles between Eureka Dome and Wolverine Mountain, 16 miles SSE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 15' N, 150° 00' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by USGS.

Elephant Nose: mountain, see Elephants Nose.

Elephant Point: point of land, between American and Orzinski Bays, on W shore of Stepovak Bay, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 42' 20" N, 160° 04' 00" W; (map 28). Local name published in 1916 by USC&GS Coast Pilot.

Elephant Point: point of land, extends NE into Eschscholtz Bay, 44 miles SW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 16' N, 161° 20' W; (map 114). Named in 1826 by Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 232), RN, who wrote, "I bestowed the name of Elephant upon the point, to mark its vicinity to the place where the fossils [bones of elephants] were found * * *." Name published on British Admiralty Chart 593.

Elephant Point: village, pop. 87, on a spit on S coast of Eschscholtz Bay, 44 miles SW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 16' N, 161° 20' W; (map 114). Variant: Baldwin, Buckland, Reindeer Point. Eskimo village and reindeer station; its population in 1950 was 108. This place appears to be the site of the Baldwin post office from 1930 to 1936 and the Buckland post office established in 1962. See Buckland.

Elephant Promontory: peak, 7,320 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 5.5 miles SE of Mount Ogilvie and 38 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 49' 00" N, 134° 07' 20" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Named by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project in 1964.

Elephant Rock: point of land, at mouth of Delarof Harbor, on SE coast of Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 10' 02" N, 160° 29' 35" W; (map 28). Local name published in 1916 USC&GS Coast Pilot.

Elephant Rock: rock, in Bering Sea, at N tip of Hall Island, 8 miles NW of Glory of Russia Cape, St. Matthew Island; 60° 42' N, 173° 03' W; (map 56). Name published by USC&GS in 1932 on Chart 8851; "so called because of its resemblance to an elephant's head."

Elephants Head: promontory, NW ridge of Stewart Peak, at head of Thomas Bay, 103 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 05' 15" N, 132° 45' 15" W; BGN 1923; (map 8). Variant:

Elephant Head. Descriptive name given in 1887 by C. M. Thomas' USN; published in 1888 by USC&GS.

Elephants Nose: mountain, 1,150 ft. on N coast of Woronkofski Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 25' 45" N, 132° 30' 10" W; BGN 1917; (map 6). Variant: Elephant Nose. Descriptive name given in 1917 for charting purposes by USC&GS "because of its shape."

Eleutak: locality, on left bank of Kwemeluk Pass, 3.3 miles S of Sheldon Point and 22 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 29' 10" N, 164° 52' 00" W; (map 77). Variant: Eleutakamiut. Eskimo camp or village, now abandoned, reported in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS, and spelled by him "Eleutakamiuk" meaning "Eleutak people."

Eleutakamiut: locality, see Eleutak.

Elevenmile Creek: stream, on N part of Douglas Island. flows 1 mile N to Fritz Cove, 1.6 miles SW of Entrance Point and 8.6 miles W of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 19' 10" N, 134° 38' 30" W; (map 11). Local name published by USGS in 1962.

Elf Cove: cove, 0.1 miles across, on N shore of Ford Arm, 7 miles SE of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 35' 30" N, 135° 57' 10" W; (map 9). Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8280.

Elf Island: island, 2 miles long, off SE coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 43' N, 176° 32' W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1957.

Elf Point: point of land, at E entrance to Columbia Bay, 58 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 56' 45" N, 147° 03' 25" W; BGN 1911; (map 63). So named about 1910 by U. S. Grant, USGS, "because of the smallness of the point's tip."

Elf Point: point of land, on Revillagigedo Island, on E shore of Thorne Arm, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 15" N, 131° 13' 20" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1917 by USC&GS on Chart 8075.

Elfendahl, Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, 14.5 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 51' N, 136° 18' W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1917 by R. M. Overbeck (in Martin and others, 1919, pl. 2), USGS.

Elfin Cove: cove, 1 mile across, on W coast of Inian Peninsula, on N coast of Chichagof Island, 1 mile S of Point Lavinia, 34 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 12' 15" N, 136° 21' 30" W; BGN 1933; (map 10). Local name reported by the USFS in 1935.

Elfin Cove: settlement, pop. 20, on E shore of Elfin Cove, N part of Chichagof Island, 2 miles S of Point Lavinia and 33 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 11' 40" N, 136° 20' 35" W; (map 10). Village shown on maps since 1930. The Elfin Cove post office was established in 1935 (Ricks, 1965, p. 19). Its 1958 population was 48.

Elghi Island: island, 0.4 miles long, between Prince of Wales and Tuxekan Islands, 30 miles NW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 54' N, 133° 16' W; (map 4). Indian name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Elgolm Island: island, see Error Island.

Eli River: stream, heads in Baird Mountains, at 67° 40' N, 161° 16' W, flows SW 90 miles to Noatak River, 10 miles S of Noatak, Arctic Slope; 67° 25' N, 163° 00' W; (map 128). Variant: Ely River. Eskimo name reported in 1926 by USGS.

Eliazak: island, see Inner Iliasik Island.

Eliazik: island, see Outer Iliasik Island.

Elice, Point: point of land, see Ellice, Point.

Elilakok: locality, on left bank of Nushagak River, 5 miles S of Nunachuak and 62 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 33' N, 157° 07' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Variant: Ah-lai-luk-ah. Eskimo camp or small village reported in 1910 by H. C. Fassett, USBF, as Ah-lai-luk-ah. The present spelling was first used in 1925 by USBF. The site is now abandoned.

Elim Mission Roadhouse: village, see Elim.

Elim: village, pop. 160, on NW shore of Norton Bay, 65 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' N, 162° 15' W; BGN 1937; (map 95). Variant: Elim Mission Roadhouse. Eskimo village established about 1915. A post office was established in 1943 and is continuous today. The population was 162 in 1920; 97 in 1930; and 154 in 1950.

Elingit Lake: bay, see Islands, Bay of.

Eliot Glacier: glacier, heads on Mount Marcus Baker, trends SE 7 miles to Harvard Glacier, 47 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 21' N, 147° 37' W; BGN 1930; (map 69). Named in 1910 by Lawrence Martin (in Tarr and Martin, 1914, p. 298), for Charles William Eliot, 1834-1926, former president of Harvard College.

Elitnik: locality, see Litnik.

Eliza Harbor: estuary, 7 miles long on SE coast of Admiralty Island, 26 miles SE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 09' N, 134° 17' W; (map 9). Discovered in 1799 by "Mr. Bumstead" of the fur trading ship Eliza, out of Boston, commanded by "Capt. Rowan." Mr. Bumstead, with members of the crew in a whale boat, "finally * * * got in and opened a fine harbor, completely land-locked, which, as our Indian navigator informed us had no name, we called Eliza Harbour, in compliment to our ship." (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 130)

Eliza Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, between Chisana River and Alaska Highway, 7 miles SE of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 62° 59' N, 141° 40' W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1954.

Eliza Lake: lake, 2 miles long, on Admiralty Island, drains into Eliza Harbor, 23 miles SE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 12' N, 134° 20' W; BGN 1923; (map 9). Named in 1923 by USFS, probably for Eliza Harbor.

Eliza, Point: point of land, between Port Conclusion and Port Armstrong, on E coast of Baranof Island, 2 miles N of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 17' 40" N, 134° 39' 00" W; (map 5). Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, "during his stay in Port Conclusion between August 1 and 22, 1794" (Wagner, 1937, p. 385).

Elizabeth Creek: stream, flows E 1 mile to Ruby Creek which flows to Bluestone River, 10 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 08' N, 166° 13' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Elizabeth Creek: stream, flows NW to Nucksack Creek which flows to Kuzitrin River near its head, about 20 miles SW of Imurak Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Elizabeth Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to Cripple River, 16 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 165° 52' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Elizabeth Island: island, 3 miles across, in Chugach Islands, 20 miles SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 10' N, 151° 50' W; BGN 1908; (map 50). Variant: Cape Elizabeth Island, Isla San Aniceto. Named for the west point of the island which Capt. James Cook, RN, called "Cape Elizabeth," because he did not realize the point was on an island. It was originally called "Cape Elizabeth Island," but changed to "Elizabeth Island" by USC&GS. It was called "Isle San Aniceto" by Arteaga on August 2, 1779.

Elizabeth Lake: lake, 1 mile long, drains NE into Lower Ugashik Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, 21 miles SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 24' 15" N, 156° 53' 00" W; (map 36). Named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Elizabeth Mountain: mountain, 1,335 ft., at head of Green Gulch, 14 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 165° 55' W; (map 94) Local name reported on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Elizabeth, Cape: point of land, at W tip of Elizabeth Island, 21 miles SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 09' 30" N, 151° 53' 00" W; (map 50). Variant: Cape St. Elizabeth, Mys Elisaveta. Named by Capt. Cook, RN, in 1778 (v. 2, p. 382), "as the discovery of it was connected with the Princess Elizabeth's birthday, I named it Cape Elizabeth." It was published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 5), IRN, as "M[ys] Elisaveta," or "Cape Elizabeth."

Elizabeth, Mount: mountain, 3,547 ft., on SE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 39' 45" N, 134° 39' 30" W; BGN 1917; (map 5). Variant: Mount Cecil, The Sisters. Local name published by USC&GS in 1910; reported to be named for one of the daughters of Superintendent E. Lester Jones, USC&GS. However, in 1915, Jones stated "not named by me * * * named by native of Alaska of 30 years residence."

Elizabeth, Point: point of land, 1 mile N of Rodman Bay, on Duffield Peninsula, N coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 30' 40" N, 135° 17' 30" W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, and published by USC&GS on Chart 8283.

Elk Creek: stream, flows SE 1.4 miles to Nome River, 7 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' 18" N, 165° 14' 30" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Elk Creek: stream, see Elkington Creek.

Elk Creek: stream, see Fourmile Creek.

Elk Creek: stream, see Slow Creek.

Elk Head Point: point of land, on NE tip of Peak Island, at SE end of Liljegren Passage, 40 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 42' 55" N, 147° 21' 40" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1910 by USC&GS.

Elkamok: island, see Chirikof Island.

Elkhorn Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Niukluk River, 8.5 miles NW of Council and 30 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56' 05" N, 163° 56' 50" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Elkhorn Island: island, 2.8 miles long, in Yukon River, 26 miles N of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 33' N, 160° 11' W; (map 78). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Elkington Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Don River which flows to Breving Lagoon, 25 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 32' N, 167° 53' W; (map 111). Variant: Elk Creek. Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Elkugu Bay: bay, 0.5 miles across, on W coast of Herbert Graves Island, 6 miles W of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 40' 30" N, 136° 15' 00" W; (map 9). Tlingit Indian name for Cape Edward; name given to the bay by USC&GS and published in 1928 on Chart 825B.

Elkugu Island: island, 0.4 miles long, W of Herbert Graves Island, 6 miles W of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 40' 50" N, 136° 15' 00" W; BGN 1926; (map 9). Named in 1926 by USC&GS. This is the Tlingit Indian name applied to Cape Edward, the western point of land on this island, by Tebenkov (1852, map 8).

Elkugu, Mys: point of land, see Edward, Cape.

Eli Cove: cove, 0.1 miles across, on NE coast of Baranof Island, between Waterfall Cove and Kasnyku Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 12' 00" N, 134° 50' 30" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Ella Bay: estuary, extends SW 0.7 miles, off Behm Canal, on E coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30' 15" N, 130° 58' 45" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1955 by USGS.

Ella Creek: stream, drains Ella and Lower Ella Lakes, flows E 5 miles to Ella Bay, on E coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 29' 50" N, 130° 59' 30" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1955 by USGS. See Ella Point.

Ella Creek: stream, heads in Bendeleben Mountains, flows NW 10 miles to Kuzitrin River, 28 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 24' N, 163° 55' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Ella Lake: lake, 5 miles long, on Revillagigedo Island, at head of Ella Creek, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 28' N, 131° 06' W; BGN 1966; (map 3). Variant: Manzanita Lake. Local name reported in 1926 by R. H. Sargent and F. H. Moffitt (in Brooks and others, 1929, pl. 5), USGS.

Ella Lake: lake, see Manzanita Lake.

Ella Point: point of land, between Ella Bay and Behm Canal, on E coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30' N, 130° 59' W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Ella, Mount: hill, 864 ft., on right bank of Yukon River, about 4 miles N of Koyukuk and 20 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 56' N, 157° 38' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Ellamar Mountain: mountain, 3,051 ft., on E shore of Valdez Arm, 42 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 55' 00" N, 146° 40' 30" W; (map 64). Locally named for the village reported by R. H. Sargent and C. E. Giffin (in Brooks and others, 1913, pl. 4), USGS.

Ellamar: village, pop. 46, on E shore of Virgin Bay, 40 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' 45" N, 146° 42' 30" W; (map 64). The Ellamar Mining Co. was formed in 1898, a year after the first claims were located. A post office was established at this copper mining camp in 1900; it was discontinued in 1929 (Ricks, 1965, p.19).

Ellen, Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, on Prince of Wales Island, near head of Kasaan Bay, W of village of Salt Chuck, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 37' 35" N, 132° 34' 15" W; (map 4). Variant: Lake Number 2. Local name published in 1907 by USC&GS.

Ellice Point: point of land, see Pogik Point.

Ellice, Point: point of land, on coast of Beaufort Sea, E of Smith River, Arctic Plain; (map 148). Variant: Elice Point, Point Elice. On July 26, 1837, Thomas Simpson (1843, p. 134) wrote, "rounding a point, distinguished by the name of the Right Honorable Edward Ellice * * *; a member of Parliament (presumably a privy councillor from his 'right honorable')" (Stuck, 1920, p. 272). This feature is probably present-day Pogik Point.

Elliot Beach: beach, 0.2 miles long, 2.4 miles NE of Theodore Point, on SW shore of Temnac Bay, Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 46' 00" N, 172° 57' 20" E; (map 13). Name shown on an

AMS map published in 1948, and given by the U.S. Army during World War II. The name is not used today.

Elliot Creek: stream, see Elliott Creek.

Elliott Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Sorrels Creek, 32 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06' 45" N, 146° 53' 30" W; (map 104). Local name reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Elliott Creek: stream, heads 1.6 miles NE of Iron Mountain, flows WNW 10 miles to Kotsina River, 3.2 miles S of Hubbard Peak and 76 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 43' N, 144° 17' W; (map 68). Variant: Elliot Creek. Prospected and named in 1899 by "Messrs. Elliott and Hubbard from Copper Creek * * *" (Mendenhall, 1905, p. 98).

Elliott Island: island, 0.8 miles across, in Southwest Islands, in Pybus Bay, on SE coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 15' 30" N, 134° 03' 30" W; (map 9). Name reported in 1924 by USC&GS and published in 1928 on Chart 8200.

Ellis Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Glacier Creek, 7 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 165° 22' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on a 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Ellis, Point: point of land, between Tebenkof Bay and Bay of Pillars, on W coast of Kuiu Island, 25 miles NE of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 33' 40" N, 134° 19' 00" W; (map 5). Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, on August 6, 1794, "probably in honor of George Ellis, who accompanied Sir James Harris * * * on a diplomatic mission" (Wagner, 1937, p. 386).

Ellsworth Cut: water passage, 2.5 miles SE of Sitka, between Harris Island and W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 10" N, 135° 16' 40" W; (map 9). Variant: Ellsworths Cut. Named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy and published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 144).

Ellsworth Glacier: glacier, on Kenai Peninsula, trends 18 miles SW to its terminus, 2 miles NE of Day Harbor, 14 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 05' N, 149° 01' W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Variant: Copper Glacier. Name published in 1907 by USC&GS.

Ellsworths Cut: water passage, see Ellsworth Cut.

Elma Island: island, 2.7 miles long, between Sanak and Caton Islands, one of Sanak Islands, Aleutian Range 54° 22' 15" N, 162° 29' 30" W; (map 25). Named in 1890 by USBF.

Elmendorf Air Force Base: military installation, N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 14' N, 149° 50' W; (map 69). Named in 1940 by U.S. Army Air Force for Capt. Hugh M. Elmendorf, USA, who was killed in an air accident on January 15, 1934

Elmendorf Moraine: moraine, avg. elev. 400 ft., 30 miles long, extends S from Big Lake to Knik Arm Cook Inlet, 3.5 miles NW of Anchorage, extends NE from Cairn Point to Birchwood,

Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 16' N, 149° 55' W; BGN 1962; (map 69). So named in 1955 by Robert D. Miller, USGS, because part of the moraine extends into Elmendorf Air Force Base.

Elmer Creek: stream, flows NE 1.4 miles to Discovery Creek, 12 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 165° 02' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on map dated September 1901 of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Elnik: bay, see Dry Spruce Bay.

Elongozheek Slough: watercourse, see Elongozhik Slough.

Elongozhewik Slough: watercourse, see Elongozhik Slough.

Elongozhik Slough: stream, in Yukon Delta, flows NW 2.6 miles to Kawokhawik Pass, 11.5 miles W of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta 62° 47' 30" N, 164° 51' 30" W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1952 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Elongozhik Slough: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, heads at Mahtkwingak Slough, flows N 20 miles to Norton Sound, 34 miles N of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 14' N, 164° 17' W; (map 92). Variant: Elongozheek Slough, Elongozhewik Slough. Eskimo name reported in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS; published in 1901 on Chart 9372.

Elooweechook: hill, see Iliutuk Hill.

Elovoi Cape: point of land, see Spruce Cape.

Elovoi Island: island, 0.1 miles long, in Peril Strait 1 mile NW of Duffield Peninsula, on Baranof Island, 13 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 34' N, 135° 28' W; (map 9). Variant: Elovoi Islet Firtree Island, Ostrov Yelovoy, Peril Straits Spruce Island, Yelowoi Island. Russian name meaning "spruce," given in 1833 by the navigator Ens. Vasiliev, IRN; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "Os[trov] Yelovoy."

Elovoi Island: island, 1.5 miles across, 1 mile SW of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 49' N, 135° 24' W; BGN 1897; (map 5). Variant: Fir-tree Island, Ostrov Yelovoy, Spruce Island, Yelowoi Island. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19) IRN as "O[strov] Yelovoy," meaning "spruce island."

Elovoi Island: island, see Spruce Island.

Elovoi Islet: island, see Elovoi Island.

Elovoi Strait: water passage, see Narrow Strait.

Elovoi Vneshnie Cape: point of land, see Spruce Cape.

Elovoi: point of land, see Chinaik, Cape.

Elovoi: point of land, see Uzinki Point.

Elovyy, Ostrov: island, see Spruce Island.

Elow Island: island, see Spruce Island.

Elrington island: island, extends NE-SW 12 miles at SW end of Prince William Sound, between Latouche and Evans Islands, 20 miles S of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 00' N, 148° 03' W; BGN 1910; (maps 49 and 63). Local name reported in 1905 by U. S. Grant, USGS; name derived from Point Elrington at the southern tip of the island.

Elrington Passage: water passage, 5 miles long between Elrington Island and Evans Island, on SW edge of Prince William Sound, 20 miles S of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 00' N, 148° 04' W; BGN 1908; (map 63). Variant: Prince of Wales Passage. Local name published in 1908 by USC&GS; name derived from nearby Point Elrington.

Elrington, Point: point of land, at SW tip of Elrington Island, 45 miles SE of Seward, Chugach, Mountains; 59° 56' 20" N, 148° 15' 00" W; (map 49). Named by Joseph Whidbey, RN, about May 27, 1794, (Vancouver, 1798, v. 3, p. 176j).

Elsie Creek: stream, flows NE 13 miles to California Creek, 38 miles SE of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 03' 20" N, 148° 43' 45" W; (map 100). Local name published in 1915 on a GLO [BLM] survey Plateau

Elsie Island: island, 1 mile long, on right shore of Yukon River, 18 miles SW of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 37' N, 161° 46' W; (map 73). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 navigation chart of Yukon River.

Elsie Point: point of land, E point of Bell Island, between Anchor Pass and Behm Canal, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 57' 40" N, 131° 24' 18" W; (map 3). Named in 1891 by USC&GS.

Elsner, Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 3 miles W of terminus of Sheridan Glacier and 10 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 33' N, 145° 28' W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Elson Bay: lagoon, see Elson Lagoon.

Elson Lagoon: lagoon, extends SE 25 miles from Point Barrow, between Plover Islands and mainland, Arctic Plain; 71° 15' N, 155° 51' W; BGN 1916; (map 153). Variant: Elson Bay, Elson's Bay, Tashuk, Tasuk, Tas'yuk. Named Elson's Bay by Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 302), RN, in September 1826 for Master Thomas Elson, RN, of H.M.S. Blossom. Elson was placed in charge of a party sent in an open boat to explore the coast from NE of Icy Cape to Point Barrow (Beechey, p. 301-321). Comdr. Maguire (Great Britain, 1854, map facing p. 186), RN, shows the name Tasuk, which is the common Eskimo generic (tasik) for an enclosed body of water.

Elson's Bay: lagoon, see Elson Lagoon.

Elting Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Johnson River, 40 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 31' 15" N, 144° 49' 10" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Eluitkak Pass: water passage, on coast of Beaufort Sea, between Plover Point and Doctor Island, 3.5 miles SE of Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 21' 40" N, 156° 21' 15" W, (map 153). Variant: Ekiluk Pass, Ikiraaluk, Ikkeraluk, Moore Channel, Moores Channel. Eskimo name recorded by USC&GS in 1951 and means "it's bad [difficult]" referring to the strong current. It was originally named Moore Channel, after Comdr. E. L. Moore, RN, and shown on Comdr. Rockfort Maguire's map (Great Britain, 1854, facing p. 186) with the Eskimo name "Ikkeraluk," which is reported to mean, "a worthless provision rack" (Leffingwell, 1919, p. 97).

Elukozuk Slough: watercourse, in distributary system of Yukon River, trends SW 5.4 miles from Kawokhawik Slough to Norton Sound, 11 miles W of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 44' N, 164° 52' W; (map 77). Eskimo name reported to mean "having many branches" (USC&GS, 1952).

Eluksingiak Point: point of land, E point of entrance between Kugrua and Peard Bays, 8.5 miles SW of Point Franklin and 24 miles NE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 49' N, 159° 04' W; (map 146). Eskimo name recorded in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS. In 1965 Orth was told by the people at Wainwright that the name means "Eluk's entrance."

Eluktuk: locality, see Lamont.

Elupak: locality, on coast of Beaufort Sea, on NW coast of Barter Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 08' N, 143° 42' W; (map 152). Eskimo name of an "old village" site reported by USC&GS in 1952.

Elurachea Point: point of land, see Humphrey Point.

Eluraucha Point: point of land, see Humphrey Point.

Elusive Creek: stream, flows NE 25 miles to Utukok River, N of Omicron Hill, 83 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Slope; 69° 26' 30" N, 160° 04' 30" W; BGN 1966; (map 144). Name proposed in 1924 by W. T. Foran, USGS, because of the "deceptive appearance of the valley and the difficulty of determining its junction with the Utukok River." The name first appears on a 1924 fieldsheet by O. L. Wix.

Elusive Lake: lake, 2 miles long, in Philip Smith Mountains, drains E to Ribdon River 15 miles of SE of its junction with Sagavanirktok River, Brooks Range; 68° 39' 30" N, 148° 30' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 135). Variant: Sagavanirktok Lake. So named by USGS geologists in 1951 because it "is elusive to ground traveler because [the lake is] hidden behind low hills on its NE side."

Elusive, Mount: mountain, 11,465 ft., in Dora Keen Range, 35 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 25' 40" N, 147° 07' 30" W; BGN 1965; (map 69). So named because "of its elusive character in trying to locate its position on the map from aerial photos." Named about 1957 by members of the Chugach Mountain Expedition sponsored by the Arctic Institute of North America (Nielsen, 1963, p. 135).

Elutuc: locality, see New Hamilton.

Elutuli Creek: stream, flows W 40 miles to Hoholitna River 2 miles E of its junction with Holitna River and 15 miles SE of Sleetmute, Stony River Lowland; 61° 30' 45" N, 156° 55' 50" W; (map 72). Eskimo name obtained in 1948 by USC&GS.

Eluwaktak Mountain: mountain, 1,490 ft., 5 miles SW of junction of Kwethluk River and Johnson Creek and 50 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 17' N, 160° 47' W; (map 59). Variant: Eluwuktuk Mountain. Eskimo name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Eluwuktuk Mountain: mountain, see Eluwaktak Mountain.

Elva Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, between Amakuk Arm and Little Togiak Lake, 3.5 miles NW of Lake Nerka, 45 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 38' N, 159° 09' W; BGN 1932; (map 53). Locally named for Mrs. Elva Polley, who first reported the lake about 1930.

Elvoi Mission: locality, on E coast of Spruce Island NE of Kodiak Island; 57° 54' 20" N, 152° 21' 20" W; (map 34). Russian name meaning "spruce," published in 1934 by USC&GS.

Elwood, Lake: lake, 0.2 miles across, in West Massacre Valley, on eastern Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 51' 37" N, 173° 10' 35" E; (map 13). Name shown on an AMS map published in 1948, and given by the U.S. Army during World War II. The name is not used today.

Ely River: stream, see Eli River.

Emagayten Island: island, see Emgeten Island.

Emaiksoun Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, on Chukchi Sea coast, 3 miles S of Barrow, Arctic Plain 71° 14' 30" N, 156° 46' 15" W; (map 153). Variant: Emarksoun Lake, Imexsaan. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS about 1950. The first part of the name probably means "fresh water."

Emangak: locality, on point of land between Kawanak and Kwikpak Passes, 16 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 54' N, 164° 06' W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1952 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Emanguk: locality, on right bank of Kwiguk Pass, 1.4 miles N of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 46' 40" N, 164° 31' 45" W; (map 77). Variant: Emonguk. Eskimo name obtained in 1948 by USC&GS.

Emanvicrok Channel: stream, tributary of Kobuk River, heads at Nazuruk Channel, Kobuk River, and flows SW 8 miles to Hotham Inlet, 43 miles NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 33' N, 161° 33' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Emarksoun Lake: lake, see Eamiksoun Lake.

Embryo Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.7 miles W of Falcon Lake and 34 miles NE of Kenai Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 47' 15" N, 150° 26' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Emegek Cape: point of land, see Emeghee Point.

Emeghee Cape: point of land, see Emeghee Point.

Emeghee Point: point of land, on S coast of Saint Lawrence Island, 4 miles NW of Southeast Cape; 62° 58' N, 169° 46' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Emegek Cape, Emeghee Cape, Southeast Cape. Eskimo name recommended by the Savoonga village council; reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Emekyalok Cape: point of land, see Emekyalok Point.

Emekyalok Point: point of land, 5 miles E of Siknik Cape and 65 miles SE of Gambell, S coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 10' N, 170° 09' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Emekyalok Cape, Umeyalak Point. Eskimo name often written "Umeyalak," and of undetermined meaning. This name was recommended in 1949, for map usage, by the Gambell village council.

Emerald Bay: cove, 0.2 miles across, on NE coast of Kenai Peninsula, on S side of Passage Canal, 4 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48' 25" N, 148° 34' 20" W; BGN 1966; (map 63). Variant: King Cove. Local descriptive name published in 1954 by USC&GS.

Emerald Bay: estuary, 0.5 miles long, W coast of Cleveland Peninsula, 3 miles S of Eaton Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' 30" N, 132° 02' 45" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1923 by USC&GS.

Emerald Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, on SE side of Columbia Bay, 58 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 57' 15" N, 147° 02' 00" W; BGN 1911; (map 63). So named in 1910 by U. S. Grant, USGS, "because of the greenness of shores and water."

Emerald Creek: stream, flows NW 0.7 miles to Kasson Creek near its head, E of Nobhill Creek and about 9 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' 40" N, 164° 23' 00" W; (map 95). Variant: Ruby Creek. Prospectors' name reported on Arthur Gibson's 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct." Gibson applied the name "Ruby Creek" to this stream and showed "Emerald Creek" as a SW flowing tributary of Kasson Creek. The above location was reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, p. 13).

Emerald Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows NE 9.5 miles to Skwentna River, 6 miles SE of Mount Estelle and 73 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 49' 05" N, 152° 43' 45" W; (map 70) Local name reported by S. R. Capps (in Smith and others, 1926, pl. 1), USGS.

Emerald Island: island, 0.1 miles long, in Iphigenia Bay, 1.3 miles W of Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 43' 58" N, 133° 40' 45" W; (map 4). Variant: Green Island. Descriptive name given in 1908 by USC&GS. In 1907 E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, reported the local name "Green Island." The name was changed to reduce duplication of the name "Green."

Emerald Island: island, 0.3 miles across, off SW tip of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 17' 20" N, 167° 51' 20" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). Descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1936, because, "during the summer months, this island, which is about 200 ft. high, and entirely grass covered, is a brilliant green color."

Emerald Island: island, at mouth of King Cove, on S side of Passage Canal, 4 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48' 25" N, 148° 34' 10" W; BGN 1915; (map 63). Variant: Emerald Isle, Shamrock Isle. Named in 1915 by USC&GS.

Emerald Island: island, extends NW-SE 0.9 miles in Yukon River, 0.5 miles SW of Mickey Island and 30 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 55' N, 154° 34' W; (map 98). Riverboat pilots' name shown on 1940 "Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers" of the River Boat Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Emerald Isle: island, see Emerald Island.

Emerald Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 3 miles S of Gibraltar Lake and 32 miles SE of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 18' 30" N, 154° 43' 00" W; (map 51). So named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, because of its emerald-like appearance and published by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3), USGS.

Emerson Glacier: glacier, see Coxe Glacier.

Emerson, Mount: mountain, 5,077 ft., on W bank of College Fiord, 8 miles N of Point Pakenham and 63 miles E of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 07' N, 148° 01' W; BGN 1910; (map 69). Named in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS, for Benjamin Kendall Emerson, 1843-1920, professor of geology at Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts. He was a member of the Harriman Alaska Expedition in 1899.

Emery Creek: stream, flows N 3 miles to Bettles River, S of Wiehl Mountain, 30 miles WNW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 34' 15" N, 149° 36' 30" W; (map 123). Variant: Emory Creek. Named about 1900 for his son by August L. Tobin, who prospected in this area from 1898 to 1919.

Emgeten Island: island, 0.3 miles across, 3.5 miles S of Sitka, W of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' 00" N, 135° 19' 30" W; BGN 1897; (map 5). Variant: Emagayten Island, Emheleni Island, Engaylen Island, Luce Island, Ostrov Emgeten. Named in 1809 by Ivan Vasiliev IRN; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Emgeten," or "Emgeten Island."

Emghem Mountain: hill, 777 ft., 3.5 miles NW of Southeast Cape, 85 miles SE of Gambell, on Saint Lawrence Island; 62° 58' N, 169° 44' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Emheleni Island: island, see Emgeten Island.

Emikpuk Lake: lake, see Imikpuk Lake.

Emile Creek: stream, heads in a glacial lake in Brabazon Range, flows S 6 miles to Alsek River, 4.6 miles NE of Dry Bay and 50 miles SE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 12' 00" N, 138° 28' 20" W; (map 46). Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

Emile Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 3.5 miles SE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 32' 30" N, 145° 07' 00" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Emily Island: island, 0.1 miles long, in Little Duncan Bay, 16 miles SW of Petersburg, on S coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 35' 50" N, 133° 07' 50" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705.

Eminik Bay: bay, see Dry Spruce Bay.

Emma Creek: stream, flows E 5 miles to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 5 miles SE of Emma Dome and 6.5 miles S of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 19' 20" N, 150° 10' 00" W; (map 124). Named by August L. Tobin, who prospected and mined in the area from 1897 to 1918, for his wife, Emma L. Tobin; name reported by Robert Marshall in 1930.

Emma Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles, joins Marguerite Creek to form California Creek, 40 miles SE of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 00' 45" N, 148° 43' 30" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Emma Creek: stream, flows SE 2.3 miles to Alder Creek, 11 miles W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 49' 15" N, 148° 04' 55" W; (map 100). Name reported in 1907 and published in 1908 by USGS.

Emma Creek: stream, on Revillagigedo Island, E of Naha Bay, flows SW through Emma Lake 2 miles to Jordan Lake, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 36' N, 131° 34' W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Emma Dome: mountain, 5,680 ft., 3.5 miles SE of Bluecloud Mountain and 7 miles SW of Wiseman Brooks Range; 67° 22' N, 150° 25' W; BGN 1932, (map 124). Named by August L. Tobin. See Emma Creek.

Emma Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Revillagigedo Island, E of Naha Bay, in course of Emma Creek, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 37' N, 131° 33' W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Emma, Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, drains S to Indian Creek, 3 miles E of Tustumena Lake and 40 miles SE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 08' N, 150° 33' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Emma, Mount: mountain, 3,235 ft., on Baranof Island, 3 miles E of Whale Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 37' 50" N, 134° 54' 20" W; (map 5). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Emmerich, Mount: mountain, 6,405 ft. in Chilkat Range, 2 miles W of terminus of Garrison Glacier, 23 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 11' 40" N, 135° 42' 10" W; (map

45). Variant: Cathedral Peak, Mount Emmerick. So named by the USC&GS in 1897. According to E. G. Robertson, USGS, the local name is Cathedral Peak, "because of the mountain's prominence and cathedral-like appearance."

Emmerick, Mount: mountain, see Emmerich, Mount.

Emmerson Peaks: ridge, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2 miles long, trends NW with a maximum elev. of 4,830 ft., 4 miles SE of Triangle Island and 67 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 55' 15" N, 136° 26' 15" W; (map 10). Named by the American Geographical Society's Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941 for Benjamin Kendall Emerson, 1843-1932, professor of geology, who visited the Muir Glacier with the Harriman Alaska Expedition in 1899. Emerson taught geology at Amherst College from 1878-1912. He worked for USGS from 1890 until his death and he is noted for his investigations of the geology of Massachusetts.

Emmet Island: island, 0.1 miles long, in Felice Strait, off N coast of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 58' 30" N, 131° 24' 45" W; (map 2). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Emmikroak Creek: stream, see Ikijaktusak Creek.

Emmikroak Creek: stream, see Imikrak Creek.

Emmons Island: island, 2 miles across, in Hoonah Sound, off S coast of Chichagof Island, 11 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 36' N, 135° 32' W; (map 9). Named by USC&GS for Lt. George Thornton Emmons, USN, and published in 1899 on Chart 8050.

Emmons Lake: lake, 5 miles long, 1 mile S of Mount Emmons, 25 miles NE of village of Cold Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 19' N, 162° 06' W; (map 29). Name derived from Mount Emmons and published by USGS (Kennedy and Waldron, 1955, p. 10).

Emmons Point: point of land, SE tip of Emmons Island, in Hoonah Sound, off S coast of Chichagof Island, 11 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 35' 45" N, 135° 30' 40" W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, probably for Lt. George Thornton Emmons, USN, and published in 1900 by USC&GS on Chart 8282.

Emmons, Mount: mountain, 4,350 ft., 27 miles NE of village of Cold Bay near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 20' N, 162° 05' W; (map 29). Local name published in 1943 on a USGS map.

Emnavak Ridge: ridge, elev. 1,600 ft., along E side of Lost Temper Creek, 25 miles E of Liberator Lake, Arctic Slope; 68° 50' N, 157° 20' W; (map 132). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Emogarikchoit: lake, see Inland Lake.

Emonguk: locality, see Emanguk.

Emory Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Beaver Creek 2 miles E of that stream's junction with South Fork Chena River and 46 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 45' 50" N, 146° 24' 15" W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Emory Creek: stream, see Emery Creek.

Empalizada, Punta: point of land, see Palisade Point.

Emperor Island: island, 1.5 miles long, in Kolavinarak River at mouth of Talaghun River, 93 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 33' N, 164° 30' W; (map 58). Named about 1964 by personnel of Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range for the Emperor Goose.

Emperor Peak: peak, 6,805 ft., in Taku Range, S of Taku Towers and 20 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 35' 00" N, 134° 23' 10" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Variant: Project Peak. Named in 1964 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project.

Empinado, Cape: point of land, on Prince of Wales Island extending into Bucareli Bay between Tranquil Point and Point Providence, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' N, 133° 15' W; (map 4). Variant: Etpinado Cape. Spanish name meaning "pointed cape" given by the Don Jacinto Arteaga 1779 expedition. The descriptive name does not seem to fit this point and may instead apply to one farther northeast.

Empire Gulch: ravine, trends NW 1 miles to Casadepaga River 2 miles SW of its junction with Niukluk River, 28 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 57' N, 164° 07' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 4).

Empress Mountain: peaks, see Snow Towers, The.

Empress Peak: peak, see Princess Peak.

Emukpun: lake, see Imikpuk Lake.

Emuruk Lake: lake, see Imuruk Lake.

Enatalik Creek: stream, flows NE 20 miles to Chukowan River, 80 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 45' N, 158° 31' W; BGN 1948; (map 60). Variant: Little Swift River, Pylim Creek, West Fork Chukowan River. Eskimo name reported in 1945 by USGS. This stream is known locally by white prospectors and trappers as the "Little Swift River."

Encampment Creek: stream, flows N 15 miles to Confusion Creek, 9 miles NW of Natvakruak Lake and 22 miles NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 25' 40" N, 152° 01' 00" W; (map 134). So named in 1950 by W. W. Patton and A. S. Keller, USGS, "because our field party camped on the creek."

Enchantment, Cape: promontory, on W shore of Russell Fiord, opposite mouth of Nunatak Fiord, 26 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 51' 15" N, 139° 18' 35" W; (map 46).

So named by Russell (1891, p. 86), USGS, because of the “magnificent views from this point.”

Encio Gulch: ravine, trends SE 0.5 miles to Hidden Creek, 8 miles N of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 13' N, 154° 44' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Endicott Arm: estuary, fiord, 30 miles long, extends NW from terminus of Dawes Glacier to Holkham Bay, 44 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 45' N, 133° 35' W; BGN 1961; (map 8). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, for William Crowninshield Endicott, 1826-1900, Secretary of War under President Grover Cleveland, 1885-89. The name was published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 147).

Endicott Gap: pass, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.5 miles W of Endicott Lake and 59 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 49' 30" N, 135° 42' 30" W; (map 11). Name published in 1962 by USGS.

Endicott Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Endicott River, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.5 miles E of Endicott Gap and 58 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 49' 30" N, 135° 40' 30" W; (map 11). Variant: Main Lake. Named in 1890 by Harry F. Reid. The valley in which it is located was named “Main” by John Muir, and the lake was called “Main Lake.” The name of the valley and the lake was changed to “Endicott” by Reid when their relation to the Endicott River was established.

Endicott Lake: lake, see Main Lake.

Endicott Mountains: mountains, extend 150 miles from Noatak River, Kaluluktok Creek, and Walker Lake at W end to Atingun River, Dietrich River, and Middle Fork Koyukuk River at E end, Brooks Range; 68° 10' N, 149° 30' W [E end], 67° 30' N, 154° 45' W [W end]; (map 124). Named in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, for William Crowninshield Endicott, 1826-1900, Secretary of War under President Grover Cleveland, 1885-89.

Endicott River: stream, heads in unnamed glacier 2 miles S of Mount Young, flows W and then mainly E 25 miles to Lynn Canal, 25 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 46' 45" N, 135° 14' 30" W; (map 11). Named in 1880 by U.S. Navy officers for William Crowninshield Endicott, 1826-1900, Secretary of War under President Grover Cleveland, 1885-89.

Endicott Valley: valley, of Endicott River, E of Endicott Gap and 56 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 48' N, 135° 40' W; (map 11). Variant: Main Valley. Named by H. F. Reid (1896, pl. 86).

Endicott Valley: valley, see Main Valley.

Endora Mountain: mountain, see Eudora Mountain.

Enekalikruak Creek: stream, flows E 8 miles to Killik River 4 miles N of its junction with Easter Creek, Brooks Range; 68° 12' N, 154° 07' W; (map 133) Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Engano Point: point of land, on SW coast of Kruzof Island, 10 miles W of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' 45" N, 135° 51' 00" W; BGN 1926; (map 9). The name "Cabo del Engano" meaning "cape of deception (or deceit)" was given to Cape Edgecumbe in 1775 by F. A. Maurelle (in La Perouse, 1798, pl. 26). The USC&GS applied the name to this point of land in 1926

Engano, Cabo del: point of land, see Edgecumbe, Cape.

Engaylen Island: island, see Emgeten Island.

Engineer Creek: stream, flows SW 15 miles, through Engineer Lake, to Yukon River, 12 miles SE of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 43' N, 161° 56' W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported by Harrington (1918, map), USGS, in 1916.

Engineer Creek: stream, flows W 5 miles to Goldstream Creek, 9 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 56' 45" N, 147° 40' 55" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 16), USGS.

Engineer Creek: stream, see Little Blanche Creek.

Engineer Hill: hill, 625 ft., at NW end of Gilbert Ridge, on eastern Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 53' 05" N, 173° 11' 45" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army when it occupied the island during World War II.

Engineer Hill: hill, 633 ft., 2 miles NW of Engineer Lake and 11 miles SE of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 45' 20" N, 161° 51' 10" W; (map 73). Local name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1952; named for Engineer Lake and Creek.

Engineer Lake: lake, 0.8 miles across, on Kenai Peninsula, W of Hidden Lake, 33 miles ESE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 29' N, 150° 20' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Engineer Lake: lake, 4.5 miles long, E of Yukon River, 13 miles SE of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 44' N, 161° 48' W; (map 73). Local name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1952; named for Engineer Creek.

Engineer: locality, on Engineer Creek, 9 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 56' N, 147° 40' W; (map 100). Name of a mining camp whose name was derived from Engineer Creek. A post office was established here in 1909 and discontinued in 1911. (Ricks, 1965, p. 19). The camp is now only an abandoned site.

Engle Creek: stream, flows NW to Nucksack Creek which flows to Kuzitrin River near its head, about 22 miles SW of Imuruk Lake Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

English Bay Reef: reef, in Cook Inlet, at SW entrance to Port Graham, off SW end of Kenai Peninsula, 11 miles SW of Seldovia. Chugach Mountains; 59° 21' 45" N, 151° 56' 45" W; (map 50). Name derived from English Bay and published by USC&GS in 1940.

English Bay River: stream, flows NW 11 miles to English Bay, on S end of Kenai Peninsula, 10 miles SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 18' 30" N, 151° 51' 30" W; (map 50). Name derived from English Bay and published by USGS in 1951.

English Bay: bay, 0.6 miles across, NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 56' 15" N, 166° 14' 30" W; BGN 1904; (map 23). Variant: Samganoodha Bay, Samganuda Bay, Samganooda Bay. Aleut name reported by Capt. James Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 424), RN, as "Samganoodha." Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN, published the name as "Zaliv Samganuda," or "Samganuda Bay." Because Cook surveyed the area, Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 165) called it "Angliiskii," or "English."

English Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, on SW coast of Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 08' 30" N, 170° 18' 30" W; (map 38). According to Elliott (1881, Saint Paul notes), this bay was so named because a "large British vessel" was wrecked here, on a reef, in 1847, as it was coming in to anchor off Zapadni Point.

English Bay: bay, see Graham, Port.

English Bay: bay, see Womens Bay.

English Bay: cove, 0.5 miles wide, on Hinchinbrook Island. on S shore of Port Etches, 35 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 68° 10' N, 146° 40' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1909, pl. 4), USGS.

English Bay: cove, 1.2 miles across, at mouth of English Bay River, on SW end of Kenai Peninsula, 10 miles SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 21' 15" N, 151° 56' 00" W; (map 50). The Russians originally applied the name "Bukh[ta] Anglitskaya" (English Bay), to what is now called Port Graham (Tebenkov, 1852, map 5) probably because the area was mapped by the English (Portlock, 1789, map facing p. 102). Capt. Nathaniel Portlock, however, called the bay "Grahams Harbour" [Port Graham] and the translated Russian name, "English Bay," was reapplied to the above described small cove by USC&GS in 1909.

English Bay: village, pop. 78, on Kenai Peninsula at S entrance to Port Graham, 10 miles SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 21' 30" N, 151° 55' 20" W; BGN 1954; (map 50). Variant: Alexander, Alexandro, Alexandrovek, Alexandrovsk, Odinochka. Local name derived from nearby English Bay and reported by the census of 1940. This village appears to have been originally a Russian Post called Alexandrovsk, meaning "Alexander" (Sarichev, 1826, map 5). It was later called "Odinochka," meaning "a person living in solitude" (Tebenkov, 1852 map 5).

Englishshoe Bar: bar, on Black River, 1 mile S of Graveyard Lakes and 30 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 42' 30" N, 144° 16' 00" W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Enigarok: pinnacles, see Ears, The.

Ennis, Point: promontory, see Bald Head.

Enochkin Bay: estuary, see Iniskin Bay.

Enright Creek: stream, flows NE to Niukluk River, between Bear River and Holyoke Creek near Council, about 32 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Enterprise Creek: stream, flows E 6 miles to join Silver Bow Creek to form McKinley Creek, 64 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 17' N, 142° 58' W; (map 102). Variant: Left Fork McKinley Creek. Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Enton Point: point of land, on SE end of Sanak Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 23' 00" N, 162° 32' 20" W; (map 25). Name published in 1949 on a USGS map.

Entrance Cape: point of land, see Ustia Point.

Entrance Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Neva Strait, at mouth of Saint John Baptist Bay, 9 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 17' 30" N, 135° 36' 10" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN, and published in 1885 by USC&GS on Chart 727.

Entrance Island: island, 0.15 miles long, at mouth of Dolgoi Harbor, Dolgoi Island, in Pavlof Islands Aleutian Range; 55° 05' 30" N, 161° 49' 00" W, (map 28). Name shown on a 1907 USC&GS chart.

Entrance Island: island, 0.2 miles long, at mouth of Edna Bay, Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 56' N, 133° 37' W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Entrance Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Behm Canal, NW of Winstanley Island, Coast Mountains; 55° 28' N, 130° 55' W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Entrance Island: island, 0.2 miles long, on S shore of Port Valdez, SW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 05' 05" N, 146° 36' 30" W; (map 68). Name reported in 1901 by H. P. Ritter, USGS; so called because it lies near the entrance to Port Valdez.

Entrance Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Clarence Strait, SW coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 59' 40" N, 132° 27' 40" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN. "It is the guide to the channel at the entrance to McHenry Inlet."

Entrance Island: island, 0.5 miles across, at SE end of Upper Passage, 0.5 miles S of Eleanor Island, 24 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 31' N, 147° 35' W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1910 by USC&GS. So named "because the island is at the south entrance to Upper Passage between Eleanor and Ingot Islands"

Entrance Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in Icy Strait, at entrance to Swanson Harbor, 1.6 miles NW of Point Couverden and 26 miles SW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 11' 50" N, 135° 05' 55" W; (map 11). Descriptive name given in 1880 by U.S. Navy officers; published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 193).

Entrance Island: island, 0.6 miles across, at entrance to Hobart Bay on E shore of Stephens Passage, 77 miles NE of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 24' 45" N, 133° 26' 30" W; (map 8). Variant: Entrance Islet. Descriptive name given by USC&GS and published in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 146).

Entrance Island: island, 0.6 miles long, between Baldy Bay and Coco Harbor. on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 02' 20" N, 133° 00' 00" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Entrance Island: island, 0.8 miles long, in Keku Strait, 12 miles SE of Kake and 2 miles W of Big John Bay, on W coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 48' 45" N, 133° 47' 30" W; (map 6) Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Entrance Island: island, 300 ft. long. at entrance to Sea Otter Harbor, off W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 06' 35" N, 133° 14' 30" W, (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1924 by USC&GS.

Entrance Island: island, see Table Island.

Entrance Island: islands, see Twins, The.

Entrance Island: locality, pop. 3, on S coast of Entrance Island in Hobart Bay, 2.5 miles NE of Point Hobart, 77 miles NE of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 24' 40" N, 133° 26' 30" W; (map 8). Named for Entrance Island. Recent maps show two houses or cabins here. A post office was maintained here from 1946 to 1956 (Ricks, 1965, p. 19).

Entrance Islet: island, 0.1 miles across, on N coast of Biorika Island, off W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 51' 55" N, 135° 31' 20" W; (map 5). Named in 1879 by Lt. F. M. Symonds, USN.

Entrance Islet: island, see Entrance Island.

Entrance Point: point of land, 9.5 miles NW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 54' 35" N, 152° 31' 45" W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Nachalny Nachalnie. Translation of the descriptive name "M[ys] Nachalny" given in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Entrance Point: point of land, N entrance point of Sandy Cove, on Little Koniuji Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 02' 10" N, 159° 20' 50" W; (map 27). Reported by USC&GS in 1943; published in 1954 Coast Pilot (p. 301).

Entrance Point: point of land, on E shore of Valdez Narrows, 1.2 miles NE of Potato Point and 14 miles SW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 03' 45" N, 146° 39' 35" W; (map 68). Name reported in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Entrance Point: point of land, on N coast of Douglas Island, in Fritz Cove, 1 mile SE of tip of Mendenhall Peninsula and 7.4 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 20' 00" N, 134° 36' 20" W; (map 11). Descriptive name given in 1880 by Lt. F. M. Symonds, USN, who made surveys of the area. Published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 173).

Entrance Point: point of land, S tip of an island between Klawak Inlet and San Alberto Bay, S of Wadleigh Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' 10" N, 133° 08' 55" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1897 by Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN. It is at the entrance to Klawak Inlet.

Entrance Point: point of land, see Crist Point.

Entrance Point: point of land, see Hoonah Point.

Entrance Point: point of land, see Nachalni Point.

Entrance Point: spit, at settlement of Port Moller, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 59' 30" N, 160° 34' 00" W; (map 28). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1880.

Entrance Rock: rock, near SW shore of Cook Inlet, in mouth of Iniskin Bay, E of Knoll Head, Aleutian Range; 59° 38' 30" N, 153° 28' 50" W; (map 51). Name published in 1917 on USC&GS Chart 8665.

Entry Cove: cove, trends SW to N entrance of Passage Canal, 12 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48' 15" N, 148° 21' 45" W; BGN 1915; (map 63). Named in 1914 by USC&GS, "because it is at the entrance to Passage Canal."

Eolus Point: point of land, 2 miles SE of Breezy Bay, on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 08' 20" N, 133° 01' 30" W; (map 4). Named in 1882 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for "the Greek god of the wind [Aeolus]."

Epiavik Lagoon: lagoon, see Ipiavik Lagoon.

Epizetka River: stream, heads in Amatusuk Hills at 69° 14' N, 162° 05' W, flows NW 75 miles to Kasegaluk Lagoon, 8 miles S of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 30' 30" N, 163° 03' 00" W; (map 145). Variant: Epizetko River, Epizotka River, Kipisatkak River, Kipisatkuk River. Eskimo name reported by A. J. Collier (in Brooks and others, 1905, p. 177), USGS, and probably represents the word sometimes written "qipigsatqaq," meaning "it twists" or "crooked." Collier probably obtained the name from a manuscript map (so-called Cullinghow's map of Cape Lisburne) drawn by an Eskimo about 1890. This map shows "Epizetko=crooked."

Epizetko River: stream, see Epizetka River.

Epizotka River: stream, see Epizetka River.

Epperson Knob: hill, 1,369 ft., on Kenai Peninsula, 9.5 miles E of Anchor Point and 9 miles NW of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 46' 15" N, 151° 36' 00" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Epsilon Rock: rock, 0.1 miles long, in Woods Islands, Maurelle Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 40' 28" N, 133° 43' 28" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS; the 5th letter of the Greek alphabet.

Equibel Boca Fina, Gulf of: bay, see Esquibel, Gulf of.

Erathlic: stream, see Fish River.

Erchakrtuk Mountain: mountain, 1,500 ft. on Nelson Island, 2.5 miles S of Ukak, 105 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 42' N, 164° 55' W; (map 58). Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1949.

Erecheck Mountain: hills, see Mulik Hills.

Erechek River: stream, see Hugo Creek.

Eric Cove: cove, see Quisling Cove.

Erickson Creek: stream, flows NW 15 miles to Hess Creek, 36 miles NE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 40' N, 149° 00' W; (map 105). Name reported in 1902 by Lt. Hjalmar Erickson, USA; published by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 11). This creek may have been named for Lt. Erickson by W. Yanert.

Erickson Creek: stream, heads at 65° 11' N, 143° 05' W, flows S 5 miles to Charley River 17 miles SW of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06' N, 143° 08' W; (map 103). Prospectors' name taken from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain dated 1902. It may have been named for Lt. Hjalmar Erickson, USA, who prepared a map of the area dated 1902.

Erickson Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows W 5 miles to Canyon Creek, 6 miles N of its junction with Chitina River and 29 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 12' 55" N, 142° 10' 45" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Erickson Gulch: ravine, in Nutzotin Mountains, extends W 1.5 miles to Chathenda Creek 5.3 miles E of its junction with Chisana River, Alaska Range; 62° 04' N, 141° 56' W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Erickson Gulch: ravine, trends SE 0.6 miles to Glacier Creek, 8 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' 58" N, 165° 20' 40" W; (map 94). Variant: Ericson Gulch. Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Ericson Gulch: ravine, see Erickson Gulch.

Ermine Island: island, 0.4 miles long, 9 miles NE of Port William, on E coast of Shuyak Island, 45 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 31' 30" N, 152° 21' 00" W; (map 43). Variant: Gornostai. Translation of the name "Os[trov] Gornastay," published in 1849 by the Russian American Company.

Ermine Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1.6 miles NE of Konovalof Lake, 9 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 40' 45" N, 151° 05' 45" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Ermine Point: point of land, on NE shore of Kiliuda Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 17' 30" N, 152° 52' 40" W; BGN 1930; (map 34). Descriptive name given in 1928 by USC&GS, "because of numerous ermine seen around the base of the cliffs at this point."

Ermoshkinskie: point of land, see Kovrizhka, Cape.

Ernest Point: point of land, S tip of Onslow Island, on N entrance to Ernest Sound, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 51' N, 132° 22' W; (map 4). Local navigators' name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF; derived from Ernest Sound.

Ernest Sound: water passage, extends 30 miles SW, from mouth of Bradfield Canal at 56° 11' N, 132° 18' W, to Clarence Strait, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 48' N, 132° 18' W; (map 4). Variant: Prince Ernest Sound. This feature was explored on August 25, 1793, by James Johnstone, RN, on Capt. George Vancouver's second expedition, and named "Prince Ernest Sound" by Vancouver after one of the sons of King George III (Wagner, 1937, p. 486).

Ernestine Creek: stream, heads in a glacier and flows N and NW 8 miles to join Mosquito Creek to form Tiekel River, 44 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 26' 05" N, 145° 07' 00" W; (map 68). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Moffit (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Ernestine: locality, on Richardson Highway, 0.8 miles N of junction of Mosquito Creek and Ernestine Creek, 44 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 26' 45" N, 145° 06' 30" W; (map 68). Mining camp reported in 1909 by Moffit and Maddren (1909, pl. 1), USGS.

Ernie Creek: stream, flows C 14 miles from Ernie Pass to North Fork Koyukuk River, 28 miles SE of Anaktuvuk Pass and 39 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 55' N, 150° 51' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named about 1930 by Marshall (1956, p. 7, 8) for "Ernie Johnson of Bettles, the most famous trapper of the North Fork * * *."

Ernie Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, between Mattenpherg Creek and Iniakuk River, 27 miles S of Sillyasheen Mountain and 76.5 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 23' 45" N, 153° 00' 00" W; (map 124). Locally named for "Ernie" Johnson who reportedly had a cabin here; name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Ernie Pass: pass, 3,200 ft., across Arctic divide, diverts headwaters of Anaktuvuk River to N and Ernie Creek to S, W of Limestack Mountain, 21 miles E of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 05' N, 150° 55' W; BGN 1932; (map 134). Named in 1932 by Marshall (1956, p. 16) who wrote, "I could look into the head of Anaktuvuk River, though the pass to it (later named Ernie Pass) [for his companion, Ernie Johnson, a locally well-known prospector] was hidden * * *."

Ernivwing: locality, see Ireniviq.

Eroded Mountain: mountain, 3,236 ft., N of junction of Tinayquk and North Fork Koyukuk Rivers and 29 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 37' 30" N, 151° 04' 00" W, (map 124). Name reported in 1939 by Marshall (1956, map).

Erok: locality, see Solomon.

Erratic Creek: stream, flows NW 13 miles from Marshmallow Mountain to Welcome Creek, 7 miles NNE of Shainin Lake and 30 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 26' 40" N, 150° 55' 00" W; (map 134). So named in 1950 by A. S. Keller, USGS, "because the valley of the creek is dotted with numerous large glacial erratics."

Error Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in Kutchuma Islands, 3 miles S of Sitka, off W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' 35" N, 135° 19' 10" W; (map 9). Variant: Elgalm Island, Oshibki Islet, Oshinpi Island, Oshipki Island, Ostrov Oshibki, Ship Island, White Island. This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Os[trov] Oshibki."

Erskine Bay: bay, 0.7 miles across, part of Beaver Inlet on E coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 44' 30" N, 166° 34' 30" W; (map 23). Variant: Kikukalen Bay, Kikukali Bay, Kikukalia Bay, Kikukalya Bay. Named for Capt. Melville C. Erskine of the Alaska Commercial Company by USBF in 1888. Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN, referred to it as "Zal[iv] Kikukalen," or "Kikukalen Bay." Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 162) called it "Kikukalya."

Erskine Mountain: mountain, 2,563 ft., 7.5 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 44' 35" N, 152° 35' 30" W; BGN 1941; (map 36). Named in 1940 by USC&GS for Capt. Melville Cox Erskine, 1835-1909, master of the first American vessel, the Fideleter, owned by the Alaska Commercial Company, to be registered in the new Territory of Alaska in 1867. Capt. Erskine superintended the building of the steamer St. Paul at Philadelphia in 1875. The St. Paul was the first iron ship to sail in the Bering Sea, and it was commanded by Capt. Erskine until 1893 when he was appointed as a San Francisco bar pilot.

Erskine Point: point of land, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 58' 55" N, 166° 16' 30" W; (map 23). Named by USBF in 1888 for Capt. M. C. Erskine of the Alaska Commercial Company.

Esatkuat Lagoon: estuary, 1.5 miles long, on Chukchi Sea coast, E of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 72° 17' 45" N, 156° 45' 00" W; (map 153). Variant: Esutkwa, Isetkoak, Isutkwa, Village Slough. Eskimo name recorded by Murdoch (1892, p. 27) in 1881 as "Isutkwa." He also stated that an ancient village with the same name was located at the estuary's northwest end.

Escape Cape: point of land, on E shore of Port Krestof, on E coast of Kruzof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 09' 10" N, 135° 34' 40" W; (map 9). Variant: Mys Koloshskoy Strechi. USC&GS derived this name about 1882 from translation of part of "Mys Koloshskoy Strechi," meaning "cape Koloshian-escape"; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN;

given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first. Kolosh is the Russian name for the Tlingit Indians.

Escape Point: point of land, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, at S point of entrance to Francis Cove and 2.7 miles N of Indian Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 39' N, 131° 43' W; (map 3). Variant: Mys Iskep, Mys Izbavleniya, Point Escape. Named by Capt. Vancouver, RN, "August 12, 1793, because of his escape here from the Indians" (Wagner, 1937, p. 386); Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 9) published the name "Mys Izbavleniya," meaning "rescue cape."

Esch Creek: stream, in York Mountains, flows SE 3 miles to Lost River which flows to Bering Sea, 28 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 28' N, 167° 11' W; BGN 1948; (map 111). Variant: West Creek. Named in 1940 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. "after Peter Esch, deceased, a former prospector and assayer of this area." Shown as "West Creek" on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Eschholtz Bay: bay, see Eschscholtz Bay.

Escholtz Bay: bay, see Eschscholtz Bay.

Eschscholtz Bay: bay, 11 miles across, arm of Kotzebue Sound, 45 miles SW of Selawik Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 20' N, 161° 30' W, BGN Sixth Report; (map 114). Variant: Escholtz Bay, Eschholtz Bay. Named in 1816 by Lt. Otto von Kotzebue, IRN, for his ship's physician, Dr. Frederick Eschscholtz.

Escures, Mount: mountain, 4,377 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 9 miles E of Cape Fairweather and 95 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 46' 55" N, 137° 42' 00" W; (map 10). Name reported by USFS in 1946.

Escurial Island: island, 0.3 miles long, one of the Maurelle Islands, 15 miles NW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 36' 30" N, 133° 35' 20" W; (map 4). Escurial [Escorial] is a palace near Madrid, Spain, built in 1563-84. Name was published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 187).

Esetuk Creek: stream, in Romanzof Mountains, heads at Esetuk Glacier 3 miles NW of Mount Michelson, flows N 8 miles to the Hulahula River, Brooks Range; 69° 26' N, 144° 27' W; BGN 1961; (map 139). Named for an Eskimo man who died on this stream. It was obtained at Barter Island by USGS and reported in 1960 by C. L. Whittington.

Esetuk Glacier: glacier, in Romanzof Mountains, at head of Esetuk Creek, between Tugak Peak and Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 18' N, 144° 20' W; (map 139). Probably named in 1948 or 1958 by USGS for the stream that heads at its foot.

Eshamey Bay: bay, see Eshamy Bay.

Eshamy Bay: bay, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, extends NE 2.5 miles to Knight Island Passage, 14 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 28' 30" N, 147° 58' 30" W; BGN 1942; (map 63). Variant: Eshamey Bay. Local name published in 1906 by USGS. The name signifies "good fishing grounds among the natives."

Eshamy Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, heads at Eshamy Lake, flows E 0.3 miles to Eshamy Lagoon, 12 miles N of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' 15" N, 148° 05' 45" W, BGN 1942; (map 63). Variant: Chenega Creek, Cheniga Creek. Local name adopted in 1942 by USGS; derived from nearby Eshamy Bay.

Eshamy Lagoon: estuary, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, extends E 3 miles from mouth of Eshamy Creek to head of Eshamy Bay, 13 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' 40" N, 148° 00' 30" W; BGN 1942; (map 63). Local name published in 1919 by USC&GS; derived from Eshamy Bay.

Eshamy Lake: lake, on E side of Kenai Peninsula 5 miles long, 9 miles N of Chenega, Chugach Mountains, 60° 26' 30" N, 148° 06' 30" W; BGN 1942; (map 63). Variant: Chenega Lake, Cheniga Lake. Local name published in 1935 by USC&GS; derived from nearby Eshamy Bay.

Eshamy Peak: peak, 2,978 ft., on E side of Kenai Peninsula, 1.5 miles N of Eshamy Lagoon, 14 miles N of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 28' 55" N, 148° 04' 30" W; BGN 1929; (map 63). Variant: Nowel Peak. Named in 1929 by USC&GS.

Eska Creek: stream, heads at a glacier on Eska Mountain, flows S 8.7 miles to Matanuska River, 9.5 miles NE of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 42' 15" N, 148° 55' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1906, fig. 5), USGS.

Eska Mountain: mountain, 5,680 ft., SW of Granite Peak, 14 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 47' N, 148° 57' W; BGN 1946; (map 69). Local name reported in 1945 by USGS; derived from Eska Creek.

Eska Peak: mountain, see Granite Peak.

Eska: village, pop. 53, on Eska Creek, 12 miles NE of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 44' 15" N, 148° 54' 20" W; (map 69). Name of a mining community and railroad station on a branch of The Alaska Railroad. A post office was established here in 1917, discontinued in 1922, but reinstated in 1943 (Ricks, 1965, p. 19).

Esker Stream: stream, heads in Atrevida Glacier 0.5 miles W of Amphitheater Knob, flows S and SE 4.5 miles to Yakutat Bay, 4.6 miles SW of Bancas Point and 25 miles N of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 54' 35" N, 139° 43' 55" W; (map 46). Named by Russell (1892, pl. 4), USGS. An esker is a serpentine ridge of sand and gravel deposited by a stream in association with glacier ice.

Eskimo Creek: stream, flows NW to Anikovik River, about 15 miles E of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Eskimo Creek: stream, flows NW to Granite Creek which flows to Kuzitrin River, about 20 miles NE of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Eskimo Creek: stream, flows SW 26 miles to Sheenjek River, 22 miles SE of Table Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 05' N, 143° 09' W; (map 137). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Eskimo Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SW through King Salmon, 7 miles to Naknek River on Alaska Peninsula, 13 miles SE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 41' 00" N, 156° 40' 30" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Eskimo Hill: mountain, 1,110 ft., at junction of Carbon Creek and Utukok River, 87 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Slope; 69° 22' N, 159° 46' W; (map 144). Named in 1924 by W. T. Foran (in Chapman and Sable, 1960, p. 53), USGS.

Eskimo Island: islands, see Eskimo Islands.

Eskimo Islands: islands, each 2 miles long, in Harrison Bay, at mouth of Kogru River, Arctic Plain; 70° 34' 30" N, 151° 55' 00" W; BGN 1961; (map 149). Variant: Eskimo Island, Esquimaux Island, Saktuina Islands. On August 7, 1837, P. W. Dease and Simpson (Simpson, Thomas, 1843, p. 170) named one of the islands "Esquimaux Island" because, "On landing upon it, we found numerous vestiges of Esquimaux, * * *." Comdr. Rochfort Maguire's map (Great Britain, 1854, facing p. 186) shows "Saktuina Island," a name that is now applied to the mainland point west of the islands. Leffingwell (1919, p. 95) is responsible for the present plural form and application to a place "near the place where Dease and Simpson put the name."

Eskims Creek: stream, flows W to Sinuk River, about 31 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Esmeralda Mountain: mountain, 1,970 ft., on W coast of Baker Island, Alexander Archipelago; 52° 20' 28" N, 133° 37' 45" W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Spanish word meaning "emerald," given in 1923 by USC&GS because this feature is "conspicuous, and vividly green in summer."

Esogemunga: ravine, 0.5 miles long, SE of Fox Castle, talus slide on W coast of Saint George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' N, 169° 45' W; (map 38). This is an Aleut name meaning "hair seal trail"; reported by Putnam (1903, p. 1014), USC&GS. He said "Hair seals are found on the rocks west of the base of this slide, and the natives can pass up and down here when hunting them."

Esook Trading Post: locality, on coast of Beaufort Sea, 11 miles NW of Cape Halkett, Arctic Plain; 70° 53' 10" N, 152° 36' 15" W; (map 149). This place has been abandoned for many years.

Esook: locality, see Ikpek.

Espada, Point: point of land, W tip of San Clemente Island, in Portillo Channel, between Lulu and San Fernando Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 28' 25" N, 133° 24' 45" W; (map 4).

Variant: Punta del Espada, Sword Point. Spanish name given in 1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as “Punta del Espada,” meaning “sword point.”

Espada, Punta de: point of land, see Horn, Point.

Espada, Punta del: point of land, see Espada, Point.

Espagnols, Iles des: islands, see Spanish Islands.

Espanol, Cabo: point of land, see Saint Elias.

Espanol, Cabo: point of land. “The name must have been given to the present Cape Hinchinbrook by Salvador Fidalgo when he entered Prince William Sound May 24, 1790. He says he located it in $60^{\circ} 15' 1/2''$, nearly the latitude of Cape Hinchinbrook. Nevertheless on [Capt. Alessandro] Malaspina's map we find the name attached to the point now called St. Elias in $59^{\circ} 50'$ at the south end of Kayak Island and he refers to it as in $59^{\circ} 59''$ ” (Wagner, 1937, p. 451)

Espanol, Punta de: point of land, see Hinchinbrook, Cape.

Espanol, Punta: point of land, see Saint Elias, Cape.

Espenberg Cape: point of land, on Seward Peninsula, extends into Kotzebue Sound, 42 miles NW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; $66^{\circ} 33' N$, $163^{\circ} 36' W$; BGN 1944; (map 113). Variant: Cape Espenburg, Cape Spanberg. Named in 1816 by Lt. Otto von Kotzebue for Dr. Karl Espenberg, a surgeon who accompanied Adm. A. J. von Krusenstern on his voyage around the world in 1803-06.

Espenberg River: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NE 21 miles to Chukchi Sea, 50 miles NW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; $66^{\circ} 36' N$, $163^{\circ} 58' W$; (map 113). Local name reported in 1901 by A. J. Collier and T. G. Gardine, USGS. Name derived from the nearby point of land.

Espenberg: locality, on Seward Peninsula, at mouth of Espenberg River, on Chukchi Sea, 50 miles NW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; $66^{\circ} 36' N$, $163^{\circ} 58' W$; (map 113). Variant: Toatut. Former Eskimo settlement named for a nearby cape; reported in 1950 by USGS. Lt. Jarvis (1899, p. 60), USRCS, mentioned a village of “Toatut” consisting of 2 huts and 20 people.

Espenburg, Cape: point of land, see Espenberg, Cape.

Esperanto Creek: stream, flows NW 4.7 miles to Madison Creek, 5 miles N of Madison Mountain and 23 miles NW of Ophir, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; $63^{\circ} 27' N$, $156^{\circ} 50' W$; (map 90). Local name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Esperanza Creek: stream, flows NW 8.5 miles to Goodhope River, 22 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; $65^{\circ} 48' N$, $163^{\circ} 51' W$; BGN 1952; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12).

Esperanza, Punta de la: point of land, see Latouche Point.

Esquibel Bay: bay, see Esquibel, Gulf of.

Esquibel Island: island, 2.5 miles long, in Maurelle Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 38' N, 133° 35' W; BGN 1917; (map 4). Variant: Eel Island. Named in 1916 by USC&GS; derived from Gulf of Esquibel. See Wagner (1937, p. 386).

Esquibel, Bahia de: bay, see Esquibel, Gulf of.

Esquibel, Gulf of: bay, 15 miles long, between Prince of Wales Island and Maurelle Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 38' N, 133° 30' W; (map 4). Variant: Bahia de Esquibel, Esquibel Bay, Gulf of Esquibel Boca Fina, Gulf of Esquible. Named "Bahia de Esquibel," or "Esquibel Bay" by Francisco Antonio Maurelle "about May 22, 1779, in honor of Mariano Nunez de Esquivel, the surgeon of the ship La Favorita" (Wagner, 1937, p. 386).

Esquible, Gulf of: bay, see Esquibel, Gulf of.

Esquimaux Island: islands, see Eskimo Islands.

Ess Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, 4 miles SE of Point Agassiz Peninsula and 13 miles NE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 57' 30" N, 132° 44' 55" W; (map 6). Local descriptive name reported in 1961 by USGS.

Essawa Harbor: lagoon, see Essowah Harbor.

Essawa Lakes: lakes, see Essowah Lakes.

Essie Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Charley River 30 miles SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 01' 45" N, 143° 20' 30" W; (map 103). Prospectors' name; from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Essowah Harbor: estuary, 1 mile long, between Essowah Lakes and Pacific Ocean, on SW coast of Dall Island, 12 miles NW of Cape Muzon, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 46' 45" N, 132° 53' 15" W; (map 1). Variant: Essawa Harbor. Indian name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, who spelled it "Essawa."

Essowah Lakes: lakes, on SW side of Dall Island, 12 miles NW of Cape Muzon, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 47' N, 132° 52' W; (map 1). Variant: Essawa Lakes. Indian name reported in 1897 as "Essawa" by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Essowah Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Essowah Harbor, on SW coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 46' 20" N, 132° 54' 15" W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 1). Name derived from Essowah Harbor; given by Capt. R. S. Patton, USC&GS, in 1928.

Estelle, Mount: mountain, 6,575 ft., between Skwentna and Styx Rivers, 4 miles S of Mount Stoney and 80 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 51' 10" N, 152° 55' 15" W; (map 70). Named in 1898 by W. S. Post (in Spurr, 1900, map 6), USGS.

Ester City: village, see Ester.

Ester Creek: stream, flows E 5.3 miles to Cripple Creek, 6.5 miles W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 50' 25" N, 147° 57' 20" W; (map 100). Variant: Esther Creek. Named by prospectors and shown on a manuscript map of the Fairbanks Mining District by C. W. Joint in 1905 as "Esther Creek." By 1907 the present form had become established and was published in 1908 by USGS.

Ester Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Dollar Creek 1.5 miles SE of its junction with Beaver Creek, 8 miles SW of Ophir and 31 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 01' 50" N, 156° 37' 15" W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1912 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Ester Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 miles to Tolovana River, 3 miles SE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 28' 30" N, 148° 30' 00" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1915 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9). The name is probably derived from Ester Creek near Fairbanks.

Ester Dome: mountain, 2,350 ft., 9.5 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 52' 50" N, 148° 03' 05" W; (map 100). Local name derived from Ester Creek. The mountain is on the northern limit of the creek drainage basin. The name was reported in 1912 by P. S. Smith (in Prindle, 1913a, fig. 20), USGS.

Ester Siding: railroad station, see Ester Station.

Ester Station: railroad station, mile 465.6 on The Alaska Railroad, 4.6 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 51' 45" N, 147° 52' 20" W; (map 100). Variant: Ester Siding, Esther. Name derived from the Ester mining camp, which the station served. The name was published in a timetable in 1922. Ester Siding was published in 1908 by USGS.

Ester: village, pop. 81, 2.5 miles SE of Ester Dome and 8.5 miles W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 50' 50" N, 148° 01' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 100). Variant: Berry, Ester City, Esther, Discovery. Mining camp name derived from Ester Creek and reported in 1908 by USGS. According to Kitchener (1954, p. 297), the mining camp existed before 1905. The Berry post office was located here for a while; name changed to Ester post office in 1965. See Berry.

Esteriles, Islas: islands, see Barren Islands.

Esther Bay: estuary, on SE coast of Esther Island, extends S 2.5 miles to Wells Passage, 24 miles E of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48' 00" N, 147° 58' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Esther Creek: stream, see Ester Creek.

Esther Island Passage: water passage, see Esther Passage.

Esther Island: island, 0.1 miles across, at S end of Lisianski Strait, 18 miles NW of Chichagof on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' 45" N, 136° 26' 00" W; (map 9). Name published by USC&GS in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 324).

Esther Island: island, 1 mile long, between Flora Island and the main channel of Yukon River 5 miles S of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 43' N, 161° 19' W; (map 73). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 navigation chart of the Yukon River.

Esther Island: island, 12 miles long, off NE coast of Kenai Peninsula, 20 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains, 60° 52' N, 148° 01' W; (map 63). Named in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN. The name is shown on Vancouver's chart but is not mentioned in the text (Wagner, 1937, p. 387).

Esther Lagoon: lagoon, 0.2 miles across, in Bluefox Bay, on N coast of Afognak Island, Kodiak Island; 58° 25' 40" N, 152° 40' 00" W; (map 43). Name published by USC&GS in 1928 on Chart 8573.

Esther Lake: lake, on S side of Esther Island, trends N-S 4 miles, 22 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 50' N, 148° 05' W; (map 63). Name published in 1952 on USGS map; derived from name of island.

Esther Passage: water passage, extends SE 1 mile from Port Wells to NE end of Wells Passage, between Esther Island and S coast of Alaska, 27 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' N, 147° 56' W; (map 63). Variant: Esther Island Passage. Local name reported by U.S. Grant (1908, pl. 4), USGS; derived from Esther Island.

Esther Rock: rock, off SW coast of Esther Island, in SE end of Port Wells, 18 miles E of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48' 05" N, 148° 10' 40" W; BGN 1914; (map 64). Local name reported in 1914 by USC&GS; derived from nearby Esther Island.

Esther, Point: point of land, on SW coast of Esther Island, at junction of Port Wells and Wells Passage, 19 miles E of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 47' 45" N, 148° 08' 30" W; BGN 1914; (map 63). Local name reported in 1914 by USC&GS derived from the name of the island.

Esther: railroad station, see Ester Station.

Esther: village, see Ester.

Estrella, Port: estuary, extends E 2 miles, off Bucareli Bay, at N entrance to Ulloa Channel, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 21' 30" N, 133° 16' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Puerto de Estrella, Puerto de la Estrella, Zaliv de la Yestrellya. Named "Puerto de Estrella," or "port of the star," on June 3, 1779, by Francisco Antonio Maurelle (Wagner, 1937, p. 387). The "star" referred to is probably the North Star.

Estrella, Puerto de: estuary, see Estrella Port.

Estremadura, Ensenada de: bay, in the vicinity of Icy Cape. Shown on a 1791 map by Capt. Alessandro Malaspina.

Estu-y-a-rok: stream, see Kakhtul River.

Estu-y-a-rok: stream, see Stuyarok River.

Estu-y-a-rok: stream, see Swan River.

Estuanto, Isla: island, on Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra's map of 1791 either for Shuyak Island or a small one to the north of it. On his 1792 map it appears as a "cabo." See Wagner (1937, p. 452). Variant: Isla Estuardo.

Estuardo, Isla: island, see Estuanto, Isla.

Estus Point: point of land, in Hagemeister Strait, 5 miles SE of Virgo Mountain and 8 miles NW of Hagemeister Island, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 47' N, 161° 12' W; (map 39). Local name reported in 1948 by USAAF.

Esuktak River: stream, see Usuktuk River.

Esukteo River: stream, see Usuktuk River.

Esuktu River: stream, see Usuktuk River.

Esuktuk River: stream, see Usuktuk River.

Esutkwa: estuary, see Esatkuat Lagoon.

Etchepuk River: stream, heads on NW side of Mount Kachauik, flows NW 20 miles to Fish River, 32 miles N of Golovin, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 58' 30" N, 163° 06' 00" W; BGN 1910; (map 95). Eskimo name reported in 1910 by USGS.

Etchepuk River: stream, see Cliff Creek.

Etches Creek: stream, on Hinchinbrook Island, flows N 2 miles to Port Etches, 33 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 19' N, 146° 34' W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS; derived from Port Etches to which the stream flows.

Etches, Port: bay, 10 miles long, on SW coast of Hinchinbrook Island, 30 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 20' N, 146° 37' W; (map 64). Variant: Noocheck, Nooscha, Nuchek, Nutschek, Port Rose, Puerto de Santiago. Named by Capt. Portlock (1789, p. 244) in July 1787, presumably for John Cadman Etches, who with "other traders entered into a commercial partnership, under the title of The King George's Sound Company, for carrying a fur trade from the western coast of America to China (1789, p. 4)." Baker (1906, p. 246), USGS, stated that the port was named for "John and Camden Etches and Co., of London, early fur traders of the Northwest coast." Capt. George Dixon, RN, who accompanied Portlock on the voyage, called it "Port Rose." The Russians adopted the Indian name "Nuchek" for this feature, referring to it as "Zaliv Nuchek" on their Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378, dated 1847. The bay was named "Puerto de Santiago," July 23, 1779, by Don Ignacio Arteaga as a novena was prepared to celebrate the saint's day on July 25.

Ethel Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, on NW shore of Gertrude Cove, S coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 10" N, 177° 26' 00" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Etholin, Point: point of land, see Etolin Point.

Etholine Harbor: harbor, see Wrangell Harbor.

Etienne Bay: bay, on SW coast of Attu Island, extends E 5.5 miles from Etienne Head, Aleutian Islands; 52° 54' N, 172° 35' E; BGN 1938; (map 13). Variant: Portage Bay. Name was proposed in 1938 by U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office; shown as Portage Bay on a manuscript map by L. M. Turner in the 1880's. "Saint Etienne" was possibly a former name for Attu Island (Baker, 1906, p. 108).

Etienne Head: point of land, on SW coast of Attu Island, W point of entrance to Etienne Bay, Aleutian Islands; 52° 54' 25" N, 172° 32' 00" E, BGN 1938; (map 13). Variant: Muchoo Point. Name derived from Etienne Bay; proposed in 1938 by U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office. Shown as "Muchoo Point" on a manuscript map by L. M. Turner in the 1880's.

Etienne Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on W coast of Attu Island, ENE of Etienne Bay, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 45" N, 172° 40' 00" E; (map 13). Name derived from Etienne Bay; published in 1948 by AMS.

Etienne Pass: pass, 800 ft., on Attu Island, 3 miles ENE of Etienne Bay, Aleutian Islands; 52° 56' 30" N, 172° 42' 30" E; (map 13). Name derived from Etienne Bay, published in 1948 by AMS.

Etigonik Mountain: hill, 1,909 ft., extends E-W 9 miles along right bank of Colville River, NE of Liberator Lake, Arctic Slope; 68° 55' N, 158° 00' W; (map 132). Eskimo name obtained at Anaktuvuk Pass by T. E. Taylor, USGS, in 1956 and reported to mean "to smell of [fox] urine."

Etikamiut: locality, on E coast of Cape Mendenhall, 2.5 miles NW of Irwakyaruk Point, Nunivak Island; 59° 48' 30" N, 166° 07' 00" W; (map 55). Eskimo summer and winter camp reported in 1932 by USC&GS.

Etivlik Lake: lake, 2 miles across, in Brooks Range, 21 miles ESE of Howard Pass; 68° 07' 30" N, 156° 04' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 132). Variant: Etivluk Lake, Itivlik Lake, Nigu Lake, Titarlilik Lake. Eskimo name published as "Itivlik" by Irving (1954, p. 204). It probably has the same word derivation as the nearby Etivluk River.

Etivluk Lake: lake, see Etivilik Lake.

Etivluk River: stream, heads in Nigtun Lake at Howard Pass in Howard Hills, flows NE 56 miles to Colville River 13 miles E of its junction with Ipnarik River, Brooks Range; 68° 57' N, 155° 57' W; (map 133). Eskimo name obtained by Ens. W. L. Howard, USN, on April 21, 1886, on his expedition from Fort Cosmos on the Kobuk River to Point Barrow (Stoney, 1900, p. 68). Lt. Stoney (p. 39) also appears to have been on this stream in December, 1885, but he

did not give it a name. The name is spelled “E-tiv-lik” on a manuscript map done by an Eskimo about 1890.

Etivolipar Creek: stream, see Kutchaurak Creek.

Etohlugamiut: locality, see Etoluk.

Etokek Slough: stream, flows NE 5.4 miles to Apoon Pass, 27 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta 62° 59' 40" N, 163° 48' 00" W; (map 77). Variant: Chopeluk Slough, Etokok Slough. Eskimo name obtained in 1952 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Etokok Slough: stream, see Etokek Slough.

Etolin Bay: bay, 25 miles SW of Cape Vancouver, off E coast of Cape Etolin, on Nunivak Island; 60° 26' N, 166° 08' W; (map 57). Name reported about 1908 by USC&GS.

Etolin Island: island, extends NW-SE 32 miles, separated from Prince of Wales Island on W by Clarence Strait, 9 miles S of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 06' N, 132° 21' W; (map 6). Named by USC&GS for charting purposes; name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 120).

Etolin Point: locality, on E shore of Nushagak Bay, 27 miles SE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 40' 05" N, 158° 19' 45" W; (map 40). Eskimo settlement or camp reported in 1936 by USGS.

Etolin Point: point of land, between Kvickak and Nushagak Bays, 30 miles SE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 37' N, 158° 15' W; (map 40). Variant: Cap Etoline, Mys Etolin, Mys Etolina, Mys Bristolskiy, Point Etholin, Bristol Cape. Name reported in 1828 by Capt. Lutke (1836, map 14), IRN, as “M[ys] Etolin” and “C[ap] Etoline”; named for Capt. Adolph Karlovich Etolin, governor of the Russian-American colonies from 1841 to 1845, who explored this region in 1821.

Etolin Strait: water passage, 50 miles long, near E shore of Bering Sea, between Nunivak Island and Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 00' N, 165° 00' W; (map 57). Variant: Cook Strait. Discovered in 1821 by Capt. A. K. Etolin, later governor of the Russian American colonies, who named it “Cook Strait” for Capt. James Cook, RN. Adm. A. J. von Krusenstern, RN, later proposed that it be named for its discoverer.

Etolin, Cape: point of land, 25 miles SW of Cape Vancouver, extends into Bering Sea, off N coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 26' N, 166° 09' W; (map 57). Variant: Khromchenko, Cape. Named “M[ys] Etolina” by the Russians for Capt. Adolph Karlovich Etolin, governor of the Russian American colonies, 1841-45, who with Khromchenko, explored this area in 1821.

Etolin, Mount: mountain, 3,705 ft., on Etolin Island, 2.5 miles W of Canoe Passage and 32 miles S of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 02' 15" N, 132° 16' 45" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow USN, for Capt. Adolph Karlovich Etolin, governor of the Russian American colonies in 1841-45.

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

Etolina, Gavan: harbor, see Wrangell Harbor.

Etolina, Gavan: harbor, see Wrangell Harbor.

Etolina, Mys: point of land, see Etolin Point.

Etoline, Cap: point of land, see Etolin Point.

Etoluk: locality, "in the Kuskokwim district." Variant: Etohlugamiut. Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed as "Etohlugamiut" with a population of 25 in the 1890 Census.

Etpinado Cape: point of land, see Empinado, Cape.

Etta Creek: stream, flows SW 1.2 miles to East Fork Solomon River, 13 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 164° 10' W; (map 95) Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospector's manuscript map.

Ettrain Creek: stream, heads in Canada at 65° 17' N, 140° 42' W, flows NW 26 miles to Nation River, 48 miles N of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 27' 50" N, 141° 16' 10" W; BGN 1912; (map 103). Named in 1910 by the IBC survey and reported by Thomas Riggs, of the survey, to be an Indian word meaning "mosquito."

Euchalon Point: point of land, see Hooligan Point.

Euchre Mountain: mountain, 6,862 ft., near terminus of Chisana Glacier, 68 miles SW of Northway Junction, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 03' N, 142° 11' W; (map 84). Named in 1899 by A. H. Brooks, USGS, for a favorite horse used on his field trip.

Eudocia Islands: islands, see Semidi Islands.

Eudokievskie Islands: islands, see Semidi Islands.

Eudora Mountain: mountain, 3,515 ft., on Prince of Wales Island between Cholmondeley and Moira Sounds, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 07' 40" N, 132° 14' 50" W; (map 4). Variant: Endora Mountain. Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. R. Clover, USN. This name was erroneously published as "Endora" in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 87).

Eudoxia Islands: islands, see Semidi Islands.

Eugenia, Point: point of land, on NW coast of San Juan Bautista Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' 45" N, 133° 17' 25" W; (map 4). Variant: Punta de Eugenia, Punta San Eugenio. Spanish name given in 1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta San Eugenio," meaning "Point Saint Eugene."

Eugenia, Punta de: point of land, see Eugenia, Point.

Eulachon Slough: channel, see Hooligan Slough.

Eureka Bight: cove, 2.2 miles across, on E coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 43' 45" N, 177° 49' 30" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1956 on Chart 9145.

Eureka Channel: water passage, 4 miles long, between Barrier Islands and SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 47' N, 132° 23' W; BGN 1908; (map 1). Variant: Eureka Pass. Local name reported in 1908 as "Eureka Pass" by USC&GS; BGN changed the generic to "Channel."

Eureka Creek: ravine, see Eureka Gulch.

Eureka Creek: stream, flows E 1 mile to O'Connor Creek, 9 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 57' 25" N, 147° 52' 55" W; (map 100). Name applied by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Eureka Creek: stream, flows N to Humboldt Creek which flows to Goodhope River, about 37 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12). This stream cannot be identified on current maps.

Eureka Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Canyon Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 21 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 51' N, 164° 21' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Eureka Creek: stream, flows NE 1.2 miles to Elkhorn Creek which flows to Niukluk River, 28 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 164° 00' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS.

Eureka Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Dominion Creek, 77 miles NE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 59' N, 159° 32' W; (map 59). Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, pl. 11), USGS.

Eureka Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Agiapuk River, 17 miles E of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 15' N, 165° 46' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Eureka Creek: stream, flows NW 0.8 miles through Eureka Gulch to Inmachuk River 1.1 miles SW of its junction with Hannum Creek, 17 miles N of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 52' N, 163° 11' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Eureka Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Baituk Creek which flows to Bering Sea, 11 miles E of Cape Prince of Wales and 44 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 33' N, 167° 43' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Eureka Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Candle Creek, 11 miles SW of Candle and 34 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 46' 00" N, 162° 06' 30" W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Eureka Creek: stream, flows NW 13 miles to Little Melozitna River, 19 miles N of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 24' 30" N, 153° 28' 20" W; (map 107). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 5), USGS.

Eureka Creek: stream, flows SE 1.2 miles to Bonanza River, 10 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 164° 43' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Eureka Creek: stream, flows SW 12 miles to Baker Creek at Overland Bluff, 53 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 05' 30" N, 150° 17' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name shown on a manuscript map by Gibbs and Patterson (cna), dated 1902. Gold was discovered here in February 1899.

Eureka Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to North Fork Kougarok River, 4 miles SW of Harris Dome and 43 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 36' N, 164° 42' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Eureka Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Skookum River which flows to Klokerblok River, 19 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 163° 52' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Eureka Creek: stream, flows W 0.5 miles to Solomon River, 0.3 miles S of Rock Creek and 3.3 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' 15" N, 164° 22' 45" W; (map 95). Variant: Chambers. Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. This appears to be the stream indicated as "Chambers" on a prospector's manuscript map dated 1902.

Eureka Creek: stream, flows W 12 miles to Yukon River 28 miles NW of its junction with Charley River, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 26' 15" N, 143° 34' 00" W; (map 103). Variant: Thirtymile River. Name used by prospectors and reported in 1915 by USGS.

Eureka Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows E 18 miles to Delta River, 18 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 15' 20" N, 145° 48' 00" W; (map 86). Variant: Canyon Creek. Prospector's name reported on 1910 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Eureka Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows 17 miles SW through Lake Leila and NE through Tahnetta Lake to Nelchina River, 49 miles SE of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 61° 54' 35" N, 147° 00' 20" W; BGN 1960; (map 69). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Eureka Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows SW 4 miles to Moose Creek, S of Quigley Ridge, 3 miles NNW of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 31' 40" N, 150° 57' 40" W; (map 88). Name shown on a 1905 manuscript map of "Kantishna Gold Fields" by A. Friedrich, prospector.

Eureka Creek: stream, see Yuonglik River.

Eureka Dome: mountain, 2,393 ft., 3 miles N of Eureka and 20 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 13' 20" N, 150° 14' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in

1906 by USGS (Prindle, 1908, pl. 5); so named because tributaries of Eureka Creek head on its slopes.

Eureka Gulch: ravine, in Nutzotin Mountains, extends NW of 1.8 miles to Lamb Creek, 5 miles NE of Braye Pass, Alaska Range; 62° 04' N, 141° 02' W; (map 84). Variant: Eureka Creek. Local name obtained from prospectors; reported as Eureka Creek by USGS (Capps, 1916, p. 90).

Eureka Gulch: ravine, trends NE 0.7 miles to Snake River, N of Pioneer Gulch, 13 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 165° 25' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Eureka Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.8 miles to Inmachuk River 1.1 miles SW of its junction with Hannum Creek, 17 miles N of Imurok Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 52' N, 163° 11' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Reported in 1903 as "Eureka Creek" by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Eureka Lake: lake, see Tahneta Lake.

Eureka Lake: lakes, see Startup Lakes.

Eureka Ledge: reef, see Wayanda Ledge.

Eureka Mountain: mountain, 3,000 ft., on central Baranof Island, 8 miles SE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 58' 10" N, 135° 10' 30" W; (map 5). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Eureka Pass: water passage, see Eureka Channel.

Eureka Road House: locality, former roadhouse on Valdez Trail which is now Richardson Highway, along Ptarmigan Creek, 1.5 miles W of Ptarmigan and 21 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 11' 37" N, 145° 39' 00" W; (map 68). Name published in 1909 by USGS.

Eureka: locality, see Kantishna.

Eureka: locality, site of mining camp, at junction of Pioneer and Eureka Creeks, 3 miles S of Eureka Dome and 23 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 11' N, 150° 13' W; (map 106). Variant: Glen, Glenn. This camp was established in 1899. A telegraph station called "Glen" was established here about 1904 and, in 1909, a post office called "Eureka" which was discontinued in 1918 (Ricks, 1965, p. 20).

Eva Creek: stream, flows E 4 miles to Elsie Creek, 38 miles SE of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 03' N, 148° 45' W; (map 100). Variant: North Fork Elsie Creek. Local name reported in 1916 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1917, pl. 17), USGS. In 1915, the stream had been named North Fork (Elsie Creek), on the GLO [BLM] survey plat of the township, but local usage preferred Eva Creek.

Eva Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to My Creek, 80 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 07' N, 143° 16' W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Eva Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 miles to Ester Creek, 7.5 miles W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 51' N, 147° 59' W; (map 100). Named by prospectors; shown in 1905 on a manuscript map by C. W. Joint.

Eva Island: island, 0.4 miles long, at mouth of Hamilton Bay, 4.5 miles S of Kake, on NW coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 54' 50" N, 133° 55' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1892 by Lt. W. Island Moore, USN.

Eva Islands: islands, 0.5 miles across, N of Catherine Island, off Baranof Island, 7 miles SW of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 25' 45" N, 134° 55' 45" W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore USN, and published on Chart 8283.

Eva Mountain: mountain, 1,240 ft., 1 mile E of Mukacharni Mountain and 10 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 22' N, 166° 09' W; (map 111). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Eva Peak: mountain, 6,005 ft., 4.5 miles NE of Rainy Pass Lodge and 83 miles WSW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 09' 00" N, 152° 39' 30" W; (map 81). Named in 1898 by W. S. Post, USGS.

Eva, Lake: lake, 1.7 miles long, drains into Hanus Bay, on N coast of Baranof Island, 12 miles NW of Baranof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' 00" N, 135° 06' 30" W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, and published by USC&GS on Chart 8283.

Eva, Point: point of land, on mainland, N point of entrance to Rudyerd Bay, on Behm Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 33' 40" N, 130° 52' 30" W; BGN 1906; (map 3). Variant: Slide Point. Named in 1891 by USC&GS; USC&GS published the name "Slide Point" in 1894 for this feature.

Evan Lake: lake, 2 miles NW of Clay Lake and 22 miles N of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Low; 65° 51' N, 156° 38' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Evans Bay: bay, see Sawmill Bay.

Evans Island: island, extends NE-SW 12 miles at SW end of Prince William Sound, between Prince of Wales Passage on W and Elrington and Latouche Passages on E, 10 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 03' N, 148° 04' W; BGN 1918; (map 63). Variant: Bache Island, Flemming Island, Hoodoo Island. Named in 1918 by USC&GS for Adm. Robley Evans, USN, 1846-1912, "who many years before, as Captain, had policed the Alaska Sealing grounds." U. S. Grant, USGS, reported the local name of this island as "Hoodoo," a name shown on Federal maps for many years. However, it was found that many mariners feared to approach the island because of its name, which prompted the proposal to commemorate Adm. Evans.

Evans Point: point of land, on SW side of Knight Island Pass, on NE tip of Evans Island, 12 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 08' 00" N, 147° 54' 45" W; BGN 1929; (map 63). Named in 1929 by USC&GS; derived from name of the island.

Evans, Mount: mountain, 6,379 ft., 1.4 miles NW of terminus of Klutina Glacier, 20 miles N of Valdez, Chugach Mountains, 61° 24' 45" N, 146° 09' 15" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Evansville: village, pop 77, on S bank of Koyukok River, 5 miles E of Bettles; 66° 55' 30" N, 151° 30' 00" W; (map 117). Variant: Bettles Field. This Indian village developed in 1945 when Bettles Field was built as an attendant facility for exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4. Work at the airfield, located about five miles upstream from Bettles, attracted the natives and settlement began near the north end of the landing strip. A post office was established at Bettles Field in 1950 (Ricks, 1965, p. 7).

Evarashichiche: water passage, see Marmot Strait.

Evasha River: stream, see Ivishak River.

Evdokeeff: island, see Chowiet Island.

Evdokeevskie Islands: islands, see Semidi Islands.

Eve Point: point of land, on Revillagigedo Island, on W shore of Thorne Arm, 15 miles E of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 55" N, 131° 15' 48" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1917 by USC&GS on Chart 8075.

Evelookpalik River: stream, see Evelukpalik Creek.

Evelukpalik Creek: stream, heads on Milokrawlok Mountain, flows W 9 miles to Krusenstern Lagoon, 5 miles NE of Cape Krusenstern, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 11' N, 163° 40' W; (map 128). Variant: Evelookpalik River, Evilukpalik River. Eskimo name meaning "place of big clams," according to USC&GS in 1950.

Evelyn Lake: lake, 4 miles long, trends N-S at mouth of Lacy River, 3 miles N of Berners Bay and 40 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 52' N, 134° 55' W; (map 11). Name reported in 1923 by J. P. Walker, USFS.

Evening Star Creek: stream, flows W 1 mile to Rose Creek, 11 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 58' 10" N, 147° 29' 45" W; (map 100). Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Everett Creek: stream, flows N 6 miles to Charley River 12 miles S of that stream's junction with Yukon River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 09' N, 142° 51' W; (map 103). Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Everett Peak: mountain peak, elev. 3,797 ft., 2 miles N of Point Styleman on Stephens Passage and 28 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 00' 25" N, 133° 54' 15" W; (map

12). Named in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Edward Everett, 1794-1865, American clergyman, orator, and statesman.

Evershichie Bay: bay, see Marmot Bay.

Evesheark: stream, see Redstone River.

Evghinak Cape: point of land, see Evghinak Point.

Evghinak Point: point of land, 9 miles NW of Southwest Cape, SW coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 21' N, 171° 42' W; (map 93). Variant: Evghinak Cape. Eskimo name recorded in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF, from a survivor of the Eskimo village once located at Southwest Cape. Its meaning is unknown.

Evia, Punta: point of land, "on the east side of Prince of Wales Island." Named by Lt. Don Jacinto Caamano on July 23, 1792, "probably in honor of Jose de Evia who was at that time exploring in the Gulf of Mexico" (Wagner, 1937, p. 452).

Evilukpalik River: stream, see Evelukpalik Creek.

Evrashichie Island: island, see Marmot Island.

Evrulivik Lake: lake, 4.5 miles long, 17 miles S of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 01' 28" N, 156° 40' 00" W; (map 153). Variant: liveruuleviq Lake. Eskimo name recorded by USC&GS about 1950. The name was originally applied to the large lake just NE of this one, and would be best rendered as "Ivirulivik" meaning "place where there is moss [for house building]."

Evwak, Cape: point of land, see Eevwak Point.

Ewhak Point: point of land, see Eevwak Point.

Ewakewigamiut: locality, see Iwarawiramiut.

Ewakalik, Mount: mountain, 1,860 ft., in Ilivit Mountains, E of Mount Chiniklik and 15 miles NE of Russian Mission, Nulato Hills; 61° 50' N, 161° 01' W; (map 73). Eskimo name reported by Harrington (1918, map), USGS, in 1916.

Ewan Bay: estuary, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, extends SE 3.5 miles to Dangerous Passage, 6.5 miles NW of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 22' N, 148° 07' W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS.

Ewan Lake: lake, 4.5 miles long, 4 miles ENE of Crosswind Lake and 22 miles NNW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 26' N, 145° 47' W; (map 83). Variant: Eauwan Lake. Local name recorded in 1910 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1912, pl. 1), USGS. It may be a corruption of the name "Ivan," an Indian chief on the Tanana River.

Ewan Lake: lake, on E side of Kenai Peninsula, extends N-S 1 miles, 10 miles NW of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' 30" N, 148° 10' 30" W; (map 63). Name published on recent USGS map s; derived from nearby Ewan Bay.

Ewan Point: point of land, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, at N entrance to Ewan Bay, on W side of Dangerous Passage, 6 miles N of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 22' 15" N, 148° 05' 45" W; BGN 1934; (map 63). Named in 1933 by a USC&GS field party.

Ewdokijefftian Islands: islands, see Semidi Islands.

Ewe Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Savage River, 12 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 47' N, 149° 18' W; (map 87). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Ewe Ledge: cliff, on N coast of Yakobi Island, on W shore of Lisianski Inlet, 2 miles SE of Sandstone Point and 37 miles W of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 05' 15" N, 136° 27' 25" W; (map 10). Name published by USC&GS in 1929.

Ewratschitze Bay: bay, see Marmot Bay.

Ex: locality, along Seward Peninsula Railroad, 1 mile N of King Mountain and 8 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' N, 165° 20' W; (map 94). Site of a railroad station established in 1905. "The name came from the fact that two large water supply ditches crossed each other's paths near the station, forming a huge X" (Cole, 1953, p. 14).

Excelsior Creek: stream, flows E 10 miles to Mission Creek 7 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 49' 50" N, 141° 26' 45" W; (map 102). Variant: Twelve Mile Creek. Named by prospectors and reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS; called "Twelve Mile Creek" in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 48), USGS.

Excelsior Creek: stream, flows S 17 miles to Gakona River, 21 miles ESE of Paxson Lake, Alaska Range; 62° 48' 30" N, 145° 03' 45" W; (map 83). Name used by prospectors and reported by Mendenhall and Schrader (1903, pl. 3), USGS.

Excelsior Creek: stream, flows SW to Cripple River, about 30 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12). This stream cannot be identified on current maps.

Excelsior Glacier: glacier, trends S 6.5 miles to its terminus, 1.5 miles N of Johnstone Bay, on Kenai Peninsula, 25 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 59' N, 148° 47' W; BGN 1910; (map 49) Local name obtained in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 1), USGS.

Excelsior Lake: lake, on Kenai Peninsula, 2.5 miles long, on E lobe of Excelsior Glacier, 26 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 02' 30" N, 148° 41' 30" W; (map 63). Name of a water-filled depression in a glacier; published in 1951 by USGS; name derived from nearby Excelsior Glacier.

Exchange Cove: cove, extends N 3.5 miles to Kashevarof Passage, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 12' N, 133° 04' W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Exchange Creek: stream, heads in Exchange Lake, flows E 1 mile to Exchange Cove, on Prince of Wales Island, 34 miles SW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 10' 12" N, 133° 05' 40" W; (map 6). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Exchange Island: island, 1.2 miles long, at mouth of Exchange Cove, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 12' 30" N, 133° 03' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Excursion Bay Inlet: estuary, see Excursion Inlet.

Excursion Inlet: estuary, trends 8 miles S from mouth of Excursion River to Icy Strait, 38 miles W of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 25' N, 135° 26' W. (map 11). Variant: Excursion Bay Inlet, Hudson Bay Inlet. Named by pilot Capt. E. G. George, who entered the estuary in 1883 on the excursion steamer Idaho. Published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 190).

Excursion Inlet: village, pop. 23, cannery at mouth of Excursion Inlet, 5 miles N of the Porpoise Islands and 38 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains. 58° 25' 00" N, 135° 26' 30" W; (map 11). Name published by USC&GS in the 1943 Coast Pilot (p. 409).

Excursion River: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads in unnamed glacier and flows SE 24 miles to Excursion Inlet, 43 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 30' 55" N, 135° 31' 10" W; BGN 1962; (map 11). Local name published in 1962 by USGS. Name derived from Excursion Inlet.

Expedition Harbor: bay, 4 miles long, on W coast of Adak Island, at head of Bay of Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 47' 30" N, 176° 45' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition, "to commemorate the expedition."

Expedition Island: island, 0.2 miles long, off S coast of Amaknak Island, in Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands. 53° 52' 42" N, 166° 32' 55" W; (map 23). Variant: Expedition Islet. Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1871.

Expedition Islet: island, see Expedition Island.

Expedition Point: point of land, on unnamed island, in Security Bay, on Kuiu Island, 41 miles SE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 45" N, 134° 19' 05" W; (map 5). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Exploration Peak: mountain, 5,805 ft., just E of junction of Matthes and Taku Glaciers, 3.8 miles SE of Centurian Peak and 28 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 41' 15" N, 134° 12' 45" W; (map 11). Name proposed in 1949 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project and published in 1960 by USGS.

Explorer Basin: bay, 2 miles across, on W coast of Kuiu Island, at S entrance to Tebenkof Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 26' N, 134° 13' W; BGN 1929; (map 5). Named in 1928 by USC&GS for its vessel Explorer.

Explorer Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on S coast of Atka Island, W of Kobakof Bay, NW of Sagchudak Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' 15" N, 174° 32' 00" W; BGN 1961; (map 18). Named for the USC&GS ship Explorer which surveyed the bay for the first time during the summer of 1959.

Explorer Glacier: glacier, on Kenai Peninsula, trends NW 1.5 miles to its terminus, 4 miles SE of head of Turnagain Arm and 8 miles W of Whittier Chugach Mountains; 60° 47' 10" N, 148° 55' 30" W, BGN 1964; (map 63). Local name reported by the Mountaineering Club of Alaska. So named because Explorer Scouts were trained in glacier techniques on this and neighboring glaciers.

Explorer Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Hidden Lake on Kenai Peninsula, 33 miles ESE of Kenai; 60° 29' 20" N, 150° 15' 50" W; BGN 1962; (map 62). Named in 1962 by Grant B. Walther for Explorer Post No. 25 of the Boy Scouts of America.

Explorer Mountain: mountain, 2,660 ft., contains several peaks, 10 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 15' N, 161° 33' W; (map 53). Named in 1914 by USC&GS for its surveying vessel, the S.S. Explorer; published in 1915 on Chart 9103.

Explorer Passage: water passage, between Annoy Rock and Hazard Point, off E coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 42' N, 177° 48' W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1956 on Chart 9145.

Explorers Peak: peak, 8,540 ft., at head of Eldridge Glacier, 12 miles ESE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 02' 30" N, 150° 38' 00" W; (map 88). Climbed in 1910 and named for the Explorers Club of New York by H. C. Parker and Belmore Browne.

Extra Dry Creek: stream, flows NE 1.6 miles to Nome Creek, 6 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 165° 15' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS. Named relative to Dry Creek which is in the same area.

Extra Dry Creek: stream, see Tripple Creek.

Eyack Lake: lake, see Eyak Lake.

Eyak Cannery: locality, on right bank of Eyak River, 4 miles SE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 30' N, 145° 40' W; (map 64). Name of a cannery; published on a 1951 USGS map.

Eyak Lake: lake, Y-shaped, each arm 3 miles long, 0.3 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 33' N, 145° 40' W; BGN 1901; (map 64). Variant: Eyack Lake, Eyuk Lake, Ighiak Lake, Ikhiak Lake, Odiak Lake. Named for the nearby Indian village and reported in 1888 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, who called it "Eyack Lake."

Eyak River: stream, flows S from Eyak Lake 6 miles to Gulf of Alaska, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 28' N, 145° 41' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin (1906, pl. 12), USGS.

Eyak Village: locality, see Eyak.

Eyak, Mount: mountain, 2,506 ft., between Orca Inlet and Eyak Lake, 2 miles N of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 34' N, 145° 43' W; BGN 1933; (map 64). Variant: Ugalak Mountain. Originally named "Ugalak" for the Eskimo village of Ugalakmiut ("far people") once located at the entrance to Port William Sound. Present name reported by H. E. Smith, USFS, in 1933.

Eyak: locality, along Copper River Highway, 5.5 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 31' 30" N, 145° 36' 00" W; (map 64). Variant: Eyak Village, Hyacks, Ighiak, Ikhiak, Odiak. Former Eskimo village reported in 1869 as "Hyacks" by Maj. Gen. W. E. Halleck, USA. It was listed by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census as "Ihiak." The population was 94 in 1890; 222 in 1900. In 1899 Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, reported it as a cannery called "Odiak" with a population of 273 (Hodge, 1907, p. 448).

Eye Opener Islet: rocks, see Abrejo Rocks.

Eye Opener, The: rock, in Sumner Strait, 13 miles E of village of Point Baker, between Kupreanof and Prince of Wales Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 23' 10" N, 132° 16' 30" W; (map 6). Variant: Atkroiglaza, Otkroy Glaza, Shoo Fly Rock. Translation about 1882 by USC&GS of "Otkroy Glaza"; published in 1853 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1494. Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN reported the name "Shoo Fly Rock" as being used by local navigators for this feature, in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 128).

Eyeautuk Lagoon: lagoon, see Aiautak Lagoon.

Eyeautuk Lagoon: lagoon, see Ayutatak Lagoon.

Eyuk Lake: lake, see Eyak Lake.

Ezrok River: stream, see Kolipsun Creek.

F

Face Mountain: mountain, 1,275 ft., on SW Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 53' 53" N, 177° 16' 00" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fafnir, Mount: mountain, 10,620 ft., in Dora Keen Range, 33 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 26' 30" N, 147° 02' 15" W; BGN 1965; (map 69). Named for a dragon in Norse mythology; published by Nielsen (1963, p. 135).

Faint Mountain: mountain, 1,335 ft., SW part of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 23" N, 177° 17' 15" E; (map 14). Variant: Bison Hill. An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II. The name "Bison Hill" was published for this feature on a 1943 USAAF map.

Fair Island: island, 1 mile long, between Beecher Pass and Duncan Canal, 16 miles SW of Petersburg, on N coast of Woewodski Island; Alexander Archipelago; 56° 35' 30" N, 133° 03' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705.

Fairangel Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows E 1 mile to Archangel Creek, 16 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 49' 10" N, 149° 14' 25" W; (map 69). Variant: Fair Angel Creek. Local name reported in 1910 by F. J. Katz (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 140), USGS.

Fairbanks Creek Camp: locality, W of Fairbanks Creek, 11 miles SE of Chatanika and 20 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' N, 147° 09' W; (map 105). Local name of a former gold mining camp; derived from Fairbanks Creek in whose valley gold was found in 1902.

Fairbanks Creek: stream, flows SE 8 miles to Fish Creek, 20 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' N, 147° 07' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors for Charles W. Fairbanks, 1852-1918, U.S. Senator from Indiana; reported in 1903 by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13).

Fairbanks Creek: stream, heads 6 miles SW of Swinging Dome, flows NE 19 miles to Iditarod River, 6.5 miles SW of Flat and 53 miles NE of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 25' 10" N, 158° 12' 00" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name published in 1921 by USGS.

Fairbanks Slough: stream, see Chena Slough.

Fairbanks Slough: stream, see Piledriver Slough.

Fairbanks: city, pop. 13,311, on Chena River, Tanana Lowland; 64° 50' 45" N, 147° 43' 15" W; BGN 1944; (map 100). Variant: Barnettes Cache. Founded in 1901 when a trading post was established here by E. T. Barnette. First called "Barnettes Cache," the name was changed in 1902 to honor Charles Warren Fairbanks, 1852-1918, Senator from Indiana and later Vice President of the United States under Theodore Roosevelt. The town began as the

supply center for the mining region to its north after gold was discovered by Felix Pedro in 1902, and has since become the commercial and transportation hub of north and central Alaska. Its population was 3,541 in 1910; 1,155 in 1920; 2,101 in 1930; 3,455 in 1939; and 5,771 in 1950. The Fairbanks post office was established in 1903.

Fairfield, Cape: promontory, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, at E end of Whidbey Bay, 25 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 56' N, 148° 53' W; (map 49). Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Fairfield, Mount: mountain, 3,609 ft., 3 miles NE of Cape Fairfield, on Kenai Peninsula, 24 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 58' N, 148° 51' W; BGN 1929; (map 49). Named in 1929 by USC&GS; "name taken from adjoining cape."

Fairhaven Creek: stream, flows NW 22 miles to Buckland River, 52 miles N of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 57' N, 161° 08' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1908 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21).

Fairhaven: locality, at N end of Stephens Passage, 0.7 miles E of Point Louisa and 12 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 22' 35" N, 134° 42' 25" W; (map 11). Name published in 1962 by USGS.

Fairman Lake: lake, see Jerome Lake.

Fairmount Bay: estuary, extends SW 1.5 miles to Prince William Sound, 46 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' 30" N, 147° 23' 45" W; (map 63). Local name published on recent USGS maps; derived from nearby Fairmount Island.

Fairmount Island: island, 2 miles long, in Prince William Sound, 4 miles W of Glacier Island and 43 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 52' 30" N, 147° 26' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1900 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Fairmount Point: point of land, at E side of entrance to Wells Bay, 44 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' 45" N, 147° 27' 00" W; (map 63). Local name published on recent USGS maps; derived from nearby Fairmount Island.

Fairplay, Mount: mountain, 5,541 ft., at head of Logging Cabin Creek, 34 miles NE of Tok, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 40' N, 142° 13' W; (map 85). Name taken from sketch map compiled by Maj. W. M. Glassford, U.S. Army Signal Corps in 1905.

Fairs Island: island, in Stockdale Harbor on the W side of Montague Island, Prince William Sound; 60° 01' N, 147° 12' W. Named by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock in 1787. See Wagner (1937, p. 352).

Fairview Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Bering Sea, 37 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 50' N, 166° 23' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Fairview Creek: stream, flows SE to Fairview River which flows to Cripple River, about 31 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula High; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the

1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Fairview Mountain: mountain, 3,266 ft., 7 miles SW of Chelatna Lake and 47 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 21' 40" N, 151° 34' 30" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1911 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks, 1912, pl. 9), USGS.

Fairview: area, SE part of Mountain View, in Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 13' 36" N, 149° 47' 55" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1954 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

Fairway Island: island, 0.2 miles across, at E end of Peril Strait, 1.5 miles S of Point Craven, 6 miles SW of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 28' N, 134° 52' W; (map 9). Named by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1869 on Hydrog. Chart 225.

Fairway Island: island, 0.2 miles across, on S coast of Kuiu Island, at S end of Affleck Canal, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 02' 25" N, 134° 03' 10" W; (map 5). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow; published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Fairway Reef: reef, N of Elma Island, Sanak Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 22' 50" N, 162° 29' 30" W; (map 25). Name published in 1949 on a USGS map.

Fairway Rock: rock, 0.1 miles S of Kinky Island, 12 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 47' 12" N, 136° 19' 45" W; (map 9). Name published by USC&GS in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 322).

Fairway Rock: rock, in Bering Strait, 10 miles SE of Little Diomedes Island and 18 miles W of Cape Prince of Wales, at W end of Seward Peninsula, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 38' N, 168° 45' W; (map 111). Variant: Okivaki, Oo-ghee-ak, Ookeek, Ugiyak. So named in 1826 by Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 246), RN, because "it is an excellent guide to the eastern channel, which is the widest and best." Beechey records its Eskimo name as "Oo-ghee-ak" (p. 290).

Fairway Rocks: rocks, see Green Rocks.

Fairweather Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument. heads on W slope of Mount Salisbury and trends W 19 miles to its 1961 terminus, 0.2 miles E of Cape Fairweather and 100 miles NW of Hoonah, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58° 47' N, 138° 52' W; (map 10). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Fairweather Range: mountain range, extends SE 70 miles from Grand Pacific and Grand Plateau Glaciers to Cross Sound and Icy Strait, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 80 miles NW of Hoonah St. Elias Mountains; 58° 43' N, 137° 10' W; (map 10). Variant: Mount Fairweather Range. The name was used by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 207), and presumably derived from Mount Fairweather, the highest peak in the range.

Fairweather, Cape: point of land, in Glacier Bay National Monument, on E shore of Cape of Alaska, 5 miles S of mouth of Sea Otter Creek and 103 miles NW of Hoonah, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58° 48' 30" N, 137° 56' 45" W; (map 10). Variant: Cape Beautems, Cape Buen-tiempo, Cape de Beautemps, Cape Gutwetter, Mys Horoshiy Pogody, Mys Ltua. Named

“Cape Fair Weather” in 1778 by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 346), RN. presumably because of the good weather encountered at the time. The name has been translated variously. It was called “Cape Beautemps” by La Perouse in 1786, “Cape Buen-tiempo,” by Galiano in 1802, and “M[ys] Hor[oshiy] Pogody” by the Russians in 1847. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 8), IRN, called it “M[ys] Ltua” meaning “Cape Ltua.”

Fairweather, Mount: mountain, 15,300 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, on Alaska-Canada boundary, 2.6 miles W of Mount Quincy Adams, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 54' 30" N, 137° 31' 30" W; BGN 1922; (map 10). Variant: Boundary Peak 164, Koroshiy Pogodi, Mount Beautemps, Mount Buentiempo, Schonwetterberg, Tanaku. Named in 1778 by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 345), RN, presumably because of the good weather encountered at the time of his visit. The name has been variously translated. It was called “Mt. Beautemps” by La Perouse (1786, atlas), “Mte. Buen-tiempo” by Galiano (1802, map 3), “Gor[a]-Khoroshy-pogody” on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378 in 1847, and “G[ora] Fayerveder” by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN. It was called “Schonwetterberg” by Constantin Grewingk in 1850 and “Schonwetter Berg” by Justus Perthes in 1882. The Tlingit Indians' name for the mountain is reportedly “Tanaku.” The mountain was first climbed June 8, 1932. by Allen Carpe and Terris Moore (Farquhar, 1959, p. 220).

Fairy Hill: hill, 1,335 ft., SW of Fatal Hill, on SW part of Kiska Island. Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 28" N, 177° 17' 40" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with “F” to correspond to “F” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II: published on a 1953 AMS map.

Faith Creek: locality, on left bank of Chatanika River, opposite mouth of Faith Creek, 76 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 17' 20" N, 146° 22' 45" W; (map 104). Name of a former roadhouse and small settlement: published in 1916 Polk's Gazetteer.

Faith Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Spruce Creek, 11 miles SE of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 47' 20" N, 161° 48' 30" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported in 1916 by Harrington (1918, map). USGS.

Faith Creek: stream, heads at junction of Charity and Hope Creeks, flows S 10 miles to Chatanika River, 76 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 17' 20" N, 146° 22' 45" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors: reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Faith Hill: hill, 800 ft., 2 miles SW of Lief Cove, on SW part of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 45" N, 177° 17' 45" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with “F” to correspond to “F” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fake Creek: stream, heads in a glacier, W of Alapah Mountain, flows NW 2 miles, then SW 5 miles, joins Graylime Creek to form Anaktuvut River; 68° 07' 00" N, 151° 05' 30" W; BGN 1939; (map 134). Named by Marshall (1956, p. 123) in 1938. About it he wrote, “we pushed on across a high ridge to the place where all of us except Jesse Allen thought the main Anaktuvuk lay * * *. He was right-the creek proved to be nothing but a false alarm-so we called it Fake Creek, and climbed over another ridge.”

Fake Pass: water passage, 0.7 miles long, 0.5 miles N of Whale Head Island, near mouth of Davidson Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 52' 40" N, 133° 41' 15" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, because "we thought we had discovered a good passage but it turned out to be a fake."

Falcon Arm: bay, 0.3 miles across, 2 miles long, 10 miles SE of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 32' N, 135° 58' W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Variant: Hawkes Arm. Named in 1908 by USC&GS and published in the 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 172). It was named Hawkes Arm by E. F. Dickins in 1906 for ' Dr. Hawkes" a member of his party.

Falcon Cliffs: bluff, on right bank of Yukon River, 12 miles SW of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64° 32' N, 158° 25' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 " Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of the Interior.

Falcon Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, N of Snowshoe Lake, 35 miles NE of Kenai. Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 47' 15" N, 150° 23' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for the Gray Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus rusticolus*) which breeds from Alaska east to southern Greenland (Pearson, 1944, pt. 2, p. 85).

Falfan Point: point of land, on E coast of Baker Island, in Port Asumcion, 17 miles WSW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 30" N, 133° 32' 00" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys de Falfan, Punta de Falfan, Punta de Farfan. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta de Falfan," i.e. "Falfan Point." Wagner (1937, p. 453) spelled the name "Farfan ' and said it was a well-known family name.

Fall Camps Lake: lake, 5 miles S of junction of Khotol River and Tsurotlurna Slough, 28 miles SE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 20' N, 158° 20' W; (map 97). Variant: Khatsulstit Lake. Appears to be a translation of an Indian name: reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguna, BAE.

Fall Creek Station: locality, see Falls.

Fall Creek: stream, flows 2 miles N to Nugget Creek, 1.5 miles E of Mendenhall Glacier and 8.5 miles NNW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 25' 30" N, 134° 32' 00" W; (map 11). Name published in 1912 by USGS (Knopf, pl. 1).

Fall Creek: stream, flows N 8 miles to Tiekkel River, 2.4 miles SW of Ernestine and 43 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 25' 10" N, 145° 09' 10" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1899 by Oscar Rohn.

Fall Creek: stream, flows NE 11 miles to Imuruk Basin, 20 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 05' N, 165° 49' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Fall Creek: stream, flows S 4.6 miles to Kluvesna River, 18 miles W of Mount Blackburn Wrangell Mountains; 61° 46' N, 143° 55' W; (map 67). Prospectors name reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Fall Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Knik River 20 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 27' 15" N, 148° 35' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Fall Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Pacific Ocean, on SW coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51' 40" N, 177° 16' 20" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fall Creek: stream, flows W 6 miles to Michigan Creek, 6 miles SW of Ipnek Mountain and 31 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 18' 15" N, 151° 14' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Fall Creek: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, flows 2.5 miles NW to Lituya Bay, 1.7 miles SW of Crillon Inlet and 84 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 38' 30" N, 137° 31' 00" W; BGN 1959; (map 10). Variant: Mudslide Creek. Local name reported by USGS in 1930. The name "Mudslide Creek" was published by members of the Harvard-Dartmouth Expedition, 1933-34 (Washburn and Goldthwaite, 1936, map).

Fall Creek: stream, see Eagle Creek.

Fall Creek: stream, see Falls Creek.

Fall Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Harding River, 5 miles N of Bradfield Canal, Coast Mountains; 56° 16' 20" N, 131° 40' 00" W; (map 7). Name published in 1943 on a USGS map.

Falling Glacier: glacier, heads at NW end of Sargent Ice Field, trends NW 3 miles to E side of Kings Bay, 20 miles S of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 29' 30"-N, 148° 34' 45" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). So named in 1910 by U. S. Grant, because of its "falling" appearance.

Falling Mountain: peak, 3,805 ft., on Alaska Peninsula in Katmai National Monument, 8 miles W of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range, 58° 15' 20" N, 155° 10' 25" W; BGN 1924; (map 42). So named in 1917 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, "on account of the frequent rock avalanches."

Falls Bay: bay, 1.3 miles across, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, on W side of Prince William Sound, 18 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 31' 40" N, 147° 59' 15" W; BGN 1914; (map 63). Local name published in 1913 by USC&GS.

Falls Creek: stream, 8 miles long, flows E and W to Wrangell Narrows, 10 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 41' 00" N, 132° 55' 30" W; (map 6). Variant: Fall Creek, Taain Creek. Local name published as "Fall Creek" in 1929 by USFS.

Falls Creek: stream, flows E 3 miles to Birch Creek, 6 miles NE of Long and 19 miles SSE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 28' 20" N, 155° 23' 00" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS. The stream's exact application is in doubt.

Falls Creek: stream, flows NE 2.4 miles to Canyon Creek which flows to Imuruk Basin, 33 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 165° 54' W; (map 94). Variant: Fall Creek. Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Falls Creek: Stream, flows NW 4.5 miles to O'Malley River, 0.5 miles SE of Karluk Lake, Kodiak Island; 57° 16' 25" N, 153° 59' 05" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Falls Creek: stream, flows S 2.5 miles to Turnagain Arm, 7.5 miles NW of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 59' 05" N, 149° 34' 30" W; (map 63). Local name published in 1922 by USGS, "because of the falls on the stream."

Falls Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Thorne River, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 42' 32" N, 132° 36' 47" W; BGN 1960; (map 4). Descriptive name given by C. L. Sainsbury, USGS, in 1956, because of "the large number of waterfalls in its center portion."

Falls Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles through McHenry Lake to McHenry Inlet, on SW coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 02' 00" N, 132° 22' 40" W; (map 6). Local descriptive name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Falls Creek: stream, flows W 1 mile to Dick Creek, 12 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 19' N, 144° 19' W; (map 64). Local name used by prospectors, reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Falls Creek: stream, flows WNW 9 miles to Trail River. 23 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 25' 50" N, 149° 27' 25" W; BGN 1912; (map 63). Variant: False Creek. Local name published by D. H. Sleem on his map of Central Alaska dated 1910. It was called False Creek in 1906 by F. H. Moffit, USGS.

Falls Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus flows NW 3.8 miles to Delta River, crosses Richardson Highway, 35 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 31' 05" N, 145° 51' 30" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Falls Creek: stream, heads in a glacier, flows W and S 3 miles to Canyon Creek, 2.3 miles NW of Summit Lake and 67 miles NE of Valdez. Chugach Mountains: 61° 20' 25" N, 144° 16' 45" W. (map 68). Local name published in the 1950 s by USGS.

Falls Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows S 5.5 miles to Cache Creek, 31 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 28' 30" N, 151° 00' 45" W; (map 81). Descriptive name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS. Gold was first mined here in 1905.

Falls Creek: stream, heads in glacier, flows SSE 9 miles to Little Bremner River, 3.5 miles SW of Tebay Lakes and 61 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 09' 05" N, 144° 25' 20" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1913 by F. F1 Moffit, USGS.

Falls Creek: stream, heads in Lake Morris, flows S 2.5 miles to Sea Level Slough, 12 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 48' N, 136°

18' W; (map 9). Local descriptive name reported in 1920 by G. H. Canfield (in Brooks and others, 1922, p. 96), USGS.

Falls Creek: stream, on Admiralty Island, 1.2 miles long, flows NW to Stephens Passage, 1.5 miles W of Oliver Inlet and 11 miles S of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 08' 55" N, 134° 22' 10" W; (map 11). Name published in 1951 by USGS.

Falls Creek: stream, on E coast of Cleveland Peninsula, flows SE 1.3 miles to Smugglers Cove, E of Helm Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 36' N, 131° 59' W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Falls Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows N 3 miles in a swamp E of Sterling Highway, 13 miles NE of Ninilchik and 26 miles S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 11' 30" N, 151° 25' 30" W; (map 62). Local name reported about 1947 by Barnes and Cobb (1959, pl. 17), USGS.

Falls Creek: Stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows S 4.5 miles to Kachemak Bay, 17 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 46' 10" N, 151° 08' 00" W; (map 50). Local name reported by Stone (1906, pl. 3), USGS. Probably so named because of the drop in elevation along the course of the stream.

Falls Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows W 6.5 miles to Juneau Creek, 1 mile S of Juneau Lake and 27 miles SW of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 33' N, 149° 53' W; (map 63). Local name published in 1940 by USGS, "because of the falls on the stream."

Falls Creek: stream, on N end of Douglas Island, flows NE 2 miles to Gastineau Channel, 2.9 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 19' 25" N, 134° 28' 45" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Falls Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 4.5 miles to Sixmile Creek, 0.5 miles S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 52' 35" N, 149° 25' 20" W; (map 63). Local name reported by Martin and others (1915, pl. 2), USGS. Presumably named because of the falls that occur on the stream.

Falls Creek: stream, on Revillagigedo Island, flows W 1.3 miles, drains Swan Lake into Carroll Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 36' 50" N, 131° 21' 15" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Falls Creek: stream, see Reindeer Creek.

Falls Creek: stream, see Whipple Creek.

Falls Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Cascade Creek, 2 miles E of Thomas Bay, 103 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 01' 15" N, 132° 45' 15" W; BGN 1923; (map 8). Local descriptive name: reported in 1922 by USFS.

Falls Lake: lake, 0.8 miles across, on E coast of Baranof Island, 18 miles S of Baranof, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 49' 30" N, 134° 42' 00" W; (map 5). Local descriptive name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Falls Lake: lake, trends E-W 2 miles, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.7 miles SW of head of Falls Bay, 15 miles N of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 30' 10" N, 148° 02' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Falls Point: point of land, on N coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 05" N, 178° 02' 35" W (map 16). Local name published on a 1954 USGS map.

Falls, The: falls, on Seventymile River, 21 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 55' 50" N, 141° 50' 00" W; (map 102). Variant: Seventymile River at the falls. Named by prospectors and reported in 1911 by E. A. Porter (in Brooks and others, 1912, p. 232), USGS, as "Seventymile River at the falls. "

Falls, The: rapids, on W central Admiralty Island, between Salt Lake and Mitchell Bay, 9.3 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 33' 30" N, 134° 21' 20" W; (map 9). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Falls: locality, on Seward Highway, 22 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 25' 10" N, 149° 22' 00" W; (map 63). Variant: Fall Creek Station. Name of a former station on The Alaska Railroad Reported as Fall Creek Station by B. L. Johnson (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS. Recent USGS maps show it with five buildings.

Falmouth Harbor: bay, 1.5 miles across, on W coast of Nagai Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 05' N, 160° 09' W; (map 28). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1872, for a vessel of that name which was driven into the harbor by a gale.

Falsa. Bahia: bay, in about 59° 10' N. So called because Capt. Alessandro Malaspina found no such feature here in 1791, as indicated on a chart. See Wagner (1937, p. 452).

False Arden: point of land, N end of Glass Peninsula, on Stephens Passage, 1.2 miles NW of Arden Point and 12 miles SE of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 10' 00" N, 134° 12' 15" W; (map 11). Named in 1925 by the USC&GS and published in 1925 on Chart 8300.

False Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, 17 miles NE of Tenakee Springs, on NE coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 58' N, 134° 55' W (map 9). Descriptive name given by fur traders prior to 1869 and published in 1869 by U.S. Navy on Hydrog. Chart 225. It is " * * * said to be fair anchorage in the summer but bad in blowing weather' (USC&GS, 1883, p. 181).

False Bay: bay, 2.5 miles across, on S coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 37' 30" N, 176° 45' 30" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 115).

False Cape: point of land, between Peard Bay and Chukchi Sea, E of Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; (map 147). This unidentified point of land appears to have been named by British naval officers as the name is shown on Brit. Adm. Chart 593. 1827-55. Capt. Hooper (1881, p. 40), USRCS mentions anchoring near False Cape in Peard Bay in 1880.

False Channel Bay: cove, 0.5 miles across, at NE end of Stillwater Anchorage, in Kootznahoo Inlet, on Admiralty Island, 1.5 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 31' 00" N, 134° 32' 45" W; (map 9). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published in 1881 on Hydrog. Chart 882. The name does not appear on recent charts.

False Chilkah: estuary, see Chilkoot Inlet.

False Chilkat Pass: pass, see Chilkoot Pass.

False Cove: bay, 0.7 miles wide, E coast of Warren Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' 50" N, 133° 50' 30" W; BGN 1924; (map 4). Named in 1924 by USC&GS, "because it is often entered by mistake for Warren Cove."

False Creek: stream, see Falls Creek.

False Ears: mountain, on Seward Peninsula S of Goodhope Bay, Kotzebue Sound, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° N, 163° W; (map 110). Name shown on Brit. Adm. Chart 573 (1882), also on USC&GS Chart 3093 (1900): perhaps reported by some English naval officers in the Franklin search expeditions 1849-54. Not shown on recent maps.

False Island Head: promontory, see Boussole Head.

False Island Point: point of land, on E coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, 11 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 39' 40" N, 132° 56' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN.

False Island: island, 0.4 miles long. in Peril Strait, off S coast of Chichagof Island 9 miles S of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 31' 50" N, 135° 13' 00" W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, and published by USC&GS on Chart 8283. Probably so named because it is connected at low tide to the mainland by a sand bar.

False Island: island, 210 ft. long, 0.5 miles N of village of Point Baker, on NW tip of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 21' 32" N, 133° 37' 30" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1955 by USC&GS.

False Lindenberg Head: point of land, 2 miles W of Todd, on S coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 28' N, 135° 05' W, (map 9). Local name probably from Alaskan coastal pilots; published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 187). Probably so named because of its similarity to Lindenberg Head 2 miles to the west.

False Mount Calder: mountain, see Red Bay Mountain.

False Pass: village, pop. 41, on Isanotski Strait, on E coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 51' 15" N, 163° 24' 30" W; (map 25). An early English name for Isanotski Strait. The strait was called "False Pass" because it was thought to be impassable at the northern end. A cannery was built which provided the nucleus of the settlement. A post office was established in 1921 (Ricks, 196S, p. 20).

False Pass: water passage, see Isanotski Strait.

False Point Pybus: point of land, on E coast of Admiralty Island, 5.5 miles NE of Pybus and 61 miles E of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 22' 15" N, 133° 51' 40" W; (map 8). Variant: Point Pybus. Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS: published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 130). "This point was mistakenly called Point Pybus on the Russian Hydrographic Department, U.S. Hydrographic, and British Admiralty Charts, but it is not the Point Pybus originally named by Vancouver in 1794, which is six miles to the southeast therefore the name False Point Pybus."

False Point Retreat: point of land, on W coast of N end of Mansfield Peninsula, 2.8 miles S of Point Retreat and 20 miles NW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 22' 10" N, 134° 58' 15" W; (map 11). So named in 1891 by USC&GS because, from the south, the feature resembles Point Retreat. Published in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 198)

False Point: point of land, on N coast of Chichagof Island, in Port Frederick, 0.4 miles S of Hoonah and 40 miles SW of Juneau. Alexander Archipelago; 58° 06' 00" N, 136° 26' 30" W; (map 11). So named by U.S. Navy officers and published in 1880 on Hydrog. Chart 225.

False Rock: rocks, see Liar Rocks.

Falsoola Mountain: mountain, 6,470 ft., E of Blarney Creek and 37 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 57' N, 150° 04' W; (map 124). Name reported in 1939 by Marshall (1956, map); so named because it could be easily mistaken for Oolah Mountain, farther to the north.

Fan Creek: stream, flows NW 12 miles to Black Lake, 2 miles N of head of Chignik River and 23 miles NW of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 27' N, 158° 56' W; (map 30). Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Fan Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, on SW part of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 53' 20" N, 177° 19' 22" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fan Mountain: hill, 1,020 ft., on SW part of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 55" N, 177° 16' 20" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fan Mountain: mountain, 7,090 ft., between Anaktuvuk River and Alapah Creek, 18 miles E of Anaktuvak Pass, Brook Range; 68° 10' 30" N, 151° 04' 00" W, BGN 1932; (map 134). So named by Robert Marshall in 1930 "because of the [fanlike] appearance of the rock strata."

Fan Point: point of land, on NW coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' 30" N, 178° 10' 15" W; (map 16). Local name published on a 1954 USGS map.

Faneto Hill: peak, 2,610 ft., on Attu Island, 0.9 miles E of Winter Lake, Aleutian Islands; 52° 56' 15" N, 173° 01' 33" E; (map 13). Named by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Fang Mountain: mountain, 6,736 ft., 14 miles NW of Cantwell, 22 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 33' 30" N, 149° 11' 00" W; (map 87). Local descriptive name published in 1952 by USGS.

Fang Point: point of land, W point of entrance to Port Hobron, on N coast of Sitkalidak Island, SE of Kodiak Island; 57° 11' 10" N, 153° 09' 50" W; BGN 1930; (map 34). Descriptive name given in 1930 by USC&GS, "because of a lone [fang-like] rock off the point."

Fankuda Islet: island, 0.2 miles across, in Redoubt Bay, 5.2 miles N of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 54' 35" N, 135° 21' 30" W; (map 5). Variant: Ostrov Fankuda. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Fankuda" or "Fankuda Island."

Fankuda, Ostrov: island, see Fankuda Islet.

Fannie Island: island, 0.4 miles across, in Port Snettisham, 2.4 miles N of Sharp Point and 30 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 02' 45" N, 133° 47' 10" W; (map 6). Named in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN.

Fanny Mountain: mountain, 2,044 ft., 5 miles SE of Bear Mountain and 38 miles W of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 00' 20" N, 142° 27' 00" W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Fanshaw Bay: bight, extends SW 3 miles, from Whitney Island to Cape Fanshaw, 66 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains, 57° 12' N, 133° 33' W; (map 8). Named in 1887 for Cape Fanshaw by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN; published in 1888 by USC&GS.

Fanshaw Range: mountain range, trends S 10 miles from Steamboat Bay along E shore of Cleveland Passage, 72 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 14' N, 133° 28' W; (map 8). Named in 1887 for Cape Fanshaw by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN; published in 1888 by USC&GS.

Fanshaw, Cape: point of land, at S end of Stephens Passage, between Fanshaw Bay and Frederick Sound, 68 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 11' N, 133° 33' W; (map 8). Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, when it was discovered on August 14, 1794, by Lt. J. Whidbey, RN (Wagner, 1937, p. 387).

Fanshaw, Mount: mountain, 2,720 ft., in Fanshaw Range, 3 miles E of Whitney Island and 73 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 12' 35" N, 133° 27' 00" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN; published in 1888 by USC&GS.

Fanshaw: locality, see Cape Fanshaw.

Fantasy Knob: hill, 700 ft., on SW end of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 47" N, 177° 16' 02" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II. published on a 1953 AMS map.

Far Hill: mountain, 1,350 ft., on southern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 10" N, 177° 16' 20" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Far Mountain: mountain, 4,694 ft., 8 miles ENE of Chena Hot Springs and 70 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' 50" N, 145° 46' 04" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1904 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Far Point: point of land, on N coast of Whale Island, N of Kodiak Island: 57° 58' 40" N, 152° 47' 30" W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Dalniy. Translation of the descriptive name "M[ys] Dalniy," given in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Far Point: point of land, on one of Barrier Islands, at W entrance to Eureka Channel, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 46' 35" N, 132° 23' 35" W; (map 1). Descriptive name published in 1899 by USC&GS.

Faraday Gulch: ravine, trends NE 0.7 miles to St. Michaels Creek, 9 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 32' 45" N, 165° 08' 20" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Faraker, Mount: peak, see Foraker, Mount.

Farallon Bay: bay, extends W 1.2 miles off Tlevak Strait, on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 11' 40" N, 133° 04' 45" W; BGN 1908; (map 4). Variant: South Bay. Spanish word meaning "rock (or cliff) in the sea"; given in 1907 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS. This feature was called "South Bay" in 1881 by H. E. Nichols, USN. See Kekur Island.

Farewell Island: island, see Pyramid Island.

Farewell Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 2.2 miles W of junction of South Fork Kuskokwim and Jones Rivers, 69 miles SE of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 33' 30" N, 153° 38' 00" W; (map 80). Local name, derived from that of the mountain, reported in 1958 by USGS.

Farewell Landing: locality, on SE bank of Kuskokwim River 3.7 miles E of its junction with its Middle Fork, 24 miles E of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 59' 25" N, 154° 56' 00" W; (map 80). River landing reported in 1949 by USGS.

Farewell Mountain: mountain, 2,600 ft., on W bank of Tin Creek, 1.5 miles S of Farewell Lake and 71 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range: 62° 31' N, 153° 37' W; (map 80). So named in 1898 by W. S. Post and J. E. Spurr, USGS, because "it was the last of the high mountains."

Farewell, Point: point of land, on SW coast of Chernabura Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 45' 45" N, 159° 35' 30" W; (map 26). Name recorded by USC&GS on an 1882 coast chart.

Farfan, Punta de: point of land, see Flafan Point.

Faris Peak: mountain, 5,426 ft., on W end of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 31' 50" N, 164° 40' 00" W; BGN 1954; (map 24). Named by O. H. Tittmann, USC&GS, for Robert Lee Faris, Assistant Director of USC&GS until his death in 1932. A member of Ferdinand Westdahl's party, Faris determined the geographic position of this peak in 1901.

Farm Island: island, 8 miles long, at mouth of Stikine River, 10 miles N of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 38' N, 132° 25' W; (map 6). Name given in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN "because island is low and flat."

Farmer Hill: hill, 700 ft., on SW part of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 53' 40" N, 177° 18' 30" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II: published on a 1953 AMS map.

Farmer, Cape: point of land, in Dixon Entrance. Named by Capt. William Douglas, June 8, 1789. See Wagner (1937, p. 453) for a discussion on its identification.

Farmington: town, see Palmer.

Faro Creek: stream, flows N 14 miles to Arolik River, 32 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 33' N, 161° 28' W; (map 53). Variant: West Fork Arolic Creek. Local name reported in 1914 by P. S. Smith and A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 358), USGS.

Farragut Bay: bay, 5 miles across, at NE shore of Frederick Sound, 14 miles SE of Cape Fanshaw and 80 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 06' N, 133° 14' W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Admiral David Glascoe Farragut, 1801-70, American admiral, hero of the battles of New Orleans and Mobile Bay in the Civil War. The name was published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 136).

Farragut Lake: lake, 4 miles long, in course of Farragut River, 11 miles NW of Farragut Bay and 95 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 14' 25" N, 132° 57' 30" W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1961 by USGS.

Farragut River: stream, heads at Glory Lake and flows SW 15 miles to Francis Anchorage of Farragut Bay, 84 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 09' 30" N, 133° 08' 45" W; (map 8). Name published by USGS (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 4); derived from Farragut Bay.

Farrar Cape: point of land, see Krugloi Point.

Fartalesa, Mys de la: point of land, see Fortaleza, Point.

Farthing Horn: peak, 20,125 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, NE of summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 04' 25" N, 151° 00' 15" W; BGN 1947; (map 88). Named in 1913 by Archdeacon Stuck (1921, p. 185) for Annie Farthing, a missionary who died at the Nenana mission "three years ago [1910]." See Carter Horn.

Fasseet Island: island, see Fassett Island.

Fasset Islet: island, see Fassett Island.

Fassett Glacier: glacier, on S slope of Brabazon Range, trends 3 miles S to its 1961 terminus at Tanis Lake, 46 miles SE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 16' 50" N, 138° 31' 30" W; (map 46). Named by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, in 1901, for H. C. Fassett, USBF,

who was involved in Alaskan affairs for several years and contributed to our knowledge of native geographic names.

Fassett Island: island, 300 ft. across, in Kutchuma Islands, 3 miles S of Sitka, off W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 51° 00' 40" N, 135° 18' 15" W; (map 9) Variant: Fasseet Island, Fasset Islet. Named by U.S. Navy in 1880 for Thomas O. Fassett, sailmaker, USN. The name was published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 144).

Fassett Island: island, see Bassett Island.

Fassett Point: point of land, on E shore of Moser Bay, at S end of Kodiak Island, 2 miles N of Miller Island; 56° 59' 50" N, 154° 08' 00" W; (map 32). Named in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the Albatross, for Harry C. Fassett, a member of his party.

Fat John Slough: stream, in drainage system of the Yukon River, flows SW 6.5 miles between Walker and Big Bend Sloughs, 7.2 miles SW of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 06' 40" N, 159° 53' 45" W; (map 78). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Fat Mountain: mountain, 1,100 ft., on SW Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 10" N, 177° 15' 16" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fatal Hill: mountain, 1,270 ft., on southern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 40" N, 177° 18' 22" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published by AMS in 1953.

Fathometer Reef: reef, 8 miles E of Billings Head, Akun Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 16' 30" N, 165° 17' 10" W; BGN 1939; (map 24). Variant: Swirl Reef. Named in 1937 by USC&GS, because it was discovered by the use of the fathometer, an instrument used for measuring water depth.

Fatigue Bay: bay, see McKay Inlet.

Fatigue Bay: lagoon, 8 miles long, trends SE from Tangent Point at mouth of Dease Inlet, 40 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 07' 30" N, 154° 58' 00" W; BGN 1966; (map 153). Variant: Mackay Inlet, McKay Inlet, M' Kay Inlet. So named in 1837 by Thomas Simpson after he completed an arduous walk around the bay.

Fault Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows S 3 miles to Stellar Creek, 0.4 miles NW of Devish Lake and 19 miles SW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 03' 10" N, 146° 48' 50" W; (map 68). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by J. W. Bagley and C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Fault Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows W 1 mile to Thorofare River, 4.3 miles SSE of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range. 63° 22' 35" N, 150° 14' 45" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). So named by J. C. Reed, Sr., USGS, because "an important geologic fault occurs along this creek."

Fault Creek: stream, on N part of Chichagof Island, flows SE 2.5 miles to Lisianski Inlet, 1.8 miles N of Miner Island and 33 miles SW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 02' 15" N, 136° 20' 00" W; (map 10). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Fault Point: point of land, on E shore of Day Harbor, 16 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 58' N, 149° 07' W; BGN 1929; (map 49). So named by the 1928 USC&GS field party "because of two prominent faults in the cliff-line of the point which gives the crest a sawtooth appearance."

Fauna Creek: stream, flows E 20 miles to Aniak River, S of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 10' N, 157° 03' W; BGN 1926; (map 132). Named by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, in 1925.

Faust Island: island, 0.4 miles across, in Seymour Canal, 28 miles NE of Angoon, on E coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 48' 30" N, 134° 03' 30" W; (map 9). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, for Ens. W. H. Faust, USN, a member of his party. The name was published in 1892 by USC&GS on Chart 8300.

Faust Rock: rock, off N end of Mansfield Peninsula, 1 mile NE of Point Retreat and 20 miles NW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 25' 05" N, 134° 55' 40" W; (map 11). Discovered and named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN for Ensign W. H. Faust, a member of his party. Published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 198).

Favor Peak: mountain, 1,888 ft., on E coast of Mitkof Island, 10 miles NW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 35' 30" N, 132° 34' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705.

Favorita Island: island, 0.6 miles long, W island of Twin Islands, Maurelle Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 39' 30" N, 133° 40' 45" W; (map 4). Spanish name meaning "favorite"; published in the 1925 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 185).

Favorite Anchorage: water passage, in Deadman Reach, on NW coast of Duffield Peninsula, N coast of Baranof Island, 6 miles SE of Todd, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 32' 30" N, 135° 28' 20" W; (map 9). Named by U.S. Navy in 1880 for the SS Favorite, the trading steamer owned by North Western Trading Co., and used in exploring southeastern Alaska.

Favorite Bay: bay, 4 miles long, SE of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 28' 30" N, 134° 31' 00" W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 165). It was probably named for the SS Favorite, the trading steamer owned by North Western Trading Co., which navigated these waters.

Favorite Channel: water passage, 16 miles long, extends NW from Stephens Passage to Lynn Canal, N of Lincoln Island and 28 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 35' N, 135° 00' W; (map 11). Named in 1880 by U.S. Navy officers for the 80 ft. steamboat Favorite, built in 1874. The vessel was chartered by the Navy for Alaskan surveying work and was later used to conduct trading and fishing for the herring reduction plant at Killisnoo. It was in operation until about 1900 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 19).

Favorite Fiord: estuary, see Charpentier Inlet.

Favorite Inlet: estuary, see Tidal Inlet.

Favorite Reef: reef, 0.4 miles long, off SW coast of Shelter Island, 1.2 miles E of Barlow Point, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 22' 50" N, 134° 51' 45" W; (map 11). Name recorded in 1885 by the USC&GS on Chart 728 for the 80 ft. steamboat Favorite, which was built in 1874 and chartered by the U.S. Navy for Alaskan surveying. The vessel was later used to conduct trading and fishing for the herring reduction plant at Killisnoo. The vessel was in operation until about 1900 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 19).

Favorite, Mount: mountain, 2,230 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2.2 miles W of Hugh Miller Mountain, 56 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 43' 05" N, 136° 29' 30" W; (map 10). Local name reported by USGS in 1951.

Fawcett, Mount: mountain, 6,213 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 15 miles SE of Stikine River, Coast Mountains; 56° 33' 15" N, 131° 28' 15" W; BGN 1927; (map 7). Named in 1927 by IBC "for Thomas Fawcett, [IBC] surveyor, Gold Commissioner in the Yukon Territory from 1897-99."

Fawn Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NW 3.5 miles to Gwydyr Bay, 11 miles SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 25' N, 147° 37' W; BGN 1916; (map 150). Variant: Fawn River. Named Fawn River by P. W. Dease and Thomas Simpson, who recorded on August 8, 1837, "In the evening a little fawn came to the tents * * *; an incident that furnished a name for the streamlet" (in T. Simpson, 1843, p. 174).

Fawn Hill: hill, 630 ft., at SW end of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 52' 30" N, 177° 16' 15" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fawn Island: island, 0.2 miles long, 1 mile S of Deer Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 49' 30" N, 162° 21' 05" W; BGN 1942; (map 25). Variant: Little Sandy Island. So named by USC&GS in 1939 "partly because of proximity to Fawn Point and because triangulation station Fawn * * * is on it."

Fawn Island: island, 0.3 miles long, between Mosman and Burnett Inlets, on SW coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 03' 05" N, 132° 29' 45" W; BGN 1914; (map 6). Named in 1914 by USC&GS.

Fawn Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, 23 miles N of village of Port Alexander, on SE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 30' 30" N, 134° 41' 00" W; BGN 1933; (map 5). Named in 1933 by USFS "for its proximity to larger Deer Lake to the Northwest."

Fawn Lake: lake, 600 ft. long, on Revillagigedo Island, 0.6 miles NE of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 21' 07" N, 131° 37' 05" W; (map 3). Name recorded in 1954 by USGS; derived from Fawn Mountain.

Fawn Mountain: mountain, 1,853 ft., on Revillagigedo Island, 3.4 miles SE of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 05" N, 133° 33' 18" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by H. E. Nichols, USN. See Deer Mountains.

Fawn Point: point of land, N tip of Deer Island, at entrance to Herendeen Bay, Bristol Bay Lowland, Aleutian Range; 55° 57' N, 160° 49' W; (map 28). Variant: Point Edward. Originally called Point Edward or Edward Point but named Fawn Point by Z. L. Tanner, USN, in 1890.

Fawn Point: point of land, on S coast of Deer Island at SW end of Aleutian Range 54° 49' 40" N, 162° 19' 00" W; (map 25). Variant: South Cape. Named by W. H. Dall and published in 1882 by USC&GS on Chart 806. This point was called South Cape by USBF in 1888.

Fawn River: stream, see Fawn Creek.

Fay Creek: stream, heads on Kavaksurak Mountain, flows NE 9 miles to the Etivluk River, 12 miles NE of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 22' N, 156° 42' W; BGN 1932; (map 132). This name appears on a fieldsheet by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, in 1925. This feature is "probably named for Fay Delezene, of Nenana, who was a camp hand with the expedition."

Feather River: stream, flows W 17 miles to Bering Sea, 38 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 51' N, 166° 24' W; (map 94). Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Feather Rock: island, 0.1 miles long, in Maurelle Islands, 1.5 miles N of Wood Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 41' 35" N, 133° 41' 05" W; (map 4). Named in 1924 by USC&GS for triangulation station Feather located here.

Featherly Creek: stream, heads on Mount Burls, flows NE 13 miles to Becharof Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, 14 miles NW of Kanatak, Aleutian Range. 57° 46' 20" N, 156° 07' 00" W; (map 36). Variant: West Branch Simeon Creek. Name reported in 1920 by G. C. Martin, USGS, as a tributary to Simeon Creek. Featherly Creek is shown as the main stream with Simeon Creek as a tributary, on a map published in 1924 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Featherly Pass: pass, 870 ft., between Blue Creek and W tributary of Featherly Creek, on Alaska Peninsula, 13 miles NW of Kanatak, Aleutian Range; 57° 41' 40" N, 156° 18' 45" W, (map 36). Name reported in 1920 by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS; based on J. L. McPherson's surveys of 1902.

Felice Strait: water passage, 20 miles long, extends NE from Sealed Passage to Revillagigedo Channel, N of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 00' N, 131° 20' W; (map 2). Named in 1883 by USC&GS "for the Felice, one of [Capt. John] Meares ships which visited this coast in 1788."

Feliks, Mys: point of land, see Felix, Cape.

Felix, Cape: point of land, SW tip of Suemez Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 12' 35" N, 133° 26' 00" W; (map 4). Variant: Cabo de San Antonio Maurelle, Cabo de San Feliz, Mys Feliks, Point Saint Felix, Saint Felix Point. Named by F. A. Maurelle on May 18, 1779, "when

Mourelle [sic] began his exploration of Bucareli Bay opposite this point; after San Felix whose day it was" (Wagner, 1937 p. 499)

Fellows, Mount: mountain, 4,476 ft., 5 miles E of McKinley Park, 12 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 42' 30" N, 148° 45' 00" W; (map 87). Name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Fels Glacier: glacier, heads on Snow White and M' Ladies Mountain, trends NW 9 miles to its 1954 terminus, 25 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 23' 10" N, 145° 40' 00" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Felt Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, between Scarp Creek and Beluga River, 14 miles NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 15' 25" N, 151° 17' 45" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Felton Creek: stream, flows 1.5 miles SW to Gulf of Alaska, 4.5 miles NW of Umbrella Reef and 92 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 02' 30" N, 142° 10' 50" W; (map 65). Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Fender Hills: hills, 520 ft., on southern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51' 50" N, 177° 17' 40" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Feniak Lake: lake, 4 miles long, on Makpik Creek in the Noatak River Valley, 36 miles W of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 15' N, 158° 20' W; BGN 1960; (map 132). Variant: Navarak. Named by USGS geologists in 1950 for Michael Feniak, a geologist of the Canadian Geological Survey, who drowned in Northwest Canada while on a fieldtrip in the summer of 1949.

Fenimore Pass: water passage, between Fenimore Rock and Tagalak Island, Andreanof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' N, 175° 34' W; BGN 1936; (map 18) Named in 1936 by U.S. Navy Hydros. Office for the U.S.S. Fenimore Cooper, one of the ships of the North Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1855. Name published by the USC&GS in the 1954 Coast Pilot (p. 435).

Fenimore Rock: island, elev. 214 ft., 300 yd. across, between Atka and Tagalak Islands, Aleutian Islands. 51° 58' 45" N, 175° 32' 55" W; BGN 1936; (map 18). Named in 1936 by the U.S. Navy Hydros. Office for the U.S.S. Fenimore Cooper, one of the ships of the North Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1855. Name published by the USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 104).

Fenner Creek: stream, heads at Fenner Lake, flows S 4 miles to South-southeast Bay, on SE coast of Semisopchnoi Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 10" N, 179° 39' 50" E; BGN 1950; (map 15). Named in 1950 by R. R. Coats USGS, for Clarence Norman Fenner, 1870-1949, authority on Alaskan geology.

Fenner Lake: lake, 1.7 miles long, Semisopchnoi Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 45" N, 179° 38' 00" E; BGN 1950; (map 15). Named in 1950 by R. R. Coats, USGS, for Clarence Norman Fenner, 1870-1949, authority on Alaskan geology.

Fenno Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to River Bay, 30 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 25' N, 158° 48' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Local name published by USBF in 1929.

Ferabee Rock: rock, see Ferebee Rock.

Ferebee Glacier: glacier, heads at 59° 45' N, 135° 40' W, trends SE 9 miles to its terminus, 4.4 miles W of Parsons Peak and 9 miles NW of Skagway. Coast Mountains. 59° 28' 45" N, 135° 33' 10" W; (map 45). Variant: Dejahssankessit Glacier. Named by the U.S. Navy in 1880 for surgeon Nelson MacPherson Ferebee, USN, who visited the region in 1880. The name was published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 200). According to Krause (1883, map), the Tlingit Indian name is "Dejahssankessit."

Ferebee River: stream, heads in Ferebee Glacier, flows SE 13 miles to Taiyasanka Harbor, at head of Chilkoot Inlet, 10 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 19' 45" N, 135° 26' 00" W; (map 45). Named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy for surgeon Nelson MacPherson Ferebee, USN, who visited the region in 1880. The name was published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 194).

Ferebee Rock: rock, in Galankin Islands, 1 mile S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 01" N, 135° 20' 16" W; (map 9). Variant: Ferabee Rock. Named by U.S. Navy in 1880 for Nelson MacPherson Ferebee, surgeon, USN, who at that time was on duty at Sitka. The name was published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 143).

Ferebee Valley: valley, extends SE 22 miles from head of Ferebee Glacier to Chilkoot Inlet, 11 miles E of Klukwah Mountain and 12 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 19' 45" N, 135° 26' 00" W; (map 45). Named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy for surgeon Nelson MacPherson Ferebee, USN, who visited the region in 1880. The name was published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 203).

Ferguson Draw: ravine, extends SW 1 mile to Cache Creek, 6 miles S of Roughtop Mountain and 37 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06' N, 150° 49' W; BGN 1961; (map 106). Variant: Ferguson Gulch. Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Ferguson Glacier: glacier, heads 3 miles W of Ninemile Mountain, trends N 3 miles to its 1955 terminus 12 miles NW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 02' 50" N, 130° 14' 00" W; (map 7). Local name published by A. F. Buddington (in Brooks and others, 1925, p. 85), USGS.

Ferguson Gulch: ravine, see Ferguson Draw.

Ferguson Gulch: stream, see Cache Creek.

Ferguson Peak: mountain, 2,760 ft., 9 miles SE of Ineruvuk Mountain and 14 miles NE of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 66° 56' N, 156° 38' W; (map 115). Prospectors' name reported by USGS after 1940.

Fergusson, Point: point of land, see Rocky Point.

Fergy Gulch: ravine, extends NW 0.8 miles, between Chicago and Wagner Gulches, near head of Mills Creek, 46 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range. 62° 21' 30" N, 151° 31' 20" W; (map 81). Prospectors name reported in 1911 by Capps (1913, fig. 7),USGS.

Fern Creek: stream, flows E 1.8 miles to Vega Bay, on southern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands: 51° 54' 42" N, 177° 21' 13" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fern Harbor: water passage, 1.6 miles long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, W of Taylor Island, 4 miles W of Point Wimbledon and 40 miles NW of Hoonah. St. Elias Mountains, 58° 17' 30" N, 136° 28' 30" W; (map 10). Name published by USC&GS in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 330).

Fern Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 6 miles SW of junction Of Cheslina and Nabesna Rivers and 21 miles SW of Northway, Alaska Range: 62° 42' 15" N, 142° 17' 30" W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Fern Point: point of land, on E coast of San Fernando Island. Alexander Archipelago; 53° 30' 15" N, 133° 16' 45" W; (map 4). Variant: Punta Almejas, Mussel Point. Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser USN. This feature was called "Punta Almejas" meaning "point of the clams" on Francisco Antonio Maurelle and Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra's chart (in La Perouse, 1798, pl. 26).

Fern Reef: reef, extends 0.3 miles in San Alberto Bay, 0.8 miles SE of Fern Point. on E coast of San Fernando Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 29' 30" N, 133° 15' 50" W; (map 4). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Fernandez, Volcan de: mountain, see Shishaldin Volcano.

Fernando Daoiz. Isla: island, "one of the group of islands W of Umnak Island," Aleutian Islands Probably named for Fernando Daoiz, a teniente general in the Spanish navy who died in 1808. Name published on a 1791 chart by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra.

Ferrell Creek: stream, flows E 14 miles to Oshetna River 10 miles SW of its junction with Susitna River, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 29' 40" N, 147° 30' 30" W; (map 82). Name reported in 1943 by ARC.

Ferrer Maldonado, Abra de: water passage, at the head of Disenchantment Bay, Yakutat Bay. Spanish name meaning "entrance of Ferrer Maldonado" given by Capt. Alessandro Malaspina July 4, 1791 because it was where the entrance to the Strait of Maldonado should have been. but was not (Wagner, 1937, p.453).

Ferrum Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows E 3 miles to Beauty Bay, at NW end of West Arm Nuka Bay, 32 miles ESE of Homer, Chugach Mountains: 59° 33' N, 150° 40' W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Variant: Iron Creek. The local name for this stream was Iron Creek. However, because of numerous "Iron Creeks" in Alaska, a 1927 USC&GS field party recommended substituting the Latin word "Ferrum."

Ferry Road House: locality, at junction of Birch Creek and Fairbanks-Circle Trail (Steese Highway), 11 miles SW of Circle, Yukon Tanana Highlands; 65° 42' N, 144° 22' W; (map 104). Name of a former roadhouse derived from the ferry used to cross Birch Creek: reported in 1915 by G. A. Waring, USGS.

Ferry: village, pop. 31, mile 371.2 on The Alaska Railroad, at Nenana River, 39 miles S of Nenana, Alaska Range: 64° 01' N, 149° 07' W; (map 100). Variant: Nenana River. Name published as railroad station on a timetable in 1922. Earlier, the place was listed as Nenana River on a Seattle Chamber of Commerce promotion folder.

Fetutlin: locality, "on upper Yukon River." Variant: Fetoulin. Former Indian camp or settlement listed by Ivan Petroff as "Fetoulin," population 106 in the 1880 Census.

Fick Cove: cove, 0.6 miles across, part of South Arm Hoonah Sound, 15.5 miles SE of Chichagof, on S central Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 38' N, 135° 40' W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, and published in 1900 by USC&GS on Chart 8282.

Fickett Creek: stream, flows E and S 12 miles to Howzerah Creek 3.5 miles NW of its junction with Koyukuk River, 13 miles SUP of Bettles. Kanuti Flats: 66° 43' 30" N, 151° 48' 30" W; (map 117). In 1885, Lt. Allen (1887, p. 101), USA, applied the name "Fickett River" to what is now called the John River in honor of Pvt. Frederick W. Fickett, U.S. Army Signal Corps, who was a member of Lt. Allen's small party. Local usage, however, did not follow Lt. Allen's naming in this case, and in order to save the historical name T. G. Gerdine, USGS, transferred the name "Fickett" to this stream in 1899.

Fickett Glacier: glacier, trends NE 2 miles to its terminus 3 miles W of Copper River, 30 miles NW of Katalla. Chugach Mountains: 60° 34' N, 144° 59' W; BGN 1930; (map 64). Named about 1912 by Lawrence Martin for Pvt. Fred W. Fickett, USA, "who saw this glacier when he accompanied Lt. H. T. Allen" on his Alaskan expedition of 1885.

Fickett River: stream, see John River.

Fidalgo, Port: estuary, 3 miles wide and 25 miles long, on E shore of Prince William Sound, 40 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains: 60° 47' N, 146° 45' W. (map 64). Variant: Puerto Fidalgo, Puerto Mazarredo. This estuary was discovered by Senor Don Salvador Fidalgo's launch party on June 14, 1790 but there is no record that he named it. The name is not shown on Capt. Alessandro Malaspina's or Don Bodega y Quadra's maps of 1791. As Capt. George Vancouver, RN, who had Fidalgo's maps, referred to the feature as "Puerto Fidalgo," it can be assumed that the name appeared either on Fidalgo's own map or Vancouver named it for Fidalgo (Wagner, 1937, p. 387). It appears more likely that Fidalgo intended to call this estuary "Puerto de Mazarredo" in honor of Jose de Mazarredo.

Fidalgo, Puerto: estuary, see Fidalgo, Port.

Fidele Glacier: glacier, see Eldridge Glacier.

Fielding Lake: lake, 4 miles long, drains N to Phelan Creek, 10 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 10' N, 145° 41' W (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Fifteen Gulch: ravine, in Kantishna Hills, extends N 0.9 miles to Glacier Creek, 6.7 miles NNW of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range, 63° 37' 40" N, 150° 55' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by F. G. Wells and S. C. Kain, USGS.

Fifteen Gulch: ravine, trends SE 1.5 miles to Wade Creek, at Jack Wade, 46 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 09' 15" N, 141° 27' 40" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Fifteen Mile Creek: stream, flows S 13 miles to Nushagak River, 88 miles S of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 28' N, 157° 02' W; (map 60). Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Fifteen Pup: stream, flows E 1.2 miles to Deadwood Creek, 9.5 miles SSW of Central and 36 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 26' 50" N, 144° 56' 50" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Fifteenmile Island: island, 0.8 miles long, in Stikine River, 15 miles NE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 41' 45" N, 132° 12' 00" W; (map 6). Local descriptive name obtained in 1953 by USGS.

Fifth Berg Lake: lake, see Fifth Lake.

Fifth Lake: lake, 3 miles across, at 1961 terminus of Steller Glacier, E of Berg Lake and 70 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 23' 30" N, 143° 44' 00" W; (map 65). Variant: Fifth Berg Lake, Fourth Berg Lake, Fourth Lake. The local name Fifth Berg Lake was reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin (1908, pl. 2), USGS, and was originally applied to the easternmost of five Berg Lakes. With the retreat of the Steller and Bering Glaciers in recent times, Fourth Berg Lake and Fifth Berg Lakes were united to form Fifth Lake.

Fifth of July Creek: stream, flows NW 2.8 miles to Long Creek, 2.5 miles SW of Long and 25 miles S of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 23' N, 155° 33' W; (map 98). Variant: 5th of July Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Fiftynine Mile Creek: stream, flows NE and SE 31 miles to Tiekel River, 2 miles NE of Tiekel Cache and 41 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 24' 05" N, 145° 11' 00" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Figarok: point of land and village, see Hope, Point and Point Hope.

Figgins Point: point of land, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, W point of entrance to Lyman Anchorage, on Kasaan Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' N, 132° 18' W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Fighting John Peak: mountain peak, 5,080 ft., 4 miles E of Thomas Bay on Frederick Sound and 103 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 03' 25" N, 132° 44' 30" W; (map 8). Named by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas USN; published in 1889 by USC&GS on Chart 733.

Figure Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Stone Creek, 48 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 40' N, 153° 51' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Figure Eight Creek: stream, heads W on Lone Hill, flows NW through a lake 22 miles to Dog Salmon River, on Alaska Peninsula, 22 miles SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 19' N, 157° 01' W; (map 36). Descriptive name given in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, because of "its sinuosities".

Figure Eight Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on right bank of Stikine River, 16 miles NE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 42' N, 132° 16' W; (map 6). Local descriptive name obtained in 1953 by USGS.

Figure Eight Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on SW part of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 57° 41' 30" N, 178° 03' 30" W; (map 16). Descriptive name applied because the lake's outline is like a figure eight; published on a 1954 USGS map.

Figure Eight Lake: lake, 3 miles long in Susitna River delta, 19 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 18' 45" N, 150° 27' 00" W; (map 70). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Figure Four Mountain: mountain, 2,421 ft., 4 miles NW of Mitlak Mountain and 25 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 28' 15" N, 161° 36' 30" W; (map 53). Variant: Figure IV Mountain. Local name obtained as "Figure IV Mountain" in 1898 from Rev. J. H. Romig, missionary, by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS. So called because the deep valleys on the mountain side, when filled with snow, form the numeral IV when seen from the west.

File Point: point of land, on E coast of Liesnoi Island, at entrance to Woewodski Harbor, on Admiralty Island, 26 miles SE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 09' 35" N, 134° 15' 20" W; (map 9). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 142).

Fillmore Inlet: estuary, extends NE 14 miles from mouth of Pearse Canal, between Fillmore Island and mainland, Coast Mountains; 54° 47' 15" N, 130° 37' 15" W, (map 2). Variant: Nakat Inlet. Named in 1891 by USC&GS. Name derived from the island.

Fillmore Island: island, 6 miles long, between Fillmore Inlet and Pearse Canal, Coast Mountains; 54° 49' 30" N, 130° 33' 15" W; (map 2). Named in 1885 by USC&GS for Ens. John Hudson Fillmore, USN.

Fillmore Peak: peak, 3,700 ft., 0.2 miles E of Everett Peak and 29 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 00' 30" N, 133° 53' 00" W; (map 12). Named in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Millard Fillmore, 1800-74, 13th President of the United States.

Fillmore Rock: rock, in Port Chester, 1.7 miles N of Metlakatla, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 09' 20" N, 131° 35' 10" W; (map 3). Variant: Fillmore Rocks. Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Fillmore Rocks: rock, see Fillmore Rock.

Fillmore: locality, on east shore of Nakat Harbor, 25 miles NE of head of Nakat Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 50' N, 130° 42' W; (map 2). This place was shown as an abandoned cannery in 1938 on USC&GS Chart 8141. Name derived from nearby Fillmore Island.

Filthy Hill: hill, 447 ft., on S coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51' 23" N, 177° 19' 25" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fin Creek: stream, flowing SW Island 1 mile to Pacific Ocean, 1.5 miles SE of Cape St. Stephen, on S coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 52' 33" N, 177° 14' 10" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fin Creek: stream, heads in Brooks Range, flows NW 30 miles to Juniper Creek, 13 miles SE of head of Shaviovik River, Arctic Plain; 69° 33' N, 147° 28' W; BGN 1960; (map 140). So named in 1951 by A. S. Keller, USGS, "to delineate a suggestion of a 'fin' [tributary] to Juniper Creek."

Fin Point: point of land, SE tip of Hassler Island, N of Gedney Pass, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 51' 15" N, 131° 35' 20" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Fina, Boka: water passage, see Finas, Bocas de.

Final Bay: bay, 0.6 miles across, part of Beaver Inlet, on E coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 42' 30" N, 166° 31' 45" W; (map 23). Named by J. J. Gilbert, commander of the USC&GS steamer Pathfinder during 1900-01.

Finas, Bocas de: water passage, extends 4 miles NW from Gulf of Esquibel, between Heceta Island and Maurelle Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 41' 30" N, 133° 35' 00" W; (map 4). Variant: Boka Fina, Bokas de Finas. Spanish name given in 1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Bocas de Finas," i.e. "final [?] passage." According to Wagner (1937, p. 389), "It is perhaps an error for fines-probably the limit of Bucareli Bay at the north end of Mourelle's [sic] reconnaissance in 1779."

Finas, Bokas de: water passage, see Finas, Bocas de.

Finch Cove: bight, 2 miles across, on NE coast of Seguam Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 22' 30" N, 172° 23' 00" W; (map 19). Name published by USC&GS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 87).

Finch Point: point of land, N tip of Seguam Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 23' 20" N, 172° 24' 30" W; (map 19). Named by a special U.S. Navy survey party, and published by USC&GS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 87).

Fine Cape: point of land, see Tonki Cape.

Finegan Point: locality, see Finnegans Point.

Finger Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on S shore of Kuluk Bay, on NE coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' 45" N, 176° 35' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). So named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, "because of its shape."

Finger Bay: bay, 3.6 miles long, on W shore of Whidbey Passage, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2 miles W of Willoughby Island and 41 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 35' 00" N, 136° 11' 30" W; BGN 1942; (map 10). Named by USC&GS in 1939 because "it consists of five small inlets on the west, which suggest the name."

Finger Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, on W shore of Finger Bay, on NE coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' 00" N, 176° 37' 20" W; (map 17). Descriptive name derived from Finger Bay and published by USC&GS in 1963 on Chart 9119.

Finger Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads on E slope of Mount Perouse, trends SW 9 miles to its 1961 terminus 1 mile N of Gulf of Alaska, 67 miles WNW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 26' 15" N, 137° 10' 00" W; (map 10). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Finger Glacier: glacier, on Alaska Peninsula, on E slope of Mount Veniaminof, trends E 4 miles to its terminus 5.5 miles SW of Knife Peak, Aleutian Range; 56° 12' N, 159° 09' W; (map 30). Descriptive name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Finger Islands: islands, 0.3 miles long, S of entrance to Shipley Bay, on NW coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 04' 30" N, 133° 42' 20" W; (map 6). Variant: Finger Islets. Descriptive name given for charting purposes by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 101) as "Finger Islets."

Finger Islets: islands, see Finger Islands.

Finger Lake: lake, 1 mile long, empties into Patterson Bay, on SE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 36' 15" N, 134° 41' 30" W; BGN 1933; (map 5). Named in 1933 by USFS "because of its shape."

Finger Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, N of Skwentna River, 70 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska, Range; 61° 59' 00" N, 152° 04' 30" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Finger Lake: lake, 1.8 miles long, in Matanuska Valley, 5 miles W of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 36' 25" N, 149° 16' 30" W; (map 69). Descriptive name given in 1898 by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA. So named "because when viewing the lake on a map, a point of land in the lake gives the impression of a finger."

Finger Lake: lake, 2 miles long, between Diamond Lake and Papoose Twins, 21 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 31' 10" N, 150° 03' 00" W; (map 70). Local name reported by USGS in 1929.

Finger Lakes: lakes, four, largest of which is 1.5 miles long, 9 miles NW of Sterling and 13 miles NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 39' N, 150° 54' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of the Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Finger Lakes: lakes, on N bank of Knik River, 11 miles SE of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 30' 15" N, 148° 49' 30" W; (map 69). Local name published as Finger Lake on D. H. Sleem's 1910 map of central Alaska.

Finger Mountain: mountain, 2,700 ft., 3 miles NE of Hoonah Sound, on Chichagof Island, 22 miles W of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 40' 20" N, 135° 28' 45" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN.

Finger Point: point of land, 0.1 miles long, on E coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, 9 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 40' 45" N, 132° 56' 35" W; (map 6). Descriptive name given in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Finger Point: point of land, between Kritoi Basin and Port Banks, in Whale Bay, on SW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 36' 00" N, 135° 00' 15" W; BGN 1926; (map 5). Descriptive name given in 1925 by USC&GS because of its shape.

Finger Point: point of land, on NW coast of Little Sitkin Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 40" N, 178° 27' 00" E; (map 15). Descriptive name reported by Snyder (1959, p. 173), USGS.

Finger Shoal: shoal, 0.6 miles NE of Lucky Point, in Kuluk Bay, off NE end of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51' 42" N, 176° 34' 09" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Name derived from Finger Bay, and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Finigan's Point: locality, see Finnegans Point.

Fink Creek: settlement, on left bank Inmachuk River, 1 mile SW of Utica and 20 miles NNE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 54' N, 163° 01' W (map 110). Reported in 1923 on an ARC map.

Fink Creek: stream, flows NW 1.8 miles to Inmachuk River, 20 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 50' N, 162° 59' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12).

Finland Creek: stream, flows NW 16 miles to Innoko River, 1.9 miles E of Rennies Landing and 37 miles NW of Ophir, Innoko Lowland; 63° 36' 50" N, 157° 01' 00" W; (map 90). Local name obtained from Joseph Ferris in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS.

Finn Lake: lake, see Otto Lake.

Finn Mountain: mountain, 2,480 ft., 36 miles N of Sleitat Mountain and 75 miles S of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 35' N, 157° 10' W; BGN 1932; (map 60). Local name obtained in 1931 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS; name "used by trappers on the Upper Nushagak."

Finn, The: point of land, extends 1.4 miles W from Hole-in-the-Wall Glacier, 23 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 36' N, 142° 19' W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS in 1954.

Finnegan: railroad station, see Turnagain.

Finnegans Point: locality, on Dyea (Taiya) River 5 miles above its mouth and about 7 miles N of Skagway; (map 45). Variant: Finegan Point, Finigan's Point. Prospectors' name reported as Finegan in 1898 by J. A. Flemer, USC&GS. This point marked the end of the wagon road from Dyea, on the trail to Chilkoot Pass. It is described in "En Route to the Klondike," a series of photographic views by F. LaRoche, published in 1898 by W. B. Conkey Co., Chicago. Not identified on modern maps.

Finney Beach: beach, see Finny Beach.

Finneys Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on NE shore of Sanak Island, near Finneys Island, Sanak Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 25' 15" N, 162° 33' 00" W; (map 25). Name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Finneys Island: island, 0.5 miles long, between Sanak and Wanda Islands. Sanak Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 25' N, 162° 32' W; (map 25). Name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Finny Beach: beach, 0.3 miles long, at head of Nyman Peninsula, on N shore of Womens Bay, 5 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 44' 10" N, 152° 29' 35" W; (map 34). Variant: Finney Beach. Name published as "Finney Beach" in the 1930's by USC&GS.

Finski Bay: cove, on NE coast of Glacier Island, 0.7 miles across, 3 miles S of entrance to Columbia Bay, 55 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54' 00" N, 147° 05' 15" W; BGN 1911; (map 63). Named in 1905 by U. S. Grant, USGS, "for a prospector who had a cabin there."

Finski Point: point of land, on NE coast of Glacier Island, E point of entrance to Finski Bay, 56 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54' 00" N, 147° 04' 30" W; BGN 1911; (map 63). Named in 1911 by U. S. Grant, USGS, "for a prospector who had a claim there."

Fir Island: island, see Sosnovoi Island.

Fir Rock: rock, in SW El Capitan Passage, SW of Teal Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' N, 133° 22' W; (map 4) Local name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 154).

Fire Cove: cove, 1 miles long, on SW coast of Harris Peninsula, 34 miles SW of Seward and 1.8 miles NW of Aligo Point, Chugach Mountains; 59° 39' 30" N, 149° 46' 45" W; BGN 1911; (map 49). Named in 1908 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Fire Cove: cove, extends SW 0.8 miles off Neets Bay, on NW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 46' 40" N, 131° 32' 15" W; BGN 1931; (map 3). Named in 1931 by USFS.

Fire Creek: stream, flows NE 12 miles to Meadow Creek, 40 miles N of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 42' N, 154° 44' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1924 by J. S. Brown (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1926, pl. 5), USGS.

Fire Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows NE 9 miles to Okokmilaga River 26 miles SE of its junction with Killik River, Brooks Range; 68° 27' N, 153° 10' W; (map 133). Named in 1951 by W. W. Patton, W. R. Brosge, and M. D. Mangus, USGS, during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.

Fire Creek: stream, heads in Lower Fire Lake, flows N 6.7 miles to Knik Arm, W of Birchwood, 18 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 24' 30" N, 149° 32' 50" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1906 by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Fire Creek: stream, heads in Shublik Mountains, flows NE 13 miles to Sadlerochit River 6 miles W of its junction with Kekiktuk River, 22 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 31' 25" N, 144° 57' 00" W; BGN 1961; (map 139). So named by USGS geologists in 1948 because it flows partly through Ignek Valley; "ignek" means "fire" in Eskimo.

Fire Island: island, 0.1 miles long, 1.5 miles N of Exchange Island, in Kashevarof Passage, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 14' 05" N, 133° 03' 15" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN. name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Fire Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in Bering Sea, 0.5 miles N of Bogoslof Island and 27 miles N of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 56' 40" N, 168° 02' 55" W; (map 22). Variant: New Bogoslof Island, Old Bogoslof Island. Name published in 1943 by USC&GS. The island first emerged in 1883 and was called "Old Bogoslof"; it was connected to Bogoslof Island by a spit from 1884 to 1890.

Fire Island: island, 5.5 miles long, in head of Cook Inlet, 9 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 09' N, 150° 12' W; (map 70). Variant: Mushukli Island, Ostrov Mushukhli, Turnagain Island. Name published in 1895 by USC&GS. Named "Turnagain Island" on April 20, 1794, by Capt. George Vancouver (Wagner, 1937, p. 521). The Tanaina Indian name was published in 1847 as "Os[trov] Mushukhli," or "Mushokhli Island," on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378.

Fire Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula W of Skilak Lake, 25 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 26' 30" N, 150° 33' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Fire Lake: lake, see Lower Fire Lake.

Fire Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Saks Cove, on E side of Behm Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 56' N, 131° 09' W; (map 3). One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USC&GS.

Fire River: estuary, see Knik Arm.

Fireweed Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, heads at Island Glacier, flows N 22 miles to Blueberry Creek, 28 miles N of Mount Veniaminof, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 35' N, 159° 14' W; (map 30). Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Fireweed Mountain: mountain, 6,660 ft., 5 miles W of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 27' N, 143° 06' W; BGN 1966; (map 67). The Mountaineering Club of Alaska reports that this is a local name given by Molly Gilmore, lifelong resident of the McCarthy area who, at age 17, named this mountain for the abundance of fireweed that followed forest fires on its slopes in the 1920's. Though the most common and well known flower in Alaska it is commemorated on no other Alaskan mountain.

Firewood, Bay of: bay, see Driftwood Bay.

First Berg Lake: lake, see Berg Lake.

First Bluff: cliff, 570 ft., E of High Bluffs, along N coast of St. George Island, Pribilof Islands, 56° 36' 10" N, 169° 37' 30" W; (map 38). Descriptive name published by USC&GS; so called because it is the first bluff going west from Saint George.

First Canyon: canyon, on left bank of Unuk River, 15 miles NE of its mouth at Burroughs Bay, Coast Mountains; 56° 15' N, 130° 50' W; (map 7). Descriptive name given in 1906 by F. Morse, USC&GS, as it was "the first canyon [in this area] to be caused by a lava flow"; published in 1927 on IBC Sheet 3.

First Chance Cabin: locality, see Last Chance.

First Chance Creek: stream, flows NE 1.4 miles to Kiwalik River, 50 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 51' N, 161° 54' W; (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950.

First Chance Creek: stream, flows NW 2.3 miles to Goldstream Creek, 9 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 58' N, 147° 36' W; (map 100). Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

First Chance Creek: stream, flows NW 20 miles to Iditarod River, 25 miles N of Flat and 50 miles SE of Holikachuck, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 49' N, 157° 56' W; (map 79). Prospectors' name reported in 1912 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

First Chance Creek: stream, flows SE 3.3 miles to Bonanza Creek, 9 miles SE of Flat and 50 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 20' 25" N, 157° 52' 30" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name published in 1921 by USGS.

First Chance Creek: stream, flows SW 16 miles to Koyuk River, 26 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 20' N, 162° 00' W; (map 109). Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

First Chance Creek: stream, flows W 3.2 miles to Wilson Creek Slough, 2 miles S of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 51' 20" N, 162° 02' 40" W; (map 74). Local miners' name reported in 1916 by Harrington (1918, map), USGS.

First Creek: stream, flows NW 13 miles to Reindeer Cove, 12 miles SW of Christmas Mountain, Nulato Hills; 64° 32' N, 161° 00' W; (map 96). Local name reported about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

First Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows W 1.4 miles to Dutch Creek, 35 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 35' 45" N, 151° 02' 00" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

First Creek: stream, heads in Tokosha Mountains, flows SE 13 miles to Tokositna River, 22 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range: 62° 37' 30" N, 150° 37' 40" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

First Creek: stream, heads in Zane Hills, flows NE and E 12 miles to Hogatza River, 33 miles WNW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 07' 30" N, 155° 25' 00" W; (map 116). So named about 1955 because it is the first stream which crosses the road between Hog Landing and Hogatza; reported in 1956 by Orth.

First Fork Koksuktapaga: stream, see Lower Willow Creek.

First Fork Selatna River: stream, flows N 30 miles to Selatna River 3.5 miles E of its junction with Kuskokwim River, 32 miles S of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 30' 15" N, 155° 41' 30" W; (map 80). Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS.

First Glacier: glacier, see Popof Glacier.

First Hill Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, between Crosswind and Second Hill Lakes, 27 miles NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 22' N, 146° 08' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

First Hills Slough: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Huslia River, 15 miles NW of Roundabout Mountain. Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 31' N, 156° 39' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

First Kekour: rock, see First Kekur.

First Kekur: rock, 0.1 miles across, S of Kekur Peninsula, 14 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 22' 25" N, 134° 56' 30" W; (map 5). Variant: First Kekour. Descriptive name meaning "pinnacle rock" given in 1849 by the Russian American Company. See Kekur Island.

First Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 1.3 miles N of Chitina and 66 miles NE of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61° 32' 20" N, 144° 26' 55" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

First Lake: lake, 4 miles E of Whitefish Lake and 21 miles NE of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 47' N, 156° 05' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

First Lake: lake, 700 ft. long, in course of Indian Creek, on W shore of Cook Inlet, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 04' 10" N, 151° 08' 50" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS; named because it is the first lake encountered when traveling from Tyonek to the Chuitna River.

First Lake: lake, see Roaring Bear Lake.

First Narrows: water passage, between Lodge Island and N shore of Rakof Islands, 6.5 miles SE of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 45' 20" N, 135° 16' 45" W; (map 6). Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USC&GS.

First Narrows: water passage, between Midway Island and W shore of Redfish Bay, 10.2 miles NW of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 19' 25" N, 134° 52' 10" W; (map 5) Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of USBF steamer Albatross.

First North Tributary: glacier, see Casement Glacier.

First Point: point of land, see Shoals Point.

First Pup: stream, flows NW 1.5 miles to Flat Creek, 39 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 12' 30" N, 146° 50' 00" W; (map 104). Named "First Pup" by prospectors; published by USGS (Prindle, 1908, pl. 4). See Second Pup and Third Pup.

First Rapid: rapids, see North Rapid.

First Rapids: rapids, on Alsek River, 6 miles NE of Dry Bay and 52 miles SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 11' 20" N, 138° 25' 10" W; (map 46). Local name published by USGS in 1959.

First Timber Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Nushagak River, 80 miles SE of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 36' N, 156° 35' W; (map 60). Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

First Waterfall Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 miles to Clover Passage, 1.7 miles NE of Potter Point, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 29' 18" N, 131° 45' 52" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1954 by USGS.

Firth River: stream, heads at E end of Davidson Mountains, flows NE 125 miles across Alaska-Canada boundary to Beaufort Sea, SW of Herschel Island, in Yukon, Canada, 69° 33' N, 139° 30' W; BGN 1954; (map 137). Named by J. H. Turner, USC&GS, in 1890, for John Firth, Hudson's Bay Company agent at Rampart House, who accompanied Turner to the Arctic coast that year.

Firth River: stream, see Malcolm River.

Firtree Island: island, see Elovoi Island.

Fisch Bay: bay, see Fish Bay.

Fish Bay Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Fish Bay, on NW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 21' 30" N, 135° 29' 00" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1916 by G. A. Waring (1917, fig. 3), USGS.

Fish Bay: bay, 1.2 miles wide, on N coast of Port Fidalgo, 30 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 49' N, 146° 26' W; (map 64). Name reported in 1903 by H. P. Ritter, USC&GS, while doing topographic and hydrographic surveys in the Copper River Delta region.

Fish Bay: bay, extends W 6 miles to Peril Straits, on NW coast of Baranof Island, 12 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 23' N, 135° 37' W; (map 9). Variant: Fisch Bay, Fishing Bay, Guba Rybya, Ribnaia Bay, Rieba Bay Rubia Bay. An 1882 translation by USC&GS of name published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. chart 1397 as "Guba Rybya."

Fish Bay: bay, on Hinchinbrook Island, at mouth of Honker Creek, 22 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' N, 146° 22' W. (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Fish Camp Lake: lake, 1 mile across, 1.8 miles SW of junction of Kalutna and Tanana Rivers and 25 miles SW of Tok, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 09' N, 142° 17' W; (map 85). Local name reported in 1963 by USGS.

Fish Choked Creek: stream, flows NE 2.7 miles to Khotol River, 1 mile SW of junction of Khotol River and Kalyuh Slough, 21 miles SE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 25' N, 157° 59' W; (map 97). Variant: Dlugatanzaratlna. Appears to be a translation of an Indian name; reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguna, BAE.

Fish Creek Island: island, 2.5 miles long, in Tanana River, at mouth of Fish Creek, 14 miles SE of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 05' N, 151° 39' W; (map 106). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers.

Fish Creek Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, 1 mile NW of junction of Jacksina Creek and Nabesna River, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 21' 45" N, 142° 54' 00" W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Fish Creek Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, 7 miles WSW of Lake Snohomish and 17 miles SW of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 42' N, 152° 43' W; (map 88). Variant: Lake Telida, Lhakatruntamena. Name reported in 1954 by USGS. The Tanana Indian name is given as "Lhakatruntamena," meaning "lake where one catches fish."

Fish Creek Lake: lake, 2.4 miles long, drains N to Fish Creek 3 miles E of its junction with South Fork Koyukuk River, 22 miles SE of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66° 35' N, 151° 28' W; (map 117). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Fish Creek: locality, site of a settlement at N end of Douglas Island at mouth of Fish Creek, 6 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 19' 50" N, 134° 35' 30" W; (map 11). Local name

from the creek of the same name. Homestead claims were filed here in 1880, and later a settlement was formed which was called Fish Creek. A school located here in 1936 was in use for several years (DeArmond, 1957, p. 19).

Fish Creek: stream, 2.7 miles long, flows W to join Taku River at S end of Canyon Island, 32 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 32' 40" N, 133° 40' 50" W; (map 12). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Fish Creek: stream, distributary of Beaver Creek, flows NW 30 miles to Fish Slough, Yukon River, 5.5 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 17' 15" N, 147° 18' 00" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Fish Creek: stream, flows N 17 miles to Wood River, 34 miles SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 24' N, 148° 11' W; (map 100). Local name reported by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Fish Creek: stream, flows N' W 18 miles to Middle Fork Fortymile River, 55 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 24' N, 142° 49' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Fish Creek: stream, flows NE 9.5 miles to Jacksina Creek 2 miles SW of its junction with Nabesna River, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 20' N, 142° 55' W; BGN 1939; (map 84). Local name reported in 1939 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Fish Creek: stream, flows NW 1.1 miles to Bering Sea, on SW Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 40" N, 177° 15' 15" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with F to correspond to "F" grid by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fish Creek: stream, flows NW 18 miles to Garnet Creek 2 miles S of that streams junction with Yukon River, 19 miles SSW of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 24' N, 150° 46' W; (map 106). Riverboat pilots' name shown on Edwards Track Chart of the Yukon, dated 1899.

Fish Creek: stream, flows NW 20 miles to Seventeen Mile Slough, 4 miles S of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 30' 20" N, 149° 06' 45" W; (map 100). Local name published in 1917 on a GLO [BLM] survey Plateau

Fish Creek: stream, flows S 20 miles to Porcupine River, 11 miles E of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 06' N, 142° 23' W; (map 121). Name reported by M. G. White (1952, fig. 1), USGS, in 1948.

Fish Creek: stream, flows S 4.5 miles to Salmon River, 3 miles N of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 55° 57' 25" N, 130° 03' 40" W; BGN 1930; (map 3) Local name reported in 1915 by Theodore Chapin (in Brooks and others, 1916, fig. 5), USGS.

Fish Creek: stream, flows S 5.4 miles to Mentasta Lake, 5 miles W of Mentasta Pass, Alaska Range; 62° 55' N, 143° 49' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Fish Creek: stream, flows SE 35 miles to Kroto Slough, 4.6 miles NE of Susitna and 33 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 36' 30" N, 150° 28' 25" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Fish Creek: stream, flows SE 6.5 miles from Gray Mountain to Kachwona Creek, 2 miles NW of Frigid Crags, 28 miles SE of Anaktuvuk Pass and 38 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 51' N, 151° 00' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). So named in 1932 by Robert Marshall "because of the quantity of fish caught in the stream."

Fish Creek: stream, flows SE to Birch Creek, 50 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 25' 20" N, 145° 33' 50" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1909 by C. E. Ellsworth (in Brooks and others, 1910, p. 267), USGS.

Fish Creek: stream, flows SW 0.8 miles to Solomon River, 11 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 43' N, 164° 18' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Fish Creek: stream, flows SW 21 miles to Hess Creek, 35 miles NE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 41' N, 149° 05' W; (map 105). Local name reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 16), USGS.

Fish Creek: stream, flows SW 5.6 miles to Breving Lagoon, 9 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 21' N, 166° 36' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Fish Creek: stream, flows SW to Solomon River near its head, about 15 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Fish Creek: stream, flows W 10 miles to Savage River, 15 miles NW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 54' 30" N, 149° 26' 20" W; (map 87). Variant: Sunday Creek. Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Fish Creek: stream, flows W 60 miles to South Fork Koyukuk River, 20 miles S of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66° 37' 15" N, 151° 35' 30" W; (map 117). Name reported in 1899 by G. H. Wonson, Master of the steamer Dorothy, on his manuscript map of the Koyukuk River.

Fish Creek: stream, flows W then N 6.4 miles to Bootlegger Cove in Anchorage. Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 12' 27" N, 149° 55' 45" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Fish Creek: stream, heads at Fish Lake, flows NW 11 miles to Tanana River at Fish Creek Island, 15 miles SE of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 05' N, 151° 38' W; (map 106). Variant: Boulder Creek, Guthna Creek. This name was probably given or obtained in 1902 by Lt. Gibbs, U.S. Army Signal Corps. The Indian name was "Guthna," meaning "Gush River," according to Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, in 1899. About 1908 local usage applied the name "Boulder Creek" to the stream's head. Cartographers compromised and used "Fish Creek" for the lower part below Fish Lake and applied the name "Boulder Creek" above the lake.

Fish Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows NE 8.5 miles to Hartman River 10 miles SW of its junction with South Fork Kuskokwim River, 95 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 50' 15" N, 153° 29' 00" W; (map 71). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Fish Creek: stream, heads at junction of Barnes and Pearl Creeks, flows NE 11 miles to Little Chena River, 28 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' 25" N, 146° 57' 55" W; (map 104). Local name reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Fish Creek: stream, heads at Lake Mansfield, flows S 4.7 miles to Little Tanana Slough, 2.3 miles NW of Tanacross, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 25' N, 143° 24' W; (map 85). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Fish Creek: stream, heads in Big Lake, flows SE 12 Mi. to Knik Arm, 2 miles SW of Knik and 16 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 26' 15" N, 149° 46' 05" W; (map 69). Local name obtained from GLO[BLM] survey plats of 1911.

Fish Creek: stream, heads in Indian Mountains, flows N 9 miles to Koyukuk River, 19 miles NNE of Hughes, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 17' N, 153° 53' W; (map 116). Local name recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth.

Fish Creek: stream, heads in lake at 69° 52' N, 153° 04' W, flows NE 110 miles to Harrison Bay, W of Colville River Delta, Arctic Plain; 70° 22' 45" N, 151° 13' 30" W; (map 149). Local name reported in 1951 by USC&GS.

Fish Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows N 40 miles to North Fork Kuskokwim River, 11 miles W of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 55' 10" N, 152° 40' 20" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1925 by USGS.

Fish Creek: stream, heads in Red Shirt Lake, flows SW 26 miles through Flat Horn Lake to Susitna River, 23 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 22' N, 150° 30' W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Fish Creek: stream, heads in Upper Fish Lake, flows NW through Lower Fish Lake 3.5 miles to Gulkana River, 4.5 miles N of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 06' 08" N, 145° 29' 20" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Fish Creek: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, flows S 0.5 miles from Fish Lake to Lituya Bay, 88 miles NW of Hoonah, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58° 38' 40" N, 137° 38' 00" W; (map 10). Name published by members of the Harvard-Dartmouth Expedition, 1933-34 (Washburn and Goldthwaite, 1936, map).

Fish Creek: stream, on N end of Douglas Island, heads in Cropley Lake and flows 6 miles NW to Fritz Cove, 0.4 miles SE of Hut Point and 7 miles NW of Juneau; 58° 19' 50" N, 134° 35' 30" W; (map 11). This name first appeared in mining records in 1885 when the water was claimed for the Treadwell mines. The stream subsequently became the northern end of the Treadwell Ditch (DeArmond, 1957, p. 19). The name was reported in 1902 by W. J. Peters, USGS.

Fish Creek: stream, on Revillagigedo Island, flows S 16 miles through several lakes to Thorne Arm, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 30" N, 131° 11' 45" W; (map 3) Local name reported by F. E. Wright and C. W. Wright (1908, fig. 12), USGS.

Fish Creek: stream, see Barabara Creek.

Fish Creek: stream, see Bonanza Creek.

Fish Creek: stream, see Ketchikan Creek.

Fish Creek: stream, see Monte Cristo Creek.

Fish Creek: stream, see Sunday Creek.

Fish Egg Island: island, 1.8 miles long, 1 mile N of Ballena Islands, between Klawak Inlet and San Alberto Bay, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, NW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 29' 20" N, 133° 10' 15" W; (map 4). Variant: Egg Island, Fish Egg Islets, Isla de Paba, La Ballena. Named in 1897 by Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN. This island was given the Spanish name "La Ballena" meaning "the whale" by Don Juan de la y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle. H. E. Nichols, USN, published the name "Egg" for this island and "Fish Egg Islets" for Balandra and the Ballena Islands (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, p. 121). Baker (1906, p. 257) says "Moser, 1897, uses the name Fish Egg for a much larger island about a mile north of these [Balandra Island, Ballena Islands] * * * Moser's name is here adopted for the island and the islets near it."

Fish Egg Islets: island, see Fish Egg Island.

Fish Egg Reef: reef, extends E 1,000 ft. from Fish Egg Island, in Klawak Inlet, 0.4 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 29' 00" N, 133° 09' 20" W; (map 4). Name published in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 211).

Fish Egg: village, see Craig.

Fish Hill: hill, 400 ft., on S coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 52' 00" N, 177° 19' 20" E. (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II: published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fish Island: island, in Yukon River, 46 miles E of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 39' N, 156° 30' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Fish Islands: islands, two, each 200 ft. long, in Felice Strait, near W entrance to Cat Passage, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 00' 30" N, 131° 19' 00" W; (map 3). Variant: Fish Islet. This feature was named "Fish Islet" by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, in 1883.

Fish Islet: islands, see Fish Islands.

Fish Lake Creek: stream, heads in northernmost Fish Lakes, flows S 4.6 miles to Yentna River, 59 miles N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 55' 30" N, 150° 57' 30" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Fish Lake: lake, 0.1 miles long, on Latouche Island, 18 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 02' 29" N, 147° 53' 45" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 12), USGS.

Fish Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, 1.1 miles S of Sixmile Lake and 4.7 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 16' 24" N, 149° 48' 20" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Fish Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 22 miles NE of Palmer, between Castle Mountain and Glenn Highway, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 47' 05" N, 148° 33' 40" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Fish Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula NW of Waterfowl Lake, 22 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 43' 30" N, 150° 43' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Fish Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, N of Glenn Highway, 34 miles W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 03' N, 146° 32' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Fish Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, SW of Knob Ridge, 43 miles NW of Tok, Alaska, Range; 63° 33' 30" N, 144° 17' 20" W; BGN 1961; (map 86). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Fish Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 0.5 miles NNE of Big Lake and 24 miles SSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 32' 45" N, 152° 30' 00" W; (map 88). Variant: White Fish Lake. Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Fish Lake: lake, 1 mile long, in course of Birch Creek, 4.7 miles S of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 15' 05" N, 150° 03' 45" W; (map 81). Local name reported by Alaska Railroad surveyors in 1917.

Fish Lake: lake, 1 mile long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.3 miles N of Lituya Bay and 88 miles NW of Hoonah, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58° 38' 45" N, 137° 38' 00" W; (map 10). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Fish Lake: lake, 2 miles long, drains N to Eureka Creek, 20 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 13' 45" N, 145° 59' 45" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Fish Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, 2.5 miles E of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 57' N, 141° 50' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Fish Lake: lake, 2.7 miles long, in course of Little Fish Creek, 6 miles N of Tanacross, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 28' N, 143° 16' W; (map 85). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Fish Lake: lake, 3 miles NW of Long Lake and 7 miles E of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 35' N, 156° 20' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Fish Lake: lake, 3.5 miles across, at head of Fish Creek, 21 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' N, 151° 21' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by USGS (Prindle, 1908, p. 5).

Fish Lake: lake, 4 miles long, E of Tetlin Lake, 21 miles SE of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 02' 30" N, 142° 36' 00" W; (map 85). Local name reported in 1964 by USGS.

Fish Lake: lake, 4.5 miles long, in course of Dog Creek 1 mile S of its junction with West Fork Gulkana River, 30 miles NNW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 33' N, 145° 51' W; (map 83). Name reported by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Fish Lake: lake, see Big Lake.

Fish Lakes: lakes, extend 3.5 miles in course of Fish Lake Creek, 59 miles N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 57' 10" N, 150° 57' 30" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Fish Lakes: lakes, in course of Moose Creek, 10 miles SE of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 48' 30" N, 141° 52' 00" W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Fish Mountain: mountain, 2,624 ft., on Revillagigedo Island, 2.5 miles NE of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 40" N, 131° 36' 15" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Fish Point: point of land, N entrance to Fish Bay, at W end of Peril Strait, on Baranof Island, 26 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 23' 25" N, 135° 37' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Mys Rybnyy, Point Ribni. Named "Mys Rybnyy", meaning "fish cape," in 1848 by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. published on its Chart 1397.

Fish Point: point of land, on N bank of Chickamin River at Behm Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 48' N, 130° 59' W; (map 3). One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USC&GS.

Fish River: stream, flows NW 28 miles to Highpower Creek, 33 miles SW of village of Lake Minchumina, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 28' 30" N, 152° 53' 10" W; (map 88). Name obtained locally in 1962 from Fabian Carey and "Val" Blackburn by USGS.

Fish River: stream, flows SW 24 miles to a lake, 5 miles NE of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 40' N, 159° 58' W; (map 114). Local name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Fish River: stream, flows SW 30 miles to the Buckland River, 49 miles NE of Haycock, Nulato Hills; 65° 51' N, 160° 26' W; (map 109). Variant: Reka Ikeut. Local name obtained in 1900 by USGS.

Fish River: stream, heads in Bendeleben Mountains, flows S 47 miles to Golovnin Lagoon, 35 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 163° 21' W; BGN 1911; (map 95). Variant: Ekathlic, Erathlic, Icahluik, Ikakhtulik, Ikalikhvik, Ikathluik, Ikeutpak, Iksutpak, Irathluik, Kusluik, Nusluik. Eskimo name reported in 1838 as "Ikalikhvik" meaning "fish or fish place" by Kashevarov. Various spellings were reported by Western Union Telegraph Expedition 1865-47. Dall (1870, p. 284) appears to be the first to have applied the name "Fish River" when he wrote: "Golofnina Bay is connected with a large lagoon which opens in Grantley Harbor by the extremely winding channel of the Fish River, which has one principal tributary, the Kavi-ava-zak." Dall's application heads the Fish River on what is now the Niukluk River.

Fish River: stream, see Eaton River.

Fish Rock: rock, at W point of entrance to Margaret Bay, in Iliuliuk Harbor, on S coast of Amaknak Island, off N coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 52' 59" N, 166° 32' 48" W; (map 23). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1871, but not shown on recent maps.

Fish Slough: stream, an anabranch of Yukon River, flows W 10 miles, 3 miles S of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 18' 40" N, 147° 03' 00" W; (map 118) Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Fish Village: locality, on W bank of Newhalen River, at S end of Sixmile Lake, 1.5 miles S of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 59° 56' 45" N, 154° 51' 30" W; (map 51). Local name reported by P. S. Smith (1917, pl. 1), USGS.

Fish Village: village, on right bank of Kwikpak Pass, 26 miles SE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 31' 15" N, 163° 50' 50" W; (map 77). Eskimo settlement that had a population of 27 in 1940.

Fisher Caldera: caldera, 7 miles long, on Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 35' N, 164° 26' W; BGN 1948; (map 24). Named in 1948 for Bernard Fisher, USGS, who lost his life in Umnak Pass while investigating the volcanic geology of the Aleutian Islands.

Fisher Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Fairhaven Creek, 46 miles NE of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 52' N, 161° 06' W; (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950.

Fisher Creek: stream, flows NE and NW 22 miles, joins Derwent Creek to form Bonanza Creek, 10 miles SE of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 11' 45" N, 142° 34' 00" W; (map 103). Prospectors' name; from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Fisher Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Burke Creek which flows to American River, 11 miles W of Kougarok Mountain and 37 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 41' N, 165° 36' W; (map 111). Variant: Fletcher Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Fisher Creek: stream, heads at Fisher Dome, flows SE 11 miles to Salmon River, 75 miles E of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 50' N, 159° 34' W; (map 59). Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, pl. 11), USGS.

Fisher Creek: stream, see Burke Creek.

Fisher Dome: mountain, 2,973 ft., in Kilbuck Mountains, 68 miles E of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 50' N, 159° 46' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, pl. 11), USGS.

Fisherman Chuck: water passage, extends S 1 mile from Menefee Inlet, 0.5 miles W of Menefee Point, on SE coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 03' N, 132° 10' W; (map 6). Named by USC&GS for charting purposes; name published in 1924. See Salt Chuck, village.

Fisherman Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, on SW shore of Bay of Islands, Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 47' 50" N, 176° 50' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17) Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1933.

Fisherman Cove: cove, extends NE 0.8 miles off Pacific Ocean, on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 01' 15" N, 133° 10' 10" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1923 by USC&GS.

Fisherman Point: point of land, see Fisherman's Point.

Fishermans Harbor: estuary, 0.9 miles long, E of Pole Anchorage, SW coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 58' N, 133° 48' W; (map 4). Variant: Little Pole Anchorage. Local name recorded in 1937 by USC&GS.

Fishermans Point: point of land, on Brundage Head, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 56' 15" N, 166° 13' 30" W; BGN 1965; Variant: Fisherman Point. Name given by J. J. Gilbert, commander of the USC&GS steamer Pathfinder during 1900-01.

Fishery Creek: stream, flows E 13 miles to Chatham Strait, 8 miles E of mouth of Tenakee Inlet, on W coast of Admiralty Island, 20 miles N of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 46' N, 134° 43' W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1929 by USFS. "So named because a salmon fishing station was established at the mouth of the Creek by the Indians during the season of run" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 179).

Fishery Point: bluff, elev. 75 ft., on S bank of Naknek River, on Alaska Peninsula, 4.5 miles E of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 43' 45" N, 156° 53' 10" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Fishery Point: point of land, on Chatham Strait, 8 miles E of mouth of Tenakee Inlet, on Admiralty Island, 10 miles E of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 47' 30" N, 134° 42' 45" W; (map 9). Local name published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 179). "So named because there was an Indian fishing station just to south on Fishery Creek."

Fishhook Bay: lagoon, trends 1.5 miles NE to Kuiukta Bay, 14 miles SW of Ship Mountain, on S shore of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 56° 01' N, 158° 39' W; (map 30). So named "because of the hook-shaped spit extending from the southeast entrance to lagoon": name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Fishhook Bend: bend, at head of Sixtymile River, on Divide Mountain, 56 miles N of Northway Junction, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 47' N, 141° 14' W; (map 85). Descriptive name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Fishhook Bend: bend, of Porcupine River, 19 miles NE of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 13' N, 142° 10' W; (map 121). Name published by Kindle (1908, fig. 1), USGS.

Fishhook Creek: stream, flows SW 25 miles to Black River, 0.5 miles NE of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 38' N, 143° 43' W; (map 120). Name derived from the former name for Chalkyitsik; reported in 1940 by FitzGerald (1944, pl. 18), USGS.

Fishhook Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SE 4.5 miles to Little Susitna River, 11 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 45' 15" N, 149° 13' 45" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1910 by F. J. Katz (in Brooks and others, 1911, fig. 18), USGS.

Fishhook Island: island, 1,500 ft. long, in South Pass, N of Passage Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 11' 15" N, 132° 52' 35" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1965 by USC&GS.

Fishhook Junction: locality, at road junction on Glenn Highway, 1.5 miles N of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 37' 45" N, 149° 07' 15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Fishhook Lake: lake, see Kings Lake.

Fishhook Ridge: ridge, on NE coast of Attu Island, extends SW and E 4 miles from West Peak to Mirror Lake, on E shore of Holtz Bay, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 15" N, 173° 12' 00" E; (map 13). Variant: Fish Hook Ridge. Descriptive name by U.S. Army during World War II; shown as "Fish Hook Ridge" on an AMS map published in 1948.

Fishhook Town: village, see Chalkyitsik.

Fishhook Village: village, see Chalkyitsik.

Fishhook: village, see Chalkyitsik.

Fishing Bay: bay, see Fish Bay.

Fishless Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to North Fork Koyukuk River, 5 miles SW of Boreal Mountain and 34 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 46' 30" N, 150° 56' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named in 1932 by Robert Marshall "because no fish were caught in the stream."

Fishnet Lake: lake, 3.5 miles long, between Clochacohua and Gushiata Lakes, 18 miles NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 15' N, 148° 50' W; (map 118). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor.

Fishrack Bay: bay, 2.5 miles wide, the northeast arm of Mitrofanina Bay, 23 miles SW of Chignik, on S shore of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 59' N, 158° 45' W; (map 27). Name published in 1963 by USGS.

Fishtrap Lake: lake, 2 miles long, on Little Mulchatna River, 38 miles NE of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 29' 30" N, 154° 20' 00" W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Fitch Creek: stream, see Chokosna River.

Fitz Creek: stream, on Iniskin Peninsula, flows NE 8 miles to Chinitna Bay. Aleutian Range; 59° 48' 30" N, 153° 09' 00" W; (map 51). Named in 1922 by USGS for Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, topographer, who spent several seasons doing field work in Alaska.

Fitz Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Kimshan Cove, 2 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 41' 20" N, 136° 07' 20" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Named in 1908 by USC&GS and published in the 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 174).

Fitzgerald Island: island, 0.3 miles across, off SE shore of Yakutat Bay, 0.6 miles E of S tip of Dolgoi Island and 4.2 miles NE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 35' 50" N, 139° 39' 30" W; (map 46). Named in 1892 by Lt. G.B. Harber, USN, for C. W. Fitzgerald, one of his party.

Fitzgibbon Cove: estuary, extends N 1.8 miles off Behm Canal, 1.4 miles SE of Point Fitzgibbon, Coast Mountains; 55° 57' 45" N, 131° 11' 15" W; (map 3) Named in 1891 by USC&GS.

Fitzgibbon, Point: point of land, on mainland, E point of entrance to Burroughs Bay from Behm Canal, Coast Range; 55° 59' N, 131° 13' W; (map 3). Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, "August 10, 1793, no doubt in honor of John Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, Lord Chancellor of India 1789" (Wagner, 1937, p. 388).

Five Day Slough: stream, see Atchuelinguk River.

Five Fingers, The: Islands, group of, in S entrance to Stephens Passage, 5 miles NW of Whitney Island and 67 miles E of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 17' 30" N, 133° 40' 15" W; (map 8). Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, " * * perhaps on account of its appearance from certain points of view" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 129).

Five Rivers: delta, see Dry Bay.

Five Sheep Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Elliott Creek, 1.9 miles SW of Sheep Mountain and 78 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 39' 55" N, 144° 10' 30" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1907 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Five, Lake: lake, 1,700 ft. long, between Lake Four and Question Lake, 7 miles S of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 13' 05" N, 150° 04' 00" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Fivefathom Patch: shoal, 200 ft. across, in central Redfish Bay, 9.5 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 18' 45" N, 134° 51' 50" W; (map 5). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of USBF steamer Albatross.

Fivemile Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Copper River, 5 miles N of Chitina and 68 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 35' 15" N, 144° 25' 50" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Fivemile Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Frederick Sound, on E coast of Lindenber Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, 5 miles N of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 53' 00" N, 132° 57' 45" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Fivemile Hill: hill, see Fourmile Hill.

Fivemile Island: island, 0.2 miles long, 5 miles W of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 28' 10" N, 132° 30' 40" W; (map 6). Variant: Five Mile Island, Ostrov Pyati Milnyy, Piatimilni Island, Scraggy Island. Translation of Russian name "Ostrov Pyati-Milnyy" given in 1863 by the surveyors from the corvette Rynda. "Scraggy Island" was applied to this feature in 1868 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN. See Rynda Island.

Fivemile Lake: lake, 4 miles NW of Boat Lake and 17 miles NE of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 45' N, 156° 13' W; (map 108). Local name reported by Orth in 1957; so called because the lake was thought to be 5 miles from Huslia.

Fivemile Point: point of land, on Norton Sound, 5 miles SE of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 27' N, 161° 54' W; (map 91). So called "because it is the place where the winter trail leaves the shore and crosses the bay five miles from Saint Michael;" reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Fixem Lake: lake, 300 ft. across, on southern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 52' 30" N, 177° 18' 18" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Flag Creek: stream, heads on Mount Kilskon flows SW 5.1 miles to East Fork Yentna River, 54 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 19' 50" N, 151° 48' 00" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks, 1912, pl. 9), USGS.

Flag Crossing: crossing, on Tanana River, 8 miles downstream from mouth of Kantishna River, Tanana Lowland; 64° 49' 45" N, 150° 09' 30" W, (map 99). Riverboat crossing (a shift from one side of the stream to the other) published on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Flag Hill: hill, 1,445 ft., on E bank of Tanana River, W of Harding Lake, 37 miles NW of Big Delta, Tanana Lowland; 64° 25' N, 146° 57' W; (map 101). Descriptive name given in 1898 by Brooks (1900, map 23), USGS. The name is not shown on recent USGS maps.

Flag Hill: hill, 250 ft., on W bank of Ogotoruk Creek, 6.5 miles E of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 07' 50" N, 165° 43' 50" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Named about 1962 by personnel of Project Chariot.

Flag Hill: hill, 600 ft., 0.4 miles SE of Farmer Hill, on SW part of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 53' 40" N, 177° 18' 45" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Flag Point Channel: stream, anabranch of Copper River, between Flag Point and Round Island, 26 miles NW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 26' N, 145° 05' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

Flag Point: point of land, E coast of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 58' 00" N, 131° 14' 15" W; (map 2). Local name published in 1917 by USC&GS.

Flag Point: point of land, on right bank of Copper River, 26 miles NW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 27' N, 145° 05' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1952 by USGS. Flag Point Station of the Copper River and Northwestern Railway was established on this point in 1911.

Flag Point: point of land, on SW shore of Whitewater Bay, on Admiralty Island, 18 miles S of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 14' 00" N, 134° 36' 10" W; (map 9). Named in 1881 by Comdr. Henry Glass, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 174).

Flagstaff Creek: stream, heads on Granite Mountain, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, flows N 3.6 to Karta Lake, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' 30" N, 132° 37' 15" W; BGN 1960; (map 4). Named by C. L. Sainsbury, USGS, in 1956, who stated "The name as such is not in local usage, but is always referred to as the 'creek that flows past the Flagstaff Mines.' The name is suggested by the Flagstaff Mine."

Flagstaff Hill: hill, 81 ft., at Unga, on Delarof Bay, on SE coast of Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 10' 54" N, 160° 30' 13" W; (map 28). Local name published by USC&GS in 1916. So called because a flagpole was located on the hill.

Flahart Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, in Teocalli Mountains, 4 miles NE of junction of South Fork Kuskokwim and Hartman Rivers and 94 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 59' 30" N, 153° 12' 30" W; (map 71). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Flambeau Creek: stream, see Flambeau River.

Flambeau River: stream, flows SE 23 miles to Safety Sound, 15 miles SW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 28' N, 164° 53' W; (map 95). Variant: Discovery Creek, Flambeau Creek. Shown as "Discovery Creek" by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Flanner Glacier: glacier, see Battle Glacier.

Flapjack Island: island, 0.5 miles long, N end of Beardslee Islands in Glacier Bay, Glacier Bay National Monument, 5 miles NW of Strawberry Island and 59 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 35' 15" N, 135° 56' 30" W; BGN 1948; (map 11). Descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1942. So named because the island is in shallow water and at low tide "spreads out" like thin batter on a griddle.

Flat Bay: cove, 1 mile long, on E coast of Chilkat Peninsula, 4 miles S of Battery Point and 22 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 09' 00" N, 135° 20' 30" W; BGN 1966; (map 45). Variant: Mud Bay. Local name reported by USGS in 1952. It was published in 1923 as "Flat Bay" on IBC Sheet 9 (1951 atlas). According to E. C. Robertson the name "Mud Bay" is now commonly used.

Flat Bight: cove, 2 miles across, on SW coast of Akutan Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 04' 45" N, 166° 03' 30" W; (map 23). Descriptive name, given by J. J. Gilbert, Comdr. of the USC&GS steamer Pathfinder during 1900-01.

Flat Cape: promontory, extends N to S 3 miles along shore of Kuskokwim Bay, 1.5 miles W of Thorsen Mountain and 23 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains: 58° 53' N, 161° 47' W; (map 39). Descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Flat City: settlement, see Flat.

Flat Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, in Slocum Arm, 1.5 miles SE of Cobol, on Chichagof Island, 16 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 28' N, 135° 50' W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Variant: Shoal Cove. Named in 1908 by USC&GS and published in 1910 on Chart 8250. It was named Shoal Cove by USC&GS also because of the low flats at its head.

Flat Creek Flats: valley, extends 5.6 miles NE, along Flat Creek, 55 miles NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range; 61° 58' N, 141° 41' W; (map 67). Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Flat Creek Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, at head of West Fork Flat Creek, 26 miles S of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 00' 15" N, 147° 01' 30" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Flat Creek: settlement, see Flat.

Flat Creek: stream, flows E 5 miles to Ahtell Creek, 4.8 miles NW of junction of Copper and Slana Rivers, Alaska Range: 62° 45' 15" N, 144° 04' 20" W; BGN 1936; (map 83). Local name reported in 1936 by USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, flows N 5 miles to Otter Creek, 0.6 miles W of Flat and 59 miles NE of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains, 62° 27' 15" N, 158° 01' 30" W; (map 79). Name shown on a 1910 manuscript map of "Iditarod Placer Fields."

Flat Creek: stream, flows NE 12 miles to Big Creek, 28 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 66° 05' 25" N, 146° 38' 15" W; (map 119). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, flows NE 2.4 miles to Indian River, 1.3 miles E of Utopia and 48 miles NE of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 59' 33" N, 153° 38' 33" W; (map 107). Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Flat Creek: stream, flows NE 6.1 miles to Salman Creek, 22 miles SW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 08' N, 161° 52' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 miles to Anikovik River, 15 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales and 40 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 30' N, 167° 38' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, flows NW 16 miles to Salcha River, 32 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 35' 15" N, 146° 08' 30" W; BGN 1964; (map 101). Variant: McCoy Creek. Local name originally applied by mistake by USGS to the stream now known as McCoy Creek (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Flat Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 miles to Peace River, 5 miles N of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 16' N, 161° 07' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Shaw Creek, 10 miles NE of Big Delta, Tanana Lowland; 64° 15' 45" N, 145° 45' 00" W; (map 101). Name derived from the Shaw Creek Flats through which the stream flows for almost its entire length. The name was reported in 1908 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, flows NW 5.5 miles to Moose Creek, 13 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 39' N, 148° 13' W; (map 105). Local name reported by J. B. Mertie (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13), USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, flows NW 9 miles to Chatanika River, 5 miles NNE of Twin Buttes and 40 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 13' 45" N, 146° 52' 55" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1907 by C. C. Covert (in Henshaw and Covert, 1908 pl. 9), USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, flows S 15 miles to Wild River E of Mathews Dome, 7 miles S of Wild Lake and 36 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 23' 30" N, 151° 28' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Flat Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to Fortymile River, 35 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 17' 30" N, 141° 19' 30" W; (map 102). Named by prospectors; reported in 1911 by E. A. Porter (in Brooks and others, 1910, p. 217), USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, flows S 4.7 miles to its junction with Dunlin Creek to form Crooked Creek, 15 miles NW of village of Crooked Creek and 43 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim

Mountains; 62° 04' 45" N, 158° 13' 00" W; BGN 1944; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Ophir Creek, 12 miles NW of Council and 39 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 03' N, 163° 42' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Flat Creek: stream, flows S 7.8 miles to Von Frank Creek, 26 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 27' N, 154° 26' W; (map 89). Variant: Wanita Creek. Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Hutlinana Creek, 18 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 18' N, 149° 51' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Agiapuk River. 7 miles N of Imuruk Basin and 17 miles E of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 17' N, 165° 49' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Flat Creek: stream, flows SE 9 miles to Chena River, 27 miles E of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 52' 15" N, 146° 46' 00" W; (map 101). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Timber Creek, 3.5 miles SW of Poorman, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 03' N, 155° 36' W; (map 98). Local name reported in 1915 by H. M. Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 10), USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, flows SW 28 miles from S of Ackerman Lake to Chandalar River at Caro, 27 miles SE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 10' N, 148° 00' W; (map 123). Prospectors' name shown on an 1899 field sheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 miles to Long Creek, 7 miles SW of Long and 29 miles S of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 19' 15" N, 155° 37' 30" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by A. G. Maddren, USGS. So called because the lower course of the stream is in a low wetland.

Flat Creek: stream, flows SW 9 miles to Agiapuk River, 13 miles N of Imuruk Basin and 21 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 21' N, 165° 39' W; (map 111). Variant: Chicago Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T.G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, flows W 5 miles to Keno Creek, 30 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 33' N, 161° 17' W. (map 53). Name reported in 1919 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 8), USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, heads at junction of Marks and Orthmer Creeks, flows NE 12 miles to Charley River 9 miles S of its junction with Yukon River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 11' 15" N, 142° 47' 40" W; (map 103). Name used by prospectors; taken from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain dated 1902.

Flat Creek: stream, heads in Cooper Gulch, flows SW 2 miles to lake at head of Center Creek, 2.5 miles N of Nome, 64° 32' 15" N, 165° 23' 40" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, heads in lake, in Flat Creek Flats, flows NE 4.5 miles to Beaver Creek in Nutzotin Mountains, 5.5 miles SE of Beaver Lake, Alaska Range; 62° 00' 25" N, 141° 38' 10" W; (map 84). Local descriptive name reported by Capps (1915, pl. 1), USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, heads in Limestone Hills, flows NE 9.5 miles to Little Nelchina River, 15 miles N of Tahnetta Pass and 65 miles SW of Gulkana, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 06' N, 147° 19' W; (map 82). Local name published by Theodore Chapin (in Brooks and others, 1915, fig. 3), USGS.

Flat Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows N 7.5 miles to Glacier Creek 3.5 miles S of that stream's junction with Bearpaw River and 13 miles NNW of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range. 63° 41' 25" N, 150° 59' 30" W; (map 88). Name shown on a 1905 manuscript map of "Kantishna Gold Fields" by A. Friedrich, prospector.

Flat Creek: stream, see McCoy Creek.

Flat Horn Lake: lake, 3 miles long, E of Susitna River, 23 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 27' 45" N, 150° 25' 30" W; BGN 1962; (map 70). Variant: Mud Lake. Local name published in 1943 by AMS.

Flat Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Pavlof Bay, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 23' 30" N, 161° 37' 00" W; (map 28). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1924.

Flat Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Security Bay, on N coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 52' 05" N, 134° 21' 30" W; (map 5). Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, because of its shape.

Flat Island: island, 0.1 miles long, in El Capitan Passage, between El Capitan and Teal Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' 30" N, 133° 20' 45" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 154).

Flat Island: island, 0.1 miles long, in Port Wrangell, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 37 miles NE of Sutwik Island, Aleutian Range; 57° 02' 40" N, 156° 34' 10" W; (map 36). Local descriptive name published in 1956 by USGS.

Flat Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in Lake Clark 0.7 miles SW of Chi Point and 11 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 06' 20" N, 154° 33' 30" W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Flat Island: island, 0.5 miles long, 2.6 miles SE of Kaguyak on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 56° 49' 50" N, 153° 44' 15" W; (map 33). Descriptive name reported in the 1930's by USC&GS.

Flat Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 18' 45" N, 133° 19' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706,

Flat Island: island, 0.9 miles long, among offshore islands of Yukon Delta, between Acharon and Kwikluak Channels, 19 miles SW of Kwiguk Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 35' 20" N, 164° 59' 30" W; (map 77). Local descriptive name reported in 1936 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Flat Island: island, 2 miles long, in Yukon River along S coast of Fox Point Island, Innoko Lowland; 63° 01' N, 159° 53' W; (map 93). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior

Flat Island: island, 3.7 miles across, in Iliamna Lake, W of Porcupine Island, 23 miles E of Iliamna Aleutian Range; 59° 44' N, 154° 17' W; (map 51). Local descriptive name published in 1954 by USGS.

Flat Island: island, see Wolf Rock.

Flat Islands: islands, group of islands in Cook Inlet, 1 mile W of SW end of Kenai Peninsula and 13 miles SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 19' 45" N, 151° 59' 45" W; (map 50). Variant: Flat Islet. Descriptive name given presumably by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1880.

Flat Islet: islands, see Flat Islands.

Flat Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 2.6 miles NW of Lake Outka and 12 miles NNE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 42' 45" N, 151° 05' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Flat Lake: lake, 1 mile across, 2 miles NW of Tanjoga Lake and 23 miles NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 18' N, 148° 40' W (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Flat Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, W of Big Lake, 22 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 31' 50" N, 150° 00' 30" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Flat Mountain: hill, 908 ft., 3.5 miles NW of Dome Mountain 4 miles SE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 05' 30" N, 161° 28' 45" W; (map 53). Descriptive name given in 1914 by USC&GS: published in 1915 on Chart 9103.

Flat Mountain: mountain, 1,585 ft., E of Bostwick Inlet, on SE coast of Gravina Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' 50" N, 131° 42' 40" W; (map 3). Descriptive name published in 1885 by USC&GS; "given because of its shape."

Flat Point: point of land, in Portage Bay, 19 miles NW of Petersburg, on N coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 59' 45" N, 133° 20' 00" W; (map 6). Descriptive name given in 1882 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Flat Point: point of land, on left bank of Yukon River, across river from Kaltag, 32 miles SW of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 20' N, 158° 12' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Flat Point: point of land, on N shore of Nazan Bay, on E coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 13' 35" N, 174° 07' 10" W; (map 18). Name published by the USC&GS on a 1943 coast chart.

Flat Point: point of land, on W shore of Taku Inlet, 1.6 miles S of Scow Cove and 13 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 19' 50" N, 134° 03' 30" W; (map 11). Descriptive name published in 1925 by USC&GS on Chart 8300.

Flat Top Mountain: mountain, 1,736 ft., 4.5 miles SE of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 37' N, 136° 00' W; BGN 1939 (map 9). Variant: Flattop Mountain. Descriptive local name published in 1930 by USC&GS as Flattop Mountain, on Chart 8280.

Flat Top Mountain: mountain, 2,000 ft., between Waterboot and Atsaksovluk Creeks, 82 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 53' N, 158° 52' W; (map 60). Local descriptive name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Flat Top Mountain: mountain, 4,679 ft., 6.3 miles long, W of Paxson Lake, Alaska Range; 62° 55' N, 145° 42' W; (map 83). Local descriptive name reported by USGS in 1950.

Flat Top Peak: mountain peak, 9,000 ft., 1 mile E of Mount Haley and 31 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 26' 00" N, 146° 55' 35" W; BGN 1965; (map 68). Descriptive name probably given in 1959 by L. E. Nielsen (1963, p.135).

Flat Top Peak: mountain, 3,445 ft. on W part of Akutan Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 06' 45" N, 166° 01' 07" W; (map 23). Variant: Flattop Peak. Descriptive name, given by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS, commander of the USC&GS steamer Pathfinder during 1900-01.

Flat Top: point of land, see Lava Point.

Flat: settlement, pop. 27, on Otter Creek, 7 miles E of junction with Iditarod River, 59 miles NE of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 27' 30" N, 158° 00' 30" W; (map 79). Variant: Flat City, Flat Creek. Mining camp reported in 1910 by A. G. Maddren, USGS, at which time Flat was the leading settlement on Otter Creek with a population of about 400. The post office has been in operation since 1912. Its population was 158 in 1920 and 124 in 1930.

Flatiron: ridge, elev. 11 600 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, extends E from Pioneer Ridge to Muldrow Glacier, 5 miles NNE of summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 08' 15" N, 150° 57' 00" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Flatrock Creek: stream, flows SE 15 miles to East Fork Chandalar River, 33 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 33' N, 145° 02' W; (map 136). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Flattop Mountain: mountain, 3,550 ft., between South Fork Campbell and Rabbit Creeks, 11 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 05' 25" N, 149° 40' 05" W; BGN 1964; (map 69). Variant: Flat Top Mountain. Local descriptive name reported in 1963 by the Mountaineering Club of Alaska.

Flattop Peak: mountain, see Flat Top Peak.

Flaw Point: point of land, at entrance to Mole Harbor, on E coast of Admiralty Island, 24 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 40' 30" N, 134° 02' 40" W; (map 9). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 144).

Flaxman Island: barrier island, 7 miles long, between Beaufort Sea and Lion Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 11' N, 146° 03' W, (map 151). Variant: Sidrak Island. Named August 6, 1826 by Franklin (1828, p. 151) J "in honour of the late eminent sculptor. It is about four miles long, and two broad, and rises, at its highest elevation, about fifty feet * * *." John Flaxman, 1755-1826, was an English sculptor and draftsman, who will probably be remembered "best as the designer of the exquisite little cameos that stand out so charmingly in dead white on the dead blue background of Wedgwood pottery; * * *" (Stuck, 1920, p. 289). The Eskimo name, "Sidrak," was reported in 1912 to mean "foxhole," by Leffingwell (1919, p. 95).

Fleches, Iles des: island, see Pinnacle Island.

Fleece Rock: island, 0.1 miles long, at S end of Lord Islands, in mouth of Nakat Bay, Coast Mountains; 54° 43' 30" N, 130° 47' 15" W; (map 2). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Fleischmann Glacier: glacier, 1 mile long, in Kichatna Mountains, 0.8 miles NE of Simpson Pass and 87 miles W of Talkeetna Alaska Range; 62° 20' 40" N, 152° 50' 10" W; (map 81). Named in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA.

Fleishman Ridge: ridge, 3.5 miles long, between O'Donnell Creek and Addison Creek, Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 54' 10" N, 173° 04' 00" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; name shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Flemer River: stream, heads in British Columbia, flows SE 12 miles to Tahini River, 2 miles W of Mount Raymond and 28 miles WNW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 39' 15" N, 136° 00' 30" W; (map 45). Named by Canada in 1951 for John Adolph Flemer, USC&GS, who had general charge of two surveying parties in 1898 making topographic surveys of the area near the head of Lynn Canal. He was one of the original surveyors (1904-05) with the IBC while making Sheet 9 (1951 atlas).

Flemer, Mount: mountain, 4,654 ft., 4 miles W of Alaska-Canada boundary, 3 miles S of Stikine River, Coast Mountains; 56° 37' 30" N, 131° 57' 15" W; BGN 1922; (map 7). Named in 1893 by Capt. A. C. Talbot of a Canadian survey party for John Adolph Flemer, USC&GS. The name was published in 1927 on IBC Sheet 5 (1951 atlas).

Fleming Channel: water passage, between Kinky and Fleming Islands, 12 miles NW of Chichagof. on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 47' 15" N, 136° 19' 40" W; (map 9). Named by USC&GS and published in 1928 on Chart 8258. Name probably derived from Fleming Island.

Fleming Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Orca Inlet, 1 mile N of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 34' N, 145° 45' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Fleming Island: island, 0.5 miles across, 12 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 47' 30" N, 136° 19' 00" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1917 by R. M. Overbeck (in Martin and others, 1919, p. 125), USGS.

Fleming Island: island, see Evans Island.

Fleming Spit: spit, on SE shore of Orca Inlet, 1 mile N of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 33' 50" N, 145° 44' 30" W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1900 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Flemming Island: island, 2.5 miles long, in N end of Prince of Wales Passage, 8 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 10' N, 148° 01' W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Variant: Gage Island. Local name reported in 1900 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, who misapplied the name to Evans Islands. This error was corrected in 1904 when USC&GS applied the name "Flemming" to the proper island. The island was probably named for George Flemming, of Ellamar, who had a fox farm there since 1896.

Flemming Island: island, see Bainbridge Island.

Flemming Island: island, see Evans Island.

Flemming Passage: water passage, see Prince of Wales Passage.

Flent Point: point of land, W entrance to Columbia Bay, 56 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 56' 30" N, 147° 08' 00" W; BGN 1911; (map 63). Variant: Flint Point. Local name reported about 1910 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Fleshlanana Creek: stream, heads in Ray Mountains, flows S 13 miles to Tozitna River, 37 miles NNE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 32' 30" N, 151° 28' 00" W; (map 106). Indian name obtained in 1956 at Tanana by Orth.

Fletcher Creek: stream, see Fisher Creek.

Flicker Creek: stream, flows N 5 miles to Sumner Strait, 4 miles E of Point Baker, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 20' 20" 133° 32' 00" W; BGN 1923; (map 6). Named in 1923 by USFS.

Flickinger Creek: stream, flows N 1.5 miles to Venetia Creek 2 miles E of its junction with Eldorado River, 22 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 47' N, 164° 54' W; (map 95). Prospectors name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Flint Creek: stream, flows E 27 miles to Sulatna River, 6 miles NW of Monzonite Hills, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 28' 36" N, 154° 47' 30" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1921, p. 294-296), USGS.

Flint Point: point of land, see Flent Point.

Flock Rock: rock, in Farragut Bay, 0.5 miles N of Read Island and 82 miles E of Sitka; Coast Mountains; 57° 07' 59" N, 133° 12' 30" W; (map 8). Named by USC&GS; published in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 137).

Flood Creek: stream, flows 7.8 miles SE to White River at terminus of Russell Glacier, 39 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 41' N, 141° 50' W; (map 67). Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Flood Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Delta River, crosses Richardson Highway, 30 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 26' 40" N, 145° 48' 20" N: (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Flood Creek: stream, heads in Brooks Range at 68° 50' N, 147° 36' W, flows NW 20 miles to Ivishak River 3 miles E of junction of Saviukviayak River, Arctic Slope; 69° 04' 30" N, 147° 54' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 140). Named in 1951 by A. S. Keller and R. L. Detterman, USGS.

Flooded Lake: lake, 1 mile across, 10 miles SW of Christian, Brooks Range; 67° 16' N, 145° 30' W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Floprock Peak: peak, 5,500 ft., 2.2 miles SE of Exploration Peak and 27 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 40' 20" N, 134° 09' 25" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1960 by USGS.

Flora Creek: stream, heads in Inyorurak Lakes, flows W 19 miles to Aniuk River, S of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 12' N, 156° 57' W; BGN 1926; (map 132). Named by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, in 1925.

Flora Island: island, 2 miles long, between Mason Slough and Yukon River, W of Cronin Island and Cronin Slough, 3.5 miles E of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 18' 30" N, 153° 25' 00" W; (map 107). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the Department of the Interior.

Flora Island: island, 4 miles long, near left bank of Yukon River, 5 miles S of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 43' N, 161° 17' W; (map 73). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1922 manuscript chart of Yukon River. This island was reportedly named for the riverboat Flora which was built at Lake Bennett, British Columbia, in 1898.

Floral Hills: mountain, 4,000 ft., between Hayden Glacier and Lucia Glacier, 12 miles W of Bancas Point and 30 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 58' 39" N, 139° 57' 30" W; (map 46). Named in 1890 by Russell (1891, p. 105), because "of the luxuriance of the vegetation covering them."

Floral Pass: pass, 2 miles long, in Floral Hills, extends E from Hayden Glacier to Lucia Glacier, 11 miles NW of Blizhni Point and 31 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 58' 30" N, 140° 00' 00" W; (map 46). Named in 1890 by Russell (1891, p. 105), USGS. The name was derived from "Floral Hills."

Florence Bay: bay, 0.7 miles across, an arm of Sitkoh Bay, on SE tip of Chichagof Island, 25 miles SE of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 29' 30" N, 134° 52' 30" W; (map 9). Name reported by Lt. Comdr. Moser (1899a, p. 124), USN.

Florence Creek Lake: lake, 1 mile across, 1 mile NE of junction of Florence Creek and North Fork Koyukuk River and 27.5 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 09' N, 150° 52' W; (map 124). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Florence Creek: stream, flows E 2 miles to Eldorado River, 16 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 164° 54' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Florence Creek: stream, flows S 10 miles and E j miles to North Fork Koyukuk River, 7 miles NE of mouth of Middle Fork Koyukuk River and 28.5 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 07' 30" N, 150° 54' 00" W; (map 124). Named for his daughter, Florence, by August L. Tobin, who prospected in the Wiseman region from 1897 to 1918; name reported in 1899 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Florence Gulch: ravine, trends SW 2 miles to Otter Creek, 3 miles E of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 29' 45" N, 165° 17' 35" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Florence Island: island, between Western and Main Channels, Yukon River, 36 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 57' N, 154° 23' W; (map 98). Riverboat pilots' name reported in 1900 by Lt. J. C. Cantwell, USRCS. The name was originally applied to several islands; now is applied to only one.

Florence Islands: islands, 2.7 miles long, between Fortymile Slough and Koyukuk River, E of Fry Island, 18 miles N of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 48' N, 154° 53' W; (map 107). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, applied to the feature then described as a "bar on the river."

Florence Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 2.7 miles SW of Willow and 35 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 43' 15" N, 150° 06' 45" W; BGN 1959; (map 70). Named in 1959 by Jack E. Cole of Anchorage for his wife, Florence Cole.

Florence, Lake: lake, 4 miles long, 21 miles N of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 48' 10" N, 134° 38' 00" W; (map 9). Named in 1920 by W. T. Tolch, a mining engineer of Juneau.

Flores, Canal de: water passage, see Shelikof Strait.

Flores, Cape: point of land, N tip of Joe Island, between Port Estrella and Ulloa Channel, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 21' 15" N, 133° 17' 30" W;

(map 4). Variant: Cabo de Flores, Mys Flores, Point Flores. Spanish name found on the maps of the 1779 Don Ignacio Arteaga expedition. Shown as “Cabo de Flores” meaning “cape of flowers”; more likely the place was named after some individual whose name was Flores (Wagner, 1937, p. 388).

Flores, Don Jose de: island, see Unimak Island.

Flores, Puerto de: bay, see Chalmers, Port.

Florida Blanca: island, see Kodiak Island.

Florida Creek: stream, flows NW 1.7 miles to Minook Creek SW of McDonald Bar, 6 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 25' 12" N, 150° 07' 20" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1906, pl. 3), USGS.

Flotilla Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Maurelle Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 36' 35" N, 133° 37' 30" W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Spanish name meaning “a small fleet,” given in 1923 by USC&GS. “A flotilla of as many as 30 or 40 gas boats at once can be observed, during the salmon season, fishing in the straits adjacent to the E shore of this island.”

Flotsam Island: island, 0.1 miles across, 1.4 miles NE of Port Alexander, on E coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 15' 05" N, 134° 37' 55" W; (map 5). Descriptive name given in 1927 for charting purposes by USC&GS.

Flounder Creek: stream, see Suntaheen Creek.

Flounder Flat: tidal flat, extends SE 11 miles from Ekuik Bluff, on E shore of Nugashak Bay, 18 miles S of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 44' N, 158° 22' W; (map 40). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Flower Hill: hill, 500 ft., on southern Kiska Island 0.7 miles NW of Vega Bay, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 20" N, 177° 19' 15" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with “F” to correspond to the “F” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 AMS map.

Flower Lakes: lakes, in group extending 1.4 miles SE near junction of Hunter Creek and Chitina River, 25 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 05' 30" N, 142° 35' 00" W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1915 by F. H. Moffit, USGS.

Flower Mountain: mountain, 6,300 ft., 1.8 miles S of terminus of Saksai Glacier and 38 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 21' 30" N, 136° 22' 25" W; (map 45). Name reported in 1952 by E. C. Robertson, USGS, to have been given by “an unknown botanist between 1932-42, who found a luxuriant growth of a great variety of flowers on the mountain.”

Flower Tower: peak, 5,830 ft., on Taku Range at edge of Taku Glacier, 2 miles N of Little Matterhorn and 24 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 39' 05" N, 134° 22' 25" W; (map 11). Descriptive name proposed in 1949 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project and published in 1960 by USGS.

Flume Creek: locality, on S bank of Seventymile River at mouth of Flume Creek, 40 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 59' N, 142° 27' W; (map 102). Mining camp reported in 1925 by ARC.

Flume Creek: stream, flows NE 13 miles to Seventymile River, 40 miles NW of Eagle, I Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 59' N, 142° 27' W; (map 102). Variant: Plume Creek. Local name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Flume Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 miles to Gold Creek, 48 miles N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 49' 30" N, 145° 32' 50" W; (map 101). Named by prospectors and reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon (Prindle, 1913a, pl. 1), USGS.

Flume Creek: stream, flows SE 1.8 miles to Pedro Creek, 12 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 59' 45" N, 147° 31' 45" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 16), USGS.

Flume Creek: stream, heads in Kantishna Hills, flows NW 20 miles to Bearpaw River, Tanana Lowland; 64° 00' 05" N, 150° 47' 05" W; (map 99). Name shown on a 1905 manuscript map of the "Kantishna Gold Fields," by A. Friedrich, prospector.

Flume Creek: stream, heads S of Limestone Hills, flows S 8 miles to Alfred Creek, 57 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 57' 05" N, 147° 33' 05" W; BGN 1960; (map 69). Named by USGS in 1956 "for a 400 foot flume constructed on the east side of the stream in 1922."

Flume Gulch: ravine, trends NW 1 mile to Crooked Creek, 18 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 56' N, 141° 40' W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Fluss Cheuweren: stream, see Kaviruk River.

Flying Eagle Harbor: cove, 0.5 miles across, on E coast of Big Koniuji Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 09' N, 159° 30' W; (map 27). Published by USC&GS in 1938 Coast Pilot.

Flynn Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, on N coast of Chicagof Island, 2.2 miles SE of Eagle Point and 9 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 12' 45" N, 135° 35' 45" W; (map 11). Named for H. F. Flynn, USC&GS, assistant with the Edmund F. Dickins survey party in 1901.

Flynn Creek: stream, flows NE 2.5 miles to Mickey Creek 1.5 miles S of that stream's mouth, 4 miles SW of Caro and 26 miles SSE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 08' 30" N, 148° 09' 00" W, (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Fog Creek: stream, flows NW 24 miles to Susitna River, 43 miles SE of Cantwell, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 46' 35" N, 148° 42' 55" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Fog Creek: stream, heads on Susie Mountain, flows SE 4 miles to Kinegnak River, 7 miles E of Red Mountain and 30 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 55' N, 161° 33' W; BGN 1938; (map 39). Local name reported in 1938 by USGS.

Fog Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, heads at Fog Glacier, flows NW 26 miles to Ilnik River, 44 miles SW of Port Heiden Airfield, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 35' N, 159° 37' W; (map 30). Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Fog Glacier: glacier, on Alaska Peninsula, on NW slope of Mount Veniaminof, trends NW 4.5 miles to head of Fog Creek, Aleutian Range; 56° 16' N, 159° 29' W; (map 30). Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Fog Lakes: lakes, group extends E-W 9 miles between Fog Creek and Susitna River, 43 miles SE of Cantwell; Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 47' 30" N, 148° 23' 30" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Fog River: stream, heads in Kilbuck Mountains at 61° 55' N, 159° 45' W, and flows NW 75 miles to Tuluksak River 7 miles E of Tuluksak and 52 miles SE of Russian Mission, 61° 05' N, 160° 45' W; (map 73). Variant: Fogg River. Local name shown in a 1912 manuscript map by H. W. Reeth as Fogg River. A. G. Maddren, USGS, spelled it "Fog" on his 1914 fieldsheet.

Fogenera Pass: pass, 6,300 ft., between tributaries of North Fork White River and Ophir Creek, 10 miles NW of Rock Lake and 55 miles NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range; 61° 53' 45" N, 141° 33' 00" W; (map 67). Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

Fogg River: stream, see Fog River.

Foggi Cape: point of land, see Foggy Point.

Foggy Bay: bay, 5 miles wide, E shore Revillagigedo Channel, Coast Mountains; 54° 58' N, 130° 58' W; (map 2). Named in 1880 by USC&GS; name derived from Foggy Point.

Foggy Beach: beach, 0.4 miles long, 0.7 miles W of Vega Point, SW coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 49' 52" N, 177° 19' 15" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Foggy Cape: peninsula, see Kumliun, Cape.

Foggy Cape: promontory, elev. 418 ft., near S shore of Alaska Peninsula, at E end of Sutwik Island, 18 miles SE of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 32' N, 156° 58' W; (map 31). Variant: Cape Brumeaux, Cap Brumeux, Cape Kunliun. On June 16, 1778, Capt. James Cook located a cape to which he gave this name, concluding that this was Vitus Bering's "Foggy Island." The exact identity of Cook's "Foggy Cape" is also uncertain, as might be guessed from the weather conditions prevailing when it was named. Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 277) identified it as Cape Kumliun. He called this point of land "Cape Brumeaux."

Foggy Harbor: cove, see Mulgrave, Port.

Foggy Hill: hill, 950 ft., E of Fatal Hill on southern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 40" N, 177° 18' 45" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Foggy Island Bay: bay, 14 miles across, between Foggy and Tigvariak Islands, on Beaufort Sea coast, 35 miles SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 15' N, 147° 30' W; (map 150). So named July 20, 1837 by P. W. Dease and Thomas Simpson (in Thomas Simpson, 1843, p. 124).

Foggy Island: island, 3.5 miles long, in Foggy Island Bay, Sagavanirktok River Delta, on Beaufort Sea coast, 35 miles SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 16' N, 147° 48' W; (map 150). Named by Franklin (1828, p. 155) August 11, 1826, who, having been detained eight days by fogs, described "this dreary place by the name of Foggy Island."

Foggy Island: island, see Andronica Island.

Foggy Island: island, see Chirikof Island.

Foggy Island: island, see Poa Island.

Foggy Islands: islands, see Hazy Islands.

Foggy Islands: islands, see Semidi Islands.

Foggy Pass: pass, 3,100 ft., trends NE-SW 1.5 miles, 8 miles W of Cantwell and 32 miles S of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 24' 45" N, 149° 14' 10" W; (map 87). Descriptive name published by The Alaska Railroad on a 1923 manuscript map.

Foggy Point: point of land, S end Foggy Bay, E shore Revillagigedo Channel, Coast Mountains 54° 55' 30" N, 130° 58' 30" W; (map 2). Variant: Brumez (Tumannie), Mys Foggi, Foggi Cape, Point Brumez, Bryumez (Foggy). Descriptive name given August 4, 1793 by Capt. Vancouver (1798, v. 2, p. 347), RN. In 1853 the Russian Hydrog. Dept. published the name as "M[ys] Foggi ili Bryumez (Tumannyy)," or "Foggi Cape or Bryumez (Foggy)."

Foggytop Mountain: mountain, 4,400 ft., S of Chimney Mountain, between Clear and Glacier Rivers, 22 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 41' N, 150° 34' W; (map 124). Descriptive name reported in 1939 by Marshall (1956, map).

Fogniak: island, see Afognak Island.

Fogoi Islas: islands, see Semidi Islands.

Fohlin Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Lakina River, 12 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 27' 30" N, 143° 15' 15" W; (map 67). Named in 1899 by Oscar Rohn, for a member of his survey party, John Fohlin, cook and dog handler.

Foley Creek: stream, flows SW 6.2 miles to Sulatna River E of Tamarack Bluff, 7 miles NE of Poorman, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 10' 00" N, 155° 22' 30" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Folger Creek: stream, formed by junction of South Fork Folger and Canyon Creeks, flows NW 18 miles to Innoko River, 29 miles N of Ophir and 47 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 33' N, 156° 23' W; (map 90). Prospectors' name obtained in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 1), USGS.

Folger Slough: stream, anabranch, flows NE 1.7 miles along right bank of Kantishna River, 45 miles SE of Bitzshtini Mountains, Tanana Lowland; 64° 14' N, 150° 35' W; (map 99). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Folger: locality, on E bank of Cripple Creek 2.6 miles SE of its junction with Graham Creek and 32 miles NE of Ophir, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 33' 45" N, 156° 05' 00" W; (map 90). Mining camp named for nearby Folger Creek. The Folger post office was maintained in the area from 1935 to 1954.

Folger: locality, on E bank of Innoko River, 3 miles SW of junction of Folger Creek and 26 miles N of Ophir, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 30' 45" N, 156° 27' 00" W; (map 90). This was a supply landing for the mining camps on Folger Creek. See Folger on Cripple Creek.

Font, Streights du: water passage, name used by Joseph Ingraham apparently intended to apply to the entrance of Portland Canal or Revillagagedo Channel, or possibly both (Wagner, 1937, p. 455).

Fontain Island: island, see Fontaine Island.

Fontaine Island: island, 0.3 miles long, at head of Shakan Bay, between Prince of Wales and Kosciusko Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 09' 00" N, 133° 28' 15" W; (map 6). Variant: Fountain Island. Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Fontan, Podvodnyy Kamen: rock, see Fontain Rock.

Fool Creek: stream, flows E 0.5 miles to Casadepaga River between Bonanza and Dawson Creeks, about 27 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56' N, 164° 08' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a prospector's manuscript map dated 1902.

Fool Creek: stream, see Sixtymile Creek.

Fool Hill: hill, 500 ft., 3.4 miles NW of Vega Point, on southern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 52' 20" N, 177° 17' 00" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fool Inlet: estuary, 5 miles long, on W coast of Glass Peninsula, trends NW to Seymour Canal, 19 miles SE of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 02' N, 134° 14' W; (map 11). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Fool Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in Prince William Sound, 3 miles SE of Esther Island and 26 miles E of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 45' 55" N, 147° 54' 45" W; (map 63). Name published in 1913 by USC&GS.

Fools Inlet: estuary, extends SE 4 miles to Ernest Sound, on S coast of Wrangell Island, 23 miles SE of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 11' 00" N, 132° 00' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Fools Point: point of land, on Portland Canal, 0.9 miles NE of Sandfly Bay, Coast Mountains; 55° 10' 15" N, 130° 08' 00" W; (map 3). Named in 1891 by USC&GS.

Foot Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, on W coast of Kuiukta Bay, 20 miles SW of Chignik, on S shore of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 56° 03' N, 158° 39' W; (map 30). Local name published by USC&GS in the 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 161).

Foot Island: island, 0.6 miles across, in Steamboat Bay, 2 miles N of Whitney Island and 71 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 16' 15" N, 133° 31' 30" W; (map 8). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 146).

Foot Island: island, see Latouche Island.

Foot Lake: lake, 1,500 ft. long, on Prince of Wales Island, near head of Kasaan Bay, 2.3 miles NW of village of Salt Chuck, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 38' N, 132° 37' W; BGN 1960; (map 4). Local descriptive name reported by C. L. Sainsbury, USGS, in 1956, who stated that the name "is suggested by the shape of the Lake."

Foot Mountain: mountain, 1,220 ft., S. of Fox Hill, on southern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 15" N, 177° 18' 50" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published in 1953 by AMS.

Foot Peak: peak, 5,175 ft., 5 miles E of Thomas Bay, 2.5 miles N of Swan Lake and 105 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 03' 25" N, 132° 44' 00" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Rear Adm. A. H. Foote, USN. The name was published in 1888 by USC&GS on Chart 705.

Footprint Lake: lake, intermittent, 1.8 miles long, 2.5 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 16' 20" N, 156° 39' 00" W; (map 153). So named because it looks like a large human footprint from the air (Carson and Hussey, 1962).

Foraker Glacier: glacier, in Mount McKinley National Park, trends N 15 miles from Mount Foraker to head of Foraker River, 19 miles W of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 08' N, 151° 35' W; (map 88). Name reported in 1925 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Foraker Pond: lake, 0.5 miles across, 4.6 miles N of junction of Herron and Foraker Rivers and 12 miles SSE of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 42' 45" N, 152° 11' 45" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Foraker River: stream, heads in Mount McKinley National Park at Foraker Glacier, flows NW 60 miles to Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 52' 45" N, 152° 06' 00" W; (map 88). Variant: Kotalhno River, Kwalana, Gotothna River. Name derived from Mount Foraker; reported in 1925 by S. R. Capps, USGS. In 1907, according to Gordon (1917, p. 62), its Tanana Indian name was "Kwalana"; another Indian name reported in 1952 by USGS is "Kotalhno."

Foraker, Mount: peak, 17,400 ft., at head of Foraker Glacier, in Mount McKinley National Park, 15 miles SW of Denali Pass, Alaska Range; 62° 57' 40" N, 151° 23' 45" W; (map 81). Variant: Bolshoi, Din-al-ee, Din-az-ee, Mount Faraker. Named in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, for Joseph Benson Foraker, 1846-1917, U.S. Senator from Ohio. Its North Peak was first climbed August 6, 1934, and its South Peak was climbed August 10, 1934, by C. S. Houston, T. G. Brown, and Chychele Waterston (Farquhar, 1959, p. 221). This peak along with Mount McKinley was called "Bolshaya Gora," or "big mountain," by the Russians. The Tanaina Indians of the Susitna River valley and Tanana Indians to the north are reported to have had the same name [Denali] for Mount Foraker as they had for Mount McKinley, and it appears as if the names were not applied to individual peaks but instead to the Mount McKinley massif. The Tanana Indians in the Lake Minchumina area, however, had a broadside view of the mountains and thus gave distinctive names to each. According to Rev. Hudson Stuck, these Indians had two names for Mount Foraker: "Sultana" meaning "the woman" and "Menlale" meaning "Denali's wife," Denali being Mount McKinley.

Ford Arm: bay, 0.3 miles across, 4 miles long, 8.5 miles SE of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 33' N, 136° 00' W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, for yeoman Harry L. Ford, a member of his party. The name was published by USC&GS in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 199).

Ford Creek: stream, flows SE 1.7 miles to Fern Creek, near NW shore of Vega Bay, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 48" N, 177° 21' 00" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Ford Hill: hill, 700 ft., 0.6 miles S of Lief Cove, on southern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 35" N, 177° 20' 00" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Ford Lake: lake, oxbow, 1.5 miles long, 0.5 miles W of Yukon River and 7.5 miles N of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 53' 30" N, 141° 13' 00" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Ford Rock: rock, in N part of Peril Strait, between Ushk Bay and N tip of Duffield Peninsula 23 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 34' N, 135° 31' W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, for yeoman Harry L. Ford, USN, a member of his party from 1895 to 1897.

Forde, Mount: mountain, 6,880 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, on Alaska-British Columbia boundary, 4 miles W of terminus of Margerie Glacier and 72 miles WSW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; BGN 1954; 59° 01' 50" N, 137° 10' 30" W; (map 45). Named

by Canada in 1929 for John Preston Forde, an engineer of the Public Works Dept. of the Dominion of Canada, who visited Tarr Inlet in 1925 and 1928 and measured the recession of the glacier at the head of the inlet.

Fords Terror: estuary, heads 2 miles W of terminus of Brown Glacier, trends S 7.5 miles to Endicott Arm, 66 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 36' 45" N, 133° 11' 00" W; (map 8). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, for H. L. Ford, USN, Master-of-Arms and a member of his surveying party. "It is very narrow at one point. Floating ice from glaciers, with falling tide, jamming in this contracted throat make it a dangerous place" giving it the name "Fords Terror."

Forest Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Walker Fork, 55 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 03' N, 141° 35' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Forest Creek: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads in Casement Glacier, flows W 2 miles to Muir Inlet, 0.8 miles SE of Goose Cove and 62 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 56' 15" N, 136° 04' 30" W; (map 10). So named in 1947 by members of the American Geographical Society "because the stream flows through the remains of an interglacial forest."

Forest Lake: lake, see East Forest Lake.

Forest Lake: lake, see West Forest Lake.

Foresta, Mount: mountain, 11,960 ft., 11 miles NW of Mount Seattle and 47 miles N of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 12' 05" N, 139° 24' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 66). Named for Foresta Hodgson Wood, 1904-51, who was responsible for logistic planning of Project Snow Cornice of the Arctic Institute of North America. She was killed in an airplane crash about July 27, 1951 with her daughter (see Valerie Glacier) somewhere in the vicinity of this mountain. The name was proposed in 1957 by the Arctic Institute of North America.

Fork Creek: stream, flows NW 12 miles to Crooked Creek, 67 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 18' N, 160° 09' W; BGN 1959; (map 59). Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Fork Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Taylor Creek, 6 miles SE of center of Taylor Mountains and 60 miles S of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 53' N, 157° 17' W; BGN 1948; (map 60). Local name reported in 1945 by USGS. "This name given by prospectors on Taylor Creek, refers to the 'fork' where the stream joins Taylor Creek."

Fork Hill: stream, flows SE 2.8 miles to Pacific Ocean, 3 miles N of Vega Point, on southern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 52' 30" N, 177° 19' 28" E; (map 14). Variant: Ginger Creek. An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Fork Peak: peak, 6,063 ft., on E side of John River, 4 miles S of mouth of Kollutuk Creek and 11 miles SW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 00' 30" N, 151° 57' 00" W; (map 134). So

named in 1901 by F. C. Schrader and W. J. Peters, USGS, because the peak lies near the confluence of several forks of the John River.

Forks Creek: stream, in Rampart Mountains, flows S 4.5 miles to Bear Creek, 30 miles NE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 25' 15" N, 151° 15' 00" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Forks, The: stream, formed by its East and West Forks, flows SW 16 miles to Dall River, 10 miles N of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 09' N, 149° 13' W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Forky Creek: stream, on Iniskin Peninsula, flows SE 1.3 miles to Fitz Creek, 3.5 miles S of Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 46' 20" N, 153° 12' 30" W; BGN 1947; (map 51). Local descriptive name reported by USGS in 1947.

Form Lake: lake, 450 ft. long, on southern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51' 50" N, 177° 18' 15" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Form Point: point of land, 0.5 miles long., on W shore of Ryus Bay and N coast of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 58' 00" N, 131° 25' 30" W; (map 2). Local name published in 1920 by USC&GS.

Forney River: stream, see Osar stream.

Forney Stream: stream, headed in Malaspina Glacier, flowed 5 miles S to Yakutat Bay, 5 miles NE of Point Manby and 20 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 44' 45" N, 140° 09' 30" W; (map 46). Variant: Fotney River, Fotney stream. Named by J. E. McGrath, USC&GS, probably for Stehman Forney, USC&GS. This name may have been originally applied to what is now Oscar stream. More likely the original Forney stream, except for a small lagoon, has been destroyed by the advance of the Malaspina Glacier.

Forrest, Cape: point of land, see Icy Point.

Forrester Island: island, 5.2 miles long, in Pacific Ocean, 20 miles W of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 48' N, 133° 31' W; (map 1). Variant: Douglas Island, San Blas Island, San Carlos Island, Santa Catalina Island, Santa Christina Island, Santa Cristina Island. Named by Capt. George Dixon "about July 1, 1787 and named no doubt after his steward, Henry Forrester" (Wagner, 1937, p. 388). Capt. George Vancouver, RN, adopted Dixon's name in 1793, giving it permanency. Juan Perez called it "Santa Christina" in 1774; F. A. Maurelle called it "San Carlos" in 1775, and Capt. William Douglas named it "Douglas Island" in 1788 (Meares, 1790, p. 327). Forrester Island is a National Wildlife Refuge under the jurisdiction of USF&WS.

Forrester's Island: rock, see Wolf Rock.

Forss Cove: cove, 0.7 miles long, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, 2.2 miles N of Thorne Head, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 43' 10" N, 132° 27' 15" W; (map 4). Name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 85).

Forss Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in Helm Bay, 3.7 miles NW of Helm Point, on E coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 37' 45" N, 131° 58' 15" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Fort Adams (American Station): locality, see Tanana.

Fort Alexander: locality, see Nushagak.

Fort Alexandra: locality, see Nushagak.

Fort Alexandrofskaia: locality, see Nushagak.

Fort Archangel Gabriel: locality, see Old Sitka.

Fort Cosmos: locality, on right bank of Kobuk River at mouth of Cosmos Creek; 66° 52' N, 157° 18' W; (map 115). Winter camp, 1885-86, established and named in August 1885 by Lt. Stoney (1900, p. 19), USN, after the Cosmos Club in San Francisco, Calif., "of which the officers were members."

Fort Creek: stream, heads at 66° 52' N, 141° 03' W, flows SE 25 miles to the Black River in Canada, 8 miles E of the Alaska-Canada boundary, 50 miles NE of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 41' N, 140° 42' W; (map 120). Variant: Rat Creek. Named in 1908 by IBC surveyors; published in 1914 on IBC Sheet 12 (1918 Atlas).

Fort Davis: locality, at mouth of Nome River at Norton Sound, 4 miles SE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 29' N, 165° 19' W; (map 94). U.S. Army post established in 1900 and named for Gen. Jefferson Columbus Davis, commander of the military district of Alaska in 1867. Much unrest resulted from claim jumping, filing errors, and lack of authority at the outset of the Nome gold rush in 1899 and 1900. The Army was stationed here to maintain order.

Fort Egbert: locality, see Eagle.

Fort Gibbon: locality, see Tanana.

Fort Glenn: military reservation, on NE end of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 24' N, 167° 53' W; (map 23). Named by the U.S. Army for Brig. Gen. E. F. Glenn, USA, in 1942 and published in 1947 on a USGS map.

Fort Hamilton: village, see Hamilton.

Fort Hamlin Hills: mountains, 2,000 ft., extend NW 30 miles from Yukon River at Fort Hamlin, 32 miles NW of Livengood, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 00' N, 149° 45' W; (map 105). Name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Fort Hamlin: locality, on left bank of Yukon River, N of Hamlin Creek, 40 miles NE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 53' 45" N, 149° 13' 15" W; BGN 1954; (map 105). Name of a trading post of the Alaska Commercial Company named for Charles Sumner

Hamlin, 1861-1938, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury from 1893-1897; commissioner at convention between Great Britain and United States to determine the fur seal-fishery controversy in 1897. Name published by USC&GS in 1897.

Fort Islet: island, NE island of Nichols Islands, in Tlevak Strait between Dall and Goat Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' 40" N, 132° 57' 50" W; (map 4). Local descriptive name recorded in 1907 by H. C. Graves, USC&GS. This island "is the site of an old Indian stockade."

Fort Kenai: village, see Kenai.

Fort Liscum: locality, on S shore of Port Valdez 4 miles SW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 60° 05' N, 146° 21' W; Variant: Dayville. Former military post established in 1900, reported to have been named for "Colonel Liscom," USA, commander of the 9th Infantry during the Boxer Rebellion, who died of wounds in China just prior to the founding of this post. The Fort Liscum post office was established in 1900; discontinued in 1922 (Ricks, 1965, p. 21).

Fort Mikhailovsky: locality, see Fort Saint Michael.

Fort New Archangel: town, see Sitka.

Fort Nicholas: village, see Kenai.

Fort Point: point of land, at entrance to Steamboat Bay, 7 miles N of Cape Fanshaw and 61 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 16' 45" N, 133° 31' 30" W; (map 8). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; name published in 1892 by USC&GS.

Fort Point: point of land, on NE end of Tongass Island, at NW entrance to Port Tongass, Coast Mountains; 54° 46' 15" N, 130° 44' 15" W, (map 2). Descriptive name given in 1891 by L. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Fort Randall: village, see Cold Bay.

Fort Saint Michael: locality, on Baranof Island, at Old Sitka, 6 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 17' 50" N, 135° 22' 10" W; (map 9). Variant: Archangel Michael, Fort Archangel Gabriel, Fort Mikhailovsky, Fort Svyatty Mikhail, Mikhailovsk, New Archangel, Novo Arkhangelsk, Redoubt Saint Gabriel. This is the first Russian settlement built in 1799 at Sitka by Alexander Baranov, first governor of Russian American colonies, who named it "Fort Archangel Gabriel." The site was purchased from the Tlingit Indians. In 1802 natives attacked and destroyed the fort and killed or captured most of its inhabitants. The captives were released after an ultimatum was issued by the officer aboard a British ship in the harbor (Bancroft, 1886, p. 405-406). The Russians recaptured the area in 1804 and erected a new fort called "Fort Archangel Michael" at a new location 5 miles to the south which developed into the present city of Sitka. See Sitka.

Fort Saint Michael: village, see Saint Michael.

Fort Shoemaker: locality, on Dall River just above its junction with the Yukon River Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 02' N, 149° 15' W; (map 118). Winter camp established in 1899-

1900 for the crew of the revenue cutter Nunivak; named by Lt. Cantwell (1902, p. 46), USRCS, for Capt. Charles F. Shoemaker, USRCS, "who, as chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, had been indefatigable in his effort to extend the operations of the Service to this region * * *."

Fort Souworoff: village, see Naknek.

Fort Stikine: town, see Wrangell.

Fort Suvaroff: village, see Naknek.

Fort Suworof: village, see Naknek.

Fort Svyatty Mikhail: locality, see Fort Saint Michael.

Fort Tomgas: locality, see Tongass.

Fort Tongas: locality, see Tongass.

Fort William H. Seward: village, see Port Chilkoot.

Fort Wrangell: town, see Wrangell.

Fort Yukon Village: village, see Fort Yukon.

Fort Yukon: village, pop. 701, on right bank of Yukon River at its junction with Porcupine River, Yukon Flats; 66° 34' N, 145° 16' W; BGN 1944; (map 119). Variant: Fort Yukon Village. Founded as a Hudson's Bay Company trading post by Alexander H. Murray in 1847; originally the post and Indian village was located about a mile or two upstream but moved to its present location about 1864. After the purchase of Alaska it was determined by Capt. C. W. Raymond, U.S. Engineers, that the British trading post was on United States territory and the site was soon taken over by Moses Mercier, trader of the new Alaska Commercial Company. The village population was 107 in 1880; 189 in 1890; 321 in 1910, 319 in 1920; 304 in 1930; 274 in 1939; and 446 in 1950. The Fort Yukon post office was established in 1898 (Ricks, 1965, p. 21).

Fortaleza Bay: bight, 1 mile across, on SE coast of Baker Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 18' N, 133° 35' W; (map 4). Named in 1923 by USC&GS; derived from Fortaleza, Point.

Fortaleza Ridge: ridge, 1,500 ft., extends E-W 3 miles across S end of Baker Island, W of Point Fortaleza, 55° 17' 15" N, 133° 37' 40" W; (map 4). Named in 1923 by USC&GS; derived from Fortaleza, Point.

Fortaleza, Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, W of Fortaleza Bay, on SE coast of Baker Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' 45" N, 133° 36' 30" W; (map 4). Named in 1923 by USC&GS; derived from Fortaleza Point.

Fortaleza, Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, W of Fortaleza Bay, on SE coast of Baker Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' 45" N, 133° 36' 30" W; (map 4). Named in 1923 by USC&GS; derived from Fortaleza Point.

Fortaleza, Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Fortaleza Bay, on SE coast of Baker Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' 40" N, 133° 35' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys de la Fartalesa, Punta de la Forteleza. The name "Punta de la Forteleza" or "stronghold point" was given by Francisco Antonio Maurelle who discovered it on May 18, 1779. This was "no doubt a settlement of Indians on top of the high rock near Punta San Bartolome [Cape Bartolome], described by Mourelle [sic] in his journal" (Wagner, 1937, p. 388-389).

Forteleza, Punta de la: point of land, see Fortaleza, Point.

Fortification Bluff: cliff, 1,200 ft., 3 miles long, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula S of Step Mountain, 16 miles NW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 25' 30" N, 153° 47' 30" W; BGN 1916; (map 51). So named in 1914 by USC&GS because of its fort-like appearance as it rises 1,200 ft. from the shore.

Fortman Lake: lake, see Patching Lake.

Fortress Creek: stream, flows NE 15 miles to Ayiyak River, 7 miles NW of Castle Mountain and 44 miles NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 38' N, 152° 48' W; (map 134). Descriptive name given in 1944 by W. W. Patton, USGS, during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, for nearby Fortress Mountain.

Fortress Creek: stream, flows SE 6.1 miles to Caribou Creek, 51 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 50' 15" N, 147° 39' 25" W; BGN 1960; (map 69). Named by USGS in 1956; derived from Fortress Ridge through which the stream flows.

Fortress Mountain: mountain, 2,870 ft., 10 miles W of Castle Mountain and 44 miles NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 35' N, 152° 58' W; (map 134). Descriptive name given in 1944 by W. W. Patton, USGS, during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, because of its fortress appearance.

Fortress Point: point of land, between Gusty and Rough Bays, on NE coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' 40" N, 177° 52' 00" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1956 on Chart 9145.

Fortress Ridge: ridge, elev. 5,000 ft., extends 6.5 miles along W bank of Caribou Creek, 47 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 51' 45" N, 147° 40' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 69). Descriptive name given in 1956 by USGS. So named "because bold cliff is suggestive of fortress walls when viewed from the southeast."

Fortuna Channel: water passage, see Fortuna Strait.

Fortuna Island: island, see Klokachef Island.

Fortuna Ledge: village, see Marshall.

Fortuna Passage: water passage, see Fortuna Strait.

Fortuna Point: point of land, on Klokachef Island, off SW coast of Chichagof Island, 18 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 25' 00" N, 135° 53' 45" W; BGN 1930; (map 9). Named in 1930 by USC&GS for Fortuna Strait. Fortuna was the former name of Klokachef Island.

Fortuna Reefs: reefs, off NW coast of Klokachef, Island, SW of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 25' 20" N, 135° 55' 00" W; BGN 1930; (map 9). Named in 1930 by USC&GS for Fortuna Strait.

Fortuna Strait: water passage, between Klokachef Island and Khaz Peninsula, Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 25' N, 135° 53' W; (map 9). Variant: Fortuna Channel, Fortuna Passage, Proliv Fortuny. Named by the Russians; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Chart 1397 as "Proliv Fortuny" meaning "Fortuny Strait." "The Spanish schooner Fortuna, * * * was found ashore here and taken by the Russian American Company's vessels as a prize in 1819. The name has doubtless come from this circumstance" (Baker, 1906, p. 262).

Fortune Creek: stream, flows E 7 miles to Cache Creek, 20 miles W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 52' 55" N, 148° 22' 20" W; (map 100). Name given by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS.

Fortune Creek: stream, flows NW to Mystery Creek which flows to Cripple River, about 23 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Fortune Hunter Creek: stream, flows SW to Fish River, on N side of White Mountain about 32 miles ENE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. W. Blakeslee. The stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Fortuny, Proliv: water passage, see Fortuna Strait.

Forty and One-half Mile Creek: stream, flows NE 18 miles to Fortymile Creek, 0.8 miles W of its junction with Hadweenzic River and 31 miles N of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 48' N, 147° 25' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; name derived from the distance to Beaver via a year-round trail.

Forty Mile Creek: stream, see Fortymile River.

Forty Mile: village, see Tetlin Junction.

Forty-seven Gulch: ravine, trends W 3 miles to Ninety-two Hunter Creek, 8 miles E of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 28' 30" N, 149° 54' 30" W; (map 105). Variant: Fortyseven Pup, 47 Pup. Named by prospectors; reported in 1904 by L. M. Prindle and F. L. Hess (in Brooks and others, 1905, fig. 6), USGS, as "47 Pup".

Fortyfive Pup: stream, flows SE 7 miles to Buckskin Creek, 50 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 11' 30" N, 142° 01' 00" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Fortymile Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 16 miles to Hadweenzic River, 31 miles N of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 48' N, 147° 23' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; name derived from the distance to Beaver via a year-round trail.

Fortymile Dome: mountain, 4,187 ft., 1 miles W of Alaska-Canada boundary, 25 miles SE of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 26' 20" N, 141° 01' 00" W; (map 102). Variant: Dome, Dome Mountain, The Dome. Named by prospectors and published in 1898 by the USGS. In 1896, the mountain was called "The Dome" by Spurr (1898, pl. 38), USGS.

Fortymile Lake: lake, 0.3 miles across, in course of Fortymile Creek, 29 miles N of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 46' 40" N, 147° 32' 30" W; (map 118). Local name derived from Fortymile Creek; obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Fortymile Lake: lake, 0.6 miles across, 1.2 miles SSW of Thirtyeight Mile Lake and 15 miles W of junction of Herron and Foraker Rivers, Tanana Lowland; 63° 40' N, 152° 40' W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Fortymile River: stream, formed by its North and South Forks, flows NE 60 miles into Canada to Yukon River, 32 miles SE of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 26' N, 140' 32' W; (map 102). Variant: Cone-Hill River, Forty Mile Creek, Forty-Mile River, Shitando River. Prospectors' name given about 1886; so called because the mouth of the stream is about 40 miles below the former Hudson's Bay post called "Fort Reliance." It was called "Cone-Hill River" by Lt. Schwatka (1885, p. 248), USA, "from the fact that there is a prominent conical hill in the center of its broad valley, near its mouth." Gold was discovered here late in 1886 (Spurr, 1898, p. 115).

Fortymile River: stream, see Dennison Fork.

Fortymile Slough: stream, anabranch of Koyukuk River, flows W 3 miles along the N side of Florence Islands, 18 miles N of Hackandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 48' 00" N, 154° 55' 20" W; (map 107). Local name shown on a 1932 sketch map of the area; author unknown.

Fortymile: locality, at junction of Bullion Creek and North Fork Fortymile River 37 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 26' 30" N, 142° 08' 20" W; (map 102). Variant: North Fork. Former telegraph station established in 1903 by the U.S. Army Signal Corps and originally called "North Fork" after the stream. The prospectors called it "Fortymile."

Fortyseven Pup: ravine, see Forty-seven Gulch.

Fortyseven Pup: stream, flows NW 1.6 miles to Hoosier Creek 2.7 miles SE of that stream's junction with Minook Creek, 7 miles SSE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 25' 10" N, 150° 03' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

Fortythree Pup: stream, flows N 1.3 miles to Deadwood Creek, 12 miles SW of Central and 38 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 25' 30" N, 145° 01' 00" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Fortytwo Gulch: ravine, trends NW 1 mile to Mastodon Creek, 1.5 miles NE of Mastodon Dome and 44 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 27' N, 145° 18' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1936 by Mertie (1938a, p. 206), USGS.

Fortytwo Mile Creek: stream, flows E 17 miles to Hadweenzic River, 33 miles N of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 49' 50" N, 147° 23' 30" W, (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; name derived from the distance to Beaver via a year-round trail.

Forward Lake: lake, see Chuck Lake.

Fossil Bluffs: bluffs, on Kuiu Island, on NE shore of Halleck Harbor, in Saginaw Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 55' 00" N, 134° 12' 30" W; (map 5). Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Fossil Creek: stream, flows NE 25 miles to Colville River, 7 miles SW of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69° 18' N, 152° 22' W; BGN 1964; (map 141). Variant: Ikaksigilak Creek. So named by USGS geologists during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 in 1947 "because of the excellent fossil collection made here." The Eskimo name, according to T. E. Taylor, USGS, in 1956, is Ikaksigilak, meaning "hard to cross in summer."

Fossil Creek: stream, flows SW 23 miles to Beaver Creek, 25 miles SE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 28' 30" N, 147° 39' 30" W; (map 105). Named in 1905 by L. M. Prindle, USGS, for "the fossiliferous limestone pebbles in its valley" (Prindle and Hess, 1906, p. 13).

Fossil Creek: stream, flows W 2.7 miles to Lake Kiowa, 9.2 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 17' 54" N, 149° 40' 10" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Fossil Lake: lake, see Carrot Lake.

Fossil Mountain: hill, 875 ft., 0.5 miles SE of Lief Cove on W coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 45" N, 177° 20' 00" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II, published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fossil Mountain: mountain, 2,673 ft., 43 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 23' N, 155° 54' W; (map 89). Variant: Fossil Ridge. Local name shown as "Fossil Ridge" on a map published in 1921 by USGS; shown as "Fossil Mountain" on a 1954 USGS map.

Fossil Peak: peak, 4,115 ft., 0.5 miles S of head of Charpentier Glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 58 miles NW of Hoonah St. Elias Mountains; 58° 39' 50" N, 136° 36' 50" W., (map 10). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Fossil Point: point of land, on S shore of Tuxedni Bay, N point of entrance to Tuxedni Channel, 56 miles SW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 10' N, 152° 41' W; (map 62). Name published in 1912 by USC&GS.

Fossil Ridge: mountain, see Fossil Mountain.

Fossil River: stream, flows N 16 miles to Bering Sea at Camp Ivetok, on NE coast of St. Lawrence island; 63° 29' 30" N, 170° 03' 00" W BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Ivektuk River. Named by USC&GS in 1932.

Foster Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 miles to Lefthand Bay, 12 miles N of Unga Island, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 33' 30" N, 160° 44' 00" W, (map 28). Named in 1929 by USGS.

Foster Glacier: glacier, see Taku Glacier.

Foster, Mount: mountain, 7,127 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 6 miles NW of Mount Van Wagenen and 24 miles NNW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; BGN 1954; 59° 47' 50" N, 135° 28' 30" W; (map 45). Named by United States and Canada for John Watson Foster, 1836-1917, former U.S. Secretary of State, who as agent of the United States participated in the Alaska Boundary Tribunal in London in 1903. Foster was born in Indiana and graduated from the Harvard Law School. After serving in the army during the Civil War, he was employed as an editor and as a postmaster. He served as Minister to Mexico, Russia, and Spain from 1873-85. He was Secretary of State under President Harrison, 1892-93, and in 1893 he represented the United States in arbitration for the Bering Fur-Seal Controversy.

Fosters Camp: locality, on W shore of Albatross Anchorage, 15 miles N of Unga Island, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 36' 00" N, 160° 36' 25" W; (map 28). Named by Atwood (1911, pl. 2), USGS.

Fotney Stream: stream, see Forney Stream.

Fotshou's Village: locality, "near Taku Inlet Coast Mountains," (map 11). Former Tlingit Indian summer camp listed by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census with a population of 24.

Fou-sang: a country east of China, identified by Joseph de Guignes about 1750 to be northwest America. See Wagner (1937, p. 455).

Foul Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, N of Sea Otter Harbor, on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 08' 20" N, 133° 13' 20" W; (map 4). Descriptive name published in 1920 by USC&GS.

Foul Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, on W side of Prince William Sound 22 miles N of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 35' N, 148° 04' W; BGN 1914; (map 63). Name published in 1913 by USC&GS.

Foul Bay: bay, extends SE 7 miles, off Shelikof Strait, OD W coast of Afognak Island, 25 miles N of Afognak, N of Kodiak island; 58° 22' N, 152° 54' W; (map 43) Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Foul Pass: water passage, trends NW-SE 2 III between Disk and Ingot Islands, in Prince William Sound, 42 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 30' 00" N, 147° 38' 15" W; (map 63). Local name published in 1910 by USC&GS.

Found Fish Lake: lake, 1.8 miles long, N of Khaali Lake, 1.4 miles SW of Arctic Village Brooks Range; 68° 06' 30" N, 145° 36' 30" W; (map 136). Translation of a Kutchin Indian name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Found Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in Ernest Sound S of Wrangell Island, 28 miles SE of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 06' 15" N, 132° 04' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Fountain River: stream, heads at Eldridge Glacier, flows SW 9 miles to Chulitna River, 33 miles N of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 47' 50" N, 150° 05' 10" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Fountain Rock: rock, in Gulf of Alaska, 5 miles NW of Middleton Island, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 35' N, 146° 21' W; (map 48). Variant: Podvodnyy Kamen Fontan. This is an 1868 translation by USC&GS of part of the Russian name "Podvodnyy Kamen Fontan," meaning "sunken fountain rock"; published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 6).

Four Bear Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Canoe Bay River at Canoe Bay, 11 miles E of Pavlof Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 31' 50" N, 161° 08' 40" W; (map 28). Named in 1929 by USGS.

Four Craters, Islands of the: islands, see Four Mountains, Islands of.

Four F Creek: stream, flows SW 2.3 miles to Pacific Ocean, on southern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 52' 20" N, 177° 14' 50" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Four Gulch: ravine, in Kantishna Hills, trends SE 1 mile to Glen Creek, 6 miles ENE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 31' 50" N, 150° 42' 20" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by F. G. Wells and S. C. Kain, USGS.

Four Mountains, Islands of: islands, between Fox Islands and Andreanof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' N, 169° 40' W, (E end); 52° 30' N, 171° 19' W, (W end); BGN 1963; (map 21). Variant: Islands of the Four Craters, Islands of the Four Mountains, Oone-agun, Ostrova Chetyre Soposhnye, Unigun. Translation of the Russian "O[strova] Chetyre Soposhnye," meaning "Islands of Four Volcanoes" (Sarichev, 1826, map 3). This name was given because of four prominent volcanoes on four of the five islands. The Aleut name "Unigun" was reported in 1840 by Father Veniaminov. There appears to be much confusion regarding the application of the variant names of these islands, possibly because only four of the five islands are shown on most of the early maps and charts. The present names were gathered in 1894 by a field party on the U.S.S. Concord and published in 1895 by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office (Chart 8). See Carlisle, Chuginadak, Herbert, Kagamil, and Uliaga Islands.

Four Winds Mountain: mountain, 6,512 ft., 6 miles NE of Porcupine and 29 miles W of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 29' 55" N, 136° 08' 45" W; (map 45). Variant: Kukwahyekukwo Mountain. Local name published in 1952 by USGS. The name, according to E. C. Robertson, USGS, refers to the exposed position of the mountain. He reports that the Indian name is "Kukwahyekukwo," which refers to the abundance of cranberries in the large glacial amphitheater near the top.

Four, Lake: lake, 1,200 ft. across, between Lakes One and Five, 7.5 miles S of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 12' 45" N, 150° 03' 15" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Fourmile Camp: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, 30 miles SW of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64° 22' N, 158° 41' W; (map 97). Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Fourmile Creek: stream, flows N 17 miles to Innoko River, 4 miles NW of Cripple Landing, 43 miles N of Ophir and 60 miles NW of McGrath, Innoko Lowland; 63° 44' 20" N, 156° 26' 10" W; (map 90). Local name obtained in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS. So called because it is about four miles from Cripple Landing.

Fourmile Creek: stream, flows NW and W 30 miles to North Fork Innoko River, 52 miles N of Ophir and 69 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 54' 30" N, 156° 25' 30" W; BGN 1964; (map 90). Variant: Elk Creek, Silver Creek. Local name obtained in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS. So called because the stream was about four miles from Hogan's cabin.

Fourmile Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles to Chena River, 34 miles ENE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 54' 15" N, 146° 31' 10" W; (map 101). Descriptive name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Fourmile Creek: stream, heads on S slope of Madison Mountain, flows E 8 miles to Innoko River, 17 miles N of Ophir and 42 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 23' N, 156° 35' W; (map 90). Local name obtained in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS. So called because stream's mouth is about 4 miles from the Carlson cabin.

Fourmile Creek: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, flows SW 6 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 2 miles NW of mouth of Eagle Creek and 91 miles NW of Hoonah, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58° 40' 20" N, 137° 41' 50" W; (map 10). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Fourmile Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows SE and NE 10 miles across Alaska-Canada boundary to Beaver Creek, Alaska Range; 62° 10' N, 141° 00' W; BGN 1912; (map 84). Variant: Four Mile Creek. Local name reported in 1908 by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 7), USGS.

Fourmile Hill: hill, 1,239 ft., 3.5 miles E of Big Delta, Alaska Range; 64° 09' N, 145° 43' W; (map 101). Variant: Fivemile Hill. Local name published in 1956 by USGS. So named because it is 4 miles east-southeast of the junction of the Delta and Tanana Rivers. In 1951 the USGS reported that the hill was called "Fivemile Hill."

Fourpeaked Mountain: mountain, 6,903 ft., on NE coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 38 miles S of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 58° 46' 15" N, 153° 40' 25" W; BGN 1957; (map 43). Variant: Four Peaked Mountain, Gora Chetierek Glavaia, Island of the Four Peaks, Mount Tapirag, Saint Dolmat. Descriptive name translated by George Davidson, USC&GS, in 1869 from "G[ora] Chetyrekhglavaya," meaning literally four-headed mountain," published by Tebenkov (1852, map 5). The Russian Hydro. Dept. had published the name "G[ora] Chetyrekh glavaya," meaning "mountain of four heads," in 1847 on Chart 1378. This may be the mountain called "Saint Dolmat" on a 1748 Russian manuscript map (Wagner, 1937, P- 493).

Fourteen Creek: stream, flows W 2.4 miles to Lower Lake George, 29 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 19' 05" N, 148° 28' 15" W, (map 69). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Fourteenmile House: locality, on Birch Creek, 2 miles S of Twelvemile House and 14 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 40' N, 144° 25' W; (map 104). Name of a roadhouse reported in 1908 by Covert and Ellsworth (1909, pl. 4), USGS. The roadhouse is no longer there.

Fourth Berg Lake: lake, 5 miles long, at 1905 terminus of Bering Glacier, 4 miles NE of Doughton Peak and 69 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' 30" N, 143° 46' 00" W; (map 65). Variant: Fourth Lake. Local name reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin (1908, pl. 2), USGS. This lake was originally one of five Berg Lakes. As a result of the retreat of Steller and Bering Glaciers in recent times, Fourth Berg Lake has joined with Fifth Berg Lake to form Fifth Lake.

Fourth Berg Lake: lake, see Fifth Lake.

Fourth Glacier: glacier, heads 1.4 miles W of Black Tit, trends SW 2.8 miles to its 1961 terminus 2.6 miles SE of Mount Pinta, 20 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 35' 30" N, 139° 09' 00" W; BGN 1910; (map 46). Variant: Beasley Glacier. Local name reported in 1909 by Lawrence Martin as having been used since 1897 or 1898. This was the fourth glacier within Yakutat Bay, which the prospectors attempted to traverse in the late 1890's to reach the Alsek valley gold fields. The first was the Turner Glacier, the Hubbard Glacier was the second, and Nunatak Glacier was the third. The name "Beasley Glacier" was proposed by Blackwelder (1907, p. 417-418), instead of "Fourth Glacier," for R. W. Beasley of Yakutat, but this name was not accepted by BGN.

Fourth Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, 1 mile E of Luke Lake and 17 miles W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 22' 30" N, 147° 57' 00" W; (map 118). Local name shown on a 1916 manuscript map by William Yanert (in Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122); so named because it is fourth in a series of lakes which include Roaring Bear, Doctor Cook, and Luke Lakes.

Fourth Lake: lake, see Fifth Lake.

Fourth Lake: lake, see Fourth Berg Lake.

Fourth Lake: lake, see Mikchalk Lake.

Fourth of July Creek: stream, flows N 5.5 miles to Sanona Creek, 22 miles S of junction of Oshetna and Susitna Rivers, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 19' 20" N, 147° 17' 30" W; (map 82). Local name reported by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1915, fig. 3), USGS.

Fourth of July Creek: stream, flows NE 12 miles to Yukon River, 34 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 11' 50" N, 141° 49' 45" W; (map 103). Prospectors' name from an 1898 unpublished map by E. F. Ball, prospector.

Fourth of July Creek: stream, flows NE 3.2 miles to Sulatna River, 1.7 miles SE of Sulatna Crossing and 39 miles S of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 10' N, 155° 26' W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported by Mertie and Harrington (1924, p. 95), USGS.

Fourth of July Creek: stream, flows NNE 4 miles to Slate Creek, 4.6 miles NW of Ernestine and 44 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 29' 30" N, 145° 13' 00" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Fourth of July Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Long Creek, S of long, 24 miles S of Ruby, 350 Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 23' 20" N, 155° 30' 45" W; (map 98). Variant: 4th of July Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Fourth of July Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Susitna River, 67 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 09' 30" N, 147° 29' 45" W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Fourth of July Creek: stream, flows S 2 miles to Totatlanika River, 33 miles SE of Nenana Alaska Range; 64° 02' N, 148° 32' W; (map 100). Prospectors' name reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. I).

Fourth of July Creek: stream, flows SE 4.9 miles to Kennicott Glacier, 7 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 30' N, 143° 01' W; (map 67). Variant: Kennicott Pass. Name used by prospectors; reported in 1907 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Fourth of July Creek: stream, flows SW 4.5 miles to Middle Fork Chulitna River, 47 miles SW of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 12' 30" N, 149° 21' 10" W; (map 87). Local name reported by The Alaska Railroad on a 1918 manuscript map.

Fourth of July Creek: stream, heads 6.5 miles N of village of Moore Creek, flows NE 35 miles to Takotna River, 3 miles SW of Mount Joaquin, 23 miles SW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 49' 45" N, 156° 19' 30" W; (map 79). Variant: July Creek. Prospectors' name reported as "July Creek" in 1910 by A. G. Maddren, USGS, and called "Fourth of July Creek" in 1913 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Fourth of July Creek: stream, heads at glacier, 7 miles SE of Augustin Peak, flows SE 22 miles to West Fork Yentna River, 58 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 18' 00" N, 151° 54' 30" W; BGN 1962; (map 81). Variant: Clearwater Creek, Fourth-of-July Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Fourth of July Creek: stream, heads on Resurrection Peninsula, flows W 5 miles to Resurrection Bay, 2.5 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains 60° 05' 45" N, 149° 22' 00"

W; BGN 1912, (map 63). Variant: Godwin River, Goodwin River. Local name published by D. H. Sleem on his map of Central Alaska dated 1910.

Fourth of July Creek: stream, see July Creek.

Fourth of July Hill: mountain, 1,870 ft., 25 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' N, 147° 04' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Fowl Hill: hill, 700 ft., on southern Kiska Island, 0.5 miles SE of Fox Hills, Aleutian Islands 51° 55' 20" N, 177° 19' 40" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published by AMS in 1953.

Fowler Creek: stream, 2 miles long, flowing mostly NE to Young Bay on Stephens Passage, 14 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 09' 45" N, 134° 41' 55" W; BGN 1929; (map 11). Named in 1928 by H. E. Smith, USFS, for Guy Fowler who homesteaded at the mouth of the stream.

Fowler Island: island, 0.8 miles long, in Kuskokwim River, 27 miles NW of Eek and 20 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 36' N, 162° 12" W; (map 58). Local name obtained in 1914 by USC&GS.

Fox Bay: bay, 0.6 miles across, on N coast of Whale Island, 2.3 miles SE of Afognak, N of Kodak island; 57° 58' 45" N, 152° 45' 00" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Fox Bay: bay, 2.5 miles across, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, on E shore of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 38' N, 159° 40' W; (map 27). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1880 and published in 1888.

Fox Bay: cove, 1.5 miles across, on N shore of Iliamna Lake between Chekok and Knutson Bays, 9 miles E of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 47' 15" N, 154° 21' 00" W; (map 51). Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

Fox Beach: beach, 0.1 miles long, on SE coast of Shemya Island in the Semichi Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 42' 30" N, 174° 08' 55" E; (map 13). Listed in 1946 supplement to 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot; shown as a "military designation" in 1947 Coast Pilot.

Fox Cairn: hill, see Fox Castle.

Fox Cape: point of land, on E side of Kupreanof Peninsula, 5 miles E of Stepovak Bay, on S. coast of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 39' N, 159° 33' W; (map 27). Variant: Mys Leesy. Named "M[ys] Leesy," or "fox cape" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24); published on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379 (1847). "Fox Cape" was shown in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 806.

Fox Cape: point of land, see Lises, Cape.

Fox Castle: hill, 671 ft., on W coast of St. George Island, Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' 15" N, 169° 45' 30" W; (map 38). Variant: Fox Cairn, Krad' igy. Local name reported in 1891 by Joseph Stanley-Brown, USGS, and given as "Fox Cairn" in 1897 by W. W. Duffield, USC&GS. Putnam (1903, p. 1015) reported the Aleut name as "Krad' igy."

Fox Creek: ravine, see Fox Gulch.

Fox Creek: stream, east bank tributary of Flat Creek, S of Otter Creek, S of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 05' N, 158° 00' W; (map 79). Prospectors' name published in 1921 by USGS; not identified on current sources.

Fox Creek: stream, flows E 0.6 miles to Ready Bullion Creek, in Pargon River basin, 9 miles NE of Council and 21 miles SE of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 01' N, 163° 29' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Fox Creek: stream, flows E 2.8 miles to Cripple River, 17 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 165° 54' W; (map 94). Name was used by C. C. Nelson when filing his claim in June 1899.

Fox Creek: stream, flows E 5 miles to Eldorado River, 21 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' N, 164° 59' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Fox Creek: stream, flows E 7.1 miles to Alexander Lake, 48 miles NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 45' 10" N, 150° 54' 40" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Fox Creek: stream, flows N 3 miles to Arolik River, 31 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 33' N, 161° 25' W; (map 53). Name reported in 1919 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

Fox Creek: stream, flows N 8 miles to Rogers Creek, 57 miles NE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 57' 25" N, 148° 32' 45" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported by Lt. Hjalmar Erickson, USA; published by USGS (Prindle, 1904, pl. 16).

Fox Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Joint Platte Creek to form Homestake Creek, 16 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 59' 00" N, 148° 33' 25" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1910 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Fox Creek: stream, flows NE 12 miles to Melozitna River, 2 miles S of mouth of Turnaround Creek, 48 miles WSW of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 03' 15" N, 155° 11' 00" W; (map 107). Local name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1916, pl. 2), USGS.

Fox Creek: stream, flows NE 3.5 miles to South Fork Serpentine River, 12 miles N of Kougarok Mountain and 28 miles SE of Ear Mountain, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 51' N, 165° 17' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Fox Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Coal Creek which flows to Solomon River, 14 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 45' N, 164° 18' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Fox Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Port Clarence, 7 miles SW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 10' N, 166° 29' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Fox Creek: stream, flows NW 3.5 miles to Bear Creek, 7.8 miles NE of Nyac and 37 miles SW of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 04' 30" N, 159° 44' 30" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name shown on a 1914 field sheet by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Fox Creek: stream, flows NW 9 miles to Arctic River, 7 miles SE of Ear Mountain and 45 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 53' N, 166° 00' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Fox Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 miles to Valdez Creek, 68 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range, 63° 12' N, 147° 21' W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Fox Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to Sand Bay, Great Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 53" N, 176° 05' 48" W; (map 17). Variant: Big Fox Creek. Name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Fox Creek: stream, flows S 4.6 miles to Goldstream Creek, 7 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 56' 45" N, 147° 41' 00" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 16), USGS.

Fox Creek: stream, flows SE 0.7 miles to Jackson Creek which flows to Bonanza River, 7 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 164° 31' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Fox Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Salmon Lake, 30 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 54' N, 165° 01' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Fox Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to O'Brien Creek, 1.2 miles NW of Taral and 63 miles ENE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 28' 55" N, 144° 38' 50" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Fox Creek: stream, flows SE 7 miles to Seventymile River, 13 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 54' N, 141° 31' W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Fox Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Nenana River, 3.4 miles N of village of McKinley Park, Alaska Range; 63° 46' 50" N, 148° 54' 30" W; BGN 1965; (map 87). Named in 1965 by Alaska Dept. of Highways "because foxes are said to live in the area." See Iceworm Gulch.

Fox Creek: stream, flows W 3.2 miles to Grant Creek W of Gold Hill, 22 miles WNW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 14' 40" N, 152° 49' 30" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Fox Creek: stream, flows W to Quartz Creek which flows to Solomon River, about 7 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on prospector's manuscript map dated 1902. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Fox Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 3 miles to Tustumena Lake, 31 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 09' N, 150° 54' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1904 by F. H. Moffit, USGS.

Fox Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 6.5 miles to Resurrection Creek, 14 miles S. of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 44' 15" N, 149° 43' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1904 by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1905, p. 91), USGS.

Fox Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows S 7.5 miles to Kachemak Bay, 21 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 47' 45" N, 151° 03' 30" W; (map 50). Local name reported by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 2). Possibly so named because of its proximity to the Fox River.

Fox Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows N 0.7 miles to Goodhope Bay, 22 miles W of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 04' 15" N, 163° 31' 30" W; (map 113). Prospectors' name obtained in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS (Moat, 1905, pl. 2).

Fox Farm Lodge: locality, on Richardson Highway, 5 miles S of Harding Lake and 35 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 20' 45" N, 146° 52' 00" W; (map 101). Variant: Overland Roadhouse, Silver Farm Lodge, Silver Fox Lodge, Silver Fox Roadhouse. This is the site of a roadhouse whose name was originally published in 1913 by USGS as "Overland Roadhouse." During the ensuing years it was reported under a variety of names until it was published in 1955 as Fox Farm Lodge.

Fox Flats: flats, extend 5 miles W of Big River, 31 miles WNW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 41' N, 152° 08' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Fox Gulch: ravine, in Peters Hills, trends SW 3.5 miles to Cache Creek, N of Spruce Creek, 30 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 25' 30" N, 151° 01' 50" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Fox Gulch: ravine, trends E 1 mile to Otter Creek, 3 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 30' 55" N, 165° 17' 58" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Fox Gulch: ravine, trends NE 2.8 miles to Dome Creek, 13 miles S of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 33' 24" N, 155° 25' 30" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by Mertie (1936, pl. 2) USGS.

Fox Gulch: ravine, trends SE 0.7 miles to Platinum Creek, 25 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 55' 15" N, 161° 44' 45" W; BGN 1938; (map 39). Variant: Fox Creek. Local name reported in 1938 by USGS.

Fox Hill: hill, 463 ft., S of Ridge Hill, on westcentral St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands; 57° 10' 40" N, 170° 23' 00" W; (map 38). Local name published in 1875 by USC&GS; probably obtained from Elliott (1881, Saint Paul map) who was there in 1873-74.

Fox Hill: hill, 671 ft., on mainland near W entrance to Nakat Bay, Coast Mountains; 54° 46' 45" N, 130° 49' 50" W; (map 2). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Fox Hill: mountain, 1,400 ft., S of Lief Cove, on S end of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 35" N, 177° 18' 55" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published in 1953 by AMS.

Fox Hills: hills, 1,866 ft., extend 6 miles NE Reindeer River, 19 miles E of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 13' N, 159° 06' W; (map 78). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Fox Hole: anchorage, 0.4 miles across, on NE coast of Popof Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 20' 45" N, 160° 19' 40" W; BGN 1966; (map 28). Variant: Little Harbor. Local name reported in 1963 by USGS. The 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 175) recorded the name for this feature as "Fox Hole, also called Little Harbor."

Fox Island Anchorage: anchorage, 2.5 miles across, on NW shore of Deer Island, SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 54° 57' N, 162° 23' W; (map 25). Name published in 1949 on a USGS map,

Fox Island: island, 0.3 miles long, off S coast of Alaska, 1 mile S of Cape Martin, 3.5 miles SW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 10' N, 144° 37' W; BGN 1966; (map 64). Variant: Kiktak Island, Ostrov Kikhtak. Local name reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin, USGS. The Eskimo name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 6) was "O[strov] Kikhtak" or "Kiktak Island."

Fox Island: island, 0.5 miles long, off Cape Fox in NE Dixon Entrance, Coast Mountains; 54° 45' 50" N, 130° 51' 00" W; (map 2). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Fox Island: island, 0.7 miles long, in Deadman Bay, S of Kodiak island; 56° 59' 30" N, 154° 01' 45" W; (map 32). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Fox Island: island, 1 mile long, 1 mile NW of Deer Island, at SW end of Aleutian Range; 54° 57' 00" N, 162° 25' 30" W; (map 25). Variant: Leesy Island. Translation of the Russian name "O[strov] Lisiy" meaning "fox's island" published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24).

Fox Island: island, extends NE-SW 1.8 miles, in Yukon River, 0.7 miles N of Ham Island and 22 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 54' N, 154° 52' W; (map 98). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers" of the River Boat Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Fox Island: island, see Busby Island.

Fox Island: island, see Marble Island.

Fox Island: island, see Renard Island.

Fox Island: island, see Sumdum Island.

Fox Islands: islands, chain composes E end of Aleutian Islands, between Alaska Peninsula to the E, and Islands of Four Mountains to the W, extend from Isanotski Strait SW about 290 miles to Samalga Pass; include Samalga, Umnak, Unalaska, Unimak and the Krenitzin Islands, along with other smaller islands; 52° 46' N, 169° 15' W [W end], 54° 51' N, 163° 24' W [E end]; BGN 1963. Variant: Andreanof Islands, Anglice Islands, Iles aux Renards, Leesy, Ostrova Lisyy. Name first recorded in May, 1778 by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 380), RN. Sarichev (1826, map 1) published the name in Russian as "Ostrova Lisyy," or "fox islands" and Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 279) published the name in French as "lies aux Renards." Baker (1906, p. 265) says "The whole Aleutian chain is known to mariners and whalers as the Fox Islands * * *." See Aleutian Islands.

Fox Islands: islands, see Aleutian Islands.

Fox Islands: islands, see Andreanof Islands.

Fox Islands: islands, see Martin Islands.

Fox Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula near N shore of Tustumena Lake, 22 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 17' 15" N, 150° 56' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Fox Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, between Black and Cow Lakes, 18 miles W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 19' N, 148° 04' W; (map 118). Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Fox Lake: lake, trends NW-SE 1.5 miles, 13 miles E of Nome and 16 miles W of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 31' N, 164° 58' W; (map 95). Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Fox Point Island: island, 5 miles long, in Yukon River, 55 miles N of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 63° 01' N, 159° 52' W; (map 91). Variant: Helen Island. Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Fox Point: mountain, 7,610 ft., in Romanzof Mountains at head of Okpirourak Creek, 9 miles E of Mt. Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 19' N, 143° 58' W; (map 138). Named about 1957 by personnel participating in the International Geophysical Year glaciological work in the Romanzof Mountains.

Fox Point: point of land, on N coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 33' 10" N, 168° 07' 20" W; BGN 1940; (map 22). Descriptive name given in 1938 by USC&GS "because of the large number of red foxes noted along the beach in the vicinity."

Fox Point: point of land, on NE coast of Herbert Graves Island, 2.5 miles NW of Chichagof, off W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 41' 30" N, 136° 08' 00" W; (map 9). Local name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8258.

Fox Point: point of land, on NW coast of Hawkins Island, 7 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 35' N, 145° 57' W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Fox Point: point of land, on SE coast of Revillagigedo Island, 2.2 miles SW of Rudyerd Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 15' 40" N, 131° 03' 50" W; (map 3). Arbitrary name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Fox Point: point of land, on W coast of Staten Island, in Bay of Islands, Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 47' 55" N, 176° 47' 40" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1933.

Fox River: stream, flows E 18 miles to Fish River, 32 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 47' N, 163° 29' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Fox River: stream, heads at Inland Lake and flows NW 3 miles to Tuklomarak Lake, 11 miles SW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 27' N, 160° 01' W; (map 114). Local name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Fox River: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, heads at terminus of Chernof Glacier, flows SW 27 miles to NE end of Kachemak Bay, 24 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 48' N, 150° 59' W; (map 50). Name reported by Dall (1895, pl. 51), USGS, and may have been named for Theodore Fox, Vice President of the North Pacific Mining and Transportation Co., which was operating on Kachemak Bay in 1894.

Fox Rock: island, 0.1 miles long, in SE Davidson Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' 10" N, 133° 32' 00" W; (map 4). Named in 1903 or 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, who wrote "named by our party, has no local name."

Fox, Cape: point of land, between Nakat Bay and Revillagigedo Channel, on NE shore of Dixon Entrance, Coast Mountains; 54° 46' 10" N, 130° 50' 45" W; (map 2). Named in 1793 by Capt. George Vancouver for Charles James Fox (Wagner, 1937, p. 389).

Fox, Cape: point of land, on E shore of Revillagigedo Channel, 4 miles S of Boca de Quadra, Coast Mountains; 55° 00' 25" N, 131° 00' 30" W; (map 3). Name published by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census, in 1880.

Fox: settlement, on right bank of Fox Creek as it enters Goldstream Creek valley, 10 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 57' 35" N, 147° 37' 30" W; (map 100). Former mining camp established before 1905. The Fox post office was established in 1908; discontinued in 1947 (Ricks, 1965, p. 21). Its population was 25 in 1950.

Fracture Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows NW 15 miles to Ocean River, 24 miles NW of Mount Veniaminof, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 28' N, 159° 45' W; (map 30). Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Fragrant Island: island, 0.7 miles long, in Necker Islands, W of Baranof Island, 15 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 30" N, 135° 25' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Dushistoi Island, Goddard Island, Ostrov Dushistoy. Translation in 1929 by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN. Lt. Sarichev (1826 map 19), IRN, published it as "O[strov] Dushistoy." "Goddard Island" was published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 286).

Frailles, Los: rocks, see Nagahut Rocks.

Fran Reef: reef, in Portlock Harbor, 6.5 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 44' 00" N, 136° 13' 25" W; (map 9). Local name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8258.

Francais, Port des: bay, see Lituya Bay.

Frances Creek: stream, flows S 3.5 miles to Lignite Creek, 4.5 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 54' 30" N, 149° 53' 30" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Francie Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Willow Creek 1 mile W of Shorty Creek and 18 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 45' 55" N, 149° 31' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Francis Anchorage: bay, 3 miles across, in South Arm Farragut Bay, 1.5 miles N of Read Island and 83 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 09' N, 133° 10' W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Alaskan ship pilot E. H. Francis. Published in 1888 by USC&GS.

Francis Cove: cove, 0.7 miles across, between Naha Bay and Traitors Cove, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 39' 30" N, 131° 43' 00" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Francis Creek: stream, flows 11 miles E to Ptarmigan Creek, 0.7 miles N of Ptarmigan Lake and 66 miles NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range; 61° 52' 28" N, 141° 08' 30" W; (map 67). Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Francis Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NW 3.3 miles to Goodhope Bay, 25 miles SW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 04' N, 163° 37' W; (map 113). Name used by local prospectors; reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Francis Island: island, 0.6 miles long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.7 miles SE of Drake Island and 45 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 37' 45" N, 136° 10' 45" W; (map 10). Apparently named by the British Admiralty and published on its Chart No. 2431 in 1890.

Francis Point: point of land, on SW tip of Nellay Island, at head of Sea Otter Harbor, on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 06' 45" N, 133° 11' 10" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1920 by USC&GS.

Francis River: stream, see Stikine River.

Francis, Mount: mountain, 2,690 ft., S of Shipley Bay, on NW coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 03' 40" N, 133° 36' 10" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, for "E. H. Francis, a local pilot."

Francis, Mount: mountain, 5,435 ft., 2.5 miles SW of Washbowl Basin, 5 miles SE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 02' 30" N, 146° 12' 20" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Francis, Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Port Stewart, on E coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 40' 15" N, 131° 50' 00" W; (map 3). Named in 1886 by USC&GS for local pilot, E. H. Francis.

Francisco Creek: stream, heads at junction of Berkley Canyon and Canine Gulch, flows SE 1.7 miles to Stewart River, 20 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' N, 165° 29' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Frank Creek: stream, flows 7 miles NE to Nelson Lagoon, 25 miles W of village of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 57' 20" N, 161° 13' 40" W; (map 28). Named in 1929 by USGS.

Frank Creek: stream, flows NE to Agiapuk River near its junction with American River, about 20 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Frank Creek: stream, heads at 57° 33' 30" N, 152° 25' 15" W; flows N 3 miles to SE side of Kalsin Bay, 14 miles S of Kodiak, Kodiak island; 57° 35' 30" N, 152° 25' 45" W; BGN 1966; (map 34). Local name reported in 1966 by the Alaska State Geographic Board.

Frank Hill: hill, 850 ft., on southern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 20" N, 177° 16' 00" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Franklin Bluffs: bluffs, 830 ft., on E bank of Sagavanirktok River, 30 miles S of Prudhoe Bay, Arctic Plain; 69° 48' N, 148° 40' W; (map 140). Named in 1951 by USGS.

Franklin Creek: stream, flows E 6 miles to South Fork Fortymile River 48 miles SW of Eagle Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 09' 50" N, 141° 46' 30" W; (map 102). Variant: Franklin Gulch, Franklins Creek. Named by prospectors for Howard Franklin, prospector, who in 1886 "went up the Fortymile, where on September 7 he found gold in the river bars 25 miles from the mouth and a little later on Franklin Creek, a tributary of the main river" (Brooks, 1953, p. 328). The name was first reported in 1890 by E. H. Wells of the Leslie Expedition.

Franklin Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to Livengood Creek, 1.5 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 32' N, 148° 30' W; (map 105). Variant: Franklin Gulch. Named by prospectors for Calvin Franklin, a local prospector; reported in 1915 by Brooks (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9), USGS.

Franklin Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Iditarod River, 11 miles N of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 36' 30" N, 158° 06' 00" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Franklin Extreme: locality, on Elson Lagoon, E of Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; (map 153). Beechey (1831, p. 302) wrote in 1826 "I named * * * the extreme point of our discoveries after Captain Franklin [Sir John] * * * of the land expedition. I could have wished that this point had been marked by some conspicuous headland worthy of the name bestowed upon it; but my hope is that the officer who may be so fortunate as to extend our discoveries will do him the justice to transfer his name to the first object beyond it more deserving of honour."

Franklin Gulch: locality, see Franklin.

Franklin Gulch: stream, see Franklin Creek.

Franklin Hill: hill, 800 ft., between Hoelsher and Kaufman Creeks, on southern Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 49' 22" N, 172° 58' 15" E; (map 13). Name shown on an AMS map published in 1948, and given by the U.S. Army during World War II. The name is not used today.

Franklin Mountains: mountains, in block 30 miles wide, bounded on S and W by Canning River, on N by Ikiakpuk Valley and Lake Schrader, on E by Hulahula River, in Brooks Range, NE of Philip Smith Mountains, 69° 10' N, 145° 10' W; (map 139). On July 20, 1837, Thomas Simpson (1843, p. 125) wrote: "The portion at the Rocky Mountains [Brooks Range] visible from the coast does not terminate, as conjectured by Sir John Franklin, with the Romanzof chain. After a brief interval, another chain commences, less lofty perhaps, but equally picturesque; which in honor of the distinguished officer whose discoveries we were following up, we named the Franklin Range."

Franklin Peaks: peaks, elev. 4,005 ft., on ridge 1.5 miles long, 1 mile NW of Hamilton Peak and 88 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 08' 15" N, 133° 02' 10" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN; name published in 1888 by USC&GS.

Franklin, Point: point of land, between Peard Bay and Chukchi Sea, 33 miles NE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 54' 28" N, 158° 47' 50" W; (map 147). Variant: Franklin Point. Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 273), RN, wrote on August 15, 1826, "a cape, which proved the most distant land seen from the ship, I named after Captain [Sir John] Franklin, RN, under whose command I had the pleasure to serve on the first Polar expedition." His map shows "Point Franklin." It is interesting to note that it was just two days later when Sir John Franklin named his "farthest point" after Capt. Beechey.

Franklin: locality, at junction of Franklin Creek and South Fork Fortymile River, 48 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 09' 50" N, 141° 46' 30" W; (map 102). Variant: Franklin Gulch. This mining camp was originally reported as "Franklin Gulch" by Brooks

(1900, pl. 47), USGS. A post office named "Franklin" was established here in 1902 and maintained until 1945 (Ricks, 1965, p. 22). The place had a population of 5 in 1940.

Franklins Creek: stream, see Franklin Creek.

Franks Camp: locality, see Unguriak Camp.

Franks Lagoon: lagoon, on Alaska Peninsula, trends SW 1.5 miles to Bristol Bay, 5.5 miles NE of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 03' N, 160° 30' W; (map 30). Local name reported by a 1951 USGS field party.

Franz Point: point of land, on S shore of Nelson Lagoon, 21 miles W of village of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 57' 30" N, 161° 06' 30" W; (map 28). Name shown on 1963 USC&GS chart.

Fraser Glacier: glacier, heads at 60° 43' N, 141° 11' W, trends NW 6 miles to Baldwin Glacier, 65 miles NE of Cape Yakataga, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 47' 30" N, 141° 17' 00" W; (map 65). Local name published in 1942 by USGS.

Fraser Lake: lake, 9 miles long, 23 miles SE of Karluk, Kodiak island; 57° 15' N, 154° 08' W; (map 35). Variant: Frazer Lake. Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Frazer Lake: lake, see Fraser Lake.

Frazier Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Moonlight Creek which flows to Grantley Harbor, 6 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 18' N, 166° 12' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Freak Lake: lake, 300 ft. across, on west-central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 42" N, 177° 21' 58" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fred Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 miles to Stewart River, 20 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' N, 165° 27' W; (map 94). Variant: Mackey Creek. Prospectors' name reported on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Fred Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to Porcupine River 3 miles W of Canalaska Mountain and 49 miles NE of Coleen Mountain, Porcupine Plateau; 67° 23' N, 141° 07' W; (map 121). Name reported by M. G. White (1952, fig. 1), USGS, in 1948.

Fred Creek: stream, flows SW 1.2 miles to Canyon Creek which flows to Imuruk Basin, 29 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 54' N, 165° 47' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Frederick Cove: estuary, extends W 1.8 miles, off West Arm Moira Sound, at S end of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 59' N, 132° 16' W; (map 1). Local name recorded in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Frederick Creek: stream, flows S to Hungry Creek which flows to Cripple River, about 33 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Frederick Harbor, Port: harbor, see Hoonah Harbor.

Frederick Point: point of land, on NE coast of Mitkof Island, W shore of Frederick Sound, 5.5 miles E of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 47' 40" N, 32° 49' 20" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705.

Frederick Sound: water passage, 70 miles long, extends E from Chatham Strait to Dry Strait, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' N, 134° 25' W; (map 8). Variant: Frederick Strait, Fridrikhe Zund, Prince Frederick Sound, Prince Fredericks Sound. Named in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, for His Royal Highness Frederick, Duke of York, son of King George III of England, "because of the possession taken at Point Vandeput, August 16, 1794" (Wagner, 1937, p. 486). The Russian transliteration of this name, "Fridrikhe Zund," was published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396.

Frederick Strait: water passage, see Frederick Sound.

Frederick, Port: estuary, on N end of Chichagof Island, 19 miles long, from Salt Bay extends NE to Icy Strait, 4 miles N of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 13' N, 135° 30' W; (map 9). Variant: Komtok Hon, Port Fridrikh. Named in July, 1794, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, "no doubt after Adolphus Frederick, Son of [King] George III [of England]" (Wagner, 1937, p. 389). The Tlingit Indian name for this feature was reported in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, as "Komtok Hon."

Frederika Creek: stream, flows S 1.8 miles from Frederika Glacier terminus to Skolai Creek, 30 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 40" N, 142° 12' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Frederika Glacier: glacier, trends SE 10 miles along W slope of Frederika Mountain to its terminus at head of Frederika Creek, 30 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 41' 30" N, 142° 12' 00" W; (map 67). Named in 1891 by Hayes (1892, pl. 20), USGS, presumably for Lt. Frederick Schwatka, USA, leader of the party with which Hayes explored the Yukon that year.

Frederika Mountain: mountain, 10,329 ft., E of Frederika Glacier, 33 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 46' 20" N, 142° 13' 40" W; (map 67). Variant: Mount Abercrombie. Local name taken from the glacier; reported in 1914 by Capps (1916, pl. 1), USGS. It seems to be the same feature that Oscar Rohn called "Mount Abercrombie," for William R. Abercrombie, USA.

Freds Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Sitka Sound, on SE coast of Kruzof Island, 10 miles W of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 04' 00" N, 135° 36' 10" W; BGN 1933; (map 9). Local name reported in 1933 by USFS.

Freeburn Mountain: mountain, 3,241 ft., 3.5 miles E of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 40' 30" N, 136° 00' 00" W; BGN 1939; (map 9). Named in 1939 by local inhabitants for William C. Freeburn (died in 1937), "who was responsible for much of the mining and prospecting activity in the Chichagof region."

Freemantle, Mount: mountain, 2,572 ft., on S coast of Alaska, at NW entrance to Valdez Arm, 50 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 57' N, 146° 58' W, BGN 1910; (map 64). Local name reported by Grant and Higgins (1910, pls. 1, 2). Name derived from nearby Point Freemantle.

Freemantle, Point: point of land, NW entrance to Valdez Arm, 50 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 57' N, 146° 58' W; (map 64); Variant: Point Fremantle. Named in 1794 by Capt. Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 186), RN, who on his chart has "Freemantle" and in his text "Fremantle." In the 8th edition of his voyage, in 1801, it is spelled uniformly "Freemantle."

Fremantle, Point: point of land, see Freemantle, Point.

Fremont Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Baituk Creek which flows to Bering Sea, 11 miles E of Cape Prince of Wales and 45 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 34' N, 167° 43' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Fremont Morse, Mount: mountain, elev. 6,734 ft., Boundary Peak 85 on Alaska-Canada boundary, 6 miles N of terminus of Speel Glacier and 36 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 23' 15" N, 138° 27' 30" W; BGN 1927; (map 12). Variant: Boundary Peak 85. Named in 1926 by IBC for Fremont Morse, USC&GS, who was "detailed * * * to Alaska Boundary Commission, 1893-1913 * * *."

French Creek: stream, flows NE 9 miles to Holtz Creek which flows to Kugruk River, 19 miles E of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 34' N, 162° 32' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

French Creek: stream, flows NW 18 miles to Moose Creek, 20 miles SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 42' 40" N, 147° 06' 40" W; (map 100). Local name shown on a 1908 manuscript map by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

French Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to East Fork Solomon River, 14 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 164° 06' W; (map 95) Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

French Creek: stream, flows W 3 miles to join Iron Creek to form North Fork Kougarak River, 3 miles SE of Harris Dome and 37 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 37' N, 164° 27' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, p]. 12), USGS.

French Gulch: ravine, trends SE 1.5 miles to Confederate Creek, 50 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 17' N, 142° 21' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

French Gulch: ravine, trends SE 1.7 miles to Healy Creek, 6 miles E of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 52' N, 148° 46' W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1910 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 17), USGS.

French Harbor: bay, 0.7 miles across, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, in Port Johnson, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 09' 00" N, 132° 01' 15" W; BGN 1966; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

French Pete's Creek: stream, see Paris Creek.

Frenchman Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to O'Connor Creek, 8 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 55' 30" N, 147° 53' 50" W; (map 100). Local name published in 1908 by USGS.

Frenchman Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, between Rat and Caribou Lakes, 21 miles NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 11' 00" N, 146° 09' 30" W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Frenchman's Bay: bay, see Lituya Bay.

Frenchy Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NE 2.5 miles to Canyon Creek, 9.5 miles S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 45' 10" N, 149° 27' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1912 by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 1), USGS.

Fresara Lake: lake, see High Ridge Lake.

Fresh Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Bering Sea, on SW part of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 21 " N, 177° 16' 35" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fresh Water Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 7 miles NE of Angoon, on W central Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 34' N, 134° 25' W; (map 9). Named by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1869 on Hydrog. Chart 225.

Freshwater Bay: anchorage, see Pavlof Harbor.

Freshwater Bay: estuary, 2.5 miles across, 13 miles long, on E coast of Chicagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 51' N, 134° 59' W; (map 9). Variant: New Harbor, Novaia Harbor, Novaya Gaban. Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN. He gave the name at the time only to Pavlof Harbor, but now it applies to the whole inlet (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, p. 163). It was called "Novaya Gavan," meaning "new harbor" by Capt. Lt. M. N. Vasiliev; published as such in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396.

Freshwater Creek: stream, flows NE 7.5 miles to head of Freshwater Bay, 11 miles N of Tenakee Springs, on E coast of Chicagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 56' 30" N, 135° 13' 30" W; BGN 1960; (map 9). Named in 1956 by E. H. Lathram, USGS. The name was derived from Freshwater Bay.

Freshwater Creek: stream, flows W 2 miles to Mitchell Bay, at head of Davis Creek, on Admiralty Island, 6 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 31' 50" N, 134° 25' 45" W; (map 9) Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published in 1881 on Hydrog. Chart 882. The name does not appear on recent maps.

Fresno Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows E 5 miles to Canyon Creek, 0.5 miles N of Lower Summit Lake and 16 miles S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 40' 25" N, 149° 28' 15" W; (map 63). Name used by local prospectors; reported by G. F. Becker (1898, p. 80), USGS.

Frezas, Laguna de la: lake, near Point Carrew, S shore of Yakutat Bay, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 33' N, 139° 50' W. This name is applied to a lake on Capt. Alesandro Malaspina's 1791 chart; so called because wild strawberries were found in the area (Wagner, 1937, p. 456).

Friable, Mount: mountain, 4,725 ft., on E side of Aurora Glacier, Glacier Bay National Monument, 2.4 miles NE of July Fourth Mountain, 60 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 40' 20" N, 136° 40' 55" W; (map 10). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Friday Creek: stream, flows SW 13 miles to Knik River, 14 miles SW of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 29' 20" N, 148° 47' 50" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Friday Creek: stream, heads NE of Hayes River Pass, flows SE 17 miles to Talachulitna River, SW of Hiline Lake, 46 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 42' 45" N, 151° 27' 25" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Friday Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows SW 1.8 miles from Wickersham Dome to Moose Creek, 4.4 miles NNW of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 32' 15" N, 150° 59' 20" W; (map 88). Name shown on a 1905 manuscript map of "Kantishna Gold Fields" by A. Friedrich, prospector.

Fridrikh, Port: estuary, see Frederick, Port.

Fridrikhe Zund: water passage, see Frederick Sound.

Frieda Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, on southern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 53' 50" N, 177° 19' 15" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Friendly Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Ipnavik River, 16 miles NW of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 24' N, 157° 16' W; BGN 1960; (map 132). Named in 1951 by Island L. Tailleur, USGS, "for its accessibility during spring break up."

Frigid Crags: mountain, 5,550 ft., on W bank of North Fork Koyukuk River, one of Gates of the Arctic, 37 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 50' N, 150° 58' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). So named in 1929 by Marshall (1956, p. 12). See Boreal Mountain.

Frio, Cabo: point of land, see Johnstone Point.

Fripo Island: island, 0.2 miles long, between Felice Strait and Revillagigedo Channel, 1,300 ft. E of N end of Cat Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 02' N, 131° 14' W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Frisbee Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula SW of Skilak Lake, 27 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 25' 50" N, 150° 31' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Frisco Creek: stream, flows NW 5.7 miles to Hurst Creek, 17 miles NW of Ophir and 47 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 18' 15" N, 156° 56' 00" W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1917 by USGS.

Frisky Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 miles to Mosquito Fork, 2 miles E of Eagle Cliff and 49 miles SW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 03' N, 149° 55' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Fritter Cove: bight, 0.8 miles across, on E coast of Zarembo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 22' 30" N, 132° 38' 30" W; BGN 1917; (map 6). Named in 1916 by J. A. Daniels, USC&GS.

Fritz Cove: bay, in Stephens Channel off NW coast of Douglas Island, 8 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 19' N, 134° 40' W; (map 11). Named by Lt. F. M. Symonds, USN, in 1880 for his son, Fritz, and published by USC&GS in 1881 on Chart 734.

Fritz Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows S 7 miles to Kachemak Bay, 7 miles NE of Homer Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 41' N, 151° 22' W, (map 50). Local name reported in 1904 by R. W. Stone (in Brooks and others, 1905, p. 3), USGS.

Fritz Island: island, 300 ft. across, in Middle Channel, Sitka Sound, 0.7 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 30" N, 135° 20' 55" W; (map 9). Variant: Fritz Islet. Named in 1880 by USN for "little" Fritz, son of Lt. F. M. Symonds, USN; name published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 142).

Fritz, Mount: mountain, 2,605 ft., 13 miles NNW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' 20" N, 136° 16' 00" W; (map 9). Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8158.

Frocadero Bay: bay, see Trocadero Bay.

Frog Mountains: mountains, 2,400 ft., trend E 10 miles from Elbow Point, between the two arms of Lake Nerka, 35 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 33' N, 158° 57' W; BGN 1932; (map 52). Local name reported in 1932 by USGS.

Frog Rock: rock, in Ogden Passage, 3 miles SW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 38' 35" N, 136° 09' 30" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Named in 1908 by USC&GS; published 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 174).

Frog Rocks: reef, see Hog Rocks.

Front Hill: hill, 700 ft., on southern Kiska Island, between Ford Hill and Fur Mountain, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 25" N, 177° 20' 25" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Front Mountain: peak, 2,560 ft., in Tilted Hills, on Iniskin Peninsula, 2.5 miles NE of Oil Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 41' 40" N, 153° 13' 30" W; (map 51). Name published by Moffit (1927, pl. 1), USGS.

Front Point: point of land, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, at SW entrance to Nuka Passage, 32 miles SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 16' 30" N, 150° 53' 00" W; BGN 1931; (map 50). Named by the USC&GS in 1931, "because this point forms the front approach range with Point Gore for vessels coming out of Nuka Passage."

Frost Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to Bonanza River, 18 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' 15" N, 164° 47' 45" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Frost Creek: stream, flows SE 1.2 miles to Noxapaga River, 24 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 35' 30" N, 164° 06' 30" W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T.G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Frostbite Peak: mountain peak, 5,660 ft., 2 miles W of Devils Paw, 36 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 43' 30" N, 133° 53' 50" W; (map 12). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Frosty Bay: estuary, of Frosty Creek, at N end of Seward Passage, 8 miles S of mouth of Bradfield Canal, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 04' N, 131° 58' BGN 1923; (map 7). Local name reported in 1923 by USFS.

Frosty Creek: stream, flows W 5 miles to Frosty Bay, at N end of Seward Passage, 8 miles S of mouth of Bradfield Canal, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 03' 10" N, 131° 57' 30" W; BGN 192:3; (map 7). Named in 1923 by USFS.

Frosty Peak: peak, 5,784 ft., 8 miles S of village of Cold Bay, on SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 04' N, 162° 49' W; (map 29). Descriptive name given by W. H. Dall, USC&GS in 1882.

Frosty Reef: reef, 1 mile long, 3.5 miles N of Godard, on W coast Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 53' 15" N, 135° 23' 30" W; (map 6). Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USC&GS.

Frozen Bay: bay, see Cold Bay.

Frozen Calf Mountain: mountain, 2,268 ft., 22 miles NE of Chalkyitsik, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 47' N, 143° 01' W; (map 120). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS. It may be a form of translation of Indian name.

Frozen Rock: rock, in N end of Aialik Bay, 15 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 56' 30" N, 149° 42' 28" W; (map 49). Local name reported in the early 1950's by USC&GS.

Frozenfoot Creek: stream, flows SE 13 miles to West Fork Chena River, 8.5 miles NW of Chena Hot Springs and 80 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 08' 40" N, 146° 14' 00" W; (map 104). Variant: West Fork Chena River. This stream was considered to be the head The West Fork Chena River by Prindle (1905, pl. 13), USGS. The present name was reported in local usage in 1913 by C. E. Ellsworth, USGS.

Fruit Hill: hill, 350 ft., on NW shore of Vega Bay, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 08" N, 177° 21' 33" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fruit Island: island, 0.1 miles across, tied to Japonski Island, S of Charcoal Island, in Sitka Sound, 0.7 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 37" N, 135° 21' 10" W; (map 9). Named for the Fruit Islands in which it is located. Name was published by USC&GS in 1943 Coast Pilot (p. 360).

Fruit Islands: islands, in Japonski Islands in Sitka Sound W of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 37" N, 135° 21' 10" W; (map 9). Named in 1880 by U.S. Naval officers of the U.S.S. Jamestown; published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 142). The name is now restricted to one island of the group.

Fry Creek: stream, heads at 69° 22' N, 154° 14' W, flows N 60 miles to Ikpikpuk River 29 miles N of its head, Arctic Plain; 69° 45' N, 154° 39' W; BGN 1960; (map 142). Name proposed in 1951 by Island L. Tailleur, USGS, for two brothers killed in military service during World War II.

Fry Creek: stream, see Uivaksak Creek.

Fry Island: island, 1.2 miles across, in Koyukuk River at the W end of Fortymile Slough, 18 miles N of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 47' 30" N, 154° 56' 30" W; (map 107). Riverboat pilot's name reported by Lt. B. H. Camden, USRCS, in 1900.

Fry Lake: lake, see Desperation Lake.

Frye Point: point of land, extends SE from W shore of Womens Bay, 7 miles SE of Kodiak, Kodiak island; 57° 42' 50" N, 152° 33' 10" W; (map 34) Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Frying Pan Island: island, 0.6 miles long, North island of the Caribou Islands, in Skilak Lake on Kenai Peninsula, 30 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 25' 45" N, 150° 26' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Fryingpan Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Birch Creek, 57 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 16' 50" N, 145° 33' 45" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Fugitive Creek: stream, flows N 1.8 miles to Port Hobron, on N coast of Sitkalidak Island, SE of Kodiak Island; 57° 09' 40" N, 153° 09' 30" W; BGN 1934; (map 34). Named in 1934 by USC&GS, for "a thriving village at the locality, reported in Lisianski's voyage * * * (1805) [1814, p. 78]." See Port Hobron.

Fugitive Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, at head of Fugitive Creek, on Sitkalidak Island, SE of Kodiak Island; 57° 08' N, 153° 09' W; BGN 1934; (map 34). Named in 1934 by USC&GS. See Fugitive Creek.

Fugitive: locality, see Port Hobron.

Fula, Point: point of land, on NW coast of Suemez Island, between Points Arboleda and Remedios, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 25" N, 133° 26' 45" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys de Fula, Punta de Fula, Punta de Tula. Spanish name given in 1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta de Tula."

Fuller Creek: stream, flows NE 15 miles to Kuskokwim River, 3.6 miles NW of Red Devil and 9.6 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 47' 40" N, 157° 23' 40" W; BGN 1943; (map 72). Locally named for a prospector and trapper; reported in 1943 by USGS.

Fuller Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, in Kenai Mountains W of Round Mountain, 42 miles E of Kenai, Chugach Mountains, 60° 31' 30" N, 150° 03' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Fulton Creek: stream, flows SW and SE 20 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 3 miles WNW of Umbrella Reef and 91 miles WNW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 02' 10" N, 142° 14' 40" W, BGN 1966; (map 65). Named for Walter S. Fulton, who located oil lands at Cape Yaktaga in 1898, reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin (1905, p. 26), USGS.

Fulton Falls: waterfalls, see Fultons Falls.

Fulton Peak: peak, 3,271 ft., N of Frederick Sound, 3 miles W of Spurt Point Lake and 94 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains, 57° 04' 20" N, 132° 59' 50" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Robert Fulton, 1765-1815, American inventor, engineer, and painter, who built the Clermont, the first commercially successful American steamboat, launched in 1807. The name was published in 1889 by USC&GS.

Fultons Fall: waterfalls, see Fultons Falls

Fultons Falls: waterfalls, in Barrier Range, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 8 miles S of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 08' 30" N, 154° 59' 25" W; BGN 1925; (map 42). Variant: Fulton Falls, Fultons Fall. Named in 1916 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society "for B. B. Fulton, entomologist of the 1915 National Geographic Society Katmai expedition."

Funchion Creek: stream, flows SW 24 miles to Chandalar River, 10 miles SE of Caro and 35 miles SE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 06' 30" N, 147° 38' 45" W; (map 123).

Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Funeral Ridge: ridge, 0.6 miles long, on southern Kiska Island, SE of Fox Hill, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 10" N, 177° 19' 20" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published in 1953 by AMS.

Funnel Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles to Tatonduk River 15 miles N of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 00' N, 141° 02' W; BGN 1931; (map 103). So named in 1930 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS, because "like a funnel, its open upper valley leads into a narrow canyon-like lower valley."

Funnel Creek: stream, heads in a lake at 59° 13' N, 154° 40' W, flows W 13 miles through Mirror Lake to Moraine Creek, 8.5 miles E of Kukaklek Lake, 40 miles S of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 12' 40" N, 154° 57' 30" W; (map 51). So named by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1923 because of strong winds encountered in the stream valley. Published by USGS (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3).

Funny River: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 30 miles to Kenai River, 18 miles ESE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 29' 30" N, 150° 51' 50" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Funshoot Mountain: mountain, 6,115 ft., in Nutzotin Mountains, 4 miles SE of Beaver Lake and 15 miles E. of Euchre Mountain, Alaska Range; 62° 00' N, 141° 42' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Funter Bay: bay, 2 miles long, on W coast of Mansfield Peninsula, 19 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 14' 15" N, 134° 55' 00" W; (map 11). Named in 1883 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for Capt. Robert Funter, English explorer, who mapped parts of the NW coast of North America in 1788. Name published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 183).

Funter: locality, on N shore of Funter Bay, 1 mile NE of Clear Point and 18 miles W of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 15' 25" N, 134° 50' 45" W; (map 11). Former cannery named, after 1891, for the bay on which it is located. A post office was established there in 1902.

Fur Mountain: hill, 585 ft., on southern Kiska Island, between Fron Hill and Fruit Hill, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 20" N, 177° 20' 52" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Fur Seal Islands: islands, see Pribilof Islands.

Furlough Hill: hill, 550 ft., on southern Kiska Island, 0.5 miles NW of Vega Bay, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 35" N, 177° 20' 10" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Furrow Creek: stream, flows W 5.3 miles to Turnagain Arm Cook Inlet, 8.5 miles S of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 05' 58" N, 149° 54' 25" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Furuhelm, Mount: mountain, 3,610 ft., 4.5 miles SW of Baranof, on E coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03' N, 134° 56' W; BGN 1935; (map 9) Named in 1935 by USFS "for Ivan Vasilievich Furuhelm, mining engineer and Governor of Russian America, 1859-1863."

Fuse Hill: hill, 400 ft., on southern Kiska Island, near shore of Vega Bay, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 38"N, 177° 20' 42"E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "F" to correspond to "F" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

G

G Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, 1 mile S of Grass Lake and 9 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 29' 30" N, 145° 20' 00" W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

G: mountain, see Knob G.

Ga-ka-tna: stream, see Gakona River.

Gabolio: locality, on right bank of Selawik River 24 miles E of Selawik; 66° 33' N, 159° 08' W; (map 114) Eskimo camp reported by USGS in 1927.

Gabriel Icefall: icefall, 700 ft., extends W 1 mile from Gulkana Glacier, S of Skull Peak, 17 miles NNE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 16' 30" N, 145° 26' 00" W; (map 86). Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS.

Gada, Punta del: point of land, see Delgada, Point.

Gaff Rock: rock, in Cross Sound, at mouth of Port Althrop, on N coast of Chichagof Island, 36 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 11' 35" N, 136° 24' 00" W; (map 10). Named by J. F. Pratt, USC&GS, in 1901 and published in the 1901 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 212).

Gagalgin Island: island, see Egg Island.

Gagara Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, E of Tree Lake, 5 miles NW of Sterling and 12 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 34' N, 150° 52' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Gagara-Shapka: locality, see Pogoreshapka.

Gagari Island: island, see Gagarin Island.

Gagarin Island: island, 0.6 miles long, in Sitka Sound, 6.5 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 05' 45" N, 135° 29' 15" W; BGN 1940; (map 9). Variant: Gagari Island, Jet Island, Loon Island, Ostrov Gagarin. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Gagarin," or "Gagarin Island." Gagarin is a well-known Russian family name. The name "Ostrov Gagary," meaning "loon island," was published for this feature in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397.

Gagaryah River: stream, heads in lake, flows SW 60 miles to Swift River, 50 miles E of Sleetmute, Lime Hills; 61° 37' 15" N, 155° 38' 40" W; (map 71). Indian name published in 1951 by USGS.

Gage Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in Knight Island Passage, 0.5 miles N of Flemming Island, 8 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 11' 20" N, 148° 00' 30" W; BGN 1929; (map 63). Named in 1929 by USC&GS. The name "Gage" was once applied to nearby Flemming Island.

Gage Island: island, see Flemming Island.

Gage Point: point of land, N of Gusty Bay, on NE coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 52' 40" N, 177° 54' 20" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1957 on Chart 9146.

Gage, Mount: mountain, 7,000 ft., at E end of Granite Range, 58 miles NE of Cape Yakataga, Chugach Mountains; 60° 51' 30" N, 141° 48' 00" W; (map 65) Name shown on a 1915 fieldsheet by F. H. Moffit, USGS.

Gagemeister, Ostrov: island, see Hagemeister Island.

Gagemeystera, Proliv: water passage, see Hagemeister Strait.

Gagnan Creek: stream, flows SE 14 miles to Kichatna River near its junction with Yentna River, 48 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 06' 00" N, 151° 30' 10" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Gagnon Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Healy Creek, 7.5 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 53' N, 148° 43' W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1939 by USGS (Capps, 1940, pl. 3).

Gaikema Creek: stream, on Iniskin Peninsula, flows E 2.6 miles to Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 48' 50" N, 153° 09' 00" W; BGN 1947; (map 51). Named in 1947 by USGS for "Nick Gaikema, a watchman for the Iniskin Drilling Company, who died in the cabin at the mouth of the creek."

Gailey Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, between Porcupine and Sheenjok Rivers, 30 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 49' N, 144° 21' W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Gain Island: island, 1 mile long, at entrance to Gambier Bay, 60 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 27' 20" N, 133° 54' 15" W, BGN 1891; (map 8). Variant: Cain Island. Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; name published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 144).

Gaines Creek: stream, see Ganes Creek.

Gainor Beach: beach, 0.4 miles long, eastern Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 50' 00" N, 173° 23' 40" E; (map 13). Name shown on an AMS map published in 1948, and given by the U.S. Army during World War II. The name is not used today.

Gains Creek: stream, see Ganes Creek.

Gako River: stream, see Gakona River.

Gakona Glacier: glacier, heads on Mount Gakona, trends S 13 miles to its terminus near head of Gakona River, 11 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 08' N, 145° 13' W; (map

86). Name reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine (in Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, pl. 3), USGS.

Gakona Junction: locality, see Big Timber.

Gakona River: stream, flows S 64 miles from Gakona Glacier to Copper River at Gakona, 16 miles NE of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 18' N, 145° 19' W; BGN 1963; (map 83). Variant: Ga-ka-tna, Gako River. Indian name reported in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen (1887, p. 63), USA. R.H. Geoghegan recorded the name as "Ga-ka-tna" in 1903 and gave its meaning as "rabbit river."

Gakona, Mount: peak, 9,700 ft., at head of Gakona Glacier, 20 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 19' 20" N, 145° 10' 50" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Gakona: village, pop. 33, on Glenn Highway, at junction of Copper and Gakona Rivers, 15 miles NE of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 18' N, 145° 18" W; (map 83). A trading post and post office were established in 1905. The name was derived from the Gakona River.

Gala Creek: stream, see Harrison Creek.

Galanikin Island: island, see Galankin Island.

Galankin Group: islands, see Galankin Islands.

Galankin Island: island, 0.8 miles long, 1.2 miles S of Sitka, off W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 00" N, 135° 19' 40" W; BGN 1897; (map 9). Variant: Galanikin Island, Ostrov Galankin, Ostrov Peschanyy, Sandy Island, Thompson Island. Named in 1850 by Capt. M. D. Tebenkov (1852 map 38), who published it as "O[strov] Galankin"; name derived from "galanka," meaning "brick stove." In 1809 the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first named it "Ostrov Peschanyy," meaning "sandy island"; it was published as such by Sarichev (1826, map 19). In 1880 Capt. L. A. Beardslee, USN named it "Thompson Island" for Richard Wigginton Thompson, 1809- 1900, Secretary of the Navy under President Hayes in 1877-80.

Galankin Islands: islands, 2 miles across, include Bamdoroshni, Galankin and Whale Islands, with surrounding smaller islands, 1.5 miles S of Sitka. Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' N, 135° 20' W; BGN 1897; (map 9). Variant: Galankin Group. Name apparently first applied by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 142). The name was derived from Galankin Island the largest of the group.

Galas Point: point of land, on W coast of Kagalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 47' 45" N, 176° 24' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). A clipped name derived from Kagalaska Island and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Galatea Creek: stream, N of Wapoo Hills. flows W 50 miles to Mud River 4.7 miles NE of its junction with Little Mud River, 61 miles S of Nulato and 62 miles NW of Ophir, Innoko Lowland; 63° 51' 45" N, 157° 41' 45" W; (map 90). Local name obtained from Joseph Ferris in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS.

Galbraith Lake: lake, 3.6 miles long, near NE end of Endicott Mountains, on west side of Atigun River, 12 miles NE of Itkillik Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 28' N, 149° 25' W; BGN 1960; (map 135). Variant: Natravak Lake, Sagavanirktok Lake. Named by USGS geologists in 1951 for "Bart Galbraith, a bush pilot who was lost while flying * * *" in the area. "Natravak" is the Eskimo name which means "big lake," a common name in northern Alaska.

Gale Peak: peak, 7,425 ft., in Storm Range, 1 mile SE of Mount Ogilvie and 39 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 51' N, 134° 14' W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Named in 1964 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project.

Galea, Lake: lake, 3 miles long, on course of Hatchery Creek, central Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 49' 15" N, 132° 53' 00" W; (map 4) Spanish name meaning "an ancient helmet", recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Galen, Mount: peak, 5,020 ft. in Mount McKinley National Park, 3 miles NNW of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 28' 05" N, 150° 21' 50" W. BGN 1941; (map 88). Named by USGS for James L. Galen, Superintendent of Glacier National Park from 1912 to 1914, and later, president and manager of the Mount McKinley Tourist and Transportation Co.

Galena Bay: estuary, 1.5 miles long, on SE shore of Valdez Arm, 45 miles NW of Cordova. Chugach Mountains: 60° 58' N, 146° 44' W; BGN 1910; (map 64). So named by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, in 1898 because of the occurrence of galena (lead ore) on its shores.

Galena Bay: locality, on S shore of Galena Bay. 40 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains: 60° 55' 20" N, 146° 37' 00" W; BGN 1910; (map 64). Name of a former village reported in 1910 by USGS. derived from Galena Bay. Recent USGS maps indicate a site with one building.

Galena Creek: stream, flows 17 miles to Kala Slough. 34 miles E of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 42' N, 156° 58' W: (map 97). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Galena Creek: stream, in Davidson Mountains, flows S 8 miles from Bear Mountain to Lois Creek 6.5 miles N of its junction with Coleen River, 46 miles E of Table Mountain, Brooks Range: 68° 17' N, 141° 54' W; (map 137). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Galena: village, pop. 261, on right bank of Yukon River 35 miles E of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 44' N, 156° 56' W. BGN 1937; (map 97). Variant: Galera, Natulaten, Nohtalohton, Notaglita, Notaloten. Established about 1919 as a supply point for the galena (lead ore) prospects south of the Yukon River. Its population was 67 in 1930: 44 in 1940; and 76 in 1950. The village is now predominately Indian. With the construction of a major airfield, and the consequent employment, the population has increased. Galena post office was established in 1932 (Ricks, 1965. p. 22). Site of a former Indian village recorded on the 1880 Census map as "Natulaten." by Ivan Petroff. who also recorded Lt. L. A. Zagoskin's 1844 name for the village as "Notaglita," population 37.

Galera. La: island, see Klawak Island.

Galera: village, see Galena.

Galiano Glacier: glacier, heads 1.6 miles W of head of Black Glacier, trends S 3.2 miles to its 1961 terminus, 1.6 miles NE of mouth of Esker Stream and 26 miles N of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 55' 40" N, 139° 43' 00" W; (map 46). Named by Russell (1891, p. 89), USGS, for Don Dionisio Alcala Galiano, "the reported writer of the account of Capt. A. Malaspina's voyage to Alaskan shores in 1791."

Galiano Island: island, see Middleton Island.

Galickson Creek: stream, flows SE 9 miles to Takotna River, 39 miles WSW of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 00' N, 155° 55' W; (map 89) Local name reported in 1915 by Mertie and Harrington (1924 pl. 4), USGS.

Galkin Island: island, 0.2 miles long, 2 miles W of Goddard, in the Necker Islands, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 49' 50" N, 135° 25' 25 " W; (map 5). Local name used by fisher men; published in 1929 by USC&GS.

Galla, Mys: point of land, see Hall, Cape.

Gallagher Creek: stream, on N part of Chichagof Island, flows NE 9 miles to Icy Strait, 6 miles NW of Hoonah. Alexander Archipelago; 58° 11' N, 135° 33' W; BGN 1959; (map 11). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS

Gallatin, Mount: mountain, 5,098 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 7 miles N of Stikine River, Coast Mountains; 56° 45' 15 " N, 131° 54' 00 " W; BGN 1954; (map 7). Named in 1924 by USGS for Albert Gallatin, 1761-1849, statesman, diplomat, public financier, ethnologist, and one of the U.S. Commissioners who negotiated the Treaty of Ghent.

Gallegas, Islas: islands, see Coronados Islands.

Galligan Creek: stream, flows E 4.5 miles to Gold and Galligan Lagoons, N central Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 58' 45" N, 132° 58' 10" W; BGN 1963; (map 4). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS "a good salmon spawning stream.'

Galloping Glacier: glacier, see Black Rapids Glacier.

Galsovia: locality, see Golsovia.

Galtzora: locality, see Golsovia.

Galvin Creek: stream, flows SW 1.4 miles to Kougarok River, 17 miles S of Midnight Mountain and 45 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 33' N, 164° 44' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Gambel: village, see Gambell.

Gambell: village, pop. 358, on Northwest Cape, NW tip of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 47' N, 171° 45' W; (map 93). Variant: Chibukak, Gambell Seevookuk, Sevuokok, Sivukok, Tchiboukookak. This village was named for Mr. and Mrs. Vene C. Gambell, Presbyterian

missionaries and teachers here from 1894-98, who were lost in the schooner *Iane Grey* on their return from a leave of absence in 1898. The name was introduced the same year by William F. Doty, the new teacher. "A signboard with the name 'Gambell' painted on it was placed on the front face of the station building, to the end that the village might thereafter be designated in honor of the noble missionaries * * *" (Jackson, 1900, p. 224).

Gambier Bay: estuary, on E coast of Admiralty Island, trends SE 8 miles to Stephens Passage, 57 miles E of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 28' N, 133° 55' W; (map 8). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN. name published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 143). The name was derived from Point Gambier.

Gambier Island: island, 1.4 miles long, in Stephens Passage off E coast of Admiralty Island, 5 miles N of False Point Pybus and 63 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 26' 30" N, 133° 51' 00" W; (map 8). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN. name published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 144). The name was derived from nearby Point Gambier.

Gambier, Point: point of land, on S end of Gambier Island, in Stephens Passage, 4.4 miles N of False Point Pybus, on Admiralty Island, 65 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 26' 00" N, 133° 50' 15" W; (map 8). This point, discovered August 4, 1794, by Lt. Joseph Whidbey, RN, was named that same year by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, in honor of Baron James Gambier, 1756-1833, English vice admiral. He participated in the capture of Charleston, S.C., in 1780, during the Revolutionary War. He directed the bombardment of Copenhagen and seized the Danish Navy in 1807. As one of the British commissioners, he helped negotiate the Treaty of Ghent with the United States in 1814.

Gamble Slough: stream, flows W 7.5 miles to Mail Slough. 10 miles NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 07' 15" N, 148° 52' 30" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Game Cove: cove, 0.6 miles wide, on W coast of Admiralty Island, 22 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 03' 45" N, 134° 48' 00" W; (map 11). So named in 1880 by Marcus Baker, USC&GS, because of the abundance of wildfowl, deer, and other game found here. Published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 182).

Game Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to American Creek which flows to Niukluk River, 26 miles N of Solomon Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56' N, 164° 27' W; (map 95). Variant: Auburn Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. Reported in the above location in 1907 by USGS geologists (P. S. Smith, 1910, pl. 4).

Game Creek: stream, on Chichagof Island, flows 15 miles N to Port Frederick, 2.6 miles SW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 04' 45" N, 135° 28' 40" W; (map 11). Named in 1901 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, and published in 1902 on Chart 8300.

Game Creek: stream, see Gander Creek.

Game Creek: stream, see Lost Creek.

Game Point: point of land, in Port Frederick on N coast of Chichagof Island, 2.2 miles SW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 05' 30" N, 135° 29' 15" W; (map 11). Named in 1901 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, and published in 1902 on Chart 8300.

Game Trail Lake: lake, 2 miles across, SE of Salmon Berry Lake, 21 miles NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 15' N, 146° 05' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Gamon, Mys: point of land, see Saint Elias, Cape.

Gan-te-gas-tak-heh: locality, see Gantegastaki.

Gander Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to American Creek which flows to Niukluk River, 29 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 59' N, 164° 22' W; (map 95). Variant: Game Creek. Reported in 1905 as "Game Creek" by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 4).

Gander Hill: hill, 300 ft., on E shore of Vega Bay, Kiska Island, Aleutian island; 51° 55' 27" N, 177° 27' 00" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "G" to correspond to "G" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Gandil Mountain: hill, 930 ft.. 18 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 16' N, 144° 01' W; (map 64). Variant: Mount Gandil. Name used by local miners and reported in 1903 as "Mount Gandil" by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Gandil River: stream, flows SW 9 miles to Berring River, 13 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 16' N, 144° 10' W; (map 64). Local name published by the Norris Peters Company on their 1911 map of southeastern part of Prince William Sound and the Bering River coal field.

Gandil, Mount: hill, see Gandil Mountain.

Ganes Creek: locality, on W bank of Ganes Creek 0.7 miles S of its junction with Innoko River and 4.5 miles SE of Ophir, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 05' 20" N, 156° 26' 00" W; (map 90). Mining camp established about 1908 for the lower Ganes Creek area: a post office was located here intermittently from 1940 to 1951.

Ganes Creek: stream, heads in Beaver Mountains, flows NE 35 miles to Innoko River, 4 miles SE of Ophir and 28 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 06' 00" N, 156° 25' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 90). Variant: Gaines Creek, Gains Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by Maddren (1910, p. 21), USGS, for "Thomas Gane, who with three others discovered gold here in 1906."

Ganiskiya, Kekurya: rocks, see Hanin Rocks.

Gannet Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, on W coast of Adak Island, on E shore of Expedition Harbor in Bay of Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 47' 20" N, 176° 43' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map

17). Named in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition, for the U.S.S. Gannet, one of the ships of the expedition.

Gannet Island: island, 2,500 ft. long, S side of Boca de Quadra in mouth of Vixen Bay, Coast Mountains; 55° 04' 30" N, 130° 47' 45" W; (map 3) Named in 1891 by USC&GS.

Gannett Bay: estuary, see Pigot Bay.

Gannett Glacier: glacier, heads on Mount Gannett, trends NW 9.5 miles to Knik Glacier, 30 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 20' 30" N, 148° 23' 15" W; (map 69). Name reported by USGS in 1960; derived from Mount Gannett at the head of the glacier.

Gannett Nunatak: peak, in Nunatak Glacier E of Russell Fiord, St. Elias Mountains; (map 46). Reported by Tarr and Martin (1906, map), USGS. This feature cannot be precisely identified on present maps.

Gannett Rocks: rocks, in W part of Kuluk Bay, on NE coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 52' 10" N, 176° 36' 25" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, for the U.S.S. Gannet, one of the ships of the expedition.

Gannett, Mount: mountain, 10,000 ft., at head of Gannett Glacier, 57 miles E of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 14' 30" N, 148° 11' 40" W; BGN 1930; (map 69). Named by Lawrence Martin in 1911 for Henry Gannett, 1846-1914. Mr. Gannett was a president of the National Geographic Society, Chief Geographer of USGS and Chairman of the Board on Geographic Names.

Gannon Bay: bay, see Otkriti Bay.

Gantegaski: locality, see Gantegastaki.

Gantegastaki: locality, at Haines Airport at mouth of Chilkat River, 17 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 15' 00" N, 135° 31' 15" W; (map 45). Variant: Gantegaski, Gan-te-gas-tak-heh, Gantegastaki Hindasetukee, Jendestaka, Jendestake, Tindestak, Tondust, Tondustek, Yendestaque, Yendestaka, Yhindastachy, Yindastuki, Yindastuki Indian Reservation, Yondestuk. Former Tlingit Indian village name obtained in 1880 from an Indian interpreter, as "Gan-te-gas-tak-heh," meaning "village on right bank of river," by Marcus Baker, USC&GS. In the 1880 Census Petroff (1884, p. 31) listed "Yondestuk," population 171; and in the same year, Capt. L. A. Beardslee, USN, recorded the name "Tondust." The present inhabitants call it "Yindastuki." In 1867 this Indian village consisted of 12 houses; 13 years later it had grown to 16 houses and 171 people. In 1952 only a few houses remained.

Gaohi Islands: islands, near S entrance to Tuxekan Passage, 21 miles NW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 46' N, 133° 14' W; (map 4). Indian names published in 1956 by USC&GS.

Gaole Mountain: mountain, 4,780 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, on NE margin of Carroll Glacier, 51 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 04' 30" N, 136° 32' 15" W; (map 45). Local name published in 1961 by USGS.

Gaolsovia: locality, see Golsovia.

Gaot-a-kan: village, see Hoonah.

Gap Mountain: mountain, 1,045 ft., 8 miles E of Cape Newenham and 32 miles W of Hagemeister Island, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 38' N, 161° 57' W; (map 39). Descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS. It marks a break in a mountain ridge along the northern shore of Bristol Bay.

Gap Mountain: mountain, 3,495 ft., 3.3 miles N of Hidden Point, between Hidden Inlet and Pearse Canal, Coast Mountains; 54° 59' 30" N, 130° 18' 40" W; (map 2). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Gap Point: point of land, on NE shore of Tebenkof Bay, at E point of entrance to Elena Bay, on W coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 38' 45" N, 134° 08' 15" W; BGN 1929; (map 5). Descriptive name given in 1928 by USC&GS "because of a gap near the end" of the point.

Gap, The: valley, at W end of Japan Hills, 46 miles S of Fairbanks, Alaska Range; 64° 12' N, 147° 52' W; (map 100). Prospectors' name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Garcia Cove: cove, 0.8 miles long, on NW coast of San Fernando Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' 30" N, 133° 25' 45" W; (map 4). Named by USC&GS and published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 146): derived from Garcia Island and Point.

Garcia Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Gulf of Esquibel, NW coast of San Fernando Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' 35" N, 133° 26' 45" W; (map 4). Variant: Isla de Garcia, Ostrov de Garcia, Ysla de Garcia. Spanish name given in 1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isle de Garcia" or "Garcia Island." See Garcia, Point.

Garcia, Point: point of land, on NW coast of San Fernando Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' 45" N, 133° 26' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys de Garcia Punta de Garcia. Spanish name given in 1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta de Garcia" or "Point Garcia"; "no doubt in honor of Juan Garcia the surgeon of the vessel La Favorita of the Arteaga expedition * * *" (Wagner, 1937, p. 389).

Garden City: residential area, see Garden Island.

Garden Cove: cove, 0.3 miles across, on SE coast of Saint George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 34' 00" N, 169° 30' 45" W; (map 38). Variant: Kra'kankring'a. This cove is a good anchorage, reported by Elliott (1903, Saint George map and notes) in 1873-74. The Aleut name is "Kra' kankring' a" meaning "facing the east," according to Putnam (1903, p. 1015), USC&GS. Elliott (p. 19) writes that the early Russians "planted at Garden Cove," which probably is the origin of the name.

Garden Cove: cove, on Hinchinbrook Island, at mouth of Garden Creek, 30 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 20' N, 146° 32' W; (map 64). Local name reported by

George Davidson, USC&GS, in the 1869 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 156). Name derived from the island at entrance to cove.

Garden Creek: stream, on Hinchinbrook Island, flows SW 1 mile to Garden Cove, 30 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 21' N, 146° 31' W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS; derived from nearby Garden Island.

Garden Island: island, 1 mile long, crescent shaped, between the entrances to Amber and Aniakchak Bays, 6.5 miles WSW of Cape Kunmik, near S shore of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 56° 45' N, 157° 21' W; (map 31). Local name published by USC&GS in the 1947 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 281).

Garden Island: island, 3 miles long, formed by Noyes Slough and Chena River N and W of center of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 51' N, 147° 46' W; (map 100). Local name published in 1939 by USGS.

Garden Island: island, 300 ft. long, at mouth of Garden Cove, off Hinchinbrook Island, 30 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 00' 30" N, 146° 02' 00" W; (map 64). Named by Capt. Portlock (1789, p. 232), on June 6, 1787, while he and Capt. George Dixon visited the region on the English trading vessels Queen Charlotte and King George. Portlock had a garden planted on the island, probably to test the growing ability of numerous vegetables under the Alaskan climate and soil conditions.

Garden Island: island, 5.2 miles long, in Yukon River, E of Anvik and 32 miles NW of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 40' N, 160° 09' W; (map 78). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Garden Island: residential area, in Fairbanks at E end of Garden Island, Tanana Lowland; 64° 51' N, 147° 43' W; (map 100). Variant: Garden City.

Garden Islet: island, see Kutkan Island.

Garden Wall, The: ridge, on Alaska Peninsula, elev. 2,000 ft., extends S 4.5 miles between Cub and Wind Creeks on SE slope of Aniakchak Crater, 37 miles NE of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 48' N, 158° 03' W; (map 30). So named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, because "it resembles a wall from below."

Gardiner Creek Camp: locality, on Alaska Highway, at Gardiner Creek, 15 miles SE of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 62° 51' 30" N, 141° 28' 00" W; (map 84). Variant: Gardner Creek Camp. Local name reported by USGS in 1952.

Gardiner Creek: stream, flows S 38 miles to Chisana River, 17 miles SE of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 62° 49' 10" N, 141° 31' 20" W; (map 84). Variant: Gardner Creek. Named in 1898 by A. H. Brooks and W. J. Peters, USGS, for L. D. Gardiner, a member of their field party.

Gardiner Islands: islands, see Wood Islands.

Gardner Bay: estuary, extends NW 1.7 miles from Clarence Strait, SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 49' 30" N, 131° 57' 45" W; (map 2). Variant: Gavan Gardnyera, Port Gardner. This a transliteration of the name "Gavan Gardnera" given by Island A. Kupreanof in 1848 and published on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396 in the same year.

Gardner Creek Camp: locality, see Gardiner Creek Camp.

Gardner Creek: stream, flows SE to Pargon River, 15 miles NE of Council, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Gardner Creek: stream, see Gardiner Creek.

Gardner, Point: point of land, on S tip of Admiralty Island, 10 miles SE of Baranof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 01' N, 134° 37' W; (map 9). Named in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, probably for Sir Alan Gardner (Wagner, 1937, p. 389).

Gardner, Port; estuary, see Gardner Bay.

Gardnera, Gavan: estuary, see Gardner Bay.

Gareloi Island: island, 6 miles across, Delarof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48' N, 178° 48' W; BGN 1890; (map 16). Variant: Anangusik Island, Burnt Island, Goreloi Island, Goreloi Island, Gorely Island. Name published as "O[strov] Goreloi," or "Goreloi Island," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, from the Russian word for "burnt" or "burning." Its Aleut name, according to Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, was "Anangusik." The adopted form "Gareloi," appeared on USC&GS, U.S. Navy Hydrog., and Brit. Adm. charts, prior to 1902.

Gareloi Volcano: volcano, see Gareloi, Mount.

Gareloi, Mount: volcano, 5,160 ft., Gareloi Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 47' 30" N, 178° 47' 40" W; (map 16). Variant: Gareloi Volcano. Named after Gareloi Island; called Gareloi Volcano on a 1954 AMS map and Mount Gareloi on a 1954 USGS map.

Garfield Creek: stream, heads on Baldy Mountain, flows SE 16 miles to Kuzitrin River, 14 miles NW of Mount Bendeleben, 37 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 21' N, 164° 18' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 11), USGS.

Garfield Point: point of land, see Lieskof, Cape.

Garforth Island: island, 0.6 miles long, in Muir Inlet, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2.3 miles S of Muir Point, 52 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 47' 15" N, 136° 04' 10" W; (map 10). Apparently named by the British Admiralty About 1890; published on its Chart 2431.

Gargoyle Islands: islands, 0.2 miles across, in Surveyor Bay, SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 16' 30" N, 167° 33' 30" W; BGN 1937; (map 23). Named by USC&GS in 1937.

Gariota Islets: rocks, extend 0.4 miles in S entrance to Siketi Sound, on NW Coast of Baker Island; Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 35" N, 133° 39' 45" W; (map 4). Variant: Gaviota Island, Gaviota Rock. Spanish word meaning "sea gull," given in 1923 by USC&GS.

Garita Rock: rock, 0.1 miles across, in Bocas de Finas, N of Anguilla Island, Maurelle Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 41' 10" N, 133° 34' 25" W; (map 4) Spanish name meaning "sentry-box;" recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Garland Creek: stream, flows SW 11 miles to Kobuk River, 12 miles NW of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 57' N, 157° 33' W; (map 115). Local name reported in 1954 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Garner: locality, mile 355.7 on The Alaska Railroad, W of Nenana River, 2 miles S of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 49' 30" N, 148° 58' 30" W; (map 87). Name of a flag stop reported by The Alaska Railroad on its 1922 timetable.

Garnet Creek: stream, flows NW 17 miles to Yukon River at Garnet Island, 18 miles WSW of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 25' 30" N, 150° 45' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

Garnet Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Bettles River, 2 miles SW of mouth of Eightmile Creek, 25 miles WNW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 34' 00" N, 149° 24' 30" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1901 by Schrader (1904, pl. 3), USGS.

Garnet Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to South Fork Arolik River, 28 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 28' 30" N, 161° 19' 00" W; (map 53). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Garnet Creek: stream, flows SE 2.8 miles to Flambeau River, 15 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 165° 05' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Garnet Gulch: ravine, on E slope of White Mountain, N of Nabesna, Alaska Range; 62° 24' N, 143° 02' W, BGN 1939; (map 84). Local name reported in 1939 by USGS. This feature cannot be precisely identified on present maps.

Garnet Island: island, 2 miles long, in Yukon River, 16 miles WSW of Rampart, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 26' N, 150° 41' W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Garnet Ledge: point of land, at mouth of Stikine River, 6 miles N of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 34' 20" N, 132° 21' 45" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Garnet Mountain: mountain, 3,150 ft., 6 miles N of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 34' N, 132° 20' W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS.

Garnet Point: point of land, at S end of Kangunut Island, Coast Mountains; 54° 43' 10" N, 130° 41' 00" W; (map 2). Variant: Garnot Point. Name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; published erroneously in 1885 as Garnot Point by USC&GS.

Garnet Point: point of land, see Venisa Point.

Garnet, Point: point of land, on southern part of Choris Peninsula, 57 miles SW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 16' N, 161° 52' W; (map 114). Named in September 1827 by Capt. F. W. Beechey, RN.

Garnot Point: point of land, see Garnet Point.

Garns, Point: point of land, see Harris, Point.

Garrett Peak: mountain, 5,600 ft., 3.4 miles NE of Camp Mountain, 26 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 29' 15" N, 146° 05' 45" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, for "Private Garrett" of his party.

Garrison Glacier: glacier, heads on NE slope of Takhinsha Mountains, trends 7 miles to its terminus at head of Kicking Horse River, 5.6 miles W of Pyramid Harbor and 22 miles SSW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 11' 30" N, 135° 38' 45" W; (map 45). Variant: Garrison Glaciers. Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 194) as the Garrison Glaciers. IBC Sheet 9 (1951 atlas) applied the name in 1923 as described above.

Garrison Glaciers: glacier, see Garrison Glacier.

Garrison Slough: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Moose Creek, 15 miles SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 43' 00" N, 147° 08' 50" W; (map 100). Local name reported by in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Garry Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows E 12 miles to Harrison Bay, 13 miles S of Cape Halkett, Arctic Plain; 70° 38' 25" N, 152° 27' 05" W; BGN 1916; (map 149). Variant: Garry River, River Garry. First recorded July 25, 1837, as "River Garry" on P. W. Dease and Thomas Simpson's (Thomas Simpson, 1843, p. 132) map and named "after Nicholas Garry, Esquire, whose name has long been associated with Arctic research."

Garry River: stream, see Garry Creek.

Garryowen Creek: stream, flows SW 9 miles to Little Bear Creek, 28 miles SE of Haycock, Nulato Hills; 65° 00' N, 160° 20' W; BGN 1966; (map 109). Prospectors' name reported in 1909 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Gartina Creek: stream, on N part of Chichagof Island, flows 7 miles S to Port Frederick, 1.4 miles SE of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 05' 10" N, 135° 25' 15" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Gas Creek: stream, heads in Katmai National Monument, flows 9 miles SE on Alaska Peninsula to Kejulik River, 23 miles SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 57° 59' 35" N,

155° 25' 45" W; (map 35). Descriptive name given by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1923 "on account of the gas seepages there."

Gas Hill: hill, 500 ft., on N shore of Vega Bay, Kiska Island, Aleutian island; 51° 55' 40" N, 177° 22' 50" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "G" to correspond to "G" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Gas Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 1 mile N of Lower Halfway Lake and 22 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 66° 06' N, 146° 56' W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Gas Rock: island, 0.1 miles long, in Sea Otter Sound, 0.7 miles N of Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 50' 50" N, 133° 33' 45" W; (map 4). Named in 1904 by field party under the direction of E. F. Dickins, USC&GS; so called "because supply of gas was cached here."

Gas Rocks, The: hill, 520 ft., on S shore of Becharof Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, 27 miles NW of Kanatak, Aleutian Range; 57° 51' 40" N, 156° 30' 00" W; (map 36). Local name reported in 1923 by W. R. Smith and A. A. Baker (in Brooks and others, 1924, pl. 8), USGS.

Gasán: locality, see Old Kasaan.

Gash: locality, near Cape Fox, on N side of Dixon Entrance at W side of Nakat Bay, Coast Mountains; (map 2). Site of a former Tlingit Indian winter camp. According to J. R. Swanton (in Hodge, 1907, p. 488), BAE, "Most of the people have now moved to Ketchikan."

Gasilnik Island: island, see Krishka Island.

Gasilo Island: island, see Krishka Island.

Gaskal Creek: stream, see Steelhead Creek.

Gasoline Lake: lake, 1.7 miles long, 2.8 miles E of Tetlin Lake, 20 miles S of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 06' N, 142° 33' W; BGN 1962; (map 85). Variant: Gasoline Lakes, Lake Gomair, Lake Gumaer. Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Gasoline Lakes: lake, see Dathlalmund Lake.

Gasoline Lakes: lake, see Gasoline Lake.

Gassman Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 miles to Eldorado River, 23 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' N, 164° 58' W; (map 95) Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Gastineau Channel: water passage, 19 miles long, trends NW from Stephens Passage to Auke Bay, between Douglas Island and the mainland, Coast Mountains; 58° 16' N, 134° 20' W; (map 11). Variant: Carroll Straight, Icy Channel. Origin of the name somewhat obscure. Name appears on a manuscript map prepared for the Western Union Telegraph Co. in 1867.

It was probably named for John Gastineau, 1820-85, an English civil engineer, who came to Canada in 1858 and did surveying and mapping for the British Columbia government. Baker (1906) says that the name was derived from one of the Hudson Bay Company's steamers. However, this has been questioned since the company had no vessel of this name on this coast. Capt. George Vancouver, who explored this coast in 1794 overlooked this channel, probably because it was choked with ice at the time. The name "Carroll Straight" was probably for Capt. James Carroll, a steamship captain and an early Juneau property owner (DeArmond, 1957, p. 20-21).

Gastineau City: locality, site of realty development at the mouth of Nevada Creek on Gastineau Channel, 6.5 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 13' 50" N, 134° 18' 15" W; (map 11). Named in 1905 by "Mike" Hudson who had mining property on the creek. He staked and subdivided a homestead at the mouth of the creek. but apparently the business venture was unsuccessful (DeArmond, 1957, p. 21).

Gastineau Heights: ridge, see Chicken Ridge.

Gastineau Peak: peak, 3,666 ft., 1.6 miles W of Sheep Mountain and 2.4 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 17' 25" N, 134° 20' 45" W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1916 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS, and published in 1918.

Gaston, Cabo: point of land, see Adam, Point.

Gatan Cape: point of land, see Kovrizhka, Cape.

Gate Creek: stream, flows SE 10 miles to Moose Creek. 12 miles SW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 14' 00" N, 150° 26' 50" W, (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Gate Island: island, 300 ft. long, at W entrance to Hook Arm Sea Otter Harbor, off W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 07' 00" N, 133° 11' 50" W; (map 4). Name published in 1924 by USC&GS.

Gate, The: water passage, 0.5 miles long, 3.5 miles S of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 36' 30" N, 136° 06' 00" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Descriptive name given by A. Braid, USC&GS; published in 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 172). "The Gate is a water passage or gateway from Khaz Bay into Elbow Passage and Klag Bay."

Gates Glacier: glacier, trends 9 miles S from Mount Regal to Kennicott Glacier, 12 miles N of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 35' N, 143° 00' W; (map 67). Named by F. C. Schrader, USGS, in 1899 for Edward Gates, a local prospector.

Gates of the Arctic: pass, on North Fork Koyukuk River, between Frigid Crags and Boreal Mountain 37 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 50' 30" N, 150° 53' 30" W; (map 124). Named in 1929 by Marshall (1956, p. 7), who reported, "I bestowed the name of Gates of the Arctic on them * * *."

Gates, The: watergap, 1,000 ft. deep, cut by Aniakchak River through E side of Aniakchak Crater, 4 miles NE of Vent Mountain, Aleutian Range; 56° 54' N, 158° 04' W; (map 30).

Descriptive name given in 1922 by USGS and published by W. R. Smith and A. A. Baker (in Brooks and others, 1924, p. 157), USGS.

Gateway Knob: hill, 600 ft., in Alsek River at river bend, 1 mile W of 1961 terminus of Alsek Glacier and 60 miles SE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 11' 15" N, 138° 10' 45" W (map 46). So named in 1906 by Blackwelder (1907, p. 428, 430), USGS, because the hill represented the "jumping-off" place when crossing the glacier. The glacier was once at this hill but has since retreated.

Gateway, The: pass, 5,200 ft., entrance to The Great Gorge of Ruth Glacier, 12 miles SE of Denali Pass in Mt. McKinley National Park, Alaska Range; 62° 59' N, 150° 42' W; (map 81). Mountain climbers' name published in the late 1940's.

Gatherer Rock: rock, in Orca Bay, 2 miles N of Hawkins Island, 9 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 36' 30" N, 145° 57' 40" W; (map 64). Named about 1900 by H. P. Ritter USC&GS, for the ship Gatherer which was wrecked here.

Gatlena Gap: pass, 1,100 ft., 25 miles N of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 50' 45" N, 148° 33' 00" W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in 1950's.

Gattan Cape: point of land, see Kovrizhka Cape.

Gaudekan: village, see Hoonah.

Gaudy Lake: lake, 0.1 miles across, E of Vega Bay, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 42" N, 177° 27' 07" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "G" to correspond to "G" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II Published on a 1943 Army map.

Gauge Island: island, 0.5 miles across, in Funter Bay on W coast of Mansfield Peninsula, 0.8 miles NE of Clear Point, 17 miles SE of Juneau; Alexander Archipelago; 58° 15' 00" N, 134° 53' 45" W (map 11). Variant: Dare Island. Named by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield USN, in 1890.

Gauntlet Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Takanis Bay, on SW coast of Yakobi Island, off W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 54' 35" N, 136° 32' 50" W; BGN 1928; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1928 by USC&GS, "because of its [glove-like] shape." The name was published in 1929 on Chart 8260.

Gavan Hill: ridge, elev. 2,600 ft., 1.5 miles long, 2 miles NE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 05' N, 135° 19' W; (map 9). Variant: Gora Gavanskaya, Harbor Peak. Russian name meaning "harbor" given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; Published by Lt. Sarichev (1826 map 19) IRN, as Gora Gavanskaya (harbor mountain).

Gavan Saint Pavla: town, see Kodiak.

Gavanskaia Bay: harbor, see Iliuliuk Harbor

Gavanskaya, Gora: peak, see Harbor Peak.

Gavanskaya, Gora: ridge, see Gavan Hill.

Gavanskaya: harbor, see Iliuliuk Harbor.

Gavanski Island: island, see Big Gavanski Island.

Gavanski Islands: islands, 1.4 miles long, includes Big and Little Gavanski Islands, 6.5 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 08' 00" N, 135° 25' 30" W; BGN 1897; (map 9). Variant: Gavanski Islets, Ostrova Gavanskiy, Ostrova Gavanskiye. Named by the early Russians in Alaska; published in 1850 as "O[stro]va Gavanskiy," meaning "harbor islands," by the Russian American Company. See Big and Little Gavanski Islands.

Gavanski Islet: island, see Little Gavanski Island.

Gavanski Islets: islands, see Gavanski Islands.

Gavanski Point: point of land, see Harbor Point.

Gavanskiy, Ostrova: islands, see Gavanski Islands.

Gavanskiye, Ostrova: islands, see Gavanski Islands.

Gavanskoe: village, see Unalaska.

Gavanskoi: village, see Unalaska.

Gavanskoy Bolshoy, Ostrov: island, see Big Gavanski Island.

Gavanskoy Menshoy, Ostrov: island, see Little Gavanski Island.

Gavanskoy, Mys: point of land, see Harbor Point.

Gavanskoy, Ostrov: island, see Harbor Island.

Gavarush' ka Lake: lake, see Govorushka Lake.

Gavia Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula W of Konchanee Lake, 25 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 41' 30" N, 150° 36' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for birds of the loon family (*Gavia*).

Gavimamut: locality, see Uknavik.

Gaviota Island: rocks, see Gariota Islets.

Gaviota Rock: rocks, see Gariota Islets.

Gawanka Brook: stream, flows N to Chichagof Harbor, on NE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 30" N, 173° 15' 00" E; (map 13). Reported by Constantin Grewingk (1850, p. 235). The exact location is not known.

Gay Creek: stream, flows W 4.5 miles to Tuttle Creek which flows to Kugrupaga River, 5 miles SW of Ear Mountain and 43 miles N of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 53' N, 166° 25' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Gay Gulch: ravine, trends SW 3 miles to Smallwood Creek, 3 miles S of Gilmore Dome and 12 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 56' 15" N, 147° 21' 00" W; (map 100). Local name published in 1908 by USGS.

Gazzam Creek: stream, flows W 4 miles to Troublesome Creek, 18 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 20' N, 149° 42' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1907 by USGS (Prindle and Hess, 1908, pl. 2).

Geary Gulch: ravine, tributary to Gold Creek, about 2 miles W of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' N, 134° 20' W; (map 11). Miners' name for a gulch subsequently destroyed by mining operations (DeArmond, 1957, p. 22).

Gechiagamut: locality, see Gechiak.

Gechiak Creek: stream, heads at Gechiak Lake, flows SE 12 miles to Togiak River, 48 miles E of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 13' N, 160° 15' W; (map 53). Variant: Kashaiyak River. Eskimo name reported in 1898 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS.

Gechiak Lake: lake, 3 miles long, 5 miles NE of Kukaktlim Lake, 48 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 23' N, 160° 23' W; (map 53). Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Gechiak Mountains: mountains, 2,000 ft., in Ahklun Mountains, 3 miles SW of Gechiak Lake and 45 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 20' N, 160° 25' W; (map 53). Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Gechiak: locality, on left bank of Togiak River, just S of mouth of Gechiak Creek, 48 miles E of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 12' N, 160° 15' W; (map 53). Variant: Gechiagamut, Gechiang, Kashaiyamut. Eskimo village or camp, now abandoned, reported as "Gechiagamut," or "Gechiak people," in 1898 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS.

Gechiang: locality, see Gechiak.

Gedney Channel: water passage, 0.7 miles across, just N of mouth of Port Frederick and 5 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 11' N, 135° 30' W; (map 11). Named in 1901 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, who sounded the passage for his vessel, the USC&GS steamer, Gedney. Name was published in 1904 on Chart 8304.

Gedney Harbor: bay, 1.5 miles long, on W coast of Kuiu Island, 8 miles S of Tebenkof Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 22' 20" N, 134° 15' 00" W; (map 5). Named in 1901 by USC&GS

“for the USC&GS steamer Gedney from which a reconnaissance of the harbor was made in 1899-1900.”

Gedney Island: island, 2.2 miles long, between Behm Canal and Gedney Pass, off NW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 51' 30" N, 131° 41' 00" W; (map 3). Named in 1891 by USC&GS for its steamer Gedney.

Gedney Pass: water passage, extends E 9 miles off Behm Canal, between Hassler and Revillagigedo Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 51' N, 131° 42' W; (map 3). Named in 1891 by USC&GS for its steamer Gedney.

Geese Channel: water passage, between Geese Islands and S tip of Kodiak island; 56° 45' N, 153° 53' W; BGN 1934; (map 33). Named by USC&GS in 1934 for the Geese Islands.

Geese Islands: island, see Aiaktalik Island.

Geese Islands: islands, 6 miles long, at S tip of Kodiak island; 56° 44' N, 153° 53' W; (map 33). Variant: Archimandritof Islands, Ostrova Gusinyya. Translation by USC&GS in 1868 of the Russian name “O[stro]va Gusinyya,” published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22).

Geese Lake: lake, 1 mile long, in course of West Fork of The Forks, 15 miles N of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 14' N, 149° 07' W; (map 118). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Geese Lakes: lakes, S of Crosstrail Lake, 41 miles SE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 01' N, 144° 44' W; (map 119). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Gehoenda Creek: stream, see Geohenda Creek.

Geicke Glacier: glacier, see Geikie Glacier.

Geike Glacier: glacier, see Geikie Glacier.

Geikie Glacier: glacier, heads 1 mile SW of Blackthorn Peak, trends N 6 miles to its 1950 terminus, 0.3 miles W of Geikie Inlet, Glacier Bay National Monument, 52 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 37' N, 136° 34' W; (map 10). Variant: Geicke Glacier, Geike Glacier, Greike Glacier. Named in 1879 by John Muir (1915, p. 144) for James Geikie, 1839-1915, British geologist. Geikie was born in Scotland and in 1861 joined the Geological Survey of Great Britain. In 1882 he became professor of geology and mineralogy at Edinburgh Univ. He was the author of “The Great Ice Age” and other geological publications. When H. F. Reid visited Glacier Bay in 1892 he found that the Geikie Glacier of John Muir had retreated so far that it had become two smaller glaciers. He retained the name “Geikie” for the more northerly of the two, and called the other “Wood Glacier” (Reid, 1896, p. 428). Wood Glacier has now disappeared.

Geikie Inlet: estuary, 8 miles long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends NE to Glacier Bay, 3 miles W of Drake Island and 51 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 40' 00" N, 136° 20' 30" W; (map 10). Name derived from the Geikie Glacier, published in 1923 on IBC Sheet 10 (1951 atlas).

Geikie Rock: rock, in Glacier Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1.5 miles NE of mouth of Geikie Inlet and 51 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 41' 40" N, 136° 18' 35" W; (map 10). Local name derived from Geikie Inlet; published by USC&GS in 1943.

Geist, Mount: peak, 10,720 ft., 5 miles NW of Mount Hayes and 45 miles SW of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 38' 30" N, 146° 52' 15" W; BGN 1965; (map 86). Named by T. L. Pewe for Otto William Geist, 1888-1963, Univ. of Alaska, researcher in Alaskan paleontology, archeology, and glaciology.

Gem Cove: estuary, on Revillagigedo Island, extends E 0.5 miles off George Inlet, 4 miles NE of California Head, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 45" N, 131° 26' 00" W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Gem Creek: stream, flows E to Solomon River, between Butte and Mint Creeks, about 10 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a prospector's manuscript map dated 1902. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Gem Point: point of land, on E shore of Snug Cove, on E coast of Admiralty Island, 2 miles SW of Church Point and 59 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 25' 45" N, 133° 57' 30" W; (map 8). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; name published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 144).

Gemodedon Island: island, in Yukon River, 7 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 49' N, 157° 57' W; (map 97). Koyukan Indian name reported by USGS in 1954.

Gemuk Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Aukamunuk Creek, 78 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 48' N, 159° 55' W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported in 1898 by W. S. Post, USGS. See Gemuk Mountain.

Gemuk Mountain: mountain, 3,996 ft., 11 miles N of Nishlik Lake and 96 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 37' N, 159° 02' W; BGN 1948; (map 60). Eskimo name reported in 1945 by USGS to mean "lone."

Gemuk River: stream, heads at lake E of Gemuk Mountain, flows NE 24 miles, joins Chikululnuk Creek to form Chukowan River, 80 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 47' N, 158° 32' W; BGN 1945; (map 60). Variant: Keenuk River. Name reported in 1932 by BIA. See Gemuk Mountain.

Genaenda Creek: stream, see Geohenda Creek.

Gene Lake: lake, 1.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, one of the Swanson Lakes, at head of Swanson River, 15 miles S of Point Possession and 34 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 50' N, 150° 28' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Genetian Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 miles to Poorman Creek, 5.5 miles SW of Poorman, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 02' 45" N, 155° 40' 30" W; (map 98). Local name reported in 1933 by USGS.

Genius Lake: lake, 300 ft. across, N of Bukhti Point, south-central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 02" N, 177° 28' 22" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "G" to correspond to "G" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Genivieve Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, E of Lake Catherine, 3.3 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 46' N, 152° 29' W; (map 34). Name published in 1957 by AMS.

Gens de Large: lake, see Chandalar Lake.

Gens de Large: stream, see Chandalar River.

Gentle Hill: hill, 260 ft., N of Bukhti Point, south-central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands, 51° 55' 00" N, 177° 28' 35" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "G" to correspond to "G" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Gentle Lake: lake, 300 ft. across, N of Bukhti Point, south-central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 55" N, 177° 28' 40" E, (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "G" to correspond to "G" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Genunam Island: island, see Seguam Island.

Geographic Harbor: estuary, extends 3 miles off Amalik Bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 16 miles SE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 06' N, 154° 34' W; BGN 1924; (map 42). Named in 1919 by R. F. Griggs for the National Geographic Society.

Geohenda Creek: stream, flows N 15 miles to Chisana River, 3 miles E of Euchre Mountain and 40 miles SE of Nabesna Alaska Range; 62° 03' 30" N, 142° 06' 00" W; (map 84). Variant: Gehoenda Creek, Genaenda Creek, Trail Creek. Indian name reported in 1902 as "Gehoenda" by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS. The name was shown as "Genaenda" by S. R. Capps (1916, pl. 1), USGS, and the current spelling was recommended in 1963 by USGS.

George Arm: estuary, see George Inlet.

George Creek: stream, flows N 1 mile to Schley Creek, about 17 miles NNE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J M. Davidson. This stream cannot be identified on recent maps.

George Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Kosina Creek, 24 miles SW of junction of Oshetna and Susitna Rivers, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 31' 50" N, 148° 05' 30" W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1917 on a USGS manuscript map.

George Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Wade Creek, 47 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 08' N, 141° 31' W, (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

George Creek: stream, flows SE to Solomon River, 9 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' N, 164° 18' W, (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

George Creek: stream, flows SW through Lake George 27 miles to Tanana River, 35 miles SE of Delta Junction, Tanana Lowland; 63° 47' 30" N, 144° 44' 10" W; BGN 1961; (map 86). Name reported on 1907 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

George Creek: stream, heads on S side of Henderson Ridge and flows S to Temnac Bay, Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 49' 55" N, 173° 04' 37" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; Name shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

George Creek: stream, see Billy Creek.

George Inlet: estuary, extends S 14 miles to Carroll Inlet, on Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 20' N, 131° 30' W; BGN 1917; (map 3). Variant: George Arm. Named in 1880 by USC&GS for Capt. W. E. George, local pilot, who made the first sketch of Revillagigedo Channel and Tongass Narrows.

George Island: island, 1 mile long, in George Islands in Cross Sound, at mouth of Port Althorp 36 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 12' 00" N, 136° 23' 45" W; (map 10). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1880 and published in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 187).

George Island: island, see Saint George Island.

George Islands: islands, 1.2 miles across off W coast of Inian Peninsula, on N coast of Chichagof Island, 0.4 miles W of Elfin Cove and 36 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 12' N, 136° 23' W; (map 10). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1880.

George Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, 5 miles NE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 25' 20" N, 147° 16' 30" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

George Meadow: meadow, 4 miles NW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 26' N, 147° 29' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

George Point: point of land, on SW coast of Strawberry Island, in Glacier Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, N of Beardslee Entrance 35 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains, 58° 30' 30" N, 136° 00' 45" W; BGN 1948; (map 10). Variant: Strawberry Point. Local name reported by USC&GS in 1927.

George River: stream, heads at 62° 34' N, 157° 10' W and flows SW 80 miles to Kuskokwim River, 23 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 54' N, 157° 42' W; (map 72). Variant: Keledzhichagat, Yukwonilnuk River. Locally named for George Fredericks,

proprietor of a trading post at its mouth; reported in 1910 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 11), USGS. In 1842 Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, called this river by the Indian name "Keledzhichagat." In 1913 A. H. Brooks, USGS, reported the name "Yukwonilnuk" and in 1915 USGS reported local usage to be "George River."

George River: stream, see Aichilik River.

George Rock: rock, in Stephens Passage, 1 mile NW of Outer Point on W end of Douglas Island and 10 miles W of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 55" N, 134° 41' 55" W, (map 11). Named in 1880 by Comdr. L. A. Beardslee, USN, presumably for Capt. William E. George, an English pilot who came to Alaska in 1868 and was master of some of the early passenger steamers and a frequent visitor to Juneau after the town was founded (DeArmond, 1957, p. 21). Name was published by the USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 174).

George Simpson, Cape: point of land, see Cape Simpson.

George, Lake: lake, 6.2 miles long, in course of George Creek, 38 miles SE of Delta Junction, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 47' N, 144° 31' W; BGN 1938; (map 86). Local name reported in 1938 by USGS.

George, Mount: mountain, 10,335 ft., E of junction Of Chitina and Anderson Glaciers, 63 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 03' N, 141° 01' W; BGN 1917; (map 67). Named for His Majesty, George V, of Great Britain, in 1916 by the IBC.

George, Mount: mountain, 2,025 ft., at NE end of Indian Mountains, 28 miles NE of Hughes, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 20' N, 153° 37' W; (map 116). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

George, Point: point of land, on Muir Inlet at mouth of Adams Inlet, Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.5 miles S of Maquinna Cove, 56 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 51' 15" N, 136° 03' 30" W, (map 10). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Georgetown: locality, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 16 miles NW of village of Red Devil and 22 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 53' 40" N, 157° 43' 00" W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Name of a trading post reported in 1910 by Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 11), USGS. Presumably named for the post owner, George Fredericks. A post office was located here from 1912 to 1913. See George River.

Georgiana, Cape: point of land, on NW tip of Kruzof Island, 26 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 19' 45" N, 135° 51' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Mys Olgi, Mys Siuchiy, Point Olga, Sea Lion Point, Siouchi Point. Named in 1787 by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock (Wagner, 1937, p. 389). This point was also called "Mys Sinchiy," meaning "sealion cape," in 1833 by the Russian navigator Ens. Vasiliev (cna); "Mys Olgi," or "Olgi Cape," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 8), IRN.

Georgiana, Mount: mountain, 1,383 ft., on NW tip of Kruzof Island, 26 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 19' 45" N, 135° 50' 30" W, BGN 1930; (map 9). Named in 1930 by USC&GS for Cape Georgiana.

Georgie Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 miles to Dome Creek, 29 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 23' 30" N, 141° 15' 10" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Georgie Creek: stream, flows W 5 miles to Livengood Creek, 4 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06' 30" N, 147° 44' 10" W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's

Georgiya, Ostrov: island, see Saint George Island.

Gerard Point: point of land, on E shore of Eastern Passage, 3 miles NE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains, 56° 30' 45" N, 132° 20' 00" W; (map 6). Local name reported in 1900 by J. F. Moser, USN.

Gerdine, Mount: mountain, 11,258 ft., in Tordrillo Mountains, 55 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 34' 45" N, 152° 26' 30" W; BGN 1931; (map 70). Named for Thomas Golding Gerdine, 1872-1930, USGS topographic engineer who made several reconnaissance trips in Alaska at the end of the 19th century.

Germ Hill: hill, 440 ft., on N shore of Vega Bay, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 43" N, 177° 23' 15" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "G" to correspond to "G" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Germogena, Cape: point of land, see Saint Hermogenes, Cape.

Geroe Creek: stream, flows NE 12 miles to North Fork Chandalar River, at Bend Mountain, 22 miles N of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 48' N, 148° 26' W; (map 123). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader (1900b, pl. 60), USGS.

Gerstle Bay: bay, on N side of Alaska Peninsula, at mouth of Cathedral River, W of Port Moller, 33 miles NE of Cold Bay, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 37' N, 162° 19' W; (map 29). Named in 1888 by USBF for Lewis Gerstle, who in 1868 was one of the founders of the Alaska Commercial Company. He held the office of president for a term before his death in 1902. This feature cannot be identified on current maps.

Gerstle Glacier: glacier, heads at Johnson Glacier E of Sight Peak, trends N 14 miles to its 1955 terminus at head of Gerstle River, 34 miles SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 35' 10" N, 145° 20' 05" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Gerstle Point: point of land, on N shore of Gerstle Bay, at mouth of Cathedral River, 33 miles NE of the village of Cold Bay, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 37' N, 162° 19' W; (map 29). Named in 1888 by USBF for Lewis Gerstle. This feature cannot be identified on current maps. See Gerstle Bay.

Gerstle River: stream, heads at Gerstle Glacier and flows N 40 miles to Tanana River, 25 miles SE of Big Delta, Alaska Range; 64° 03' 30" N, 145° 08' 00" W; BGN 1937; (map 101). Named in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen (1887, p. 13), USA, for "Lewis Gerstle, president of the Alaska Commercial Company."

Gertrude Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, in Vega Bay, on S coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 00" N, 177° 26' 45" E; (map 14). Shown on a 1943 USAAF map of Kiska Island.

Gertrude Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 miles to Livengood Creek, 1.5 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 32' N, 148° 30' W; (map 105). Named by Jay Livengood who prospected this stream; reported in 1915 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Gertrude Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NW 15 miles to King Salmon River, on Alaska Peninsula, 43 miles E of Egegik and 49 miles SE of Naknek, Aleutian Range; 58° 10' 15" N, 156° 12' 30" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Gertrude, Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, near center of Prince of Wales Island, NE of Lake Josephine, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 15' 05" N, 132° 32' 40" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1908 by C. W. Wright (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 3), USGS.

Getmuna Creek: stream, heads in lake in Horn Mountains, flows NE 25 miles to Crooked Creek 4.3 miles NW of its junction with Kuskokwim River, 37 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 55' 10" N, 158° 11' 30" W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Variant: Salmon River. In 1945 this name was reported by USGS as a simplification of the native name "Getmun-na-yam-al' ia," which is said to mean "stream which flows in the opposite direction [to the Kuskokwim River]."

Getukti Cliff: cliff, W shore Pearse Canal, 5 miles NE of Edward Passage, Coast Mountains; 54° 53' 15" N, 130° 24' 30" W; BGN 1937; (map 2). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Geysier Bight: bay, 3 miles across, on W central coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 15' 30" N, 168° 32' 30" W; BGN 1940; (map 22). Descriptive name given in 1938 by USC&GS "because of the geyser which was sighted at the head of the valley extending southeast from this bight."

Geysier Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Geysier Bight, on W central Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 15' N, 168° 30' W; (map 22). Name derived from Geysier Bight; published by Byers (1959, pl. 40), USGS.

Ghapawit, Mount: mountain, see Myghapowit Mountain.

Ghedotlothna: stream, see Tonzona River.

Gheena Point: point of land, 2 miles SW of Invut Mountain, 69 miles SE of Gambell, on S coast of Saint Lawrence island; 63° 10' N, 170° 02' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Ghina Point, Gina Point. Eskimo name recommended by the Savoonga village council; reported in 1949 by Maj. Allen, USAF.

Ghina Point: point of land, see Cheena Point.

Ghost Creek: locality, see Gost Creek.

Ghost Rocks: rocks, in Sitkalidak Strait, 5 miles SW of Left Cape, on coast of Kodiak island; 57° 13' 00" N, 153° 03' 40" W; BGN 1930; (map 34). Descriptive name given in 1928 by USC&GS, "because of the [ghost-like] appearance of the pinnacles."

Ghrael: area, see Graehl.

Ghun River: stream, see Jewn River.

Giant Island: island, see Grant Island.

Giant Point: point of land, N tip of Mary Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 06' 50" N, 131° 12' 25" W (map 3). Variant: Winslow Point. Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Gibbon Anchorage: anchorage, on NW coast of Green Island, in Prince William Sound, 24 miles E of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 17' N, 147° 25' W; (map 63). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Gibbon Peak: peak, 1,750 ft., on N end of Latouche Island, 19 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 03' 00" N, 147° 52' 20" W; (map 63). Name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 12), USGS.

Gibbs Rock: rock, in Fitzgibbon Cove along mainland, 1.4 miles E of Point Fitzgibbon, Coast Mountains; 55° 58' 40" N, 131° 10' 50" W; (map 3). Local name published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 66).

Gibby Rock: rock, in Fritz Cove, 1.8 miles N of Outer Point, on W end of Douglas Island, 10 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 19' 40" N, 134° 41' 15" W; (map 11). Name published in 1962 by USGS.

Gibraltar Hill: hill, 2,087 ft., on N bank of Chitina River, 10 miles E of Bear Island, 35 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 06' 25" N, 142° 06' 30" W; (map 67). Local name reported by Moffit (1918, pl. 2), USGS.

Gibraltar Lake: lake, 7 miles long, 5 miles S of Kakhonak Bay and 28 miles SE of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 21' N, 154° 41' W; (map 51). So named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, because a rock on the south shore of this lake was shaped like the Rock of Gibraltar.

Gibralter Point: promontory, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 30 miles E. of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 32' 15" N, 158° 36' 30" W; (map 72). Descriptive name given by W. S. Post and J. E. Spurr, USGS; shown on Post's 1898 fieldsheet.

Gibson Cove: cove, 0.3 miles long, 1.5 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak island; 57° 46' 45" N, 152° 26' 40" W; (map 34). Variant: Winter Anchorage, Winter Harbor, Zaliv Krestovskin. Name published in 1949 by USGS. This feature was called "Za[liv] Krestovskin," meaning "cross bay," by Sarichev (1826, map 16) and "Winter Harbor" by Lisianski (1814, p. 144).

Gibson Island: islands, see Gibson Islands.

Gibson Islands: islands, on NE coast of Attu Island, extend 0.3 miles in mouth of Chichagof Harbor, 1.2 miles NE of Attu, Aleutian Islands; 52° 56' 45" N, 173° 16' 15" E; (map 13). Variant: Gibson Island. Named in July 1855 by North Pacific Surveying Expedition for Lt. William Gibson, USN, commander of the schooner, Fenimore Cooper. Name shown as "Gibson Island" on an AMS map published in 1943 and in USC&GS 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot.

Giddings, Mount: peak, 10,180 ft., 7 miles NW of Mount Hayes, 45 miles SW of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 40' N, 146° 55' W; BGN 1965; (map 86). Named by T. L. Pewe for James Lewis Giddings, 1909-64, dendrochronologist and Alaskan archeologist.

Gidra, Ostrov: island, see Hydra Island.

Giffin Glacier: glacier, trends N 10 miles to Holmes Creek, 8 miles S of Pingpong Mountain, 54 miles NE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 36' 45" N, 141° 19' 15" W; (map 67). Variant: Holmes Glacier. Named by USGS in 1942 for C. E. Giffin, USGS topographer who did considerable work in Alaska; in 1914 he worked in the White River area.

Gig Pass: water passage, 1 mile long, enters Ogden Passage, 4.5 miles SW of Chichagof, off W coast Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 37' N, 136° 11' W; BGN 1926; (map 9). Named in 1925 by a USC&GS field party, "for a small light boat [gig] that was used for landing."

Gilahina Butte: mountain, 2,783 ft., 7 miles NE of junction of Chitina and Tebay Rivers, 30 miles E of McCarthy, Copper River Basin; 61° 26' 30" N, 143° 49' 00" W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Gilahina River: stream, flows SW 21 miles to Chitina River, 4.5 miles S of Gilahina Butte, 29 miles W of McCarthy, Cooper River Basin; 61° 22' 20" N, 143° 46' 50" W; (map 67). Variant: Dare Creek, Dark Creek, Dora Creek, Gilhina River. Indian name taken from a prospector's map drawn in 1900; reported the same year by T. G. Gardine (in Brooks and others, 1908, pl. 3), USGS. It was probably this stream which Lt. H. T. Allen named "Dora Creek" in 1885, a name now applied to the next stream to the west.

Gilak: locality, "near Cape Romanzof on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta;" (map 75). Variant: Gilakhamiut. Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed in the 1890 Census as "Gilakhamiut," with a population of 22.

Gilakhamiut: locality, see Gilak.

Gilanta Rocks: rocks, extend 0.5 miles along E shore Revillagigedo Channel, Coast Mountains; 54° 51' 00" N, 130° 56' 30" W; BGN 1937; (map 2). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Gilbert Bay: bay, trends N 5 miles to Port Snettisham from mouth of Gilbert Creek, 33 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 00' N, 133° 44' W; BGN 1930; (map 8). Named in 1930 by USC&GS for Charles Henry Gilbert, 1859-1928, ichthyologist. As head of the Department of Zoology of Stanford University he rendered service to agencies in California and British

Columbia. It has been stated that “no one has contributed more to our scientific knowledge of the salmon fisheries of Alaska than Dr. Gilbert.”

Gilbert Creek: stream, heads about 0.5 miles N of head of Williams Cove in Holkham Bay flows N 2.5 miles to Gilbert Bay, 38 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 55' 50" N, 133° 40' 45" W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Gilbert Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows N 23 miles to Kosina Creek, 5.5 miles S of its junction with Susitna River and 20 miles W of junction of Osheta River, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 42' 20" N, 147° 58' 20" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Gilbert Inlet: cove, at head of Lituya Bay, Glacier Bay National Monument, at terminus of Lituya Glacier, 83 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 40' N, 137° 30' W; (map 10). Name reported by Mertie (in P. S. Smith and others, 1933, map p. 118), USGS.

Gilbert Island: island, 6.4 miles long, in Glacier Bay, Glacier Bay National Monument, N of Hugh Miller Inlet, 63 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 48' 30" N, 136° 34' 00" W; BGN 1937; (map 10). Named by Field and Cooper (1937, p. 62) for Grove Karl Gilbert, 1843-1918, geologist with USGS, who visited Glacier Bay in 1899. Grover Gilbert was born in New York and joined the Geological Survey of Ohio in 1869, and the USGS in 1879. His numerous publications dealt with a large variety of geological subjects. The first monograph published by USGS in 1890 was his paper on Lake Bonneville.

Gilbert Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, in Coast Mountains, N of Walker Cove, in course of Choca Creek; 55° 47' N, 130° 50' W; BGN 1930; (map 3). Named in 1930 by USC&GS for Charles H. Gilbert, ichthyologist, who made valuable contributions to the scientific knowledge of the salmon fisheries of Alaska.

Gilbert Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, 2 miles N of Tivehvnun Lake and 21 miles NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 52' N, 145° 23' W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Gilbert Lake: lake, see Lower Sweetheart Lake.

Gilbert Lewis, Mount: mountain, 12,200 ft., at NE end of Dora Keen Range, 37 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 27' N, 147° 09' W; (map 69). Named about 1957 by members of the Chugach Mountains Expedition sponsored by the Arctic Institute of North America (Nielsen, 1963, p. 135). Named for Gilbert Newton Lewis, 1875-1946, American chemist and educator.

Gilbert Point: peak, 3,304 ft., 3.2 miles NW of Mount Alexander and 29 miles NE of Yakutat St. Elias Mountains; 59° 57' 15" N, 139° 28' 55" W, (map 46). Named in 1905 by Tarr (1906, p. 155) USGS, for Grove Karl Gilbert, 1843-1918, Chief Geologist of the USGS from 1889-92.

Gilbert Reef: rock, see Westdahl Rock.

Gilbert Ridge: ridge, elev. 1,500-1,700 ft., on E coast of Attu Island, extends NW 5.5 miles from Alexai Pass to Clevesy Pass. Aleutian Islands; 52° 51' 30" N, 173° 15' 00" E; (map 13). Named by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Gilbert Spit: spit, 0.8 miles long, NE end of Khantaak Island, S of Northeast Point and 5.2 miles N of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 37' 30" N, 139° 43' 30" W; (map 46). Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

Gilbert, Lake: lake, 2 miles long, at head of Lansberg Creek, 5 miles N of Morzhovoi Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 08' N, 163° 14' W; (map 29). Name reported in 1926 by USC&GS.

Gilbert, Mount: mountain, 2,685 ft., on N end of Akun Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 15' 10" N, 165° 39' 30" W; (map 24). Name published in 1947 Coast Pilot (p. 367). It is possible that this feature was named for John J. Gilbert, USC&GS, commander of Coast Survey steamer Pathfinder during 1900-01.

Gilbert, Mount: mountain, 9,630 ft., near head of Serpentine Glacier, 54 miles E of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 10' 30" N, 148° 16' 30" W. BGN 1910; (map 69). Named in 1908 by U. S. Grant and O. F. Higgins for Grove Karl Gilbert, 1843-1918, USGS geologist.

Gilead Creek: stream, heads in Brooks Range, flows W 25 miles to Ivishak River 16 miles SE of its junction with Sagavanirktok River, Arctic Slope; 69° 18' N, 148° 09' W; (map 140). Named in 1951 by USGS geologists.

Giles Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, on SW shore of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 51' 45" N, 152° 18' 00" W; (map 88). Local name obtained in 1958 from Fabian Carey and "Val" Blackburn by USGS.

Giles Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, drains WNW to Slow Fork Kuskokwim River, 50 miles W of Mount McKinley, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 07' 20" N, 152° 35' 10" W; (map 88). Name obtained locally in 1962 from Fabian Carey and "Val" Blackburn by USGS.

Gilkey Glacier: glacier, heads at 58° 53' 30" N, 134° 20' 15" W, trends S then W 20 miles to its 1948 terminus, 5 miles E of Lance River and 32 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 56' N, 134° 47' W; BGN 1957; (map 11). Named by the American Alpine Club in 1954 for Dr. Arthur Karr Gilkey, 1926-53, geologist, who as leader of a party of three in 1950, led the first climb to the upper part of this glacier. In 1952 he was in charge of the Juneau Icefield Research Project. He was killed in 1953 by an ice avalanche at the 25,000-foot level of K-2 Mountain in Pakistan, while climbing that mountain with the American Alpine Club. His body was never found.

Gillam Glacier: glacier, heads at 63° 40' N, 147° 17' W, trends NE 10 miles to head of East Fork Little Delta River, 60 miles E of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 44' N, 147° 03' W; BGN 1959; (map 87). Named in 1958 by R. E. Isto, USGS, for Harold Gillam, "local bush pilot."

Gillam Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, in Mentasta Mountains, 3 miles NE of Devils Mountain, Alaska Range; 62° 26' 30" N, 142° 49' 00" W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Gillemot Island: island, see Guillemot Island.

Gilles Creek: stream, flows SE 13 miles to Shaw Creek, 17 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 21' 15" N, 145° 32' 30" W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1908 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Gillespie Creek: stream, heads at lake, flows SE 6.5 miles to Spring Creek, 17 miles S of Paxson, Copper River Basin; 62° 47' 20" N, 145° 26' 00" W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Gillett Pass: pass, 3,800 ft., at head of Dry Tok Creek, 5 miles SW of Tok Glacier terminus and 40 miles E of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 04' 30" N, 144° 14' 30" W; (map 86). Named in 1899 for Edward Gillett, civil engineer with Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Gillette Creek: stream, flows SE 2.3 miles to Little Garfield Creek which flows to Noxapaga River, 32 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 29' N, 164° 21' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Gilliland Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Wade Creek, 45 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 10' N, 141° 25' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Gillman Creek: stream, flows NE 2.5 miles to Trout Creek, 26 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 02' 30" N, 141° 41' 00" W; (map 103). Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Gillmore Islands: islands, 0.2 miles across, in Galankin Islands, 1.5 miles S of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 00" N, 135° 19' 20" W; (map 9). Variant: Gilmore Islands. Named in 1880 by Capt. L. A. Beardslee, USN, for a "Mr. Gilmore," USN; published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 143).

Gillon Point: point of land, W tip of Agattu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 24' 15" N, 173° 21' 50" E; BGN 1938; (map 13). Variant: Cape Harrell, West Cape. Named for Lt. Comdr. John F. Gillon, USN, a naval aviator on duty during the time aerial surveys were being conducted in the Aleutian Islands. Lt. Comdr. Gillon was killed in an airplane crash at sea during naval maneuvers in 1937. He was attached to the Division of Air Navigation, U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office, which proposed his name to BGN in 1938. Shown as "West Cape" on a map by L. M. Turner in the 1880's; published in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 135) as "Gillon Point (Cape Harrell)."

Gilman Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends NW 3 miles to 1961 terminus on Johns Hopkins Inlet, 3 miles NE of terminus of Johns Hopkins Glacier, 78 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 51' 25" N, 137° 04' 15" W; BGN 1937; (map 10). Named by Field and Cooper (1937, p. 62) for Daniel Coit Gilman, 1831-1908, educator. He

was president of the Univ. of California, 1872-75, first president of Johns Hopkins University, 1876-1901, and president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1902-04.

Gilmer Bay: bay, 1 mile across, 3 miles long, on W coast of Kruzof Island, 22 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 13' N, 135° 50' W; (map 9). Named in 1899 by USC&GS; published on Chart 8050.

Gilmer Cove: cove, 0.1 miles across, on NE coast of Partofshikof Island, off NW coast of Baranof Island, 20 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 18' 05" N, 135° 38' 10" W; (map 9). Named in 1896 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, for Ens. W. W. Gilmer, USN, a member of his party.

Gilmore Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to join Pedro Creek to form Goldstream Creek, 10 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 59' N, 147° 33' W; (map 100). Named for Tom Gilmore, Felix Pedro's partner, who arrived in the region in 1901. The name was reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 16), USGS.

Gilmore Dome: mountain, 2,350 ft., 14 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 58' 50" N, 147° 21' 50" W; (map 100). Name derived from Gilmore Creek, which heads on the western slope of the mountain; published on recent maps.

Gilmore Islands: islands, see Gillmore Islands.

Gilmore: locality, on right bank of Pedro Creek, 11 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 59' 28" N, 147° 32' 15" W; (map 100). Variant: Gilmore City. This mining camp was named for Tom Gilmore, Felix Pedro's partner, and was first shown on a manuscript map by C. W. Joint in 1905. The camp is now abandoned.

Gilmour Point: point of land, on NW coast of Montague Island, at NE end of Montague Strait, 30 miles E of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 15' 20" N, 147° 13' 30" W; (map 63). Name shown on a 1787 sketch map by Capt. Portlock (1789, sketch facing p. 215). See Wagner (1937, p. 458).

Gilpatrick Mountain: mountain, 4,824 ft., on Kenai Peninsula, between Devils and Summit Creeks, 22 miles S of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 36' 00" N, 149° 37' 30" W; (map 63). Local name published in 1909 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 4).

Gilpatricks: locality, on Kenai Peninsula, on Seward Highway, 22 miles S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 36' 00" N, 149° 32' 25" W; (map 63). Local name reported by B. L. Johnson (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS. Gilpatricks was originally a small mining camp in the Moose Pass district named for John C. Gilpatrick who discovered gold on Summit Creek in 1896.

Gilroy Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Wild River, 3 miles SE of Gilroy Mountain and 39 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 12' N, 151° 27' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name said to have been in use since 1914; reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Gilroy Mountain: mountain, 4,468 ft., on W bank of Wild River, N of Death Valley and 39 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 14' 30" N, 151° 30' 00" W; (map 124). Local name derived from Gilroy Creek obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Gilson Bar: bar, in Cache Creek opposite mouth of Dollar Creek, 31 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 27' 10" N, 151° 02' 00" W; (map 81) Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Gimlet Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to Wade Creek, 50 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 07' N, 141° 32' W; (map 102). Variant: Bailey Creek. Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Gin Brook: stream, see Lick Creek.

Gina Point: point of land, see Gheena Point.

Gines Creek: stream, heads at terminus of Martin Glacier, flows S 7 miles to Alsek River, 3.6 miles NE of Dry Bay and 49 miles SE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 11' 40" N, 138° 30' 55" W; BGN 1962; (map 46). Variant: Hines River. Apparently a native name reported by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN, as "R[eka] Gines" or "Gines River." It was called "Hines Creek" by Baker (1906, p. 307).

Gines Creek: stream, see Williams Creek.

Gines River: stream, see Cannery Creek.

Ginger Creek: stream, flows NW 5.5 miles to Bering Sea, 1.5 miles SW of Aguliak Point, on N coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 27' 15" N, 168° 21' 00" W; (map 22). Name published by Byers (1959, pl. 41) USGS.

Ginger Creek: stream, flows S 1.6 miles to Alder Creek, 21 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' 45" N, 147° 12' 15" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Ginger Creek: stream, see Fork Creek.

Giniak Island: island, see Chiniak Island.

Ginny Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to Copper River, 55 miles NW of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 58' N, 144° 47' W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Giraffe Creek: stream, see Coke Creek.

Girdled Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads 0.2 miles SE of Berg Mountain and trends W 2.8 miles to head of unnamed stream, 2.6 miles N of Adams Inlet and 66 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 56' 36" N, 134° 46' 15" W; (map 11). Descriptive name given in 1890 by H. F. Reid (1892, p. 28) because the glacier was surrounded by moraines.

Girdwood Cabins: locality, on Crow Creek, 5.5 miles NE of village of Girdwood and 30 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; BGN 1932; (map 69). Variant: Girdwood Mine Cabins. Former mining camp established about 1898. See Girdwood.

Girdwood Mine Cabins: locality, see Girdwood Cabins.

Girdwood: village, pop. 63, on Seward Highway and The Alaska Railroad, on NE shore of Turnagain Arm, 11 miles NE of Sunrise and 35 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 60° 56' 30" N, 149° 10' 00" W; (map 63). Variant: Girwood. Named for James E. Girdwood, a miner, who came to the area in 1896 (DeArmond, 1962, p. 40-41). The Girdwood post office was established in 1907 (Ricks, 1965, p. 23).

Girl Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Holokuk River, 22 miles SE of Little Mountain Village and 48 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 16' N, 158° 18' W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Variant: Nazowlakdalak. Local name, translation of Eskimo word "Nazowlakdalak," reported in 1945 by USGS.

Girls Mountain: mountain, 6,134 ft., 2.4 miles NW of terminus of Worthington Glacier, 17 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 00' 50" N, 145° 46' 25" W; (map 68). Named about 1962 by Austin S. Post, USGS; suggested by the International Geophysical Year Bench Mark "Station Girls, 1957" located at the mountain's summit.

Giroux Bluff: bluff, on right bank of Tanana River, 0.5 miles SE of Baker and 57 miles NE of Bitzshtini Mountains, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 57' N, 150° 26' W; (map 99). Riverboat pilots' name published on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Girwood: locality, on NW coast of Latouche Island, 18 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 03' 28" N, 147° 53' 35" W; (map 63). Mining camp reported in 1943 by USC&GS, now abandoned.

Girwood: village, see Girdwood.

Gisamaluk Mountain: hill, see Kisimilok Mountain.

Gisasa River: stream, flows NE 70 miles to Koyukuk River, 38 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 16' N, 157° 40' W; (map 108). Variant: Gissakakat, Gissassakakat, Kalyalyakhtna. Koyukan Indian name published by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 106), USA, as "Gissassakakat" and "Fissakakat" (map), meaning "mouth of the Gisasa." Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, reported the Indian name as "R[eka] Kalyalyakhtna" in 1842-44.

Gish Bay: bay, 0.7 miles wide, E of Aats Bay, N coast of Coronation Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 54' 40" N, 134° 11' 45" W; BGN 1924; (map 4). Tlingit Indian word meaning "kelp" given in 1924 by USC&GS "because this bay is foul with kelp."

Gish River: stream, see Gishna Creek.

Gishna Creek: stream, heads in Ray Mountains, flows SW 15 miles to Tozitna River, 33 miles NE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 33' 15" N, 151° 23' 00" W; (map 106). Variant: Gish River. Indian name, "Gish River," obtained in 1956 at Tanana by Orth.

Gissakakat: stream, see Gisasa River.

Gissassakakat: stream, see Gisasa River.

Githgidunka Creek: stream, heads in Sushgitit Hills and flows NNE 11 miles to Hoyadazzithethno Creek W of that stream's junction with Mentanontli River, 35 miles ENE of Hughes, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 09' N, 153° 06' W; (map 116). A broad rendering of an Indian name generally meaning "fished with a hook"; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Gla-huts: island, see Kochu Island.

Glacial Fan Creek: stream, heads on Gunsight Mountain, flows SE 3 miles to East Fork Matanuska River, 56 miles NE of Palmer, Copper River Basin; 61° 48' 10" N, 147° 27' 05" W; BGN 1962; (map 69). Variant: East End Creek, Ivy Wash. Local descriptive name obtained in 1960 by USGS.

Glacial Lake: lake, 3.7 miles long, trends N-S, 25 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 52' N, 165° 42' W; (map 94). Local name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Glacial River: stream, heads at terminus of a glacier, flows N 9 miles to South Arm Kelp Bay, on NE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 15' 40" N, 134° 59' 40" W; (map 9). Descriptive name published in 1910 by USC&GS on Chart 8250.

Glacier Basin: basin, 1 mile long, along upper course of Glacier Creek, 13.5 miles E of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 28' 30" N, 132° 01' 00" W; (map 6). Local name published by F. E. Wright and C. W. Wright (1908, fig. 22), USGS.

Glacier Basin: valley, somewhere along Sheep Creek about 5 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 16' N, 134° 19' W; (map 11). Miners' name reported by R. N. DeArmond (1957, p. 37).

Glacier Bay National Monument: national monument, 3,600 sq. miles in the area around Glacier Bay, 40 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 45' N, 136° 30' W; (map 11). Named for Glacier Bay. The monument was established by an act of Congress in 1925.

Glacier Bay: estuary, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends N-S 40 miles to Icy Strait, 18 miles W of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 22' N, 136° 00' W; BGN 1937; (map 11). Descriptive name given in 1880 by Capt. L. A. Beardslee, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 188). This estuary was first entered by Lt. C. E. S. Wood in 1877 and was explored by John Muir in 1879.

Glacier Bay: estuary, see Columbia Bay.

Glacier Canyon Creek: stream, heads in Kigluaik Mountains and flows NW 4 miles to Imuruk Basin, 25 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 04' N, 165° 39' W; (map 111). Variant: Glacier Canyon. Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Glacier Canyon: stream, see Glacier Canyon Creek.

Glacier City: locality, see Glacier.

Glacier Creek: stream, 1.6 miles long, flows E and S to Speel River 0.4 miles N of Star Point, 58° 08' 25" N, 133° 43' 30" W; (map 12). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows N 12 miles to Sulatna River, 18 miles SE of long, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 09' 10" N, 155° 20' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1921 by USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows N 5 miles to Wood River, 57 miles S of Fairbanks, Alaska Range; 64° 03' N, 147° 36' W; (map 100). Local name shown on recent maps.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows N 6 miles to Julius Creek, 8 miles S of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 26' 40" N, 149° 06' 30" W; (map 100). Variant: Clear Creek. Local name shown on railroad manuscript map dated 1917.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows NE 13.4 miles to Kiwalik River, 38 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 40' N, 161° 52' W, (map 109). Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Windy Cove in Imuruk Basin, 23 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 03' N, 165° 44' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to South Fork Chena River 42 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 42' N, 146° 24' W; (map 101) Named by prospectors and reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1913a, pl. 16), USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows NNW 4.5 miles to Hot Springs Creek, 33 miles W of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 07' 45" N, 154° 42' 20" W; (map 107). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows NW 12 miles to Horsefly Creek 3 miles NE of its junction with Iditarod River, 33 miles N of Flat, Innoko Lowland; 62° 55' 20" N, 157° 52' 50" W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1945 by USGS topographers.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Big Creek, 2 miles SE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 42' 45" N, 155° 29' 20" W; BGN 1936; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by Mertie (1936, pl. 2), USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows NW 4.2 miles to Norton Sound, 2.2 miles SW of Cascade Creek and 10 miles S of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 43' 10" N, 160° 49' 20" W; (map 91). Local

name reported in 1952 by USC&GS; so called “because in winter the ravine fills with snow and looks like a glacier from offshore.”

Glacier Creek: stream, flows NW 5.9 miles from glacier terminus to Chitistone River, 5 miles E of junction of Chitistone and Nizina Rivers, 17 miles E of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 27' N, 142° 25' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1907 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows S 2.3 miles to Willow Creek, 18 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06' 30" N, 147° 44' 10" W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows S 7 miles to Happy River, 3 miles SE of Rainy Pass Lodge and 84 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 04' 00" N, 152° 39' 20" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1945 by USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows S 9 miles to Goodpaster River, 3.5 miles N of Shawnee Peak and 42 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 29' N, 144° 42' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Glacier Creek: Stream, flows S W 2.2 miles to Windy Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 50 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 28' N, 164° 50' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to Chatanika River, 18 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06' 20" N, 147° 35' 30" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to Reed Creek, 16 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 49' 25" N, 149° 11' 05" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows SE 14 miles from Glacier Lake to South Fork Koyukuk River, in South Fork Flats, 26 miles SW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 20' N, 149° 24' W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1901 by Schrader (1904, pl. 3), USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Kogoluktak River, 12 miles NE of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 66° 58' N, 156° 45' W; (map 115). Prospectors' name reported by USGS after 1940.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows SE 5.7 miles to Fish River, 11 miles E of Council and 40 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 52' N, 163° 18' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows SE 6.5 miles to Victoria Creek, 75 miles W of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 48' 45" N, 146° 39' 10" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; published in 1907 by USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to Turnagain Arm near Girwood, 10 miles NE of sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 56' 15" N, 149° 10' 15" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, p. 318), USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Bering Sea, on W coast of Great Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 01' 18" N, 176° 10' 48" W; (map 17). Local name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Glacier Creek: stream, flows W 3.3 miles to lake 2.5 miles E of Middle Fork Chandalar River and 27 miles ENE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 36' N, 147° 32' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, heads at a glacier, flows N 8.5 miles to Matanuska River, 44 miles NE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 47' 30" N, 147° 50' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, heads in a glacier, flows E 1 mile to Mineral Creek at Smith Mill, 7.2 miles NNW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 13' 00" N, 146° 19' 10" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows W 3.5 miles to Tonsina River, 4 miles E of terminus of Tonsina Glacier and 28 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 20' 05" N, 145° 32' 45" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, heads in Saksaiia Glacier, flows NE 5 miles to Klehini River, 2.4 miles W of Porcupine and 35 miles W of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 25' 45" N, 136° 18' 00" W; (map 45) Local name published in 1900 by USC&GS.

Glacier Creek: stream, heads in Takhakdona Hills, flows N 11 miles to Koyukuk River, S of Florence Islands and 17 miles N of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 46' 45" N, 154° 54' 00" W; (map 107). Name reported in 1956 by Orth as a general translation of a Koyukan Indian name.

Glacier Creek: stream, heads on E side of Mount Brynteson, flows SW 6 miles to Snake River, 6 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 165° 28' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, heads on Haystack Butte, flows N 12 miles to Iditarod River, 3.5 miles S of Swinging Dome and 14 miles SW of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 17' 10" N, 158° 14' 30" W; BGN 1948; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1945 by USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, heads on Marsha Peak, flows W 7.8 miles to Virginia Lake, 9 miles E of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 28' 30" N, 132° 09' 15" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1955 by USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows N 14 miles to Bearpaw River, Alaska Range; 63° 43' 20" N, 150° 58' 25" W; (map 88). Name shown on a 1905 manuscript map of "Kantishna Gold Fields" by A. Friedrich, prospector.

Glacier Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows N 9.5 miles along E side of Muldrow Glacier to Thorofare River, 30 miles NE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 24' 45" N, 150° 24' 45" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1925 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, heads at lake in Caribou Pass, flows NW 2.7 miles to Chavolda Creek 6.2 miles SE of its junction with Chisana River, Alaska Range; 62° 08' 05" N, 141° 55' 15" W; (map 84). Name published by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1915, pl. 9), USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, heads at Tustumena Glacier terminus, flows NE 4.5 miles to Tustumena Lake, 39 SE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 06' N, 150° 37' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Glacier Creek: stream, see Cascade Creek.

Glacier Creek: stream, see Glacier River.

Glacier Fork Glacier Creek: stream, flows S W 2 miles to join the Middle Fork to form Glacier Creek, 8 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; Prospectors' name published in 1900 by Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS. Subsequent maps show a different drainage pattern at the head of Glacier Creek.

Glacier Fork Knik River: stream, heads at Marcus Baker Glacier, flows W 15.4 miles to join Lake Fork to form Knik River 20 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 25' 30" N, 148° 37' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Glacier Fork Tlikakila River: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows SE 7 miles to Tlikakila River, 3 miles SW of Summit Lake and 58 miles NW of Kenai Aleutian Range; 60° 45' 15" N. 152° 51' 30" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1953 by USGS.

Glacier Gap Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, near W end of Amphitheater Mountains, 24 miles W. of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 07' 15" N, 146° 15' 20" W; (map 86). So named in 1955 by Reuben Kachadoorian, USGS, because the lake lies in Glacier Gap.

Glacier Gap: pass, 3,950 ft., in Amphitheater Mountains: S of Sevenmile Lake and 25 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 10' N, 146° 15' W; (map 86). So named in 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS, because a massive glacier once moved through this feature giving "its present topographic Expression. "

Glacier Grub Tower: peak, 4,784 ft., 3.2 miles E of Mount Stroller White and 14 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 28' 48" N, 134° 29' 30" W; (map 11). Local descriptive name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

Glacier Gulch: ravine, extends SW 1.1 miles from a glacier to Crow Creek, 30 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 01' 15" N, 149° 05' 25" W, (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Glacier Hill: hill, W of Alaska Highway, 2 miles NW of Island Lake and 28 miles SE of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 62° 43' N, 141° 11' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Glacier Island: island, 8.5 miles across, in Prince William Sound, 48 miles NE of Whittier Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' N, 147° 11' W; (map 63). Variant: Isla del Conte. Reported in 1898 by Capt. Abercrombie (Glenn and Abercrombie, 1899, map), USA. "According to Salvador Fidalgo's account of his expedition this island [named Isla del Conte] was at the mouth of the bay which his launch party named "Revilla Gigedo" and was no doubt so named because Revilla Gigedo was a conte" (Wagner, 1937, p. 443).

Glacier King: peak, 6,500 ft., 3 miles W of Echo Mountain and 28 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 42' 35" N, 134° 28' 10" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Named in 1964 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project.

Glacier Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, on central Baranof Island, 10 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 05' 40" N, 135° 04' 30" W; (map 9). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Glacier Lake: lake, 0.6 miles wide, on Kenai Peninsula at terminus of Dinglestadt Glacier, 36 miles NE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 48' N, 150° 35' W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in 1950.

Glacier Lake: lake, 1 mile long, at head of Glacier Creek, 2.5 miles S of Bettles River and 28 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 31' 30" N, 149° 33' 30" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Glacier Mountain: mountain, 5,915 ft., 10 miles SE of North Peak, 21 miles W of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 43' 45" N, 141° 50' 45" W (map 102). Variant: Comet Mountain. Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Glacier Pass: pass, 1 mile long, NW of Minnesota Ridge, between Muir and Burroughs Glaciers. 47 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 01' 10" N, 136° 17' 00" W; (map 45). Local name published in 1961 by USGS.

Glacier Pass: pass, 1,800 ft., between valleys of Wiseman Creek and Glacier River, SW of Pasco Pass and N of Bluecloud Mountain, 8 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 27' 30" N, 150° 22' 30" W; (map 124). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Glacier Pass: pass, see McGonagall Pass.

Glacier Peak: peak, 4,310 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, at head of Glacier Creek. 6 miles NE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 34' N, 150° 47' W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Glacier Point: point of land, at junction of Caribou Creek and Matanuska River, 50 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 42' 00" N, 147° 39' 10" W; (map 69). Descriptive name given by W. C. Mendenhall in 1898 and reported in 1900 by him (map 16), USGS.

Glacier Point: point of land, extends S into Ruth Glacier, at mouth of The Great Gorge, 18 miles SE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 62° 53' 15" N, 150° 35' 30" W; BGN 1963; (map 81). This grass-covered spur and well-known campsite was named by the Parker-Browne Expedition of 1910.

Glacier Point: point of land, on W bank of Portland Canal, 7.5 miles SW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 55 049' 1 0" N, 1 30° 07' 00" W; (map 3). So named in 1907 by USC&GS "because of its proximity to Soule Glacier."

Glacier Point: point of land, on W shore of Chilkat Inlet, 1.4 miles NE of terminus of Davidson Glacier and 25 miles SW of Skagway St. Elias Mountains; 59° 06' 10" N, 135° 22' 45" W; (map 45). Variant: Lohtiano Point, Icy Point. Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 196). Lindenberg called it Lehtiano or icy point in 1838 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396.

Glacier Pup: stream, flows S 0.7 miles to Chatanika River, 0.8 miles upstream from the mouth of Sourdough Creek and 48 miles NE of Fairbanks Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 17' 30" N, 146° 27' 30" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Glacier River: stream, formed by junction of Chimney Fork and Roy Creek, flows SW 30 miles to North Fork Koyukuk River, 17 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 19' 30" N, 150° 42' 15" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Variant: Glacier Creek, Seattle River. Named "Glacier Creek" by local prospectors; reported in 1929 by Robert Marshall.

Glacier River: stream, heads at terminus of Davidson Glacier, flows W 2 miles to Chilkat Inlet, 1.9 miles S of Glacier Point and 26 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 04' 30" N, 135° 22' 55" W; (map 45). Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

Glacier River: stream, heads at terminus of Sheridan Glacier, flows SW 10 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 10 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 27' N, 145° 32' W; (map 64). So named in 1900 by USC&GS "because it heads at a glacier."

Glacier River: stream, heads at terminus of Twentymile Glacier, flows SW 6.5 miles to Twentymile River, 18 miles NE of Sunrise Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' 45" N, 148° 55' 25" W, (map 63). Variant: Placer River. Local name reported in 1898 by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA.

Glacier River: stream, see Eagle River.

Glacier River: stream, see Mendenhall River.

Glacier River: stream, see Placer River.

Glacier Spit: spit, extends SW 1.3 miles from N shore of Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 51' 45" N, 153° 09' 00" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name derived from Middle Glacier Creek; published in 1958 by USGS.

Glacier Spit: spit, on E shore of Kachemak Bay, on Kenai Peninsula, 12 miles E of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 39' N, 151° 07' W; (map 50). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1880.

Glacier Spring: spring, 3 miles NE of junction of Your Creek and Middle Fork Chandalar River 31 miles NE of Chandalar Brooks Range, 67° 48' N, 147° 39' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Glacier Valley: valley, see Makushin Valley.

Glacier: locality, in Kantishna Hills at junction of Glacier Creek and Bearpaw River, 20 miles SE of Chilchukabena Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 43' 40" N, 150° 58' 20" W; (map 88). Variant: Glacier City. Mining camp established and named in 1904 or 1905. It is now abandoned.

Glacier: locality, on Skagway River at E end of Warm Pass Valley, 1.4 miles NW of terminus of Laughton Glacier and 9 miles NE of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 33' 05" N, 135° 07' 20" W; (map 45). Name of a former telegraph station on the White Pass and Yukon Railroad published in Polk's Gazetteer in 1916.

Gladhaugh Bay: cove, see Virgin Bay.

Gladhaugh Creek: stream, flows 1.5 miles W to Virgin Bay, 40 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54' N, 146° 42' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1912 by S. R. Capps and B. L. Johnson (in Brooks and others, 1913, pl. 4), USGS. Named for M. O. Gladhaugh who, with C. Peterson, staked mining claims here in 1897.

Gladiator Basin: canyon, 5 miles long, 1.5 miles E of Kontrashibuna Lake and 35 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range, 60° 09' N, 153° 46' W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Glagolm Island: island, 0.1 miles across, at mouth of Redoubt Bay, 9 miles SW of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof. Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 56' 15" N, 135° 25' 25" W; (map 5). Variant: Glagolm Islets, Ostrova Glagolm. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN as "O[strov]a Glagolm," or "Glagolm Islands."

Glagolm Islets: island, see Glagolm Island.

Glagolm, Ostrova: island, see Glagolm Island.

Glaman Lake: lake, 1.7 miles wide, between village of Mansfield and Tanana River, 5.5 miles NW of Tanacross, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 26' N, 143° 29' W; (map 85). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Gland Hill: hill, 220 ft., E of Vega Bay, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 45" N, 177° 28' 00" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "G" to correspond to "G" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

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

Glasenapp, Pointe: point of land, see Glazenap, Cape.

Glaser Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 4.6 miles W of junction of Maclaren River and its West Fork, and 31 miles S of Mt. Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 10' 30" N, 146° 42' 20" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Glasier Creek: stream, flows E 2.5 miles to Sam Patch Creek, 35 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 20' N, 141° 02' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Glass Creek: stream, flows E 6 miles to Caribou Creek, 21 miles NW of Tahneta Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 01' 27" N, 147° 53' 30" W; BGN 1960; (map 82). Named in 1956 by USGS "for the beds of volcanic glass found along its valley."

Glass Lake: lake, 0.2 miles across, 0.2 miles from N shore of Vega Bay, Kiska Island, Aleutian island; 51° 56' 00" N, 177° 23' 35" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "G" to correspond to "G" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Glass Peninsula: peninsula, on Admiralty Island, extends SE 50 miles along W shore of Stephens Passage, 12 miles SSE of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 35' N, 133° 50' W; (map 8). Named by USC&GS for Comdr. Henry Glass, 1844-1908, USN, Commander of the SS Wachusett, which made surveys in this area in 1881. Comdr. Glass rose to Rear Admiral and was Commandant of the Pacific Naval District at the time of his death.

Glass Point: point of land, at junction of Klehini and Chilkat Rivers, 0.4 miles S of Wells and 22 miles W of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 24' 30" N, 135° 55' 35" W; (map 45). Named in 1880 by U.S. Navy for Comdr. Henry Glass, USN. See Glass Peninsula.

Glass, Point: point of land, on E coast of Glass Peninsula, on Admiralty Island, 3 miles SE of Washburn Peak and 38 miles SE of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 48' 25" N, 133° 53' 55" W; (map 8). Name derived from Glass Peninsula; published in 1892 by USC&GS.

Glave Creek: stream, see Kelsall River.

Glazenap, Cape: point of land, at W entrance to Applegate Cove, on SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 15' N, 163° 00' W; (map 29). Variant: Mys Glazenapa, Pointe Glasenapp, Cape Glazenap, Round Point. Named by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 262), IRN, for Vladimir and Gotlieb Glazenap, two members of his party. This feature was described as "Round Point" by USBF in 1888.

Glazenapa, Mys: point of land, see Glazenap, Cape.

Gleason Creek: stream, in Kenai Mountains, flows W 1.5 miles to Bench Creek, 18 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 40' 00" N, 149° 13' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Glen Allen: village, see Glennallen.

Glen Alps: area, pop. 10, in Anchorage metropolitan area, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 13' 00" N, 149° 53' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1966 (Rand McNally, 1966, p. 62).

Glen Creek: ravine, see Glen Gulch.

Glen Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, formed by its East and West Forks, flows S 12 miles to North Fork Moose Creek, 6 miles ENE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 31' 15" N, 150° 42' 15" W; (map 88). Name shown on a 1905 manuscript map of "Kantishna Gold Fields" by A. Friedrich, prospector.

Glen Creek: stream, see Glenn Creek.

Glen Gulch: ravine, trends E 2 miles to Flint Creek, 4.5 miles E of Long and 21 miles W of Monzonite Hills, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 25' 00" N, 155° 20' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 98). Variant: Glen Creek, Glenn Gulch. Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1912, p. 204-296), USGS.

Glen Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.7 miles to Gertrude Creek, 2 miles E of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 32' 40" N, 148° 29' 30" W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Glen Island: island, 3 miles long, southernmost of Kudiakof Islands, 11 miles NW of village of Cold Bay, off SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 18' N, 162° 55' W; BGN 1966; (map 29). Variant: Operl Island. Named by USBF in 1888.

Glen: locality, see Eureka.

Glen: locality, site, 0.2 miles S of settlement of Eureka, 22 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 10' 30" N, 150° 13' 00" W; (map 106). Mining camp and telegraph station established about 1903.

Glenn Creek: locality, on banks of Glenn Creek, 8 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 57' N, 147° 37' W; (map 100). This locality was a mining settlement on Glenn Creek in the early 1900's (Kitchener, 1954, p. 297).

Glenn Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Yukon River 20 miles E of its junction with Charley River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 18' N, 142° 05' W; (map 103). Variant: Colsandu Creek. Name used by prospectors; taken from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain dated 1902. Lt. Schwatka (1885b, sheet 8), USA, used the Indian name "Colsandu."

Glenn Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 miles to Goldstream Creek, 8 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 57' 15" N, 147° 37' 30" W; (map 100). Local name published in 1908 by USGS.

Glenn Creek: stream, flows S 3.2 miles to Eureka Creek, 2.4 miles S of Eureka and 25 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 08' 45" N, 150° 14' 00" W; BGN 1964; (map 106). Variant: Glen Creek. This stream originally flowed into Rhode Island Creek, but was

diverted by mining operations. Name reported in 1904 by USGS (Prindle and Hess, 1906, pl. 3). Gold was discovered here in July 1901.

Glenn Gulch: ravine, extends 2.1 miles N off Spruce Creek, E of Joe Wise Creek and 9.8 miles SE of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 47' N, 161° 54' W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported in 1916 by Harrington (1918, map), USGS.

Glenn Gulch: ravine, see Glen Gulch.

Glenn Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, W of Lake George Glacier, 8.5 miles S of Upper Lake George and 39 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 03' 05" N, 148° 46' 05" W; (map 69). Named in 1898 by John S. Bagg (in Glenn and Abercrombie, 1899, p. 290), USA, for Capt. Edwin Forbes Glenn, 1857-1926, USA.

Glenn, Mount: mountain, 9,806 ft., in Dora Keen Range, 40 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains, 61° 21' 30" N, 147° 22' 40" W; BGN 1930; (map 69). Named about 1911 by Lawrence Martin for Capt. Edwin Forbes Glenn, 1857-1926, USA, "who carried on explorations in College Fiord, 1898."

Glenn: locality, see Eureka.

Glennallen: village, pop. 169, on Glenn Highway, 2 miles W of junction of Glenn and Richardson Highways, Copper River Basin; 62° 07' N, 145° 33' W; BGN 1961; (map 83). Variant: Glen Allen, Glenallen, Glenn-Allen, Port Chilkoot. This name is derived from the combined last names of Capt. Edwin F. Glenn and Lt. Henry Tureman Allen, USA, both leaders in the early explorations of the Copper River region.

Glisen, Mount: peak, 6,200 ft. NE of Glacier Point, E of Ruth Glacier, Alaska Range; 62° 53' 55" N, 150° 30' 15" W; (map 81). Mountain climbers' name probably given by members of the 1945 Mazama expedition to the area (Metcalf, 1945, map facing p. 11).

Globe Creek: stream, flows E 7.5 miles to Stuart Creek 0.3 miles SE of that stream's junction with South Fork Chena River and 47 miles NNW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 45' N, 146° 29' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Globe Creek: stream, flows SW 15 miles to Tatalina River, 20 miles S of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 15' N, 148° 24' W; (map 105). Local name shown on a manuscript map of The Alaska Railroad dated 1923.

Globe Roadhouse: locality, at junction of Globe Creek and Livengood-Fairbanks Trail (now Elliott Highway), 20 miles SE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 17' N, 148° 09' W; (map 105) This former roadhouse was named for Globe Creek. The name was reported in 1915 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9).

Glorious, Point: nunatak, 5,000 ft., E of Seward Glacier, at W end of Pinnacle Pass Hills, 49 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 10' 20" N, 140° 23' 00" W; (map 66). Named in 1890 by Russell (1891, p. 137), USGS, because of the splendid view obtained from the point.

Glory Hole, The: locality, depression caused by former mining operations, 1 mile N of Gastineau Peak and 2 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 30" N, 134° 20' 00" W; (map 11). Named published in 1962 by USGS.

Glory Hole: locality, see Treadwell Glory Hole.

Glory Lake: lake, 2.4 miles long, 1.4 miles W of 1952 terminus of the Norris Glacier, 4 miles W of Taku Point and 11 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 23' 50" N, 134° 07' 15" W; (map 11). Name published in 1952 by USGS.

Glory Lake: lake, 4 miles long, at head of Farragut River, 1 mile N of Farragut Lake and 4.5 miles N of Maury Peak, 90 miles NE of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 18' 30" N, 132° 58' 00" W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1961 by USGS.

Glory of Russia Bay: bay, see Tanaga Bay.

Glory of Russia Cape: promontory, extends NE into Bering Sea, at Sarichef Strait, on NW end of St. Matthew island; 60° 36' N, 172° 57' W; 372 (map 56). Variant: Mys Slava Rossie, Mys Slavy Rossii. This promontory appears to have been named "M[ys] Slavy [Slave] Rossii," "Cape Glory of Russia," by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. (Chart 1427) in 1849, for Lt. Sarichev's ship which was anchored off the coast here July 14, 1791 (O.S.).

Glory of Russia: locality, site of Russian penal colony near The Anka, on SE shore of Yukutat Bay, about 3 miles W of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 33' N, 139° 48' W; (map 46). Variant: New Russia, Novarassi, Slavarassi, Slawa Rossii, Yakutat Colony, Yukutat Settlement. Site of stockaded Russian penal colony established in 1795. It has been referred to as "Yakutat colony or settlement," "New Russia," "Novarassi," "Slavarassi" and "Slawa Rossii." It presumably was named after Commodore Joseph Billings's ship, the Slava Rossia or "Glory of Russia." The history of the place is obscure, but it appears as if it was destroyed by Tlingit Indians about 1803. Remains of the settlement were seen by Island C. Russell in 1891.

Gloryhole Creek: stream, heads on Eska Mountain, flows S 2.7 miles to Eska Creek, 11.5 miles NE of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 44' 45" N, 148° 55' 15" W; BGN 1946; (map 69). Local name reported about 1946 by USGS.

Glottof, Mount: mountain, 4,505 ft., highest point on Kodiak Island, 6 miles NW of head of Ugak Bay; 57° 33' 00" N, 153° 06' 45" W; BGN 1964; (map 34). Named in 1963 by the Kodiak and Aleutian Islands Historical Society, Inc., for Stephan Glotov, commander of the ship Andrean and Natalia, who in 1763 was the first white man to land on Kodiak Island.

Gloubokaia, Bukhta: bay, see Banner Bay.

Gloubokaia, Bukhta: bay, see Deep Bay.

Gloubokoi Lake: lake, see Redoubt Lake.

Glubokaia Bay: cove, see Partov Cove.

Glubokaia: estuary, see Deep Inlet.

Glubokaya, Guba: estuary, see Deep Inlet.

Glubokiy, Mys: point of land, see Deepwater Point.

Glubokoe Lake: lake, see Redoubt Lake.

Glubokoi Bay: bay, see Banner Bay.

Glubokoi Bay: bay, see Deep Bay.

Glubokoi: cove, see Partov Cove.

Glubokoi: lake, see Redoubt Lake.

Glubokoy, Zaliv: bay, see Deep Bay.

Glubokoye, Ozero: lake, see Redoubt Lake.

Gnat Cove: bay, 0.8 miles across, on E shore of Carroll Inlet, on Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 00" N, 131° 19' 40" W; (map 3). Arbitrary name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Gnat Creek: stream, flows NW 20 miles to Hoholitna River, 20 miles W of Whitefish Lake and 70 miles NW of Nondalton, Lime Hills; 60° 56' 15" N, 155° 36' 00" W; (map 61). Local name reported by Capps (1935, pl. 2), USGS.

Goat Creek: stream, flows mostly NW 2 miles to Nugget Creek, 1 mile SE of Bullard Mountain and 9 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 25' 45" N, 134° 28' 30" W; (map 11). Name published in 1912 by USGS (Knopf, pl. 1).

Goat Creek: stream, flows N 8 miles to left bank of Stikine River, 5.5 miles downstream from the U.S.-Canada boundary, Coast Range; 56° 40' 15" N, 131° 58' 10" W; (map 7). Local name published by USGS in 1955.

Goat Creek: stream, flows NW 15 miles from, glacier terminus to Chitina River S of Gibraltar Hill, 37 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 04' 30" N, 142° 07' 30" W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1915 by F. H. Moffit, USGS.

Goat Creek: stream, flows NW 7.6 miles to Knik River, 8 miles S of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 29' 20" N, 149° 05' 40" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Goat Creek: stream, heads at Sheep Lake, flows N 9 miles to Tanada Lake, 12 miles W of Nabesna, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 23' N, 143° 22' W; BGN 1939; (map 84). Local name reported in 1939 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Goat Creek: stream, heads in Rubin Glacier, flows SW 1 mile to Corbin Creek, 0.1 miles W of mouth of Cameron Creek and 6 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 06' 30" N, 146° 05' 00" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Goat Gully: ravine, extends N 0.6 miles to Cameron Creek, 1 mile W of terminus of Corbin Glacier and 5 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 05' 20" N, 146° 04' 30" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Goat Harbor: bay, 1 mile across, enters Puget Bay on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, 34 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains, 60° 00' N, 148° 29' W; BGN 1929; (map 49). So named by the 1928 USC&GS field party "because of the numerous wild goats found in this vicinity."

Goat Hill: hill, 200 ft., 0.6 miles NW of Bukhti Point, south-central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 10" N, 177° 27' 52" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "G" to correspond to "G" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Goat Hollow: valley, 1 mile long, on tributary of Chilkat River, 4.2 miles N of Wells and 22 miles W of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 27' 50" N, 135° 59' 00" W; (map 45). Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

Goat Island: island, 4 miles long, between North and South Passes, NW of Sukkwan Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 12' N, 132° 55' W; BGN 1916; (map 4). Variant: Goats Island, Goat's Island. Named in 1916 by USC&GS.

Goat Lake: lake, 0.3 miles across, on N central Baranof Island, 15.5 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 13' 45" N, 135° 04' 20" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Goat Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, 1.6 miles SW of Glacier and 7 miles NE of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 31' 30" N, 135° 11' 00" W; (map 45). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Goat Lake: lake, see Big Goat Lake.

Goat Mountain: mountain, 4,370 ft., 3 miles S of Miles Lake, 30 miles N of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 37' N, 144° 39' W; (map 64). Named in 1910 by a survey crew working on the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad

Goat Mountain: mountain, 6,400 ft., at head of Eagle Glacier, 30 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 03' N, 149° 03' W; BGN 1932; (map 69) Local name reported in 1932 by W. G. Carson and C. F. Park, USGS.

Goat Mouth Inlet: bay, extends N 1.8 miles off Tlevak Strait, on S coast of Goat Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' 15" N, 132° 54' 30" W; (map 4) Local name published in 1965 by USC&GS.

Goat Ridge: ridge, 1.5 miles long, N of head of Charpentier Glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 58 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 41' N, 136° 37' W; (map 10). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Goat Ridge: ridge, extends from Hole-in-the-Wall Glacier 7 miles NW to Taku Glacier, 3 Miles SW of Hodgkins Mountain and 22 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 30' N, 134° 03' W; (map 11) Local name published in 1960 by USGS.

Goats Island: island, see Goat Island.

Gobbler Creek: stream, see Gobler Creek.

Gobler Creek: stream, flows N 1 mile to Livingston Creek, 25 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 47' N, 166° 01' W; (map 94). Variant: Gobbler Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Goblet Creek: stream, flows NW 14 miles to Figure Eight Creek 3.5 miles E of its junction with Dog Salmon River, on Alaska Peninsula 24 miles SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 18' 50" N, 156° - 55' 15" W; (map 36). Descriptive name given in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, as "suggested by the goblet-like shape of Goblet and Figure Eight Creeks on a map."

Goblet Creek: stream, heads at 62° 43' N, 160° 29' W, flows N, W and S 20 miles to Anvik River, 12 miles W of Anvik and 44 miles NW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 43' N, 160° 34' W; (map 78). Variant: Long Portage Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1916 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks, 1918, pl. 16), USGS.

Goddard Island: island, see Fragrant Island.

Goddard: locality, on NE side of Hot Springs Bay, on W coast of Baranof Island, 15 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 05" N, 135° 22' 20" W; (map 5). Variant: Hot Springs, Klyuchi, Tseplitel Teplyye Klyuchi, Teplyya Tseplitel Yuchya Klyuchi, Sanitarium, Sitka Hot Springs. This is the site of a health resort locally named about 1924 for Dr. F. L. Goddard, a local businessman. It was probably established about 1800 by the Russians who called it "Teplyya Tseplitel Yuchya Klyuchi," meaning "sheltered curative hot springs" (Sarichev, 1826, map 19). They had a hospital here in 1841. In 1908 a post office named "Sanitarium" was established here, but the name was changed to Goddard in 1924; discontinued in 1944 (Ricks, 1965, p. 23, 56).

Godfrey Fork of Charley River: stream, see Copper Creek.

Godwin Glacier: glacier, on Kenai Peninsula, trends SW 6 miles to its terminus, 5.5 miles E of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 06' 30" N, 149° 17' 00" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Named in 1910 by U. S. Grant, USGS. The glacier derived its name from the stream that drains it, which was formerly named "Godwin River."

Godwin River: stream, see Fourth of July Creek.

Goff Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Hutlinana Creek, 62 miles E of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 12' N, 150° 00' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1909 by USGS.

Gohn Creek: stream, flows NW 13.8 miles to Yukon River, 51 miles E of Nulato, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 39' N, 156° 26' W; (map 97) Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Gokacheen River: stream, see Gokachin Creek.

Gokachin Creek: stream, on Revillagigedo Island, flows SW, through Gokachin Lakes, 8.5 miles to Thorne Arm, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 05" N, 131° 11' 20" W; (map 3). Variant: Gokacheen River, Gokatchin Creek. Tlingit Indian name published as "Gokacheen River" by Brooks (1902b, p. 64), USGS.

Gokachin Lakes: lakes, on Revillagigedo Island, extend 4 miles in course of Gokachin Creek, 3 miles NE of Thorne Arm, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 45" N, 131° 07' 40" W; (map 3). Variant: Gokatchin Lakes. Local name published by F. E. Wright and C. W. Wright (1908, fig. 12), USGS.

Gokatchin Creek: stream, see Gokachin Creek.

Gokatchin Lakes: lakes, see Gokachin Lakes.

Golconda Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to North Fork Bremner River, 4.5 miles NW of 1950 terminus of Bremner Glacier and 78 miles NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 58' N, 143° 04' W; (map 65). Local name published by F. H. Moffit (1920, pl. 5), USGS.

Golconde Creek: stream, flows S to Boulder Creek which flows to Snake River, about 24 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Gold and Galligan Lagoon: water passage, 2 miles long, between Barnes and Sweetwater Lakes, NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 59' 20" N, 132° 58' 15" W; BGN 1915; (map 4). Name recorded in 1914 by E. L. Jones, USBF.

Gold Bar Creek: stream, flows N 3.7 miles to Liberty Creek, 18 miles SE of Chicken and 60 miles NE of Tok, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 53' 33" N, 141° 31' 10" W; (map 85). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Gold Basin Creek: stream, flows SE 2.6 miles to Killarney Creek 0.4 miles N of that stream's junction with Baker Creek, 39 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06' 25" N, 150° 43' 45" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Gold Bottom Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Silver Bow Creek, 56 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 17' 10" N, 143° 58' 00" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Gold Bottom Creek: stream, see Grouse Creek.

Gold Creek Valley: valley, of Gold Creek, just W of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 30" N, 134° 24' 45" W; (map 11). Local name mentioned by DeArmond (1957, p. 10).

Gold Creek: locality, mile 263.2 on The Alaska Railroad, 34 miles NE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains, 62° 45' 45" N, 149° 41' 10" W; (map 82). Variant: Susitna River Station. This is the site of a flag stop on The Alaska Railroad which derives its name from nearby Gold Creek. This name was published in 1922 on the official timetable of The Alaska Railroad. It was called "Susitna River Station" in 1921 by the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, Wash.

Gold Creek: ravine, see Gold Gulch.

Gold Creek: stream, 13 miles long, flows through Gold Lake to Kisaralik River, 83 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 20' N, 159° 31' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Gold Creek: stream, flows E 0.4 miles to Nome River, 13 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' 30" N, 165° 19' 10" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name published on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Gold Creek: stream, flows E 2 miles to Chisna River 4 miles N of its junction with Chistochina River, 23 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 06' 20" N, 144° 48' 00" W; (map 86). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine (in Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, pl. 9), USGS.

Gold Creek: stream, flows E 3 miles to South Fork Grouse Creek, in Mint River basin, 41 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 36' N, 167° 30' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by Collier (1904, pl. 2), USGS.

Gold Creek: stream, flows N 2 miles to Seventymile River, 20 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 55' 45" N, 141° 48' 50" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Gold Creek: stream, flows N 3 miles then W 5 miles to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 6 miles NW of Poss Mountain and 37 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 30' 45" N, 149° 51' 30" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader (1900b, pl. 60), USGS.

Gold Creek: stream, flows N 5 miles to Klu River 5.6 miles SW of junction with Chakina River, 23 miles SW of McCarthy, Chugach Mountains; 61° 10' 30" N, 143° 19' 00" W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Gold Creek: stream, flows N 8 miles to Oshetna River, 24 miles SW of its junction with Susitna River, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 19' 45" N, 147° 41' 25" W; (map 82). Local name reported by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1915, fig. 3), USGS.

Gold Creek: stream, flows NE 4.7 miles to Quartz Creek, 11 miles SE of Long and 18 miles SW of Monzonite Hills, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 18' 45" N, 155° 11' 40" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Gold Creek: stream, flows NW 1.4 miles to Bluestone River, 12 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 08' N, 166° 06' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Gold Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 miles to California Creek which flows to Bonanza River, 11 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 164° 36' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Gold Creek: stream, flows S W 1.1 miles to Snake River, 6 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' 10" N, 165° 28' 00" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Gold Creek: stream, flows S W 8 miles to Butte Creek, 30 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 40' N, 142° 06' W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff.

Gold Creek: stream, flows S W 9 miles to Butte Creek, 62 miles SE of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 06' N, 147° 55' W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Moffit (1915, pl. 1).

Gold Creek: stream, flows SE 13 miles to North Fork Salcha River, 48 miles NE of Big Delta Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 47' 45" N, 145° 20' 05" W; (map 101). Variant: Gold Run. Named by prospectors and reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Prindle, 1913a, pl. 1), USGS.

Gold Creek: stream, flows SE 17 miles to Mosquito Fork, 60 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 06' 15" N, 142° 20' 10" W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and shown on an 1898 manuscript map by E. F. Ball.

Gold Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Ophir Creek, 38 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 00' N, 163° 40' W; (map 95). Variant: Guy Creek. Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS. Reported as "Guy" on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Gold Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to head of Dry Creek, 4 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; Prospectors' name published in 1900 by Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS. Subsequent maps show a different drainage pattern at the head of Dry Creek.

Gold Creek: stream, heads in a glacier, flows S 4 miles to Port Valdez, 0.7 miles NE of Camp Bowie, 7 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains 61° 08' 00" N, 146° 28' 15" W; (map 68). Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Gold Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows S 2.3 miles to Cache Creek, 29 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 31' 35" N, 150° 54' 30" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Gold Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows W 6.5 miles to Susitna River, 34 miles NE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 46' 05" N, 149° 41' 20" W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1915 on a blueprint of The Alaska Railroad

Gold Creek: stream, heads in unnamed glacier W of Clark Peak and flows 5.5 miles W to Gastineau Channel at Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' N, 134° 25' W; (map 11). Name first appears in mining records in 1880 and was probably named by Richard Harris and Joe Juneau in 1880 when they found gold in the creek (DeArmond, 1951, p. 22). Name was published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 172).

Gold Creek: stream, see Jorosa Creek.

Gold Dust Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to Birch Creek, 50 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 26' N, 145° 32' W, (map 104). Variant: Golddust Creek. Named by prospectors; reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, p. 347).

Gold Fork: stream, flows 2 miles NE to join Salmon Fork to form Carlson Creek, 4.2 miles NW of Sunny Cove on Taku Inlet and 7 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 20' 15" N, 134° 14' 00"W; (map 11). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Gold Gulch: ravine, on Kenai Peninsula, trends ENE 4.5 miles to Resurrection Creek, 5 miles S Of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 51' 30" N, 149° 38' 00" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name; reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Gold Gulch: ravine, trends W 0.7 miles to Osborn Creek, 11 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' 45" N, 165° 06' 00" W; (map 94). Variant: Gold Creek. Reported as "Gold Creek" on the 1902 "Map of Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Gold Harbor: estuary, extends E 3.5 miles, on W coast of Dall Island, S of Waterfall Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 55' N, 133° 05' W; (map 1). Local name published by USC&GS in 1914. Cold Hill: hill, 200 ft., on E bank of Kichatna River, 50 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 07' 30" N, 151° 36' 45" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Gold Hill Creek: stream, heads on Gold Hill, flows S and NW 8 miles to Yukon River, 18 miles W of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 13' 30" N, 152° 43' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by USGS.

Gold Hill Gulch: ravine, trends S 1 mile to Norton Sound about 1 mile SE of mouth of Nome River and 4 miles SE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 29' N, 165° 17' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Gold Hill: hill, 1,115 ft., 2 miles SW of junction of Gold Run and Right Fork Bluestone River, at head of Bluestone River, 19 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 03' N, 166° 16' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Gold Hill: hill, 1,959 ft., on N bank of Yukon River, extends E 9 miles from Grant Creek to Tozitna River, 15 miles WNW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 15' N, 152° 40' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Lt. G. C. Cantwell, USRCS.

Gold Hill: hill, 750 ft., 6 miles W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 51' N, 147° 57' W; BGN 1939; (map 100). Local name reported in 1939 by USGS.

Gold Hill: mountain, 4,974 ft., 70 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 11' 30" N, 147° 16' 20" W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Gold Hill: mountain, 5,150 ft., 4 miles S of Nabesna, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 19' N, 143° 00' W; BGN 1939; (map 84). Name used by prospectors and reported in 1939 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Gold Hill: mountain, 5,815 ft., in Nutzotin Mountains, between Chathenda and Chavolda Creeks, 10 miles NE of Euchre Mountain, Alaska Range; 62° 06' 30" N, 141° 54' 00" W; (map 84). Name used by prospectors and reported by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1916, p. 202), USGS.

Gold Island: island, 0.1 miles across, tied to Japonski Island, in Sitka Sound, 1.5 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 50" N, 135° 22' 40" W; (map 9). Named in 1880 by U.S. naval officers, published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p 142).

Gold King Creek: stream, flows N 29 miles to Bonnifield Creek, 37 miles SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 20' 25" N, 148° 01' 45" W (map 100). Named by prospectors; reported in 1906 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1907 pl. 4), USGS.

Gold Lake: lake, 2 miles long, in Crooked Mountains, 10.5 miles W of Chikuminuk Lake and 87 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains, 60° 13' N, 159° 28' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Gold Mountain: mountain, 2,032 ft., on E coast of Cleveland Peninsula, W of Helm Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 37' N, 131° 59' W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Gold Mountain: mountain, 2,845 ft., at head of Hudson and Sunset Creeks, 7 miles NW of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 12' N, 153° 44' W; (map 107). Variant: Nuhkahllanny. Local name reported in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, map), USA. According to USC&GS in 1898 the Indian name was "Nuhkahllanny" [Nakalani] meaning "gold."

Gold Mountain: mountain, see Juneau, Mount.

Gold Mountain: peak, see Roberts, Mount.

Gold Ridge: ridge, extends from West Summit 1 mile S to Gold Pass, 7 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 19' N, 134° 18' W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

Gold Run Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 miles to Big Four Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 22 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 51' N, 164° 06' W; (map 95). Variant: Gold Run. Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Gold Run Creek: stream, flows SW 2.8 miles to Bonanza River, 7 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 164° 41' W; (map 95). Variant: Gold Run. Prospectors' name reported as "Gold Run" in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Gold Run Creek: stream, in Kallarichuk Hills of Baird Mountains, flows W 3 miles to Klery Creek, 23 miles N of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 18' N, 160° 22' W; (map 127). Name used by prospectors; reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 13), USGS.

Gold Run Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows NW 1.6 miles from Gold Hill to Glacier Creek 0.6 miles SE of its junction with Chavolda Creek, 6.5 miles NW of Beaver Lake, Alaska Range 62° 07' 45" N, 141° 54' 30" W; (map 84). Named by prospectors and reported in 1914 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1915 P. 218), USGS.

Gold Run Creek: stream, see Gold Run.

Gold Run: locality, along Gold Run which flows to Bluestone River, about 12 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Site of a mining camp listed in the 1915-16 Polk's Gazetteer. It cannot be identified on current maps.

Gold Run: stream, flows E 2.5 miles to Flint Creek, 4.5 miles E of Long and 24 miles S of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 24' N, 155° 21' W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by A. G. Maddren, USGS. The exact application of this stream is in doubt.

Gold Run: stream, flows N 2.2 miles to Holokuk River 9.2 miles SE of its junction with Kuskokwim River, 37 miles SE of Aniak and 10 miles SE of Little Mountain Village, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 25' 30" N, 158° 27' 00" W; (map 72) Local name published by USGS (Cady and others, 1955, pl. 1).

Gold Run: stream, flows N 6 miles to McCoy Creek, 26 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 27' 20" N, 146° 19' 15" W (map 101). Prospectors' name reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Gold Run: stream, flows NE 1.5 miles to Slate Creek, 52 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 36' N, 142° 45' W; (map 102). Variant: Gold Run Creek. Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Gold Run: stream, flows NE 12.2 miles to Kiwalik River, 37 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 39' N, 161° 51' W; (map 109). Variant: Gold Run Creek. Local name reported on a 1903 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Gold Run: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Innoko River, 0.9 miles NW of Ophir and 33 miles NW 09' N, 156° 33' W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1912 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Gold Run: stream, flows NE 8.7 miles to Deer Creek, 7.8 miles NW of Sulatna Crossing and 35 miles SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 14' 30" N, 155° 41' 58" W; (map 98) Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1912, p. 294-296), USGS.

Gold Run: stream, flows NW 12 miles to join Right Fork Bluestone River, forms Bluestone River, 13 miles S of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 05' N, 166° 13' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Gold Run: stream, flows S 1.9 miles, joins Oniga Creek to form Bonita Creek, 11 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' N, 165° 13' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Gold Run: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Goldstream Creek, 10 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 58' N, 147° 34' W; (map 100). Variant: Gold Run Creek. Local name reported by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 16), USGS.

Gold Run: stream, flows SW 0.8 miles to Rhode Island Creek, 1.5 miles W of Eureka, 22 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 10' 50" N, 150° 16' 10" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1906, pl. 3), USGS.

Gold Run: stream, flows SW 1.5 miles to Healy Creek, 8 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 53' N, 148° 42' W; BGN 1945; (map 87). Name used by prospectors; reported in 1944 by USGS.

Gold Run: stream, flows SW 2.7 miles to Cripple River, 17 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 43' N, 165° 43' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on Arthur Gibbons's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Gold Run: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Grand Central River, 32 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 57' N, 165° 10' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by USGS.

Gold Run: stream, see Gold Creek.

Gold Run: stream, see Gold Run Creek.

Gold Standard Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Port Clarence, 12 miles SW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 07' N, 166° 33' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Gold Standard Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Bluestone River, 12 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 07' N, 166° 12' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Goldbottom Creek: stream, flows E to Agiapuk River, about 22 miles ENE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Goldbottom Creek: stream, flows NE 1.7 miles to Little Creek, 4.4 miles SE of Ophir and 28 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains 63° 05' N, 156° 27' W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1912 by A. G. Maddren and H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Goldbottom Creek: stream, flows NW 1.4 miles to Coal Creek which flows to Solomon River, 14 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 44' N, 164° 12' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Goldbottom Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Skookum River which flows to Klokerblok River, 17 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 163° 56' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Goldbottom Creek: stream, flows SE 5.5 miles, joins North Fork Snake River to form Snake River, 13 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 165° 24' W; (map 94). Variant: East Fork Snake River, North Fork Snake River. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS. Barnard showed North Fork Snake River for this stream and applied Gold Bottom Creek to what is now Grouse Creek. Arthur Gibson's 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" applied the names as defined above. This appears to be the stream fabled "East Fork [Snake River]" by Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS.

Goldbottom Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Niukluk River, 8 miles NW of Council and 30 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56' N, 163° 56' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Goldbug Creek: stream, flows NE 7.6 miles to Kugruk River, 26 miles NE of Imuruk Lake Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 50' N, 162° 27' W, BGN 1966; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by F. F. Henshaw (in Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21), USGS.

Goldbug Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to North Fork Chandalar River, 0.7 miles upstream from mouth of Horse Creek and 13 miles SE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 21' 15' N, 148° 49' 00" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Golden City: locality, at junction of Twin and Pedro Creeks, 14 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 00' 50" N, 147° 28' 45" W; (map 105). Name applied by prospectors to a former mining camp; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gardine (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Golden Creek: stream, 1.3 miles long, flows SE to Vega Bay, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 20" N, 177° 22' 22" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "G" to correspond to "G" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Golden Creek: stream, flows SW 11 miles, joins Wilson Creek to form Illinois Creek, 17 miles NE of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 17' 10" N, 153° 07' 00" W; (map 107). Variant: Cowen Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 5), USGS.

Golden Creek: stream, see Victoria Creek.

Golden Gate Creek: stream, heads in Kigluaik Mountains, flows NE 5.4 miles to Pilgrim River, 18 miles SW of Mount Bendeleben and 57 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 04' N, 164° 09' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Golden Gate Falls: waterfall, 12 miles SE of Spein Mountain, on Kisaralik River, 58 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 30' N, 160° 10' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Golden Gulch: stream, see Goldengate Creek.

Golden Horn Bay: bay, see Golden Horn.

Golden Horn: bay, extends NW 6 miles from W end of Lake Beverly, 48 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 43' N, 158° 54' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Variant: Golden Horn Bay, Kang-ek-tu-nok. Local name reported in 1929 as "Golden Horn Bay" by U.S. Commissioner of Fisheries and as "Golden Horn" in 1931 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS. The Eskimo name "Kangektunok" was recorded on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Golden Horn: peak, 7,285 ft., W of terminus of Frederika Glacier, 28 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 41' 40" N, 142° 15' 20" W; (map 67). Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Golden Landing: site, on E shore of Port Wells, 28 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 58' 10" N, 147° 59' 10" W; (map 63). Local name for a landing at Golden reported in Polk's Gazetteer of 1916.

Golden Peak: mountain, in Bendeleben Mountains, E of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Local name published in 1900 by USC&GS on Chart 9380. This feature has not been identified on subsequent maps.

Golden: locality, on E side of Port Wells, 28 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 58' 10" N, 147° 59' 10" W; (map 63). Local name established here as a post office in 1904 and discontinued in 1916 (Ricks 1965, p. 23). The village is now abandoned.

Goldeneye Lake: lake, 4 miles across, N of Kagalurpak Lake and 80 miles NW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 59' N, 164° 02' W; (map 58). Named about 1964 for a species of duck by personnel of Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range.

Goldeneye Lake: lake, 650 ft. long, on Kenai Peninsula, 4.7 miles E of mouth of Glacier Creek in Tustumena Lake and 41 miles SE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 06' 55" N, 150° 29' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for Barrow's Golden-eye (*Clangula islandica*), a duck which breeds and winters in southeastern Alaska (Pearson, 1944, pl. 1, p. 139).

Goldengate Creek: stream, flows NE 1.5 miles to Eldorado River, 18 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 164° 57' W; (map 95) Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Goldengate Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Norton Sound, 11 miles SE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 27' N, 165° 04' W; (map 94). Variant: Golden Gulch. Shown as "Golden Gulch" on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Goldie, Mount: mountain, 6,315 ft., between Kanikula and Tokositna Glaciers, 40 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 44' 50" N, 150° 57' 00"W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Goldmoon Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Quartz Creek, which flows to Goose Creek, in Casadepaga River basin, 23 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 54' N, 164° 18' W (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 4).

Goldpan Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Minook Creek, 11 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 21' N, 150° 08' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Goldpan Gulch: ravine, trends NW 1.5 miles to Snake River, 4 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' 15" N, 165° 30' 40" W; (map 94) Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Goldpan Peak: mountain, 6,500 ft., 2.5 miles NE of Merrill Pass and 75 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 12' 30" N, 153° 23' 20" W; (map 71). Name applied in 1956 by Orth; the name was originally applied to an unidentifiable peak in the area on a 1917 manuscript map done by a prospector.

Goldrun Creek: stream, flows E 10 miles to Pitka Fork just N of Twin Sisters and 45 miles NW of Beaver, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 49' N, 148° 34' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Goldrun Creek: stream, flows SW 5.5 miles to American River, 34 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 39' N, 165° 37' W; (map 111). Variant: Burk Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Messrs. Kemp and David Fox (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 11).

Goldrun Creek: stream, see Arctic Creek.

Goldstein Gulch: ravine, 0.7 miles long, on tributary of Grindstone Creek, 0.4 miles E of West Peak and 8 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 14' 52" N, 134° 13' 48" W; BGN 1962; (map 11). Probably named for Robert Goldstein, 1831-1900, who came to Juneau in 1885 and opened a store on the waterfront (DeArmond, 1957, p. 22).

Goldstream Creek: stream, flows N 6.5 miles, joins Alabam Creek to form South Fork Hess Creek, 6 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 58' N, 148° 26' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1915 by Brooks (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9), USGS.

Goldstream Creek: stream, heads at junction of Gilmore and Pedro Creeks, flows W 70 miles to Chatanika River, 37 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 59' N, 148° 54' W; (map 100). Variant: Gold Stream. Local name reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 16), USGS. The valley of this stream, one of the earliest gold mining areas in the Fairbanks region, was settled by 1905 (Kitchener, 1954, p. 297).

Goldstream Creek: stream, see South Fork Hess Creek.

Goldstream: railroad station, see Dunbar.

Goleta Cove: cove, 0.1 miles across, on N shore of Shelikof Bay, on W coast of Kruzof Island, 19 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 10' 15" N, 135° 48' 00" W; (map 9). Name published in 1950 by USC&GS.

Golf Island: island, 2 miles long, 2.5 miles S of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago;

Golia Kamennya Ostrovki: rock, see Black Rock.

Golofine Bay: bay, see Golovnin Bay.

Golofnin Bay Station: locality, see Golovin Mission.

Golofnin Bay: bay, see Golovnin Bay.

Golofnin Sound: lagoon, see Golovnin Lagoon.

Golofnin, Mys: point of land, see Hope, Point.

Golofnin: locality, see Golovin Mission.

Golofnin: village, see Golovin.

Gologamiut: locality, see Golok.

Goloi Island: island, 1 mile across, off S coast of Kruzof Island, 13 miles W of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' 45" N, 135° 41' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Ostrov Goloy. Russian name meaning "bare" given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN as "O[strov] Goloy."

Goloi Island: island, 2.5 miles long, W of Dolgoi Island, in Pavlof Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 06' N, 161° 53' W; (map 28). Russian word meaning "bare" published as "O[strov] Goloi" or "Goloi Island," by Father Veniaminov in 1840 (v. 1, p. 252). The native name, "Agajanaksikh" or "Agajanaksish," was applied by Lt. Sarichev (1806 ,v. 2, p. 15), IRN.

Goloi Island: island, see Bush Top Island.

Goloi Island: island, see Long Island.

Goloi Islands: islands, 0.1 miles across, in Salisbury Sound, off S coast of Chichagof Island, 24 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 21' 50" N, 135° 44' 20" W; (map 9). Variant: Ostrov Goloy. Russian name meaning "bare" given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Os[trova] Goloy."

Goloi Isles: islands, see Passage Islands.

Goloi: island, see Bare Island.

Goloi: island, see Rootok Island.

Golok: locality, "in the Nushagak district," Bristol Bay Lowland; Variant: Gologamiut. Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed in the 1890 Census as "Gologamiut" with a population of 29.

Golomi Island: island, see Golovni Island.

Golomiannoi Island: island, see Golovni Island.

Golomyannoy, Ostrov: island, see Golovni Island.

Golova, Mys: point of land, see Head Point.

Golovain Bay: bay, see Golovnin Bay.

Golovin Bay: bay, see Golovnin Bay.

Golovin Mission: locality, on E shore of Golovnin Bay, 7 miles N of Cape Darby and 50 miles SE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 26' N, 162° 50' W; (map 95). Variant: Golofnin, Golofnin Bay Station. Site of a Swedish Evangelical Union mission and reindeer station established in 1896 by a loan of 50 deer to the mission by U.S. Government (Jackson, 1906, p. 15). This appears to be the site where the Golovin Post Office was established in 1899; the post office was discontinued in 1906 and reestablished in 1908 at Golovin.

Golovin Sound: lagoon, see Golovnin Lagoon.

Golovin, Mys: point of land, see Hope, Point.

Golovin: village, pop. 160, on point between Golovnin Bay and Golovnin Lagoon, 42 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' N, 163° 02' W; (map 95). Variant: Cheenik, Chenik Mission, Chennik, Chillimiut, Chingmyut, Chinick, Chinig-myut, Chinik, Dexter, Dexter's Store, Golofnin, Golovnin, Ikaligvigmiut, Ikaligwigmiut, Ikalikhvig-myut, Seleniye Ikalikhvig-myut, Tchinimuth. Eskimo village reported in 1842-44 as "Ikalikhvig-myut" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin IRN. About 1890, one of the employees of the neary Omalik mines married an Eskimo woman and established a trading post here. This man, John Dexter, became the center for prospecting information on the Seward Peninsula With the discovery of gold in 1898, Golovin became a supply-relay point of the Council goldfields north of here. In 1899 the Chennik Post Office was established here; it was discontinued in 1903. In 1899 the Golovin Post Office was established south of here, probably at Golovin Mission; it was discontinued in 1904. John Dexter was listed as postmaster of both of these offices. A new Golovin Post Office was established at this site in 1906 and was discontinued in 1958 (Ricks, 1965, p. 10, 23, 24). The name "Golovin," derived from Golovnin Bay and Lagoon, has become well established with only one "n." The population of this village was 38 in 1890; 140 in 1900; and 135 in 1930.

Golovina, Zaliva: bay, see Golovnin Bay.

Golovine Bay: bay, see Golovnin Bay.

Golovine Sound: lagoon, see Golovnin Lagoon.

Golovni Island: island, 600 ft. across, in Necker Islands, W of Baranof Island, 20 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 48' 10" N, 135° 29' 30" W; (map 5). Variant: Golomi Island, Golomiannoi Island, Ostrov Golomyannoy. Originally named "Ostrov Golomyannoy," meaning "sea breeze island," by Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN. The name "Golomi" was applied to this island in 1880 and published on Brit. Adm. Chart 2337. The name later became "Golovni," a derivation of "golovnya," meaning "firebrand."

Golovnia, Mys: point of land, see Hope, Point.

Golovnin Bay: bay, heads at Golovnin Lagoon and extends S 12 miles to Norton Sound, 45 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 24' N, 163° 00' W; BGN 1937; (map 95). Variant: Golofin Bay, Gologine Bay, Golovain Bay, Golovin Bay, Golovine Bay, Tachik, Tatchik, Techik, Zaliva Golovina. Named "Baie Golovnine" or "Golovnin Bay" in 1821 by Kromchenko (cna), IRN, for his vessel, the brig Golovnin, which in turn had been named after Capt. Vasili Mikhailovich Golovnin of the Russian Navy (Baker, 1906, p. 280). Capt. F. P. Lutke, IRN, reported the Eskimo name "Tatchik" meaning "bay" in 1836. See Golovnin Sound.

Golovnin Lagoon: lagoon, 9 miles long at head of Golovnin Bay, 39 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 163° 10' W; BGN 1937; (map 95). Variant: Golofnin Sound, Golovine Sound, Golovin Sound, Zund Golovina. Reported as "Zund Golovina" or "Golovnina Sound" in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN. The generic "Sound" was used until 1937. See Golovnin Bay.

Golovnin: village, see Golovin.

Golovnina, Zund: lagoon, see Golovnin Lagoon.

Goloy, Ostrov: island, see Bare Island.

Goloy, Ostrov: island, see Goloï Island.

Goloy, Ostrov: island, see Long Island.

Goloy, Ostrov: islands, see Goloï Islands.

Goloy, Ostrov: islands, see Passage Islands.

Goloy, Ostrovi: island, see Aiktak Island.

Golsova River: stream, see Golsovia River.

Golsova: locality, see Golsovia.

Golsovia River: stream, flows NE 50 miles to Norton Sound, 4.5 miles S of Tolstoi Point and 23 miles SW of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 34' N, 161° 04' W; (map 91). Variant: Golsova River, Goltzovaia River, Neenivik River, Negvelnuk, Reka Nygvilnuk, Reka Nygvylnuk. Name reported in 1866 by W. H. Dall as "Golsova" and E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service spelled the name "Goltzovaia" which Baker (1906, p. 280) suggests may come from the German "holtz," meaning "wood." Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 2), IRN, records the Eskimo name "Nygvilnuk [Nigvilnuk]." See Golsova.

Golsovia: locality, on Norton Sound at mouth of Golsovia River, 4.5 miles SW of Tolstoi Point and 23 miles SW of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 33' 45" N, 161° 03' 30" W; (map 91). Variant: Galsovia, Galtzora, Gaolsovia, Golsova, Goltzovaia, Nu-wayn-yuk. Former telegraph station, reindeer camp and corral reported in 1903 by C.O. Lind, Unalakleet. Named after the river which was then spelled "Golsova." The place is now used as a summer fish camp. A. V. Zane, of Lt. G. M. Stoney's expedition, gave the Eskimo name for the place as "Nu-wayn-yuk." See Golsovia River.

Goltsov Point: point of land, on N coast of Attu Island, W point of entrance to Holtz Bay, Aleutian Islands; 52° 57' 30" N, 173° 10' 30" E; BGN 1938; (map 13). Variant: Goltzeb Point. Derived from an early name for Holtz Bay; proposed as "Goltzeb Point" by U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office in 1938.

Goltsovaia Bay: bay, see Holtz Bay.

Goltsovaya, Bukhta: bay, see Holtz Bay;

Goltzeb Bay: bay, see Holtz Bay.

Goltzeb Point: point of land, see Goltsov Point.

Goltzef Bay: bay, see Holtz Bay.

Goltzovaia River: stream, see Golsovia River.

Goltzovaia: locality, see Golsovia.

Goly, Ostrov: island, see Rootok Island.

Goly, Ostrov: island, see Bush Top Island.

Golya Kamennyia Ostrovki: rock, see Black Rock.

Gomair, Lake: lake, see Gasoline Lake.

Gomez Point: point of land, on the south coast of Kenai Peninsula separating Windy and Chugach Bays, Kenai Mountains; 59° 13' N, 151° 27' W; (map 50). Variant: Punta de Gomez. Named on an unpublished map by F. A. Maurelle and Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra, dated 1779.

Gomez, Punta de: point of land, see Gomez Point.

Gompertz Channel: water passage, 15 miles long, in Cook Inlet, between Middle Ground Shoal and NW coast of Kenai Peninsula, 24 miles N of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 53' N, 151° 18' W; (map 62). Named "for Capt. Gompertz (cna), who discovered it"; reported in 1905 by USC&GS.

Gona' xo: locality, see Gonaho.

Gonaho: locality, at mouth of Alsek River, at Dry Bay, about 50 miles SE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; (map 46). Variant: Gona' xo Gu-nah-ho. Former Tlingit Indian town reported in 1904 by J. R. Swanton (in Hodge, 1907, p. 496), BAE.

Gonakadetseat Bay: bay, 1.6 miles long, on SE coast of Khantaak Island, 2.2 miles E of Point Minor and 2.6 miles N of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 35' N, 139° 44' W; (map 46). Tlingit Indian name published by the USGS in 1959.

Goober Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 12 miles NE of confluence of East and South Forks Matanuska River, 57 miles NW of Valdez, Copper River Basin, 61° 51' 15" N, 147° 07' 30" W; BGN 1960; (map 69). Named in 1956 by USGS "because of its resemblance to a peanut."

Good Creek: stream, flows SSW 1.7 miles to Golden Creek near N shore of Vega Bay, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 23" N, 177° 22' 15" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "G" to correspond to "G" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Good Hope Creek: stream, see Goodhope Creek.

Good Island: island, 0.6 miles across, off E coast of Admiralty Island, 4 miles NW of Gambier Island and 63 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 28' 00" N, 133° 53' 45" W; (map 8). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; name published in 1892 by USC&GS.

Goodall Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Boulder Creek, in Noxapaga River basin, 31 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 34' N, 164° 20' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Goode, Mount: mountain, 10,610 ft., near head of Knik Glacier, 42 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 19' 40" N, 147° 59' 00" W; BGN 1924; (map 69). Named in 1924 by USGS for Richard Urquhart Goode, 1858-1903, "Geographer, USGS, in charge of the Pacific Division, Topographic Branch, at the time the first work in Alaska was executed." See Farquhar (1959, p. 221).

Goodenough Creek: stream, flows NW 1.2 miles to East Fork Solomon River, 12 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 164° 11' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Goodhope Bay: bay, on N coast of Seward Peninsula, 16 miles across, 30 miles W of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 07' N, 163° 39' W; (map 113). So named by Lt. Otto

von Kotzebue while exploring the region in August 1816 because here he had “good hope” of making important geographic discoveries.

Goodhope Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Reed Creek, 15 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 49' 10" N, 149° 11' 15" W; (map 69). Variant: Good Hope Creek. Local name reported in 1919 by A. H. Brooks and G. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

Goodhope River: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NE 46 miles to Goodhope Bay, 28 miles W of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 05' N, 163° 44' W; BGN 1952; (map 113). Variant: Right Fork Goodhope River. Name reported in 1901 by Mendenhall (1902, p. 27), USGS; derived from Goodhope Bay.

Gooding Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, in Matanuska Valley, 4.4 miles NW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 37' 45" N, 149° 14' 15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Goodlata Peak: mountain, 8,140 ft., 8.4 miles S of junction of Monahan Creek and Chakina River, 27 miles SW of McCarthy, Chugach Mountains; 61° 03' 15" N, 143° 08' 00" W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Goodluck Creek: stream, see Lucky Creek.

Goodluck Gulch: ravine, see Woodchuck Gulch.

Goodluck Gulch: ravine, trends W 1 mile to Snake River, 1.8 miles NW of Mount Brynteson and 10 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' 45" N, 165° 27' 30" W; (map 94). Variant: Good Luck Gulch. Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Goodman Glacier: glacier, see Goodwin Glacier.

Goodman Pass: pass, 3,400 ft., in Teocalli Mountains, between Denny and Sheep Creeks, 4.5 miles NW of Houston Pass and 98 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 06' 45" N, 153° 30' 00" W; (map 80). Local name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Goodnews Bay: bay, extends from mouth of Goodnews River SW 10 miles to Kuskokwim Bay at North and South Spits, 30 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 03' N, 161° 49' W; (map 53). Variant: Bonnes Nouvelles Baie, Good News Bay, Imakhpiguak Bay, Imakpiguak, Port Dobriek Vestei, Port Dobrykh Vestey, Zaliv Imakhpiguak. In 1868 USC&GS derived “Goodnews Bay” from translation of the Russian name “Port Dobrykh Vestey [ili Zaliv Imakhpiguak]” meaning “Port Goodnews [or Imakhpiguak Bay],” (Sarichev, 1826, map 3). The second name is Eskimo. Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 255), IRN, called it in French “Bonnes Nouvelles baie,” or “good news bay,” and said that “it might better be called the ' Bay of false reports.' “ According to Baker (1906, p. 281), “It was visited and probably named ' Good News' by the land expedition of Vstiugof and Korsakof of 1818-19.”

Goodnews Bay: village, see Goodnews.

Goodnews Lake: lake, 5 miles long, on Goodnews River, 45 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 30' N, 160° 31' W; (map 53) Local name published in 1938 by USGS.

Goodnews Mining Camp: locality, N of junction Of Platinum and Squirrel Creeks, 2 miles S of Red Mountain and 25 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 55' 30" N, 161° 43' 50" W; (map 39). Named for the Goodnews Mining Co.; name published in 1950 by USGS. This semi-permanent settlement was the largest mining camp in the district in 1940. The camp was established about 1934 when large-scale operations in mining of platinum-bearing deposits in this area began (Mertie, 1940, p. 57).

Goodnews River: stream, heads in lake at 59° 38' N, 160° 23' W, flows SW 60 miles to Goodnews Bay at Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; (map 53). Variant: Kwihcherak. Name published by P. S. Smith and A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1915, pl. 10), USGS. G. L. Harrington, USGS, in 1919 reported that the Eskimo name of the river was "Kwihcherak," meaning "little river."

Goodnews: village, pop. 154, on N shore of Goodnews Bay, at mouth of Goodnews River, 35 miles NW of Hagemeister Island, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 07' N, 161° 35' W; BGN 1939; (map 53). Variant: Goodnews Bay, Mumtrak. A post office called "Goodnews Bay" was established here in 1930 (Ricks, 1965, p. 24). Eskimos from the former village of Mumtrak moved here and a government school was founded. The name "Goodnews" was published in 1937 by BIA. The population in 1960 was 154.

Goodpaster Flats: flats, extend E 13 miles from junction of Tanana and Goodpaster Rivers, 6 miles E of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 08' N, 145° 30' W; (map 101). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Goodpaster River: stream, heads at 64° 30' N, 143° 40' W and flows SW 91 miles to Tanana River 7 miles E of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 10' 15" N, 145° 37' 30" W; BGN 1965; (map 101). Variant: North Fork Goodpaster River, Volkmar River. Named "Volkmar" in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA. The stream now known as "Volkmar," was called "Goodpaster River" by Lt. Allen "in honor of the Goodpaster family of Kentucky." The two stream names were transposed by later map makers.

Goodpaster River: stream, see Eisenmenger Fork.

Goodpaster River: stream, see Volkmar River.

Goodpaster Telegraph Station: locality, on right bank of Tanana River N of Goodpaster River, 6 miles E of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 10' N, 145° 38' W; (map 101). Former telegraph station established by the U.S. Army Signal Corps in 1903; name published by USGS (Prindle, 1913a, pl. 1).

Goodwin Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NW 5 miles to Lopp Lagoon, 5 miles NE of Cape Prince of Wales and 53 miles NW of Teller, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 39' N, 167° 57' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS.

Goodwin Glacier: glacier, trends E 6.5 miles to its terminus 0.7 miles W of Copper River and 30 miles NW of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 36' N, 144° 53' W; (map 64). Variant: Goodman Glacier. Named in 1884 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, for "Maj. W. E. Goodwin, U.S.V." (USA Volunteers).

Goodwin River: stream, see Fourth of July Creek.

Goolkana Lake: lake, see Paxson Lake.

Goon Dip Mountain: mountain, 1,900 ft., 6.5 miles N of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 45' 10" N, 136° 09' 00" W; BGN 1939; (map 9). Named locally in 1939 "for Goon Dip who died about 1936. He was Chinese consul at Seattle, Wash., for more than 25 years."

Goon Dip River: stream, flows W 7.5 miles to Didrickson Bay, 7 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 44' 55" N, 136° 11' 20" W; BGN 1939; (map 9). Named locally in 1939 "for Goon Dip." See Goon Dip Mountain.

Goose Bay: bay, 0.5 miles wide, extends SE 1.5 miles, off Polk Inlet, near center of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 45" N, 132° 29' 00" W; BGN 1963; (map 4). "This Bay is called Goose Bay by local people because of a large population of Canada Geese"; reported in 1961 by USFS.

Goose Bay: bay, 3.7 miles across, in W side of Knik Arm, at mouth of Goose Creek, 11 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 22' 30" N, 149° 31' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1906 by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Goose Bay: estuary, on W coast of Culross Island, extends SW 1.5 miles to Culross Passage, 16 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 42' 15" N, 148° 14' 15" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1916 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Goose Cove: cove, 0.2 miles long, on E shore of Muir Inlet, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.4 miles E of Sealers Island and 63. miles NW Of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 57' 30" N, 136° 06' 00" W; (map 10). Name published by the American Geographical Society (Field, 1947, map). The name was suggested by W. S. Cooper of the Univ. of Minnesota, who visited this cove in 1929 and "saw a number of young wild geese, who still unable to fly, were flapping over the water."

Goose Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, at S end of Deadman Reach, in Duffield Peninsula, N tip of Baranof Island, 32 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 30' 30" N, 135° 32' 30" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Goose Cove: cove, 0.7 miles across, in Portage Bay, on Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 56' N, 133° 17' W; (map 6). Named in 1882 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Goose Creek: stream, flows E 0.8 miles to W shore of Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales island; Alexander Archipelago; 56° 18' 20" N, 133° 20' 45" W; (map 6). Named in 1886

by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Goose Creek: stream, flows N 12 miles to Shishmaref Inlet, 10 miles S of Shishmaref, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 06' N, 166° 02' W; (map 112). Local name published in 1952 by AMS.

Goose Creek: stream, flows NE 16 miles, joins Starvation Creek to form West Fork Tolovana River, 30 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 21' 20" N, 149° 15' 00" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1904 by Prindle (Prindle and Hess, 1906, pl. 1). USGS.

Goose Creek: stream, flows NW 4.7 miles to French Creek, in Kugruk River basin, 20 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 31' N, 162° 31' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Goose Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles to Salcha River 1.5 miles W of junction of that stream with its South Fork and 36 miles NNE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 39' N, 145° 27' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Goose Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Nome River, N of Hunter Creek, 9 miles NNE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' N, 165° 18' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson.

Goose Creek: stream, flows SE 1.3 miles to Noxapaga River, 4 miles SW of its junction with Andesite Creek, 25 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 31' 30" N, 164° 08' 45" W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Goose Creek: stream, flows SE 4.5 miles to Casadepaga River, 23 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' N, 164° 16' W; (map 95) Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Goose Creek: stream, flows SE 8 miles to West Fork Buckland River, 37 miles NE of Haycock Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 42' N, 160° 38' W (map 109) Local name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Goose Creek: stream, flows SW 2.7 miles to Kougarok River, 9 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 47 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 41' N, 164° 48' W; (map 110) Variant: Wild Goose Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Goose Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Susitna River, 18 miles S of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 03' 25" N, 150° 05' 20" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name shown on a railroad location blueprint map compiled in 1915.

Goose Creek: stream, flows to Kuzitrin River, W of Noxapaga River, about 15 miles NW of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a

map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Goose Creek: stream, flows W 1 mile to Wolf Creek, 19 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' 55" N, 147° 22' 05" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Goose Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 20 miles to Susitna River, 1.7 miles W of junction of Oshetna River, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 38' 40" N, 147° 26' 00" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Goose Creek: stream, heads in Stephan Lake. flows S 14 miles to Goose Bay, 11 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 22' 30" N, 149° 53' 05" W; (map 69). Local name published in 1912 by USC&GS.

Goose Creek: stream, near head of Kasaan Bay, on Prince of Wales Island, flows N through Angel Lake, 8 miles to Thorne River, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 41' 15" N, 132° 38' 10" W, BGN 1962; (map 4). "This name has been used locally for a number of years by sportsmen and loggers"; reported by USFS in 1961.

Goose Creek: stream, tributary of Peterson Creek, about 15 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 26' N, 134° 43' W; (map 11). Named in 1899 by John G. Peterson (DeArmond, 1957, p. 35).

Goose Creek: ravine, see Goose Gulch.

Goose Gulch: ravine, trends S 1.5 miles to Taylor Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 7 miles S of Midnight Mountain and 44 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 41' N, 164° 41' W; (map 110). Variant: Goose Creek. Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Goose Hill: hill, 338 ft., E of Vega Bay, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 33" N, 177° 27' 20" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "G" to correspond to "G" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Goose Island: island, 0.7 miles long, part of Sandman Reefs, 10 miles S of Deer Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 41' 00" N, 162° 13' 30" W; (map 25). Variant: Civoutchy Rocher, Big Goose Island, Goose Islands, Gusinnoi. Translation by USBF in 1888 of the Russian name "O[strov] Gusinyy" meaning "island of geese" published in 1847 by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. on Chart 1379. The island was called in Russian-French "Sivoutchy (du lion marin) rockier" meaning "sea lion rock" by Lutke (1836, p. 271). It was reported as Big Goose Island by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and published on Chart 806 of USC&GS in 1882.

Goose Island: island, 1 mile long, in Tanana River, 3 miles S of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 47' 30" N, 147° 43' 30" W; (map 100). Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

Goose Island: island, 1.6 miles long, off N coast of Chichagof Island, 0.5 miles NW of Mud Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 12' 45" N, 136° 02' 40" W; (map 10). Named by master G. C.

Hanus, USN, in 1880. The name was published by USC&GS in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 190).

Goose Island: island, 1.7 miles long, at NW edge of Prince William Sound, 36 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 43' N, 146° 43' W; (map 64). Named in 1898 by Capt. Abercrombie (1900, map), USA, during his exploration of the Copper River region.

Goose Island: island, 2.5 miles long, in Yukon River, 36 miles W of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 57' N, 163° 10' W; (map 74). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Goose Island: island, see Aiaktalik Island.

Goose Island: island, see Little Goose Island.

Goose Island: island, see Nellag Island.

Goose Island: locality, see Aiaktalik.

Goose Islands: island, see Goose Island.

Goose Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, 1.2 miles SE of confluence of North and South Forks Chester Creek and 2.8 miles SE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 11' 45" N. 149° 49' 05" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Goose Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.6 miles NW of Kayak Lake and 28 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 46' N, 150° 36' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for the Goose family (Anitidae), many species of which nest well within the Arctic Circle (Pearson, 1944, pt. 1, p. 154).

Goose Marsh: marsh, 1.5 miles long, 7.5 miles SE of Kake, on NW coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 55' 30" N, 133° 45' 30" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Goose Point: point of land, at head of Duncan Canal, on W shore of Towers Arm, 14 miles W of Petersburg, on Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 47' 15" N, 133° 19' 30" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Goose Point: point of land, on Chukchi Sea coast at mouth of Singaruak Creek, 17 miles SW of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 04' 45" N, 157° 11' 45" W; (map 153). Name first appears on Brit. Adm. Chart 593 and may have been named by British naval officers connected with the Franklin search expeditions between 1849 and 1853.

Goose Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Egegik Bay, on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, 5.5 miles W of Egegik and 41 miles SW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 12' 15" N, 157° 31' 10" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Goose Rocks: rocks, 1 mile of W of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 42' 10" N, 177° 43' 35" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 116).

Goose Slough: lake, 0.5 miles long, 17 miles NW of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 52' N, 144° 00' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Goose Tongue Island: island, 200 ft. long, at entrance to Ryus Bay, N of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 58' 10" N, 131° 25' 00" W; (map 2). Local name published in 1920 by USC&GS.

Gooseneck Harbor: estuary, extends NE 2.5 miles, on W coast of Dall Island, N of Port Bazan, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 53' N, 133° 03' W; (map 1). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1914.

Gooseneck Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.8 miles S of Stormy Lake, 16 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 45' 10" N, 151° 03' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Gooseneck Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Gooseneck Harbor, on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 52' 45" N, 133° 03' 00" W; BGN 1928; (map 1). Descriptive name given in 1927 by USC&GS "because of its [the point' s] proximity to Gooseneck Harbor and * * * [because] the shape of the point resembles a gooseneck."

Goosetown: locality, see Nigalik.

Gopher Bay: bay, see Squirrel Bay.

Gopher Gulch: ravine, in Dutch Hills, trends NE 0.5 miles to Willow Creek, 29 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 34' 45" N, 150° 50' 45" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Gorbotch Rookery: rookery, on N side of Reef Point, Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 07' N, 170° 17' W; (map 38). According to Elliott (1881, p. 51 and 173), who reported this name, it is Russian and means "humpback," from the word "gorbun."

Gorbun Morskoy, Kamen: rock, see Humpback Rock.

Gorbun Rock: rock, see Humpback Rock.

Gorda Point: point of land, on the SE shore of Port Etches between Garden Cove and the head of the bay on Hinchinbrook Island. Variant: Punta Gorda. Spanish name meaning "massive" given by the Don Ignacio Arteaga expedition of 1779.

Gorda, Point: point of land, NW tip of Saint Ignace Island, 12 miles SW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 30" N, 133° 26' 05" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys Gorda, Punta Gorda. Spanish name given in 1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta Gorda" i.e. "broad point."

Gorda, Punta: point of land, extending into Port Refugio, on Suemez Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' N, 133° 15' W; (map 4). Spanish name meaning "massive point" given by the Don Ignacio Arteaga expedition of 1779.

Gorda, Punta: point of land, see Ankau Head.

Gorda, Punta: point of land, see Gorda Point.

Gordon Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.6 miles to Anvil Creek, 0.4 miles N of Banner and 5.3 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' 40" N, 165° 23' 45" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Gordon Lyon, Mount: peak, 4,100 ft., 2.7 miles SW of junction of Eagle River and its South Fork, 13 miles NE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 15' 45" N, 149° 30' 20" W; BGN 1964; (map 69). Named in 1964 by Mrs. Gordon Lyon for her husband, Gordon Miller Lyon, 1906- 1964, engineer, who spent much of his professional career working on military construction projects in Alaska.

Gordon, Mount: mountain, 9,040 ft., 8 miles SW Nebesna Glacier terminus, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 08' N, 143° 05' W; (map 84). Named for a prospector who was in the area in 1899; reported in 1903 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Gordon, Point: point of land, on Beaufort Sea coast, 6 miles E of Bullen Point and 10 miles W of Flaxman Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 11' 10" N, 146° 37' 30" W; (map 151). Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 95) in 1913, "After Tom Gordon, long a resident at Barrow." See Gordon.

Gordon: locality, site of trading post on NE shore of Demarcation Bay, 2.5 miles E of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 40' N, 141° 12' W; (map 138). Named for Thomas Gordon, who came to the N coast of Alaska from Scotland in 1888 and became a trader (Brower, 1944, p. 134).

Gore Mountain: peak, see Gore Peak.

Gore Peak: peak, 1,411 ft., in Kenai Mountains, on E shore of Port Dick, Chugach Mountains; 59° 13' N, 151° 00' W; (map 50). Variant: Gore Mountain. Name reported by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS, in 1912. Named after nearby Gore Point.

Gore Point: point of land, on S coast of Kenai Peninsula, 32 miles SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 12' 00" N, 150° 57' 30" W; (map 50). Variant: Point Dick. Named Point Gore in 1786 by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock, King George's Sound Co., commander of the trading vessel King George during a voyage made from 1785 to 1787.

Gore Rock: rock, in Gulf of Alaska, 8 miles SW of Gore Point and 28 miles SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 08' 30" N, 151° 11' 15" W; (map 50). Name derived from nearby Gore Point and published by USGS in 1951.

Goreli Island: island, see Seguam Island.

Gorelloi Island: island, see Gareloi Island.

Goreloi Island: island, see Gareloi Island.

Goreloi: volcano, see Redoubt Volcano.

Gorely Island: island, see Gareloi Island.

Gorely Island: island, see Seguam Island.

Gores Island: island, see Saint Matthew Island.

Gorge Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to stream in Sunshine Valley, 41 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 30' N, 159° 07' W; (map 53). Local descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Gorge Creek: stream, flows SE 8 miles to Hardscrabble Creek, on Alaska Peninsula, forms part of boundary of Katmai National Monument, 25 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 37' 20" N, 154° 48' 00" W; (map 42). Local name; reported in 1951 by USGS.

Gorge Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows W 5.4 miles to Thorofare River, 3.3 miles WSW of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 25' 20" N, 150° 22' 40" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). So named by USGS in 1931 because the stream flows through "a very deep gorge."

Gorge, The: canyon, 1 mile long, on Klutina River, 4 miles E of Mount Carter and 50 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 47' 30" N, 145° 36' 00" W; (map 68). Descriptive name reported in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Gorge, The: canyon, 2 miles E of Gilbert Bay, on SE shore of Whiting River, 34 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 00' N, 133° 40' W; (map 8) Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Gorge, The: canyon, 5 miles long, along course of Lake Fork Knik River, 20 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 22' N, 148° 35' W; (map 69). Descriptive name reported in 1951 by K. H. Stone (1963, p. 33).

Gori Point: point of land, on S coast of Raspberry Island, N of Kodiak Island, 57° 59' 30" N, 153° 03' 30" W; BGN 1909 (map 34). Variant: Gorie, Mountain Cape, Mys Gory. Transliteration of "M[ys] Gory," the name given in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425. Baker (1906, p. 447) published "Mountain Cape," the translation of Murashev's name for this feature. Because of duplication, the name was changed to its present form in 1909 by USC&GS.

Gorie: point of land, see Gori Point.

Gorley Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, 1.7 miles SE of junction of Puntilla Creek and Happy River, 94 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 07' 10" N, 152° 59' 40" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Gorman Strait: water passage, between Andronica and Korovin Islands, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 21' N, 160° 07' W; (map 28). Variant: Gorman's Straits,

Gormans Strait. Named by fishermen before 1872; published as Gormans Straits by USC&GS in an 1872 report.

Gormans Strait: water passage, see Gorman Strait.

Gornoi Island: island, 2.5 miles long, 2.5 miles S of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 47' N, 135° 21' W; (map 5). Variant: Corno Island, Ostrov Gornoy. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Gornoy," meaning "mountainous island."

Gornostai: island, see Ermine Island.

Gornoy, Ostrov: island, see Gornoi Island.

Gorod Vinisali: locality, see Vinasale.

Gorton Creek: stream, flows S 14 miles to Khotol River, 19 miles SE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 28' N, 157° 50"W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguna, BAE.

Gory Hill: hill, 285 ft., 0.6 miles N of Bukhti Point, south-central Kiska Island, Aleutian island; 51° 55' 20" N, 177° 28' 35" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "G" to correspond to the "G" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Gory, Mys: point of land, see Gori Point.

Goryalaya: volcano, see Redoubt Volcano.

Goschacket: stream, see Cosna River.

Goshelpme Creek: stream, heads at Akabluak Pass, flows NE 14 miles to Alatna River, 19 miles SW of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 36' N, 154° 23' W; (map 125). Name found on a prospectors' map drawn in the 1920's and is evidently the combining of the words "gosh-help-me."

Gosling Cone: hill, 1,570 ft., 1 mile NW of Sandy Lake and 6 miles S of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 28' N, 163° 15' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS; so named because the "Geological Survey field party caught four half-grown goslings near the base of the cone in 1947."

Gosling Island: island, 800 ft. long, S of Boca de Quadra, near head of Vixen Bay, Coast Mountains; 55° 02' 15" N, 130° 46' 55" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1917 by USC&GS.

Gost Creek: locality, on W bank of Walker Slough, 0.7 miles NW of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 12' 40" N, 159° 46' 50" W; (map 78). Variant: Ghost Creek. An old native village mentioned by Hrdlicka (1943, p. 219) as "Ghost Creek" and so named "because of many burials here about the creek".

Gotothna River: stream, see Foraker River.

Gotzeb Bay: bay, see Holtz Bay

Gould Island: island, 1.5 miles long, between Hetta Inlet and Portage Bay, near center of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' N, 132° 36' W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Gould Passage: water passage, 1.3 miles long, between Hetta Inlet and Portage Bay, S of Gould Island, near center of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' 35" N, 132° 36' 10" W; (map 4). Named in 1908 by USC&GS.

Goulding Harbor: bay, 2 miles long, N part of Portlock Harbor, 10 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 47' N, 136° 14' W; BGN 1926; (map 9). Variant: Pinta Bay. Named in 1787 by Capt. N. Portlock for the publisher of his book, "A voyage around the World," published in 1789 (Wagner, 1937, p. 390). The name "Pinta Bay" was reported in 1917 by H. R. Bartlett, USC&GS. A description of Goulding Harbor is given in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 183-184).

Goulding Lake: lake, 4 miles long, on Chichagof Island, most E of Goulding Lakes, 11 miles N of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 48' N, 136° 05' W; (map 9). Named in 1955 by USGS and published by Rossman (1959b, map), USGS; so named because it is the longest of the four Goulding Lakes.

Goulding Lakes: lakes, 10 miles N of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 49' N, 136° 09' W; (map 9). Named in 1955 by USGS and published by Rossman (1959b, map), USGS; derived from Goulding Harbor into which the lakes drain.

Gourd Island: island, 1,700 ft. long, at mouth of Waterfall Bay, on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 56' 25" N, 133° 08' 25" W; BGN 1928; (map 1). Descriptive name given in 1927 by USC&GS "because of the shape of the island resembling a gourd."

Government Cabin: locality, a shelter cabin on left bank of West Fork Texas Creek, 12.5 miles NW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 03' 30" N, 130° 14' 00" W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1928 by USGS.

Government Creek: stream, flows N 2.3 miles to Tongass Narrows, on NE coast of Gravina Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 20' 55" N, 131° 41' 40" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Government Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to Stikine River 12 miles NE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 38' 45" N, 132° 17' 00" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS.

Government Creek: stream, heads on Bald Mountain Ridge, flows S 5.6 miles to Little Susitna River, 8.5 miles NW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 40' 05" N, 149° 19' 50" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1913 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1914, fig. 2).

Government Hill: hill, see Court House Hill.

Government Peak: peak, 4,781 ft., on Bald Mountain Ridge, 11 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 44' N, 149° 18' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1939 by USGS.

Government Rock: rock, 500 ft. off coast of Point Whitshed, 8 miles SE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' N, 145° 53' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Government Slough: stream, heads at terminus of Scott Glacier, flows SW 15 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 6 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 28' N, 145° 40' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Government Station: town, see Barrow.

Governor Simpson, Cape: point of land, see Simpson, Cape.

Governors Ridge: ridge, trends NE 0.8 miles from Mount Moore, 6 miles SE of Mount Ogilvie and 37 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 48' 20" N, 134° 07' 40" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Named in 1964 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project because the Governor of Alaska visited this area in 1951.

Goverooskie Lake: lake, see Govorushka Lake.

Govorushechie Island: island, see Whale Island.

Govorushechiy, Mys: point of land, see Gull, Cape.

Govorushechiy, Ostrov: island, see Whale Island.

Govorushek, Mys: point of land, see Gull, Cape.

Govorushiche, Mys: point of land, see Gull Point.

Govorushichiy, Mys: point of land, see Gull Point.

Govorushka Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, on central St. George Island, Pribilof Islands; 56° 35' 15" N, 169° 37' 15" W; (map 38). Variant: Gavarush' ka Lake, Goverooskie Lake, Koriumanyi. According to H. W. Elliott (1881, p. 173), "Goverooskie" is Russian for "Larus brevirostris and L. tridactylus Gulls." Putnam, (1903, p. 1014), USC&GS lists "Gavarush' ka" as Russian for the "red-legged gull * * * [the lake is] so called from the large number of gulls frequenting it." Putnam (p. 1015) lists the Aleut name as "Korium-anyi," also referring to the gulls.

Goynk, Cape: point of land, see Ooynik Point.

Grace Cove: bight, 1.5 miles wide, on NE coast of Revillagigedo Island, at mouth of Grace Creek on Behm Canal, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 40' 30" N, 130° 57' 30" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS. 382

Grace Creek: Stream, flows 12 miles E, through Lake Grace to Behm Canal, on E coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 40' 15" N, 130° 57' 30" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Grace Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to join Warner Creek to form Wade Creek, 45 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 10' 00" N, 141° 24' 30" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Grace Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.4 miles to Buster Creek, 9 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' 40" N, 165° 12' 12" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Grace Harbor: estuary, extends ENE 1 mile to Kaigani Strait, on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 55' N, 132° 55' W; BGN 1908; (map 1). Local name reported in 1907 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Grace Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Davison Bay, 11 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 47' N, 132° 19' W; (map 9). Name published by USC&GS in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 322).

Grace Mountain: mountain, 2,443 ft., near the center of Dall Island, W of Grace Harbor, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 55' 55" N, 132° 57' 05" W; BGN 1929; (map 1). Name derived from Grace Harbor; given by USC&GS in 1928.

Grace Point: point of land, see Luke Point.

Grace, Lake: lake, 4.5 miles long, on course of Grace Creek, on E coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 38' N, 131° 03' W. Local name reported in 1926 by R. H. Sargent and F. H. Moffit (in Smith and others, 1929, pl. 5), USGS.

Grace, Point: point of land, on N tip of Latouche Island, 18 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 04' 45" N, 147° 00' 59" W; (map 63). Probably named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, in 1798. The name is shown on his chart, but is not mentioned in his text.

Gracey Creek Glacier: glacier, trends N 5.5 miles to its terminus at Gracey Creek, 0.1 miles S of Alaska- Canada boundary, 32 miles NW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 15' 15" N, 130° 34' 30" W; (map 7). Name derived from Gracey Creek and published in 1955 on USGS map.

Gracey Creek: stream, heads at terminus of Gracey Creek Glacier, flows NE into Canada to 56° 15' 30" N, 130° 34' 30" W; Coast Mountains; (map 7). Named in 1920 by IBC surveyors; published in 1927 on IBC Sheet 3 (1951 atlas).

Gradual Point: point of land, on N side of Passage Canal, 1 mile SW of Poe Bay and 6 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 49' 15" N, 148° 32' 20" W; BGN 1915; (map 63). Local descriptive name reported in 1914 by USC&GS.

Graehl Village: area, see Graehl.

Graehl: area, of Fairbanks, on N bank of Chena River, E of Garden Island, Tanana Lowland; 64° 51' N, 147° 42' W; (map 100). Variant: Ghrael, Graehl Village. Originally a townsite listed in 1916 Polk's Gazetteer; the village has been annexed by the city of Fairbanks.

Graenzstrasse: water passage, see Dixon Entrance.

Graf Heidena, Zaliv: bay, see Heiden, Port.

Graham Creek: stream, flows N 10 miles to Colorado Creek, 38 miles NE of Ophir and 50 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 38' 45" N, 156° 08' 00" W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by USGS.

Graham Point: point of land, see Dix Point.

Graham, Point: point of land, on left bank of Yukon River, 6 miles W of Koyukuk and 11 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 51' N, 157° 53' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Graham, Port: bay, 2.5 miles wide, on SW coast of Kenai Peninsula 8 miles SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 22' N, 151° 55' W; (map 50). BGN 1954; Variant: Bukhta Anglitskaya, Cool Bay, English Bay, Grahams Harbour. Named "Grahams Harbour" by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock (1787, map facing p. 102), in 1786. The Russians called this bay "Bukh[ta] Anglitskaya," or "English Bay," because of the English mapping and visitation there in the late 18th century. Capt. John Meares called it Cool Bay in 1788.

Gramp Rock: island, one of group extending 2.5 miles W of Ilak Island, Delarof Islands Aleutian Islands; 51° 29' 00" N, 178° 20' 50" W; (map 16). Local name published on a 1954 USGS map.

Grand Canons of the Noatak: canyon, see Grand Canyon.

Grand Canyon: canyon, in Baird Mountains, extends 17 miles along course of Noatak River, 60 miles NE of Noatak, Brooks Range; 67° 55' N, 160° 45' W; (map 127). Variant: Grand Canons of the Noatak. The name "Grand Canons of the Noatak" was first used in 1885 by S. B. McLenegan, USRCS, when he explored the Noatak River. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers used the present application of the name in 1955. See Noatak Canyon.

Grand Canyon: canyon, see Noatak Canyon.

Grand Central River: Stream, flows SE 12 miles to Salmon Lake, 28 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 54' N, 165° 05' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by B. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Grand Creek: stream, flows N 0.5 miles to Bullion Creek, 0.4 miles W of its junction with Pargon River, 14 miles NE of Council and 25 miles SE of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 02' N, 163° 20' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Grand Creek: stream, flows SW 32 miles to Big Mud River 2 miles NE of its junction with Nowitna River, 31 miles NE of Monzonite Hills, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 29' N, 153° 38' W; (map 98). Local name reported in 1933 by USGS.

Grand Creek: stream, see Grand Union Creek.

Grand Island: island, 0.8 miles long, between Kaigani and Tlevak Straits, E of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 58' 15" N, 132° 51' 45" W; (map 1). Variant: McNair Island. Named by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, in 1881. This island was called "McNair" by Jackson (1880, map facing p. 376).

Grand Island: island, 2 miles across, in Stephens Passage, 2.5 miles NW of Grave Point and 18 miles SE of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 05' 45" N, 134° 07' 30" W; (map 11). Descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1869 on Navy Hydrog. Chart 225.

Grand Island: island, 6.7 miles long, in Yukon River 6 miles S of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 40' N, 161° 25' W; (map 73). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Grand Junction Point: point of land, on E bank of Yukon River, 6 miles S of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 41' N, 161° 20' W; (map 73). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Grand Kiska Island: island, see Kiska Island.

Grand Pacific Glacier: glacier, heads in St. Elias Mountains, 7 miles SW of Mount Hay, trends E into British Columbia then SE to head of Tarr Inlet at Alaska-Canada boundary, 68 miles SW of Skagway; 59° 04' 15" N, 137° 03' 30" W; BGN 1954; (map 45). Variant: Pacific Glacier. Named by John Muir in 1879. In 1892 Reid (1896, pl. 86 and p. 432), found that the front of the glacier had receded so far as to convert it into three distinct glaciers. He retained the name "Grand Pacific" for the most northerly and largest, and named the middle one "Johns Hopkins Glacier." The smallest and most southerly glacier was named "Reid Glacier" in 1899 by the Harrington Expedition.

Grand Plateau Glacier: glacier, heads about 59° 02' N, 137° 50' W, trends W 11 miles to 1961 terminus 2 miles SE of mouth of Clear Creek in Gulf of Alaska and 68 miles SE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 01' N, 138° 09' W; (map 46). La Perouse called this glacier Le Grand Plateau in 1786 and Dall (1875, pl. 21) USC&GS, called it the Grand Plateau Glacier. This latter name was published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 205).

Grand Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Farragut Bay, 5 miles S of Read Island, and 82 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 05' 00" N, 133° 11' 00" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN; name published in 1888 by USC&GS.

Grand Singatook: mountain, 3,870 ft., at W end of Kigluaik Mountains, 1 mile S of Little Singatook and 34 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 54' N, 166° 05' W, (map 94). Named in 1966 by L. G. Madland, he reported "the name ' Singatook' is the name the Eskimos living in the area used for both peaks."

Grand Union Creek: stream, heads in Kigluaik Mountains, flows NE 11 miles to Pilgrim River 1.3 miles S of its junction with Kuzitrin River, 35 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 08' N, 165° 13' W; (map 111). Variant: Grand Creek. Shown as "Grand" on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Grand Wash River: stream, braided stream, flows S 7 miles between Malaspina and Lucia Glaciers to Yakutat Bay, 4.5 miles SW of mouth of Esker Stream and 21 miles N of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 50' 45" N, 139° 47' 20" W; (map 46). Variant: Kwik River, Kwik Stream. Local descriptive name reported by Baker (1906, p. 284), USGS, as a variant of Kwik River. Name is now applied to the lower and braided part of the Kwik River.

Grand Wash: stream, see Kwik Stream.

Grandstand Ridge: ridge, 1,380 ft., 8.5 miles long, between Aiyiak and Chandler Rivers, 59 miles NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 58' N, 152° 08' W; (map 134). Named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Grandview Gardens: area, in Anchorage, E of Airport Heights, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 12' 30" N, 149° 48' 50" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1954 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

Grandview: railroad station, miles 44.9 on The Alaskan Railroad, near head of Placer River, in Kenai Mountains, 24 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 36' 30" N, 149° 03' 40" W; (map 63). Railroad station established about 1908; so named because it is at an elevation of 1,063 feet, "affording a scenic view."

Granit Creek: stream, see Granite Creek.

Granite Basin Lake: lake, see Granite Basin.

Granite Basin: lake, 0.4 miles long, on Revillagigedo Island, 2.2 miles NE of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' N, 131° 35' W; BGN 1916; (map 3). Variant: Granite Basin Lake. Local name reported in 1911 by USFS.

Granite Bay: bay, on W coast of Esther Island, trends W 2 miles to Port Wells, 22 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' N, 148° 06' W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1916 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Granite Bay: bight, 1.2 miles wide, on E shore of Imuruk Lake, 3 miles NE of Kettle Dome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 37' N, 163° 07' W; BGN 1954; (map 110). Reported in 1953 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS; so named because the "shores of the bay are composed of disintegrated granite."

Granite Bay: estuary, extends SW 3 miles to Wells Bay, 44 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54' 50" N, 147° 26' 45" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1916 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Granite Bay: estuary, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, extends SE 2 miles to Knight Island Passage, 10 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 25' N, 147° 59' W; (map 63). Descriptive local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Granite Canyon: canyon, 6 miles long, 2 miles NW of Berg Mountain, in Glacier Bay National Monument and 68 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 56' N, 134° 49' W; (map 11). Name published in 1960 by USGS.

Granite Cape: point of land, on S tip of Granite Island, 35 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 36' 45" N, 149° 46' 00" W; BGN 1911; (map 49). Named in 1909 by U. S. Grant, USGS, "for the rocks of which it is composed."

Granite Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, in George Islands, off N coast of Chichagof Island, 1.5 miles W of village of Elfin Cove and 35 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 11' 30" N, 136° 23' 30" W; (map 10). Descriptive name given by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1880 and published in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 187). Capt. George Vancouver, RN, anchored in this cove in 1784, but did not give it a name.

Granite Cove: cove, extends SE 2 miles to Columbia Bay, 56 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 58' 15" N, 147° 08' 30" W; BGN 1911; (map 63). Named in 1909 by U. S. Grant, USGS. Named for the "granite boss" on north shore of cove.

Granite Creek: stream, flows 1.4 miles S from Granite Peak to Kotsina River, 37 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 43' N, 143° 52' W; (map 67). Local name reported by USGS, in 1923.

Granite Creek: stream, flows 2 miles W to Gold Creek, 2 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 55" N, 134° 21' 00" W; (map 11). Name first appeared in mining records in 1884 when Michael Powers claimed water rights there (DeArmond, 1957, p. 22-23). The name was published in 1904 by USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows 8 miles to Tuluksak River, 58 miles NE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 58' 30" N, 160° 05' 50" W; (map 59). Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, pl. 11), USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows E 6 miles to head of North Arm Hoonah Sound, on Chichagof Island, 20 miles SE of Pelican, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 45' 30" N, 135° 50' 00" W; BGN 1935; (map 9). Local descriptive name reported in 1935 by USFS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows NE 22 miles to Seventymile River, 32 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 58' 45" N, 142° 10' 10" W; (map 102). Named by prospectors apparently for rock prevalent in the area; shown on 1902 field sheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows NE 8.5 miles to Minook Creek, 14 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 18' N, 150° 08' W; (map 106). Prospectors' descriptive name reported in 1904 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows NE 9.5 miles to Sulukna River, 50 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 47' N, 154° 10' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Butte Creek, 28 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats 66° 01' 30" N, 147° 56' 30" W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 miles to Sinuk River, 21 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' N, 166° 00' W; (map 94). Variant: Granit Creek. Prospectors' name published as "Granit" on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Granite Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Mosquito Fork at Eagle Cliff, 52 miles SW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 02' 03" N, 149° 59' 00" W; (map 123). Variant: West Fork Chandalar River. Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (1913, pl. 1), USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Tisuk River, 40 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 59' N, 166° 11' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows NW and NE 13 miles to Slana River, 36 miles NE of Chistochina Alaska Range; 62° 59' N, 144° 01' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows NW to Kuzitrin River, about 17 miles N of Mount Bendeleben Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Granite Creek: stream, flows S 1.6 miles to Otter Creek 10.5 miles E of its junction with Iditarod River, 3 miles E of Flat and 58 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains, 62° 27' 30" N, 157° 54' 30" W; (map 79). Name shown on a 1910 manuscript map of "Iditarod Placer Fields."

Granite Creek: stream, flows S W 2 miles to Tibbs Creek 5.7 miles S of that stream's junction with Goodpaster River and 50 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 24' N, 144° 16' W; (map 101). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows S W 4.8 miles to its junction with Homestake Creek to form Willow Creek, 32 miles SE of Flat and 45 miles N of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 21' N, 157° 02' W; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows S W 7 miles to Chulitna River, 40 miles SW of Cantwell, 384 Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 56' 00" N, 149° 42' 30" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1917 by S. R. Capps (in Martin and others, 1919, pl. 5), USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows SE 1.3 miles to Pedro Creek, 13 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 00' 45" N, 147° 29' 00" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Goodnews River, 15 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 17' N, 161° 18' W; (map 53) Descriptive name reported in 1919 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 7), USGS; "so named because the stream flows over granitic rocks."

Granite Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Oshetna River, 28 miles SW of its junction with Susitna River and 80 miles W of Gulkana, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 17' N, 147° 49' W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows SW 3.3 miles to Sweepstakes Creek, 12 miles NW of Haycock Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 21' N, 161° 18' W, (map 109). Local name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to King Salmon River, on Alaska Peninsula, 40 miles E of Egogik and 46 miles SE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 11' 15" N, 156° 16' 00" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, heads at a glacier, flows S 17 miles to Matanuska River, 11 miles NE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 42' 35" N, 148° 51' 00" W; (map 69). Name used by prospectors; reported in 1899 by Mendenhall (1900, pl. facing p. 310), USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, heads at glacier, between Kahiltna and Kanikula Glaciers, flows S 22 miles to Kahiltna River, 35 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 27' 45" N, 151° 10' 10" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, heads at N end of Darby Mountains, flows SE 9 miles to Tubutulik River in Death Valley, 35 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 11' N, 162° 22' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1909 by Smith and Eakin (1911, pl. 1), USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, heads in glacier, flows W 24 miles to Tana Glacier, 8 miles SE of head of Tana River and 103 miles NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 45' 30" N, 142° 42' 00" W; (map 65). Name published by F. H. Moffit (1918, pl. 6), USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, heads on Granite Mountain, flows NE 30 miles to Sawmill Creek, 18 miles SE of Big Delta, Tanana Lowland; 64° 01' 30" N, 145° 18' 00" W; (map 101). Named by prospectors; reported in 1910 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, heads on Mount Susitna, flows SE 6.3 miles to Alexander Creek, 7 miles SW of Susitna and 28 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 27' N, 150° 36' W; (map 70). Name used by local prospectors; reported in 1899 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows N 1.4 miles from Mount Eielson to Thorofare River, 1.8 miles S of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 24' 15"

N, 150° 18' 10" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Local name obtained in 1931 by J. C. Reed, Sr., and S. N. Stoner, USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, N of Monument Rocks, flows NE 1.5 miles to Flint Creek, 4.5 miles SE of Long and 27 miles S of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 21' N, 155° 23' W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, on E coast of Cleveland Peninsula, flows SE 6 miles to Raymond Cove 2 miles NE of Helm Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 38' 45" N, 131° 51' 50" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SW 8 miles to East Fork Sixmile Creek, 14 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 43' 10" N, 149° 17' 45" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, map 16), USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, on mainland, heads in Lake Manzoni, flows 4 miles W to Behm Canal, 2.5 miles S of Walker Cove, Coast Mountains; 55° 40' N, 130° 54' W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1955 by USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows N 3.5 miles to Lopp Lagoon, 4.5 miles NE of Cape Prince of Wales and 53 miles NW of Teller, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 38' N, 167° 58' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS.

Granite Creek: stream, see Bullion Creek.

Granite Creek: stream, see West Fork Chandalar River.

Granite Falls: waterfall, see Grindstone Falls.

Granite Fork: stream, flows SE 26 miles to Hodzana River, 47 miles NW of Beaver, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 43' N, 148° 50' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Granite Fork: stream, see Middle Fork Fortymile River.

Granite Gulch: ravine, trends NW 2 miles to Mammoth Creek, 13 miles WSW of Central and 40 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 31' N, 145° 13' W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Granite Island: island, 0.6 miles long, at head of George Inlet, on Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 50° 30' N, 131° 28' W; (map 3). Local name published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 59).

Granite Island: island, 5.5 miles long, 0.5 miles SW of Harris Peninsula, 35 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 39' N, 149° 48' W; BGN 1911; (map 49). So named in 1909 by U. S. Grant, USGS, because it was "a long high island of granite."

Granite Islands: islands, 1 mile long, 6 miles SW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 35' 45" N, 136° 11' 30" W; (map 9). Descriptive name

given in 1925 by a USC&GS field party because of “granite-like rock of which the islands are composed.” The name was published in 1928 on Chart 8280.

Granite Lake: lake, 0.2 miles across, on Revillagigedo Island, near head of Thorne Arm, 1.3 miles E of Pop Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 22" N, 131° 10' 45" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1901 by Brooks (1902b, p. 64), USGS.

Granite Mountain: mountain, 2,835 ft., 16 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 26' N, 161° 14' W; (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950.

Granite Mountain: mountain, 3,445 ft., near center of Prince of Wales Island, S of Salmon Lake; 55° 31' 45" N, 132° 40' 30" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1935 by USGS.

Granite Mountain: mountain, 5,815 ft., extends NW 15 miles from Gerstle River, 20 miles SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 45' N, 145° 22' W; (map 86). Local descriptive name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Granite Mountain: ridge, 2,923 ft., in Kuskokwim Mountains, extends NE-SW 5 miles between Moose Creek and Little East Fork George River, 42 miles SE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 19' N, 156° 43' W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Granite Passage: water passage, trends SE 5 miles between Harris Peninsula and Granite Island, 34 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 39' N, 149° 47' W; (map 49). Named by the 1912 USC&GS field party “after Granite Island.”

Granite Peak: mountain, 6,729 ft., on W bank of Granite Creek, 16 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 47' 45" N, 148° 53' 05" W; BGN 1946; (map 69). Variant: Eska Peak. Descriptive name reported about 1946 by USGS.

Granite Peak: mountain, 6,870 ft., 5 miles E of junction of Kluvesna and Kotsina Rivers, 16 miles W of Mount Blackburn, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 44' 45" N, 143° 51' 50" W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1912-13 as “Granite Mountain” by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS, but published in 1922 as “Granite Peak.”

Granite Point: point of land, 1.5 miles E of Fairmount Island, and 46 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 52' 25" N, 147° 23' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1916 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Granite Point: point of land, at S end of Sanborn Harbor, W coast of Nagai Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 06' 50" N, 160° 01' 45" W; (map 28). Named in 1875 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Granite Point: point of land, near the head of Redfish Bay, 10.4 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 20' 25" N, 134° 51' 40" W; (map 5). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of USBF steamer Albatross.

Granite Point: point of land, on NW shore of Cook Inlet, 8 miles SW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 00' 40" N, 151° 21' 00" W; BGN 1916; (map 70). Local descriptive name reported in 1916 by USGS.

Granite Point: point of land, W tip of Baker Island, 1 mile N of Cape Chirikof, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 00" N, 133° 41' 25" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 179).

Granite Range: mountain range, extends E from head of Tana River 27 miles to Logan Glacier, 120 miles NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 49' N, 142° 18' W; (map 65). Name published by F. H. Moffit (1918, pl. 6), USGS.

Granitsa Channel: water passage, see Dixon entrance.

Granitsy Strait: water passage, see Dixon Entrance.

Grant Cove: cove, 0.3 miles across, on W coast of Gravina Island, 1.7 miles S of South Vallenar Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 21' 15" N, 131° 51' 30" W; (map 3). Local name published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 82).

Grant Creek: locality, on N bank of Yukon River, at mouth of Grant Creek, 24 miles W of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 13' N, 152° 56' W; (map 106). Variant: Tuklukyet. Mining camp reported in 1911 by H. M. Eakin, USGS. Baker (1906, p. 639) lists an Indian village, "Tuklukyet * * * about 15 miles below Nuklukayet," which would be at or near this point.

Grant Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Lincoln Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 46 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 36' N, 165° 00' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Grant Creek: stream, flows NE to Lone Mountain Creek which flows to American River, about 35 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Grant Creek: stream, flows NW to Kugruk River near its mouth on Kotzebue Sound, about 30 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Local name published on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Grant Creek: stream, flows S 4.5 miles E to Hanagita River, 1 mile NE of Hanagita Lake and 33 miles SW of McCarthy, Chugach Mountains; 61° 15' 05" N, 143° 49' 45" W; (map 67). Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Grant Creek: stream, flows SE 14 miles to Burroughs Bay, 6 miles SW of its head at mouth of Unuk River, Coast Mountains; 56° 01' 30" N, 131° 11' 30" W; BGN 1923; (map 7). Local name reported in 1923 by USFS.

Grant Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 miles to Quartz Creek, 11 miles SE of Long and 31 miles SSE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 19' N, 155° 11' W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS. The stream's exact application is in doubt.

Grant Creek: stream, heads in Peters Hills, and flows NW 1.5 miles to Cache Creek 0.9 miles NE of its junction with Trout Creek, 29 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 30' 05" N, 150° 56' 30" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Grant Creek: stream, heads on Grant Dome, flows SW 11 miles to Yukon River at locality of Grant Creek, 25 miles W of Tanana, Kokrines- Hodzana Highlands; 65° 13' N, 152° 56' W; (map 106). Variant: Newchukli Kaket, Newchuklichargut. Prospectors' name reported by USGS in 1906. This appears to be the stream spelled "Newchuklichargut," i.e., "mouth of the Newchukli [River]," by Lt. Frederick Schwatka, USA, in 1883.

Grant Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows NW 2.5 miles from Mount Eielson to Camp Creek, E of Muldrow Glacier, 2.8 miles SE of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 24' 30" N, 150° 22' 50" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Locally named in 1931 for O. M. Grant "the best known prospector in the region" according to J. C. Reed, Sr., and S. N. Stoner, USGS.

Grant Creek: stream, on Douglas Island, flows 0.7 miles NE to Gastineau Channel, 1 mile W of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 20" N, 134° 27' 00" W; (map 11). Name first used in a mining claim by John McLaughlin and Matt McMahon in 1884. the source of the name is unknown (DeArmond, 1957,p. 23).

Grant Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, heads at Grant Lake, flows SW 1 mile to Upper Trail Lake, 24 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 28' N, 148° 21' W; (map 63). Name published on recent USGS maps; derived from Grant Lake, which it drains.

Grant Creek: stream, see Tom Creek.

Grant Dome: mountain, 2,750 ft., at head of Grant Creek, 24 miles WNW of Tanana, Kokrines- Hodzana Highlands; 65° 18' N, 152° 52' W; (map 106); Named about 1908 by prospectors for Grant Creek.

Grant Island: island, 2 miles long, at N entrance to Clover Passage on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' N, 131° 43' W; (map 3). Variant: Giant Island. Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. Richardson Clover, USN.

Grant Island: island, see Culross Island.

Grant Lagoon: lagoon, 1 mile long, on W coast of Kodiak Island, 10 miles SW of Karluk; 57° 28' N, 154° 39' W; BGN 1931; (map 35). Named by USC&GS in 1929 for Cape Grant.

Grant Lake: lake, 3 miles long, 4 miles S of Agenuk Mountain and 54 miles N of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 48' N, 158° 33' W; BGN 1932; (map 52). Variant: Nan-yuk-cho-ak. Named by local people for a prospector who lived on the lake many years ago; reported in 1932 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS; published by Mertie (1938b, pl. 1), USGS.

Grant Lake: lake, 7 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 27 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 29' 30" N, 149° 18' 00" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). "Named for a local miner"; reported in 1909 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 4), USGS.

Grant Peak: peak, 4,575 ft., 8 miles NE of Farragut Bay and 87 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 12' 50" N, 133° 04' 40" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Ulysses Simpson Grant, 1822-1885, 18th President of the United States.

Grant Point: point of land, between Izembek Lagoon and Applegate Cove, 8 miles NW of village of Cold Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 16' N, 162° 53' W; (map 29). Named by USBF in 1888 for Ulysses Simpson Grant, 1822-85, President of the United States from 1868-76.

Grant, Cape: point of land, on N shore of Halibut Bay, on W coast of Kodiak Island, 14 miles SW of Karluk; 57° 25' 25" N, 154° 42' 50" W; BGN 1931; (map 35). Named by USC&GS in 1919 for the U.S. Revenue Cutter Grant.

Grant, Point: point of land, see Whidbey, Point.

Grantley Harbor: bay, extends SE 10 miles from Port Clarence at Teller to Tuksuk Channel, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 17' N, 166° 15' W; (map 111). Variant: Port Griantle, H. Griantle. Named in 1827 by Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 543), RN, "in compliment to Lord Grantley."

Grants Cabin: locality, on W bank of Theodore River, 16 miles NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 15' 45" N, 150° 52' 30" W; (map 70). Local name reported on a 1958 USGS map which indicates a site having two buildings and a winter airplane landing strip.

Granville Portage: pass, 4.5 miles long, trends NE across base of Kupreanof Peninsula, between Stepovak and Ivanof Bays, Aleutian Range; 55° 51' N, 159° 36' W; (map 27). Local name published by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot.

Granville, Cape: point of land, see Chiniak, Cape.

Grape Creek: stream, see Bertha Creek.

Graphite Bay: bight, see Windy Cove.

Graphite Lake: lake, extends NW-SE 4.4 miles, 17 miles W of Coleen Mountain, Yukon Flats; 67° 04' N, 143° 26' W; (map 121). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Graphite Point: bluff, elev. 60 ft., on right bank of Porcupine River, 28 miles NE of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 59' N, 143° 17' W; (map 120). Local name reported in 1940 by FitzGerald (1944, p. 224), USGS; it "marks the northeastern limit of Yukon Flats" (p. 233).

Grass Creek: stream, flows SE 1.8 miles to Saunders Creek, 9 miles E of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 29' N, 165° 06' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on a 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Grass Gulch: ravine, heads at locality of Summit, trends E 0.5 miles to Dexter Creek, 6 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' 45" N, 165° 20' 30" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Grass Island Bar: bar, 5 miles long, at Copper River Delta, 4 miles off S coast of Alaska, 25 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 15' N, 145° 17' W; (map 64). Local descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Grass Island: island, 0.1 miles long, at S end of Eldred Passage, on S shore of Kachemak Bay, 10 miles S of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 30' N, 151° 29' W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in 1950.

Grass Island: island, 300 ft. across, E of Hawkins Island, in Orca Inlet, 2 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 34' 20" N, 145° 46' 50" W; (map 64). Named by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, during his cruise aboard the Fish Commission steamer Albatross along the south coast of Alaska in 1897.

Grass Island: island, 500 ft. long, 0.7 miles S of Copper River Delta, 25 miles NW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 17' 30" N, 145° 11' 30" W; (map 64). Descriptive name given by H. P. Ritter, USC&GS, during his survey work in the area in 1898.

Grass Lake: lake, 0.3 miles across, 6 miles NE of Minto and 38 miles W of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 55' N, 149° 01' W; (map 100). Local descriptive name published in 1950 by USGS.

Grass Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, E of Rock Lake, 20 miles NNW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 21' N, 145° 53' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS. "So named because it is filled with swamp grasses."

Grass Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, SW of Midway Lake, 21 miles SE of Tok, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 13' N, 142° 21' W; (map 85). Local name reported in 1964 by USGS.

Grass Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 5 miles NW of Swan Mountain and 11 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 16' N, 145° 18' W; (map 136). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Grass Lake: lake, 8 miles NE of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 38' N, 156° 25' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Grass Lake: lake, see Big Grass Lake.

Grass Lake: swamp, 3.5 miles long, W of Windmill Lake, 27 miles E of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 47' N, 154° 35' W; (map 98). Local name obtained in 1956 by Orth.

Grass River: stream, N tributary of Little Black River, flows NW 41 miles to Seventeenmile Slough, 12 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 36' 35" N, 144° 50' 35" W; BGN; 1959; (map 119). Variant: Little Black River. Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Grass Rock: rock, 400 ft. long, at mouth of Klakas Inlet, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 52' 55" N, 132° 23' 20" W (map 1). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Grass Rock: rock, at mouth of Tamgas Harbor, on S coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 01' 28" N, 131° 31' 55" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Grass Valley: valley, 5 miles long, extended NW to Herendeen Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, 19 miles S of Village of Port Moller Aleutian Range; 55° 43' N, 160° 38' W; (map 28). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner USN.

Grass Valley: valley, along Kingsley Creek, extends NW 2 miles to mouth of Nesbit River, 7 miles SE of Mount Bendeleben and 41 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 06' N, 163° 55' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Grasshopper Creek: stream, flows SE to Norton Sound, about 6 miles E of village of Bluff and 27 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Nome Precinct" dated 1904. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Grasshopper Valley: valley, extends 3.5 miles along Glacier Fork Knik River, between Knik and Marcus Baker Glaciers, 29 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 25' 30" N, 148° 18' 45" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Grasstop Rock: rock, 0.1 miles across, at mouth of Deep Bay, in Peril Strait, 25 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 26' 05" N, 135° 36' 10" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN; published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 183).

Grassy Island: island, 0.2 miles across, 31 miles N of Afognak, 1 mile off N coast of Afognak island; 58° 27' N, 152° 47' W; (map 43). Name published by USC&GS in 1928 on Chart 8573.

Grassy Island: island, 2.5 miles long, awash at highest tides, near head of Nushagak Bay, 2 miles S of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 00' N, 158° 28' W; (map 40). Variant: Williams Island, William's Island. Descriptive name given in 1952 by USGS called "William's Island" in 1890 by USBF.

Grassy Island: island, 500 ft. long, in Iliamna Lake, 4.3 miles SE of Chekok Point and 23 miles E of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 46' N, 154° 17' W; (map 51). Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

Grassy Island: island, see Sozavarika Island.

Grassy Lake: lagoon, extends N 1 mile to Lake Bay, on NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 01' 00" N, 132° 53' 30" W; (map 6). Local descriptive name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Grassy Lake: lake, 1.3 miles across, 12 miles NW of Minto and 55 miles NW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 56' 30" N, 149° 32' 30" W; (map 100). Local descriptive name published in 1952 by USGS.

Grassy Mountain: mountain, 3,207 ft., 1.8 miles SE of Bald Mountain, 80 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 36' 00" N, 137° 26' 55" W; (map 10). Descriptive name published by members of the Harvard-Dartmouth Expedition, 1933-34 (Washburn and Goldthwait, 1936, map).

Grassy Point: bluff, elev. 50 ft., on N bank of Naknek River S of King Salmon, on Alaska Peninsula 13 miles SW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 40' 00" N, 156° 39' 30" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Grassy Point: point of land, on W shore of Karluk Lake, 19 miles SE of Karluk, Kodiak island; 57° 23' 15" N, 154° 04' 15" W; (map 35). Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Grassy Pond: lake, 0.4 miles across, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1.3 miles SW of head of Crillon Lake and 80 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 34' 40" N, 137° 24' 10" W; (map 10). Name published by members of the Harvard- Dartmouth Expedition, 1933-34 (Washburn and Goldthwait, 1936, map).

Grassy Ridge: ridge, 2 miles long, extends 2 miles SE of Grassy Mountain, 80 miles WNW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 35' 30" N, 137° 26' 00" W; (map 10). Descriptive name published by members of the Harvard-Dartmouth Expedition, 1933-34 (Washburn and Goldthwait, 1936, map).

Grassy Rock: island, 0.1 miles across, off the W shore of Port Frederick on Chichagof Island, 6.2 miles SW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 02' 50" N, 135° 33' 45" W; (map 11). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 345).

Grave Creek: stream, heads at junction of Slate and McLellan Creeks, flows SE 6 miles to Middle Fork Chandalar River, 18 miles E of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 32' N, 147° 48' W; (map 123). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader (1900b, pl. 60), USGS.

Grave Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Southwest Islands, in Pybus Bay, on Admiralty Island, 25 miles SE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 16' N, 134° 05' W; (map 9). Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8218. Grave Island Light is located here.

Grave Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Tenakee Inlet in E central Chichagof Island, 1 mile SE of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 46' 30" N, 135° 11' 50" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Grave Island: island, 0.2 miles long, 1 mile S of Kake, in Keku Strait on NW coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 57' 35" N, 133° 57' 00" W; (map 6). Local name published by USC&GS in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 215).

Grave Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Klakas Inlet, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 53' 40" N, 132° 22' 30" W (map 1). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser USN.

Grave Point: point of land, N end of Pitt Island at N end of Port Frederick on Chichagof Island, 0.2 miles W of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 06' 35" N, 135° 27' 15" W; (map 11). Named by U.S. Navy in 1880 and published by the USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 196). The point of land was probably the location of an Indian cemetery.

Grave Point: point of land, NE tip of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 00' 15" N, 131° 14' 35" W (map 3). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 72); obtained from local pilots.

Grave Point: point of land, on W shore of Stephens Passage, 1.6 miles W of Taku Harbor and 21 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 03' 45" N, 134° 03' 00" W; (map 11). So named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, because of some Indian graves on the point. The name was published in 1869 on Navy Hydrog. Chart 225.

Gravel Creek: stream, flows S 2 miles to North Fork Snake River, 15 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; Published in 1900 by Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS. Subsequent maps show no stream at this location.

Gravel Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows N 11 miles to Matanuska River, 38 miles NE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 46' 50" N, 148° 00' 05" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1913 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Gravel Creek: stream, heads in Shublik Mountains flows E 6 miles to Sadlerochit River, 7.5 miles N of Lake Schrader and 24 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 29' 30" N, 145° 06' 00" W; BGN 1961; (map 139). So named in 1948 by USGS geologists "because of a prominent gravel terrace exposed along the stream." It was reported in 1960 by C. L. Whittington, USGS.

Gravel Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows SE 9 miles to easternmost of Braye Lakes, 36 miles E of Euchre Mountain, Alaska Range; 62° 03' 10" N, 141° 04' 45" W; (map 84). Descriptive name used by prospectors, reported by Capps (1916, pl. I), USGS.

Gravel Island: island, see Martin Island.

Gravel Mountain: peak, 5,936 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, 3.7 miles E of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 25' 40" N, 150° 11' 25" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). So named by USGS in 1931 because "a curious gravel bank was discovered on top of this mountain * * * ."

Gravel Point: point of land, on S shore of Herendeen Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, 19 miles SW of village of Port Moller, Aleutian Range; 55° 44' N, 160° 42' W; (map 28). Descriptive name given in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, USN.

Gravel Point: point of land, on SE shore of Orca Inlet, 8 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 28' N, 145° 58' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Gravel Spit Anchorage: anchorage, in Kvichak Bay between Albert Channel and Half Moon Bay, 9 miles NW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 50' N, 157° 13' W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Graven, Point: point of land, see Craven, Point

Graves Harbor: bay, 4 miles long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, on Gulf of Alaska, 49 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 16' N, 136° 45' W; (map 10). Named by USC&GS in 1901 for Herbert Cornelius Graves, 1869-1919, civil engineer. He was born in Virginia and was a railroad and land surveyor, 1889-95. In 1895 he became a nautical expert with the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office, and later with USC&GS. In 1915 he was appointed Chief of Hydrography and Topography, USC&GS, and supervised the compilation of the Coast Pilots of the United States and Alaska.

Graves Rocks: rocks, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1.2 miles long, S of Graves Harbor, 49 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 14' 45" N, 136° 45' 15" W; (map 10). Named by USC&GS in 1901 and published in the 1901 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 212).

Graveyard Cape: point of land, see Graveyard Point.

Graveyard City: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, 2.5 miles S of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 45' N, 161° 18' W; (map 73). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 navigation chart of the Yukon River, with the annotation "3 cabins and large grave yard."

Graveyard Cove: cove, 0.1 miles across, S end of Khantaak Island, 0.2 miles N of Point Turner and 2 miles NNW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 33' 40" N, 139° 46' 50" W; (map 46). Local name published in 1959 by USGS. Name derived from a nearby graveyard.

Graveyard Cove: cove, 0.6 miles across, on E coast of Baranof Island, 1.3 miles NE of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 16' N, 134° 38' W; (map 5). Local name published in 1927 by USC&GS.

Graveyard Creek: stream, flows NE 9 miles to Crooked Creek, 4.5 miles ESE of Central and 26 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 33' N, 144° 40' W; BGN 1938; (map 104). Name used by prospectors in recording mining claims; reported in 1937 by USGS.

Graveyard Creek: stream, flows W 16 miles to Kvichak Bay, S of Koggiung, on Alaska Peninsula, 9 miles N of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 51' 30" N, 157° 00' 45" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Graveyard Island: island, 0.1 miles long in El Capitan Passage, 0.5 miles N of Sarkar Point, W of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 57' 50" N, 133° 16' 50" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1924 by USC&GS, because "There are a few Indian graves on the Island."

Graveyard Island: island, see Peratrovich Island.

Graveyard Lakes: lakes, between Black and Porcupine Rivers, 31 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 44' N 144° 16' W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Graveyard Point: point of land, at Afognak, on S coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak island; 58° 00' 45" N, 152° 45' 30" W; (map 43). Variant: Graveyard Cape, Kladbitsha. Translation of the name "M[ys] Kladbishcha," given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840, and published by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1849 on Chart 1425.

Graveyard Point: point of land, between Kvichak River and Kvichak Bay, on Alaska Peninsula, 10 miles N of Nankek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 52' N, 157° 01' W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1910 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Graveyard Point: point of land, extends into Kuskokwim River, 4 miles S of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 44' 15" N, 161° 44' 00" W; (map 59). Name reported in 1951 by USC&GS; so called "because of an Eskimo graveyard there."

Graveyard Point: point of land, on N shore of Port Fidalgo, 35 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48' 30" N, 146° 33' 30" W; BGN 1910; (map 64). Local name reported in 1905 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Graveyard Point: point of land, on NW end of Montague Island, at S end of Prince William Sound, 32 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 20' N, 147° 13' W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Graveyard Point: point of land, see Cemetery Point.

Graveyard Slough: stream, anabranch, flows 4 miles to Porcupine River, 32 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 45' 30" N, 144° 12' 00" W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Gravina Island: island, 0.2 miles long, at S entrance of Port Gravina, 20 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 38' 30" N, 146° 17' 30" W; (map 64). Named in 1898 by Capt. Abercrombie (1900, map), USA. The name is derived from Port Gravina.

Gravina Island: island, 21 miles long and 9.5 miles wide, in Clarence Strait, between Revillagigedo and Prince of Wales Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' N, 131° 46' W; (map 3). Variant: Gravina Islands. This island is the northernmost of the group named in 1792 by Don Jacinto Caamano; this name was formally applied to this island in 1793 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN. "It was without doubt named for Frederico Gravina, the prominent Spanish naval officer of the day" (Wagner, 1937, p. 390).

Gravina Islands: island, see Gravina Island.

Gravina Islands: islands, between Clarence Strait and Revillagigedo Channel, include Annette, Duke, Gravina, and Mary Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' N, 131° 35' W;

(map 3). Variant: Isla de Gravina. Named “Isle de Gravina,” referring to present-day Gravina and Annette Islands, by Don Jacinto Caamano in 1792. See Gravina Island.

Gravina Point: point of land, at N edge of Orca Bay, 18 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 37' 30" N, 146° 15' 00" W; (map 64). Named in 1898 by Capt. Abercrombie (1900, map), USA, during his exploration of the Copper River region. Name derived from nearby Port Gravina.

Gravina Point: point of land, on Gravina Island, between Nichols Passage and Tongass Narrows, 3 miles S of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' 15" N, 131° 36' 45" W; (map 3). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 79).

Gravina River: stream, flows W 17 miles to Port Gravina, 21 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 47' 45" N, 146° 02' 45" W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Gravina Rocks: rocks, group of, on S shore of Port Gravina, 20 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 40' 00" N, 146° 15' 30" W; BGN 1910; (map 64). Named in 1908 by Grant and Higgins, (1910, pl. 1 and 2), USGS. Name derived from Port Gravina.

Gravina, Port: bay, 9 miles wide, on N edge of Orca Bay, 22 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 38' N, 146° 23' W; (map 64). Named by Salvador Fidalgo when he took possession June 10, 1790. Probably named for Frederico Gravina, a prominent Spanish naval officer of the day (Wagner, 1937, p. 390).

Gravine, Isla de: islands, see Gravina Islands.

Gray Cliff: cliff, 100 ft., extends 1.5 miles, on NW coast of Kenai Peninsula, 22 miles NE of Kenai Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 50' N, 150° 57' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1943 by USC&GS.

Gray Cliff: cliff, see Graystone Cliff.

Gray Cliff: promontory, on NE shore on Seldovia Bay, 0.5 miles N of Seldovia, Kenai Peninsula Chugach Mountains; 59° 27' 15" N, 151° 43' 00" W, BGN 1908; (map 50). Descriptive name reported in 1908 by USC&GS.

Gray Glacier: glacier, heads on NW slope of Ninemile Mountain, trends S 2 miles to its 1955 terminus 8 miles NW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 00' N, 133° 10' W; BGN 1927; (map 7). Descriptive name given in 1926 by A. F. Buddington, USGS, because the “moraine of this glacier is composed almost wholly of gray granodiorite boulders * * *.”

Gray Mountain: mountain, 6,300 ft., 10 miles long, 17 miles SE of Anaktuvuk Pass and 45 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 55' N, 151° 16' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named about 1930 by Marshall (1956, p. 107) who wrote, “One mountain to the east was of such striking gray contrast we could not resist giving it the trite name ' Gray Mountain.' “

Gray Peak: mountain peak, 4,770 ft., 5 miles N of Thomas Bay and 97 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 10' 20" N, 132° 53' 20" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M.

Thomas, USN, presumably for Asa Gray, 1810-88, botanist at Harvard College, published in 1888 by USC&GS.

Gray Rock: rock, in Khaz Bay, 5.5 miles S of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 35' N, 136° 07' W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1908 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS; published in 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 171).

Grayback Mountain: mountain, 3,100 ft., 4 miles W of head of Deadman Bay, on S coast of Kodiak island; 57° 08' 35" N, 153° 54' 10" W; BGN 1934; (map 34). Named in 1934 by USC&GS.

Graylime Creek: stream, heads at Limestack Mountain, flows W 9 miles to Anaktuvuk River 7.5 miles N of Rumbling Mountain and 17 miles E of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 07' N, 151° 05' W; (map 134). About this stream Marshall (1956, p. 123) wrote, "It was a large side creek, emerging from a canyon world exclusively made of gray limestone, * * * so we called it ' Graylime Creek'."

Grayline Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 1.8 miles NW of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 8° 09' 30" N, 145° 34' 30" W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley USGS.

Grayling Creek: stream, flows N 19 miles to Serpentine River, 30 miles SE of Shishmaref Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 03' N, 165° 08' W, (map 112). Local name published in 1952 by AMS.

Grayling Creek: stream, flows S 13 miles to Kuskokwim River, 1.5 miles E of Stewart Bend, 11.5 Miles E of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains 62° 59' N, 155° 15' W; (map 80). Local name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Grayling Creek: stream, flows S 16 miles to Yukon River, W of Eagle Island, 49 miles N of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 54' N, 160° 04' W; (map 78). Local name reported in 1903 by A. J. Collier, USGS.

Grayling Creek: stream, flows SE 16 miles to Coleen River, 13 miles NNW of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 17' N, 142° 58' W; (map 121). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Grayling Creek: stream, flows SE 9.4 miles to Melozitna River, 7 miles NW of Ruby, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 64° 49' 30" N, 155° 35' 40" W; (map 98). Local name obtained in 1956 by Orth.

Grayling Creek: stream, flows SW 15 miles through Grayling Lake to Dennis Creek, 44 miles E of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 10' N, 153° 19' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Grayling Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows S 3.8 miles through Grayling Lake to Jim River, 34.5 miles E of Bettles, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 55' N, 150° 25' W; (map 117). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Grayling Creek: stream, heads in swamp and flows SE 40 miles to Colville River, Arctic Slope; BGN 1926; 59° 59' N, 158° 10' W; (map 132). Named in 1925 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, because it was in this creek his “party caught the first grayling of the season.”

Grayling Creek: stream, see Greyling Creek.

Grayling Creek: stream, see Manker Creek.

Grayling Fork Black River: stream, heads in Canada at 65° 50' N, 140° 20' W, flows NW 80 miles to Black River, 36 miles NW of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 09' 30" N, 142° 19' 30" W; BGN 1959; (map 120). Variant: Little Black River, Orange Creek, Orange Fork, Orange River. Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley and T. E. Taylor, USGS. The former name, “Orange Creek,” was applied in 1910 by the IBC survey.

Grayling Hill: mountain, 1,414 ft., 48 miles NE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 15' N, 153° 13' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Grayling Island: island, see Eagle Island.

Grayling Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 4.5 miles S of Kenai Lake and 10 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 16' 20" N, 149° 22' 15" W; (map 63). So named in 1964 by Alaska Department of Fish and Game “because the grayling (genus *Thymallus*) was the fish used to stock the lake.”

Grayling Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, in course of Grayling Creek, 36 miles E of Bettles, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 57' 30" N, 150° 23' 30" W; (map 117). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Grayling Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, 9 miles W of Lake Louise and 46 miles WNW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 18' N, 146° 52' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS. Named for the fish, Arctic Grayling (*Thymallus signifer*).

Grayling Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, N of Seven Dikes Mountain and 60 miles NNW of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 58' N, 143° 07' W; (map 121). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Grayling Lake: lake, 5 miles across, in course of Grayling Creek, 48 miles NE of Medfra Kuskokwim Lowland; 68° 13' N, 153° 11' W, (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Grayling Peak: peak, 1,055 ft., 1.5 miles S of Grayling River, near the right bank of Yukon River, 16 miles N of Anvik, Nulato Hills; 62° 53' N, 160° 06' W; (map 78). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 “Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers” published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Grayling Slough: stream, 0.5 miles long, on left bank of Yukon River, E of Eagle Island, 16 miles N of Anvik, Innoko Lowland; 62° 52' N, 159° 53' W; (map 78). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 “Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers” published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Grayling: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, W of Eagle Island, about 21 miles N of Anvik Nulato Hills; 62° 57' N, 160° 03' W; (map 78). Variant: Greyling. Lt. Cantwell (1902, p. 144), USRCS, described this place in 1900 as having a store, a large woodyard to supply steamers and an Indian village of about 75 people. Recent USGS maps indicate a site with three cabins.

Graystone Cliff: cliff, on E coast of Baranof Island facing Chatham Strait, S of Cosmos Cove, 10 miles N of Baranof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 14' 20" N, 134° 50' 40" W; BGN 1966; (map 9). Variant: Gray Cliff. Recorded about 1948 by USGS.

Graystone Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Gold Creek, 48 miles N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 49' 35" N, 145° 36' 15" W; (map 101). Named by prospectors and reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Prindle, 1913a, pl. 1), USGS.

Great Arm Whale Bay: estuary, extends SW 11 miles to Whale Bay, on W coast of Baranof Island, 28 miles NW of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 36' 30" N, 134° 57' 30" W; (map 5). Variant: Bolshoi Roukav, Bolshoy Rukav. Name published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 165); derived from "Bolshoy Ruka," meaning "great sleeve"; published in 1849 by the Russian American Company.

Great Bay: bay, see Sarrigavan Bay.

Great Bend: point of land, on S bank of Kuskokwim River, 32 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 52' N, 158° 06' W; (map 72). Name obtained in 1898 from J. H. Kilbuck missionary, by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS.

Great East Rookery: rookery, 0.5 miles NW of Tolstoi Point, on NE coast of St. George Island Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' N, 169° 29' W; (map 38). Variant: An'agchuckn'um-algara' logray, East Rookery, Great Eastern Rookery. H. W. Elliott (1872-1874) called this sea rookery, with 900 ft. of sea-margin, "Great Eastern Rookery." Present usage appears to be "Great East Rookery." The Aleut name according to Putnam (1903, p. 1014), USC&GS, was "An' agchucknun' um-algara' logray' meaning "the rookery at Anagchucknunum." "Anagchucknunum" is the Aleut name for a bluff along the east part of this rookery.

Great Eastern Rookery: rookery, see Great East Rookery.

Great Glacier: glacier, heads on Alaska-Canada boundary, 36 miles NE of Petersburg, trends SE to Stikine River in British Columbia; Coast Mountains; 56° 50' N, 131° 47' W; (map 6). Name reported in 1877 by Joseph Hunter, Canadian engineer and surveyor, who wrote "Great Glacier is said to extend northwest-wardly to the coast about 70 miles, from 35C to 400 feet high."

Great Gorge, The: canyon, in upper course of Ruth Glacier, extends SE 8 miles from Ruth Amphitheater to Glacier Point, 12 miles SE of Denali Pass in Mt. McKinley National Park, Alaska Range; 62° 53' N, 150° 37' W; (map 81). Mountain climbers' name published in the late 1940's.

Great Icefall: icefall, of 800 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, extends N 0.8 miles in Muldrow Glacier, W of Mount Carpe and 6.5 miles NNE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 09' N, 150° 55' W; (map 88). Climbers' descriptive name published on recent maps.

Great Island: island, see Kodiak Island.

Great Kobuk Sand Dunes: sand dunes, 11 miles long and 3 miles wide, in Kobuk River Valley 45 miles NW of Shungnak; 67° 04' N, 158° 54' W; (map 126). Descriptive name given by Orth in 1956. See Little Kobuk Sand Dunes.

Great Kysa Island: island, see Kiska Island.

Great Lake: lake, see Big Lake.

Great Lake: lake, see Nanvakfak Lake.

Great Muddy, The: stream, see Muddy River.

Great Net Island: island, see Great Sitkin Island.

Great Paimiut Island: island, see Paimiut Island.

Great Ridge: ridge, 2,900 ft., trends SW 20 miles from Eek River to Middle Fork Eek River, 64 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 04' N, 160° 50' W; (map 59). Local descriptive name; reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Great Sitchin Island: island, see Great Sitkin Island.

Great Sitchine Island: island, see Great Sitkin Island.

Great Sitkin Island: island, 7.5 miles across, one of Andreanof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' N, 176° 06' W; BGN 1890; (map 17). Variant: Chetkina, Eastern Sitkin Island, Great Net Island, Great Sitchin Island, Great Sitchine Island, Nitalikh Island, Seetien Island, Sigdak Island, Sitchin Island, Sitchini Island, Sitkhin Ostrov, Sitkin Island, Tschechina Island, Tsetchina Island. Aleut name published by the Russians as "Os[tröv] Sitkhin," or "Sitkhin Island" (in Sarichev, 1826, map 3). The island was called "Great Net Island" by W. H. Dall, USC&GS (1880, p. 247).

Great Sitkin Pass: water passage, S of Great Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' N, 176° 04' W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Name derived from Great Sitkin Island, and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Great Sitkin Volcano: volcano, 5,740 ft., on central Great Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 05' N, 176° 08' W; (map 17). Named for Great Sitkin Island and published by USGS (Coats, 1950, pl. 1).

Great Strelki Bay: bay, see Big Branch Bay.

Great Unknown Creek: stream, flows S 8 miles to Birch Creek, 11 miles S of Mastodon Dome and 55 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 16' 20" N, 145° 24' 50" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Great Valley: valley, 3 miles long extends NE, 3 miles NE of Ptarmigan Dome, 75 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 36' 30" N, 137° 14' 00" W; (map 10). Descriptive name published by members of the Harvard-Dartmouth Expedition, 1933-34 (Washburn and Goldthwait, 1936, map).

Grebe Lake: lake, 1 mile across, on Kenai Peninsula SE of Camp Island Lake, 20 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 37' N, 150° 42' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for Holboell's Red-Necked Grebe (*Podiceps grisigena holboellii*).

Grecian River: stream, see Crescent River.

Greeley, Point: point of land, see Greely Point.

Greely Point: point of land, on E shore on Taku Inlet near its mouth in Stephens Passage, 14 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 12' 50" N, 134° 05' 00" W; BGN 1900; (map 11). Variant: Point Greeley. Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, for Gen. Adolphus Washington Greely, 1844-1935, USA, who was a major during the Civil war and commanded the ill-fated International Polar Expedition to Lady Franklin Bay in 1881-84. He was awarded several medals from American and European geographical societies for his achievements. He was also an author of several books on Alaska and the polar regions. Name was published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 153).

Green Acres: suburb, adjacent to S edge of Anchorage 2.7 miles SE of City Hall, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 11' 10" N, 149° 50' 30" W; (map 69). Residential district in city of Anchorage reported in 1954 by office of city engineer of Anchorage.

Green Bight: bight, 1.3 miles across on E end of Akutan Island, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 06' 30" N, 165° 40' 00" W; (map 24). Named in 1901 by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS.

Green Butte: peak, 6,145 ft., on E bank of McCarthy Creek, 7.5 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 30' 30" N, 142° 45' 30" W; (map 67). Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Green Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, on W coast of Iniskin Peninsula, on N shore of Right Arm Iniskin Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 44' 10" N, 153° 21' 30" W; (map 51). Local name published in 1958 by USGS.

Green Cove: cove, 1 mile across, on N end of Glass Peninsula, 2.6 miles SW of False Arden and 11 miles SE of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 09' 15" N, 134° 16' 35" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1940 by USGS.

Green Creek: stream, flows N 1 mile to Lower Willow Creek, which flows to Casadepaga River, 18 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' 50" N, 164° 29' 50" W;

(map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Green Creek: stream, flows N 7.5 miles to Moran Creek, 17 miles NNE of Birches Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 22' 15" N, 153° 21' 45" W; (map 107). Prospectors' name reported by USGS in the 1940's, but probably was used much earlier.

Green Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Ruby Creek, 52 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 38' N, 142° 50' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Green Creek: stream, flows to Tributary Creek near its head, about 10 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a prospector's manuscript map dated 1902. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Green Creek: stream, see Deer Creek.

Green Dome: peak, 6,400 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, 4.5 miles ESE of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 24' 25" N, 150° 10' 40" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Green Gulch: ravine, see Greer Gulch.

Green Gulch: ravine, trends NW 1.9 miles to Sinuk River, 21 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 43' N, 165° 56' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name published on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Green Gulch: ravine, trends SE 1.3 miles to Woodchopper Creek, 5.5 miles SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 41 miles SE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 17' 30" N, 143° 26' 20" W; (map 103). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Green Horn Mountain Range: mountain range, see Bendeleben Mountains.

Green Inlet: estuary, extends SW 0.8 miles off View Cove, on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 04' N, 133° 02' W; (map 4). Local name published in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 192)

Green Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in SW Davidson Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 50° 55' N, 133° 37' W; (map 4). Named in 1903 or 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, who wrote "named by our party, has no local name."

Green Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in the Village Islands of Uganik Bay, on N coast of Kodiak island; 57° 46' 20" N, 153° 31' 45" W; (map 34). Descriptive name given in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Green Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in W part of Bay of Islands, Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48' 50" N, 176° 50' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Green Island: island, 1 mile across, in Shelikof Strait on W coast of Shuyak Island; Kodiak island; 58° 31' 35" N, 152° 40' 00" W; (map 43). Name published by USC&GS in 1928 on Chart 8573.

Green Island: island, 8 miles long, in Montague Strait, 22 miles E of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 15' 00" N, 147° 28' 30" W; (map 63). Variant: Nicholas Island, Ostrov Nikolay. Descriptive name given by Capt. James Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 364), RN, on May 18, 1778, who said "being entirely free from snow, and covered with wood and verdure, on this account they were called Green Islands." This feature was called "Os[trov] Nikolay," meaning "Nicholas Island," by Sarichev (1826, map 5).

Green Island: island, see Emerald Island.

Green Lake: lake, 0.18 miles across, E of Vega Bay, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 46" N, 177° 27' 36" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "G" to correspond to "G" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Green Lake: lake, 1 mile long, near head of Silver Bay, 10 miles SE of Sitka, on central Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 59' 45" N, 135° 05' 30" W; (map 5). Local descriptive name reported in 1910 by Adolph Knopf (1912, fig. 4), USGS.

Green Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula in Kenai Mountains, 5 miles E of Tustumena Lake and 44 miles SE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 03' 30" N, 150° 29' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Green Lake: lake, 1,400 ft. long, on E shore of Knik Arm Cook Inlet, 4.5 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 16' 46" N, 149° 50' 05" W; (map 69). Local descriptive name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Green Monster Mountain: mountain, on Prince of Wales Island, near head of Hetta Inlet, E of Lake Josephine, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' 45" N, 132° 32' 00" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1908 by C. W. Wright (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 3), USGS. According to Wright (1915, p. 62), USGS, the Green Monster Mines were located here in 1900.

Green Mountain: mountain, 1,100 ft., on Mansfield Peninsula, 1 mile N of Funter Bay and 16 miles W of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 16' 45" N, 134° 52' 10" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Green Mountain: mountain, 2,385 ft., 10 miles S of Tebenkof Bay, on W coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 20' 15" N, 134° 15' 30" W; BGN 1929; (map 5). Descriptive name given in 1928 by USC&GS because this mountain has a prominent green top.

Green Point: peak, 4,235 ft. in Mount McKinley National Park, E of Muldrow Glacier, 5.4 miles SSW of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 21' 30" N, 150° 22' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Local name obtained in 1925 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Green Point: point of land, 7 miles S of Petersburg, on E coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 42' 00" N, 132° 57' 25" W; (map 6). Variant: Mys Mely, Point Meli. Named in 1883 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; name published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 115). In 1838 the point was called "Mys Mely" meaning "shoal cape" by the Russian, Lindenberg (cna).

Green Point: point of land, at N entrance to Pyramid Harbor, in Chilkat Inlet, 1 mile SW of Pyramid Island and 20 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; BGN 1900; 59° 11' 10" N, 135° 28' 00" W; (map 45). Variant: Indian Point, M[ys] Zelenoi; Pyramid Point. Named "M[ys] Zelenoi" meaning "green cape" by Lindenberg (cna) in 1838; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396. It was called Indian Point in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN. It is the "Pyramid Point" of Capt. L. A. Beardslee, USN, given in 1880; published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 197).

Green Point: point of land, NE tip of Hemlock Island in Port Chester, off W coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 09' 55" N, 131° 33' 40" W; (map 3). Name published in 1876 by USC&GS.

Green Point: point of land, on NE shore of Eastern Passage, 5 miles N of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 32' 30" N, 132° 21' 45" W; BGN 1900; (map 6). Variant: Mys Zelenyy, Zelenoi Point, Zelono Point, Zelony Point. Translation about 1882 by USC&GS of descriptive Russian name "Mys Zelenyy" given in 1863 by the surveyors from the corvette Rynda. See Rynda Island.

Green Point: point of land, on SE side of Chignik Lagoon and NE side of Mallard Duck Bay, 6.5 miles W of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 16' 30" N, 158° 34' 00" W; (map 30). Local descriptive name reported by 1951 USGS field party.

Green Ridge: mountain, 1,200 ft., on W shore of Nakat Bay, on mainland 2 miles NE of Cape Fox, Coast Mountains; 54° 47' 45" N, 130° 48' 30" W; (map 2). Descriptive name given in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Green Rock: rock, see Lone Spruce Rock.

Green Rocks Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, 10 miles S of Petersburg, on E coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 39' 50" N, 132° 58' 00" W; (map 6). Local descriptive name obtained in 1953 by USGS.

Green Rocks: rocks, in Wrangell Narrows between Lindenberg Peninsula and Mitkoff Island, 10 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 40' 05" N, 132° 55' 55" W; (map 6). Variant: Fairway Rocks, Zelenoi Rocks. Published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 115); translated from the Russian name "Zelenyy" given in 1838 by Lindenberg (cna). Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, called this feature "Fairway Rocks" in 1869.

Green Stone Mountain: mountains, see Jade Mountains.

Green Water Creek: stream, flows SSW 18 miles to Kaiyuh Slough, 13 miles S of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 32' N, 158° 10' W; (map 97). Variant: Tulatdlukhna. Appears to be a translation of an Indian name; reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguna, BAE.

Greene Creek: stream, flows SW through Greene Lake 5.4 miles to North Fork White River, 52 Miles NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range; 61° 47' 25" N, 141° 33' 35" W; (map 67). Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Greene Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, in course of Greene Creek 0.8 miles E of its junction with North Fork White River and 52 miles NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range; 61° 47' 30" N, 141° 34' 00" W; (map 67). Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

Greenhorn Creek: stream, flows W 1.3 miles to Bottom Dollar Creek, 36 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 24' 20" N, 144° 48' 40" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1911 by E. A. Porter (in Brooks and others, 1912, p. 245), USGS.

Greenhorn Gulch: ravine, trends N 2.5 miles to Boulder Creek, 39 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 28' N, 145° 04' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1896 by USGS (in Spurr, 1898, pl. 50).

Greenhorn Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 6.5 miles S of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 15' 40" N, 147° 21' 00" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Greenhorn Mountains: mountain range, see Bendeleben Mountains.

Greenough, Mount: mountain, 7,240 ft., in British Mountains, E of Kongakut River, 38 miles SW of Demarcation Point, Brooks Range; 69° 09' 30" N, 141° 39' 30" W; (map 138). In 1826 Sir John Franklin named a prominent mountain in this area probably for George Bellas Greenough, 1778-1855, founder of the Geological Society of London and first president in 1811. The exact location of this mountain is unknown. E. de K. Leffingwell is responsible for the present application of the name.

Greenpoint Glacier: glacier, trends NW 3 miles to Through Glacier, 13.5 miles NW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 01' 30" N, 130° 19' 00" W; BGN 1927; (map 7). Descriptive name given in 1926 by A. F. Buddington, USGS, because the "two shoulders on either side where it joins the large glacier are both conspicuously covered with trees up to considerable height."

Greens Creek: stream, on Admiralty Island, heads S of Eagle Peak and flows 5 miles W to mouth of Hawk Inlet, 19 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 05' 55" N, 134° 45' 40" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1942 by USGS.

Greens Head: mountain, 1,820 ft., 6 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 12' N, 154° 44' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1920 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1922, fig. 5), USGS.

Greens Slough: stream, heads in lake, flows NW 9 miles to Tanana River, 9 miles SE of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 05' 30" N, 151° 49' 00" W; (map 106). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 Navigation Chart of Tanana-Yukon Rivers.

Greenstone Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 miles to Dime Creek, 2 miles SE of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 11' N, 161° 08' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Greenstone Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Long Creek, 7.5 miles NW of Sulatna Crossing and 32 miles SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 16' 45" N, 155° 35' 55" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Greenstone Ridge: ridge, trends SW 13 miles from junction of Kisaralik River and Swift Creek, 57 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains, 60° 25' N, 160° 13' W; BGN 1959; (map 59). So named in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS, because "the ridge consists chiefly of greenish colored rocks * * *."

Greentop Harbor: bay, 0.7 miles across, at S tip of Yakobi Island, off W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 51' 30" N, 136° 28' 00" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Greentop Island: island, 0.1 miles across, 1.2 miles NW of Point Theodore, off S coast of Yakobi Island, 20 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 51' 20" N, 136° 29' 00" W; (map 9). Descriptive name published in 1928 by USGS. "The top is grass covered."

Greenwood Pass: pass, NE of McNew Hill, eastern Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 50' 50" N, 173° 23' 45" E; (map 13). Name given by the U.S. Army during World War II and shown on a AMS map published in 1948. The name is not used today.

Greer Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.6 miles to Puzzle Creek, 11 miles N of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 15' N, 154° 45' W; (map 89). Variant: Green Gulch. Local name reported in 1953 by USGS.

Grego, Point: point of land, see Cangrejo, Point.

Gregson Island: island, 0.2 miles across, off E shore of Yakutat Bay, 0.5 miles E of Dolgoi Island and 3.9 miles NE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 35' 30" N, 139° 39' 30" W; (map 46). Named in 1892 by Lt. G. B. Harber, USN, for G. S. Gregson, one of his party. The name was published by USC&GS on Chart 8455.

Greig, Cape: cliff, elev. 292 ft., on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, 7 miles N of Ugashik Bay and 17 miles NW of Ugashik, Bristol Bay Lowland; 57° 43' 30" N, 157° 41' 30" W; BGN 1897; (map 36). Variant: Cape Creigh, Cape Greigh, Cape Grey, Cap Greigh. Named "C[ap] Greigh" by von Krusenstern (1827, map 17) for Adm. Alexis Greig, 1775-1844, IRN.

Greig, Mount: mountain, 6,240 ft., 5.6 miles NE of junction of South Fork Kuskokwim and Styx Rivers, 90 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 56' 15" N, 153° 01' 30" W; (map 71). Variant: Mount Grieg. Named in 1898 by W. S Post and J. E. Spurr, USGS.

Greigh, Cape: cliff, see Greig, Cape.

Greike Glacier: glacier, see Geikie Glacier.

Grenwich Cavo: point of land, see Greville, Cape.

Grenwile Cape: point of land, see Greville, Cape.

Greta Creek: stream, flows E 3.5 miles to Flat Creek, 12 miles NW of Tahnetta Pass and 70 miles SW of Gulkana, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 02' 40" N, 147° 30' 20" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1917 by USGS.

Gretchen Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Afognak Island N. of Izhut Bay, 28 miles NE of Afognak, 392 Kodiak island; 58° 18' 00" N, 152° 14' 30" W; (map 43). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Greville, Cape: point of land, 17 miles SE of Kodiak, Kodiak island; 57° 35' 30" N, 152° 09' 30" W; (map 34). Variant: Grenwich Cavo, Grenwile Cape. Named on June 8, 1778, by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 405-406), who applied the name to a point 2 miles north, which is now "Cape Chiniak." He wrote, "The land here forms a point, which was named Cape Greville. It lies in the latitude of 57° 33' and is distant fifteen leagues from Cape St. Hermogenes, in the direction of South, 17° West."

Greville, Cape: point of land, see Chiniak, Cape.

Grewingk Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 3.5 miles to Kachemak Bay, 12 miles E of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 39' N, 151° 10' W; (map 50). Named for Grewingk Glacier and published by USGS in 1961. See Grewingk Glacier.

Grewingk Glacier: glacier, on Kenai Peninsula, trends NW 12 miles to its terminus at Grewingk Creek 3 miles SW of Kachemak Bay, 15 miles ESE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 36' 30" N, 151° 07' 00" W; (map 50). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1880, for Constantin Grewingk, who in 1850, published a work in German on the geology and volcanism of Alaska.

Grey Lake: lake, 0.1 miles across, E of Vega Bay, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 53" N, 177° 27' 50" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "G" to correspond to "G" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Grey Point: point of land, on W shore of Tamgas Harbor, on S coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 01' 38" N, 131° 32' 38" W; (map 3). Named in 1891 by USC&GS.

Grey, Cape: cliff, see Greig, Cape.

Greyling Creek: stream, heads in Greyling Lake, flows NE 14 miles to Tonsina Lake, 2.2 miles E of mouth of Tonsina Creek and 35 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 31' 15" N, 145° 32' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 68). Variant: Grayling Creek. Named in 1898 by prospectors for the Alaska grayling, *Thymallus signifer*, a fresh water fish; reported by Oscar Rohn, of Capt. W. R. Abercrombie's expedition in 1899. USGS published the present spelling in 1932.

Greyling Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, at head of Greyling Creek, 26 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 23' 45" N, 145° 44' 30" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Greyling: locality, see Grayling.

Greys Island: island, 1 mile long, in Sumner Strait, 6.5 miles NW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 31' N, 132° 33' W; (map 6). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Griada Rocks: rocks, see Border Rocks.

Griantle, H.: bay, see Grantley Harbor.

Griantle, Port: bay, see Grantley Harbor.

Grief Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Duncan Canal, 14 miles SW of Petersburg, on SW coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 37' 10" N, 133° 04' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705.

Griffin Creek: stream, in Tilted Hills, on Iniskin Peninsula, flows SW 3 miles to Brown Creek 4.5 miles NW of Dry Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 41' 15" N, 153° 11' 00" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Locally named for a prospector who staked claims and drilled for oil in the area prior to 1903; published in 1958 by USGS.

Griffin Point: point of land, between Beaufort Sea and Oruktalik Lagoon, Arctic Plain; 70° 04' N, 142° 54' W; (map 152). Variant: Point Griffin, Oruktalik Nuvugak. On August 3, 1825, Sir John Franklin (1828, p. 145) wrote, "We halted to sup on a gravel reef that extends from the main shore to Point Griffin, * * *." The Eskimo name for this point of land is "Oruktalik Nuvugak," reported by USC&GS in 1952.

Griffith Island: island, 60 yd. across, in Sitka Harbor, off W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03' 30" N, 135° 20' 57" W; (map 9). Name published in 1885 by USC&GS on Chart 727.

Griggs Volcano, Mount: volcano, see Griggs, Mount.

Griggs, Mount: volcano, 7,600 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 7 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 21' 15" N, 155° 05' 30" W; BGN 1962; (map 42). Variant: Knife Peak, Knife Peak Volcano, Mount Griggs Volcano. Named in 1956 by Gilbert Grosvenor, National Geographic Society, for Robert Fiske Griggs (1881-1962), botanist and leader of six National Geographic Society expeditions to the Katmai District from 1915 to 1930; these expeditions led to the creation in 1918 of the Katmai National Monument. "Knife Peak" was published by USC&GS on a 1911 Coast Chart.

Grikhdalitna Creek: stream, heads E of Hochandochtla Mountain, flows N 18 miles to Koyukuk River, 8 miles SW of Huggins Island, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 46' 30" N, 154° 45' 00" W; (map 107). Koyukan Indian name obtained at Huslia in 1956 by Orth.

Grimm Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Melozimoran Creek, 3.5 miles N of Moran Dome and 30 miles NW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 25' 50" N, 152° 56' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1955 by R. M. Chapman, USGS.

Grindall Island: island, 1.5 miles long, between Clarence Strait and Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' 35" N, 132° 07' 30" W; (map 4). Named in 1880 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; derived from Grindall Point.

Grindall Passage: water passage, 1 mile long, between Grindall Island and Kasaan Peninsula, on E coast of Prince of Wales L, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' N, 132° 09' W; (map 4). Local name recorded by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, p. 90), USN.

Grindall Point: point of land, SE tip of Kasaan Peninsula, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' 10" N, 132° 09' 15" W; (map 4). Variant: Cape Grindall, Cone Point. Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, for Capt. Grindall, RN, "having been discovered by James Johnstone, August 25, 1793" (Wagner, 1937, p. 390). This feature is "Sometimes called by the traders Cone Point" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 85).

Grindall: locality, site of village, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, on Kasaan Peninsula, at Grindall Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' N, 132° 09' W; (map 4). The Grindall post office was established at Grindall Point in 1900 and discontinued in 1904 (Ricks, 1965, p. 24).

Grindle Hills: hills, 2,700 ft., extend NW-SE 7 miles between Bering Glacier and Hanna Lake, 18 miles SW of Mount Steller, Chugach Mountains; 60° 16' N, 143° 13' W; BGN 1960; (map 65). Named in 1938 by oil company geologists for Melvin Grindle who trapped and guided in this area for many years.

Grindstone Creek: stream, heads just E of Middle Peak and flows S 4.5 miles to Stephens Passage at Cherokee Flats, 12 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 12' 30" N, 134° 10' 30" W; BGN 1962; (map 11). Name first used in a mining location notice by J. G. Peterson and Chris Fuhr in 1890. The source of the name is not known (DeArmond, 1957, p. 23). Name was published in 1906 by USGS (Spencer and Wright, pl. 37).

Grindstone Falls: waterfall, on Grindstone Creek, 11 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 13' N, 134° 15' W; (map 11). Variant: Granite Falls. Local name mentioned by DeArmond (1957, p. 23).

Grinnell Glacier: glacier, trends E 4 miles to its terminus 1 mile NW of Miles Lake, 35 miles N of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 43' N, 144° 43' W; (map 64). Named by Lawrence Martin in 1910 presumably for Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, founded 1846.

Grisley Creek: stream, see Grizzly Creek.

Grizzly Bar: moraine, moraine of Norris Glacier, 3 miles across, on W shore of Taku Inlet just S of Taku Glacier, 15 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 24' N, 134° 04' W; (map 11). Variant: Norris Outwash. Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Grizzly Creek: stream, flows NE 1.4 miles to Daisy Creek, 1 mile W of its junction with Tyone Creek and 26 miles SE of junction of Oshetna and Susitna Rivers, Talkeetna Mountains; 62°

16' 45" N, 147° 06' 40" W; BGN 1960; (map 82). Local name reported in 1956 to USGS. The name was "recorded in placer locations on the stream by Pennington and Tyler."

Grizzly Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Wood River 30 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range, 63° 46' N, 147° 59' W; (map 87). Prospectors' name shown on a 1910 fieldsheet by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Capps (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Grizzly Creek: stream, flows NE 6.5 miles to John River, 11 miles S of Gunsight Mountain and 51 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 19' 30" N, 152° 02' 00" W; (map 124). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Grizzly Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to Wolf Creek, 47 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 14' 45" N, 144° 57' 50" W; (map 104). Variant: Grisley Creek. Named by prospectors and reported as "Grisley Creek" by D. C. Witherspoon (in Prindle, 1906, pl. 1), USGS, in 1905.

Grizzly Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to Norton Sound, 24 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 163° 39' W; (map 95). Variant: Trilby Creek. Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS. Shown as "Trilby" on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct," dated 1904.

Grizzly Creek: stream, flows SE then SW 7 miles from a glacier on Limestack Mountain to Ernie Creek, 23 miles E of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 03' 30" N, 150° 51' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 134). In reporting his naming of this stream, Marshall (1956, p. 19) first recounted the events of the previous day when two grizzlies had sent the horses running. Finally he wrote, "I set out up the northeast fork, which we named Grizzly Creek because of our recent adventure."

Grizzly Creek: stream, flows SW 1.5 miles to Nenana River, 3 miles N of village of McKinley Park, Alaska Range; 63° 46' 35" N, 148° 54' 48" W; BGN 1965; (map 87). Named in 1965 by Alaska Dept. of Highways because "Toklat Grizzlies are regular visitors to this creek." See Iceworm Gulch.

Grizzly Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, drains N to Swift Fork Kuskokwim River, 47 miles W of Mount McKinley, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 02' 20" N, 152° 30' 00" W; (map 88). Local name obtained in 1958 from Fabian Carey and "Val" Blackburn by USGS.

Grizzly Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, S of Glenn Highway, 18 miles NE of Chistochina, Copper River Basin; 62° 42' 45" N, 144° 12' 00" W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1963 by USGS.

Grizzly Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, 11 miles S of Tanada Lake, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 13' N, 143° 22' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Grogg Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 miles to Valdez Creek, 72 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 13' N, 147° 10' W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Grognon Gulch: ravine, trends NE 1 mile to join Caribou Gulch at the head of Bonanza Creek, 3.3 miles E of Porcupine Dome and 44 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands;

65° 30' 45" N, 145° 24' 45" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Gromkopa: locality, off right bank of Yukon River, 27 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 48' N, 157° 13' W; (map 97). Indian name shown on a 1905 manuscript navigation chart of Yukon River.

Groosginclouse: estuary, see Cook Inlet.

Grooze: island, see Kruzof Island.

Grose Creek: stream, heads on King Mountain, flows E 0.5 miles to Nome River, 0.3 miles S of Becher Creek and 7 miles NNE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 165° 17' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name published on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Grosvenor Camp: locality, between Lakes Coville and Grosvenor, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 36 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 43' 45" N, 155° 29' 30" W; (map 42). Name reported in 1957 by AMS; probably named for Gilbert Hovey Grosvenor, 1875-1966, National Geographic Society.

Grosvenor, Lake: lake, 18 miles long, on Alaska Peninsula, in N part of Katmai National Monument, 22 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 41' N, 155° 15' W; BGN 1925; (map 42). Variant: Alinak Lake, Kalhvit Lake, Savonoski Lakes. Named in 1921 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society. Both Lakes Coville and Grosvenor were called "Savonoski Lakes" by the National Geographic Society in 1919; in 1923 both lakes were called "Alinak Lake" by the American Geographical Society, after a former native village near Lake Grosvenor's outlet. The Indian name, "Kalhvit," was reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Grosvenor, Mount: mountain, 5,540 ft., E of Meares Glacier, 39 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 11' 05" N, 147° 25' 40" W; (map 69). Named in 1910 by Lawrence Martin for Gilbert Hovey Grosvenor, 1875-1966, National Geographic Society.

Grosvold Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on N coast of Korovin Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 27' N, 160° 12' W; (map 28). Published by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 175).

Grotto Creek: stream, flows 4.3 miles S to Chitistone River E of Chitistone Mountain, 16 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 27' 45" N, 142° 26' 15" W; (map 67). Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Grotto Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Hammond River, 4 miles E of Grotto Mountain and 12 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 34' 30" N, 150° 02' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named about 1930 by Robert Marshall for the mountain.

Grotto Mountain: mountain, 5,140 ft., 12 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 35' N, 150° 08' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named in 1932 by Robert Marshall "because of the appearance of its limestone summits."

Grouch Creek: stream, heads NW of Old Grouchtop, flows S W and NW 50 miles to Innoko River, 52 miles NE of Holikachuck and 53 miles NW of Ophir, Innoko Lowland; 63° 21' 45" N, 158° 09' 10" W; (map 90). Name published in 1965 by USGS.

Groudy Creek: stream, flows W 1 mile to Allene Creek in Agiapuk River basin, 10 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 20' N, 166° 03' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Ground Surface Slough: stream, flows S 3.7 miles to Khotol River, 1.5 miles N of junction of Khotol River and Turotlurna Slough, 23 miles SE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 25' N, 158° 17' W; (map 97). Variant: Tlatsqeqatna. Appears to be a translation of an Indian name; reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguna, BAE.

Groundhog Basin: valley, extends NW 1.5 miles to Porterfield Creek, 12 miles E of Wrangell Coast Mountains; 56° 31' 25" N, 132° 04' 30" W, (map 6). Local name published by F. E. Wright and C. W. Wright (1908, fig. 22), USGS.

Groundhog Creek: stream, flows N 9 miles to Rock Creek, 10 miles NW of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 06' N, 155° 04' W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1914 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Groundhog Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NE 4 miles to Bench Creek, 18 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 40' 05" N, 149° 13' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1912 by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 1), USGS.

Groundhog Creek: stream, on N slope of Gastineau Peak, flows 0.5 miles NW to Icy Gulch, 2.4 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 10" N, 134° 20' 25" W; (map 11). Local name published by Spencer and Wright (1906, pl. 15), USGS. Apparently this creek has been destroyed by mining operations.

Groundhog Hill: hill, probably on N slope of Mount Roberts, about 3 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' N, 134° 19' W; (map 11). Named by miners about 1885 (DeArmond 1957, p. 37).

Groundhog Islands: islands, see Porcupine Islands.

Groundhog Mountain: mountain, 2,700 ft., 12 miles W of Nondalton and 20 miles NW of Iliamna, Alaska Range; 60° 00' N, 155° 10' W; (map 51). Local name published in 1933 by USGS.

Grouse Creek: stream, flows NE 1.2 miles to Kiwalik River, 50 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 51' N, 161° 55' W; (map 109). Name "taken from prospectors' stakes"; reported in 1900 by W. J. Peters, USGS.

Grouse Creek: stream, flows NE and SE 5.5 miles to Crooked Creek 13 miles NW of its junction with Kuskokwim River, 43 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 02' 30" N, 158° 15' 30" W; (map 79). Local name reported in 1916 by G. A. I Waring, USGS.

Grouse Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Casadepaga River, 14 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' N, 164° 29' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Grouse Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Ophir Creek, which flows to Niukluk River, 3 miles NW of Council and 34 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56' N, 163° 43' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Grouse Creek: stream, flows NW 1.2 miles to Aurora Creek which flows to Noxapaga River, 27 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 38' N, 164° 12' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Grouse Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 miles to Hunter Creek, 8 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 29' N, 149° 56' W, (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Grouse Creek: stream, flows S 2.5 miles to Chatanika River, 5 miles NNE of Twin Buttes and 40 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 13' 45" N, 146° 53' 00" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1902 by Lt. Hjalmar Erickson, USA.

Grouse Creek: stream, flows S W 4.3 miles to Goldbottom Creek, 15 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 43' N, 165° 23' W; (map 94). Variant: Gold Bottom Creek. Prospectors' name shown on a 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. See Goldbottom Creek.

Grouse Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Noxapaga River, 0.6 miles SW of Black Creek and 30 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 31' N, 164° 13' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Grouse Creek: stream, flows SE 6.2 miles to Pilgrim River, 28 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 57' N, 164° 44' W, (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Grouse Creek: stream, flows SW 14 miles to Bear Creek, 20 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 43' 30" N, 148° 01' 45" W; (map 105). Local name reported in 1903 by USGS (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 16).

Grouse Creek: stream, flows W 2 miles to Boulder Creek which flows to Tubutulik River, 29 miles N of Elim and 46 miles SE of Imuruk Lake. Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 02' N, 162° 13' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by W. J. Peters (in Mendenhall, 1901, pl. 20), USGS.

Grouse Creek: stream, formed by junction of its East and South Forks, flows NE 6 miles to Mint River, 41 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 41' N, 167° 21' W, (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 13), USGS.

Grouse Creek: stream, see Hot Springs Creek.

Grouse Creek: stream, tributary of Woodchopper Creek, about 10 miles SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 15' N, 143° 30' W; (map 103). Mentioned by Brooks (in Brooks and others, 1907, p. 203), USGS; this feature has not been positively identified.

Grouse Gulch: ravine, at head of Dexter Creek trends SE 0.5 miles to valley of Dexter Creek, 6 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' 45" N, 165° 20' 20" W; (map 94). Variant: Deer Gulch. Prospectors' name shown on the 1903 Champion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford. Shown as "Deer" on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Grouse Gulch: ravine, tributary to Gold Creek about 2 miles W of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' N, 134° 20' W; (map 11). Miners' name for a gulch subsequently destroyed by mining operations (DeArmond, 1957, p. 22).

Grouse Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 2.3 miles SE of King Lake and 36 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 46' 30" N, 150° 17' 15" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for the Willow Ptarmigan or Snow Grouse (*Lagopus lagopus lagopus*), which breeds in northern Alaska and winters only as far south as Sitka and the Aleutian Islands (Pearson, 1944, pt. 2, p. 20).

Grouse Lake: lake, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.5 miles long, 6.5 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains 60° 12' 00" N, 149° 22' 15" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Grouse Peak: mountain, 3,185 ft., on E coast of Baranof Island, 8.5 miles NW of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 21' 05" N, 134° 46' 30" W; (map 5). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Grouse Rock: rock, along mainland, near mouth of Mink Bay, 2 miles ESE of Porpoise Point, Coast Mountains, 55° 05' 05" N, 130° 43' 30" W; (map 3). Local name published in the 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 96).

Grouse Rock: rock, at junction of Clarence Strait and Nichols Passage, 3.5 miles SE of Gravina Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 05' 08" N, 131° 42' 05" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Groves Lake: lake, see Chilok Lake.

Growler Bay: estuary, on E side of Glacier Island, extends NE 3 miles to Prince William Sound, 54 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54' 00" N, 147° 06' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1916 by J. W. Bagley, USGS, "because of some ice seen in the water." A growler is a small piece of floating ice.

Grub Gulch: bay, 1-.5 miles across, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula on NW shore of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 48' N, 159° 57' W; (map 27). Published by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot.

Grub Gulch: ravine, trends W 1 mile to Goldbottom Creek, 15 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 43' 10" N, 165° 23' 45" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Grubstake Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Tatlanika Creek, 45 miles SE of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 02' N, 148° 13' W; (map 100). Named by prospectors, reported in 1906 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1907, pl. 4), USGS.

Grubstake Creek: stream, flows W 1.7 miles to Ahtell Creek, 6.3 miles NW of junction of Copper and Slana Rivers, Alaska Range; 62° 47' N, 144° 05' W; BGN 1936; (map 83). Name used by prospectors and reported in 1935 by USGS.

Grubstake Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows NW 3 miles, through Grubstake Gulch to Willow Creek, 15 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 45' 30" N, 149° 25' 50" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Grubstake Gulch: ravine, heads on Bald Mountain Ridge, extends NW 3 miles to Willow Creek, 15 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 45' 30" N, 149° 25' 50" W; (map 69). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by T.G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Grubstake Gulch: ravine, trends SW 1 mile from glacier to White Creek, 17 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 16' 45" N, 142° 31' 45" W; (map 67). Prospectors' name taken from a map of Nizina Mining District by George Esterly of Valdez; published by Mendenhall and Schrader (1903, fig. 5), USGS.

Grundler: village, see Big Delta.

Grunt Point: point of land, on E coast of Admiralty Island, 2 miles NW of Gambier Island, and 63 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 25' 00" N, 133° 50' 15" W; (map 8). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; name published in 1892 by USC&GS.

Grus Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula, 12 miles S of Moose Point and 27 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 46' 30" N, 150° 40' 20" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for the Whooping crane (*Grus americana*).

Gruskka Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.9 miles W of Quill Lake and 21 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 45' 20" N, 150° 47' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative Purposes.

Gryada, Kamena: rocks, see Border Rocks.

Gu-nah-ho: locality, see Gonaho.

Guadalupe, Ensenada de: bay, see Shelikof Bay.

Guard Hill: hill, 455 ft., between Ogotoruk and Ugalak Creeks, 9.3 miles E of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 08' 42" N, 165° 37' 05" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Named about 1962 by personnel of Project Chariot.

Guard Island: island, see Hive Island.

Guard Islands: islands, two, larger of which is 600 ft. long, NW of Gravina Island, between Clarence Strait and Tongass Narrows, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' 48" N, 131° 52' 45" W; (map 3). Named about 1880 by local navigators; reported by USC&GS.

Guardian Mountain: mountain, 5,060 ft., 2.4 miles SW of Slanting Peak and 15 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 30' 20" N, 134° 14' 40" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1960 by USGS.

Gubik: stream, see Colville River.

Gudrum Mountain: hill, 482 ft., 20 miles W of Northeast Cape, 3 miles NE of Soomaghat Mountain, on Saint Lawrence island; 63° 16' 30" N, 169° 18' 30" W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Guemes, Isla de: island, see Suemez Island.

Guemes: island, see Suemez Island.

Guerin Glacier: glacier, trends N 6 miles from Mount Natazhat to its terminus at head of Traver Creek, 61 miles NE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 38' 30" N, 141° 07' 30" W; (map 67). Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Guerin Slough: stream, flows W 3.5 miles from Canada near boundary monument 65 to right bank Stikine River, Coast Mountains; 56° 40' N, 131° 51' W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Guerin, Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 14 miles NE of Angoon, on central Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 39' 00" N, 134° 19' 30" W; (map 9). Name published in 1940 by USGS. Probably named for Eckley C. Guerin, USGS, cadastral engineer, who for many years was actively engaged in Alaskan surveys.

Guertin Island: island, 0.2 miles across, 2 miles SE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 20" N, 135° 17' 00" W; (map 9). Named in 1880 for Guertin[cnna], USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 144).

Guerto de Guadalupe, Puerto de: bay, see Mary, port.

Gufmut: locality, on left bank of Jewn River, 3 miles E of Tagayarak and 48 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 17' N, 162° 41' W; (map 58). Eskimo camp or small settlement reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Gugenheim Creek: stream, see Guggenheim Creek.

Guggenheim Creek: stream, heads 1 mile N of Camelback Mountain, flows N 8.5 miles, to join Deadwood Creek to form Porcupine Creek, 25 miles NE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim

Mountains; 62° 39' 45" N, 157° 21' 30" W; (map 79). Variant: Gugenheim Creek. Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Guguak Bay: cove, 0.5 miles across, on NW coast of Evans Island, on NE side of Prince of Wales Passage, 14 miles S of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 06' 15" N, 148° 02' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Guhao Inlet: estuary, 1 mile long, on E coast of Tuxekan Island, 28 miles NW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 52' 20" N, 133° 16' 05" W; (map 4). Indian name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Gui Kangulas: island, 300 ft. long, in Tlevak Strait, between Corlies and McFarland Islands, on W coast of Sukkwan Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 06' 40" N, 132° 55' 30" W; BGN 1959; (map 4). Variant: Profit Island. This is a Haida Indian name meaning "an island that is easily recognizable from afar;" reported to be in local use by USC&GS in 1958. The name "Profit Island" was published by USC&GS in 1927 for the triangulation station Profit located here.

Gui-guok-lok: stream, see Peace River.

Gui-guok-lok: stream, see Wind River.

Guibert Islets: islands, 1.5 miles across, between Necker and Whale Bays, on SW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 38' 30" N, 135° 10' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Egg Islands, Egg Islets, Necker Isles, Ostrova Yaichnyya, Yaichnia Islets, Yaitchny Islets. Named in 1883 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; originally named "Necker Isles" by La Perouse on September 5, 1786 (Wagner, 1937, p. 475); in 1850 it was called "O[stro]va Yaichnyya," meaning "egg islands," by the Russian American Company.

Guibert, Port: bay, see Whale Bay.

Guide Island: island, 0.1 miles long, at S entrance to Hayward Strait, Sitka Sound, 9 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 08' 00" N, 135° 31' 10" W; (map 9). Variant: Guide Islet, Index Islet, Krestofski Islet, Ostrov Krestovskoy, Ostrov Ukazatel, Unastal Island. An 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "Os[trov] Ukazatel." This island was originally named "Krestovskoy," meaning "cross," in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasilliev the first; published as such by Sarichev (1826, map 19). It was published in 1882 on Brit. Adm. Chart 2431 as "Index Islet."

Guide Island: island, 600 ft. long, in Tlevak Strait, between Dall and Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 13' N, 133° 05' W; BGN 1908; (map 4). Local name reported in 1907 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Guide Islet: island, see Guide Island.

Guide Point: point of land, on NW coast of Eagle Island in Yukon River, Innoko Lowland; 63° 36' N, 159° 28' W; (map 91). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Guide Rock: rock, in Khaz Bay, 5 miles S of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 35' 30" N, 136° 06' 00" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1908 and published in 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 171). So named "because it stands at the west point of entrance to Smooth Channel like a guide."

Guide Rocks: rocks, extend 700 ft. off SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, E of Barrier Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 49' 30" N, 132° 21' 00" W; BGN 1922; (map 1). Name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Guiguoklokpuuk: locality, on right bank and at mouth of Peace River, 49 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 43' N, 158° 51' W; (map 52). Eskimo village or camp shown as "Gui-guok-lok-puk" on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF. It is now abandoned.

Guillemont Island: island, see Guillemot Island.

Guillemot Island: island, 1.7 miles long, near mouth of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 32' 45" N, 160° 22' 00" W; BGN 1939; (map 28). Variant: Gillemot Island, Guillemont Island, Iachnoi Island, San Diego Island, Yaichni Island. Named "O[strov] Iachnoi," meaning "egg island," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN; renamed "Guillemot Island" in 1880 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Guingmetolik Creek: stream, see Kingmetolik Creek.

Guishiemana Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 8 miles SW of Echoing Lake and 21 miles NW of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 14' 00" N, 149° 36' 30" W; (map 118). Indian name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Guktu Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, 20 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 45' 05" N, 133° 17' 15" W; (map 4). Indian name published in 1956 by USC&GS.

Gukyuk Slough: channel, 4.5 miles long, anabranch of Kawanak Pass, in distributary system of Yukon River, 17 miles NE of Kwiguk Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 58' 30" N, 164° 13' 00" W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by R. L. Faris, USC&GS; published in 1901 on Chart 9372.

Gula Point: point of land, N tip of Segula Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' 30" N, 178° 08' 40" E; BGN 1937; (map 15). This point of land was named by 1935 U.S. Navy Survey Expedition. "Gula" comes from "Segula," the island's name.

Gulch Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Salcha River, 22 miles W of Twin Mountain and 52 miles S of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' 45" N, 144° 03' 30" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Gulch Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SW 5.5 miles to East Fork Sixmile Creek, 7.5 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains, 60° 46' 30" N, 149° 24' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1895 by G. F. Becker (1898, p. 82), USGS.

Gulkana Glacier: glacier, heads on Icefall Peak, trends SW 6 miles to its 150 terminus at head of Gulkana River, 14 miles N of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 14' 30" N, 145° 28' 00" W; (map 86). Variant: West Gulkana Glacier. Local name shown on 1910 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin. USGS.

Gulkana Lake: lake, see Paxson Lake.

Gulkana River: stream, flows S 60 miles from Gulkana Glacier to Copper River, 9 miles NE of Glennallen, Alaska Range; 62° 13' N, 145° 24' W; (map 83). Variant: Culkana, Culkena, Gulkena, Kulkana, Tonkina. Indian name reported by Oscar Rohn in 1899 as "Kulkana." Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, changed Rohn's spelling to its present form. Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, reported "Tonkina" as the stream's Indian name in 1885.

Gulkana: village, pop. 59, on Richardson Highway at Gulkana River crossing, 1.6 miles SW of junction of Glenn and Richardson Highways, Copper River Basin; 62° 16' N, 145° 23' W; (map 83). Variant: Kulkana. This village was established about 1903 as a telegraph station and named "Kulkana" by the U.S. Army Signal Corps after the nearby river. The Gulkana post office operated between 1909 and 1954 (Ricks, 1965, p. 24).

Gulkena: stream, see Gulkana River.

Gull Bay: bay, see Udamat Bay.

Gull City: area, on flats near mouth of Gold Creek, in Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 00" N, 134° 25' 10" W; (map 11). Name is said to have been derived from the seagulls which frequented this area. The name was in common usage in the 1800' s, but is now seldom used (DeArmond, 1957, p. 23).

Gull Cove: cove, 0.6 miles across, on N end of Chichagof Island, 5 miles W of Mud Bay, 27 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 12' 50" N, 136° 09' 45" W; (map 10). Named by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, in 1902 and published on Chart 8304 in 1904.

Gull Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles from Gull Pass to Alatna River, Brooks Range; 67° 41' N, 154° 38' W; (map 125). P. S. Smith (1913, p. 35-36), USGS, reports that according to prospectors the stream and pass were named for the first white man to use this route between the Alatna and Noatak Rivers, probably about 1898.

Gull Hill: hill, 509 ft., E of Tolstoi Point, on E coast of St. George Island, Pribilof Islands; 56° 35' 40" N, 169° 30' 15" W; (map 38). Variant: Alcho'-koverushka'. Local name reported by Elliott (1881, Saint George map). Putnam (1903, p. 1014), USC&GS, lists the Aleut-Russian name as Alcho'-koverushka' , meaning "lower hill"; so called because it is about 136 ft. lower than adjacent North Sealion Hill.

Gull Hill: hill, between village of St. Paul and Reef Point, on S coast of St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands; 57° 06' 50" N, 170° 16' 13" W; (map 38). Name reported in 1897 by W. W. Duffield, USC&GS.

Gull Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Pavlof Bay near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 29' 30" N, 161° 37' 15" W; (map 28). Named in 1929 by USGS.

Gull Island: island, 0.1 miles across, near W entrance to Zachary Bay, Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 24' 30" N, 160° 38' 30" W; (map 28). Probably named by Western Union Telegraph Expedition in 1865; published by USC&GS in 1872 report.

Gull Island: island, 0.1 miles long, at entrance to Peterson Bay, on E shore of Kachemak Bay, Kenai Peninsula, 8 miles SE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 35' 10" N, 151° 19' 45" W; (map 50). Local name reported in 1895 by W. H. Dall, USGS.

Gull Island: island, 0.2 miles long, off NW coast of Shuyak Island, 48 miles N of Kodiak island; 58° 36' 00" N, 152° 38' 30" W; (map 48). Variant: Chaichie Island. Translation of the name "Os[trov] Chaichyey," published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 16), IRN.

Gull Island: island, 0.2 miles wide, in Iphigenia Bay, 2.7 miles SW of Cape Lynch, Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 45' 00" N, 133° 44' 20" W; (map 4). Name published in 1906 by USC&GS.

Gull Island: island, 0.3 miles long, at entrance to Chinitna Bay, 54 miles NW of Homer, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 59° 50' 30" N, 152° 59' 10" W; (map 50). Local name published in 1923 by the ARC. So named "for the number of gulls that inhabit the island."

Gull Island: island, 0.3 miles long, at mouth of Prudhoe Bay, on Beaufort Sea coast, 20 miles SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 22' N, 148° 22' W; (map 150). Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 96) while he was mapping the coast with Samuel McIntyre in September, 1910.

Gull Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Saint Paul Harbor 1 mile SW of Kodiak, Kodiak island; 57° 46' 40" N, 152° 25' 20" W; (map 34). Variant: Chaichi, Ostrov Chaichey. This is a translation of the Russian name "O[strov] Chaichey" published by Sarichev (1826, map 16).

Gull Island: island, 0.4 miles across, in Favorite Channel, 3.5 miles NW of Pearl Harbor and 22 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 30' 10" N, 134° 52' 00" W; (map 11). Named in 1880 by Capt. L. A. Beardslee, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 195). The island was so named because "it was covered by sea gulls."

Gull Island: island, 0.5 miles across, in Anderson Bay, part of Makushin Bay, on W coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 40' 10" N, 166° 49' 00" W; (map 23). Local name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Gull Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in Yukon River, 19 miles NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 09' N, 148° 31' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Gull Island: island, 600 ft. long, at NW end of Prince William Sound, 0.5 miles E of Goose Island, 35 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 43' 30" N, 146° 42' 10" W; (map 64). Local name reported by H. P. Ritter, USC&GS, while doing hydrographic surveys in the Prince William Sound region in 1903.

Gull Island: island, 600 ft. long, between Nichols Passage and Port Chester, 1 mile NW of Metlakatla, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 08' 30" N, 131° 35' 30" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Gull Island: island, in Mine Harbor, on SE shore of Herendeen Bay Aleutian Range; 55° 45' 40" N, 160° 41' 30" W; (map 28). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, USN.

Gull Island: island, see Kutkan Island.

Gull Island: rock, in Chignik Bay, 1 mile S of Cape Kumlium and 21 miles NE of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 28' N, 157° 57' W; (map 31). A USC&GS party established a triangulation station here called Gull in 1920; the island was named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Gull Island: rock, see Gull Rock.

Gull Islands: islands, see Baby Islands.

Gull Islands: islands, two, largest 0.3 miles long, in Imuruk Lake, 4.7 miles W of Kettle Dome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 36' N, 163° 11' W; BGN 1954; (map 110). Reported in 1953 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS; islands so named "because they are the nesting place of a large colony of herring gulls."

Gull Islet: island, 0.2 miles across, W of Baranof Island, 4 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 59' 45" N, 135° 20' 30" W; (map 5). Variant: Chaiki, Gull Rocks, Kamen Chayki. This is a translation by USGS of the name given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN. Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, published it as "K[amen] Chayki." Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, later translated the name literally as "Gull Rocks" which was published in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 173).

Gull Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on NW coast of Kenai Peninsula, S of Gray Cliff, 21 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 44' N, 150° 57' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Gull Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 2 miles SE of Gailey Lake and 31 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 47' 40" N, 144° 17' 00" W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Gull Lake: lake, see Norutak Lake.

Gull Pass: pass, 3,500 ft., between Lucky Six Creek to the S and Gull Creek to the N, 25 miles SW of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 37' N, 154° 47' W; (map 125). P. S. Smith (1913, p. 35-36), USGS, reports that according to prospectors the pass and stream were named for the first white man that used this route between the Alatna and Noatak Rivers, probably about 1898.

Gull Point: point of land, NW tip of Onslow Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 54' 20" N, 132° 23' 45" W; (map 4). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. Snow, USN.

Gull Point: point of land, on S shore of Herendeen Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 43' 30" N, 160° 40' 30" W; (map 28). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, USN.

Gull Point: point of land, on S shore of Ugak Bay, on E coast of Kodiak island; 57° 23' N, 152° 06' W; (map 34). Variant: Gulls Point, Mys Chaichey, Mys Chiachi, Mys Govorushiche, Mys Govorushichiy. Name recorded in 1805 as "Gulls Point" by Lisianski (1814, map facing p. 169). In 1848 the Russian American Company published the name "M[ys] Chaichey," meaning "seagull cape," for this feature; Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23) called it "M[ys] Govorushichiy" meaning "Kittiwake (gull) Cape." H. W. Elliot says "Chikie" is the Russian for the Burgomaster gull (*Larus glaucus*).

Gull Rock: point of land, on N coast of Kenai Peninsula, near mouth of Turnagain Arm, 5.5 miles NW of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 58' 05" N, 149° 46' 00" W; (map 63). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Gull Rock: rock, in Bering Sea, 1 mile W of Pinnacle Island, 12 miles S of St. Matthew island; 60° 12' N, 172° 48' W; (map 56). Named by H. W. Elliott in 1874. Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, notes that it is a "rock with gravel."

Gull Rock: rock, in Davison Bay, 12 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 47' 10" N, 136° 19' 05" W; (map 9). Name published by USC&GS in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 322).

Gull Rock: rock, in Lake Bay, on NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 02' 20" N, 132° 52' 00" W; (map 6). Local name used by fishermen and published in 1907 by USC&GS.

Gull Rock: rocks, two, off S coast of Alaska Peninsula, at head of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 50' 30"N, 159° 45' 00"W; (map 27). Variant: Gull Island, Gull Rocks. Published by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot.

Gull Rocks: island, see Gull Islet.

Gull Rocks: islands, see Baby Islands.

Gull Rocks: rocks, see Gull Rock.

Gull, Cape: point of land, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, between Kafia and Kuliak Bays 30 miles E of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 13' 00" N, 154° 08' 30" W; (map 42). Variant: Cape Govorushek, Mys Govorushechiy, Mys Govorushek, Mys Zowoputchek. H. W. Elliott's translation (1882, p. 173) of "M[ys] Govorushechiy" published in 1847 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378. "Cape Gull" was published by USC&GS in the 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 155).

Gullhead Point: point of land, see Toawlevic Point.

Gullied Peak: peak, 3,350 ft., 1.2 miles SE of Hugh Miller Glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 61 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 44' 20" N, 136° 36' 45" W; (map 10). Descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Gulliver Cove: cove, in two parts, 0.4 miles across, 0.5 miles N of Vega Point, SE coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' 15" N, 177° 19' 30" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Gulls Point: point of land, see Gull Point.

Gulo Creek: stream, flows NW 1.2 miles to Niyiklik Creek 2.1 miles N of its junction with Ogotoruk Creek and 10 miles NE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 10' 55" N, 165° 37' 30" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Named about 1962 by personnel of Project Chariot.

Gulrass Point: point of land, see Culross, Point.

Gum Bay: bay, see Lagoma Bay.

Gumaer, Lake: lake, see Gasoline Lake.

Gumbo Creek: stream, flows SW to Delome Creek which flows to Kuzitrin River, about 15 miles NW of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Gumboot Basin: basin, 2 miles long, on Millard Creek, 38 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54' 30" N, 146° 33' 00" W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1912 by S. R. Capps and B. L. Johnson (in Brooks and others, 1913, pl. 1), USGS.

Gumboot Gulch: ravine, trends SW 1 mile to Cleveland Creek which flows to Cripple River, 14 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' 20" N, 165° 44' 00" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson.

Gun Creek: stream, see Gunn Creek.

Gun-guk-ha-mut: locality, see Gunguk.

Gunboat Island: island, 0.1 miles across, between Sanak and Caton Islands, one of Sanak Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 21' 25" N, 162° 28' 40" W; (map 25). Name published in 1949 on a USGS map.

Gunboat Lakes: lakes, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, trends NW-SE 1.7 miles, 15 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 29' N, 148° 00' W; (map 63). Name published on 1950 USGS map.

Gunboat Rock: rock, W of Baranof Island, in Biorka Channel, among Necker Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 49' 50" N, 135° 30' 50" W; BGN 1926; (map 5). Named in 1925 by USC&GS because "from a distance it looks like a gunboat."

Gungnoruk Creek: stream, flows W 3 miles to Dahtkit Cove, 17 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on N coast of Nunivak island; 60° 19' 30" N, 166° 34' 00" W; (map 57). Eskimo name reported in 1937 by USAAF.

Gungnuk: locality, on E shore of Golovnin Bay, N side of Norton Sound near Mission, 10 miles N of Cape Darby, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 15' 24" N, 162° 48' 00" W; (map 95). Eskimo name for an archeological site reported by Giddings (1964, p. 179) who discovered a "culture earlier than those of the neo-Eskimos of the region * * *" here.

Gunguk: locality, on right bank of Nushagak River, 5 miles S of mouth of Kokwok River, 32 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 15' N, 157° 40' W; (map 52). Variant: Gunguk-ha-mut. Eskimo village or camp shown as "Gun-guk-ha-mut" on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF. The place is now abandoned.

Gunn Creek: stream, flows S and NW 13 miles to Gulkana River, 0.8 miles N of Summit Lake and 10 miles N of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 10' 12" N, 145° 31' 55" W; (map 86). Variant: Gun Creek. Name published on relatively recent maps.

Gunn Lakes: lakes, two, larger is 1.7 miles long, W of Gakona Glacier terminus, 8 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 07' 40" N, 145° 18' 30" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Gunners Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, on NE coast of Rat Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48' 45" N; 178° 19' 10" E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Named by 1935 U.S. Navy Survey Expedition.

Gunnison Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Washington Creek, 20 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 09' N, 147° 53' W (map 105) Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Gunnison Creek: stream, flows NW 6.5 miles to Troublesome Creek, 15 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 27' N, 149° 41' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 5).

Gunnuk Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Keku Strait at Kake, on NW coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 58' 10" N, 133° 55' 55" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Gunnysack Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Birch Lake, 28 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 19' 30" N, 146° 40' 00" W; (map 101). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Gunnysack Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows NW 4 miles to Delta River, crosses Richardson Highway, 36 miles S of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 31' 30" N, 145° 51' 20" W; (map 86). So called, about 1903, because two men, nicknamed "Gunny Sack Kid" and "Gunny Sack Jack," carried supplies in a gunny sack to their cabin at a prospect on this stream (Davies, 1965, p. 23).

Gunsight Creek: stream, flows W 2 miles from N flank of Gunsight Mountain to John River, 8.5 miles N of mouth of Allen River and 53 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 29' 30" N, 152° 06' 00" W; (map 124). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Gunsight Creek: stream, heads on Gunsight Mountain and flows NE 2.5 miles to Squaw Creek, 59 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 53' 20" N, 147° 25' 25" W; BGN 1960; (map 69). Named in 1956 by USGS for Gunsight Mountain.

Gunsight Creek: stream, on Revillagigedo Island, flows NE 3.3 miles to Carroll Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30' 45" N, 131° 20' 07" W; BGN 1923, (map 3). Named in 1923 by USFS.

Gunsight Mountain: mountain, 2,976 ft., E of Siksikpuk River, 10 miles S of junction Siksikpuk and Chandler Rivers and 41 miles N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 43' N, 151° 50' W; BGN 1960; (map 134). So named by USGS geologists about 1950 because it forms a "prominent landmark used by pilots flying between Fairbanks and Umiat."

Gunsight Mountain: mountain, 4,225 ft., N of junction of Allen and John Rivers and 50 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 28' 40" N, 152° 00' 45" W; (map 124). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Gunsight Mountain: peak, 6,441 ft., at E end of Sheep Mountain, 56 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 50' 45" N, 147° 27' 50" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Gunsight Mountain: peak, 7,460 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, W of Muldrow Glacier and 12 miles NE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 13' N, 150° 50' W; (map 88). Climbers' name shown on recent maps.

Gunsight Pass: pass, 6,400 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, W of Muldrow Glacier, 11 miles NE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 12' 15" N, 150° 57' 00" W; BGN 1947; (map 88). So named in 1942 by the U.S. Army Alaska Test Expedition, because it is a "V-shaped declivity separating the Muldrow and Peters Glacier valleys."

Gunsight Pass: pass, on Siksikpuk River, W of Gunsight Mountain, 42 miles N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 44' 15" N, 151° 54' 30" W; BGN 1960; (map 134). Named by USGS geologists about 1950 "after the mountain"

Gurkin Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 miles to Nizina Glacier, 20 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 36' 50" N, 142° 29' 30" W; BGN 1964; (map 67). Named in 1962 by E. M. MacKevett, Jr., and D. L. Jones, USGS, for Ernie Gurkin who died in 1960. Gurkin was a packer for F. H. Moffit, USGS, in 1907-08.

Gurney Bay: bay, 1 mile across, 17 miles SW of Karluk, on W coast of Kodiak island; 57° 48' 00" N, 154° 45' 30" W; (map 35). Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Gurney Peak: peak, 8,400 ft., in Cathedral Spires of Kichatna Mountains, 83 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 24' 50" N, 152° 41' 10" W; (map 81). Named in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA.

Gus Steven Slough: stream, 7 miles long, tributary of Copper River, 20 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 21' N, 145° 20' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Gusdagane Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Klinkwan Cove, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 30' 00" N, 132° 21' 30" W; BGN 1922; (map 1). Haida Indian name recorded in 1901 by J. R. Swanton, BAE.

Gushdoiman Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 4 miles SW of Abraham Lake and 9.5 miles N of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 09' N, 149° 04' W; (map 118). Indian name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Gushiata Lake: lake, 3.7 miles long, 2 miles N of Abraham Lake and 14 miles NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 12' N, 148° 55' W; (map 118). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Gusinnoi: island, see Goose Island.

Gusinnoi: island, see Little Goose Island.

Gusinyya, Ostrova: islands, see Geese Islands.

Guss Creek: stream, see Cuss Creek.

Gustavus, Point: point of land, on Icy Strait at entrance to Glacier Bay, 7 miles SW of Gustavus and 55 miles NW of Juneau; St. Elias Mountains; 58° 23' N, 135° 55' W; (map 11). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 188).

Gustavus: village, pop. 107, on N shore of Icy Passage at mouth of Salmon River, 7 miles NE of Point Gustavus and 48 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 24' 45" N, 135° 44' 15" W; BGN 1948; (map 11). Variant: Strawberry Point. Local name reported in 1940 by USFS; derived from nearby Point Gustavus.

Gusty Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on NE coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51' 30" N, 177° 54' 30" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 118).

Gut Bay: bay, 5 miles long, 0.1 miles across at its mouth, on SE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 44' 00" N, 134° 38' 30" W; (map 5). Local name used by fishermen; published in 1889 by USC&GS.

Gutchi Cove: estuary, 0.7 miles long, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, at mouth of Gutchi Creek, 28 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' N, 133° 09' W; (map 4). Indian name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Gutchi Creek: stream, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, flows NW 3 miles to Gutchi Cove in Naukati Bay, 29 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 52' 50" N, 133° 07' 45" W; (map 4). Indian name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Guthna Creek: stream, see Boulder Creek.

Guthna Creek: stream, see Fish Creek.

Gutqklaqatna: stream, see Pike Trap Creek.

Gutwetter, Cape: point of land, see Fairweather, Cape.

Guy Creek: stream, see Gold Creek.

Guy Rowe Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Fox River opposite Hugh Rowe Creek, 20 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 45' N, 163° 54' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Guyat Glacier: glacier, see Guyot Glacier.

Guyot Bay: lagoon, 2 miles long, N of Icy Cape, at mouth of Icy Bay, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 57' 04" N, 141° 41' 30" W; BGN 1966; (map 47). Variant: Mud Bay. Name published by USC&GS in 1923 on Chart 8457. Called Guyot or Mud Bay in 1926 Coast Pilot. Until 1966 these names were used interchangeably.

Guyot Glacier: glacier, heads in Robinson Mountains, 2.5 miles N of Yaka Peak, trends SE 19 miles to 1963 terminus at head of Icy Bay, 68 miles NW of Yakutat, Chugach Mountains; 60° 03' 50" N, 141° 22' 00" W; BGN 1964; (map 65). Variant: Guyat Glacier. Named by the New York Times Expedition of 1886 for Arnold Henry Guyot, 1807-84, of Princeton Univ., and applied to what was then the west lobe of the Malaspina Glacier (Libbey, 1886, p. 296).

Guyot Hills: mountains, maximum elev. 6,168 ft., 7 miles long, trend NW-SE, 6 miles NW of Icy Bay and 75 miles NW of Yakutat, Chugach Mountains; 60° 11' N, 141° 28' W; (map 65). Variant: Karr Hills. Local name derived from Guyot Glacier; published in 1951 by USGS.

Gvozdeva, Mys: point of land, see Prince of Wales, Cape.

Gvozdeva, Ostrova: islands, see Diomedes Islands.

Gvozdevy, Ostrova: islands, see Diomedes Islands.

Gweek River: stream, anabranch of the Kuskokwim River, heads at 61° 12' N, 160° 49' W, flows SW 70 miles, 7 miles NE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 51' 30" N, 161° 34' 30" W; (map 59). Variant: Kwek River. Eskimo name shown as "Kwek River" on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USC&GS.

Gwenn Lake: lake, 1,250 ft. long, W of Lake Kiowa, 9 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 17' 54" N, 149° 40' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1964 by USGS.

Gwent Cove: cove, 0.3 miles across, on W shore of Pearse Canal, S of Hidden Inlet, Coast Mountains; 54° 56' 35" N, 130° 20' 00" W; BGN 1937; (map 2). Local name published in 1936 by USC&GS.

Gwodew Islands: islands, see Diomedes Islands.

Gwozdeff Islands: islands, see Diomedede Islands.

Gwyder Bay: bay, see Gwydyr Bay.

Gwydir Bay: bay, see Gwydyr Bay.

Gwydyr Bay: bay, 8 miles across, between Back Point and Point Storkersen, on Beaufort Sea coast, 3 miles SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 27' N, 148° 51' W; (map 150). Variant: Gwyder Bay, Gwydir Bay. Named on August 17, 1826, by Franklin (1828, p. 166), who wrote, "we had * * * the gratification of being able to trace the land round Gwydyr Bay to its outer point [Point Back] * * *".

Gypsum Creek: stream, flows SE 5.5 miles to Iyoukeen Cove, 12 miles NE of Tenakee Springs, on E coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 54' N, 134° 59' W; (map 9). Name reported by C. W. Wright (in Brooks and others, 1908, p. 124), USGS. "So named because a large deposit of commercial gypsum occurs along the creek." This deposit was extensively developed between 1905 and 1925.

Gypsum Creek: stream, heads on Sheep Mountain and flows S 2.7 miles to Matanuska River, 54 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 47' 40" N, 147° 32' 20" W; BGN 1952; (map 69). Variant: Jackass Canyon. Named in 1949 by USGS.

Gypsum: locality, on Iyoukeen Cove, 12 miles NE of Tenakee Springs, on E coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 54' N, 134° 59' W; (map 9). An abandoned gypsum mining camp settled in 1904. A post office was established here in 1906, discontinued in 1925, reestablished in 1939, and was finally discontinued in 1941 (Ricks, 1965). In 1923 the mine located here was the only source of commercial gypsum in Alaska.

H

H' lit-tu-yah: bay, see Lituya Bay.

Hacha Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in Maurelle Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 37' 30" N, 133° 39' 00" W; (map 4). Spanish name meaning "axe"; recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Hachimuk: locality, on Agattu Island in the Near Islands, Aleutian Islands; (map 13). Former Aleut village reported as "uninhabited" by Hodge (1907, p. 519), BAE.

Hackett Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Koyukuk River, 6 miles SE of Ninemile Hills and 43 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 00' 30" N, 151° 18' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name reported in 1932 by USGS.

Hades Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Eldorado Creek which flows to Candle Creek, 30 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 45' N, 162° 09' W; (map 110). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Hades Highway: glacier, heads at 58° 43' N, 134° 53' W, trends SW 8 miles to Demorest Glacier, 3 miles N of Hodgkins Peak and 2E miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 38' N, 134° 03' W; BGN 1965; (map 11). So named in 1964 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project because the roughness of the glacier made travel difficult.

Hadley Creek: stream, flows SW 1.5 miles to Tongass Narrows, 1.5 miles NW of Ketchikan Harbor, on SW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 21' 15" N, 131° 41' 15" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Hadley Island: island, 2 miles long, in Tanana River, 18 miles SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 42' N, 148° 13' W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Hadley, Port: anchorage, see Lyman Anchorage.

Hadley: locality, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, at Lyman Anchorage on Kasaan Peninsula Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32' N, 132° 17' W; (map 4). Name of village site reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF. The Hadley post office was established here in 1912 and transferred to Ketchikan in 1918 (Ricks, 1965, p. 24). "Hadley is an abandoned settlement * * *. It was the shipping point for mines in the vicinity, which are not now in operation. The wharf is in ruins" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1962, p. 57).

Hadokhten Lake: lake, 1.8 miles across, N of Nayuka River, 1 mile W of Hadotohedan and Hahanudan Lakes and 25 miles WNW of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 41' N, 155° 40' W; (map 107). Koyukan Indian name obtained at Huslia in 1956 by Orth.

Hadons Peak: peak, see Haydon Peak.

Hadotohedan Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, N of Nayuka River between Hahanudan and Hadokhten Lakes and 24 miles NW of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana

Highlands; 65° 41' 45" N, 155° 36' 30" W; (map 107). Koyukan Indian name obtained at Huslia in 1956 by Orth.

Hadweenzic River: stream, heads at 66° 55' N, 148° 30' W and flows SE 93 miles to Yukon River, 43 miles SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 27' N, 146° 51' W; BGN 1948; (map 119). Variant: Orensie, Orensik, Orenzik. Indian name reported in 1907 by Archdeacon Hudson Stuck. The name "Orenzik" was reported by Mertie (1930, pl. 2), USGS, in 1926.

Haenke Glacier: glacier, trends SE 7 miles to its terminus at Disenchantment Bay, 35 miles NNE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 02' 30" N, 139° 36' 00" W; (map 66). Named in 1906 by Tarr (1909, pl. 11), USGS.

Haenke Island: island, 1 mile across, in Disenchantment Bay near head of Yakutat Bay and 30 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 58' N, 139° 32' W; (map 46). Variant: Egg Island. Named in 1791 by Capt. Alessandro Malaspina (Galiano, 1802, map 9) for Thaddeus Haenke, botanist and naturalist with Malaspina's expedition.

Hag Peak: mountain, 1,274 ft., on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, on E side of Kupreanof Peninsula, 6 miles E of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 41' 40" N, 159° 32' 20" W; (map 27). Published by USC&GS in 1947 Coast Pilot p. 303).

Hagelbarger Pass: pass, see Hagelbargers Pass.

Hagelbargers Pass: pass, 1,700 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 12 miles SE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 12' 00" N, 154° 00' 30" W; BGN 1925; (map 42). Variant: Hagelbarger Pass. Named in 1919 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, for Paul R. Hagelbarger, ass't. botanist (in 1917, and topographer in 1919) of the National Geographic Society's Katmai Expeditions.

Hagemeister Island: island, 24 miles long, in Bristol Bay, 19 miles SW of Togiak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 39' N, 160° 54' W; (map 39). Variant: Hagmeister Island, Hagenmeister Island, Ostrov Gagemeister. Named for Capt. Leonti Andreanovich Hagemeister, who was in command of three voyages to the Russian American colony and around the world; 1806-07 on the Neva, 1816-19 on the Kutuzov, and in 1828-30 on the Krothoy. The name was erroneously published as "Os[trov] Gagemeister" by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3).

Hagemeister Strait: water passage, trends SW 25 miles from Rocky Point to Calm Point, between Hagemeister Island and the mainland, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 45' N, 161° 00' W; (map 39). Variant: Hagmeister Channel, Proliv Gagemeystera. Named for Hagemeister Island by the Russians; published as "Prol[iv] Gagemeystera" by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN. It was called "Hagmeister Channel" in 1890 by USBF.

Hagemeister, Mount: mountain, 3,225 ft., 20 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S central Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 30' 40" N, 134° 53' 10" W; BGN 1935; (map 5). Named in 1935 by USFS "for Leonti Andreanovich Hagemeister, governor of Russian America from January 11, 1818, to October 24, 1818." See Hagemeister Island.

Hagen Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, between Happy River and Puntilla Creek, 2 miles NE of Houston Pass and 93 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 62° 04' 15" N, 153° 03' 00" W; (map 80). Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Haggard Creek: stream, flows S 7 miles to Sourdough Creek, E of Hogan Hill, 24 miles N of Gulkana, Copper River Basin; 62° 37' N, 145° 26' W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS in 1950. Named for the roadhouse once located on Richardson Highway near the stream's mouth.

Hagmeister Channel: water passage, see Hagemeister Strait.

Hagmeister Island: island, see Hagemeister Island.

Hague Channel: channel, at N end of bay of Port Moller, leads to Herendeen Bay, 5 miles SW of village of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 55' N, 160° 45' W; (map 28). Named in 1890 by Z. L. Tanner, USN.

Hague Rock: rock, 10 miles N of Caton Island, in Sanak Islands, part of Sandman Reefs, Aleutian Range; 54° 33' 30" N, 162° 24' 00" W; (map 25). Variant: Midway Island. Named by USBF in 1890; published as Midway Island by USC&GS in 1900.

Hague, Cape: point of land, see Sedanka Point.

Hague, Mount: mountain, 3,900 ft., 12 miles W of mouth of Pavlof Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 22' 30" N, 161° 58' 25" W; (map 28). Named in 1929 by USGS.

Hahalitha River: stream, see Hoholitna River.

Hahanudna Lake: lake, 1.9 miles across, N of Nayuka River, 1.8 miles E of Hadokhten Lake and 23 miles NW of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 42' N, 155° 34' W; (map 107). Koyukan Indian name obtained at Huslia in 1956 by Orth.

Hahkt-luk: lake, 0.8 miles long, 6 miles N of Okstukuk Lake and 42 miles N of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 37' 30" N, 158° 19' 00" W, (map 52). Eskimo name reported in 1910 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Haiden, Port: bay, see Heiden, Port.

Haidilatna River: stream, see Iditarod River.

Haiditarod River: stream, see Iditarod River.

Haines islands: island, 0.8 miles across, in Tanana River, 3 miles S of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 47' 30" N, 147° 45' 30" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Haines Lake: lake, 1 mile long, at E end of Slow Fork Hills, drains N to Slow Fork Kuskokwim River, 56 miles W of Mount McKinley, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 01' 25" N, 152° 47' 20" W

(map 88). Variant: Jacks Lake. Local name obtained in 1958 from Fabian Carey and "Val" Blackburn by USGS.

Haines Mission: village, see Haines.

Haines: village, pop. 392, on Portage Cove in Chilkoot Inlet, 0.5 miles SW of Nukdik Point and 16 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; BGN 1944; 59° 14' 10" N, 135° 26' 15" W; (map 45). Variant: Chilcoot, Deshu, Daschu, Dtehshuh. Originally an Indian village called "Dtehshuh," meaning "end of the trail." According to Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map), it was called "Deshu" or "Daschu." It was a trading post for both the Chilkat and Interior Indians. The first white man to settle here was George Dickinson, an agent for the Northwest Trading Co., who came to the post in 1878. In 1881 a Presbyterian missionary, S. Hall Young, founded the Willard Mission, the name of which was later changed to Haines Mission. In 1884 a post office called Haines P.O. was established here, although the place was locally known as Chilcoot. The town became an important outlet for the Porcupine mining district and marked the beginning of the Dalton Trail. During the Klondike Gold Rush a large number of reindeer imported from Norway was landed at Haines to be used in traversing the passes into the upper Yukon Basin.

Hains Landing: locality, on E bank of Dishna River 6 miles S of its junction with Innoko River and 35 miles NW of Ophir, Innoko Lowland; 63° 31' N, 157° 17' W; (map 90). Former riverboat landing reported by USGS in 1925.

Hair Seal Cape: point of land, see Seal Cape.

Hajdukovich Creek: stream, heads on Granite Mountain, flows NE, through Portalus Valley, 10 miles to Sawmill Creek, 2.7 miles S of Alaska Highway and 20 miles SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 51' 40" N, 145° 12' 10" W; (map 86). Named for John Hajdukovich. See Hajdukovich, Mount.

Hajdukovich, Mount: peak, 9,600 ft., E of Gerstle Glacier, 36 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 32' 25" N, 145° 12' 40" W; BGN 1966 (map 86). Named for John Hajdukovich, 1878-1965, prospector, hunter and trapper, who served with the Alaska Game Commission.

Haley Anchorage: bight, 0.8 miles across, on S shore of Fish Bay, on NW coast of Baranof Island, 24 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 22' 20" N, 135° 37' 00" W; (map 9). Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN, for "a miner Nicholas Haley." The name was published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 181).

Haley Creek: stream, flows E 17 miles to Copper River at Wood Canyon, 62 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 25' 00" N, 144° 28' 30" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950 s by USGS.

Haley Point: point of land, on an island connected by a sandbar to S shore of Fish Bay, on Baranof Island, 24 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 22' 15" N, 135° 36' 10" W; (map 9). Named in 1896 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore. USN; published by USC&GS in 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 185). Name derived from Haley Anchorage of which the point marks the eastern boundary.

Haley Rock: rock, at mouth of Fish Bay, 3 miles E of Salisbury Sound, off coast of Baranof Island, 25 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 22' 40" N, 135° 38' 00"W; (map 9). Named in 1896 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN. Name derived from Haley Anchorage of which the rock marks the western boundary.

Haley, Mount: mountain, 9,145 ft., 1 mile W of Flat Top Peak and 32 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 25' 52" N, 146° 57' 15" W; BGN 1965; (map 68). Probably named about 1959 by L. E. Nielsen (1963,p. 135) for Herbert Haley, "Alaska bush pilot" who was reported to be first to land a plane on the upper Columbia Glacier, and who was killed in a plane crash in 1955.

Half Cabin Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 8 miles S of Whitefish Lake and 57 miles N of Nondalton, Lime Hills; 60° 49' N, 154° 53' W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Half Cone: mountain, 3,000 ft., projects from NE rim of Aniakchak Crater, 5 miles NE of Vent Mountain, Aleutian Range; 56° 57' N, 158° 07' W; (map 30) Descriptive name given in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Half Dollar Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Bottom Dollar Creek, 35 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 25' 05" N, 144° 47' 50" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1911 by E. A. Porter (in Brooks and others, 1912, p. 245), USGS.

Half Moon Three Ranch: locality, see Alaktak.

Half-way Pillar: hill, 1,200 ft., on right bank of Porcupine River, 6 miles N of Old Rampart and 32 miles ENE of Coleen Mountain, Yukon Flats; 67° 16' N, 141° 38' W; (map 121). Name reported by R. G. McConnell, Canadian Geological Survey, in 1888, for "a projecting column of rock, which was supposed by the traders to be equidistant from Lapierre House and Fort Yukon" (FitzGerald, 1944, p. 227). The name is now applied to a nearby hill.

Halfmile Creek: stream, flows S 1.8 miles to Hollis Anchorage, N of Cat Island, near center of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 29' 15" N, 132° 39' 35" W; BGN 1963; (map 4). Variant: Halfmile Creek. Local descriptive name reported as "Halfmile Creek" in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Halfmile Creek: stream, heads in lake, near W coast of Prince of Wales Island, flows SW 3.5 miles to Klawak Lake, 2.5 miles E of Klawock, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32' 50" N, 133° 01' 35" W; (map 4). Variant: Half-mile Creek. Local name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Halfmoon Anchorage: anchorage, 1.2 miles wide, in Wrangell Narrows, on W coast of Mitkof Island, 12 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 38' 10" N, 132° 56' 00" W; (map 6). Variant: Half Moon Anchorage. Feature was named by local traders; reported in 1868 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Halfmoon Bay: bight, 5.5 miles wide, on N shore of Kvichak Bay, 13 miles NW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 49' N, 157° 21' W; (map 41). Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Halfmoon Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Hess Creek, 14 miles N of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 43' N, 148° 34' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1916 by J. B. Mertie (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13), USGS.

Halfmoon Creek: stream, see Cantwell Creek.

Halfmoon Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, in Tongass National Forest, 7.5 miles ESE of Frosty Bay, on Seward Passage, 38 miles SE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 02' 00" N, 131° 45' 35" W; BGN 1963; (map 7). Variant: Half Moon Lake, Half-Moon Lake. Local descriptive name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Halftide Rock: rock, on E shore of Herendeen Bay, 13 miles SW of village of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 50' 00" N, 160° 46' 30" W; (map 28). Variant: Half Tide Rock. Descriptive name given as "Half Tide" in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, USN.

Halfway Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to Karluk Lake, 21 miles SE of Karluk, Kodiak island; 57° 21' 30" N, 154° 03' 30" W; (map 35). Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Halfway Island: island, 5.5 miles long, in Yukon River, 18 miles SW of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 30' N, 158° 24' W; (map 97). Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Halfway Island: island, off N coast of Kenai Peninsula, in SW end of Turnagain Arm, 2.5 miles NW of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 57' 00" N, 149° 40' 45" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Halfway Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 2 miles SE of junction of Happy River and Pass Creek, 89 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 09' 40" N, 152° 51' 45" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Halfway Lake: lake, 1,000 ft. long, 1 mile N of Beaver Creek and 20 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 14' 40" N, 146° 44' 20" W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Halfway Lake: lake, 1,200 ft. long, SW of Spruce Lake, 8 miles SE of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 12' 28" N, 150° 02' 00" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Halfway Mountain: mountain, 1,856 ft., 13 miles W of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 04' N, 155° 07' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Halfway Mountain: mountain, 3,213 ft., between Hoholitna and Mulchatna Rivers, 58 miles NW of Nondalton, Lime Hills; 60° 47' 30" N, 155° 23' 30" W; (map 61). Named in 1914 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, "because the mountain is on the divide between the Mulchatna and Kuskokwim Rivers."

Halfway Point: point of land, on E coast of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 09' 45" N, 170° 10' 15" W; (map 38). Variant: Mys Polovinnoy, Polavina Point, Polovina Point, Polovinnoi Point. This is a translation of a Russian name reported by Elliott (1881, Saint Paul notes) as "Polavina," which "literally signifies 'halfway,' so used by the natives because it is practically halfway between the salt-houses at Northeast Point and the village [Saint Paul]." Published as "M[ys] Polovinnoy" (Halfway Cape) by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 21), IRN.

Halfway Rock: rock, near N entrance point to Delarof Harbor, off SE coast of Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 10' 50" N, 160° 27' 35" W; (map 28). Name published by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 179).

Halfway Whirlpool: whirlpool, in Yukon River, 4 miles SE of Saloon Island and 32 miles SE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 12' N, 144° 37' W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Halibut Bay: bay, 4.5 miles across, 15 miles SW of Karluk, on W coast of Kodiak Island, 57° 23' N, 154° 43' W; (map 35). Descriptive local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Halibut Bay: estuary, extends N 2.8 miles from Portland Canal at Astronomical Point, Coast Mountains; 55° 13' N, 130° 05' W; (map 3). Named in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN.

Halibut Cove Lagoon: lagoon, 0.7 miles wide, at S end of Halibut Cove, on E shore of Kachemak Bay, Kenai Peninsula, 13 miles ESE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 35' 15" N, 151° 11' 00" W; (map 50). Named for Halibut Cove and published by USGS in 1961.

Halibut Cove: bay, 3 miles wide, on E shore of Kachemak Bay, Kenai Peninsula, 12 miles ESE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 37' N, 151° 14' W; (map 50). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1880.

Halibut Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, off N end of Shelter Island in Favorite Channel, 20 miles NW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 27' 50" N, 134° 53' 15" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1962 by the USGS. "Named for a marine food fish, a large flatfish, Hippoglossus stenolepis."

Halibut Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 7.5 miles to Halibut Cove, on E shore of Kachemak Bay, 14 miles ESE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 35' 20" N, 151° 10' 00" W; (map 50). Named for Halibut Cove and published by USGS in 1961.

Halibut Creek: stream, on N part of Chichagof Island, flows 4 miles NE to Port Frederick, 2.3 miles SW of Christ Point and 6.4 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 11' 05" N, 135° 33' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 11). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Halibut Harbor: bay, 1.3 miles wide, SW coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' N, 133° 46' W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, "from information obtained from Captain [Cyrus] Orr."

Halibut Head: mountain, see Sanak Peak.

Halibut Island: island, 0.2 miles across, off N coast of Chichagof Island at mouth of Port Frederick, 4.5 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 09' 00" N, 135° 29' 30" W; (map 11). Local name derived from Halibut Rock and published by the USC&GS in the 1901 Coast Pilot.

Halibut Island: island, see Sanak Island.

Halibut Nose: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, S of Soda Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 12' 35" N, 133° 02' 25" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1905 by USC&GS.

Halibut Point: point of land, 4 miles NW of Sitka, on NW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 06' N, 135° 24' W; (map 9). Variant: Mys Paltusey, Mys Peschanyy, Peschani Point. This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "M[ys] Paltusey." The name "Mys Peschanyy," meaning 'sandy cape,' was published for this point in 1848 by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. on Chart 1397.

Halibut Point: point of land, on W bank of Portland Canal, W point of entrance to Halibut Bay, Coast Mountains; 55° 12' 35" N, 130° 06' 50" W; (map 3). Name published in 1897 by USC&GS.

Halibut Rock: rock, at N end of Port Frederick, 1.1 miles NW of Inner Point Sophia and 1.6 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 08' 20" N, 135° 29' 25" W; (map 11). Name published by the USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 191).

Haliknuk River: stream, see Hoholitna River.

Halket, Cape: point of land, see Halkett, Cape.

Halkett, Cape: point of land, on coast of Beaufort Sea, W point of entrance to Harrison Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 48' 10" N, 152° 11' 05" W; BGN 6th Report; (map 149). Variant: Atliggaru, Cape Halket, Halket Cape, Halkett Cape, Ishuk, Isuk. P. W. Dease and Thomas Simpson (Simpson, Thomas, 1843, p. 133) on July 26, 1837, reported that "this remarkable point was named Cape Halkett, in compliment to one of the Company's [Hudson's Bay] Directors." Leffingwell (1919, p. 96) gives the Eskimo name as Ishuk, which he says Vilhjalmur Stefansson spells 'Isuk,' meaning "end."

Hall Cove: estuary, 3.6 miles long, on SW coast of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 53' 30" N, 131° 23' 15" W; (map 2). Local navigators' name recorded in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Hall Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows NW 7 miles to Canyon Creek, 45 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 09' 15" N, 141° 07' 30" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Hall Island: island, 1 mile long, between Big and Little Koniuji Islands, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 05' N, 159° 29' W; (map 27). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1874 for Capt. Hall of the USC&GS schooner Humbolt which was in these waters in 1871 and 1872.

Hall Island: island, 5 miles long, 3.5 miles NW of St. Matthew island; 60° 40' N, 173° 06' W; (map 56). Variant: Mojovy Island, Morjovi Island, Morzhovoi Island, Ostrov Morzhovoy, Ostrov Sindsha, Sindsha Island. The early Russian hunters called this island "O[strov] Morzhovoy" (Tebenkov, 1852, map 20) meaning "walrus island." The Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1427 called it "O[strov] Sindsha" probably for Lt. Sind, its alleged discoverer, in 1764. See Saint Matthew Island. Commodore Joseph Billings and Lt. G. A. Sarichev anchored between this island and St. Matthews on July 14, 1791 (O.S). On American maps, since 1875, this island has been called "Hall," presumably for Lt. Robert Hall, who was with Capt. Billings, or for Cape Hall.

Hall Lake: lake, see Siksik Lake.

Hall Peak: mountain, 3,700 ft., in Missionary Range, 13.5 miles NW of Petersburg, on N central Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 58' 45" N, 133° 09' 45" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Capt. Charles Francis Hall, Arctic explorer, who died in 1871.

Hall, Cape: point of land, on NW coast of Hall Island, 8 miles NW of Glory of Russia Cape, Saint Matthew island; 60° 40' N, 173° 05' W; (map 56). Variant: Mys Galla, North Cape. Named "M[ys] Galla," or "Cape Hall," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 20), IRN, in 1849, for Lt. Robert Hall who accompanied Commodore Joseph Billings to this locality in 1791

Halleck Harbor: bay, 2 miles across, in Saginaw Bay, on N coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 55' N, 134° 13' W; (map 5). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for charting purposes; named for Maj. Gen. Henry Wager Halleck, USA, then in command at Sitka.

Halleck Island: island, 4.5 miles across, 11 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 13' N, 135° 27' W; (map 9). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for Maj. Gen. Henry Wager Halleck, 1815-72, USA, then in command at Sitka. Gen. Halleck upon graduating from West Point was appointed to the Corps of Engineers. During the Civil War he was commander in chief of the Union armies from 1862 to 1864, when he was replaced by Gen. U.S. Grant. He was in command of the military division of the Pacific, 1865-69.

Halleck Point: point of land, on W tip of Halleck Island, 14 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 13' 45" N, 135° 30' 45" W; (map 9). Named in 1896 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN; published in 1900 by USC&GS on Chart 8281. Name was derived from Halleck Island.

Halleck Range: mountain range, 4,900 ft., extends N-S 11 miles along W bank of Portland Canal, NW of River Point, Coast Mountains; 55° 38' N, 130° 12' W; (map 3). Named in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN.

Haller Spit: spit, see Ekuk Spit.

Hallersville Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Kvichak River, 4 miles S of Levelock and 60 miles E of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 03' N, 156° 51' W; (map 52). Local name published by USGS in 1952; named for the nearby locality.

Hallersville: locality, on left bank of Kvichak River, 60 miles E of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 02' 40" N, 156° 50' 20" W; (map 52). Name of a village published on the 1941 Cannery Map of Alaska. Several cabins are here, but there is no recorded permanent population.

Hallet River: stream, heads in glacier, flows NE 19 miles to head of Klutina Lake, 34 miles N of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 36' 20" N, 146° 00' 00" W; (map 68). Variant: Hallett River. Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, for "Private Hallett," a member of his party.

Hallett River: stream, see Hallet River.

Halliday, Point: point of land, NE point of entrance to North Arm Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 04' 50" N, 132° 04' 30" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Hallo Bay: bight, 7.5 miles across, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 35 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range 58° 27' N, 153° 57' W; (map 42). Variant: Ago Bay, Aho Bay, Aiu Bay, Aja Bay, Hioo Bay, Porte Aiou, Zaliv Ayo. Published in 1868 by USC&GS; transliteration of a native word, published in French as P[ort]e Aiou by Adm. von Krusenstern (1827, map 17), IRN; in Russian as Z[aliv] Ayu by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN. Local pronunciation of the name was like "Hello," according to W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1868; whereas G. C. Martin, USGS, in 1905 reported the native pronunciation as "Ayou" or "Aiv."

Hallo Creek: stream, heads in glacier lake at terminus of Hallo Glacier, flows E 5.8 miles to Hallo Bay, on Alaska Peninsula, Katmai National Monument, 35 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 24' 35" N, 154° 02' 45" W; (map 42). Named for Hallo Bay; reported in 1951 by USGS.

Hallo Glacier: glacier, heads on ridge between Mount Denison and Devils Desk, trends E 11 miles to its 1951 terminus at glacier lake, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 30 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 25' N, 154° 10' W; BGN 1957; (map 42). Named for Hallo Bay; reported in 1956 by USGS.

Halthalda Hill: hill, 2,124 ft., 3.7 miles long, N of Halthmund Lake, 12 miles W of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 58' N, 142° 22' W; (map 84). Tetlin Indian name, said to mean "hill-by-a-fish-lake" or "fish lake hill"; reported in 1962 by USGS.

Halthmund Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, 11 miles W of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 57' N, 142° 20' W; (map 84). Tetlin Indian name reported to mean "fish lake" by USGS in 1962.

Halu Creek: stream, in Ray Mountains, flows NE 13 miles to Big Salt River, 12 miles NE of Mount Tozi and 61 miles NE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 50' 15" N, 150° 42' 30" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Halutu Peninsula: peninsula, 14 miles long, extends from Parsons Peak to Taiya Point on Chilkoot Inlet, 3 miles W of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 25' N, 135° 25' W; BGN 192S;

(map 45). Variant: Daye-Halutu. Tlingit Indian name, "Haluta," meaning "promontory," reported by James W. McGuire, USC&GS, in 1923. The entire projection was called "Daye-Halutu" by the Tlingit Indians.

Halutu Ridge: ridge, 5 miles long, trends N from Taiya Point, at head of Chilkoot Inlet, 8 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; BGN 1923; 59° 21' 00" N, 135° 25' 00" W; (map 45). Indian name probably meaning "promontory"; reported in 1923 by James W. McGuire, USC&GS.

Ham Cove: cove, see Sawmill Cove.

Ham Cove: estuary, extends SW 0.8 miles off Kaigani Strait, on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 53' 00" N, 132° 50' 45" W; BGN 1929; (map 1). Variant: Sawmill Cove. Named in 1880 by Rev. Sheldon Jackson for Mrs. J. M. Ham of New York who financed the Jackson Presbyterian Mission at Howkan and contributed funds for the erection of a sawmill here in 1882. This feature was named "Sawmill Cove" in 1891 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Ham Island Reef: islands, see Ham Islands.

Ham Island: island, 3 miles long, off E coast of Annette Island, at north entrance to Felice Strait, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' 30" N, 131° 21' 00" W; (map 3) Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols USN.

Ham Island: island, extends E-W 3 miles, in Yukon River, 0.7 miles S of Fox Island and 20 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 53' N, 154° 53' W; (map 98). Variant: Bosnuk Island, Sea Gull Island. Riverboat pilots' name shown on 1940 "Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers" of the River Boat Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Ham Island: island, see Blake Island.

Ham Island: islands, see Ham Islands.

Ham Islands: islands, in S part of Karheen Passage, 0.5 miles E of Heceta Island, 22 miles NW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 47' 05" N, 133° 18' 20" W; BGN 1965; (map 4). Variant: Ham Island, Ham Island Reef, Ham Islets. Name originally published in 1917 by USC&GS as "Ham Islets."

Ham Islets: islands, see Ham Islands.

Hamburger Point: point of land, SW tip of Cobra Peninsula, S coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 20" N, 177° 26' 50" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Hamilton Bay: bay, extends W 6 miles to Keku Strait, 6 miles SE of Kake, on NW coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 54' N, 133° 52' W; (map 6). Variant: Hamilton Harbor. Named by U.S. Navy; published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 118).

Hamilton Creek: stream, flows W 14 miles to Hamilton Bay, 9.5 miles SE of Kake, on NW coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 53' 30" N, 133° 44' 00" W; (map 6). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Hamilton Creek: stream, on S slope of Brower Ridge, flows S 2 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 95 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 03' 15" N, 142° 16' 20" W; (map 65). Named for Thomas J. Hamilton, U.S. Marshal, Territory of Washington; reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Hamilton Island: island, 3.5 miles long, 2.5 miles SE of Kake, on NW coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 56' N, 133° 54' W; (map 6). Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USC&GS.

Hamilton Island: island, 5 miles long, in Shakan Bay, between Prince of Wales and Kosciusko Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 08' 30" N, 133° 31' 00" W; (map 6). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; published in 1883 Coast Pilot.

Hamilton Peak: peak, 4,020 ft., 4 miles N of Dry Bay in Frederick Sound, 89 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 07' 07" N, 133° 00' 37" W (map 8). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Hamilton, Mount: mountain, 2,039 ft., 13 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 20' N, 144° 17' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Hamilton, Mount: mountain, 3,645 ft., in Kilbuck Mountains, 27 miles SW of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 10' 15" N, 159° 46' 00" W; (map 73). Named by W. S. Post, USGS, in 1898.

Hamilton, Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Hamilton Bay, on NW coast of Kupreanof Island, 5.5 miles S of Kake, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 54' 10" N, 133° 53' 45" W; (map 6). Named in 1892 by Lt. W. Island Moore, USN.

Hamilton: village, pop. 35, on right bank of Apoon Pass, 21 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 53' 45" N, 163° 53' 10" W; (map 77). Variant: Aungua-mut, Fort Hamilton, Old Fort Hamilton, Old Hamilton. The North American Transportation and Trading Company established a supply post and riverboat landing here about 1897; named for Charles H. Hamilton, assistant manager of the company. Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, recorded in 1844 an Eskimo settlement or camp at or near this place spelled "Aunguamut" on an 1850 map.

Hamiltons Mill: locality, see Shakan.

Hamlet, Mount: mountain, 2,034 ft., in Lisburne Hills, 10 miles SE of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 46' N, 165° 57' W; (map 129). Variant: Igiksukrak, Ikgisukruk, Ikgisuqraq. Named in 1904 by A. J. Collier, USGS, for Capt. D. C. Hamlet, commander of the U.S. Revenue Marine steamer Thetis. The Eskimo name "Igiksukrak" means "highest mountain."

Hamlin Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Yukon River, 40 miles NE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 53' 40" N, 149° 13' 15" W; (map 105). Local name derived from Fort Hamlin; published in 1906 by USGS.

Hammer Creek: stream, heads on N slope of Old Grouchtop, flows N and W 50 miles to Innoko River, 55 miles NW of Ophir and 58 miles NE of Holikachuck, Innoko Lowland; 63° 27' 35" N, 158° 07' 20" W; (map 90). Variant: Swing Creek. Local name reported in 1964 by Arthur Gervais, USGS.

Hammer Point: point of land, between Amos Cove and Sargeant Cove, on SE coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 20" N, 177° 34' 25" E; (map 14). Variant: Highball Point. An arbitrary name beginning with "H" to correspond to "H" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Hammerhead Cove: cove, 0.05 miles across, on S shore of Sweeper Cove, Kuluk Bay, on NE coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51' 04" N, 176° 38' 20" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in the 1947 Coast Pilot p. 463).

Hammerhead Island: island, 800 ft. long, one of Semichi Islands, in Shemya Pass between Nizki and Shemya Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 43' 20" N, 174° 02' 35" E; (map 13). Listed in 1946 supplement to 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot, as "the most prominent island in the passes between Nizki and Shemya Islands."

Hammerhead: point of land, on SW shore of Sweeper Cove, Kuluk Bay, on NE coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51' 04" N, 176° 38' 33" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1963 (Chart 9119).

Hammersly Camp: locality, at junction of Nonvianuk Lake and Nonvianuk River, 57 miles SW of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 01' N, 155° 36' W; (map 51). Local name published on a 1952 USGS map.

Hammersly Lake: lake, 5 miles long, in course of American Creek, on Alaska Peninsula, 37 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 51' N, 155° 08' W; (map 42). Reported in 1951 by USGS.

Hammond Creek: stream, see Hammond River.

Hammond Point: point of land, see Saint Elias, Cape.

Hammond River: stream, heads on Alhamblar Mountain, flows S 38 miles to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, E of Midnight Dome, 4 miles NE of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 27' 35" N, 150° 02' 00" W; (map 124). BGN 1932; Variant: Hammond Creek. Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Hammond, Cape: point of land, see Saint Elias, Cape.

Hamnulik: locality, on Agattu Island in the Near Islands, Aleutian Islands; (map 13). Former Aleut village reported as "uninhabited" by Hodge (1907, p. 529), BAE.

Hanagita Lake: lake, 1 mile long, in course of Hanagita River, 32 miles SW of McCarthy, Chugach Mountains; 61° 14' N, 143° 48' W; (map 67). This is the name of a chief of the Athena Indians at Taral; reported in 1911 by D. C. Witherspoon (Moffit, 1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Hanagita Peak: peak, 8,520 ft., near head of Klu River, 36 miles SW of McCarthy, Chugach Mountains; 61° 04' N, 143° 42' W; (map 67). Name reported in 1911 by D. C. Witherspoon (Moffit, 1914, pl. 1), USGS. See Hanagita Lake.

Hanagita River: stream, heads in group of lakes 1 2 miles ESE of Hanagita Lake, flows WNW 17 miles to Tebay River, 4 miles SE of Summit Lake and 73 miles ENE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 17' 00" N, 144° 03' 25" W; (map 68). Named in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS, for Hanagita, "Ahtena Indian Chief."

Hancock Pass: pass, 4,000 ft., at head of Dan Creek, 18 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 21' 15" N, 142° 25' 00" W; (map 67). Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Hancock Peak: peak, 3,763 ft., N of Frederick Sound, 7 miles E of Grand Point and 90 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 05' 10" N, 132° 59' 40" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for the SS Hancock, "the first steamship to cross the Atlantic."

Hancocks Straits: water passage, see Dixon Entrance.

Hangar Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, 1.5 miles NE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 48' 15" N, 161° 43' 15" W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Hanging Glacier Mountain: mountain, 6,600 ft., 3 miles W of Mount Doonerak and 39 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 54' N, 150° 45' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named about 1930 by Marshall (1956, p. 22) who wrote, "They [the mountains] were topped by hanging glaciers. The most westerly of these two mountain masses I called 'Hanging Glacier.'" "

Hanging Glacier: glacier, heads at 59° 50' 45" N, 138° 53' 30" W, trends 4 miles W to 1961 terminus 1 mile NE of Nunatak Fiord and 33 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 51' 35" N, 139° 00' 20" W; (map 46). Descriptive name given in 1906 by Tarr (1909, fig. 4). This is one of many glaciers of this type in the Yakutat Bay area, such as Cataract Glacier, Cascading Glacier, and Toboggan Glacier. Because of glacial erosion by the main valley glacier, the tributary glaciers often "hang" above the main valley.

Hanging Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, on N side of North Fork Chandalar River, 8 miles NW of Bend Mountain and 25 miles N of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 51' N, 148° 35' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Hangmans Ridge: ridge, elev. 1,200-1,300 ft., trending NE from Fat Mountain 3.5 miles to Foot Mountain, west-central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 15" N, 177° 18' 50" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Hanilik: locality, on Agattu Island in Near Islands, Aleutian Islands; (map 13). Former Aleut village reported as "uninhabited" by Hodge (1907, p. 531), BAE.

Hanin Rocks: rocks, 5 miles NE of Kodiak, 0.8 miles NE of Spruce Cape, Kodiak island; 57° 50' 05" N, 152° 18' 45" W; (map 34). Variant: Haninskia, Kekurya Ganinskiya, Twins. Name published by Baker (1906, p. 296); derived from the name "Kekurya Ganinskiya," meaning "Ganin pinnacles [rocks]," given in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN. The name "Twins" was published in 1881 on USC&GS Chart 776.

Haninskia: rocks, see Hanin Rocks.

Hanks Island: island, 300 ft. long, in Orca Bay, 2.5 miles N of Hawkins Island and 10 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 36' 50" N, 145° 58' 30"W; (map 64). Local name reported by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, while doing hydrographic studies along the coast of Alaska in 1897.

Hanna Creek: stream, flows E 17 miles to Charley River 22 miles SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' N, 143° 03' W; (map 103). Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Hanna Glacier: glacier, see Peters Glacier.

Hanna Lake: lake, 2.3 miles long, at 1950 terminus of Bering Glacier, 10 miles NW of Sunshine Point and 90 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 14' 00" N. 143° 09' 30" W; (map 65). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Hannah Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Yukon River, 5 miles N of Rampart and 63 miles ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 34' 30" N, 150° 09' 30" W; (map 106). Named in 1956 by Orth for the Hannah, one of the three largest and handsomest steamboats on the Yukon during the gold rush days. The Hannah was named for Mrs. Hannah Gerstle, wife of Lewis Gerstle, of the Alaska Commercial Company. The Hannah, along with her sister ships, Sarah and Susie, were built at Unalaska in the spring of 1898 for the Alaska Commercial Company. See Susie Creek and Sarah Creek.

Hanning Bay: bay, 2.3 miles across, on NW coast of Montague Island, 16 miles NE of Cape Cleare, 63 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 58' N; 147° 43' W; (map 49). Variant: Hunnings Bay, Port Bazil. Named "Hannings Bay" by [Capt.] Nathaniel Portlock when examined by him April 29, 1787, after a family interested in the company which sent him out. [The name was later erroneously] adopted by [Capt.] Vancouver as 'Hunning's Harbor' " (Wagner, 1937, p. 391). Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378, dated 1847, gave the name "Port Bazil" for this feature.

Hannum Creek: stream, flows NE, then SE, 10 miles to Inmachuk River, 20 miles N of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 53' N; 163° 10' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by D. L. Reaburn (in Mendenhall, 1902, pl. 4a), USGS.

Hansen Bar: bar, in Cache Creek, 31 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 26' 30" N, 151° 03' 00" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Hanson Creek: stream, flows NW 0.5 miles to California Creek which flows to Bonanza River between Disappointment and Harrison Creeks, 9 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula

Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Hantak Island: island, see Khantaak Island.

Hanus Bay: bay, 2.3 miles across, between Catherine Island and N coast of Baranof Island, 27 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 25' N, 135° 02' W; (map 9). Variant: Hanus Inlet. Named in 1880 by U.S. naval officers for "Lt. G. C. Hanus"; published by USC&GS as "Hanus Inlet" in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 166).

Hanus Inlet: bay, see Hanus Bay.

Hanus Islet: island, 0.1 miles across, at NE point of Biorka Island, off the W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 51' 55" N, 135° 30' 15" W; (map 5). Named in 1879 by Lt. F. M. Symonds, USN, for Lt. Gustavus Charles Hanus, USN.

Hanus Point: point of land, N tip of Hanus Islet, just off NE point of Biorka Island, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 51' 58" N, 135° 30' 20" W; (map 5). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, for Lt. Gustavus Charles Hanus, USN.

Hanus Reef: reef, in Chatham Strait, 6.5 miles NW of Point Augusta on Chichagof Island and 24 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 12' 45" N, 134° 59' 55" W; (map 11). Variant: Hanus Rocks. Named in 1880 by Capt. L. A. Beardslee, USN, for Lt. Gustavus Charles Hanus, USN, who discovered and surveyed the reef. Name was published by the USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 181) as Hanus Rocks.

Hanus Rocks: reef, see Hanus Reef.

Hanus, Point: point of land, on NW coast of Catherine Island, 24 miles N of Baranof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 25' 30" N, 134° 59' 00" W; (map 9) Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, "for Lt. G. C. Hanus, USN."

Hapkug: locality, on Agattu Island in Near Islands, Aleutian Islands; (map 13). Former Aleut village reported as "uninhabited" by Hodge (1907, p. 532), BAE.

Happy Beach: beach, 0.6 miles long, SW of Cliff Point, at mouth of Middle Bay, 7.5 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak island; 57° 41' 10" N, 152° 28' 20" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Happy Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, on Kuiu Island, on N shore of Tebenkof Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 30' N, 134° 09' W; BGN 1929; (map 5). Named in 1928 by USC&GS.

Happy Creek: stream, flows S 1.3 miles to King Creek, 7.4 miles E of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 53' N, 161° 51' W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported in 1916 by Harrington (1918, map), USGS.

Happy Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Cripple Creek, 5 miles W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 50' N, 147° 53' W; (map 100). Name applied by prospectors about 1905; published in 1908 by USGS.

Happy Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Salmon River, 27 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 52' N, 161° 42' W; BGN 1938; (map 39). Local name reported in 1938 by USGS.

Happy Creek: stream, flows SW to Hash Creek which flows to Niukluk River, about 9 miles SE of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Happy Creek: stream, flows W 2.2 miles to Willow Creek, 4.6 miles SW of Flat and 57 miles NE of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 23' 10" N, 158° 03' 20" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name reported in 1915 by J. B. Mertie and G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Happy Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SW 5 miles to Cook Inlet, 4 miles NE of Cape Starichkof, 21 miles NW of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 57' 10" N, 151° 44' 15" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published in 1950 by USGS.

Happy Gulch: ravine, 0.8 miles long, on N bank of Bear Creek 4.4 miles NE of Nyac and 39 miles SW of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 02' 10" N, 159° 49' 30" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name shown on a 1914 fieldsheet by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Happy New Year Creek: stream, flows N 5 miles to Slate Creek, 40 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 37' 10" N, 142° 28' 45" W; (map 102). Variant: Buck Creek. Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Happy River: stream, heads in Teocalli Mountains, 4.4 miles SW of Houston Pass, flows NE and SE 45 miles to Skwentna River, 75 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 59' N, 152° 21' W; BGN 1965; (map 70). Variant: Moose Creek, Pass Creek. This appears to be a whimsical name given by Spurr (1900, p. 50), USGS, who wrote on June 27, 1898, "this stream, which we named Happy River, we worked * * *, in constant risk of losing our boats and provisions, and succeeded in advancing only about a half mile * * *."

Happy River: stream, see Pass Creek.

Happy Slough: stream, anabranch of Koyukuk River, 16 miles long, 17 miles NE of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 47' N, 156° 23' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Happy Slough: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Patsy Slough, 7 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 46' N, 157° 54' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Happy Station: railroad station, see Happy.

Happy Valley Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to East Fork Solomon River, between Mitchell and Vinegar Creeks, 11 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 164° 15' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Happy Valley: locality, on W coast of Kenai Peninsula, 4.5 miles NE of Cape Starichkof and 22 miles NW of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 56' N, 151° 44' W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in 1950.

Happy Valley: valley, 0.4 miles long, between Mitt Lake and Sweeper Cove, on NE coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51' 00" N, 176° 39' 10" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1963 on Chart 9119.

Happy: railroad station, mile 463.0 on The Alaska Railroad, in Happy Creek valley, 8 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 53' 15" N, 147° 55' 30" W; (map 100). Variant: Happy Station. Local name derived from Happy Creek and published on timetable in 1922.

Harbor Hat Point: point of land, on E shore of Port Hobron, on N coast of Sitkalidak Island, SE of Kodiak island; 57° 10' 30" N, 153° 06' 30" W; (map 34) Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Harbor Island: island, 1.5 miles across, in Holkham Bay at entrance to Endicott Arm, 3 miles NW of Wood Spit and 48 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 00' 45" N, 133° 36' 45" W; (map 8). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; name published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 168).

Harbor Island: island, 300 ft. across, tied to Japonski Island, 0.4 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 52" N, 135° 20' 35" W; (map 9). Variant: Ostrov Gavanskoy. This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Gavanskoy."

Harbor Island: island, 4 miles long, at entrance to Aialik Bay, 32 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 40' N, 149° 39' W; BGN 1911; (map 49). Descriptive name given in 1909 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Harbor Island: island, 500 ft. across, in Security Bay, on N coast of Kuiu Island, 40 miles SE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 51' 45 " N, 134° 21' 05 " W; (map 5). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Harbor Island: island, see Pitt Island.

Harbor Peak: peak, 2,193 ft., 1.5 miles NNW of Sitka, on Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 04' 25" N, 135° 19' 45" W; (map 9). Variant: Gora Gavanskaya. This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Gore Gavanskaya," meaning "harbor mountain."

Harbor Peak: ridge, see Gavan Hill.

Harbor Point: point of land, 5.5 miles NW of Sitka, on NW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 07' 30" N, 135° 23' 20" W; (map 9). Variant: Gavanski Point, Mys Gavanskoy. This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the

Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Mys Gavanskoy" (Harbor Cape).

Harbor Point: point of land, at mouth of Lituya Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.3 miles SE of the La Chaussee Spit, 87 miles NW of Hoonah, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58° 36' 45" N, 137° 39' 20" W; (map 10). Variant: South Point. Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1874 and published in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 202). It was called "M[ys] Yuzhnoy" meaning "cape southern" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 8), IRN.

Harbor Point: point of land, E end of Long Island in Port Frederick on Chichagof Island, 1 mile SW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 05' 45" N, 135° 27' 30" W; (map 11). Named in 1880 by U.S. Navy and published in 1881 on Hydrog. Chart 883.

Harbor Point: point of land, northeast point of entrance to Hassler Harbor, in Revillagigedo Channel, on NE coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 13' N, 131° 25' W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Harbor Point: point of land, on N shore of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 55' 00" N, 160° 34' 30" W; (map 28). Named in 1882 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Harbor Ridge: ridge, elev. 1,700 ft., 5.5 miles long, on mainland, W of Willard Inlet, Coast Mountains 54° 49' N, 130° 41' W; (map 2). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Harbor Rock: rock, in Sitka Harbor, off W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03' 14" N, 135° 20' 48" W; (map 9). Name reported by W. H. Dall, USC&GS published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 149). So named because of its location in Sitka Harbor.

Harbor, Lake: bay, see Pearl Harbor.

Hard Luck Creek: stream, flows NW 6.5 miles to Chatanika River, 28 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 58' 45" N, 148° 36' 35" W; (map 100). Variant: Hardluck Creek. Name applied by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS.

Hard Luck Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to junction of Eldorado and Telegram Creeks, at head of Dome Creek, 22 miles NW of Solomon Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' N, 164° 38' W, (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Hard Luck Creek: stream, formed by Harrington and Pleasant Creeks, flows NW 24 miles to Nation River, 37 miles NNW of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 17' 30" N, 141° 37' 50" W; BGN 1965; (map 103). Variant: Cathedral Creek. Named in 1910 by IBC survey; application of the name was originally extended to apply to Harrington Creek.

Hard Luck Creek: stream, see Harrington Creek.

Hardenburg Bay: cove, 0.8 miles long, on SE shore of Lake Clark, 23 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 12' 15" N, 154° 18' 15" W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Harding Gateway: water passage, extends SE 4 miles from Resurrection Bay to Blying Sound, between Cheval and Rugged Islands, 21 miles S of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 49' N, 149° 27' W; BGN 1923; (map 49). This feature was “Ceremoniously christened by Governor Scott Bone of Alaska and officers of the transport Henderson and destroyers Cory and Bull as these vessels passed through the channel July 3, 1923 with President Warren G. Harding on board the transport.”

Harding Icefield: icefield, extends SW 30 miles from Lowell and Bear Glaciers to Chernof Glacier, in Kenai Mountains, 18 miles W of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 00' N, 150° 00' W; (map 49) Name published in 1950 by USGS; presumably named for Warren Gamaliel Harding, 1865-1923, 28th President of the United States.

Harding Lake: lake, 2.3 miles across, 4 miles SE of junction of Salcha and Tanana Rivers and 38 miles NW of Big Delta, Tanana Lowland; 64° 25' N, 146° 50' W; BGN 1964; (map 101). Variant: Lake Harding, Salchaket Lake. Named for Warren Gamaliel Harding, 1865-1923, the 29th President of the United States, who visited Alaska just before his death. The lake was originally reported by USGS in 1909 as “Salchaket Lake.”

Harding Point: point of land, N tip of Smeaton Island in Behm Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 18' 00" N, 130° 56' 50" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Harding River: stream, flows S 20 miles through Fall Lake to Bradfield Canal, Coast Mountains; 56° 12' 15" N, 131° 37' 00" W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1923 by USFS.

Harding, Mount: mountain, 3,000 ft., 17.5 miles S of Baranof, on E coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 10" N, 134° 45' 30" W; (map 5). Named for charting purposes; name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Hardluck Bay: bay, N shore of Lake Beverley 46 miles N of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 42' N, 158° 45' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Named in 1910 by Beverley N. Polley, prospector; reported by USBF in 1929.

Hardluck Island: island, extends E-W 3.5 miles in Yukon River, 0.4 miles N of Mickey Island and Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 56' N, 154° 34' W; (map 98). Riverboat pilots' name shown on 1940 “Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers” of the River Boat Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Hardluck Slough: stream, heads at Victor Slough, flows W 4 miles around N side of Hardluck Island to Yukon River, 29 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 57' N, 154° 38' W; (map 98). Variant: Deniga Slough, Moose Slough. Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 “Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers” of the River Boat Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Hardover Point: point of land, at NW tip of Nuka Island, 36 miles E of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 25' N, 150° 42' W; BGN 1931; (map 50). So named by USC&GS in 1931 “because it is necessary to put the helm hard over in making the turn in the passage.”

Hardpac Creek: stream, flows E 12 miles to Pitka Fork, 4 miles N of Twin Sisters, and 48 miles NW of Beaver, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 52' 30" N, 148° 35' 30" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Hardscrabble Creek: stream, flows SE 19 miles to North Fork Kuskokwim River, 42 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 28' N, 153° 39' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Hardscrabble Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SW 30 miles to Lake Grosvenor, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 23 miles N of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 36' N, 155° 03' W; (map 42). So named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent's USGS party, "on account of difficult traveling."

Hardscrabble Gulch: ravine, tributary to Gold Creek, about 2 miles W of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' N, 134° 20' W; (map 11). Miners' name for a gulch, subsequently destroyed by mining operations (DeArmond, 1957, p. 22).

Hardscrabble, Point: point of land, on SW coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 59' 20" N, 133° 47' 00" W; (map 4). Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Hardscratch Point: point of land, on E coast of Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 15' 45" N, 160° 32' 00" W; (map 28). Named in 1943 by USC&GS.

Hardway Creek: stream, flows N 11 miles to Ipnarik River, 35 miles N of Howard Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 43' 30" N; 156° 52' 00" W; (map 132). So named in 1950 by B. H. Kent, USGS, geologist connected with the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations as a result of a "camping incident". Name published by USGS in 1951.

Hardy Creek: stream, on Attu Island, flows SW 1.5 miles to Peaceful River, 3.5 miles W of Navy Town, Aleutian Islands; 52° 50' 50" N, 173° 06' 00" E; (map 13). Named by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Hardy Creek: stream, on Iniskin Peninsula, flows E 1 mile to Fitz Creek, 2.4 miles S of Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 47' N, 153° 12' W, BGN 1947; (map 51). Local name reported by USGS in 1947; named for Charles W. Hardy, "a well-known engineer of Salt Lake City, Utah."

Hare Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in Keku Strait, 8 miles S of Kake, off NE coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 51' 30" N, 133° 58' 00" W; (map 6). Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USC&GS.

Harem Rock: rock, 0.7 miles off SW coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 39' 20" N, 178° 05' 50" W; (map 16). Local name published on a 1954 USGS map.

Harlampy's Hill: mountain, see Bear Mountain.

Harlampy's Mountain: mountain, see Bear Mountain.

Harlem Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Shovel Creek near its head, 12 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 43' 25" N, 164° 26' 00" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Harlequin Lake: lake, 6.5 miles long, at 1961 terminus of Yakutat Glacier, 30 miles SE of Yakutat Bay, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 26' N, 138° 56' W; (map 46). Variant: Terminal Lake. Named by Blackwelder (1907, p. 424), USGS, "* * * from the fact that a pair of harlequin ducks (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) were the only living things seen upon it." Also called Terminal Lake on a USGS manuscript map dated 1907.

Harman Point: point of land, see Pyke, Point.

Harmony Island: islands, extend 1.2 miles, at mouth of Tonowek Bay, off W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 43' N, 133° 24' W; BGN 1928; (map 4). Named in 1928 by USFS.

Haro, Riviere: strait, "forming part of Delisle's fantastic geography connecting Lac Velasco and a large gulf to the south in about 56°. Named after a personage mentioned in the Fonte narrative." (Wagner, 1937, p. 461).

Harper Bend: bend, in Tanana River 5 miles N of junction of Chitanana River, 18 miles SE of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 00' N, 152° 37' W; (map 106). Named as early as 1890 for Arthur Harper, born 1835, prospector, trader, and explorer of the Yukon River. Harper reached the Yukon in 1873 and his name, along with Napoleon Leroy McQuesten and Alfred Mayo, stands out prominently in the history of the Yukon "country" the last third of the nineteenth century (see Brooks, 1953, p. 311-320). In 1875, Harper ascended the Tanana and built a cabin near this bend. Later, in 1878, this cabin was the home and scene of the murder, by Indians, of Mrs. Edmond Bean, wife of the first trader to establish himself on the Tanana (Allen, 1887, p. 86). See McQuesten Creek and Mayo Bend.

Harper Glacier: glacier, in Mount McKinley National Park, trends NE 4 miles, from Denali Pass on Mount McKinley to Harper Icefall, Alaska Range; 62° 06' 45" N, 150° 48' 00" W; BGN 1946; (map 88). Named in 1913 by Archdeacon Stuck (1921, p. 121-122) for Walter Harper, a son of Arthur Harper who was an early pioneer and who was "the first man to make written reference to this mountain [McKinley], since Vancouver * * * in 1794." Walter Harper, Archdeacon Hudson Stuck, Henry Karstens, and Robert Tatum made the "first official ascent" of Mount McKinley on June 7, 1913. See McKinley, Mount.

Harper Ice Fall: icefall, of 2,500 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, at terminus of Harper Glacier, 3 miles NE of summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 06' 30" N, 150° 06' 00" W; BGN 1947; (map 88). Probably named by Bradford Washburn about 1945.

Harper, Mount: mountain, 6,515 ft., 70 miles NW of Tok Junction, 90 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 14' N, 143° 21' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name thought to be for Arthur Harper, 1835-1897, Yukon River valley pioneer. Name shown on a 1911 USGS fieldsheet.

Harpers Station: locality, see Tanana.

Harpoon Glacier: glacier, in Tordrillo Mountains, heads on Mount Torbert, trends SW 9 miles to its terminus at Nagishlamina River, 52 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 20' N, 152° 38' W; BGN 6th Report; (map 70). Named in 1927 by S. R. Capps and R. H. Sargent (in Smith and others, 1930, pl. 1, 2), USGS; "suggested by the outline of the glacier on our map."

Harpoon Glacier: glacier, on E slope of Mount Veniaminof, trends NE 4 miles to its terminus 3 miles SW of Knife Peak, Aleutian Range; 56° 15' N, 159° 10' W; (map 30). Descriptive name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Harpoon Point: point of land, on SE coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 25" N, 177° 36' 00" E; (map 14). Variant: Sea Lion Point. An arbitrary name beginning with "H" to correspond to "H" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Harpson Creek: stream, see Harrison Creek.

Harpsons Creek: stream, see Harrison Creek.

Harrell Island: island, 1.9 miles long, in Wilson Lake, on E bank of Kuskokwim River, 12 miles SW of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 46' 45" N, 155° 42' 00" W; (map 80). Named in 1898 by J. E. Spurr, USGS, for A. E. Harrell, a member of his party.

Harriet Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles from Pope Creek Dome to Koyukuk River, 2 miles SW of junction of North and Middle Forks of Koyukuk River and 38.5 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 01' 30" N, 151° 08' 00" W; (map 124). Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Harriet Creek: stream, flows SE 16 miles to Redoubt Bay, Cook Inlet, 36 miles WSW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 25' N, 152° 17' W; (map 62). Name derived from nearby Harriet Point and used by local prospectors; reported in 1899 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Harriet Hunt, Lake: lake, 0.9 miles across, on Revillagigedo Island, W of George Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 29' 15" N, 131° 35' 00" W; (map 3). Variant: Lake Hunt. Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Harriet Point: point of land, W shore of Cook Inlet, S point of entrance to Redoubt Bay, 36 miles WSW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 24' N, 152° 15' W; (map 62). Name reported by Capt. George Vancouver, RN; published in 1798 in his atlas (Wagner, 1937, p. 391).

Harriman Fiord: estuary, extends NE 12 miles from terminus of Harriman Glacier to Barry Arm, 28 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 61° 05' N, 148° 11' W; (map 63). Named by the members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition for Edward Henry Harriman, 1848-1909, the organizer and sponsor of the expedition in 1899.

Harriman Glacier: glacier, trends NE 8 miles to its terminus at head of Harriman Fiord, 16 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 58' 30" N, 148° 26' 30" W; (map 63). Named by the members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition in 1899. See Harriman Fiord.

Harrington Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows SW 9 miles to join Pleasant Creek to form Hard Luck Creek, 23 miles NE of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 06' 40" N, 141° 04' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 103). Variant: Hard Luck Creek. Name first published in 1914 by D. D. Cairnes. The stream was considered part of Hard Luck Creek by the IBC survey.

Harrington Fork: stream, flows SE 12 miles to Birch Creek, 60 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 17' N, 145° 43' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1911 by USGS (Prindle, 1913, pl. 1).

Harrington Point: point of land, on N shore of Nuka Bay, 43 miles E of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 27' 30" N, 150° 30' 00" W, BGN 1929; (map 50). Local name reported by USC&GS in 1928.

Harrington Rock: rock, in Portage Bay, off N coast of Kupreanof Island, 16 miles NW of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 57' 30" N, 133° 17' 40" W; (map 6). Named in I B82 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Harrington, Point: point of land, northernmost tip of Observation Island, S point of entrance to Steamer Bay, off W coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 10' 10" N, 132° 43' 30" W; (map 6). Named in September 1793, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, (Wagner, 1937, p. 391).

Harris Bay: bay, just W of Harris Peninsula, extends S 18 miles from Northwestern Lagoon, 35 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 40' N, 149° 54' W; BGN 1910; (map 49). Name reported in 1909 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS.

Harris Bay: lagoon, see Northwestern Lagoon.

Harris Cove: bay, 1.5 miles across, on W coast of Kuiu Island, 1 mile N of Port Malmsbury, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 19' 30" N, 134° 17' 00" W; BGN 1929; (map 5). Named in 1928 by USC&GS, name derived from Point Harris.

Harris Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Bluestone River, 13 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 06' N, 166° 14' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Harris Creek: stream, flows SW 28 miles to Nushagak River, 75 miles NE of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 58' N, 157° 25' W; BGN 1932; (map 52). Local name reported in 1932 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS; published by Mertie (1938, pl. 1), USGS.

Harris Creek: stream, formed by junction of Lucky and Shasta Creeks, flows SW 8.5 miles to North Fork Kougarak River, W of Harris Dome, 41 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 37' N, 164° 35' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 11), USGS.

Harris Creek: stream, see Harris River.

Harris Creek: stream, see Harrison Creek.

Harris Dome: mountain, 1,855 ft., on N side of North Fork Kougarok River, 11 miles S of Midnight Mountain and 38 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 37' N, 164° 33' W; (map 110). Local name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Harris Harbor: bay, see Datzkoo Harbor.

Harris Island: island, 0.3 miles across, 2.5 miles SE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 00" N, 135° 16' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Harris Islet. Named in 1880 by Capt. L. A. Beardslee, USN; published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 144).

Harris Island: island, 1,500 ft. across, off S coast of Annette Island, between Felice Strait and Tamgas Harbor, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 00' 08" N, 131° 32' 00" W; (map 3). Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. Richardson Clover, USN.

Harris Peak: mountain, near center of Prince of Wales Island, on N bank of Harris River, 14 miles E of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 28' 40" N, 132° 46' 30" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Harris Peninsula: peninsula, extends SE 16 miles between Harris and Aialik Bays, 30 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 40' N, 149° 45' W; BGN 1930; (map 49). Named in 1928 by USC&GS "after the adjoining bay."

Harris Point: point of land, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, 4 miles W of Granite Island, 38 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 39' 30" N, 149° 56' 45" W; (map 49). Local name reported in the early 1950's by USC&GS.

Harris Point: point of land, S tip of Smeaton Island in Behm Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 19' N, 130° 58' W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Harris River Bay: estuary, extends W 1.5 miles, off Twelvemile Arm Kasaan Bay, S of Cat Island, near center of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' 20" N, 132° 39' 30" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 113).

Harris River: stream, flows S and E 14 miles to Harris River Bay, near center of Prince of Wales Island, 17 miles E of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' 40" N, 132° 41' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Harris Creek. Local name reported in 1906 as "Harris Creek" by Wright and Wright (1908, fig. 15), USGS. The generic "river" was applied to this stream by USC&GS in 1920.

Harris, Mount: mountain, 6,392 ft., in Takhinsha Mountains, 3.2 miles SW of terminus of Tsirku Glacier, on Alaska-Canada boundary, 44 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains, BGN 1923, 59° 15' 35" N, 136° 29' 20" W; (map 45). Variant: Boundary Peak 156. Named by the IBC in 1923 for D. R. Harris, a surveyor in the Canadian section of the Boundary Survey in 1904.

Harris, Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Port Malmsbury, on W coast of Kuiu Island, 15 miles NE of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 17' 30" N, 134° 17' 45" W; (map

5). Variant: Point Garns. Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, on August 4, 1794, “no doubt for James Harris, first Earl of Malmsbury” (Wagner, 1937, p. 391).

Harrisburg: city, see Juneau.

Harrison Bay: bay, 57 miles across, on coast of Beaufort Sea, between Cape Halkett and Oliktok Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 40' N, 151° 30' W; BGN 1944; (map 149). Variant: Harrison's Bay. On July 26, 1837, Dease and Simpson (Simpson, Thomas, 1843, p. 133), “conferred the name of Harrison Bay, in honour of the Deputy Governor [Hudson's Bay Company; Benjamin Harrison, Deputy Governor, 1835-39] * * * whose attention had been so long sedulously directed to the moral and religious improvement of the natives of the Indian country * * *.”

Harrison Creek: stream, flows NW 0.7 miles to California Creek which flows to Bonanza River, 9 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 164° 40' W; (map 95). Variant: Harris Creek. Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's “Map of Cape Nome Precinct” dated 1904. Reported as “Harris” on map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Harrison Creek: stream, flows SE 0.7 miles to Ophir Creek which flows to Niukluk River, 37 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 57' N, 163° 40' W; (map 95). Variant: Gala Creek, Harpson Creek, Harpsons Creek. Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS. This appears to be the stream reported as “Gala” on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. 408 Shown as “Harpson” on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Harrison Creek: stream, flows SE 3.8 miles to Portland Canal, 1.1 miles N of Reef Island, Coast Mountains; 55° 06' 25” N, 130° 11' 30” W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1955 by USGS. See Harrison Point.

Harrison Creek: stream, heads at junction of North and South Forks of Harrison Creek, flows SE 13 miles to Birch Creek, 39 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 20' 30” N, 144° 45' 00” W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1896 by USGS. “At the junction of these two streams [Harrison and Birch Creeks] is Pitkas Bar, where, in 1893, gold in the Birch Creek district was first discovered” (Spurr, 1898, p. 351).

Harrison Creek: stream, see South Fork Harrison Creek.

Harrison Fork: stream, flows N 2 miles to Independence Creek, 4.5 miles NE of Mastodon Dome and 41 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 28' 25” N, 145° 13' 00” W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1936 by Mertie (1938a, p. 220), USGS.

Harrison Lagoon: lagoon, 0.5 miles across, on W side of Port Wells, 22 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 59' 15” N, 148° 12' 00” W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1916 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Harrison Lake: lake, 600 ft. long, 0.5 miles W of Chickaloon and 24 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 47' 40” N, 148° 29' 45” W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Harrison Lakes: lakes, largest of which is 0.7 miles long, extends W 1.6 miles at head of Harrison Creek, near W bank of Portland Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 08' 30" N, 130° 14' 30" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1955 by USGS. See Harrison Point.

Harrison Point: point of land, on W bank of Portland Canal NE of Harrison Creek, 3 miles N of Blaine Point, Coast Mountains; 55° 07' 15" N, 130° 10' 10" W; (map 3). Variant: Leading Point. Name published in 1897 by USC&GS; this feature is called "Leading Point" on Brit. Adm. Chart 2431, 1865-88.

Harrison River: stream, see Alsek River.

Harrison's Bay: bay, see Harrison Bay.

Harry Bay: estuary, extends NW 3 miles from Nakat Bay SW of Peninsula Ridge, Coast Mountains; 54° 48' 00" N, 130° 46' 30" W; (map 2). Local navigator's name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Harry Creek: stream, flows W 4 miles to Dahl Creek, 9 miles NE of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 66° 59' N, 156° 51' W; (map 115). Local name reported in 1943 by R. R. Coats, USGS.

Harry Island: island, off N coast of Chichagof Island in Icy Strait, 0.4 miles NW of Burger Point and 9 miles NW of Hoonah; Alexander Archipelago; 58° 13' 00" N, 135° 35' 50" W; (map 11). Named in 1901 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS and published in 1904 on Chart 8304.

Harry Saddle: mountain, 2,060 ft., on mainland near mouth of Revillagigedo Channel, 2 miles N of Cape Fox, Coast Mountains; 54° 48' N, 130° 50' W; (map 2). Named by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1869.

Harrys Gulch: ravine, extends 7 miles SE to North Fork Bremner River, 6 miles SW of Hanagita Peak and 42 miles SW of McCarthy, Chugach Mountains; 61° 01' 15" N, 143° 50' 40" W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1911 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Harrys Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on SW coast of Woewodski Island, 19 miles SW of Peterburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 32' 30" N, 133° 02' 00" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Hart Creek: stream, flows NW 0.7 miles to Glacier Creek, 7 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 165° 21' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on a 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Hart Lake: lake, 1,250 ft. across, in Matanuska Valley, 7 miles NW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 38' 35" N, 149° 18' 25" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Harter Gulch: ravine, extends S 1.9 miles to Cache Creek, 1.2 miles SE of Tofty and 36 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 05' 08" N, 150° 50' 50" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Hartman Island: island, 1.3 miles long, one of a chain, in entrance to Wide Bay, SW of Terrace Island, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 22 miles SW of Kanatak, Aleutian Range; 57° 22' N, 156° 17' W: (map 36). Local name published in 1924 by USC&GS; based on a 1923 survey.

Hartman Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, W of Harding Lake and 38 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 25' 50" N, 146° 54' 00" W; (map 101). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Hartman River: stream, heads at glacier, flows NE 27 miles to South Fork Kuskokowim River 5.3 miles NW of its junction with Styx River, 95 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 57' 40" N, 153° 19' 00" W; (map 71). Named in 1898 by J. E. Spurr, USGS, for George Hartman, a member of his party.

Hartnet Island: island, on Yukon River, 0.8 miles NW of Fish Island and 45 miles E of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 38' N, 156° 36' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Hartney Bay Creek: stream, see Hartney Creek.

Hartney Bay: bight, 3 miles wide, on SE shore of Orca Inlet, 5 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 29' N, 145° 53' W; BGN 1933; (map 64). Local name reported in 1933 by H. E. Smith, USFS.

Hartney Creek: stream, flows W 3 miles to Hartney Bay, on S shore of Orca Inlet, 4 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 30' N, 145° 50' W; BGN 1961; (map 64). Variant: Hartney Bay Creek, Heney Creek. Local name reported in 1960 by USFS; derived from Hartney Bay.

Harvard Arm College Fiord: estuary, extends NE 5.5 miles between College Fiord and Harvard Glacier, 51 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 13' N, 147° 47' W; (map 69). Variant: College Fiord. Named in 1910 by Lawrence Martin (in Tarr and Martin, 1914, map 7).

Harvard Glacier: glacier, heads at NE end of Dora Keen Range, trends SW 24 miles to Harvard Arm College Fiord, 48 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 41' 40" N, 147° 42' 00" W; (map 69). Variant: Twin Glaciers. So named by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition in 1899 for Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass. Harvard and Yale Glaciers were called "twin glaciers" by Capt. E. F. Glenn in 1898.

Harvester Island: island, 1.4 miles long, in Uyak Bay, on NW coast of Kodiak island; 57° 39' N, 154° 00' W; (map 34). Named in 1899 for the USBF bark Harvester by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Harvey Creek: stream, flows SE 11 miles to Buckland River, 49 miles NE of Haycock, Nulato Hills; 65° 52' N, 160° 34' W; (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950.

Harvey Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, drains NE to Killey River, 39 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 18' 30" N, 150° 32' 00" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Harvey Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Woewodski Island, 17 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 33' 15" N, 133° 03' 00" W; BGN 1933; Variant: Woewodski Lake. Local name reported in 1933 by R. H. Sargent, named for a "Mr. Harvey" (canna) who "has lived near it for the last 20 years and owns mining claims in the locality."

Harvey Mountain: mountain, 5,200 ft., 3 miles S of Apoon Mountain and 32 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 51' 45" N, 150° 16' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named about 1930 by Marshall (1956, pp. 141-166) for Kenneth Harvey, a local prospector and hunter who joined Marshall in his attempt to scale Mount Doonerak.

Hasen Creek: stream, flows 5 miles SE to Chitistone River 3.5 miles W of Chitistone Glacier terminus and 24 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 31' 10" N, 142° 14' 30" W; (map 67). Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Hasgox Point: point of land, S tip of Ulak Island, Delarof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 19' 00" N, 178° 59' 20" W; (map 16). Name published on a 1950 AMS map.

Hash Creek: stream, flows SW 2.4 miles to Niukluk River, 10 miles SW of Mount Bendeleben and 18 miles NW of Council, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 02' N, 164° 12' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Hask Falls: stream, see Haska Creek.

Haska Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to McClellan Flats, at mouth of Chilkat River, 2.7 miles NW of Green Point, on Chilkat Inlet, 19 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; BGN 1922; 59° 13' N, 135° 32' W; (map 45). Variant: Hask Falls, Xask Creek, Khask Creek. Tlingit Indian name Haska or Khask, meaning "little falls," because of its torrential character reported in 1912 by Louis Shotridge, USC&GS. It was called Hask Falls by the IBC (1923, map 9).

Hasselborg Creek: stream, heads in Hasselborg Lake, flows SW 6 miles to Salt Lake, 11 miles NE of Angoon, central Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 35' 30" N, 134° 19' 45" W; BGN 1928; (map 9). Named by members of the Alexander Alaska Expedition of 1907 (1909, fig. 1, p. 217-220) "for Allen E. Hasselborg, a Juneau prospector, who lived at Mole Harbor as a hermit for over 24 years."

Hasselborg Homestead: locality, at head of Mole Harbor, 5 miles E of Hasselborg Lake, on Admiralty Island, 21 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 38' 45" N, 134° 06' 10" W; (map 9). Named by members of the Alexander Alaska Expedition of 1907 (1909, fig. 1) "for the homestead of Allen E. Hasselborg, a Juneau prospector.

Hasselborg Lake: lake, 8.5 miles long, 17 miles NE of Angoon, on central Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 41' N, 134° 16' W, BGN 1928 (map 9) Named by members of the Alexander Alaska Expedition of 1907 "for Allen E. Hasselborg, a prospector of Juneau, who

acted as a guide for the expedition and who lived as a hermit in a homestead on Mole Harbor for over 24 years.”

Hassiah Inlet: estuary, extends NE 2.7 miles, off Cordova Bay, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 00' 30" N, 132° 35' 30" W; (map 4) Indian name used by navigators and reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Hassler Harbor: bay, 1 mile across, on NE coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 13' 00" N, 131° 25' 45" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H.E. Nichols, USN, for the Coast Survey steamer Hassler, which he commanded from 1881 to 1883.

Hassler Island: island, 4.2 miles across, off NW coast of Revillagigedo Island, between Gedney and Hassler Passes, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' N, 131° 38' W; (map 3). Named in 1891 by USC&GS for its steamer Hassler.

Hassler Island: island, between Behm Canal and Carroll Inlet, S of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30' N, 131° 10' W; (map 3). In 1882 it was thought that Carroll Inlet divided Revillagigedo Island, the southern half being named "Hassler." However, the name is inapplicable as this assumption was not true.

Hassler Lake: lake, 2 miles long, on Annette Island, S of Hassler Harbor, 5.5 miles NE of Metlakatla, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 11' 15" N, 131° 27' 00" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1955 by USGS.

Hassler Pass: water passage, extends 4.5 miles between Hassler and Revillagigedo Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' N, 131° 35' W; (map 3). Arbitrary name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Hassler Point: point of land, point of entrance to North Bay, on NE coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 13' 20" N, 133° 06' 00" W; (map 4). Named in 1882 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for the Coast Survey steamer Hassler, which was on a surveying cruise in this vicinity in 1881. The Hassler was in turn named for Ferdinand Rudolph Hassler, 1770-1843, first Director of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1807-18, 1832-43.

Hassler Reef: reef, extends 3 miles between Clarence Strait and Dixon Entrance, 5 miles SW of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 51' N, 131° 34' W; (map 2). Variant: Brundige Rock. Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, (probably for the USC&GS ship Hassler), who said the reef is "Probably identical with Brundige Rock" (USC&GS, 1891, p. 74). "Capt. Brundige discovered this reef."

Hastings Creek: locality, on N coast of Norton Sound, at mouth of Hastings Creek, 10 miles SE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 32' N, 165° 06' W; (map 94). Site of a mining camp reported in the 1915-16 Polk's Gazetteer.

Hastings Creek: stream, flows N 5 miles to Chatanika River, 15 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' N, 147° 57' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Hastings Creek: stream, flows NW then SW 6 miles to Norton Sound, 10 miles SE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 27' N, 165° 06' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name published by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Hasvampa Creek: stream, flows NE to Placer Creek which flows to Goodhope River, about 25 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Hat Island: island, 0.1 miles long, at mouth of Circle Bay, on SE coast of Woronkofski Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 22' 30" N, 132° 25' 30" W; BGN 1917; (map 6). Named in 1916 by USC&GS.

Hat Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in Resurrection Bay, 1 mile S of Humpy Cove and 11 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 57' 29" N, 149° 18' 30"W; (map 49). Local name reported in the 1940's by USC&GS.

Hat Island: island, 0.7 miles long, in Iliamna Lake, 2.5 miles SE of Chekok Point and 21 miles E of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 46' 45" N, 154° 19' 30" W; (map 51). So named locally because it resembles the shape of a prospector's hat. Name published by USGS in 1954.

Hat Island: island, 1 mile long, at S end of Eagle Island in Yukon River, Innoko Lowland; 63° 30' N, 159° 30' W; (map 91). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Hat Lie Lakes: lakes, 2 miles NE of Upper Mouth Birch Creek and 17 miles SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 22' N, 145° 32' W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Hatan, Cape: point of land, see Kovrizhka, Cape.

Hatay Mountain: mountain, see Spurr, Mount.

Hatbox Mesa: mountain, 2,470 ft., extends E 20 miles between Aiyiak and Chandler Rivers, 47.5 miles NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 45' N, 152° 30' W; (map 134). So named by a USGS geology party in 1945 "because of the mesa's peculiar manner of weathering into box-like blocks that from a distance resemble hatboxes."

Hatch Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Nome River, 0.6 miles downstream from Basin Creek and 12 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' N, 165° 18' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on a map by S. E. King dated 1900.

Hatch Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to Pacific Ocean, 1 mile NW of Hatchet Point, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 40" N, 177° 31' 57" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "H" to correspond to "H" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Hatcher Creek: stream, heads E of Hatcher Pass, flows E 1 mile to Fishhook Creek, 13 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 46' 25" N, 149° 16' 25" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1913 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1914, fig. 2).

Hatcher Pass: pass, 3,886 ft., at S end of Skyscraper Mountain, NE of Summit Lake, 13 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 46' 10" N, 149° 18' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Hatchery Creek: stream, flows N 18 miles through Lake Galea and two unnamed lakes to Sweetwater Lake, N central Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 56' 28" N, 132° 58' 15" W; BGN 1963; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS. 410

Hatchery Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Afognak Lake, 7.5 miles NW of Afognak, in I SW part of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak island; 58° 06' 05" N, 152° 52' 45" W; (map 43). Name derived from Hatchery Peak; published in 1952 on a USGS map.

Hatchery Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, N of McHenry Inlet, on Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 02' 30" N, 132° 24' 00" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS.

Hatchery Peak: mountain, 2,089 ft., 8 miles N of Afognak, in S central Afognak Island, N of Kodiak island; 58° 07' 10" N, 152° 47' 30" W; (map 43). Name reported in 1922 on a USFS map.

Hatchet Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 31 miles E of Deadman Lake and 80 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 01' N, 147° 15' W; BGN 1959; (map 87). Named in 1954 by USGS because "a member of a survey party was hospitalized as a result of cutting his knee with a hatchet while setting up a camp beside the lake."

Hatchet Lake: lake, 2.7 miles long, on W Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 44' N, 176° 46' W; (map 17). Local descriptive name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Hatchet Pass: water passage, 0.8 miles long, S of Dolgoi Island, 3.3 miles NE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 35' 15" N, 139° 40' 15" W; (map 46). Variant: Canoe Pass. Named in 1892 by Lt. G. B. Harber, USN, probably for nearby Hatchet Point.

Hatchet Point: point of land, 2 miles S. of Kiska Harbor on E coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' N, 177° 33' E; (map 14). Variant: Zaliva Point. An arbitrary name beginning with "H" to correspond to "H" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Hatchet Point: point of land, on E shore of Johnstone Passage, 1.7 miles N of Puget Cove and 2.9 miles NE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 35' 00" N, 139° 42' 05" W; (map 46). Variant: Mys Topor, Tapor Point. Called "M[ys] Toper," meaning "hatchet cape," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN.

Hatdolitna Canyon: canyon, 3 miles long, on Hughes Creek, 5 miles NW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 08' N, 154° 22' W; (map 116). "Hatdolitna" is the Indian name for Hughes Creek; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Hatdolitna Hills: mountains, 1,989 ft., extend NE 19 miles from Hatdolitna Canyon, between Hughes Creek and Koyukuk River, 10 miles N of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 15' N, 154° 09' W; (map 116). Name derived from the Indian name for Hughes Creek; recorded in 1956 by Orth.

Hatdolitna: stream, see Hughes Creek.

Hather Creek: stream, heads in Kaiyuh Mountains, flows NE 60 miles to Magitchlie Creek 4.1 miles NW of its junction with Innoko River, 60 miles NE of Holikachuck and 63 miles NW of Ophir, Innoko Lowland; 63° 35' N, 158° 18' W; (map 90). Name published in 1965 by USGS.

Hati Rock: rock, see Hattie Rock.

Hatseegatloth Lake: lake, 12 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 23' N, 156° 46' W; (map 108). Koyukan Indian name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Hattan, Cape: point of land, see Kovrizhka, Cape.

Hattie Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to O'Connor Creek, 10 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 58' N, 147° 52' W; (map 100). Local name published in 1908 by USGS.

Hattie Rock: rock, off W coast of Dall Island, in Augustine Bay, 1 mile N of Cape Augustine, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 57' 50" N, 133° 09' 50" W; BGN 1923; (map 1). Variant: Hati Rock, Hattuh Rock, Utta Rock, White Rock. Named in 1923 by USC&GS from the Tlingit word meaning "white."

Hattuh Rock: rock, see Hattie Rock.

Hauke Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows N 15 miles to Birch Creek, 22 miles WSW of Wonder Lake and 28 miles NW of Mount McKinley, Tanana Lowland; 63° 22' 45" N, 151° 34' 20" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Hauti Island: island, 0.1 miles long, in Naukati Bay, 28 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 52' 15" N, 133° 09' 25" W; (map 4). Indian name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Haven Creek: stream, flows W 2.2 miles to Tubutulik River in Death Valley, 36 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 11' N, 162° 19' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Haven: locality, see Camp Haven.

Havenstrite Ridge: ridge, elev. 1,210 ft., on Iniskin Peninsula, extends 1.6 miles on E bank of Fitz Creek, Aleutian Range; 59° 45' N, 153° 13' W; BGN 1947; (map 51). Local name reported by USGS in 1947; "originally named by geologists of the Iniskin Drilling Company for the Havenstrite brothers who were connected with the development of this area for some

time prior to 1947. In December, 1946, one of the brothers, Homer Havenstrite, was killed in an automobile accident.”

Hawk Bluff: bluff, 386 ft., on right bank of Yukon River, SE of Anvik, and 33 miles N of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 38' 30" N, 160° 11' 00" W; (map 78). Local name reported in 1916 by G. L. Harrington and R. H. Sargent (in Harrington, 1918, pl. 1), USGS.

Hawk Creek: stream, see Billy Hawk Creek.

Hawk Inlet: inlet, 7 miles long, trending N-S on NW coast of Admiralty Island, 20 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 05' 30" N, 134° 46' 30" W; (map 11). Name published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 182).

Hawk Inlet: locality, cannery, with summer pop. Of 500, on E shore of Hawk Inlet on Admiralty Island, 2 miles N of mouth of Greens Creek and 17 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 07' 40" N, 134° 45' 15" W; (map 11). Name published by USC&GS in the 1943 Coast Pilot (p. 341).

Hawk Point: point of land, in Alitak Bay, on W coast of Aliulik Peninsula, at S end of Kodiak Island, Kodiak island; 56° 48' 25" N, 154° 06' 00" W; BGN 1934; (map 32). Descriptive name given in 1929 by Capt. R. R. Lukens, USC&GS, “who observed a species of fish hawk nesting on adjacent bluffs.”

Hawk Point: point of land, S tip of Mansfield Peninsula at mouth of Hawk Inlet, 17 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 05' 45" N, 134° 47' 00" W; BGN 1934; (map 11). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Hawk River: stream, flows NW and E 50 miles to Bonasila River, 41 miles NW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills, 62° 30' N, 160° 53' W; (map 78). So named by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1916, because he “found a hawk's nest near its [the stream's] mouth.” It is said by some, however, that the last syllable of the nearby Stuyahok (River) was arbitrarily picked and converted in spelling to “Hawk.”

Hawk River: stream, heads on Purcell Mountain, flows SE 25 miles to Huslia River, 56 miles S of Shungnak, Koyukuk Lowland; 66° 09' N, 157° 10' W; (map 115). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Hawkes Arm: bay, see Falcon Arm.

Hawkins Creek: stream, on Hawkins Island, flows NW 2 miles to Orca Bay, 10 miles W of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 31' N, 146° 13' W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Hawkins Glacier: glacier, trends SW 22 miles from Mount Bona to its terminus at Chitina River W of Barnard Glacier, 37 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 06' N, 142° 00' W; (map 67). Local name shown on undated fieldsheet by F. H. Moffit, USGS, presumably drafted about 1910.

Hawkins Island Cutoff: channel, 14 miles long, between Hawkins Island and Hinchinbrook Island, 18 Miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' N, 146° 12' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Hawkins Island: island, 22 miles long, S of Orca Bay, N of Hinchinbrook Island, 2 miles W of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 31' N, 146° 05' W; (map 64). Variant: Isla de Colpas. Examined by James Johnstone of Vancouver's party on June 5, 1794, and named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN (in Wagner, 1937, p. 391). It was called "Isle de Colpas" by Don Ignacio Arteaga on July 20, 1779.

Hawkins Point: point of land, see Salmo Point.

Hawkins, Mount: peak, 10,000 ft., in Chugach Mountains, 7 miles NE of Mount Tom White and 17 miles NW of Mount Steller, Chugach Mountains 60° 41' N, 143° 29' W; BGN 1930; (map 65). Named in 1930 by Lawrence Martin, USGS, for E. C. Hawkins, the chief engineer, who built the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad.

Hawley Island: island, see Boidarkin Island.

Hawthorne Peak: peak, 4,210 ft., 3.2 miles W of Thane on Gastineau Channel and 7 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 15' 45" N, 134° 14' 30" W; (map 11). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN. Published in 1893 by USC&GS on Chart 8235.

Hawthorne Ridge: ridge, 4 miles long, extending NE from Hawthorne Peak to Carlson Creek, 7 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 17' N, 134° 13' W; (map 11). Local name derived from nearby Hawthorne Peak and reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

Hawzerah Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SE 6 miles to Koyukuk River, 15 miles S of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66° 42' N, 151° 42' W; BGN 1932; (map 117). Variant: Howzerah Creek. Koyukan Indian name reported in 1931 as "Howzerah Creek" by Robert Marshall.

Hawzerah Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, drains S to Peavey Creek, 15 miles SW of Bettles, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 42' N, 151° 52' W; (map 117). Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Hay Island: island, 0.2 miles long, part of Sandman Reefs, 14 miles SE of Deer Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 39' 15" N, 162° 07' 00" W; (map 25). Named in 1888 by USBF.

Hay Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, 1.6 miles W of Jim Lake and 4.8 miles NW of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 55' 10" N, 152° 27' 30" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Hay Slough: stream, flows NW 18 miles to junction of Tanana and Yukon Rivers, 3.5 miles E of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 10' N, 151° 57' W; (map 106). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 navigation chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers.

Hay, Mount: mountain, 8,870 ft., in Saint Elias Mountains, on Alaska-Canada boundary, 10 miles NW of Mount Lodge and 82 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 14' 40" N, 137° 36' 25" W; BGN 1954; (map 45). Variant: Boundary Peak 167. Named in 1923 by United

States and Canada for John Milton Hay, 1838-1905, author and diplomat. John Hay was born in Indiana and was private secretary to Abraham Lincoln. He served in foreign legations and worked as a journalist until 1879 when he became Assistant Secretary of State. In 1897 he became Ambassador to Great Britain. From 1897 to 1905 he served as Secretary of State under Presidents McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. In 1903 he helped negotiate the treaty providing for the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal.

Haycock Rock: rock, 750 ft. across, 1.1 miles S of Northeast Rocks, off NE coast of Kiska Island Aleutian Islands; 52° 04' 50" N, 177° 40' 45" E; BGN 1937; (map 14). Local descriptive name reported in 1906 by U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office.

Haycock: village, pop. 6, on Eldorado Creek, 16 miles S of Granite Mountain, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 13' N, 161° 10' W; (map 109). Mining camp established about 1914; so named because a mound near here looks like a haycock. Its population was 162 in 1920; 74 in 1930; 81 in 1939; and 21 in 1950. The Haycock post office was established in 1916 and operated until 1957 (Ricks, 1965, p. 25).

Hayden Glacier: glacier, heads at 60° 04' N, 140° 00' W, trends S 5 miles to Malaspina Glacier, 32 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 59' 00" N, 140° 02' 30" W; (map 46). Variant: Haydon Glacier. Named in 1890 by Russell (1891, p. 108) USGS, for Ferdinand Vandiveer Hayden, 1829-87, American geologist and founder of the U.S. Geological Survey of the Territories. Born in Massachusetts, he, received his M.D. at Albany Medical College where he became interested in geology. After serving as a surgeon in the Civil War, he taught geology at University of Pennsylvania. He headed the Survey of the Territories from 1872 to 1879. In 1879 he was appointed to the newly created U.S. Geological Survey and was in charge of the Montana Division until 1886.

Hayden, Lake: lake, 0.2 miles across, on NW end of Latouche Island, 20 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 02' 01" N, 147° 54' 10" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 12), USGS.

Haydon Glacier: glacier, see Hayden Glacier.

Haydon Peak: peak, 11,920 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 3.5 miles SW of Mount St. Elias and 66 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 15' 20" N, 140° 55' 30" W; BGN 1917; (map 66). Variant: Hadonas Peak, Mount Hayden, Mount Hayd, Mount Huxley. Named "Hadon Peak" in 1888 by W. H. Topham for Henry E. Haydon, Secretary of Alaska at the time of his expedition to St. Elias Mountain, and for his wife. The spelling "Hadon" was corrected in subsequent publications.

Hayes Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Chatanika River, 17 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 02' 45" N, 148° 04' 00" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1907 by USGS.

Hayes Creek: stream, heads at Hayes Glacier terminus, flows NE 7 miles to Delta Creek, 15 miles NE of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 48' 10" N, 146° 28' 00" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Hayes Creek: stream, heads at terminus of N arm of Hayes Glacier, flows NW 5 miles to East Fork Little Delta River, 12 miles NW of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 47' 15" N, 146° 48' 00" W; (map 86). Name reported in 1942 by USGS.

Hayes Creek: stream, see Paris Creek.

Hayes Glacier: glacier, heads on Mount Hayes, trends NE 12 miles to head of Hayes Creek, 34 miles SW of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 43' 30" N, 146° 33' 00" W; BGN 1949; (map 86). Name published in the American Alpine Journal (Ferris, 1942, map facing p. 337).

Hayes Glacier: glacier, in Tordrillo Mountains, heads on Mount Gerdine, trends N and NE 27 miles to its terminus at head of Hayes River, Alaska Range; 61° 50' N, 152° 09' W; BGN 1963; (map 70). Variant: Hayes Glaciers. Named in 1898 by Spurr (1900, p. 172), USGS, for Charles Willard Hayes, 1859-1916, USGS geologist.

Hayes Glacier: glacier, see North Branch Trimble Glacier.

Hayes Glacier: glacier, see South Branch Trimble Glacier.

Hayes Glacier: glacier, see Trimble Glacier.

Hayes Glaciers: glacier, see Hayes Glacier.

Hayes River Pass: pass, 2,000 ft., in Tordrillo Mountains, E of Trimble Glacier, 52 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 43' 45" N, 151° 55' 00" W; (map 70). Local name reported by USGS in 1958; so named because the pass forms a route from Coal Creek to the Hayes River drainage.

Hayes River: stream, heads at terminus of Hayes Glacier in Tordrillo Mountains, flows NE 23 miles to Skwentna River, 65 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 57' N, 151° 47' W; BGN 1963; (map 70). Named in 1898 by Spurr (1900, p. 172), USGS, for Charles Willard Hayes, 1859-1916, USGS geologist.

Hayes, Mount: peak, 13,832 ft., at head of Hayes Glacier, 43 miles SW of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 37' 15" N, 146° 43' 00" W; (map 86). Named in 1898 by W. J. Peters and A. H. Brooks, USGS, for Charles Willard Hayes, 1858-1916, geologist with USGS from 1887 to 1911. The first ascent of this mountain was made August 1, 1941 (Farquhar, 1959, p. 222).

Hayes, Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Florence and Sitkoh Bays, on Chichagof Island 10 miles W of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 29' 00" N, 134° 50' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Hayes Point. Named in 1880 by U.S. Navy, presumably for Rutherford Birchard Hayes, 1822-93, 19th President of the United States.

Hayford Mountain: mountain, see Hayford, Mount.

Hayford, Mount: mountain, 6,300 ft., W of Verdure Point, 15 miles SW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 55° 45' N, 130° 17' W; BGN 1925; (map 3). Variant: Hayford Mountain, Hayfork Peak. Named in 1925 by USC&GS after John Filmore Hayford, 1868-1925, Director of the

College of Engineering, Northwestern Univ. from 1909 to 1925; he achieved international recognition for his work in isostasy.

Hayfork Peak: mountain, see Hayford, Mount.

Haynie Cove: cove, see Karab Cove.

Haystack Butte: mountain, 1,140 ft. in Kuskokwim Mountains, E of Iditarod River, 20 miles NW of village of Crooked Creek, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 08' 45" W; 158° 16' 00" W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1945 by USGS topographers.

Haystack Mountain: mountain, 2,525 ft., 5 miles W of Chatanika, 20 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 07' 50" N, 147° 37' 00" W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Haystack Mountain: mountain, 3,003 ft., 23 miles SW of Bitzshtini Mountains; Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 10' N, 152° 20' W; (map 99). Variant: Unsuzi Mountain, Un-suz-ee. Local descriptive name reported in 1945 by USC&GS. The Indian name "Un-suz-ee" was reported in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA.

Haystack Rock: rock, 8 miles S of Sanak Island, part of Sanak Reefs, Aleutian Range; 54° 17' 50" N, 162° 40' 40" W; (map 25). Name published in 1949 on a USGS map.

Haystack, The: point of land, on S shore of Port Houghton, 3.4 miles E of Robert Islands and 78 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 17' 15" N, 133° 21' 30" W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Haystack, The: rock, at mouth of Brownson Bay, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 43' 05" N, 132° 14' 00" W; (map 1). Local descriptive name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Haystack: mountain, see Kwiniuk, Mount.

Haystack: rock, E of village of Saint Paul, on S coast of Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 07' 10" N, 170° 16' 00" W; (map 38). Name reported in 1897 by W.W. Duffield, USC&GS.

Haystacks, The: islands, four, and broken chain of rocks, 1.5 miles across, between Nagai and Andronica Islands, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 16' 30" N, 160° 03' 00" W; (map 28). Named in 1875 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Hayward Point: point of land, on N tip of Partofshikof Island, off NW coast of Baranof Island, 23 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 19' 15" N, 135° 41' 00" W; (map 9). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 155).

Hayward Strait: water passage, between Sitka Sound and Krestof Sound, 10 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 09' N, 135° 33' W; BGN 1931; (map 9). Variant: Hayward's Straits, Proliv Sukhoy, Soukhoi Strait, Soukoi Inlet. Named in 1787 by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock, for Samuel Hayward, his third mate, who was the first white man to pass through this Strait (Wagner, 1937, p. 391). In 1931 USC&GS divided this feature into two parts calling the

northern part "Sukoi Inlet" and the southern part "Hayward." The Russian American Company in 1850 called it "Proliv Sukhoy," meaning "dry strait."

Hayward Strait: water passage, see Sukoi Inlet.

Hayward's Straits: water passage, see Hayward Strait.

Hazard Point: point of land, 2 miles W of Annoy Rock, on E coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 42' 30" N, 177° 49' 20" W; (map 17). Variant: Chicken Head Point. Name published by USC&GS in 1956 on Chart 9145. It was listed as Chicken Head Point in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 116).

Hazel Creek: stream, flows E 2 miles to Flambeau River, 17 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 165° 05' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on a map by S. E. King dated 1900.

Hazel Creek: stream, flows SE to Flambeau River, about 27 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Hazel Creek: stream, flows SW 2.2 miles to Nome River, 6 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' N, 165° 13' W, (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Hazel Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.8 miles to Last Chance Creek, 14 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 43' N, 165° 28' W; (map 94). Prospector's name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Hazelet, Mount: mountain, 1,500 ft., 2.5 miles E of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 12' N, 144° 26' W; BGN 1928; (map 64). Named by C. R. Rachford, USFS, in 1927 for G. C. Hazelet, "an early outstanding pioneer of Alaska, who was largely responsible for development of the Katalla oil fields, which contain the only producing well in Alaska."

Hazen Bay: bay, 10 miles across, on coast of Bering Sea, 37 miles SE of Hooper Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 01' N, 165° 20' W; (map 75). Named by E. W. Nelson, U. S. Signal Service, in 1878, for Gen. William Babcock Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, USA.

Hazy Islands: islands, extend 2.7 miles, in Christian Sound, 9 miles W of Coronation Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 52' N, 134° 35' W; (map 4). Variant: Foggy Islands, Isles de la Croyere, Las Hermanas, Los Hermanos, Ostrova Tumannoi, The Brothers, The Sisters. According to Wagner (1937, p. 391), "It is uncertain who named them, but no doubt it was George Dixon, who passed them June 28, 1787. The name was adopted by Vancouver * * *." Called "Las Hermanas," meaning "the sisters," by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle in 1799; "Isles de la Croyere", i.e. "The Croyere Islands," by Perouse in 1786; "Los Hermanos," meaning "the brothers," by Galiano (1802, map 3); "O[strova] Tumannoi," meaning "foggy islands," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 9), IRN.

He Beaver Slough: stream, see Hodzana Slough.

Head Cape: point of land, see Head Point.

Head of Passes: locality, head of Kwikluak and Kwikpak Passes, N of Fish Village and 24 miles SE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 31' N, 163° 52' W; (map 77). Riverboat pilots' name, used as early as 1900, for the junction of the two major distributary channels of the Yukon River.

Head Point: point of land, 1 mile S of Afognak, on S coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak island; 57° 59' 40" N, 152° 46' 10" W; (map 34). Variant: Golova, Head Cape, Mys Golova, Mys Zhila, Zhila Point. Translation of the name "M[ys] Golova" given in 1849 by the Russian American Company. "M[ys] Zhila," meaning "inhabited cape," was applied to this point in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Head Rock: rock, 1.8 miles NE of Zeto Point, on NE coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 37" N, 176° 31' 25" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1933 for the survey signal Hed, located on this feature.

Headland Island: island, see Sebree Island.

Headquarters Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 2 miles N of Slikok Lake and 9 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 27' 40" N, 151° 03' 43" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Heald Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Prudhoe Bay, on Beaufort Sea coast, 24 miles SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 21' N, 148° 12' W; (map 150). Variant: Hearld Point, Mead Point, Mys Zdorovya, Point Heald, Point Herald. Named Point Heald by Franklin (1828, p. 159) August 16, 1826; the name was erroneously printed "Herald" in the Philadelphia edition of Franklin's book. The name was misunderstood and translated by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, appearing on his 1848 map in Cyrillic, which when transliterated back into English becomes M[ys] Zdorovya, meaning "cape of health."

Healey Fork: village, see Healy.

Healy Creek: stream, flows W 25 miles to Nenana River 0.5 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 51' N, 148° 57' W; (map 87). Variant: Healy River. Name reported in 1953 by AMS.

Healy Fork: village, see Healy.

Healy Lake: lake, 5 miles long, in course of Healy River 1.5 miles E of its junction with Tanana River, 33 miles SE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 00' N, 144° 45' W; (map 101). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Healy Lake: lake, 6 miles long, in course of Healy River, 29 miles E of Delta Junction, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 49' N, 144° 44' W; (map 86). Local name reported in 1914 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Healy River: stream, heads on SW slope of Mount Harper and flows SW 43 miles to Tanana River, 32 miles SE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 01' N, 144° 48' W; (map 101). Named by prospectors about 1902-04; reported in 1905 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

Healy River: stream, see Healy Creek.

Healy Rock: rock, in Whitewater Bay, on SW coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 14' 15" N, 134° 36' 00" W; (map 9). Named in 1881 by Comdr. H. Glass, USN; published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (P. 175).

Healy, Mount: mountain, 5,716 ft., W of Nenana River, 6 miles S of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 46' 30" N, 149° 00' 30" W; (map 87). Name reported in 1921 by Mabry Abbey on his survey map of the boundaries of Mount McKinley National Park.

Healy: locality, on E shore of Liebes Cove, 3 miles SE of Saint Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 26' 45" N, 161° 57' 45" W; (map 91). Settlement, now abandoned; published in the 1916 Polk's Gazetteer. According to USC&GS this was a settlement of miners not in agreement with certain U.S. Army regulations at Saint Michael.

Healy: village, pop. 77, mile 358.1 on The Alaska Railroad, on Nenana River, W of mouth of Healy Creek, 9 miles N of community of McKinley Park, Alaska Range; 63° 51' 30" N, 148° 58' 00" W; (map 87). Variant: Dry Creek, Healy Fork, Healey Fork. Village established as a mining camp about 1905; named after the Healy Creek. Because of its nearness to The Alaska Railroad right of way it became a railroad station and supply point. The Healy Fork post office was established in 1921 (Ricks, 1965, p. 25). Its population was 36 in 1930. It is a major coal mining supply center.

Hearld Point: point of land, see Heald Point.

Hearst Creek: stream, flows W 5 miles to Tatlanika Creek, 42 miles SE of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 05' 30" N, 148° 13' 00" W; (map 100). Named by prospectors for William Randolph Hearst, 1863-1951, American newspaper publisher. Reported in 1906 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1907, pl. 4), USGS.

Heart Island: island, 2.7 miles long, in Copper River, 21 miles NW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 27' N, 144° 54' W; (map 64). Name reported in 1912 by the Alaska Railroad Commission (1913, pl. 5).

Heart Lake: lake, 0.1 miles across on W coast of Baranof Island, 3.5 miles E of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03' 00" N, 135° 14' 20" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Heart Lake: lake, 0.3 miles across between Mallard and Marten Lakes, 16 miles W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 20' 40" N, 147° 58' 00" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Heart Lake: lake, 2,500 ft. across, on mainland 2 miles N of Chickamin River, 4.5 miles NE of Fish Point on Behm Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 51' 15" N, 130° 54' 45" W; (map 3). Descriptive name recorded in 1955. by USGS.

Heart Lake: lake, 3 miles long, S of Crooked Mountains, 86 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 06' N, 159° 40' W; BGN 1959; (map 59). Named in 1954 by J. M. Hoare and W. L. Coonrad, USGS.

Heart Mountain: mountain, 3,055 ft., S of Bedrock Canyon, E of Deadman Mountain, and 67 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 05' N, 152° 28' W; (map 124). Descriptive local name (the outline of the base traces the outline of a heart) reported in 1956 by USGS.

Heart Mountain: peak, 6,500 ft., near head of Boulder Creek, 10 miles NW of Mount Russell, Alaska Range; 62° 53' 30" N, 152° 07' 30" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Heather Creek: stream, flows NW 50 miles to Kurupa River 12 miles S of its junction with Colville River, Brooks Range; 68° 53' N, 155° 07' W; BGN 1960; (map 133). Named about 1950 by USGS geologists during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, "for the abundant heather that grows in the area."

Heather Island: island, 3 miles long, in Columbia Bay, just S of terminus of Columbia Glacier, 57 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 58' 30" N, 147° 02' 30" W; (map 63). Named by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition in 1899; "so named because heather, a species of health (*Calluna vulgaris*), grows on the island."

Heather Nunatak: peak, 4,435 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 3 miles NE of end of Aurora Glacier and 62 miles NW of Hoonah St. Elias Mountains; 58° 42' 20" N, 136° 42' 10" W, (map 10). Local name reported by USGS in 1951. Probably so called for the heathers or false heather, *Phyllodoce glanduliflora*, that grows profusely on exposed mountain slopes in SE Alaska (Sharpley, 1938, p. 101).

Heavenly Ridge: ridge, 4 miles long, 1.8 miles S of Twin Lakes and 58 miles NW of Valdez Copper River Basin; 61° 53' 30"N, 146° 51' 30" W; (map 68). Local name published on a 1952 USGS map. Its name may have some relation to nearby Paradise Creek.

Heceta Island: island, 15 miles wide, between Iphigenia Bay and Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 45' N, 133° 30' W, (map 4). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for Don Bruno Heceta, a Spaniard, who explored and surveyed in this vicinity in 1775 (Bancroft, 1886, p. 197).

Heckman Lake: lake, 2 miles long, on Revillagigedo Island, in course of Naha River, 3 miles E of Naha Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 35' N, 131° 32' W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Variant: Hickman Lake. Local name probably reported by H. C. Fassett, USBF, in 1904; published as "Hickman Lake" on the 1960 Tongass National Forest map. See Heckman Point.

Heckman Point: point of land, on W bank Behm Canal, 6 miles S of Spacious Bay, on NE coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 45' 20" N, 131° 47' 40" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF; probably given for J. R. Heckman, superintendent of the cannery at Loring.

Hedlunds: locality, N of Iliamna Lake, on W bank of Chekok Creek 1.5 miles N of Chekok Point, 16 miles E of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 48' N, 154° 23' W; (map 51). Name of a former village or camp reported in 1952 by USGS.

Hefty Mountain: mountain, see Hefty, Mount.

Hefty Peak: mountain, see Hefty, Mount.

Hefty, Mount: mountain, 7,047 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 2.2 miles SW of Boundary Peak 3 and 8 miles E of Skagway, Coast Mountains 59° 27' 05" N, 135° 04' 30" W; BGN 1954, (map 45). Variant: Hefty Mountain, Hefty Peak. Named in 1927 by the IBC for J. G. Hefty, United States section of the IBC.

Hegenmeister Island: island, see Hagemeister Island.

Heiden Canyon: canyon, 6 miles long, on Lowe River, 2 miles E of Wortmanns and 19 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 06' 45" N, 145° 39' 00" W; (map 68). Variant: Hyden Canyon. Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, for "Corp. Robert Heiden" a member of his party.

Heiden Creek: stream, heads at terminus of Heiden Glacier, flows N 2.7 miles to Lowe River in Heiden Canyon, 19 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 05' 35" N, 145° 40' 05" W, BGN 1964; (map 68). Named about 1962 by Austin S. Post, USGS; derived from Heiden Canyon.

Heiden Glacier: glacier, trends N 3.5 miles to head of Heiden Creek, 5.7 miles SE of Wortmanns and 20 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 04' 30" N, 145° 39' 55" W; BGN 1964; (map 68). Named about 1962 by Austin S. Post, USGS; derived from Heiden Canyon.

Heiden, Port: bay, 12 miles wide, extends NW 12 miles from the Meshik River to Bristol Bay, entrance 3 miles wide, between Strogonof Point and Chistiakof Island 9 miles SW of Port Heiden Airfield, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 54' N, 158° 48' W; (map 30). Variant: Baie Comte Heyden Baie Houdobin, Port Haiden, Zaliv Graf Heidena, Port Hayden. Named "Baie Comte Heyden" in 1828 by Capt. F. P. Lutke, IRN, for "Count Heiden." Adm. von Krusenstern (1827, map 20), IRN, named it "Baie Houdobin" for the officer on Lutke's corvette Moller. In 1888, USBF called it "Port Haiden".

Heim Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 miles to Miller Creek, 25 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 05' N, 147° 01' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13).

Heine Creek: locality, on Heine Creek, 5 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 34' 15" N, 148° 23' 50" W; (map 105). Local name of an ephemeral mining settlement established during the early mining period of the Livengood region, 1914-20.

Heine Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 miles to Livengood Creek, 5 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 33' 20" N, 148° 25' 10" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1916 by J. B. Mertie (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13).

Heintzleman Ridge: ridge, 4,170 ft., trends SW 7 miles from Gastineau Channel to Nugget Mountain, 8 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 21' 45" N, 134° 34' 00" W [SW end], 58° 25' 25" N, 134° 25' 00" W [NE end]; BGN 1966; (map 11). Named in 1966 by the State of Alaska for B. Frank Heintzleman, 1888-1965, Governor of Alaska, 1953-57. Heintzleman, in a way, chose his own memorial by casually remarking that, if anything were ever named for him, he hoped it would be "that ridge."

Heitman Mountain: mountain, 2,305 ft., 10 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak island; 57° 39' 55" N, 152° 32' 05" W; BGN 1941; (map 34). Named in 1940 by USC&GS for August Heitman who came to Kodiak about 1890 and resided there until his death, about 1930.

Helen Bay: cove, 0.3 miles across, on NE coast of Long island; 6 miles E of Kodiak, NE of Kodiak island; 57° 46' 35" N, 152° 14' 30" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Helen Creek: stream, at E end of Brooks Range, flows E 8.5 miles to Mancha Creek 3 miles W of point where it crosses Alaska-Canada boundary, 68 miles NE of Table Mountain; 68° 40' N, 141° 09' W; (map 137). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Helen Creek: stream, flows E 0.5 miles to Nome River, 0.6 miles S of Dexter Creek and 6 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 165° 16' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Helen Creek: stream, flows NE 1.5 miles to Silverbow Creek, near Norton Sound, 18 miles E. of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' 45" N, 163° 51' 20" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Helen Creek: stream, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, flows W 4.2 miles to Puale Bay, 40 miles NW of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 57° 45' 20" N, 155° 29' 10" W; (map 35). Local name obtained from J. L. McPherson of Iliamna; published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.

Helen Creek: stream, see Helena Creek.

Helen Gulch: ravine, trends SW 1.2 miles to South Fork Hess Creek, 7 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 36' N, 148° 24' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1916 by J. B. Mertie, (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13) USGS.

Helen Island: island, 0.1 miles long, in Ryus Bay, N coast of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 58' 10" N, 131° 24' 55" W; (map 2). Local name published in 1920 by USC&GS.

Helen Island: island, 1,400 ft. long, in Mabel Bay, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 49' 20" N, 132° 34' 45" W; (map 1). Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Helen Island: island, see Fox Point Island.

Helen Peak: mountain, 3,856 ft., on Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 15' 10" N, 132° 29' 15" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Helen Todd Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Annette Island 5.5 miles NNE of Metlakatla, Alexander Archipelago; 59° 12' 20" N, 131° 30' 30" W; BGN 1966; (map 3). Named in 1965 by Metlakatla Indian Community through the Council Annette Islands Reserve in commemoration of Helen Constance Todd, who in 1965, crashed her plane on the lake and died subsequently.

Helen, Lake: lake, 0.1 miles across, on Porcupine River, on Chichagof Island, 15 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 49' 55" N, 136° 20' 40" W; BGN 1966; (map 9). Local name published in 1928 by USC&GS.

Helen, Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on W coast of Cleveland Peninsula, SE of Santa Anna Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 58' 15" N, 131° 55' 40" W; BGN 1915; (map 3). Local name reported in 1914 by E. Lester Jones, USBF.

Helen, Point: point of land, on S tip of Knight Island, 16 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains 60° 09' 15" N, 147° 00' 45" W; (map 63). Local name published in 1907 by USC&GS.

Helena Creek: stream, flows S 0.5 miles to Victoria Creek which flows to Coal Creek, 16 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' N, 164° 12' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Helena Creek: stream, in Bendeleben Mountains, flows SE 4 miles to Pargon River, 33 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 08' N, 163° 37' W; (map 110). Variant: Helen Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1906 as "Helen Creek" by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1907, p. 150), USGS.

Helena: locality, see Nuchek.

Helianthus Cove: cove, 1.7 miles across, part of Akun Bay, on NE coast of Akun Island, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 14' 20" N, 165° 32' 45" W; BGN 1939; (map 24). Named by USC&GS for its motor launch Helianthus, which in 1934 was frequently used in the cove.

Helianthus Passage: water passage, on W coast of Kuiu Island, S of Troller Islands, between Explorer Basin and Tebenkof Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 26' 45" N, 134° 11' 30" W; BGN 1929; (map 5). Named in 1928 by USC&GS for the USC&GS launch Helianthus.

Helikoff Strait: water passage, see Shelikof Strait.

Hell Gate: water passage, S of Ringgold Island in Bay of Islands, off Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 47' 50" N, 176° 48' 50" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, "for Hell Gate, N.Y."

Hell Roaring Creek: stream, flows SE 3.5 miles to Unuk River 15 miles NE of its mouth at Burroughs Bay, Coast Mountains, 56° 20' 20" N, 131° 45' 10" W; (map 7). Name published in 1927 on IBC Sheet 3.

Hell's Acre: water passage, at W end of Kootznahoo Inlet along W coast of Admiralty Island, 0.3 miles N of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 30' 25" N, 134° 34' 40" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN. "From Turn Point there extend certain rocks directly transverse to the channel * * * About the rocks the strong tidal currents produce a race and ripples which have secured from Meade for this place the expressive name of ' Hell's Acre' " (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 177).

Hellbent Creek: stream, in Rampart Mountains, flows WNW 12 miles to Tozitna River, 18 miles NNW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 23' 30" N, 152° 34' 00" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Hells Hole: lagoon, 1.5 miles wide, on N shore of Port Gravina, 25 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 44' 30" N, 146° 23' 10" W; BGN 1933; (map 64). Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Hells Kitchen Gulch: ravine, extends S 5 miles to Chitina River, 3 miles NW of Bear Island and 24 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 08' 00" N, 142° 30' 30" W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1915 by F. H. Moffit, USGS; derived from a nearby locality once named Hells Kitchen.

Hells Kitchen: locality, site of mining camp, on N bank of Chitina River, 2.5 miles NW of Bear Island, and 26 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 07' N, 142° 30' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1915 by F. H. Moffit, USGS.

Hellsgate: canyon, of South Fork Kuskokwim River, W of its junction with Styx River, 90 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 55' 15" N, 153° 15' 00" W; (map 71). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Helm Bay: estuary, extends NW 8 miles off Behm Canal, on E coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 36' N, 131° 55' W; (map 3). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, for Lt. James Meredith Helm, USN, a member of his party.

Helm Bay: locality, on E coast of Cleveland Peninsula, at Helm Bay, 3.3 miles W of Helm Point Alexander Archipelago; 55° 37' 15" N, 131° 58' 00" W; (map 3).Local name recorded in 1949 by USC&GS.

Helm Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, 0.5 miles E of Helm Bay, on E coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 38' 05" N, 131° 56' 15" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Helm Point: point of land, between Helm Bay and Wadding Cove, on E coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 36' N, 131° 53' W; (map 3).Local name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Helm Point: point of land, S tip of Coronation Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 49' 30" N, 134° 17' 00" W; (map 4). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow for Lt. James M. Helm, USN, a member of his party.

Helm Rock: rock, in Sumner Strait, 1.3 miles NW of village of Point Baker, off N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 21' 10" N, 133° 35' 10" W; (map 6). Named in the late 1880's by USC&GS for Lt. James M. Helm, USN, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this vicinity in 1886.

Helmet Mountain: mountain, 3,343 ft., 14 miles N of White Snow Mountain and 38 miles NE of Christian, Brooks Range; 67° 44' N, 144° 12' W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1927 by Mertie (1929, pl. 3), USGS.

Helmet Mountain: mountain, 3,801 ft., between East and Northeast Arms Uganik Bay, on N coast of Kodiak island; 57° 44' N, 153° 25' W; (map 34). Descriptive name published in 1911 by USC&GS.

Helmick Mountain: mountain, see Thumb Mountain.

Helmick Point: point of land, on left bank of Kuskokwim River, 43 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 18' N, 162° 27' W; (map 58). Named about 1925 by USC&GS for Helmick Mountain, or directly for Rev. Benjamin Helmick, Moravian missionary.

Helpmejack Creek: stream, heads at Alatna Portage, flows E and SSE 15 miles to Alatna River, 66 miles NNE of Hughes, Brooks Range; 66° 57' N, 153° 26' W; (map 116). Variant: Kotaglikark. Name obtained from prospectors by Mendenhall (1902, p. 46), USGS. Eskimo name "Ko-tag-lik-ark" was recorded by Stoney (1900, map), USN.

Helpmejack Hills: hills, in a group 28 miles long and 13 miles wide, 3 miles SE of Walker Lake; they are bounded on the N by Helpmejack and Kichaiakaka Creeks, on E by Alatna River and on W by the Kobuk River, Brooks Range; 66° 59' N, 153° 50' W; BGN 1966; (map 116). Named in 1966 for Helpmejack Creek by W. W. Patton, Jr., USGS.

Helpmejack Lakes: lakes, group, largest of which is 3.3 miles long, W of junction of Helpmejack Creek and Alatna River, 66 miles NNE of Hughes, Brooks Range; 66° 56' N, 153° 33' W; (map 116). Named by Orth in 1956.

Helughi Bay: bay, see Nevidiskov Bay.

Hemlock Creek: stream, on Hawkins Island, flows NW 1 mile to Cedar Bay, 9 miles W of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 33' 30" N, 146° 00' 00" W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Hemlock Island: island, 0.8 miles long, in Port Chester, on W coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 09' 40" N, 131° 33' 45" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Hemlock Point: point of land, on NE shore of Kootznahoo Inlet, 5 miles NE of Angoon, on W central Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 32' 35" N, 134° 28' 45" W; (map 9). Named by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published in 1869 on Hydrog. Chart 225.

Hen and Chickens Mountain: hill, 748 ft., between Kuzitrin and Pilgrim Rivers, 22 miles W of Mount Benedeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 08' N, 164° 52' W; (map 110). Variant: Castle Rocks. Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Hen Island: island, in Yukon River, 30 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 48' N, 157° 07' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Hen Island: island, see Chicken Island.

Henderson Creek: stream, flows SW 2.7 miles to Mason Creek 6.5 miles NW of that stream's mouth, 9 miles WNW of Kallands, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 13' 40" N, 153° 22' 30" W; (map 107). Local name reported in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 5), USGS.

Henderson Island: island, 0.3 miles long, W of Korovin Islands, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 25' 05" N, 160° 21' 15" W; (map 28). Named in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Henderson Mountain: mountain, 2,267 ft., in Kuskokwim Mountains, on W bank of Oskawalik River, 21 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 31' 15" N, 157° 43' 00" W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Named for "Big Jim" Henderson, who prospected near the mountain from 1914 to 1916; reported in 1945 by USGS.

Henderson Ridge: ridge, max. elev. 3,000 ft., on Attu Island, extends W 6 miles from Terrible Mountain NW of Navy Town, Aleutian Islands; 52° 58' 00" N, 172° 52' 30" E; (map 13). Named by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Henderson Slough: stream, 9 miles long, anabranch of Porcupine River 16 miles NE of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 53' N, 143° 36' W; (map 120). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Hendida Island: island, 0.2 miles across, one of Maurelle Islands, N of Twin Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 40' 45" N, 133° 40' 15" W; (map 4). Named and published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Hendricksen, Mount: mountain, see Hendrickson, Mount.

Hendrickson Creek: stream, on N end of Douglas Islands, flows N 1 mile to Gastineau Channel, 5 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 20' 30" N, 134° 31' 20" W; (map 11). Named for Henry H. Hendrickson, 1862-1945, miner and fisherman, who was born in Finland. He came to Juneau in 1894 and homesteaded on the creek (DeArmond, 1957, p. 24). Name published in 1962 by USGS.

Hendrickson Glacier: glacier, heads on N slope of Mount Hendrickson, trends E 1.4 miles to 1961 terminus 3.4 miles SW of Cape Enchantment and 23 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 49' 20" N, 139° 23' 20" W; (map 46). Named in 1905 by Tarr (1906, p. 145), USGS, for Mount Hendrickson.

Hendrickson Mountain: mountain, see Hendrickson, Mount.

Hendrickson, Mount: mountain, 4,590 ft., 0.6 miles SW of Cape Enchantment and 21 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 49' 15" N, 139° 28' 15" W; (map 46). Variant: Hendrickson Mountain, Mount Hendricksen, Mount Hendriksen. Named in 1890 by Russell (1892, p. 88), for Rev. Carl J. Hendrickson, a Swedish missionary at Yakutat at the time.

Hendriksen, Mount: mountain, see Hendrickson, Mount.

Heney Creek: stream, flows W 2.5 miles to Orca Inlet, 2 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains 60° 31' 30" N, 145° 47' 30" W; BGN 1961, (map 64). Named by USFS in 1927 for Michael J. Heney, builder of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad.

Heney Creek: stream, see Hartney Creek.

Heney Glacier: glacier, trends NE 12 miles to its terminus 0.5 miles W of Copper River, 55 miles NW of Katalla, Chugach Mountains, 60° 56' N, 144° 44' W; (map 64). Named by Lawrence Martin, in 1910, for Michael J. Heney, builder of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad.

Heney Peak: peak, 3,151 ft., in Heney Range, 2.5 miles S of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 30' 30" N, 145° 49' 00" W; BGN 1928; (map 64). Named in 1927 by USFS for Michael J. Heney, builder of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad.

Heney Range: mountain range, 3,000 ft., extends SW 8 miles from Eyak Lake, 3 miles S of Cordova, Chugach Mountains, 60° 30' N, 145° 45' W; BGN 1933; (map 64). Locally named in honor of Michael J. Heney, builder of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad; reported by USGS in 1933.

Hennig Rock: rock, see Hennig Rock.

Hennig Rock: rock, submerged, 8 miles W of Sanak Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 25' 15" N, 162° 57' 00" W; (map 25). Variant: Hennig Rock. Named by Capt. E. Hennig, and published in 1882 by USC&GS on Chart 806.

Henry Clay, Mount: mountain peak, 7,434 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 6.2 miles S of Mount McDonell and 41 miles W of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 22' 30" N, 136° 28' 30" W; BGN 1954; (map 45). Variant: Boundary Peak 151, Mount Leland. Named in 1924 by the IBC for Henry Clay, 1777-1852, United States statesman.

Henry Creek: stream, flows E 1 mile to Garfield Creek which flows to Kuzitrin River, 40 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 28' N, 164° 32' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Henry Creek: stream, flows NE 12 miles to Koukarok River, 9 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 47 miles W. of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 39' N, 164° 49' W; (map 110). Variant: Kugrupaga Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Henry Creek: stream, flows S 15 miles to Koyukuk River, 39 miles NE of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 26' N, 153° 15' W; (map 116). Local name recorded at Allakaket in 1956 by Orth.

Henry Creek: stream, heads 6 miles NE of Umiat, flows N 20 miles to Kogosukruk River, Arctic Plain; 69° 38' N, 151° 55' W; BGN 1959; Variant: Kogohokruk River, Kogosukrok River. Named about 1945 by USGS geologists of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.

Henry Creek: stream, heads in Kenai Mountains 8 miles SW of Grandview, flows SE 2.5 miles to a lake 25 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 34' 40" N, 149° 06' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Henry Creek: stream, heads on Caribou Mt. flows N 10 miles to Innoko River, 18 miles N of Ophir and 42 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 23' 45" N, 156° 33' 30" W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by USGS.

Henry Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows W 1.5 miles to Devils Creek, 24 miles S of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 34' 59" N, 149° 41' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported by G. C. Martin (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 6), USGS.

Henry Glacier: glacier, heads at 59° 51' N, 139° 29' W, trends NE 1 mile to 1961 terminus, 2.7 miles SW of Mount McCarty and 25 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 52' 10" N, 139° 28' 25" W; (map 46). Named in 1905 by Tarr (1906, p. 145), USGS, for T. J. Henry, one of his Indian guides.

Henry Island: island, 2.7 miles long, in Yukon River, 14 miles SW of Birches, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 01' 45" N, 154° 00' 00" W; (map 107). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the Department of the Interior.

Henry Martin Island: island, 1.5 miles long, in Fishhook Bend of Porcupine River, 20 miles ENE of Coleen Mountain, Porcupine Plateau; 67° 12' N, 142° 07' W; (map 121). Variant: Martins Bar. Local name reported in 1956 by J. E. Taylor, USGS. Fitzgerald (1944, p. 228), USGS, recorded a Martins Bar on the Porcupine River, in 1939, about three miles upstream from this island.

Henry Peak: peak, 3,480 ft., 4 miles NW of head of Thomas Bay and 96 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 08' 10" N, 132° 54' 55" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Joseph Henry, 1799-1878, inventor. He invented the first electromagnet and the first telegraph. He was also the discoverer of many other important electric principles. In 1846, while professor of natural philosophy at Princeton Univ., he became the first secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., which position he held until his death. Under his direction were organized the activities of the Institution, which included all branches of science.

Henshaw Creek: stream, formed by junction of its East and West Forks, flows S 15 miles to Koyukuk River, 12 miles E of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 33' N, 152° 14' W; (map 117). Variant: Soyhekla Creek, Sozhekla River. Henshaw Creek was first reported about 1950 by USGS; recorded as "Sozhekla River" in 1901 by W. J. Peters (in Schrader, 1904, pl. 2), USGS.

Hepburn Peninsula: peninsula, between Deadman and Portage Bays, at head of Alitak Bay, on S coast of Kodiak island; 57° 00' N, 153° 55' W; BGN 1934; (map 33). Variant: Uhaiak Peninsula. Name derived from Cape Hepburn in 1934 by USC&GS. "Uhaiak" was suggested in 1934 by USC&GS as an alternative name "after a native village that has now disappeared." See Uhaiak.

Hepburn, Cape: point of land, between Portage and Deadman Bay, at head of Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak I; 56° 07' 30" N, 153° 58' 00" W; (map 33). Named in 1900 by Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, for Ens. A. J. Hepburn, USN, a member of his party on the USBF steamer Albatross.

Hepburn, Point: point of land, on S shore of Cube Cove, 31 miles N of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 56' 25" N, 134° 45' 20" W; (map 9). Named in 1867 by "Homfray, cartographer, for James Hepburn, Esq., of Victoria, British Columbia, who worked in this area for many years as a naturalist and explorer."

Herb Creek: stream, flows S 8.6 miles to Khotol River, 3 miles N5 of junction of Manslaughter Creek and Khotol River, 21 miles SE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 25' N, 158° 07' W; (map 97). Variant: Tlitltna. Appears to be a translation of an Indian name; reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguana, BAE.

Herbert Glacier: glacier, heads at 58° 37' N, 134° 34' W and trends SW 8 miles to unnamed lake at head of Herbert River, 2 miles N of Windfall Lake and 20 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 32' N, 134° 42' W; (map 11). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, for Hon. Hilary Abner Herbert, 1834-1919, lawyer, Colonel in the Army of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War, member of Congress, 1877-93, and Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of President Cleveland, 1893-97. Name published by USC&GS in 1897 on Chart 8302.

Herbert Graves Island: island, 5 miles across, 3 miles W of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 41' N, 136° 12' W; BGN 1920; (map 9). Variant: Peel Island. Named by USC&GS for Capt. Herbert Cornelius Graves, 1869-1919, hydrographic and geodetic engineer of USC&GS, who died in 1919 while in England on an important official mission to that country. Capt. Graves, as Chief of the Division of Hydrography and Topography, was, for 5 years preceding his death, in direct charge of USC&GS work in Alaska. Peel Island, the local name of the island, was reported by Overbeck (1919, pl. 2), USGS.

Herbert Island: island, 5.5 miles across, one of the Islands of Four Mountains, Aleutian Islands; 52° 49' 30" N, 169° 56' 30" W; (map 20). Variant: Chegulak Island, Chuginak Island, Chuguliak Island, Tchagulak Island, Tchegoulak Island, Ishugid Island, Ulyagin Island, Ulyaga Island Named by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office in 1894 for Hilary Abner Herbert, 1834-1919, Secretary of the Navy. This island was called "O[strov] Ulyaga," or "Ulyaga

Island,” by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, and “O[strov] Ulyagin,” or “Ulyagin Island,” by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1847 on Chart 1379. These variant names differ from those published by Baker (1906, p. 264). See Four Mountains, Islands of.

Herbert River: stream, heads in lake at 1962 terminus of Herbert Glacier and flows 4 miles generally W to Favorite Channel, 2 miles N of Dotsons Landing and 20 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 31' 20" N, 134° 48' 00" W; BGN 1929; (map 11). Local name derived from the Herbert Glacier; reported by A. C. Spencer (1906, p. 126), USGS.

Herbert, Mount: peak, 6,090 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 3.2 miles SE of Mount Wade and 42 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 46' 00" N, 138° 37' 30" W; BGN 1954; (map 46). Variant: Boundary Peak 172. Named by BGN in 1923 for the Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Henry Herbert, 1857-1903, British Ambassador to the United States during the early history of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal, who assisted in framing the treaty by which the tribunal was created. He served in British foreign service at The Hague, Constantinople, Rome, and Paris, and was British Ambassador at Washington, D.C., from 1902 to 1903.

Herbert, Port: bay, 0.5 miles across, 12.5 miles N of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 26' N, 134° 39' W; (map 5) Local name used by fishermen; published in 1901 by USC&GS; named “for Herbert C. Graves, nautical expert.”

Herbs Lagoon: bight, between Red River Delta and Spring Point, on W shore of Cook Inlet, Aleutian Range; 59° 53' 30" N, 152° 48' 00" W; (map 50). Local name reported by USGS or USC&GS in the 1940's.

Herd Rock: rock, off Cape Sasmik off S coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 35' 52" N, 177° 56' 00" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1957 on Chart 9146.

Herendeen Bay: bay, 20 miles long and 5 miles wide, 12 miles SW of village of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 50' N, 160° 50' W; (map 28). Named about 1890 by USC&GS for Capt. Edward Perry Herendeen of Survey schooner Yukon, who first explored and sketched the bay in 1881.

Herendeen Island: island, 1 mile long, N of Little Koniuji Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 04' N, 159° 25' W; (map 27). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1874 for Capt. Edward Perry Herendeen of the USC&GS schooner Yukon, 1873-74.

Hermagos Islands: islands, extend 0.4 miles, off NW coast of San Fernando Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' 20" N, 133° 25' 25" W; BGN 1908; (map 4). Variant: Las Hormigas, Los Hermagos, Los Hermanos, Los Hermigos, The Brothers. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as “Las Hormigas,” meaning “the ants” (Wagner, 1937, p. 462). Baker (1906, p. 148) assumed that the name should have been “Los Hermanos,” meaning “the brothers.”

Hermagos, Los: islands, see Hermagos Islands.

Herman Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Klehini River, 6 miles W of Wells and 28 miles W of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 25' N, 136° 06" W; (map 45). Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

Herman Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, on Herman Creek, 3.4 miles E of Porcupine and 29 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 24' 40" N, 136° 08' 30" W; (map 45). Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

Herman Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, 1 mile SW of Albert Lake and 26 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 15' N, 148° 17' W; (map 118). Variant: Herman's Lake. Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Herman Slough: stream, see Mason Slough.

Herman's Lake: lake, see Herman Lake.

Herman, Mount: mountain, 1,623 ft., on Spruce Island, NE of Kodiak island; 57° 55' N, 152° 23' W; BGN 1933; (map 34). Named in 1933 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, "in honor of Monk Herman of the Greek Russian Church Mission, who established a hermitage at the base of this mountain, where he remained until his death in 1837. Monk Herman was buried on the site of the hermitage and the Russian Church still maintains a shrine in his honor."

Hermanas, Las: islands, see Hazy Islands.

Hermanos Islands: islands, between San Alberto Bay and San Christoval Channel, SE of Rosary Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' 10" N, 133° 17' 45" W; BGN 1908; (map 4). Variant: Los Hermanos, The Brothers. Spanish name "Los Hermanos," meaning "The Brothers," given in 1775 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle. Baker (1906, p. 148) published the translation, "Brothers (the)"; changed back to "Hermanos" in 1908 by USC&GS to avoid duplication.

Hermanos, Los: islands, see Hazy Islands.

Hermanos, Los: islands, see Hermagos Islands.

Hermit Gulch: ravine, extends SW 5 miles from Hermit Ridge 20 miles W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 21' 55" N, 148° 09' 40" W; (map 118) Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Hermit Ridge: ridge, extends W 20 miles from Hodzana River, S of Owl Creek, 18 miles NW of Beaver, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 26' N, 148° 10' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Hermogenes, Cape: point of land, see Chiniak, Cape.

Herring Bay: bay, 0.2 miles across, on S coast of Elovai Island, 2 miles SW of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 48' 30" N, 135° 24' 10" W; (map 5). Local name used by fishermen; published in 1929 by USC&GS.

Herring Bay: bay, 2 miles across, on S coast of Admiralty Island, 18 miles E of Baranof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 07' N, 134° 22' W; (map 9). Variant: Seldovaia Bay. This is a translation about 1882 by USC&GS of "Seldovaya," named about 1850 by the Russians.

Herring Bay: bay, at N end of Knight Island, extends N 6 miles to Prince William Sound, 40 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 29' N, 147° 45' W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1900 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Herring Bay: estuary, extends NW 0.8 miles, near mouth of George Inlet, on S coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 25" N, 131° 31' 00" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF; derived from village of Herring Cove.

Herring Bay: estuary, see Seldovia Bay.

Herring Cove: bay, 0.4 miles across, 5 miles E of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 30" N, 135° 12' 00" W; BGN 1940; (map 9). Variant: Salmon Bay, Salmon Cove, Seldovaya Bay. Local name reported in 1924 by the Federal Power Commission.

Herring Cove: suburb, pop. 126, on Herring Bay, 2 miles N of Mountain Point, on S coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 30" N, 131° 31' 20" W; (map 3). This residential suburb of Ketchikan was reported in 1960 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Herring Islands: islands, at entrance to Tutka Bay, Kenai Peninsula, 8 miles NE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 29' N, 151° 30' W; (map 50). Variant: Herring Islets. Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1880.

Herring Islets: islands, see Herring Islands.

Herring Point: point of land, on NW coast of Knight Island, at W entrance to Herring Bay, 38 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 29' 00" N, 147° 46' 30" W; BGN 1908; (map 63). Local name published in 1909 by USC&GS.

Herron Glacier: glacier, in Mount McKinley National Park, trends N 14 miles from Mount Foraker to head of Herron River, Alaska Range; 63° 06' N, 151° 41' W; (map 88). Named in 1902 by A. H. Brooks, USGS, for Lt. Joseph S. Herron, USA, who conducted an exploring expedition in 1899 from Cook Inlet north along the west slope on the Alaska Range to the Tanana River.

Herron River: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows NW 48 miles from Herron Glacier to Foraker River, 17 miles S of village to Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 38' 50" N, 152° 09' 15" W; (map 88). Variant: Tsatasronick, Tsatasronik, Sishulathna River. Name derived from Herron Glacier, reported in 1925 by S. R. Capps, USGS. The Tanana Indian name for this stream is said to be "Tsatasronik," meaning "black rock."

Hery Point: point of land, see Hey Point.

Hesketh Island: island, 1.2 miles long, on S shore of Kachemak Bay, Kenai Peninsula 0.5 miles SW of Yukon Island and 8 miles SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 30' 30" N, 151° 31' 00" W; (map 50). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1880, for Sir Thomas Hesketh "who in his yacht, the Lancashire Witch, visited Cook Inlet in 1880."

Hess Creek: stream, heads at junction of its North and South Forks, flows W 50 miles to Yukon River, 18 miles NE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 40' N, 149° 48' W; (map 105). Variant: Hess River, Mike Hess Creek, Whymper Creek, Whymper River, Yokuchargut Creek, Yukochakat Creek, Yukutzcharkat Creek. Named by prospectors for "Mike" Hess, who discovered gold on this stream in 1892. The Indian name, according to Capt. C. W. Raymond, USA, in 1869, was "Yokuchargut" (spelled by W. H. Dall, "Yukutzcharkat" [Yukokakat]), meaning "mouth of the Yuko." Dall says that in 1866 Capt. F. E. Ketchum called the stream "Whymper River" after his friend and companion "Frederick Whymper, artist of the [Western Union Telegraph] Expedition" (Dall, 1870, p. 25, 281).

Hess Mountain: peak, 11,940 ft., 3 miles E of Mount Deborah and 53 miles E of McKinley Park, Alaska Range; 68° 38' N, 147° 09' W, (map 87). Reported by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1912, pl. 1), US(;S).

Hess River: stream, see Hess Creek.

Hessa Inlet: estuary, extends NE 4.3 miles on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, NE of Hessa Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 48' 15" N, 132° 17' 00" W; (map 1). Name reported by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, in 1897.

Hessa Island: island, 1.5 miles long, in Winter Bay, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 46' 30" N, 132° 19' 15" W; (map 1). Name derived from Hessa Inlet; published in 1948 by USGS.

Hessa Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, 3 miles W of Kendrick Bay on S end of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 53' N, 132° 09' W; (map 1). Name reported in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Hessa Narrows: water passage, 0.7 miles long, from Hessa Inlet to Winter Bay, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 46' 45" N, 132° 18' 30" W; (map 1). Name derived from Hessa Inlet; published by USGS in 1948.

Hetta Cove: cove, extends E 0.8 miles off Hetta Inlet, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' 15" N, 132° 35' 00" W; (map 4). Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Hetta Creek: stream, flows S through Hetta Lake 5 miles to Hetta Cove, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' 20" N, 132° 34' 30" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1901 by Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN; derived from Hetta Inlet.

Hetta Inlet: estuary, extends N 20 miles off Cordova Bay, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 03' N, 132° 40' W; (map 4). Name reported in 1897 by J. F. Moser, USN; published by USC&GS in 1899.

Hetta Lake: lake, 2 miles long, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, E of Hetta Inlet, in course of Hetta Creek, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 11' N, 132° 33' W; (map 4). Name reported in 1897 by J. F. Moser, USN; published by USC&GS in 1899.

Hetta Mountain: mountain, 2,931 ft., on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, E of Hetta Inlet. Alexander Archipelago; 55° 12' N, 132° 34' W; (map 4) Local name reported in 1905 by F. E. and C. W. Wright (in Brooks and others, 1906, fig. 1), USGS.

Hetta Point: point of land, between Hetta Cove and Hetta Inlet on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' 15" N, 132° 35' 20" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Hetta: locality, site of village, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, E of Hetta Inlet, on S shore of Hetta Cove, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' 00" N, 132° 34' 35" W; (map 4). Variant: Hettah. Local name reported in 1905 as "Hettah" by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS. Current sources show this village to be abandoned.

Hettah: locality, see Hetta.

Hewitt Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows E 10 miles through Whiskey Lake to Yentna River 4.3 miles NW of Skwentna and 64 miles N of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 59' 30" N, 151° 17' 45" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Hewitt Lake: lake, 2.9 miles long, 10 miles SW of Mount Yenlo, 46 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 00' 10" N, 151° 23' 00" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Hey, Point: point of land, on S coast of Alaska, at NW end of Controller Bay, 6 miles SE of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 10' N, 144° 22' W; (map 64). Variant: Hery Point. Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, while exploring the Controller Bay region in 1794.

Hibahibgik, Cape: promontory, see Scotch Cap.

Hibahibgik: rock, see Pinnacle Rock.

Hickerson Lake: lake, 3 miles long, 3 miles N of N entrance to Chinitna Bay, 52 miles NW of Homer, Aleutian Range; 59° 56' N, 152° 55' W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in 1950.

Hickey Creek: stream, flows W 8.5 miles to Moose Creek, 5 miles SE of its junction with Iditarod River, 17 miles N of Flat and 54 miles SE of Holikachuk, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 41' 35" N, 157° 53' 00" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name reported in 1912 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Hickman Lake: lake, see Heckman Lake.

Hicks Creek: stream, flows SW through Hicks Lake, 12.4 miles to Matanuska River, 41 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 47' 40" N, 147° 56' 05" W; (map 69). Named in 1898 by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA, for H. H. Hicks, guide of his expedition.

Hicks Lake: lake, 3,400 ft. long, in course of Hicks Creek, 49 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 54' N, 147° 46' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Hicks Point: point of land, on SW coast of Mitkof Island, 16 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 34' 35" N, 132° 58' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for charting purposes for a "Mr. Hicks" (cna), a local pilot and trader of the Hudson Bay Company, who piloted the U.S.S. Saginaw on her first trip in Alaskan waters in 1868.

Hid Reef: reef, extends 1.1 miles, between Clarence Strait and Nichols Passage, off SW coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 04' N, 131° 40' W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Hidalgo Beach: beach, 0.3 miles long, just NE of Bedard Cove, on SE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 49' 55" N, 173° 19' 50" E; BGN 1945; (map 13). Tactical name used by the U.S. Army and Navy during and subsequent to the Battle of Attu in 1942.

Hidden Basin: lagoon, 2 miles across, at head of Ugak Bay, on E coast of Kodiak island; 57° 30' 30" N, 152° 56' 00" W; (map 34). Descriptive local name; published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Hidden Bay: bay, 0.2 miles across, on S coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 41' 30" N, 176° 39' 20" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Hidden Bay: estuary, 2.6 miles long, SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 56' 30" N, 131° 58' 30" W; (map 2). Local name published in 1911 by USC&GS.

Hidden Bay: estuary, on E coast of Culross Island, extends E 4 miles to Perry Passage, 20 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 42' 30" N, 148° 06' 00" W; BGN 1914; (map 63). Descriptive name reported in 1914 by USC&GS.

Hidden Cove: cove, 0.1 miles across, near head of Slocum Arm, 3 miles SE of Cobol, on SW coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 27' 40" N, 135° 49' 05" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1908 by USC&GS; published in 1909 on Chart 8280.

Hidden Cove: cove, 600 ft. across, on SE coast of Hawkins Island, 9 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 30' 30" N, 146° 00' 00" W; (map 64). Local descriptive name published in 1950 by USGS.

Hidden Creek Lake: lake, 1.8 miles long, at mouth of Hidden Creek, W of Kennicott Glacier, 11 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 33' 40" N, 143° 06' 30" W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Hidden Creek: stream, flows E 3.5 miles to Hidden Creek Lake, W of Kennicott Glacier, 11 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 33' 30" N, 143° 08' 00" W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Hidden Creek: stream, flows N 3 miles to South Fork Koyukuk River at Eagle Cliff, 3 miles E of mouth of Wilson Creek and 25 miles S of Wiseman, Brooks, Range; 67° 02' 45" N, 150° 04' 00" W; (map 124). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Hidden Creek: stream, flows NE 1.8 miles to join Bradfield River, at head of Bradfield Canal, Coast Mountains; 56° 13' 00" N, 131° 30' 15" W; (map 7). Local descriptive name published in 1955 by USGS.

Hidden Creek: stream, flows S 3.5 miles to Flat Creek 3.5 miles W of its junction with Ahtell Creek, 7.5 miles NW of Slana, Alaska Range; 62° 45' N, 144° 10' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Hidden Creek: stream, flows SE 1.2 miles to Orca Inlet, 9 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 31' 15" N, 146° 01' 15" W; (map 64). Local descriptive name published in 1950 by USGS.

Hidden Creek: stream, flows W 12 miles to Nixon Fork Takotna River, 13 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 14' N, 155° 03' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1920 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1922, fig. 5), USGS.

Hidden Creek: stream, heads at glacier W of Granite Creek and flows SW 6 miles to Kahiltna Glacier, 39 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 34' 30" N, 151° 12' 10" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Hidden Creek: stream, heads at Hidden Lake, on Kenai Peninsula, S 2 miles of Skilak Lake, 38 miles ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 26' 20" N, 150° 12' 15" W; (map 62). Local descriptive name; reported by USGS (Brooks and others, 1912, pl. 9).

Hidden Creek: stream, heads at unnamed glacier flows NW 8 miles to head of Wright River and 31 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 29' 30" N, 133° 39' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 12). Descriptive name given in 1932 by B. D. Stewart, USGS, "on account of the fact that The canyon and valley occupied by this stream are hidden from view by surrounding mountains * * *."

Hidden Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows SE 8 miles to Aniakchak River, 9 miles E of Vent Mountain, Aleutian Range; 56° 51' N, 157° 54' W; (map 31). So named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, "because of its underground course of four or five miles beneath ash and cinders from Aniakchak Volcano."

Hidden Falls Lake: lake, 1 mile long, at head of Kasnyku Bay, 9 miles N of Baranof, on NE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 13' N, 134° 53' W; BGN 1923; (map 9). Named in 1923 by USFS for Hidden Falls at its head.

Hidden Falls: waterfall, between Hidden Falls Lake and Kasnyku Bay, on NE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 13' 00" N, 134° 52' 30" W; BGN 1923; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1923 by USFS; "so called because they are not seen until the upper end of the small lagoon at the head of Kasnyku Bay is reached."

Hidden Glacier: glacier, heads at 59° 41' N, 138° 59' W, trends NW 9 miles to its 1961 terminus, 3.5 miles SE of Seal Bay and 25 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 46' 10" N, 139° 10' 20" W; (map 46). Descriptive name given in 1891 by Russell (1892, p. 87), USGS, who glimpsed it as he passed by.

Hidden Glacier: glacier, heads on N slope of Ninemile Mountain, trends NE 1.5 miles to its 1955 terminus 9 miles NW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 02' 10" N, 130° 07' 00" W; (map 7). Local descriptive name published in 1924 by USGS.

Hidden Harbor: estuary, extends N 1 mile at head of Kinak Bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 18 miles ESE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 11' 30" N, 154° 29' 00" W; BGN 1924; (map 42). So named in 1919 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, "on account of its constricted entrance."

Hidden Inlet Lake: lake, 3.3 miles long, 2.6 miles NW of Hidden Point, on Pearse Canal, Coast Mountains; 54° 59' N, 130° 28' W; (map 2). Local descriptive name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Hidden Inlet: estuary, trends S 6 miles to Pearse Canal, Coast Mountains; 54° 57' N, 130° 21' W; (map 2). Local name published in 1891 by USC&GS.

Hidden Island: island, 1 mile long, at S end of Frederick Sound, 18 miles SE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 40' 00" N, 132° 33' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 70.

Hidden Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, in course of Maclaren River, 2.5 miles S of Maclaren Glacier terminus and 26 miles SE of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 14' 30" N, 146° 32' 30" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Hidden Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, on Afognak Island, 6 miles SE of Black Cape and 26 miles N of Afognak, Kodiak island; 58° 22' N, 152° 42' W; (map 43) Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Hidden Lake: lake, 4.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 3 miles N of Skilak Lake and 33 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 30' N, 150° 19' W; (map 62). Local name reported about 1911 by USGS (Martin, G. C., and others, 1915, pl. 2).

Hidden Point: point of land, between Pearse Canal and Hidden Inlet, Coast Mountains; 55° 56' 45" N, 130° 19' 30" W; BGN 1929; (map 2). Descriptive name given in 1929 by USFS.

Hidden River Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, 1 mile SW of Stony River 15 miles NW of its junction with Telaquana River, 65 miles NW of Lake Clark, Lime Hills; 61° 12' 20" N, 154° 43' 30" W; (map 71). Prospectors' name published in 1951 by USGS.

Hidden River: stream, heads at Buckskin Glacier, flows SE 11 miles to Fountain River 1.5 miles N of its junction with Chulitna River, 35 miles N of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 49' 10" N, 150° 04' 30" W; (map 81). Local name published in 1940 by USGS.

Hideway, Lake: lake, 1,000 ft. long, between South Fork Cambell and Rabbit Creeks, 8.2 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 07' 23" N, 149° 44' 25" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Hiding Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, 2 miles NE of Elbow Lake and 11 miles W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 20' N, 147° 49' W; (map 118). Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Higgins, Point: point of land, between Behm Canal and Tongass Narrows, on SW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' 28" N, 131° 50' 00" W; (map 3). Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, "August 12, 1793, no doubt after Ambrosio O'Higgins [de Vallenar], the Viceroy of Chile" (Wagner, 1937, p. 392). See Vallenar Point.

High Bluff: bluffs, see High Bluffs.

High Bluffs: bluffs, 1,012 ft., extend 2 miles along N coast of Saint George Island, E of Samlalogh Ridge, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' 20" N, 169° 40' 00" W; (map 38). Variant: Eganuta High Bluff. Descriptive name reported by H. W. Elliott in 1873-74 (Baker, 1906, p. 236). It appears to be a translation of the Aleut name reported by Putnam (1903, p. 1014), USC&GS, as "Eganuta [Iganata]."

High Bluffs: bluffs, see Einahnuhto Bluffs.

High Cache: locality, on N bank of Desper Creek, W of Alaska Highway, 31 miles SE of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 62° 40' N, 141° 09' W (map 84). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

High Cliff Bay: bay, see Kachemak Bay.

High Creek: stream, flows NE 14 miles to Lava Creek 3 miles SW of its junction with Cinder River, on Alaska Peninsula, 37 miles SW of Ugashik, Bristol Bay Lowland; 57° 03' 45" N, 157° 53' 10" W; (map 36). Descriptive name given in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, "because part of its course runs on a high terrace parallel to Lava Creek."

High Creek: stream, heads in Zane Hills, flows ENE 14 miles to Hogatza River, 34 miles WNW 420 Of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 09' N, 155° 27' W; (map 116). Named by mining engineers; recorded in 1956 by Orth.

High Hill: hill, 725 ft., in S part of Umnak Island Aleutian Islands; 52° 58' 23" N, 168° 51' 14" W; (map 21). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 67) because it is the highest hill near the shore of Nikolski Bay.

High Island: island, 0.3 miles across, 0.5 miles NE of Popof Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 21' 35" N, 160° 19' 00" W; (map 28). Variant: Vesoki, Viesokoi, Visokoi. Translation of the Russian word "Visokoi," meaning "high"; published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24); shown in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, as "Vesoki." The English form "High Island" appeared in 1888 USBF report.

High Island: island, 0.4 miles across, between Clarence Strait and Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, E of Patterson Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' N, 132° 10' W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1880 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

High Island: island, 0.5 miles long, 1 mile S of Fawn Point Deer Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 48' 35" N, 162° 19' 20" W; BGN 1942; (map 25). Variant: High Islet, Passage Island. Local name reported in 1941 by USC&GS. It may be the Passage Island published in 1888 by USBF.

High Island: island, 1 mile long, in Rocky Pass of Keku Strait, 30 miles SW of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 44' N, 133° 43' W; (map 6). Local name published by USC&GS in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 258).

High Island: island, see Cliff Island.

High Island: island, see Natoa Island.

High Island: island, see Zaimka Island.

High Islet: island, see High Island.

High Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 6 miles WNW of terminus of Chernof Glacier, 36 miles NE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 55' N, 150° 44' W (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in 1950.

High Lake: lake, 1 mile across, on Kokaina Creek 5.2 SE of Tazlina Lake and 51 miles N of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 51' 30" N, 146° 17' 30" W; (map 68). Local name published on recent USGS maps; so called because the lake is located at an elevation of 3,006 feet.

High Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 2.5 miles NW of junction of Devil Creek and Susitna River, 37 miles S of Cantwell, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 51' N, 149° 07' W; BGN 1966; (map 82). Variant: Swan Lake. Named in 1962 by "Ken" Oldham, local guide, " * * * since it is the highest of several [lakes] in the immediate area."

High Lake: lake, 5 miles long, 14 miles N of Togiak Lake, 90 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 59' N, 159° 30' W; (map 53). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

High Lakes: lakes, extend 2 miles between Egypt Mountain and Tin Creek, 5 miles NW of junction of South Fork Kuskokwim and Post Rivers, 73 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 28' N, 153° 35' W; (map 80). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

High Mountain: mountain, 2,070 ft., 6 miles SE of Foggy Bay, Revillagigedo Channel, Coast Mountains; 54° 55' 05" N, 130° 50' 45" W; (map 2). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

High Mountain: mountain, 2,506 ft., on Gravina Island, S of Sullivan Mountain, 3.9 miles W of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 21' 45" N, 131° 47' 40" W; (map 3) Local name published in 1886 by USC&GS.

High Point: point of land, 1.2 miles N of Tongass Island, on E shore of Nakat Bay, on NE shore of Dixon Entrance, Coast Mountains; 54° 47' 30" N, 130° 44' 25" W; (map 2). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

High Point: point of land, on E coast of Dall Island, at S entrance to Baldy Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 01' 15" N, 132° 57' 30" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

High Point: point of land, see Ancon Point.

High Ridge Lake: lake, 1,500 ft. across, in Matanuska Valley, 2.5 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 34' 40" N, 149° 10' 40" W; BGN 1957; (map 69). Variant: Bairds Lake, Bear Lake, Fresara Lake. So named in 1954 by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Machetanz of Palmer, Alaska, because the lake is surrounded by high ridges.

High Rock Islet: rock, see Viesokoi Rock.

High Rock: rock, in Alitak Bay, S of Moser Peninsula, at S end of Kodiak island; 56° 58' N, 154° 05' W; (map 32). Descriptive name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

High Rock: rock, off S coast of Amukta Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 26' 15" N, 171° 16' 20" W; (map 20). Descriptive name given by members of the North Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1855.

High Rock: rock, see Inner Humpback Rock.

High Rock: rock, see Viesokoi Rock.

High Smith Lake: lake, see Hugh Smith Lake.

High Valley: valley, extends SE 20 miles from Maclaren River, between Denali Highway and Amphitheater Mountains, 12 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 06' N, 146° 16' W; (map 86). Descriptive name given in 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS.

Highball Point: point of land, see Hammer Point.

Highfield Anchorage: anchorage, 1.5 miles across, between Simonof and Wrangell Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 29' 20" N, 132° 22' 00" W; (map 6). Variant: Anchorage off, Labouchere Anchorage, Labouchere Bay, Point Highfield, Point Highfield Harbor. Feature called "Anchorage off Point Highfield" in 1862 by F. O. Simpson, Master of the H.M.S. Devastation; name published as such in 1882 on Brit. Adm. Chart 2431. In 1869, it was called "Point Highfield Harbor" by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN. The early traders of the Hudson's Bay Co. called it "Labouchere bay or anchorage" for the steamer Labouchere.

Highfield, Point: point of land, northernmost tip of Wrangell Island at Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 29' 15" N, 132° 23' 15" W; (map 6). Named in August, 1793, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, (Wagner, 1937, p. 392).

Highland Creek: stream, flows N 13 miles to Port Heiden near mouth of Meshik River, 13 miles S of Port Heiden Airfield, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 47' N, 158° 39' W; (map 30). Descriptive name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Highland Creek: stream, flows NW 9 miles to Charley River, 23 miles SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' N, 143° 15' W; (map 103). Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain dated, 1902.

Highland Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 2 miles to Resurrection Creek, 5 miles S of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 50' 35" N, 149° 37' 50" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name; reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Highland Mountain: mountain, 3,700 ft., 4 miles SSE of village of Eagle River and 14 miles NE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 16' 20" N, 149° 30' 30" W; BGN 1966; (map 69). So named in 1966 by Clifford D. Ells of Anchorage because the nearby "main road is called Highland Road."

Highland Park: village, 12 miles SE of Fairbanks, on S side of Richardson Highway, N of North Pole, Tanana Lowland; 64° 45' 30" N, 147° 22' 15" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Highland, Point: point of land, on N shore of Frederick Sound, 4 miles SE of Cape Fanshaw and 72 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 09' 00" N, 133° 27' 45" W; (map 8). Descriptive name given in 1868 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; name published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 126). The point is heavily wooded and precipitous.

Highpower Creek: stream, heads in Mount McKinley National Park, flows NW, then SW 58 miles to Swift Fork Kuskokwim River, 55 miles NE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 25' N, 153° 07' W; BGN 1964; (map 89). Variant: Black Creek, Hipower Creek, Slow Fork, Slow Fork Kuskokwim River, Slow Fork Swift Fork Kuskokwim River. Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Highwater Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Neva Strait, 0.7 miles S of Saint John Baptist Bay, off Baranof Island, 18 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 16' 50" N, 135° 35' 45" W; (map 9). Variant: Highwater Islet. Descriptive name given in 1884 as "Highwater Islet" by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN, because at low water it is no longer an island or islet, but it is then connected to the east shore. The name was published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot.

Highwater Islet: island, see Highwater Island.

Highway Pass: pass, 3,800 ft., on Denali Highway, in Mount McKinley National Park, 6 miles NE of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 28' 15" N, 150° 09' 30" W; (map 88). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Higtiguk: locality, on Agattu Island in the Near Islands, Aleutian Islands; (map 13). Former Aleut village reported as "uninhabited" by Hodge (1907, p. 549), BAE.

Hijosa, Isla de: island, see Middleton Island.

Hikers Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1 mile NW of Hidden Lake and 32 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 30' 45" N, 150° 20' 45" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Hiko-Bukta: bay, see Koyuktolik.

Hilda Creek: stream, flows NE 0.7 miles to Nome River, 0.2 miles downstream from Basin Creek and 12 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 165° 18' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on a 1900 map by S. E. King.

Hilda Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to North Fork Fortymile River, 40 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 19' 40" N, 141° 58' 50" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Hilda Creek: stream, on Douglas Island, flowing SW 3 miles to Stephens Passage, 0.5 miles N of Point Hilda and 6 miles SW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 13' 30" N, 134° 30' 00" W; BGN 1930; (map 11). Local name derived from Hilda Point; reported in 1928 by USFS.

Hilda, Point: point of land, in Stephens Passage on S shore of Douglas Island, 7 miles SW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 13' 00" N, 134° 30' 10" W; (map 11). Named in 1890 by USC&GS and published in 1893 on Chart 8235.

Hilgard Mountain: mountain, 1,500 ft., near Sandborn Harbor, Nagai Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; (map 28). Named in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for Julius Erasmus Hilgard, later superintendent of USC&GS. This mountain is not identified on available sources.

Hiline Lake: lake, 2.3 miles long, NW of Beluga Mountain, 46 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 44' 20" N, 151° 23' 00" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Hilksuk: locality, on Agattu Island in the Near Islands, Aleutian Islands; (map 13). Former Aleut village reported as "uninhabited" by Hodge, (1907, p. 549), BAE.

Hill Creek: stream, flows N 0.5 miles to Gilmore Greek, 2 miles W of Gilmore Dome and 12 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 58' 45" N, 147° 26' 00" W; (map 100). Local name published in 1908 by the USGS

Hill Creek: stream, flows SE 2.2 miles to Arctic River, 8 miles E of Ear Mountain and 46 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 54' N, 165° 59' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Hill Gulch: ravine, trends NW 1 mile to Stewart River, 22 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49' N, 165° 23' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Hill Island: island, 2.5 miles across, 9 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 45' N, 136° 17' W; (map 9). Variant: Hills Island. Named "Hills Island" in 1787 by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock for Robert Hill, one of his traders (Wagner, 1937, p. 462). The name was published as "Hill Island" by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 183). Hill Island Light is on the south end of the island.

Hill Island: island, see Hills Island.

Hill Islets: islands, see McFarland Islands.

Hill Lake: lake, see Beaver Lake.

Hill Peak: peak, 7,177 ft., on Alaska-Canada, boundary, N of terminus of South Sawyer, Glacier, 2 miles N of Sawyer Glacier and 55 miles ESE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 00' N, 133° 04' W; BGN 1927; (map 8). Variant: Boundary, Peak 78, Mount Hill. Named by United States and Canada in 1927 for Jesse Hill, United States Section IBC.

Hill Point: hill, 3,118 ft., W of Nabesna River, 23 miles SW of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 40' N, 142° 15' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Hill Point: point of land, on NE shore of Tenakee Inlet, 7 miles E of Tenakee Springs, on E coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 46' 45" N, 135° 01' 15" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1925 by USC&GS "because it is located at the foot of a high hill." The name was published in 1926 on Chart 8250.

Hill Slough: stream, see Hills Slough.

Hill, Mount: mountain, 3,028 ft., 2 miles S of mouth of Stag Bay, 19 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 54' N, 136° 21' W; BGN 1960; (map 9). Named in 1955 by USGS "for Joseph Hill, a prospector living in this area for many years, who drowned in Lisianski Strait near this mountain."

Hill, Mount: peak, see Hill Peak.

Hillard Peak: mountain peak, 4,085 ft., 12 miles N of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 64° 57' 12" N, 141° 03' 30" W; BGN 1965; (map 102). Named by E. E. Brabb, USGS, for John J Hillard, died 1962, after serving 31 years as customs agent at Eagle.

Hilliard Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Iron Creek which flows to Pilgrim River, between Sidney and Benson Creeks, 25 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 54' 45" N, 164° 41' 30" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 on 2 fieldsheet by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Hills Island: island, 4 miles long, in Yukon River, 28 miles W of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 54' N, 162° 59' W; (map 74). Variant: Hill Island. Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Hills Island: island, see Hill Island.

Hills Slough: stream, 5 miles long, channel of Yukon River N of Hills Island, 28 miles W of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 55' N, 162° 59' W; (map 74). Variant: Hill Slough. Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Hillside Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, W of Dog Lake, 6 miles SE of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 54' N, 141° 48' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Hillside: area, in S part of Anchorage, S of Chester Creek, W of Seward Highway, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 12' 06" N, 149° 52' 10" W (map 69). Local name reported in 1954 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

Hinauhan's Village: locality, "on Stikine River," Coast Mountains; (map 6). Former "summer camp of a Stikine [Indian] chief" (Hodge, 1907, p. 550). Ivan Petroff lists a population of 31 for this locality in the 1880 Census.

Hinchinbrok Sound: sound, published on a chart by Don Jacinto Caamano dated 1791. See Wagner (1937, p. 355).

Hinchinbroke Island: island, see Hinchinbrook Island.

Hinchinbroke, Canal de: water passage, "published on an anonymous Spanish chart dated about 1790. See Wagner (1937, p. 355).

Hinchinbrook Entrance: water passage, 10 miles long, at entrance to Prince William Sound, between Hinchinbrook Island and Montague Island, 40 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 20' N, 146° 50' W; BGN 1905; (map 64). Variant: Meiklejohn Entrance. Mariners' name reported in 1901 by USC&GS; so called for nearby Hinchinbrook Island. Capt. Abercrombie (in Glenn and Abercrombie, 1899, p. 297), USA, called it "Meiklejohn Entrance" April 8, 1898, "in honor of Hon. G[eorge] D[eRue] Meiklejohn, 1857-1929, Assistant Secretary of War in the McKinley administration."

Hinchinbrook Island: island, 22 miles long, at SE entrance to Prince William Sound, 15 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 23' N, 146° 28' W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 64). Variant: Chinchinbrook Island, Hinchinbroke Island, Isla de la Magdalena, Khta-aluk Island, Nuchek Island, Ostrov Khtagalyuk, Ostrov Tkhalka, Rose Island, Santa Maria Magdalena. Named on May 12, 1778, by Capt. James Cook, RN, for Viscount Hinchinbroke. The island was called "Santa Maria Magdalena," or "Saint Mary Magdalen," by Don Ignacio Artega on July 22, 1779 (Wagner, 1937, p. 392). Capt. John Meares, RN, called it "Rose Island" in 1788. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 6) published the Eskimo name as "O[strov] Khtagalyuk," or "Khtagalyuk Island"; shown as "O[strov] Tkhalka," or "Tkhalka Island," on an 1802 Russian map.

Hinchinbrook, Cape: point of land, on S tip of Hinchinbrook Island, 35 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 14' N, 146° 39' W; (map 64). Variant: Cape Hinchinbroke, Mys Morsky, Punta de Espanol, Punta de Arcadio, Punta de San Luis. Named in 1778 by Capt. James Cook, RN, "after Viscount Hinchinbroke, John Montagu's father, and afterward used by several navigators * * *" (Wagner, 1937, p. 392). This feature was called "M[ys] Morskoi," meaning "sea cape", by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 6), IRN. See also Espanol, Cabo.

Hinchinbroke, Cape: point of land, see Hinchinbrook, Cape.

Hinckley, Mount: mountain, 4,300 ft., in Lincoln Mountains, 2.7 miles SW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 55° 53' 15" N, 130° 04' 40" W, BGN 1927; (map 3). Named by the Hyder Chamber of Commerce, after Earl Hinckley, U.S. Immigration Officer, who died in 1926 by falling from a cliff on this peak.

Hindasetukee: locality, see Gantegastaki.

Hines Creek: stream, flows NE 6.5 miles to Riley Creek, 10 miles S of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 43' 30" N, 148° 54' 30" W; (map 87). Local name reported by Woodbury Abbey, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, on the blueprint of his 1921 Mount McKinley National Park survey.

Hines River: stream, see Cannery Creek.

Hines River: stream, see Gines Creek.

Hioo Bay: bight, see Hallo Bay.

Hipower Creek: stream, see Highpower Creek.

Hirst Cove: cove, see Kimshan Cove.

Hirst Mountain: mountain, 2,300 ft., 5 miles NE of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 43' N, 136° 00' W; BGN 1939; (map 9). Named locally about 1935 for "Bernard Hirst of Sitka, who in 1905 discovered and staked the first mining claim on Kimshan Cove."

Hitchcock Glacier: glacier, W of Hitchcock Hills, trends SW 3 miles to Seward Glacier, 43 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 05' N, 140° 25' W; (map 66). Named in 1897 by His Royal Highness, Prince Luigi Amedeo di Savoia, Duke of Abruzzi (Filippi, 1900, p. 99).

Hitchcock Hills: mountain range, 7,200 ft., extends SW 8 miles from Pinnacle Pass to Malaspina Glacier, 43 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias mountains; 60° 06' N, 140° 20' W; (map 66). Variant: Hitchcock Range. Named "Hitchcock Range" in 1890 by Russell (1891, p. 112), for Edward Hitchcock, "In acknowledgment of the services to science rendered by the first state geologist of Massachusetts."

Hitchcock Range: mountain range, see Hitchcock Hills.

Hiteshitak Mountain: mountain, 5,533 ft. 3 miles W of Tohitkah Mountain and 2.4 miles SE of Mount Ashmun on Alaska-Canada boundary, 31 miles NW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 36' 45" N, 136° 08' 40" W; (map 45). Tlingit Indian name given by E. C. Robertson, geologist; published in 1952 by USGS.

Hitts: locality, see Tuckers.

Hive Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on E coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 40' N, 166° 23' W; (map 23). This name was published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 51).

Hive Island: island, 0.7 miles across, between Resurrection Bay and Eldorado Narrows, 17 miles S of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 53' N, 149° 22' W; BGN 1906; (map 49). Variant: Sugar Loaf Island, Guard Island. According to USC&GS, in 1905 the local name was "Sugar Loaf Island." Surveyors of the Alaska Central Railroad called it "Guard Island." The BGN "officially" named it Hive to avoid duplication.

Hive Rock: rock, 1.8 miles NW of Round Point, off NW coast of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 43' 30" N, 177° 33' 00" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1956 on Chart 9145.

Hludasetzk: stream, see Ludaseska Creek.

Hlukkanhoan: locality, "in SE Alaska". Former Tlingit Indian town listed in Hodge (1907, p. 554), BAE, as "Laxq! uxo-an" meaning "town where people do not sleep much." This locality may be the present-day Klukwan.

Ho-holiknuk River: stream, see Hoholitna River.

Hoagies Hole: bay, 0.2 miles across, 14 miles SW of Petersburg, at S end of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 36' 30" N, 133° 01' 10" W; (map 6). Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USC&GS.

Hobart Bay: bay, 6 miles long, on E shore of Stephens Passage, 5 miles SE of Rocky Point and 74 miles NE of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 24' 30" N, 133° 28' 00" W; (map 8). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 146).

Hobart, Point: point of land, on E shore of Stephens Passage, about 1 mile S of Hobart Bay, 2.6 miles SW of Entrance Island and 74 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 22' 45" N, 133° 28' 20" W; (map 8). Variant: Mys Khobart. Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, after its discovery by Lt. Joseph Whidbey on August 13, 1794, for John Hobart, the Second Earl of Buckingham, England (Wagner, 1937, p. 392). This name was published in 1848 as "Mys Khobart," that is "Khobart Cape," by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. on Chart 1396.

Hobo Bay: estuary, trends SE 1 mile to Port Wells, 20 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 57' 00" N, 148° 13' 30" W; (map 63). Local name published in 1916 by USC&GS.

Hobo Creek: stream, flows S 0.4 miles to Hard Luck Creek which flows to Dome Creek, 22 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' 05" N, 164° 36' 00" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 on a fieldsheet by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Hobo Creek: stream, flows SE 3.5 miles to Hobo Bay, 20 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 57' 35" N, 148° 14' 15" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS; derived from Hobo Bay.

Hobron, Port: bay, extends SW 7 miles off Sitkalidak Strait on N coast of Sitkalidak Island SE of Kodiak island; 57° 10' N, 153° 10' W; (map 34). Baker (1906, p. 307) wrote, "Apparently so named by Petroff[f] 1887 or 1888, who at that time established here a fishing station for the Alaska Coast Fishery Company * * *."

Hobson Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles to Nome River, 16 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 44' N, 165° 17' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Hochandochtla Mountain: mountain, 3,200 ft., 2 miles NE of Anotleneega Mountain at the headwaters of Dulbi River, 47 miles NW of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 31' 50" N, 154° 52' 00" W; (map 107). Koyukan Indian name obtained at Huslia in 1956 by Orth.

Hockley Hills: mountains, 1,887 ft., highest elevation, extends NE-SW 12 miles, 19 miles NW of Selawik, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 51' N, 160° 18' W; (map 114). Probably named by English naval officers during the Franklin search expeditions of 1849-54 for John Hockley, one of Capt. F. W. Beechey's crew in 1825.

Hocktaheene Cove: cove, see Hoktaheen Cove.

Hocktaheene Creek: stream, see Hoktaheen Creek.

Hocktaheine Cove: cove, see Hoktaheen Cove.

Hocktaheine Creek: stream, see Hoktaheen Creek.

Hodatic River: stream, flows SW 16 miles to Three Day Slough, 25 miles W of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 32' N, 157° 25' W; (map 108). Koyukan Indian name reported in 1900 by Lt. B. H. Camden, USRCS (Cantwell, 1904, p. 244).

Hodcana: locality, see Caribou Bar.

Hodegaden Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Koyukuk River, 24 miles NE of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64° 58' N, 157° 33' W; (map 97). Koyukan Indian name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Hodgins Slough: lake, 0.8 miles long, oxbow, N of junction of Chena River and its South Fork, 25 miles E of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 53' 30" N, 146° 41' 00" W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Hodgkins Mountain: peak, see Hodgkins Peak.

Hodgkins Peak: peak, 5,800 ft., just S of Organ Pipes, 24 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 35' 20" N, 134° 02' 45" W; BGN 1923; (map 11). Variant: Hodgkins Mountain. Named in 1923 by USC&GS for their man, Capt. William Chandler Hodgkins, 1854-1922.

Hodgkins Point: point of land, on S coast of Esther Island, at N side of Wells Passage, 22 miles E of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 47' N, 148° 02' W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Hodikof Bay: bight, 0.5 miles across, on E coast Attu Island, on N shore of Sarana Bay, Aleutian Islands; 52° 53' 10" N, 173° 17' 10" E; (map 13). Variant: Purvis Cove. Name derived from Hodikof Point; shown as "Purvis Cove" on an AMS map published in 1948; listed as "Hodikof Bay" in the 1954 Coast Pilot (p.475).

Hodikof Island: island, 0.1 miles long, in Sarana Bay, off Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 52' 40" N, 173° 17' 45" E; (map 13). Derived from Hodikof Point; shown on USC&GS Chart 9127 published in 1951.

Hodikof Point: point of land, on E coast of Attu Island, E of Pierucci Ridge, 1 mile NE of Krupa Point at N entrance to Sarana Bay, Aleutian Islands; 52° 53' 30" N, 173° 17' 55" E; BGN 1965; (map 13). Variant: Cape Hodikof, Hodikoff Point, Krupa Point. This feature is shown as "Hodikoff Point" in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 134) and as "Cape Hodikof" on an AMS map published in 1948.

Hodikof Point: point of land, see Krupa Point.

Hodikof Reef: reef, between Hodikof Point and Hodikof Island, E of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 52' 50" N, 173° 17' 00" E; (map 13). This name is derived from Hodikof Point and is shown on USC&GS Chart 9127, published in 1951.

Hodikof, Cape: point of land, see Hodikof Point.

Hodikof, Cape: point of land, see Krupa Point.

Hodikoff Point: point of land, see Hodikof, Point.

Hodikoff Point: point of land, see Krupa Point.

Hodzana River: stream, heads at 63° 30' N, 149° 58' W, flows SE 125 miles to Hodzana Slough, Yukon River, 12 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 17' 30" N, 147° 46' 30" W; BGN 1907; (map 118). Variant: Hosiana River, Hosianna River. Indian name meaning "male beaver" published on Edwards Track Chart of the Yukon, 1899, as "He Beaver (Hosiana)." The name was also applied to what is now called Hodzana Slough. The present spelling was recommended to BGN by Archdeacon Hudson Stuck in 1907, "as best representing local pronunciation."

Hodzana Slough: stream, channel of Yukon River, flows SW 12 miles, 16 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 14' 00" N, 147° 54' 40" W; (map 118). Variant: He Beaver Slough. Indian name reported in 1956 by R. E. Isto, USGS. See Hodzana River.

Hodzana: locality, see Caribou Bar.

Hoelsher Creek: stream, flows 3.2 miles E to W side of Temnac Bay, southern Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 48' 25" N, 172° 59' 55" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; name shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Hoffman, Mount: mountain, see Hoffmann, Mount.

Hoffmann, Mount: mountain, 6,080 ft., 4 miles SW of Chilkoot Pass and 15 miles N. of Skagway; Coast Mountains; 59° 40' 10" N, 135° 20' 20" W; (map 45). Variant: Mount Hoffman. Named in 1898 by J. A. Flemer, USC&GS.

Hoffmans: village, see Napaimiut.

Hoffnung: point of land, see Hope, Point.

Hofstad Creek: stream, flows SW 3.7 miles to Vixen Inlet, on NW coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 46' 45" N, 132° 00' 05" W; BGN 1915, (map 4). Variant: Hoftad Creek. Local name reported in 1914 by E. Lester Jones, USBF.

Hoftad Creek: stream, see Hofstad Creek.

Hog Island: island, "in Muscle Cove, an indentation in the northern shore of Beaver Inlet, Unalaska Island" (Wagner, 1937, p. 462).

Hog Island: island, 0.4 miles long, 3 miles E of Afognak, between Afognak and Kodiak Islands 58° 00' 15" N, 152° 41' 10" W; (map 43) Variant: Shayak Island. Name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross, who made surveys and investigations in this area from 1897 to 1901. This island was called "O[strov] Shayak," or "Shayak Island," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23), IRN.

Hog Island: island, 0.9 miles long, in Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 54' 15" N, 166° 34' 20" W; (map 23). Variant: Ostrov Svinoy, Ostrov Uknodok, Ouknadok Island, Swinoi Island, Uknadak Island. The Russians placed hogs on this island and the name was published as "O[strov] Svinoy," Meaning "hog island," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN. Lt. Sarichev (1826, Map 15), IRN, published the Aleut name as "Os[strov] Uknodok," or "Uknodok Island."

Hog Landing: locality, supply landing, at junction of Hogatza and Koyukuk Rivers, 32 miles W of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 00' N, 155° 24' W; (map 116). Named in the 1950's when the place was established, at the south terminus of the road to Hogatza, as a river landing for supplies. "Hog" is the local name for the Hogatza River; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Hog River: locality, see Hogatza.

Hog River: stream, see Hogatza River.

Hog Rocks: reef, extends 1.5 miles, between Felice Strait and Revillagigedo Channel, 18 miles SE of Ketchikan, NE of Ham Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 11' 15" N, 131° 18' 30" W; (map 3). Variant: Frog Rocks. Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Hog' em Gulch: stream, see Deadwood Creek.

Hogan Bay: estuary, extends SE 2 miles to Montague Strait, at SE end of Knight Island, 10 miles NE of Latouche Island, Chugach Mountains; 60° 11' 30" N, 147° 44' 15" W; BGN 1908; (map 63). Named for a local miner and published by USC&GS in 1908.

Hogan Hill: hill, 2,647 ft., 2.5 miles long, E of Richardson Highway, 27 miles N of Gulkana, Copper River Basin; 62° 39' N, 145° 28' W; (map 83). Local name taken from the name of the telegraph station; reported by Moffit (1912, pl. I), USGS.

Hogan Island: island, 2.5 miles long, 6 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 43' N, 136° 15' W; (map 9). Variant: Hogans Island, Vincent Island. Named "Hogans Island" in 1787 by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock on his sketch map and "Vincent Island" on his general chart. Hogans Island was named for James Hoggan,

surgeon on Capt. Portlock's ship King George (Wagner 1937, p. 462, 523). The name "Hogan Island" was published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 183).

Hogan Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, on N central Baranof Island, 13 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 12' 30" N, 135° 06' 30" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Hogan Point: point of land, on S tip of Hogan Island, 6.5 miles WNW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 11' 30" N, 136° 15' 45" W; BGN 1926; (map 9). Named in 1926 by USC&GS; derived from Hogan Island and published in 1927.

Hogan, Mount: mountain, 5,453 ft., 1.8 miles NE of Mount Shasta and 10.5 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 10' 30" N, 146° 30' 50" W; (map 68). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by J. W. Bagley and C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Hogan: locality, site of telegraph station, on Richardson Highway, 27 miles N of Gulkana, Copper River Basin; 62° 38' 50" N, 145° 29' 00" W; (map 83). Recorded in 1910 as Hogan Telegraph Station by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Hogans Island: island, see Hogan Island.

Hogatiakakat River: stream, see Hogatza River.

Hogatiakakat: stream, see Hogatza River.

Hogatsikakat River: stream, see Hogatza River.

Hogatsikakat: stream, see Hogatzakhotak Creek.

Hogatza Flats: swamp, 8 miles across, along course of Hogatza River, 20 miles NW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 18' N, 154° 39' W; (map 116). Local name recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth; named for the river.

Hogatza Hills: hills, 2,000 ft., extending NE-SW 20 miles between Hughes Creek and Hogatza River, 25 miles N of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 25' N, 154° 10' W; (map 116). Indian name "Hogatzatgla," meaning "Hogatza Hills," recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth. The redundant "gla," meaning "hills," was dropped when the English generic was added during publication.

Hogatza River: stream, heads at 66° 57' N, 154° 12' W, flows SW 120 miles to Koyukuk River, 32 miles WSW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 00' N, 155° 24' W; BGN 1901; (map 116). Variant: Hog River, Hogatiakakat River, Hogatsikakat River, Hogatzakakat River, Hokachatna River, Hokuchatna River, Kokachatna River, Kokachutna River. Koyukan Indian name reported in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 103), USA. This feature appears to be the same stream that Lt. Stoney (1900, p. 42, map) refers to as "Kokachatna" or "Kokachutna."

Hogatza: locality, on Bear Creek, in Hogatza River Valley, 42 miles WNW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 11' N, 155° 43' W; (map 116). Variant: Hog River. This mining camp was established about 1940.

Hogatzakakat River: stream, see Hogatza River.

Hogatzakhotak Creek: stream, flows SE 8 miles to Koyukuk River 3 miles downstream from the mouth of Hogatza River, 35 miles W of Hughes; 66° 00' N, 155° 28' W; Variant: Hogatsikakat, Little Hog River, Little Hogatza River. Koyukan Indian name given as "Little Hog River" by Lt. B. H. Camden, USRCS, in 1900. The present name is from Orth in 1956.

Hogback Glacier: glacier, trends N 1.5 miles to Corbin Glacier, 9 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 06' 30" N, 145° 50' 30" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Hogback Hill: hill, 272 ft., near S shore of Pastol Bay, 46 miles SW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 01' 15" N, 163° 06' 30" W; (map 92). Descriptive name given in 1898 by USC&GS "because of its shape."

Hogem Creek: stream, see Deadwood Creek.

Hogem Junction: locality, on right bank of Crooked Creek, W of Deadwood Creek, 26 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 32' N, 144° 38' W; (map 104). Name of trail junction; derived from "Hog' em Gulch," the early prospectors' nickname for Deadwood Creek. The name was reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, pl. 50). See Deadwood Creek. 424

Hogg Bay: estuary, on E coast of Bainbridge Island, extends W 4 miles to Port Bainbridge, 40 miles E of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 04' 30" N, 148° 17' 30" W; (map 63). Named for a local miner; reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 4), USGS.

Hogg Island: island, 0.6 miles across, in Bluefox Bay, on N coast of Afognak island; 58° 27' 30" N, 152° 42' 30" W; (map 43). Name published by USC&GS in 1928 on Chart 8573.

Hogg Point: point of land, on E coast of Bainbridge Island, at N entrance to Hogg Bay, 16 miles SW of Chenega, Chugach Mountains, 60° 05' N, 148° 17' W; BGN 1929; (map 63). Named in 1929 by Capt. R. S. Patton USC&GS; derived from nearby Hogg Bay.

Hoggat Bay: bay, see Hoggatt Bay.

Hoggatt Bay: bay, 0.6 miles across, 3.5 miles long, on E coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 46' 15" N, 134° 39' 30" W; (map 5). Variant: Hoggat Bay. Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, for Ens. Wilford Bacon Hoggatt, 1865-1938, USN, a member of his party. Hoggatt was Governor of Alaska from 1906 to 1909.

Hoggatt Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Peril Strait, off Duffield Peninsula at N tip of Baranof Island, 23 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 33' 10" N, 135° 30' 30" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Hoggatt Reefs: reefs, 0.3 miles long, S of Hoggatt Island, N end of Baranof Island, 23 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 32' 45" N, 135° 30' 45" W; (map 9). Named in

1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, for Ens. Wilford Bacon Hoggatt, 1865-1938, a member of his party in 1895-97 and who later became Governor of Alaska, 1906-09. Hoggatt was born in Indiana and was a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy. He was a navy officer, 1884-98, before becoming a mining engineer.

Hoggom Creek: stream, see Schlitz Creek.

Hoholitna River: stream, heads in Whitefish Lake at 60° 56' N, 154° 59' W, flows NW 165 miles to Holitna River 13 miles SE of its junction with Kuskokwim River, 14 miles S of Sleetmute, Stony River Lowland; 61° 30' 35" N, 156° 59' 00" W; BGN 1915; (map 72). Variant: Agalitnak River, Ha-ha-link-nuk River, Hahalitha River, Haliknuk River, Ho-holiknuk River. Present spelling of Indian name can be attributed to R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1914. A name obtained in 1898 "from A. Lind, a trader" was "Haliknuk," which was said to mean "sudden (unexpected)," by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS. Eskimo name "Agalitnak" obtained in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN.

Hokachatna River: stream, see Hogatza River.

Hokachatna: stream, see Hogatza River.

Hokatena: stream, see Wild River.

Hokdoloni Hills: hills, 1,844 ft., extend N-S 8 miles on W bank of Hughes Creek, 13 miles NW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 13' N, 154° 30' W; (map 116). Indian name, reported to mean "hills above" (Lake Tokhaklanten); recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth.

Hokeley Gulch: ravine, extends S 1.3 miles to Deep Creek, 4 miles SW of Tofty and 33 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' 45" N, 150° 59' 05" W; BGN 1961; (map 106). Variant: Hokley Gulch; Hovley Gulch. Prospectors' name reported in 1931 as "Hovley Gulch" by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Hokley Gulch: ravine, Hokeley Gulch.

Hoknede Mountain: mountain, 2,969 ft., 1 mile SW of Lake Clark and 2 miles NW of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 02' N, 154° 53' W; (map 61). Tanaina Indian name reported in 1914 by R. H. Sargent (in Smith and others, 1917, pl. 1), USGS.

Hokotena River: stream, see Wild River.

Hoktaheen Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, on NW coast of Yakobi Island, 1.5 miles NW of Hoktaheen Lake, 41 miles W of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 04' 20" N, 136° 32' 50" W; BGN 1908; (map 10). Variant: Hocktaheene Cove, Hocktaheine Cove. Tlingit Indian name reported by Lt. Comdr. Moser (1902, p. 377), USN, as Hocktaheene Cove.

Hoktaheen Creek: stream, on NW side of Yakobi Island, heads in Hoktaheen Lake, flows 1.5 miles NW to Hoktaheen Cove, 40 miles W of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 04' 20" N, 136° 32' 30" W; BGN 1908; (map 10). Variant: Hocktaheene Creek, Hocktaheine Creek. Tlingit Indian name reported by Lt. Comdr. Moser (1902, p. 377), USN, as Hocktaheene Creek.

Hoktaheen Lake: lake, 0.6 miles across, on N part of Yakobi Island, 39 miles W of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 03' 25" N, 136° 30' 55" W; (map 10). Local name reported by USGS in 1948, derived from Hoktaheen Creek on which it is located.

Hokuchatna River: stream, see Hogatza River.

Hokuchatna: stream, see Hogatza River.

Holbrook Mountain: mountain, 2,648 ft., between Davidson Inlet and Tokeen Bay, on SE coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 01' 45" N, 133° 27' 10" W; (map 6). Named in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, "after the [Holbrook] fishery."

Holbrook: locality, at head of Davidson Inlet, on S. coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 02' 05" N, 133° 29' 30"; (map 6). This is the site of an abandoned fishing station. Named by the owners and reported in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Holdem Creek: stream, flows NE 2.5 miles to Ketchem Creek, 3 miles W of Circle Hot Springs and 30 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 29' N, 144° 45' W; BGN 1938; (map 104) Local name used by prospectors in recording mining claims; reported in 1937 by USGS.

Holdeyeit Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on E bank of Alatna River, 2.2 miles NE of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 35' 30" N, 152° 35' 30" W; (map 117). Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by r. E. Taylor, USGS.

Hole in the Wall Glacier: glacier, 7.5 miles across, trends 6.8 miles N to its terminus at Skolai Creek, 27 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 39' 30" N, 142° 12' 31" W; (map 67). Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Hole in the Wall Glacier: glacier, a branch of Taku Glacier, trends E 1 mile to Taku River, 20 m. NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 28' 45" N, 133° 59' 35" W; (map 12). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Hole in the Wall: estuary, extends E 0.8 miles off Diver Bay, on NW coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' 25" N, 133° 12' 10" W; (map 4). Descriptive name published in 1928 by USC&GS.

Hole in the Wall: estuary, extends SW 1.5 miles to Sumner Strait, 6 miles S of village of Point Baker, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 16' 10" N, 133° 37' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Hole in the Wall: locality, on E island of San Lorenzo Islands, Maurelle Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 35' 50" N, 133° 36' 40" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS; shown on a 1964 USGS map as an abandoned site with several buildings remaining. USC&GS applies this name to the channel between the two San Lorenzo Islands; "this channel is locally known as Hole in the Wall and two or three fish-buying scows anchor in the

wider part of it each summer from May 1 to September 15. All necessary supplies for fishermen are available here" (USC&GS, 1962, p. 91).

Hole in the Wall: water passage, see Piehle Passage.

Holekachucket: village, see Holikachuk.

Holes Point: point of land, see Dirovati Point.

Holgate Arm: estuary, extends SE 5 miles from Holgate Glacier to Aialik Bay, 24 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 49' N, 149° 45' W; BGN 1911; (map 49). Named in 1911 by U. S. Grant, USGS, for "Dr. T. F. Holgate, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts of Northwestern University and well known educator."

Holgate Glacier: glacier, trends SE 5.3 miles to its terminus at Holgate Arm, 24 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 51' N, 149° 52' W; BGN 1911; (map 49). Named in 1911 by U. S. Grant, USG', for Dr. T. F. Holgate. See Holgate Arm.

Holgate Head: promontory, 1,435 ft., extends into Aialik Bay, 24 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 50' N, 149° 45' W; BGN 1930; (map 49). Variant: Holgate Peninsula, Holgate Point. Named in 1912 by USC&GS "after adjoining Holgate Arm."

Holgate Peninsula: promontory, see Holgate Head.

Holgate Point: promontory, see Holgate Head.

Holiday Beach: beach, 0.5 miles long, 6.2 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak island; 57° 42' 20" N, 152° 28' 20" W; (map 34). Name derived from Holiday Island and published in 1949 by USGS.

Holiday Creek: stream, flows SE 7 miles to Hogatza River, 40 miles NW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 18' N, 155° 33' W; (map 116). Named about 1955 by mining engineers; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Holiday Island: island, 0.8 miles long, 1 mile E of Kodiak, Kodiak island; 57° 47' N, 152° 23' W; (map 34). Variant: Ostrov Prazdnichnoy, Prazdnic Island, Prazdnichnoi, Praznic Island, Praznik Island, Rocky Island. Translation by USC&GS in 1869 of the name "Os[trov] Prazdnichnoy," published by Sarichev (1826, map 16). In 1804, Lisianski (1814, p. 44) called it "Rocky Island." Baker (1906, p. 510) published the name "Praznik."

Holikachek: village, see Holikachuk.

Holikachuk Slough: stream, flows E 16 miles between Shageluk Slough and Innoko River, 1.4 miles E of Holikachuk and 50 miles N of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 55' N, 159° 28' W; (map 78). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Holikachuk: village, pop. 122, on W bank of Innoko River, 27 miles NE of Anvik and 49 miles N of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 54' 40" N, 159° 31' 00" W; BGN 1941; (map 78). Variant: Holekachucket, Holikachek, Holikitsak, Holokochakat, Khoughitchate, Khuligishgat,

Selo Khulishganat. There were several Ingalik Indian villages recorded in this low wetland by the Russians (see Shageluk); Holikachuk may be the one mentioned in 1861 by P. Tikhmeniev as "Sel[o] Khulishganat" or "Khuligishgat." The 11th Census in 1890 lists the place as "Holikitsak" with a population of 114. A post office was maintained here from 1941 to 1964 (Ricks, 1965, p. 26).

Holikitsak: village, see Holikachuk.

Holiknuk: stream, see Holitna River.

Holitna River: stream, formed by confluence of Kogrukuk River and Shotgun Creek at 60° 49' 30" N, 157° 51' 00" W, flows NE 110 miles to Kuskokwim River, 1.5 miles S of Sleetmute, Stony River Lowland; 61° 40' 45" N, 157° 10' 00" W; BGN 1915; (map 72). Variant: Chalitnak, Cholitna, Cholitno, Chulitna, Culitna, Holiknuk, Holitno, Holitnuk, Hoolitna, Hulitna, Hulitnak, Hulitno, Khulitno, Kulitnak. Native name published in 1826 as "Khulitna" by Lt. G. A. Sarichev, IRN; spelled "Khulitnak" in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, and "Holitnuk" on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS.

Holitno: stream, see Holitna River.

Holitnuk River: stream, see Holitna River.

Holkam Bay: bay, see Holkham Bay.

Holkham Bay: bay, 6 miles across at mouth, with two forks, Endicott Arm and Tracy Arm, extends E from Stephens Passage, 45 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 45' 40" N, 133° 40' 30" W; BGN 1964; (map 8). Variant: Holkam Bay, Sum Dum, Zaliv Kholkkhem. Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, after its discovery by Lt. Joseph Whidbey on August 13, 1794, for Holkham, a town in Norfolk, England (Wagner, 1937, p. 392). The Tlingit Indian name is "Sum Dum."

Holland Creek: stream, in Chigmit Mountains, flows E 4 miles to Left Fork West Glacier Creek, 5.5 miles N of Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 56' N, 153° 18' W; (map 51). Local name published in 1958 by USGS.

Holland Harbor: anchorage, see Dutch Harbor.

Holligan Creek: stream, flows SW 2.2 miles to Kuzitrin River, 21 miles NW of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 13' N, 164° 49' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Hollings, Cape: point of land, see Narrow Cape.

Hollingworth, Mount: mountain, 4,100 ft., in Brooks Range, 12 miles N of Iggiruk Mountains and 36 miles NE of Misheguk Mountain; 68° 29' N, 159° 26' W; (map 131). Named in 1960 by geologists of BP Exploration Company (Alaska) Inc. for S. E. Hollingworth, 1889-1966, who was professor of geology at University College, London University.

Hollis Anchorage: cove, N of Cat Island, extends W 1.4 miles, off Twelvemile Arm Kasaan Bay, near center of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 28' 30" N, 132° 38' 15" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Hollis: village, on Hollis Anchorage, N of Cat Island, near center of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 29' 10" N, 132° 40' 05" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF. Hollis post office was established in 1901 and discontinued in 1942 (Ricks, 1965, p. 26). The village "started as a mining community after the turn of the century but has now swung to logging. A research center is maintained here by the U.S. Forest Service" (Alaska Sportsman, 1962, no. 12, p. 28).

Hollow Bight: cove, 0.5 miles across, on NE coast of Kenai Peninsula, at SE end of Passage Canal, 6 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48' 20" N, 148° 29' 00" W; BGN 1915; (map 63). Local name reported in 1914 by USC&GS.

Holmes Creek: stream, flows 7 miles N from Giffin Glacier to White River, 56 miles NE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 43' 30" N, 141° 20' 00" W; (map 67). Local name shown on 1908 field sheet by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Holmes Creek: stream, flows SE 3.5 miles from Holmes Pass to Clear River, 4 miles W of Whiteface Mountain and 32 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 49' 00" N, 150° 33' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named in 1931 by Marshall (1956, p. 72), for "the great jurist, whom we both admired so much, and who was celebrating his ninetieth birthday at about that time." Marshall was referring to Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, 1841-1935.

Holmes Glacier: glacier, see Giffin Glacier.

Holmes Gulch: ravine, trends S 1 mile to Hidden Creek, 7 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 12' N, 154° 48' W; (map 89) Prospectors' name obtained in 1921 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks, 1922, fig. 5), USGS.

Holmes Pass: pass, 3,600 ft. between heads of Holmes and Pyramid Creeks, 35 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 50' 30" N, 150° 41' 00" W; (map 124). Named about 1930 by Robert Marshall for the creek which heads in the pass.

Holoatna: stream, flows N possibly to the Colville River; possibly it is the Colville itself, Brooks Range. Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 98), USA. See Basnuna.

Holoatna: stream, see Kobuk River.

Holokak River: stream, see Holokok River.

Holokochakat: village, see Holikachuk.

Holokuk Mountain: mountain, 3,400 ft., in Kuskokwim Mountains, on E bank of Holokuk River, N of Chineekluk Creek, 41 miles SW of Sleetmute and 44 miles SE of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 23' N, 158° 13' W, BGN 1948; (map 72). Variant: Oolokok Mountain. Eskimo name reported in 1945 by USGS. See Holokuk River.

Holokuk River: stream, flows NE and NW 45 miles to Kuskokwim River 31 miles E of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 32' 15" N, 153° 35' 35" W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Variant: Holokak River, Olokak River, Oolokok River, Ulokak River, Wloyukuk River. Eskimo name derived from the word, variously "olo," "ulo" or "ulu," meaning "stone knife," obtained in 1898 from trader, A. Lind and spelled "Wloyukuk" by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS. Shown as "O-loo-kok" on a 1902 prospectors' map. The present spelling, locally used, was reported in 1945 by USGS. See Ulokak, locality.

Holonada Creek: stream, heads in Ray Mountains flows NE 30 miles to Kanuti Kilolitna Creek 5 miles S of its junction with Kanuti River, 34 miles SE of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 08' N, 152° 02' W; (map 117). Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by Orth.

Holooatna: stream, see Kobuk River.

Holostiak-ralog: valley, at W end of North Rookery, on N coast of Saint George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' 05" N, 169° 35' 00" W (map 38). Russian-Aleut name reported by Putnam (1903, p. 1014), USC&GS, to mean "holostiak [bachelor seal] rookery," because, according to native tradition, the area was formerly occupied only by bachelor seals.

Holostiak-ralom-kiya' : ridge, at W end of North Rookery, on N coast of Saint George island; in Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' 00" N, 169° 35' 30" W; (map 38). A Russian-Aleut name listed by Putnam (1903, p. 1014), USC&GS, meaning "ridge where holostiaks [bachelor seals] are taken.

Holtilyet Slough: stream, anabranch of Yukon River, flows NW 5.7 miles to Yukon River, 12 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 51' N, 157° 51' W; (map 97). Koyukan Indian name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Holtnakatna Creek: stream, flows N 34 miles to Dulbi River, 15 miles S of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 20' N, 156° 30' W; (map 108). Koyukan Indian name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Holtz Bay: bay, 2 miles across, formed by its East and West Arms on N coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 56' 30" N, 173° 10' 45" E; BGN 1944; (map 13). Variant: Bukhta Goltsovaya, Goltsovaia Bay, Goltzeb Bay, Goltzef Bay, Gotzeb Bay. This bay was called "Goltsovaia Bay" by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 329), IRN, possibly from the German word "holtz" meaning "wood." The Russians called it "Bukhta Goltsovaya" (Tebenkov, 1852, map 30).

Holtz Creek: stream, formed by junction of Circle and Spruce Creeks, flows NE 10 miles to Kugruk River, 21 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 40' N, 162° 28' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Holtz Sarana Pass: pass, between Newman Peak and Prendergast Ridge, on eastern Attu Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 54' 15" N, 173° 11' 30" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Holy Cross Hills: hills, 896 ft., extend SW 17 miles from Holy Cross, N of Crooked Lake, Nulato Hills; 62° 09' N, 160° 00' W; (map 78). Local name reported in 1916 by G. L. Harrington and R. H. Sargent (in Harrington, 1918, pl. 1), USGS.

Holy Cross Hills: mountains, see Ilivit Mountains.

Holy Cross: village, pop. 256, on W bank of Walker Slough, off Yukon River, 34 miles SE of Anvik, Innoko Lowland; 62° 12' N, 159° 46' W; BGN 1944; (map 78). Variant: Anilukhlukh-kat, Anilukhtak-kak, Anilukhtapak Askhomute, Koserefski, Kozerevsky, Nelson Askhomut, Ingrichagamut. Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, in 1842-44 showed a native village here called "Anilukhtapak" and "Anilukhtak-kak." Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census in 1880 lists a village called "Askhomute" and "Nelson Askhomut". A Jesuit mission and school were established here in 1886; a post office was established in 1899 under the name "Koserefski" derived from the Russian name of the old village across the river. The post office name was changed in 1912 to "Holy Cross," after the mission. In 1880 the village population was 30 Eskimo; in 1890, with the influence of the mission, the number was 131, almost all Ingalik Indians; in 1930 its population was 337.

Holy Moses Creek: stream, flows NE 1.5 miles to Big Lake, 1.5 miles SE of village of Big Lake and 24 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 29' 30" N, 149° 24' 15" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Holyoke Creek: stream, flows 0.8 miles to Bourbon Creek, 2 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 31' 40" N, 165° 22' 20" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Holyoke Creek: stream, flows NE 4.5 miles to Niukluk River, 32 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 54' N, 163° 43' W; (map 95). Variant: Beattle Creek. This may be the stream shown as "Beattle" on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Holyoke Glacier: glacier, trends SE 1.5 miles, on W bank of College Fiord, 6.8 miles SW of College Point and 65 miles E of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 09' 30" N, 147° 56' 00" W; BGN 1910; (map 69). Named by U.S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS, in 1908. Named for Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

Holyoke Gulch: ravine, trends S 1 mile to Bourbon Creek which flows to Snake River, 2 miles NNE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 31' 30" N, 165° 22' 30" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Home Cove: cove, 0.7 miles wide, on NW coast of Nuka Island, 36 miles ESE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 23' 30" N, 150° 42' 15" W; (map 50). Local name reported by USC&GS in 1939 on Chart 8530.

Home Creek: stream, flows N 1.2 miles to West Fork Kuyukutuk River 12.8 miles E of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 52' 00" N, 161° 41' 30" W; (map 73) Prospectors' name reported in 1916 by Harrington (1918, map), USGS.

Home Creek: stream, heads 3 miles SE of Fairview Mountains, flows SE 16 miles to Lake Creek, 34 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 15' 10" N, 161° 09' 30" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Home Creek: stream, on S side of Alaska Peninsula, flows SW 2 miles to lower Yantarni Creek, 7.5 miles N of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 52' N, 157° 10' W; (map 31). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Home Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, S of and draining into Tokositna River, 26 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska, Range; 62° 37' 15" N, 150° 37' 00" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Home Stream: stream, see Akalura Creek.

Homebrew Island: island, 1.2 miles long, in Porcupine River, 2 miles N of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 36' N, 145° 16' W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Homer Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Chena River, 22 miles E of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 50' 15" N, 146° 56' 00" W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Homer Hot Springs: locality, on right bank of Hot Springs Slough, 23 miles NE of Ruby, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 64° 54' 55" N, 154° 49' 30" W; (map 98). "Homer Hot Springs, although only three quarters of a mile from the Yukon River, appear to have been unknown to the whites until about 1913, when they were shown by an Indian to F. G. Homer, who has built a cabin and planted a small garden near them" (Waring, 1917, p. 68).

Homer Spit: spit, 0.3 miles wide, extends SE 4 miles from Homer into Kachemak Bay, on Kenai Peninsula Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 37' N, 151° 27' W; (map 50). Named by R. W. Stone, USGS, in 1904, for the village of Homer which was formerly located on the spit.

Homer: town, pop. 1,247, on Kenai Peninsula, on N shore of Kachemak Bay, 16 miles NE of Seldovia, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 38' 40" N, 151° 33' 00" W; (map 50). This town appears to have been established on or near Homer Spit in November 1895. Both the town and spit were named for Homer Pennock, a prospector who worked in the Cook Inlet area. A post office was established in the town in 1896.

Homesite Park: suburb, S of Glenn Highway, E of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 13' 12" N, 149° 43' 50" W; BGN 1954; (map 69). A subdivision beyond the corporate limits of Anchorage; named by Manvil H. Olson in 1953 because "the original block of land has been divided into smaller tracts which have become homesites."

Homestake Creek: stream, flows NE 2.2 miles to Kougarok River, 9 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 47 miles NW of Imurok Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 41' N, 164° 48' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Homestake Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Totatlanika River, 42 miles SE of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 01' N, 148° 32' W; (map 100). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1907, pl. 4), USGS.

Homestake Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Agiapuk River, 18 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 28' N, 165° 58' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Homestake Creek: stream, flows NW 1.8 miles to Willow Creek, 14 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 45' 45" N, 149° 24' 05" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1913 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1914, fig. 2).

Homestake Creek: stream, flows SE 4.5 miles to Pilgrim River, 29 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 58' N, 164° 41' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Homestake Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to join Granite Creek to form Willow Creek, 32 miles SE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 21' N, 157° 02' W; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Homestake Creek: stream, flows W 3.5 miles to Charity Creek, 68 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 24' 45" N, 146° 15' 00" W; (map 104). Miners' name reported in 1903 by USGS and given to the creek which flows to the headwaters of Faith Creek (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13). Subsequently, the name "Charity Creek" has been reapplied through local usage to the former lower course of the stream.

Homestake Creek: stream, in Rampart Mountains, flows NE 3 miles to Morelock Creek 4 miles of that stream's junction with Yukon River, 24 miles ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 19' 30" N, 151° 21' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by H. M. Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1912, pl. 13), USGS.

Homestake Gulch: ravine, trends SE 1 mile to Casadepaga River, 0.3 miles E of Casadepaga and 18 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' N, 164° 21' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 4).

Homey Island: island, see Morne Island.

Honda, Cala: locality, "on the south shore of Disenchantment Bay, Yakutat Bay." Spanish name or term published on a 1791 map by Capt. Alessandro Malaspina. See Wagner (1937, p. 462).

Honey Creek: stream, flows W 2.7 miles to Penny River, 11 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' N, 165° 39' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

Honeybee Lake: lake, 2,600 ft. across, 2 miles SW of Willow and 34 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 42' 45" N, 150° 03' 10" W; (map 70) Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Honeymoon Creek: stream, heads on Shannon Hill, in Indian Mountains, flows N and W 5 miles to Koyukuk River, 27 miles NE of Hughes, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 21' N, 153° 39' W; (map 116) Local name recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth. Named for Honeymoon Riffle in the Koyukuk River.

Honeymoon Riffle: rapids, on Koyukuk River, near mouth of Honeymoon Creek 27 miles NE of Hughes; 66° 21' N, 153° 39' W; (map 116). Name published in 1920 by Archdeacon Hudson Stuck.

Honeymoon Slough: watercourse, 9.8 miles long, channel of Yukon River, E and S of Bullfrog Island, 45 miles SE of Unalakleet, Innoko Lowland; 63° 41' N, 159° 22' W; (map 91). Variant: Cunningham Slough, Ohlson Slough. Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS. The variant names are found on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers."

Hongkong Bend: bend, of Kasilof River, on Kenai Peninsula 19 miles S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 17' 15" N, 151° 13' 00" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Honhosa River: stream, flows NE 43 miles to Kateel River, 35 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Nulato Hills; 65° 28' N, 157° 45' W; (map 108). Koyukan Indian name published in 1959 by USGS.

Honker Creek: stream, on Hinchinbrook Island, flows NE 5.5 miles to Fish Bay, 22 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' N, 146° 22' W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Honolulu Creek: stream, flows SW 20 miles to Chulitna River, 60 miles SW of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 03' 15" N, 149° 35' 30" W; (map 87) Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by S. R. Capps (in Martin and others, 1919, pl. 5), USGS.

Honolulu Pass: pass, 3,150 ft., trends NE-SW 1 mile, 30 miles W of Deadman Mountain, 57 miles SW of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 03' 30" N, 149° 11' 45" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Honolulu: locality, mile 288.7 on The Alaska Railroad, 12 miles W of Honolulu Pass and 60 miles SW of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 03' 40" N, 149° 34' 30" W; (map 87). Variant: Honolulu Creek. Name of a railroad station reported by The Alaska Railroad on its 1922 timetable.

Honolulu Creek: locality, see Honolulu.

Hoochinoo Inlet: water passage, see Kootznahoo Inlet.

Hoochinoo: islands, see Kootzanahoo Archipelago.

Hood Bay: bay, 2 miles across, 4 miles S of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 26' N, 134° 33' W; BGN 1899; (map 9). Variant: Hoods Bay,

Hootz Bay. Named "Hoods Bay" in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, probably for the English Admiral and First Viscount, Samuel Hood, 1724-1816 (Wagner 1937, p. 392). Admiral Hood was second in command of Lord Rodney's North American Fleet during the Revolutionary War. There has been some confusion of the names since Capt. Vancouver's Hoods Bay apparently does not correspond to the description given by Lt. Joseph Whidbey of Capt. Vancouver's party who visited the locality (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 175). The bay was called "Hootz Bay" by USC&GS on Chart 8050 in 1899. This name was probably derived from the Tlingit Indian word "Khuts" or "huts" meaning "bear."

Hood Bay: locality, on N shore of Hood Bay, on W coast of Admiralty Island, 10 miles SE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 23' N, 134° 24' W; (map 9). Variant: Barge. A post office of this name was established here in 1948. In 1950 the name was changed to "Barge," and in 1952 the Hood Bay Post Office was reestablished. The post office was finally discontinued in 1957 (Ricks, 1965, p. 27). The population was 50 in 1929, but in 1966 it was reported to have been abandoned.

Hood Canal: canal, 0.4 miles long, connects Lake Spenard and Hood Lake, 3.9 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 10' 50" N, 149° 58' 00" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

Hood Creek: stream, heads in Hood Lake, flows NE 1.2 miles to Knik Arm, 2.3 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 12' 06" N, 149° 57' 05" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

Hood Hill: hill, 330 ft., between Sargeant Cove and Andy Cove, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 56" N, 177° 34' 25" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "H" to correspond to "H" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Hood Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, at head of Hood Creek, 3.4 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 10' 58" N, 149° 58' 15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1922 by USGS.

Hood Point: point of land, S tip of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, 14 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 36' 20" N, 133° 01' 20" W; (map 6). Named on August 29, 1793, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, for Adm. Samuel Hood, 1724-1816, RN.

Hoodlum Creek: stream, flows SW 4.8 miles to Cripple River, 26 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 56' N, 163° 42' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12).

Hoodoo Gulch: ravine, trends NW Island 1 mile to Nome River, 17 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 44' 10" N, 165° 14' 20" W; (map 94) Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Hoodoo Hill: hill, 1,536 ft., 3 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 36' N, 163° 25' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS; so named because the "summit of the hill is littered with 5 to 20 foot boulders or 'hoodoos.'" "

Hoodoo Island: island, see Evans Island.

Hoodoo Lake: lake, 4 miles long, between Pavlof and Herendeen Bays, Aleutian Range; 55° 41' N, 161° 03' W; (map 28). Variant: Hoo Doo Lake. Named "Hoo Doo Lake" in 1929 by USGS.

Hoodoo Lake: lake, see Sapsuk Lake.

Hoodoo Mountain: mountain, 3,200 ft., between Pavlof and Herendeen Bays, 3 miles SE of Hoodoo Lake, Aleutian Range; 55° 38' 30" N, 161° 00' 00" W; (map 28). Variant: Hoo Doo Mountain. Named "Hoo Doo Mountain" in 1929 by USGS.

Hoodoos, The: promontory, 4,600 ft., S of College Glacier terminus, 13 miles NNE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 13' 30" N, 145° 26' 40" W; (map 86). Named about 1950 by T. L. Pewe, USGS.

Hoods Bay: bay, see Hood Bay.

Hoof Point: point of land, on SE tip of Ragged Island, 50 miles E of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 25' N, 150° 18' W; (map 50). Local name reported by USC&GS in 1939 on Chart 8530.

Hook Arm: estuary, extends W 3.8 miles to Sea Otter Harbor, on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 06' 45" N, 133° 11' 00" W; (map 4). Named in 1927 by Capt. Patton, USC&GS, "because of the hook-like shape of this arm."

Hook Bay: bay, 1 mile across, in N part of Bechevin Bay, 28 miles SW of village of Cold Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 04' N, 163° 24' W; (map 29). Name published by USC&GS in 1963 on Chart 8701.

Hook Bay: bay, 2 miles wide, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, trends SE 2 miles to Chignik Bay, 19 miles NE of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 30' N, 158° 06' W; (map 30). Descriptive local name reported in 1904 by R. W. Stone; applied because of the hook-shaped spit on the south side.

Hook Creek: stream, heads at E terminus of Hook Glacier, flows SE 7.5 miles to Hallo Bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 36 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 28' 25" N, 154° 04' 45" W; (map 42). Named for Hook Glacier; reported in 1951 by USGS.

Hook Glacier: glacier, heads on ridge between Devils Desk and Mount Denison, trends NW 7.5 miles to its 1951 central terminus at head of Savonoski River, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 25 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 31' 45" N, 154° 28' 45" W; BGN 1925; (map 42). So named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, for "the hook-shaped ice-free area between the glacier arms."

Hook Lake: lake, 0.2 miles across, E central Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 46' 30" N, 133° 25' 15" W; (map 4) Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Hook Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1 mile NW of McLain Lake and 32 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 52' 45" N, 150° 37' 15" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Hook Lake: lake, oxbow of Nixon Fork, 30 miles W of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 07' N, 155° 40' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Hook Point: point of land, between Dry Cove and Portage Bay, on N coast of Kupreanof Island, 18 miles NW of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 59' 00" N, 133° 19' 15" W; (map 6). Descriptive name given in 1882 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, "because of its shape."

Hook Point: point of land, in Lake Nicholas, W of Sarana Bay, on eastern Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 52' 45" N, 173° 15' 00" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Hook Point: point of land, on E coast of Hinchinbrook island; 23 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 20' N, 146° 15' W; (map 64). Name published in 1909 by USC&GS.

Hook Point: point of land, on N shore of Spiridon Bay, on NW coast of Kodiak island; 57° 41' 15" N, 153° 46' 30" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Hook Point: point of land, on SW coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 39' 30" N, 176° 58' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, "because it is shaped like a hook."

Hoolahoola River: river, see Hulahula River.

Hooligan Point: point of land, southernmost tip of Limb Island in Stikine River, 12 miles NE of Wrangell and 26 miles SE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 38' 30" N, 132° 19' 30" W; BGN 1966; (map 6). Variant: Euchalon Point. Local name reported in 1961 by USFS; Tlingit Indian name "Euchalon" recorded in 1948 for this point by USGS.

Hooligan Slough: channel, extends 2.5 miles from Farm Island to Limb Island in Stikine River, 26 miles SE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 38' 25" N, 132° 19' 45" W; BGN 1966; (map 6). Variant: Euchalon Slough. Local name reported in 1961 by USFS; Tlingit Indian name "Euchalon" recorded in 1948 for this feature by USGS.

Hoolitna: stream, see Holitna River.

Hoonah Bluff: promontory, at N entrance to Hoonah Harbor on N end of Chichagof Island, 0.5 miles N of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 07' 30" N, 135° 27' 45" W; (map 11). Named in 1901 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, for the village of Hooniah, now spelled Hoonah. The name was published in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 208).

Hoonah Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends NW 6.5 miles to Johns Hopkins Inlet, 1.6 miles NE of the 1961 terminus of Gilman Glacier and 78 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 52' 30" N, 137° 02' 15" W; BGN 1937; (map 10). Indian name reported by the American Geographical Society in 1936. This glacier was named for

the Huna (Hoonah) subdivision of the Tlingit Indians, who were located in the Cross Sound area.

Hoonah Harbor: harbor, 0.4 miles across, at Hoonah, in Port Frederick, 40 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 07' 00" N, 135° 27' 45" W; BGN 1931; (map 11). Variant: Hooniah Harbor, Hoonyah Harbor, Port Frederick Harbor. Named for the Huna tribe of Tlingit Indians; published by USC&GS as Hooniah Harbor in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 191). Called Port Frederick Harbor in 1880 in U.S. Hydros. Office Notice, No. 97.

Hoonah Hot Springs: village, see Tenakee Springs.

Hoonah Island: island, 0.5 miles across, off N coast of Chicagof Island, in Icy Strait, 5.6 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 11' 15" N, 135° 29' 30" W; BGN 1931. Named Hooniah Island by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, in 1901 for the village of Hooniah, now spelled Hoonah. The name was published in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 202).

Hoonah Island: island, see Chichagof Island.

Hoonah Point: point of land, on N coast of Chichagof Island, near mouth of Port Frederick, 1.2 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 07' 30" N, 135° 27' 45" W; BGN 1931; (map 11). Variant: Hooniah Point, Entrance Point. Named Hooniah Point by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, in 1901 for the village of Hooniah, now spelled Hoonah. The name was published by the USC&GS in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 208). Originally named Entrance Point by Lt. F. M. Symonds, USN, in 1880 and published by the USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 191).

Hoonah Sound: water passage, 5 miles across, on S coast of Chichagof Island, 20 miles E of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 38' N, 135° 33' W; BGN 1931; (map 9). Variant: Hooniah Sound, Shekak Sound. Name derived from the Huna, a subtribe of the Tlingit Indians. The name was published as "Hooniah" or "Hoonah Sound" by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 164). It is reported that the Sitka Indians call it "Shekak."

Hoonah Town: village, see Hoonah.

Hoonah: village, pop. 686, on E shore of Port Frederick, 2.5 miles S of Point Sophia, on Icy Strait, 40 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 06' 30" N, 135° 26' 30" W; BGN 1931; (map 11). Variant: Belltown, Gaot-a-kan, Gaud-ah-kan, Gaudekan, Hoonah Town, Hooniah, Hoonyah, Huna, Kantukan, Koudekan. This is the principal Huna village. The Huna (Hoonah), a Tlingit tribe in the Cross Sound area, camp in the summer from here northward to Lituya Bay. This village was called "Gaudekan [Kantukan]", meaning "bell town." Its population was 800 in 1880, 447 in 1900, 462 in 1910, 402 in 1920, 514 in 1930, 716 in 1939, and 563 in 1950. The Hoonah post office was established in 1901 and thus was responsible for giving the village its present name.

Hooniah Harbor: harbor, see Hoonah Harbor.

Hooniah Hot Springs: springs, see White Sulphur Springs.

Hooniah Point: point of land, see Hoonah Point.

Hooniah Sound Hot Springs: springs, see White Sulphur Springs.

Hooniah Sound: water passage, see Hoonah Sound.

Hooniah Warm Springs: springs, see White Sulphur Springs.

Hooniah: village, see Hoonah.

Hooniah: village, see Tenakee Springs.

Hoonyah Harbor: harbor, see Hoonah Harbor.

Hoonyah: village, see Hoonah.

Hooper Bay: bay, 11 miles across, on coast of Bering Sea, 22 miles S of village of Scammon Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 27' N, 166° 00' W; (map 75). Variant: Kanirthluk Bay. Named by Nelson (1882, p. 666), US Signal Service, in December 1878, for Capt. Calvin Leighton Hooper, USRCS, who did extensive investigations in the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean. The Eskimo name for this bay is "Kan-ir-thluk" according to USC&GS in 1951.

Hooper Bay: village, pop. 460, on Hooper Bay, 20 miles S of Cape Romanzof, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 31' 55" N, 166° 05' 30" W; (map 75). Variant: Askinak, Askinuk, Askinaghmiut, Naparagamiut, Askeenac. The Eskimo name for this old village is "Askinuk," first reported by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, in December 1878 as Askeenac. The 1880 census shows "Askinak" with 175 Eskimo and the 1890 Census shows "Askinaghmiut," numbering 138, living in 14 dwellings. A post office was established here with the name "Hooper Bay," in 1934 (Ricks, 1965, p. 27). USC&GS, in 1951, reported the present-day Eskimo name "Na-par-ag-a-miut," (stake village people) for Hooper Bay.

Hooper Mountains: mountains, along Arctic Ocean coast between Cape Lisburne and Barrow. These non-existent mountains or hills were so named in 1880 by Ivan Petroff after Capt. C. L. Hooper, USRCS. Petroff may have been referring to the Brooks Range.

Hoorts, Mount: mountain, 2,088 ft., 1.5 miles NE of Knight Island, 16 miles NNE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 45' 05" N, 139° 31' 45" W; (map 46). Named by J. E. McGrath, USC&GS, and published in USC&GS Ann. Rept. of 1893.

Hoosier Creek: stream, flows NW 8.5 miles to Minook Creek, between California and McDonald Bars, 4 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 27' N, 150° 07' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name published in 1898 by USC&GS on Chart 3098.

Hoosier Hill: hill, 305 ft., W of Sargeant Cove, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 40" N, 177° 32' 35" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "H" to correspond to "H" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Hoosnoff Inlet: water passage, see Kootznahoo Inlet.

Hoosnoff: islands, see Kootznahoo Archipelago.

Hoot Island: island, 1 mile across, in Sea Otter Sound, S of Orr Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' N, 133° 23' W; (map 4). Named in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, for the "Name of signal [triangulation station] Hoot."

Hootana: village, see Tolovana.

Hootlanana: stream, see Hutlinana Creek.

Hootlinana Creek: stream, see Hutlinana Creek.

Hootz Bay: bay, see Hood Bay.

Hope City: village, see Hope.

Hope Creek: stream, flows E 7 miles, joins Charity Creek to form Faith Creek, 70 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 23' 45" N, 146° 16' 00" W; (map 104). Variant: Charity Creek. This stream was originally called Charity Creek by prospectors according to T. C. Gerdine, USGS, in 1903, (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13). The present name has come into use and is published on recent USGS maps.

Hope Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Faith Creek, 75 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 19' N, 146° 21' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS. Subsequently, the name has been applied through local usage to a stream at the headwaters of Faith Creek.

Hope Creek: stream, heads on N slope of Kulthieth Mountain, flows generally SW 7 miles to Kaliakh River, 9 miles from Gulf of Alaska and 100 miles SE of Cordova, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 09' N, 142° 47' W; BGN 1960; (map 65). Local name shown in an unpublished report by G. D. Hanna and others in 1938. Name first used by Melvin Grindle, local trapper, who, it is said, had the vain "hope" of crossing the stream without getting his feet wet.

Hope, Point: point of land, NW tip of an island, 2.3 miles WNW of Chichagof, off W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 40' 15" N, 136° 09' 28" W; (map 9). Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8258.

Hope, Point: point of land, on Chukchi Sea coast, 40 miles SW of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 20' 20" N, 166° 50' 40" W; (map 129). Variant: Figarok, Hoffnung, Hope Point, Mys Golofnin, Mys Golovin, Mys Golovnia, Tee-kee-voga, Tiekaga, Tigara, Tigarak, Tigera, Tikarakh, Tikeh, Tikek, Tikera, Tikerak, Tikerana, Tikigaq, Tikira, Tikirah, Tikirak, Tikirat, Tikkerak, Tkok, Ttiekigakg, Ttikigakg. Named August 2, 1826, by Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 265), RN, who wrote, "I named it Point Hope in compliment to Sir William Johnstone Hope." According to Archdeacon Stuck (1920, p. 96) Hope was from a "well known house long connected with the sea." The Russians discovered this point of land late in the eighteenth century and called it "M[ys] Golovnia," or "Cape Golovnin." The Eskimo name is descriptive, "Tikarakh" or "Tikiqaq," commonly spelled "Tigara," meaning "forefinger".

Hope, Point: point of land, on E coast of Attu Island, 3 miles SE of Attu, Aleutian Islands; 52° 54' 50" N, 173° 18' 40" E; (map 13). Named by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Hope: village, pop. 44, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, near mouth of Resurrection Creek, 7 miles NW of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 55' 15" N, 149° 38' 30" W; (map 63). Variant: Hope City. Mining camp, called "Hope City," established about 1896. The population was 44 in 1920; 15 in 1930; 71 in 1939; and 63 in 1950. The Hope post office was established in 1897 (Ricks, 1965, p. 27).

Hope: village, see Point Hope.

Hopkins Ridge: ridge, elev. 1,200 ft., on E coast of Attu Island, extends W 2 miles between Eckman Creek and Lake Nicholas, Aleutian Islands; 52° 53' 15" N, 173° 15' 20" E; (map 13). Named by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Hoppe Island: island, 0.1 miles long, N of Buchanan Head, on E coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 51' 20" N, 173° 26' 00" E; BGN 1945; (map 13). Name used in 1942 by U.S. Army and Navy for tactical purposes.

Hopper Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Little Chena River, 10 miles NE of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 51' 45" N, 147° 22' 50" W (map 100). Local name published in 1949 by USGS.

Hopson, Point: point of land, on Beaufort Sea coast, 2 miles W of Point Sweeney and 7 miles W of Flaxman Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 11' 25" N, 146° 30' 45" W; (map 151). Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 96), in 1913, "After Fred Hopson, long a resident at Barrow."

Horace Mountain: mountain, 5,446 ft., N of junction of Robert and Sheep Creeks, 21 miles NW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 40' N, 149° 08' W; (map 123). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader (1900b, pl. 60), USGS.

Horboon Rock: rock, see Humpback Rock.

Horboon Vnutrennie: rock, see Inner Humpback Rock.

Hormigas, Las: islands, see Hermagos Islands.

Horn Cliffs: cliffs, 8 miles long, on SE shore of Frederick Sound, 9 miles E of Petersburg, Coast mountains; 56° 47' 40" N, 132° 40' 00" W; (map 6). Descriptive name given for charting purposes by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 127).

Horn Creek: stream, in Chigmit Mountains, flows SE 3 miles to Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 52' 25" N, 153° 04' 00" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name derived from Horn Mountain; published in 1958 by USGS.

Horn Creek: stream, on Hinchinbrook Island, flows W 0.7 miles to Port Etches, 32 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 20' N, 146° 34' W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Horn Island: island, see Morne Island.

Horn Mountain: mountain, 2,160 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, on coast of Gulf of Alaska, 50 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias mountains; 58° 18' N, 136° 46' W; (map 10). Descriptive name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Horn Mountain: mountain, 2,283 ft., at SE end of Knight Island, 13 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach mountains; 60° 12' 30" N, 147° 44' 10" W; (map 63). Local name published in 1913 by USC&GS.

Horn Mountain: mountain, 2,880 ft., on E shore of Frederick Sound, 2 miles E of McDonald Island and 8 miles NE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 50' 45" N, 132° 46' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN.

Horn Mountain: peak, 2,915 ft., in Chigmit Mountains, on N shore of Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 53' 30" N, 153° 06' 50" W; (map 51). Local name published in 1922 by USGS.

Horn Mountain: peak, 5,010 ft., N of Macomb Plateau, 42 miles SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 38' 10" N, 144° 44' 00" W; BGN 1937; (map 86). So named by USGS in 1936 "because of its shape, like a matterhorn."

Horn Mountains: mountains, 3,600 ft., in Kuskokwim Mountains, 32 miles NE of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 45' N, 158° 31' W; BGN 1945; (map 72). Variant: Chugowonu Kchugoveet. This is a translation of the Eskimo name "Chugowonu Kchugoveet," which refers to the resemblance of the peaks to horns; reported in 1944 by USGS.

Horn Mountains: mountains, 6,000 ft., extend SW 20 miles from Little Nelchina River to Caribou Creek, 10 miles N of Tahnetna Pass; Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 00' N, 147° 25' W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Horn Peaks, The: peaks, on a ridge, extend W into Hades Highway 4.5 miles S of Devils Paw, 33 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 40' 15" N, 133° 52' 30" W; (map 12). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Horn Point: point of land, on NE coast of Goat Island, 2 miles NW of Hydaburg, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 13' 25" N, 132° 52' 15" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1965 by USC&GS.

Horn Spire: peak, 6,700 ft., in Icefall Spires, 4 miles W of The Tusk and 31 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 42' 56" N, 134° 36' 50" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Descriptive name given in 1965 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project.

Horn, Cape: point of land, on E bank of Kvichak River, on Alaska Peninsula, 19 miles NE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 59' 40" N, 156° 52' 30" W; (Map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Horn, Cape: point of land, on W coast of Nagai Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 03' 30" N, 160° 09' 00" W; (map 28). Name published by USC&GS in an 1872 report.

Horn, Cape: point of land, on W coast of Nuka Island, 35 miles ESE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 22' N, 150° 43' W; (map 50). Local name published in 1953 by USGS.

Horn, Cape: point of land, see Ikatan Point.

Horn, Cape: promontory, 400 ft., on S side of Aniakchak River 5 miles above its mouth and 16 miles W of Cape Kunmik, on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 56° 47' N, 157° 36' W; (map 31). Name used by trappers and reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in reference to “the rough water of the Aniakchak River at this point;” shown on a 1924 USGS map.

Horn, Cape: ridge, see Horn, The.

Horn, Point: point of land, on Hinchinbrook Island, SE shore of Port Etches, 32 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 20' N, 146° 34' W; (map 64). Variant: Horne Point, Punta de Espada. Named “Home Point” by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock (1789, map facing p. 227) for Robert Home, carpenter of his vessel King George, while exploring the region in 1787. It was called “Punta de Espada” (sword point) in 1779 by the Spanish explorers Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Don Ignacia Arteaga on a unpublished manuscript chart called “Puerto de Santiago.”

Horn, The: ridge, 1,000 ft., 0.5 miles long, on SE slope of Mount Juneau, just W of Ebner Falls, 1 mile NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 40" N, 134° 23' 00" W; (map 11). Variant: Cape Horn. This ridge or promontory was originally called “Cape Horn” in the 1880's. The Name has subsequently been shortened.

Horne Point: point of land, see Horn, Point.

Hornet Creek: stream, flows W 2.5 miles to Nenana River, 2.4 miles N of village of McKinley Park, Alaska Range; 63° 46' 00" N, 148° 54' 28" W; BGN 1965; (map 87). Named in 1965 by Alaska Dept. of Highways because “hornet nests may be found along the banks.” See Iceworm Gulch.

Horoshiy Pogody, Mys: point of land, see Fairweather, Cape.

Horse Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Chatanika River, 78 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 17' N, 146° 28' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 4).

Horse Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles to Copper River, 2.6 miles E of Liberty Falls and 68 miles NE of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61° 37' 50" N, 144° 28' 30" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1907 by USGS.

Horse Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to Hutlinana Creek, 4 miles S of Elephant Mountain and 7 miles NE of Eureka, Tanana Lowland; 65° 12' 10" N, 149° 59' 57" W; BGN 1965; (map 105). Local name reported in 1963 by Bond Taber, USGS.

Horse Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to North Fork Chandalar River, 1 mile S of mouth of Goldbug Creek and 14 miles SW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 20' 40" N, 148° 50' 00"

W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Horse Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Glacier River 0.5 miles E of that stream's junction with North Fork Koyukuk River and 16.5 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 19' 45" N, 150° 41' 00" W; (map 124). Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Horse Hill: peak, 2,400 ft., at W end of Yankee Ridge, 9 miles W of Alaska-Canada boundary and 59 miles E of Table Mountain, Porcupine Plateau; 68° 17' N, 141° 21' W; (map 137). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Horse Island: island, 1.7 miles long, in Stephens Passage off the E coast of Mansfield Peninsula, 12 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 15' 15" N, 134° 43' 30" W; (map 11). Apparently named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 150).

Horse Island: island, 5 miles long, between Big Bend Slough and Yukon River, 7.5 miles SW of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 05' N, 159° 58' W; (map 78). Local name reported in 1916 by G. L. Harrington and R. H. Sargent (in Harrington, 1918, pl. 1), USGS.

Horse Island: island, see Cheval Island.

Horse Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, between The Forks and Pat Creek, 12 miles N of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 11' 30" N, 149° 06' 00" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Horse Marine Lagoon: lagoon, 1 mile long, at head of Moser Peninsula, E of Olga Bay, on S coast of Kodiak island; 57° 07' 10" N, 153° 58' 00" W; (map 34). Local name used by fishermen; reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Horse Marine Lake: lake, 1 mile long, at head of Moser Peninsula, between Olga and Deadman Bays, on S coast of Kodiak island; 57° 07' 20" N, 153° 55' 00" W; (map 34). Local name used by fisherman; reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Horse Marine Stream: stream, heads at Horse Marine Lake and flows W 1 mile to Horse Marine Lagoon E of Olga Bay, on S coast of Kodiak island; 57° 07' 20" N, 153° 57' 00" W; (map 34) Local name used by fishermen; reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Horse Shoal: shoal, 0.9 miles long, in Stephens Passage, 0.8 miles E of Horse Island and 11 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 15' 30" N, 134° 42' 15" W; (map 11). Variant: Horse Shoals. Named by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 149-150) as Horse Shoals.

Horse Shoals: shoal, see Horse Shoal.

Horse Trail Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, between Skilak and Tustumena Lakes, 25 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 20' 20" N, 150° 42' 40" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Horsefeld: locality, on left bank of Beaver Creek, 10 miles N of Ptarmigan Lake and 70 miles NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range; 62° 00' N, 141° 09' W; (map 67). Variant: Horsfeld Roadhouse. Roadhouse and settlement reported in 1914 by C. E. Giffin (in Capps, 1916, pl. 2), USGS.

Horsefly Creek: stream, flows NW and SW 16 miles to Iditarod River, 30 miles N of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 53' 30" N, 157° 56' 10" W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Horsepasture Creek: stream, flows NE 6.7 miles to Conglomerate Creek 2 miles S of its junction with Little Oshetna River and 21 miles NW of Tahnetta Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 09' 50" N, 147° 46' 55" W; BGN 1960; (map 82). Named in 1956 by USGS "for the grazing area through which it flows."

Horsepasture Pass: pass, 4,200 ft., between Horsepasture Creek and Little Nelchina River, 19 miles NW of Tahnetta Pass, Talkeetna Mountains, 62° 07' 40" N, 147° 38' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 82). Named in 1956 by USGS "because of the open grassy areas at this pass."

Horseshoe Basin: valley, 1.5 miles long, at head of North Fork Porterfield Creek, 12 miles E of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 32' 10" N, 132° 05' 30" W; (map 6). Local descriptive name obtained in 1953 by USGS.

Horseshoe Bay: cove, on E side of Latouche Passage, W coast of Latouche Island, 20 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 01' 15 " N, 147° 56' 20" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1907 by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1908, p. 178), USGS.

Horseshoe Bay: locality, on W coast of Latouche Island, S. entrance to Horseshoe Bay, 20 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 01' 10" N, 147° 56' 25" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, p. 88), USGS. It is now abandoned.

Horseshoe Bend: bend, of Ipewik River, 4.5 miles SE of Windy Lake and 70 miles E of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68° 36' 30" N, 164° 12' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 130). Descriptive name proposed in 1965 by geologists of the B.P. Exploration Co. Inc.

Horseshoe Bend: bend, of Naknek River, at Horseshoe Point, between Chimenchun and Kanaknoli Points, on Alaska Peninsula, 6 miles SE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 42' 40" N, 156° 49' 45" W; (map 41). Descriptive name given by USGS in 1962 "because of a sharp curve in the Naknek River.

Horseshoe Cove: cove, 0.7 miles across, 1.5 miles N of Pinkidulia Cove on W shore of Akumwarvik Bay and 33 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 06' N, 154° 10' W; (map 51). Local descriptive name reported in 1923 by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3), USGS.

Horseshoe Creek: stream, flows W 0.8 miles to Garfield Creek which flows to Kuzitrin River, 3 miles S of Baldy Mountain and 38 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 30' 15" N, 164° 33' 30" W; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Horseshoe Island: island, 1.4 miles long, between Tlevak Strait and North Pass NW of Goat Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 13' 00" N, 132° 56' 30" W; (map 4) Local name published in 1965 by USC&GS.

Horseshoe Island: island, 1.5 miles long, in Big John Bay, 14 miles SE of Kake, off W coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 48' N, 133° 44' W; (map 6). Descriptive name given for charting purposes by USC&GS in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 259).

Horseshoe Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, 8 miles S of Healy, Alaska, Range; 63° 44' 30" N, 148° 54' 30" W; (map 87). Local descriptive name published in 1952 by USGS.

Horseshoe Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 1 mile W of Sweeney Lake and 18 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 09' N, 147° 48' W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS. 432

Horseshoe Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 1.5 miles E of junction of Tanana and Yukon Rivers and 5 miles E of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 10' 30" N, 151° 54' 30" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Horseshoe Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, on N bank of Innoko River NW of Rennie's Landing, 38 miles NW of Ophir and 64 miles NW of McGrath, Innoko Lowland; 63° 37' N, 157° 06' W; (map 90). Local name obtained from Joseph Ferris in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS.

Horseshoe Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 1 mile N of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 01' 20" N, 149° 04' 30" W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Horseshoe Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 5 miles W of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 02' N, 149° 17' W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Horseshoe Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, N of Big Lake, 24 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 34' 25" N, 149° 55' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Horseshoe Lake: lake, 1.6 miles long, E of Little Susitna River, 13 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 21' 45" N, 150° 08' 50" W; (map 70). Local name reported by USGS in 1958; so named because the lake has the shape of a horseshoe.

Horseshoe Lake: lake, 2 miles long, between Ewan and Crosswind Lakes, 28 miles NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 23' N, 145° 55' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Horseshoe Lake: lake, 4.5 miles long, on left bank of Yukon River, 3.3 miles N of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 16' 30" N, 159° 47' 30" W; (map 78) Local descriptive name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Horseshoe Mountain: mountain, 2,369 ft., 5 miles NE of Fortress Mountain and 42 miles NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 36' 30" N, 152° 46' 00" W; (map 134). So named by USGS geologists about 1950 "because of the characteristic horseshoe shape of the feature."

Horseshoe Point: bluff, elev. 70 ft., on N bank of Naknek River at Horseshoe Bend, on Alaska Peninsula, 6.5 miles SE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 42' 45" N, 156° 49' 45" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Horseshoo Hill: hill, see Court House Hill.

Horsetail Creek: stream, heads in a glacier, flows E 1 mile to Mineral Creek, 4.4 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 09' 45" N, 146° 21' 30" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Horsetail Falls Creek: stream, flows W 1 mile to Landlocked Bay, 35 miles NW of Cordova Chugach Mountains; 60° 51' 30" N, 146° 31' 10" W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1912 by S. R. Capps and B. L. Johnson (in Brooks and others, 1913, pl. 1), USGS. Named for the falls which occur on the stream.

Horsfeld Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows SE 9 miles to Beaver Creek, 1.5 miles SW of Braye Pass, Alaska Range; 62° 00' N, 141° 10' W; (map 84). Variant: Horsford Creek. Local name reported by Capps (1916, pl. 17), USGS.

Horsfeld Roadhouse: locality, see Horsfeld.

Horsford Creek: stream, see Horsfeld Creek.

Horshoe Lake: lake, an oxbow 1.5 miles long, 4 miles N of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66° 58' 30" N, 151° 42' 00" W; (map 117). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Horton Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Fox River, 21 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 45' N, 163° 55' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Hose Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Fitzgibbon Cove on NE side of Behm Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 58' 08" N, 131° 11' 30" W; (map 3) One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USC&GS.

Hoseanna Creek: stream, see Lignite Creek.

Hosford Creek: stream, flows W 12 miles to Charley River, 29 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 57' N, 143° 30' W; (map 102). Variant: Cash Creek. Prospectors' name obtained in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Hosiana River: stream, see Hodzana River.

Hosianna River: stream, see Hodzana River.

Hosmer Creek: stream, flows SE 11 miles to Nixon Fork, 17 miles N of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 21' N, 154° 49' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1924 by Joseph Stanley-Brown (in Smith, P. S., 1926, pl. 5), USGS.

Hospital Lake: lake, 25 miles long, oxbow 0.3 miles N of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 34' 25" N, 145° 15' 00" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Hospital Valley: valley, 0.3 miles long, between Lake Leone and Sweeper Cove, on NE Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51' 00" N, 176° 38' 24" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1963 on Chart 9119.

Hosyekakat: stream, see Huslia River.

Hot Slough: stream, anabranch of Tanana River, 3.5 miles long, 24 miles SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 39' 45" N, 148° 24' 45" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Hot Slough: stream, flows NE 18 miles to Birch Creek, 11.5 miles SW of junction of McKinley and Kantishna Rivers, Tanana Lowland; 63° 46' 40" N, 151° 50' 20" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Hot Spring Bay: bay, see Hot Springs Bay.

Hot Spring Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Ophir Creek, 15 miles NNE of Nyac, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 13' N, 159° 51' W; (map 73) Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 332), USGS. So called because a hot spring "of scalding temperature at its point of issue" is located along its bank.

Hot Spring Creek: stream, see Hot Springs Creek.

Hot Spring Creek: stream, see Ophir Creek.

Hot Spring Slough: stream, see Ketili River.

Hot Spring: locality, see Chena Hot Springs.18

Hot Spring: spring, on W shore of Port Moller, 9 miles SE of village of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 52' N, 160° 30' W; (map 28). Variant: Hot Springs. Noted as "Hot Springs" by Atwood (1911, pl. 2), USGS, and shown as "Hot Spring" on 1953 USGS map.

Hot Spring: springs, see Hot Springs.

Hot Spring: springs, see Tolovana Hot Springs.

Hot Springs Bay: bay, 0.5 miles across, W of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 51' N, 135° 24' W; (map 5). Variant: Hot Spring Bay, Klucheff Bay, Kluchevoi Bay, Zaliv Klyuchevoy. This is a translation by USC&GS about 1882 of the name "Z[aliv] Klyuchevoy"; given in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN.

Hot Springs Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, on E coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 47' 10" N, 177° 47' 30" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 118).

Hot Springs Bay: bay, 2.7 miles across, on NE coast of Akutan Island, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 10' 40" N, 165° 50' 30" W; (map 24). Named in 1901 by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS, for the hot springs at the head of the bay.

Hot Springs Cove: cove, 1.2 miles across, in Inanudak Bay, on W central coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 15' 45" N, 168° 21' 30" W; BGN 1940; (map 22). Descriptive name given in 1938 by USC&GS "because of the hot springs which exist in the valley south of this cove."

Hot Springs Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to a swamp, 1 mile N of Circle Hot Springs and 28 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 29' 40" N, 144° 37' 40" W; BGN 1938; (map 104). Variant: Grouse Creek. Originally reported in 1915 as "Grouse Creek" by Waring (1917, fig. 7), USGS. The present name was adopted locally because the stream flows by Circle Hot Springs.

Hot Springs Creek: stream, flows NW 14 miles to Serpentine River, 13 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, on Seward Peninsula, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 56' N, 164° 54' W; (map 110). Variant: Hot Spring Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Hot Springs Creek: stream, flows NW 9.5 miles to Little Melozitna River, 25 miles NNE of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 28' 40" N, 153° 20' 00" W; (map 107). Local name reported in 1915 by Waring (1917, fig. 12), USGS.

Hot Springs Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Ugashik Creek, on Alaska Peninsula, 15 miles NE of Kanatak, Aleutian Range; 57° 40' 05" N, 156° 22' 30" W; (map 36). Named in 1921 by Capps (1923, pl. 2), USGS.

Hot Springs Creek: stream, flows W 30 miles to Melozitna River 40 miles W of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 11' 00" N, 154° 54' 45" W; (map 107). Descriptive name reported in 1915 by Waring (1917, fig. 12), USGS.

Hot Springs Creek: stream, heads in Isahaltla Mountains, flows W 9 miles to Batza Slough, S of Deniktow Ridge, 26 miles NNW of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 54' 00" N, 155° 06' 10" W; (map 107). Descriptive name reported by Sam White, pilot, in 1957.

Hot Springs Dome: mountain, see Manley Hot Springs Dome.

Hot Springs Dome: mountain, see Tolovana Hot Springs Dome.

Hot Springs Landing: locality, on right bank of Tanana River, 52 miles NE of the Bitzshtini Mountains, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 58' N, 150° 40' W; (map 99). Steamboat landing established in 1902 to serve the community of Hot Springs.

Hot Springs Slough: channel, in Yukon River, flows SW 2 miles around N side of Fox Island, 21 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 55' N, 154° 50' W; (map 98). Local descriptive name; reported in 1916 by USGS.

Hot Springs Slough: channel, see Ketili River.

Hot Springs Slough: stream, heads at Baker Lake and flows SW 15 miles to Tanana River, 50 miles NE of Bitzshini Mountains, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 59' N, 150° 49' W; (map 99). Local name reported in 1906 by D. C. Witherspoon and R. B. Oliver (in Eakin, 1913, pl. I), USGS.

Hot Springs: locality, see Goddard.

Hot Springs: locality, see Serpentine Hot Springs.

Hot Springs: settlement, see Circle Hot Springs.

Hot Springs: springs, 2 miles SE of Hot Springs Dome and 20 miles SW of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 17' N, 148° 54' W; (map 105). Variant: Hot Spring. Local descriptive name for hot springs; published in 1907 by USGS. The springs were described by Waring (1917, p. 57), who stated that “the water bubbling from the springs reached temperatures 120° to 130° F and tasted slightly alkaline.”

Hot Springs: springs, see Tolovana Hot Springs.

Hot Springs: village, see Manley Hot Springs.

Hotcake Channel: stream, anabranch 7 miles long, in Copper River, along E side of Long Island, 22 miles NW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 27' N, 144° 53' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

Hotel Gulch: ravine, trends W 0.5 miles to Bear Creek, 4 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' 12" N, 165° 20' 20" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Hotel River: stream, see Khotol River.

Hotham Inlet: bay, 50 miles long and 8 miles wide between Selawik Lake to its SE and Kotzebue Sound to its NW, 60 miles WNW of Selawik Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 00" N, 162° 00' W; (map 114). Variant: Kobuk Lake. Named in 1826 by Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 250), RN, who wrote “we were surprised to find ourselves opposite a deep inlet which had escaped the observation of Capt. Kotzebue. I named it Hotham Inlet, in compliment to the Hon. Sir Henry Hotham, K.C.B. One of the lords of the Admiralty.” Sir Henry Hotham “was concerned with the interruption of Napoleon after the battle of Waterloo * * *” (Stuck, 1920, p. 77). Archdeacon Stuck gave the local name as “Kobuk Lake” (Stuck, 1920, p. 75).

Hotham Peak: mountain, 1,644 ft., at head of Oksik Creek, 24 miles NW of Selawik, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 49' N, 160° 41' W; (map 114). Named in 1885 by Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN.

Hotsprings Bay: bay, 2 miles across, on Bechevin Bay at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 54° 58' N, 163° 17' W; BGN 1965; (map 25). Variant: Hot Springs Bay. Name published in 1949 on a USGS map as "Hot Springs Bay," and in 1963 by USC&GS as "Hotsprings Bay."

Hotspur Island: island, 3.0 miles long, NW of Duke Island, at W end of Felice Strait, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 59' N, 131° 30' W; (map 2). Named by local pilots; published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 83).

Houchnou: islands, see Kootzanhoo Archipelago.

Houchnov Inlet: water passage, see Kootznahoo Inlet.

Houdovin, Baie: bay, see Heiden, Port.

Houghton, Port: estuary, extends W 11 miles from its North Arm to Stephens Passage, 9 miles N of Frederick Sound and 75 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 19' N, 133° 30' W; (map 8). Named in August 1794, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, for a town in Norfolk, England (Wagner, 1937, p. 392).

Hound Island: island, 1.7 miles long, in Keku Strait, 6.5 miles S of Kake, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 52' 30" N, 133° 56' 00" W; BGN 1901; (map 6). Variant: Round Island. Named in 1892 by Lt. W. Island Moore, USN.

Hour Creek: stream, flows SW 0.6 miles to Noon Creek which flows to Tisuk River, 17 miles E of Cape Douglas and 40 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 00' N, 166° 08' W; (map 94) Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Hourglass Pass: mountain pass, 8 miles SW of center of Okmok Caldera, on central Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 19' 30" N, 168° 15' 00" W; (map 22). Name published by Byers (1959, pl. 41), USGS.

Hourigan Point: point of land, 1 mile W of Security Bay, on N coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 51' 40" N, 134° 22' 15" W; (map 5) Named in 1881 by Comdr. H. Glass, USN.

House Mountain: mountain, 2,070 ft., on Gravina Island, 4 miles W of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 40" N, 131° 45' 50" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

House Mountain: mountain, see Kings Mountain.

House Peak: peak, 6,070 ft., 2 miles SE of Church Peak, 5 miles NE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 55' 45" N, 132° 32' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705.

House Point: point of land, on W shore of Hood Bay, 7 miles S of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' 20" N, 134° 31' 35" W; (map 9). Name published in 1917 by USC&GS on Chart 8247.

House Rock: rock, 300 ft. across, near E shore of Revillagigedo Channel 4.5 miles S of Boca de Quadra, Coast Mountains; 55° 00' 12" N, 131° 01' 00" W; (map 3). Local name published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 55).

Houseblock Valley: ravine, extends S 1.5 miles from Sevenmile Lake, near W end of Amphitheater Mountains, 28 miles WNW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 10' 45" N, 146° 19' 00" W; (map 86). So named in 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS, "because the valley is choked with huge rock blocks, each as large as a house."

Houston Pass: pass, 2,700 ft., in Ptarmigan Valley at head of Ptarmigan Creek, 93 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 62° 03' N, 153° 06' W; (map 80). Local name reported in 1940 by USGS.

Houston Siding: railroad station, see Houston.

Houston: railroad station, mile 174.9 on The Alaska Railroad, 29 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 38' 10" N, 149° 50' 45" W; (map 69). Variant: Houston Siding. Name published on a 1917 blueprint map of The Alaska Railroad Recent USGS maps indicate a site with two or three buildings.

Hove, Point: point of land, see Howe, Point.

Hovley Gulch: ravine, see Hokeley Gulch.

Howard Cove: bay, 1.2 miles across, on W coast of Kuiu Island, 3.5 miles NW of Cape Decision, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 03' N, 134° 10' W; (map 5). Local name published by USC&GS in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 330).

Howard Creek: stream, flows N 3.5 miles to Minnie Creek, 7 miles W of Poss Mountain and 40 miles WSW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 25' N, 149° 58' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Howard Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to California Creek which flows to Bonanza River, between Alta and Crush Creeks, 10 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps. 434

Howard Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to Niukluk River 15 miles NW of its junction with Casadepaga River, 31 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 59' N, 164° 07' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Howard Hill: hill, 200 ft., N of Maybe Creek, at head of Ikpikpuk River, Arctic Slope 69° 20' N, 154° 34' W; (map 142). Named by USGS for Ens. W. L. Howard, USN, of Lt. G. M. Stoney's Naval Expedition of 1885. They passed along the foot of this hill about May 22, 1886, on the expedition from Ft. Cosmos, on the Kobuk River, to Point Barrow. The name first appears on a fieldsheet by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, in 1924.

Howard Hill: hill, 218 ft., between Amos and Andy Coves, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 47" N, 177° 35' 26" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "H" to correspond to "H" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Howard Hills: mountains, 4,500 ft., part of Brooks Range, extend E and W of Howard Pass, between Ipnarik River on the W and Inyorurak Pass on the E; 68° 15' N, 156° 50' W; BGN 1926; (map 132). This name appears on a fieldsheet by Gerald FitzGerald in 1925, and was probably given for the pass.

Howard Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 5 miles W of Twentynine Mile Ridge, 21 miles NW of Beaver, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 38' N, 147° 44' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Howard Pass: pass, 1,700 ft., in Brooks Range, forms divide between Aniuk and Etivluk Rivers; 68° 13' N, 156° 54' W; BGN 1926; (map 132). Named for Ens. William Lauriston Howard, 1860-1930, USN, who, while with Lt. G. M. Stoney's naval expedition to northern Alaska, made an expedition from Fort Cosmos, on the Kobuk River, to Point Barrow. Howard's route carried him through this pass on April 21, 1886 (Stoney, 1900, p. 66-77). The name first appears on a fieldsheet by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, in 1925.

Howard, Mount: mountain, 2,460 ft., 7 miles N of Cape Decision, on S coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 06' 50" N, 134° 09' 00" W; (map 5). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1887 by USC&GS on Chart 706.

Howard, Point: point of land, 6 miles NW of Cape Decision, on S coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 04' 10" N, 134° 13' 45" W; (map 5). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, for Ens. William Lauriston Howard, USN, a member of his party.

Howard, Point: point of land, on W shore of Lynn Canal, 7 miles N of Point Couverden and 23 miles W of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 17' 20" N, 135° 03' 15" W; (map 11). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, for Ens. William Lauriston Howard, USN, a member of his party.

Howcan: locality, see Howkan.

Howe Island: island, 1.3 miles long, in Sagavanirktok River Delta, on Beaufort Sea coast, 29 miles SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 19' N, 147° 59' W; (map 150). Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 96) for Dr. George P. Howe of the Anglo-American Polar Expedition, 1906-07.

Howe, Point: point of land, on S coast of Mitkof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 29' 45" N, 132° 48' 50" W; (map 6). Variant: Point Hove. Named on August 29, 1793, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, "probably in honor of Richard Earl Howe, an admiral in the R.[oyal] N.[avy]" (Wagner, 1937, p. 392).

Howie Creek: stream, flows W 0.6 miles to Candle Creek, 11 miles SW of Candle and 33 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 46' 30" N, 162° 06' 15" W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Howie, Lake: lake, see Cloud Lake.

Howkan Narrows: water passage, extends SE 2 miles from Channel Islands, in Kaigani Strait, between Dall and Long Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 52' N, 132° 48' W; BGN 1939; (map 1). Name published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 67); derived from former village of Howkan.

Howkan Reef: reef, 300 yds. long, between Dall and Long Islands, in Kaigani Strait, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 52' N, 132° 48' W; (map 1). Variant: Howkan Reef. Named in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; derived from former village of Howkan.

Howkan Strait: water passage, see Kaigani Strait.

Howkan: locality, site of village on NW coast of Long Island, at Howkan Narrows, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 52' 15" N, 132° 48' 05" W; (map 1). Variant: Howcan, Jackson. Tlingit Indian name reported in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. Nichols, USN. "Howkan * * * was at one time the largest village of the Hyda [Haida] Indians in the area. All that remains to mark this site is some evidence of clearing" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1962, p. 79) * * *." This village was absorbed by the former village of Kaigani which, in turn, was abandoned when the village of Hydaburg was established in 1911 in order to centralize the school system. The Jackson post office was established at Howkan in 1882, and probably named for Sheldon Jackson, who established a mission here in 1881. The post office name was changed to Howcan in 1886, back to Jackson in 1890, and back to Howcan in 1903. In 1917 the post office was discontinued and transferred to Hydaburg (Ricks, 1937, p. 27). J. R. Swanton (in Hodge, 1907, p. 573), BAE, says "Howkan (a' oklian, a Tlingit [Indian] word probably referring to a stone which stood up in front of the town, although some derive it from "qowakon," deer being numerous there). A Haida town * * * below which a great canoe fight took place, resulting in the occupancy of part of Prince of Wales Islands by the Kaigani Haida * * *" See Jackson Mission and Kaigani.

Howling Dog Canyon: canyon, extends 11 miles along Porcupine River between Howling Dog Creek and Old Rampart, 28 miles NE of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 09' N, 141° 46' W; (map 121). See Howling Dog Rock.

Howling Dog Creek: stream, flows S 8.3 miles to Porcupine River, at Red Gate, 25 miles NE of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 11' N, 141° 55' W; (map 121). Name reported by M. G. White (1952, fig. 1), USGS, in 1948. See Howling Dog Rock.

Howling Dog Rock: hill, at junction of Porcupine River and Howling Dog Creek, 25 miles NE of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 11' N, 141° 55' W; (map 121). "At the time of the

Hudson's Bay Co.'s activities on the Porcupine River, the south wall of the Red Gate was known as Howling Dog Rock. The dogs used in tracking freight barges upstream were unable to haul loaded boats past this vertical cliff, and while the boats were being pulled up by men with long ropes the dogs had to scramble up the steep back slope of the rock and down again to join the party, or would remain behind and howl" (FitzGerald, 1944, p. 227).

Howling Hill: hill, 145 ft., W of Sargeant Cove, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 06" N, 177° 33' 20" E; (map 14) An arbitrary name beginning with "H" to correspond to "H" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Howling Valley: valley, 2 miles long, branch of Granite Canyon, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 5 miles N of Adams Inlet and 69 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 58' 45" N, 135° 47' 45" W; (map 11). Named in 1899 by John Muir (in Burroughs and others, 1902, p. 38-39) of the Harriman Alaska Expedition. Burroughs wrote that a hunting party went out to stir up the bears and there was "little doubt that the genus loci of Howling Valley would soon change its tune."

Howzerah Creek: stream, see Hawzerah Creek.

Hoya Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Bradford Canal, 10 miles E of Ernest Sound, Coast Mountains; 56° 11' 15" N, 131° 42' 20" W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Hoyadazzithethno Creek: stream, flows N 13 miles from Sushgitit Hills to Mentanontli River, 34 miles E of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 09' 00" N, 153° 04' 30" W; (map 116). Indian name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Hoyle, Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, at head of Ekolina Creek, 35 miles E of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 10' N, 153° 36' W; (map 89). Named in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron (p. 49), USA.

Hoyt Creek: stream, flows NW 2.3 miles to Flat Creek, 17 miles S of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' 20" N, 142° 46' 10" W; (map 103). Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Hozatka Lake: lake, 22 miles S of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 13' N, 156° 36' W; (map 108). Koyukan Indian name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Huaji Cliff: cliff, 1,100 ft., on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, near entrance to Clarence Strait, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 43' 50" N, 131° 59' 50" W; BGN 1922; (map 1, 2). Variant: Huajikaowas Cliff. Tlingit Indian name given in 1922 by USC&GS, who gives its meaning as "grizzly bear sitting down."

Huajikaowas Cliff: cliff, see Huaji Cliff.

Hub Hill: peak, see Hub, The.

Hub Roadhouse: locality, see Kallands.

Hub Rock: rock, in Aialik Bay, 0.4 miles E of Harris Peninsula, 31 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 43' 10" N, 149° 43' 15" W; (map 49) Local name reported in the early 1950's by USC&GS.

Hub Rock: rock, in El Capitan Passage, between El Capitan and Prince of Wales Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 56' 35" N, 133° 17' 48" W; (map 4). Named in 1903 or 1908 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, who wrote "named by our party, has no local name."

Hub Rock: rock, in Port Chester, on W coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 08' 20" N, 131° 33' 00" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Hub, The: peak, 1,400 ft., 14 miles S of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 32' N, 155° 31' W; (map 98). Variant: Hub Hill. Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

Hubbard Glacier: glacier, heads in icefield in Canada, trends SE and SW 80 miles to its 1959 terminus at Disenchantment Bay, 34 miles NNE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 01' N, 139° 30' W; (map 66). Named in 1890 by Russell (1891, p. 99), USGS, for Gardiner G. Hubbard, 1822-97, Massachusetts lawyer and educator, regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and founder and first president of the National Geographic Society, which office he held from 1888 until his death. Interested in the exploration of Alaska, he helped in instigating Russell's 1890 and 1891 expeditions, which were sponsored jointly by the National Geographic Society and the U.S. Geological Survey.

Hubbard Peak: peak, 5,700 ft., 3 miles SW of terminus of Long Glacier and 78 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 41' 45" N, 144° 13' 55" W; (map 68). Name shown on a prospectors' manuscript map dated 1900.

Hubbard, Mount: mountain, 14,950 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 2 miles S of Mount Alverstone and 59 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 19' 20" N, 139° 04' 00" W; (map 66). Variant: Boundary Peak 179. Named by Russell (1891, p. 99), USGS, in 1890 for Gardiner G. Hubbard, 1822-97, founder and first president of the National Geographic Society, which, with the USGS, sponsored Russell's expedition.

Hubbard, Mount: peak, see Mooses Tooth, The.

Hubley Glacier: glacier, heads on Mt. Hubley and trends 3 miles NE to its terminus 12 miles E of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 17' N, 143° 44' W; (map 138). Named about 1959 for the mountain on which it heads.

Hubley, Mount: peak, 8,915 ft., in Romanzof Mountains, 12 miles E of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 16' 30" N, 143° 47' 55" W; BGN 1959; (map 138). Named in 1958 by J. E. Sater, for Richard Carleton Hubley, 1926-57, leader of the International Geophysical Year McCall Glacier party, who was killed on McCall Glacier October 28, 1957.

Huckleberry Run: stream, flows W 1 mile to Cripple River, 1.5 miles NE of Oregon Creek and 16 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 165° 43' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson.

Huddle Rocks: rocks, off SW coast of Unalaska Island, at Lance Point, Aleutian Islands; 53° 19' 30" N, 167° 19' 45" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). Variant: South Island. Named in 1939 by USC&GS. These rocks were called South Island by USBF in 1888.

Hudeuc Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, NE of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 58' N, 141° 56' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Hudson Bay Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to South Fork Koyukuk River, E of Jack White Range, 26 miles NE of Bettles, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 58' N, 150° 45' W; (map 117). Name used by prospectors and reported in 1899 by F. C. Schrader and T. G. Gerdine, USGS; probably suggested by the Hudson's Bay Company of Canada.

Hudson Bay Inlet: estuary, see Excursion Inlet.

Hudson Collie: stream, see Hudson Coulee.

Hudson Coulee: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Rock Creek 12 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 52' 20" N, 141° 32' 00" W; (map 102). Variant: Little Blanche Creek, Hudson Collie. Prospectors' name reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Hudson Creek: stream, flows SE 2.8 miles to Buffalo Creek, 25 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 52' N, 165° 17' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Hudson Creek: stream, heads N of Gold Mountain, flows N 8 miles to Little Melozitna River, 13 miles NNW of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 18' 00" N, 153° 45' 30" W; (map 107). Local name reported in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 5), USGS.

Hudson Lake: lake, 1.4 miles across, 7 miles N of Mount Carter and 57 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 53' 45" N, 145° 39' 15" W; (map 68). Local name published by Chapin (1918, pl. 1), USGS.

Hudsonoo Inlet: water passage, see Kootznahoo Inlet.

Hudsonoo: islands, see Kootzanhoo Archipelago.

Huff Creek: stream, flows S 1.3 miles to Big Hurrah Creek, 9 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 164° 13' W; (map 95). Variant: Hutt Creek. Prospectors' name reported on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Huffman Harbor: bay, 0.1 miles across, on E shore of Stephens Passage, 0.6 miles N of Pearl Harbor and 9 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 34' 20" N, 134° 47' 20" W; (map 11). Named for James Huffman, 1868-1934, who came to Alaska from Ohio in 1887. He worked mining claims around Eagle River, and in 1911 he filed a homestead claim near the mouth of the river. He was drowned near here in 1934 while returning from Douglas in his motorboat (DeArmond, 1957, p. 24).

Huggins Island: island, 7 miles long, between Mathews Slough and Koyukuk River, 60 miles NW of Gold Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 52' N, 154° 27' W; (map 107).

Variant: McQuister Island, McQuesten Island, McQuestion Island. Named in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 103), USA, for Capt. Eli Lundy Huggins, USA, "for a long time a resident of the Territory and a warm friend of the expedition." Allen also called the island "McQuesten Island" for the early Yukon River trader, "Jack" LeRoy McQuesten.

Hugh M. Smith Lake: lake, see Hugh Smith Lake.

Hugh Miller Fiord: water passage, see Hugh Miller Inlet.

Hugh Miller Glacier: glacier, 1.8 miles NW of Gullied Peak, Glacier Bay National Monument, 63 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 45' 45" N, 136° 38' 45" W; (map 10). Named in 1879 by John Muir (1915, p. 147) for Hugh Miller, 1802-56, Scottish geologist. Miller was a writer and stone mason until the age of 35 when he became interested in geology. His scientific articles on "The Old Red Sandstone" and others have become classics. His elder son, Hugh Miller, 185° 96, was a member of the Geological Survey of England and later of Scotland. In 1879 John Muir found one large glacier at the head of Hugh Miller Inlet. By 1892 it had receded into two branches. Reid (1896, p. 428) retained the name "Hugh Miller" for the larger glacier and the other he named "Charpentier Glacier."

Hugh Miller Inlet: water passage, 5 miles long, along SW shore of Glacier Bay, Glacier Bay National Monument, S of Gilbert Island, 58 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 45' 30" N, 136° 29' 30" W; (map 10). Variant: Hugh Miller Fiord. Named "Hugh Miller Fiord" in 1879 by John Muir (1915, p. 312). The name was derived from Hugh Miller Glacier.

Hugh Miller Mountain: mountain, 2,765 ft., 1 mile SW of Glacier Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 56 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 42' 55" N, 136° 25' 45" W; (map 10). Name derived from the Hugh Miller inlet near which it is located. Name published in 1946 by USFS.

Hugh Rowe Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 miles to Fox River opposite Guy Rowe Creek, 21 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 45' N, 163° 54' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Hugh Smith Creek: stream, see Sockeye Creek.

Hugh Smith Lake: lake, 3.5 miles long, drains W to Boca de Quadra, 1 mile S of Marten Arm, Coast Mountains; 55° 06' N, 134° 40' W; BGN 1944; (map 3). Variant: High Smith Lake, Hugh M. Smith Lake, Quadra Lake, Smith Lake. Named in 1914 by E. Lester Jones, USBF, for Hugh McCormick Smith, 1865-1941, Commissioner, USBF. It was called Quadra Lake by Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, in 1897.

Hugh, Point: point of land, on S tip of Glass Peninsula at junction of Seymour Canal and Stephens Passage, 8 miles SE of Pleasant Bay and 54 miles S of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 34' 10" N, 133° 48' 30" W; (map 8). Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, after its discovery by Lt. Joseph Whidbey, RN, on August 4, 1794, for Lord Hugh Seymore of England (Wagner, 1937, p. 392).

Hughes Bar: beach, on Koyukuk River, about 2 miles upstream from Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 04' N, 154° 15' W; (map 116). This is the site of first gold workings in this area

in 1901. Reported to be named for a prospector, Roy (or Frederick) Hughes, who came here about 1884. The present-day village of Hughes does not seem to have been named for him.

Hughes City: village, see Hughes.

Hughes Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SW and SE 45 miles to Koyukuk River, W of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 03' N, 154° 17' W; (map 116). Variant: Hatdolitna. Local name recorded in 1956 by Orth; named for the village. The Indian name for this stream is "Hatdolitna."

Hughes Mountain: mountain, 1,665 ft., on W bank of Koyukuk River W of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 03' N, 154° 25' W; (map 116). Local name reported in 1956 by Orth; named for the village.

Hughes: village, pop. 69, on left bank of Koyukuk River, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 03' N, 154° 15' W; BGN 1944; (map 116). Variant: Hughes City. This village was established in 1910 as a riverboat landing and "port of supply" for the Indian River diggings, and was named for Charles Evans Hughes, 1862-1948, then Governor of New York. The village flourished until 1915 when the Indian River gold gave out. A store remained in existence and the town evolved into a Koyukan Indian village (Stuck, 1917, p. 324-325). See Hughes Bar. A post office was established here in 1914, rescinded in 1916, and reestablished in 1942.

Hugo Creek: stream, heads in Igichuk Hills and flows SW 19 miles to Noatak River, 17 miles NE of Kotzebue, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 08' N, 162° 21' W; (map 128). Variant: Erechek River, Igachoruk River. Local name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Huiak Island: island, see Shuyak Island.

Hukanuwu: locality, "on mainland on N shore of Cross Sound," St. Elias Mountains; (map 10). Former Tlingit Indian town listed by Hodge (1907, p. 577), BAE. See Kukanuwu.

Hulahula River: stream, heads at glacier terminus in Romanzof Mountains at 69° 06' N, 144° 01' W, flows W and N 100 miles to Camden Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 04' N, 144° 07' W; BGN 1961; (map 151). Variant: Hoolahoola River, Oolahoola River, Ulahula River. The name "Hoolahoola," introduced by the whalers, is of Kanaka (Hawaiian) origin, meaning "a dance," and was reported in 1902 by S. J. Marsh in a communication to Alfred H. Brooks (Leffingwell, 1919).

Hulakan River: stream, see Hulakon River.

Hulakin River: stream, see Hulakon River.

Hulakon River: stream, flows S 7 miles to join Unuk River at head of Burroughs Bay, Coast Mountains, 56° 05' 15" N, 131° 05' 30" W; BGN 1923; (map 7). Variant: Hulakan River, Hulakin River. Indian name reported in 1923 by Jesse Hill, USC&GS, while on duty as an IBC surveyor.

Hulgothen Bluffs: bluffs, on N bank of Fish Creek, 6 miles E of Fish Creek Lake, 27 miles SE of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66° 34' N, 151° 12' W; (map 117). Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Hulitna: stream, see Holitna River.

Hulitnak: stream, see Holitna River.

Hulitno: stream, see Holitna River.

Hull Point: point of land, W point of island between Elson Lagoon and Beaufort Sea, E of Elutkak Pass, 11 miles NE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; (map 153). Named by Comdr. Rochfort Maguire, RN, in 1853, for Master Thomas Hull, who compiled Brit. Adm. Chart 2164, "Barrow Point and Port Moore." Due to physical changes of the shore the name is no longer applied.

Hult Creek: stream, heads in Mount McKinley National Park, flows NW 13 miles to Birch Creek, 32 miles SSE of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 28' 25" N, 151° 51' 00" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1925 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Hulti Bay: bay, see LeConte Bay.

Hultulkakut: locality, see Kutul.

Hulu Bay: cove, see Casco Cove.

Humboldt Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Noxapaga River 1 mile S of its junction with Aurora Creek, 24 miles W of Imuruk Lake Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 38' N, 164° 05' W, (map 110) Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Humboldt Creek: stream, flows S to Eldorado River near its head, about 25 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be identified on recent maps.

Humboldt Harbor: anchorage, 0.7 miles across, on W coast of Popof Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 20' N, 160° 30' W; (map 28). Named in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for Survey schooner Humboldt.

Humboldt Creek: stream, flows NE 20 miles to Goodhope River, 35 miles NW of Imuruk Lake on Seward Peninsula, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 59' N, 164° 02' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12).

Humbug, Point: point of land, on S end of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, 14 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 36' 45" N, 132° 59' 10" W; (map 6). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Hume Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Carroll Inlet, 7 miles NE of California Head, Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 45" N, 131° 20' 45" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Hume Point: point of land, on NW shore of Chignik Lagoon, 9 miles W of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 18' N, 158° 37' W; (map 30). Local name published in 1927 by USC&GS.

Hummel Glacier: glacier, heads 4 miles W of Ninemile Mountain, trends NW 1.5 miles to its 1955 terminus 12.5 miles NW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 02' 10" N, 130° 16' 45" W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1928 by USGS.

Hummer Bay: estuary, extends SE 2 miles to Port Wells, 16 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' 15" N, 148° 17' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1916 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Hummer Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 miles to Hummer Bay, 16 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54' 40" N, 148° 19' 00" W; (map 63). Local name derived from Hummer Bay; published on recent USGS maps.

Hump Island: island, 0.4 miles across, in Cholmondeley Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 13' 40" N, 132° 07' 00" W; (map 4). Variant: Pup Island. Local navigators' name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF. The name "Pup Island" was published by USC&GS in 1901.

Hump Island: island, 0.8 miles across, on Lynn Canal, 1 mile S of Lincoln Island and 23 miles NW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 27' 30" N, 134° 59' 00" W; (map 11). Variant: Hump Islet. Descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1869, due to its humped appearance, and published as "Hump Inlet" by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 194).

Hump Island: island, 0.9 miles long, in Clover Passage, between Betton and Revillagigedo Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' 15" N, 131° 45' 20" W; (map 3). Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. Richardson Clover, USN.

Hump Islet: island, see Hump Island.

Hump Knoll: mountain, 3,200 ft., on S end of ridge at 1961 terminus of Baird Glacier, 3 miles N of Thomas Bay, and 100 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 18' 10" N, 132° 48' 30" W; (map 8). Descriptive name given in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN; published in 1888 by USC&GS.

Hump, The: peak, 10,300 ft., at head of Tyndall Glacier, 3 miles SE of Mount Huxley and 71 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 18' 40" N, 141° 05' 30" W; BGN 1917; (map 65). Descriptive name published by H. W. Topham (1889, map).

Humpback Bay: bay, 1 mile across, part of Makushin Bay on W coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 45' N, 166° 53' W; (map 23). Variant: Tarasof Bay. Descriptive name published in 1943 by USC&GS. This bay could possibly be the same feature which Father

Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 171) called "Tarasovskaya" and which the USGS called "Tarasof Bay."

Humpback Bay: bay, see Anan Bay.

Humpback Bay: bight, 5 miles across, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 12 miles ENE of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 52' N, 159° 20' W; (map 27). Local name published by USC&GS in the 1938 Coast Pilot.

Humpback Cove: cove, 1.3 miles across, E of Humpback Point, 9 miles NE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 39' N, 139° 34' W; (map 46). Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

Humpback Creek: stream, flows W 4 miles to Orca Inlet, 5 miles NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 37' N, 145° 41' W; BGN 1914; (map 64). Variant: Hunchback Creek. Local name reported in 1914 by A. H. Brooks, USGS. It was formerly reported as "Hunchback Creek" in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Humpback Creek: stream, heads in lake 1.4 miles SW of Lake Redfield, flows NW 1.1 miles to Humpback Cove, 0.4 miles SE of Humpback Point and 8.5 miles NE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 38' 40" N, 139° 34' 30" W; (map 46). Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

Humpback Creek: stream, heads in Peabody Mountains, flows W, through Humpback Lake 15 miles to Mink Bay, Coast Mountains; 55° 02' N, 130° 41' W; BGN 1930; (map 3). Local name reported in 1915 by E. Lester Jones, USC&GS; so named because this stream is "a famous spawning place of the Humpback Salmon."

Humpback Creek: stream, on N part of Chichagof Island, flows 11 miles E to Port Frederick, 3.5 miles NE of Neka Bay and 5 miles SW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 05' 40" N, 135° 34' 30" W; (map 11). Name published in 1932 by USC&GS on Chart 8304.

Humpback Lake: lake, 6.3 miles long, drains into Mink Bay by Humpback Creek, Coast Mountains; 55° 01' N, 130° 34' W; BGN 1963; (map 3). Variant: Bower Lake. Named in 1923 by USFS for the "Humpback Salmon."

Humpback Point: point of land, on SE shore of Yakutat Bay, 1.4 miles N of Redfield Cove and 8.5 miles NE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 39' N, 139° 34' W; (map 46). Descriptive name published in 1959 by USGS.

Humpback Rock: rock, in Chiniak Bay, 9 miles SE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 42' 30" N, 152° 15' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Gorbun Rock, Horboon Rock, Kamen Gorbun Morskoy, Sugarloaf Rock, The Humpback. A translation of the transliterated name "Horboon" [from "gorbun"], given to this feature in 1804 by Lisianski (1814, p. 142). Called "Kamen Gorbun Morskoy," meaning "humpback sea rock," by Sarichev (1826, map 16) and "The Humpback" or "Sugarloaf Rock" by USC&GS in 1869.

Humpback, The: rock, see Humpback Rock.

Humphery Point: locality, see Humphrey Point.

Humphrey Bay: bay, see Pokok Bay.

Humphrey Point: locality, on Beaufort Sea coast at Humphrey Point, 35 miles NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 58' N, 142° 30' W; (map 138). Variant: Humphery Point, Humphreys Point, Humphry Point, Humphrys Point. Eskimo camp or settlement listed in the 1940 census with a population of 24.

Humphrey Point: point of land, on Arctic coast, between Beaufort Sea and Pokok Bay, 35 miles NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 58' 45" N, 142° 31' 30" W; (map 138). Variant: Elurachea Point, Eluraucha Point, Humphreys Point, Point Humphrys, Imaiknaurak. Named by Franklin (1828, p. 145 j on August 3, 1826. The Eskimo name "Imaiknaurak" was reported in 1948 by USC&GS to mean "no more water there," derived from the occurrence of the sea encroaching upon and destroying a small freshwater lake.

Humphreys Point: locality, see Humphrey Point.

Humphreys Point: point of land, see Humphrey Point.

Humphry Point: locality, see Humphrey Point.

Humphrys Point: locality, see Humphrey Point.

Humpy Cove: cove, 0.8 miles across, on W coast of Resurrection Peninsula, 10 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 58' N, 149° 18' W; (map 49). Local name reported in the 1940's by USC&GS.

Humpy Cove: cove, 1.2 miles across, on N coast of Aliulik Peninsula, at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 51' 30" N, 154° 01' 00" W; (map 32). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Humpy Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 6.5 miles to Kachemak Bay, 14 miles E of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 39' 40" N, 151° 09' 00" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in 1950.

Humpy Creek: stream, on mainland, flows SE 8 miles to Chickamin River, 5.5 miles NE of Fish Point on Behm Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 51' N, 130° 52' W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Humpy Point: point of land, 0.2 miles long, extends from E shore of Revillagigedo Channel, Coast Mountains; 54° 49' 15" N, 130° 56' 30" W; (map 2). Local descriptive name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Hunch Creek: stream, flows SW 8.4 miles to Colorado Creek 4 miles NE of its junction with Innoko River, 40 miles N of Ophir and 55 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 42' 35" N, 156° 15' 05" W; BGN 1936; (map 90). Prospectors' name obtained in 1933 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith, P. S., 1936, pl. 4), USGS.

Hunch Mountain: mountain, 1,272 ft., E of Innoko River, near head of Hunch Creek, 45 miles NE of Ophir and 58 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 46' N, 156° 09' W; BGN 1936; (map 90). Prospectors' name obtained in 1933 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith, P. S., 1936, pl. 4), USGS.

Hunchback Creek: stream, see Humpback Creek.

Hundell Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to Tonsina River, 0.5 miles SW of Lower Tonsina and 64 miles NE of Valdez, Cooper River Basin; 61° 39' 10" N, 144° 40' 30" W; (map 68). Local name published since 1950 by USGS.

Hundred Mile Lake: lake, 2,100 ft. long, N of Glenn Highway, 44 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 64° 48' 25" N, 147° 50' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Hundred Thousand Creek: stream, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, heads in a lake, flows NE 1.4 miles to Kasaan Bay, 5 miles NW of Kasaan Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 28' 25" N, 132° 23' 40" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Hungarian Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles from Sitkum Pass to South Fork Koyukok River, 47 miles SW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 06' 30" N, 149° 57' 00" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name reported in 1889 by Schrader (1900b, pl. 60), USGS.

Hungry Bay: bay, 2.5 miles across, on NW coast Amlia Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 07' N, 173° 49' W; (map 19). Local name published on a 1951 USGS map.

Hungry Creek: stream, flows N, through Kutokbuna and Trout Lakes, 13 miles to Stony River, 11 miles NE of Tundra Lake and 84 miles NW of Lake Clark, Lime Hills; 61° 20' 30" N, 155° 26' 30" W; (map 71). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Hungry Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 miles to Oregon Creek, 15 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 165° 43' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Hungry Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 miles to Wilson Creek, 1.4 miles E of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 52' 25" N, 162° 02' 30" W; (map 74). Local miners' name reported in 1916 by Harrington (1918, map), USGS.

Hungry Creek: stream, flows W 4 miles to Roy Creek, 4.5 miles E of Chimney Mountain and 22 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 43' N, 150° 23' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Stream named by Robert Marshall in 1932. 438

Hungry Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SE 4.5 miles to Resurrection Creek, 16 miles SW of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 42' 00" N, 149° 45' 25" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name; reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Hungry Hollow: ravine, W of Flat Top Mountain, trends SW 7 miles to Middle Fork Gulkana River, 12 miles W of Paxson Lake, Alaska Range; 62° 54' N, 145° 54' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Hungry Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 3 miles NW of Dolly Varden Lake, 17 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 64° 44' N, 150° 53' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Hungry Village: settlement, see Lime Village.

Hungry: locality, see Whitefish Lake.

Hungryman Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Tuxedni Channel, 57 miles SW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 09' N, 152° 41' W; (map 62). Name reported by USGS (Brooks and others, 1922, pl. 2).

Hungryman Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows S 10 miles to Pickle Creek 0.7 miles N of its junction with Kahiltna River, 28 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 17' 50" N, 150° 58' 40" W; (map 81). Prospectors' named reported in 1940 by USGS.

Hunker Creek: stream, flows SW 0.4 miles to New Eldorado Creek, 13 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' 36" N, 165° 10' 20" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Hunner Creek: stream, flows SE 10 miles to Kaviruk River, 33 miles E of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 17' N, 165° 14' W; (map 111). Variant: Hunter Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Hunnings Bay: bay, see Hanning Bay.

Hunt Creek: stream, flows E 1.2 miles to Eldorado Creek which flows to Candle Creek, 29 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 42' N, 162° 12' W; (map 110). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Hunt Creek: stream, flows NW 26 miles to Inland Lake, 14 miles SE of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 25' N, 159° 55' W; (map 114). Local name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Hunt Fork: stream, formed by junction of Kevuk and Agiak Creeks, flows SE 11.5 miles to John River, 8 miles E of Sillyasheen Mountain and 65 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 44' N, 152° 25' W; (map 124). Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Hunt Island: island, 0.5 miles long, part of Sandman Reefs, 6 miles S of Deer Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 45' 25" N, 162° 15' 00" W; BGN 1942; (map 25). Variant: Egg Island, Iachnoi Island, Deranof Island, Yachnoy Island. Name published in 1888 by USBF. This may be the Egg (Yachnoy) Island of Capt. M. D. Tebenkov, IRN, 1849.

Hunt Peak: mountain, 3,500 ft., at E end of Missionary Range, on Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, 1.3 miles NW of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 58' 35" N, 133° 08' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Ens. Henry J. Hunt, USN.

Hunt River: stream, heads at 67° 40' N, 158° 48' W, flows S 43 miles to Kobuk River, 45 miles NW of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 12' N, 158° 36' W; (map 126). Variant: Kon-gon-wik. Named by Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN, in 1885, probably for one of his party. He recorded the Eskimo name as "Kon-gon-wik."

Hunt, Lake: lake, see Harriet Hunt, Lake.

Hunter Bay: estuary, extends 3 miles E, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, SE of Klakas Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 52' 45" N, 132° 21' 30" W; (map 1). Local name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Hunter Cove: cove, 1.4 miles across, on W shore of Muir Inlet, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1.5 miles S of Rowlee Point and 60 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 54' 30" N, 136° 06' 30" W; BGN 1948; (map 10). Name published by the American Geographical Society (Field, 1947, map). Named for Capt. J. C. Hunter of the SS City of Topeka, which brought H. F. Reid to Muir Inlet in 1892.

Hunter Creek Glacier: glacier, trends N 6 miles to its terminus at head of Hunter Creek 15 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 22' 20" N, 148° 43' 15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Hunter Creek: stream, flows E 1 mile to Nome River, S of Goose Creek, 9 miles NNE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' N, 165° 18' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson.

Hunter Creek: stream, flows NW 30 miles to Kiwalik River, 39 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 44' N, 161° 49' W; (map 109). Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Hunter Creek: stream, flows SE 8.5 miles to Flint Creek, 15 miles NE of Long and 21 miles SE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 29' 45" N, 155° 02' 50" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1912 by H. M. Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1913, pl. 10), USGS.

Hunter Creek: stream, heads at Hunter Creek Glacier, flows NW 8.2 miles to Knik River, 15 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 28' N, 148° 48' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Hunter Creek: stream, heads at junction of Fortyseven Gulch and Ninety-two Hunter Creek and flows W 6 miles to Minook Creek, 2 miles ESE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 28' N, 150° 06' W; (map 106). Prospector's name reported in 1896 by J. E. Spurr, H. B. Goodrich, and F. C. Schrader, USGS. Named for William Hunter, who discovered gold here in 1896 (Prindle, 1908, P. 73).

Hunter Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NW 1 mile to Willow Bay, 13 miles SE of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 03' N, 162° 16' W; (map 113). Name used by local prospectors and reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Hunter Creek: stream, see Hunner Creek.

Hunter Island Breakers: rocks, 0.2 miles across, 7 miles S of Dolgoi Island, at SW end of Aleutian Range; 54° 58' 20" N, 161° 46' 00" W; (map 25). Name published in 1949 on a USGS map.

Hunter Lake: lake, 37 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 42' N, 161° 43' W; (map 109) Local name published on maps after 1950.

Hunter North Peak, Mount: peak, see Hunter, Mount.

Hunter, Mount: peak, 14,573 ft., near head of Tokositna Glacier, 10 miles S of Denali Pass, in Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska Range; 62° 57' N, 151° 05' W; (map 81). Variant: Little McKinley, Mount Disston, Mount Hunter North Peak, Mount Roosevelt. In 1903, Robert Dunn, reporter of the "New York Commercial Advertiser," with F. A. Cook, named a high mountain "Mount Hunter," in honor of his aunt Anna Falconnet Hunter, 1855-1941, who financed his trip. R. W. Porter, USGS, in 1906, mistakenly applied the name to this peak, about 9 miles northwest of the one named by Dunn. Cook, in 1905, may have named this mountain "Mount Disston" for his friend Henry Disston. See Mount Huntington. Some members of Cook's 1906 party referred to this mountain as "Little McKinley" and the prospectors in the Yentna district to the south called it "Mount Roosevelt" for Theodore Roosevelt. The first ascent of Mount Hunter was July 5, 1954, by Fred Beckey, Heinrich Harrer, and Henry Meybohm (Farquhar, 1959, p. 222, 223).

Hunter: locality, mile 40.0 on The Alaska Railroad, 0.5 miles W of mouth of Moose Creek and 26 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 33' 45" N, 149° 08' 40" W; (map 63). Variant: Hunters. Reported as "Hunters" in 1912 by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 1), USGS. The present spelling appears in The Alaska Railroad guide of 1919.

Hunters Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, W of Sahot Lake, 25 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 26' 20" N, 150° 35' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Hunters Point: point of land, see Bird Point.

Hunters: locality, see Hunter.

Hunting Beach: locality, see Bernirk.

Hunting Point: point of land, westernmost tip of Stuart Island, 22 miles NW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 35' N, 162° 43' W; (map 92). Local descriptive name obtained in 1952 by USC&GS. "There is a tall lookout built on this point used in the winter to spot seals on the ice."

Huntington Creek: stream, heads in Klalbaimunket Lake, flows SW 2 miles to Koyukuk River, 3 miles N of Hughes, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 05' N, 154° 13' W; (map 116). Local family name; recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth.

Huntington Slough: stream, anabranch, flows SW, then NE, 28 miles to Koyukuk River, 21 miles NE of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 50' N, 156° 19' W; (map 108). Local family name applied to this slough; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Huntington, Mount: peak, 12,240 ft., S of West Fork Ruth Glacier, 9 miles SE of Denali Pass, in Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska Range; 62° 58' 05" N, 150° 53' 50" W; (map 81). Variant: Mount Disston, Mount Diston. Named by the Browne-Parker Expedition of 1910 for Archer Milton Huntington, 1870-1955, president of the American Geographical Society "under whose auspices we had undertaken the exploration of Mt. McKinley's southern glaciers." This may be the peak F. A. Cook named "Mt. Disston" in 1906 for a friend Henry Disston. See Hunter, Mount.

Hunts Creek: stream, flows N 11 miles to Chena River, 27 miles E of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 51' 30" N, 146° 47' 10" W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Hurd Creek: stream, flows NW to Pinnell River which flows to Inmachuk River between Doll and Hurd Creeks, about 13 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Local name published on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Huron Creek: stream, flows N 9 miles to Troublesome Creek, 27 miles W of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 31' 45" N, 149° 28' 25" W; (map 105) Named by prospectors; published by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 5).

Hurricane Gulch: railroad station, see Hurricane.

Hurricane Gulch: ravine, trends W 5 miles to Chulitna River, 63 miles SW of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 01' N, 149° 37' W; (map 87). It is reported that this feature was named in 1916 by an Alaska Railroad crew; however, S. R. Capps, USGS, wrote in a 1923 letter that he thought it may have been named by prospectors before that date.

Hurricane: railroad station, mile 281.4 on The Alaska Railroad, 36 mi SW of Cantwell, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 58' 40" N, 149° 38' 20" W; (map 82). Variant: Hurricane Gulch. This station was named in 1916 for Hurricane Gulch and has been in operation since the opening of the line.

Hurst Creek: stream, heads E of Mount Hurst, flows NW 14 miles to Mastodon Creek 2.8 miles E of its junction with Tolstoi Creek, 21 miles NW of Ophir and 51 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 21' 35" N, 156° 59' 00" W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Hurst Mountain: mountain, see Hurst, Mount.

Hurst, Mount: mountain, 2,882 ft., on W slope of Kuskokwim Mountains, 15 miles NW of Ophir and 46 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 13' 30" N, 156° 57' 45" W; (map 90). Variant: Hurst Mountain. Prospectors' name obtained in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 1), USGS.

Hurtle Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Tonsina Lake, 34 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 26' 35" N, 145° 31' 45" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1900 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Husacheg: stream, see Little Delta River.

Huscroft Glacier: glacier, trends SW about 10 miles to its 1961 terminus, 1.5 miles E of head of Crillon Inlet and 81 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 37' 00" N, 137° 23' 45" W (map 10). Name published by members of the Harvard-Dartmouth Expeditions, 1933-34 (Washburn and Goldthwait, 1936, map).

Huskisson, Mount: mountain, not identified, in E part of Brooks Range; (map 138). Named by Franklin (1828, p. 135) on July 21, 1826, for Mr. Huskisson, the "President of the Board of Trade * * *."

Huslia River: stream, formed by its North and South Forks, flows SE 55 miles to Koyukuk River, 13 miles N of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 44' N, 156° 32' W; (map 108). Variant: Hosyekakat, Husliakakat, Husliakatna. Koyukan Indian name recorded by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 105), USA, on August 16, 1885, as "Husliakakat River," meaning "mouth of the Huslia," and "Husliakatna" (map).

Huslia: village, pop. 168, on left bank of Koyukuk River, 12 miles NE of Roundabout Mountain Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 41' N, 156° 24' W; (map 108). Variant: Cutoff, Cutoff Trading Post, Old Cutoff. In the late 1940's the Koyukan Indian population at the place called "Cutoff" or "Cutoff Trading Post" moved to a new location 4 miles away, which was named "Huslia" after the nearby stream. In 1947 a post office was established at Cutoff. In 1952 the name was changed to "Huslia" when the post office was moved to a new location on higher ground (Ricks, 1965, p. 16, 28).

Husliakakat: stream, see Huslia River.

Hussleakatna: locality, see Husliakatna.

Husliakatna: locality, "on right bank of Koyukuk River, NW of Huslia, Koyukuk." (map 108) Variant: Hussleakatna. Former Eskimo village reported in 1885 as "Hussleakatna" with a population of 14, by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA.

Husliakatna: stream, see Huslia River.

Hut Creek: stream, heads at 61° 32' N, 163° 08' W, flows NW 30 miles to Pitmik River, 45 miles W of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 45' N, 163° 23' W; (map 74). So named by Orth in 1965 as an alternative to a long Eskimo name referring to a "sod hut."

Hut Point: point of land, on mainland, N point of entrance to Walker Cove, Coast Mountains; 55° 42' 45" N, 130° 54' 00" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Hut Point: point of land, on N end of Douglas Island On Gastineau Channel, 0.1 miles E of Entrance Point and 7.2 miles NW of Juneau, 58° 20' 05" N, 134° 36' 00" W; (map 11). Named

in 1880 by Lt. F. M. Symonds, USN, because there were some Indian huts or houses on the point and a log stockade nearby (DeArmond, 1957, p. 24). Name was published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (P 173)

Hutch Creek: stream, flows NW to Kuzitrin River, about 20 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Hutchins Bay: bay, 4.2 miles long, just W of Bearslee Islands in Glacier Bay, Glacier Bay National Monument, 55 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains. 58° 32' N, 135° 52' W; BGN 1942; (map 11). So named by the USC&GS in 1942 because the bay's southern arm is the nesting place for large numbers of Hutchins geese (*Branta canadensis hutchinsii*).

Hutchinson Creek: stream, flows NE 17 miles to North Fork Fortymile River, 37 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 24' N, 142° 01' W; (map 102). Variant: Dewie Creek, Hutchison Creek. Named by prospectors and reported in 1902 by Lt. Hjalmar Erickson, USA, as "Hutchison Creek"; in 1905 the name was published by USGS as "Hutchinson Creek."

Hutchinson Creek: stream, flows SW to Penny River, about 23 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Hutchinson Hill: hill, 99 ft., near Northeast Point. on NE coast of Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 14' 50" N, 170° 06' 30" W; (map 38). Variant: Sealion Hill. Named for Hayward Malcolm Hutchinson, businessman, one of the first Americans to reach Sitka in 1867. He bought the property of the Russian American Company forming Hutchinson, Kohl and Company. In 1872 it, in turn, was bought by the Alaska Commercial Company, which had secured the lease of the fur-seal rookeries of the Pribilof Islands. The name "Hutchinson Hill" is shown on Elliott's map of Saint Paul Island which was prepared in 1873-74.

Hutchinson Point: point of land, at S point of entrance to Port Walter, 9 miles N of Port Alexander, on SE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 23' 20" N, 134° 38' 00" W; (map 6). Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USC&GS.

Hutchinson Reef: reef, 1 mile long, NE of Spruce Cape, 5 miles NE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 49' 45" N, 152° 18' 00" W; (map 34). Name published in 1881 by USC&GS on Chart 776.

Hutchison Creek: stream, see Hutchinson Creek.

Hutlanana Creek: stream, see Hutlinana Creek.

Hutli Bay: bay, see LeConte Bay.

Hutli Glacier: glacier, see LeConte Glacier.

Hutlina Creek: stream, see Hutlinana Creek.

Hutlinana Creek: stream, flows SW 28 miles to Baker Creek, 55 miles SE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 00' N, 150° 20' W; (map 106). Variant: Hootlanana Creek, Hootlinana Creek, Hutlanana Creek, Hutlina Creek. Tanana Indian name spelled "Hootlinana" by A. H. Brooks, USGS, in 1902.

Hutlinana Hot Springs: springs, on right bank of Hutlinana Creek, 21 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 13' N, 149° 59' W; (map 105) Named by prospectors; reported in 1916 by USGS (Waring, 1917, fig. 10).

Hutlitakwa Creek: stream, heads at 65° 15' N, 149° 33' W, flows SW 32 miles to Hutlinana Creek, 55 miles SE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 00' N, 150° 18' W; (map 106). Tanana Indian name reported in 1906 by USGS.

Hutt Creek: stream, see Huff Creek.

Huxley, Mount: mountain, 12,560 ft., 1.4 miles NW of The Hump, at head of Tyndall Glacier and 74 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 19' 30" N, 141° 10' 30" W; BGN 1917; (map 65). Named in 1886 by H. W. Topham (1889) for Thomas Henry Huxley, 1825-95, English biologist. After receiving his medical degree from the University of London, Huxley entered the Royal Navy. His interest in biology grew from a voyage of exploration in an area around Australia. In 1854 he was appointed lecturer of Natural History in the Royal School of Mines, and later to teaching posts in several other prominent institutions of learning. He was a strong supporter of Darwin's evolutionary theory.

Huxley, Mount: peak, see Haydon Peak.

Hyacks: locality, see Eyak.

Hyda Cove: bight, see Mission Cove.

Hydaberg: village, see Hydaburg.

Hydaburg River: stream, flows SW 6.5 miles through Hydaburg to Sukkwan Narrows, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 12' 20" N, 132° 49' 30" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Hydaburg: village, pop. 251, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, 22 miles SE of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 12' 20" N, 132° 49' 28" W; (map 4). Variant: Hydaberg. Named for the "Haida" Indians, the original inhabitants of this village, who came from the village of Kaigani. Hydaburg was founded in 1911 to centralize the school system; a post office was established in 1912 (Ricks, 1965, p. 28). The village is mainly engaged in fishing and trapping and has a cooperative cannery (Alaska Sportsman, 1962, no. 12, p. 28). See Kaigani.

Hydah Cove: bight, see Mission Cove.

Hyde Bay River: stream, see Mud Bay River.

Hyde Bay: estuary, see Mud Bay.

Hyden Canyon: canyon, see Heiden Canyon.

Hyder: village, pop. 32, at mouth of Salmon River, on W bank of Portland Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 55' 00" N, 130° 01' 30" W; (map 3). Variant: Portland, Portland City. This mining community, the easternmost village in Alaska, was established in 1907 and named "Portland City" because of its location. When the post office was established in 1915, the U.S. Post Office Dept. rejected this name. The village was named Hyder for Frederick Hyder, a Canadian mining engineer who was brought to Portland City in 1914 to examine some claims. "Among the claims examined by him was the Big Missouri, belonging to Daniel Lindeborg. His report on this was so favorable that Lindeborg later proposed his name * * * for the post office." The population in 1945 was 254, mostly Indians (Colby, 1945, p. 124); in 1962 it was about 30 (Alaska Sportsman, 1962, No. 12, p. 26). The town is now practically deserted (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1962, p. 28).

Hydra Island: island, 0.5 miles long, 7 miles ESE of Cape Kunmik, in Pacific Ocean, Aleutian Range; 56° 45' N, 157° 01' W; (map 31). Variant: Ostrov Gidra, Otter Island, Zatschra Island. Name shown as "O[strov] Gidra," or "Hydra Island," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22) and is shown as Zatschra Island on a manuscript Russian map of Kodiak (1849). An 1888 USBF chart shows "Hydra Island," apparently identical with "Otter Island," shown on a 1900 USC&GS chart.

Hydra Island: island, see West San Lorenzo Island.

Hyphen Gulch: ravine, extends NE 1.2 miles from Iron Creek, 15 miles SE of its junction with Talkeetna River and 33 miles E of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 19' 10" N, 149° 05' 20" W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1950 by USGS.

I

I-am-tuk: stream, see Shotgun Creek.

I-gi-ahk: locality, see Mosquito Point.

I-gl-a-rak: locality, on right bank of Snake River, 4 miles SE of Lake Nunavaugoluk, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 06' N, 158° 48' W; (map 52). Variant: Choak-ha-mut. Eskimo village or camp shown on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

I-im-tuck: stream, see Shotgun Creek.

I.X.L. Creek: stream, see Lil Creek.

Iablosk Island: islands, see Apple Islands.

Iachnie Island: island, see Egg Island.

Iachnoi Island: island, see Guillemot Island.

Iachnoi Island: island, see Hunt Island.

Iachnoi, Ostrov: island, see Egg Island.

Iachnoi: point of land, see Egg Point.

Iaichnoi: bay, see Egg Bay.

Iaichnoi: point of land, see Egg Point.

Iaktag, Cape: point of land, see Yakataga, Cape.

Ialiasik: island, see Inner Iliasik Island.

Ialiasik: island, see Outer Iliasik Island.

Ialik: point of land, see Aklek, Cape.

Ianalium: point of land, see Yanaliuk, Cape.

Iaslaktoli River: stream, heads in a lake at 61° 55' 15" N, 164° 44' 00" W, flows NW and S 25 miles to Kun River, 21 miles E of Scammon Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 55' N, 164° 56' W; (map 74). Variant: North Fork Kun River. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Ibach Point: point of land, on Glacier Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, at mouth of Reid Inlet, 72 miles NW of Honnah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 52' 45" N, 136° 47' 45" W; BGN 1962; (map 10). Named by NPS in 1962 for Joe Ibach, who once lived on Reid Inlet and who prospected and extensively explored the area for 35 years. Ibach died in 1959.

Ibeck Creek: stream, flows SW 15 miles to Eyak River, 4.5 miles SE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 31' N, 145° 38' W; (map 64). "Named for a local miner," reported by U.S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Ibex Camp: locality, 3 miles NE of West Peak and 6 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 12' 10" N, 146° 12' 00" W; (map 68). This mining camp was reported in 1911 by J. W. Bagley and C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Ibex Creek: stream, heads at Texas Glacier, flows S 1.5 miles to West Fork Texas Creek, 2.5 miles SE of Mount Jefferson Coolidge and Alaska-Canada boundary, Coast Mountains; 56° 03' 40" N, 130° 11' 00" W; (map 7). Local name published by A. F. Buddington (in Brooks and others, 1925, p. 85), USGS.

Ibkhikhyit: lava bed, see Ibkikwit Lava Bed.

Ibkikwit Lava Bed: lava bed, 2 miles long, 1 mile E of Karon Lake, 12 miles N of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 59° 58' 30" N, 166° 12' 30" W; (map 55). Variant: Ebcyeet, Ibkhikhyit, Ibxixyit. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Ibrulikhoruk Creek: stream, see Ibrulikorak Creek.

Ibrulikorak Creek: stream, flows S 0.9 miles to Chukchi Sea, 0.2 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 08' 30" N, 165° 58' 20" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Eebrulikgorruk, Eegrulioruk Creek, Eeegikrattusuq Creek, Eebikruttoosook Creek, Ibrulikhoruk Creek. Eskimo name reported about 1960 as "Eebruligorruk" by D. C. Foote in connection with Project Chariot studies. According to W. O. Pruitt, Univ. of Alaska, who spells it "Ibrulikhoruk," the name means "little sod house."

Ibxixyit: lava bed, see Ibkikwit Lava Bed.

Icathluik: stream, see Fish River.

Icathluik: stream, see Niukluk River.

Ice Bay: bight, see Palma Bay.

Ice Creek: stream, flows SE 12 miles to Lake Aleknagik, 24 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 20' N, 158° 48' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Variant: Nu-garth-pe-ak Ta-di-ok. Local name reported by USBF in 1929. The Eskimo name "Nu-garth-pe-ak Ta-di-ok" was used by H. C. Fassett, USBF, in 1910.

Ice Creek: stream, heads S of Gustineau Peak, flows 1 mile N to Silverbow Basin, 3 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 15" N, 134° 20' 15" W; (map 11). Variant: Southwest Fork of Gold Creek. Local name used by early miners. Some of the earliest placer workings in the Juneau area were along this stream (DeArmond, 1957, p. 24-25).

Ice Gulch: ravine, see Icy Gulch.

Ice Gulch: ravine, trends E 0.9 miles to Nome River, 0.1 miles downstream from Iron Creek and 14 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 165° 19' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on a map by S. E. King dated 1900.

Ice Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 2.3 miles SSE of Quill Lake and 23 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 44' N, 150° 42' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Ice Stream Point: point of land, on coast of Beaufort Sea, on S shore of Smith Bay probably on Ikpikpuk River Delta, Arctic Plain; (map 148). This name appears on Thomas Simpson's map. He describes it as "Near the middle of this [Smith] bay, a concealed reef ran far out upon which lay a stream of floating ice, * * *." (Simpson, 1843, p. 137).

Ice Valley: valley, 1.5 miles long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 3 miles E of Tidal Inlet and 57 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 49' 15" N, 136° 10' 45" W; (map 10). Named in 1947 by the American Geographical Society; this valley was formerly occupied by Dying Glacier and still contains some stagnant ice.

Iceberg Lake: lake, 2 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, in Kenai Mountains, W of Skilak Glacier, 45 miles ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 13' N, 150° 08' W; (map 62). Local descriptive name; reported in 1950 by USGS.

Iceberg Lake: lake, 2 miles long, trends EW on E margin of Tazlina Glacier, 10 miles S of Tazlina Lake and 34 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 36' 00" N, 146° 29' 15" W; (map 68). Local name published since 1950 by USGS.

Iceberg Point: point of land, on S end of Lemesurier Island, in South Passage, S of Jacks Cove, 25 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 15' 50" N, 136° 04' 30" W; (map 10). So named by Master G. C. Hanus, USN, in 1880 "because much drift ice was stranded on the point." The name was published by USC&GS in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 190).

Iceberg Point: point of land, westernmost point of Glacier Island, 48 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains, 60° 52' 40" N, 147° 19' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Icefall Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 5 miles NW of Mount Sumdum and 40 miles SE of Juneau; 57° 53' 20" N, 133° 28' 35" W; BGN 1966; (map 8). Descriptive name given in 1965 by USGS and USFS because "ice from a nearby glacier breaks off and falls over a cliff into a small basin between the lake and the cliff."

Icefall Peak: peak, 8,000 ft., at head of College Glacier, 18 miles NNE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 16' 50" N, 145° 20' 45" W; (map 86). Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS.

Icefall Spires: ridge, trends SW 4 miles from junction of Battle and Reversed Glaciers, 30 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 43' 15" N, 134° 36' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Descriptive name given by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project in 1964.

Icehouse Lake: lake, 0.1 mile across, between Telegraph Hill and Salt Lagoon, on south-central Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 08' 30" N, 170° 15' 50" W; (map 38). Local name reported in 1965 by USBF. This lake, or lakes, depending on water level, was formerly the water supply for Saint Paul and so called because the village icehouse is located nearby.

Icehouse Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, on Woody Island, 1.9 miles E of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 47' N, 152° 21' W; (map 34). Variant: Ozero peshchanoye, Pestchanoe Lake. Descriptive name given in late 1800's (?) by USC&GS. "This is the lake from which the Kodiak Ice Company obtains its ice" (Baker, 1906, p. 318). Ameigh and Chaffin (1962, p. 51) report that the Kodiak Ice Company obtained their ice from nearby Taniguak Lake. Called "Oz[ero] Peshchanoye," meaning "sandy lake," by Sarichev (1826, map 16).

Icehouse Point: point of land, on W coast of Woody Island, 1.8 miles E of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 46' 50" N, 152° 21' 30" W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Peshchanoye, Pestchanoe Point. Descriptive name given in late 1800's (?) by USC&GS. See Icehouse Lake. Named "M[ys] Peschchanoye," meaning "sandy cape," by Sarichev (1826, map 16).

Iceworm Gulch: ravine, trends NW 2.5 miles to Nenana River, 2.2 miles NE of village of McKinley Park, Alaska Range; 63° 45' 50" N, 148° 54' 25" W; BGN 1965; (map 87). Named in 1965 by Alaska Dept. of Highways because "iceworms are the only indigenous wildlife whose name begins with an 'I.'" "The naming of some features in this area was done ecologically and alphabetically.

Iceworm Peak: peak, 5,800 ft., 9 miles S of Bradley Lake and 27 miles ESE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 36' 35" N, 150° 47' 35" W; BGN 1966; (map 50). So named in 1966 by the Mountaineering Club of Alaska because "Iceworms were noted on Nuka Glacier" by a party in 1951.

Ichoograhloorak: locality, see Itugralurak.

Ickes Slough: channel, of the Yukon River, 5.5 miles long, between Roosevelt Island and mainland, 12 miles SSW of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 37' N, 161° 30' W; (map 73). Name shown on a 1940 navigation chart of the Yukon River. Because this chart was compiled by the Riverboat Service, The Alaska Railroad, U.S. Dept. of Interior, it may have been named for Harold L. Ickes, 1874-1952, Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior from 1933 to 1946. See Roosevelt Island.

Icknetuk Point: point of land, on N shore of Norton Sound 8 miles NW of Rocky Point and 33 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 30' N, 163° 20' W; (map 95). Variant: Ignituk Point, Iknetuk Point. Eskimo name reported in 1899 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Icolick: locality, see Ikolik.

Icon Bay: bight, 1 mile across, on SE coast of Spruce Island, NE of Kodiak Island; 57° 53' 50" N, 152° 20' 30" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Icy Arm: estuary, see Taku Inlet.

Icy Basin: valley, 1.2 miles across, snow filled, trending W to Taku Glacier, 12 miles NW of Twin Glacier Lake and 25 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 38' 30" N, 134° 12' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Descriptive name given by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project in 1964.

Icy Bay: bay, 16 miles long, at terminus of Guyot and Malaspina Glaciers, 66 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 55' N, 141° 33' W; (map 47). Variant: Ledaunala, Liodiano Bay, Lothiano. Explored by Joseph Whidbey June 4, 1794, and named by Capt. Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 204, 210, and 225), RN, but not shown on Vancouver's chart. This name was translated into Russian and is shown by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN, as "Z[aliv] Ledyanoi." Early descriptions of this bay state that it was "composed of snow-ice, about thirty feet in height at the water-cliff, and probably based on a low muddy beach" (USC&GS, 1869, p. 141-142). The bay, as seen and described in the 18th and 19th centuries, seems to have been an indentation of the Malaspina Glacier front located near where the mouth of the Yahtse River is now. The present Icy Bay was uncovered by the retreat of the glacier since 1899.

Icy Bay: bight, see Palma Bay.

Icy Bay: estuary, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, extends NE 12 miles from terminus of Tiger Glacier, 6 miles W of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 17' N, 148° 12' W; (map 63). "Explored by Joseph Whidbey [of Capt. Vancouver's expedition] June 4, 1794, and named by Vancouver, but not shown on his chart" (Wagner, 1937, p. 393).

Icy Cape Pass: water passage, in barrier bar between Chukchi Sea and Kasegaluk Lagoon, 2.5 miles SW of Icy Cape, Arctic Plain; 70° 18' N, 161° 57' W; (map 146). Name published in 1955 by USGS.

Icy Cape: locality, see Otokkok.

Icy Cape: point of land, at NW entrance to Icy Bay, 75 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 56' 45" N, 141° 42' 00" W; (map 47). Variant: Ledianoi, Ledyanoi, Punta Olavide. This name appears to be a translation published by USC&GS in 1868 of the Russian name shown as Ledyanoi, "M[ys]" (Cape Icy) by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN. See Icy Bay. This appears to be also the "Punta Olavide" of Capt. Alessandro Malaspina, named in July 22, 1791. See Wagner (1937, p. 479). 442

Icy Cape: point of land, on Chukchi Sea coast, 48 miles SW of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 20' N, 161° 52' W; BGN 1944; (map 146). Variant: Ootookok Cape, Utukok Cape. So named by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 455), who wrote August 15, 1778, "The eastern extreme forms a point which was much encumbered with ice; for which reason it obtained the name of Icy Cape." This was the northern limit of Cook's discoveries. The Eskimo word "utoqaq" means "old" or "ancient" place.

Icy Channel: water passage, see Gastineau Channel.

Icy Cove: bight, 0.3 miles across, on E shore of Frederick Sound, 7.5 miles NE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 52' 00" N, 132° 47' 45" W; (map 6). Local descriptive name reported in 1961 by USGS.

Icy Gulch: ravine, on N slope of Gastineau Peak, trends N 0.7 miles to Silverbow Basin, 2.5 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 15" N, 134° 20' 15" W; (map 11). Variant: Ice Gulch. Descriptive name recorded by W. M. Bennett in a mining claim in 1880. Some of the earliest placer workings in the Juneau area were here (DeArmond, 1957, p. 24-25). The name was published by W. J. Peters, USGS, in 1902.

Icy Passage: water passage, 9 miles long, N of Pleasant Island, in Icy Strait, 44 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 23' N, 135° 35' W; (map 11). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 194).

Icy Peak: peak, 4,500 ft., 9.5 miles SW of Cape Kayakliut, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 38 miles SW of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 15' N, 156° 32' W; (map 36). Local descriptive name published by USC&GS in the early 1880's.

Icy Point: point of land, in Glacier Bay National Monument, at mouth of Palma Bay, 1 mile S of mouth of Kaknau Creek and 62 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 23' 10" N, 137° 04' 20" W; (map 10). Variant: Cape Forrest, Mys Ledyanoy. Named "M[ys] Ledyanoy" meaning "cape icy," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 8) presumably because of the stranded drift ice. It has also been called "Cape Forrest" USC&GS, 1883, Alaska Coast Pilot, p. 201).

Icy Point: point of land, on S shore of Douglas Island, 2.7 miles SSW of Dupont and 9 miles SW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 11' 30" N, 134° 16' 40" W; (map 11). Name published by USC&GS in 1924 on Chart 8223.

Icy Point: point of land, see Glacier Point.

Icy Reef: barrier reef, extends 16 miles NW from Demarcation Bay, between Beaufort Sea and mainland, Arctic Plain; 69° 46' N 141° 37' W (map 138). So named August 2, 1826, by Franklin (1828, p. 143), because of the condition of the reef.

Icy Strait: water passage, 50 miles long, at N end of Chichagof Island, between Chatham Strait and Cross Sound, 40 miles W of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; St. Elias Mountains; 58° 18' N, 134° 45' W; (map 11). Variant: Proliv Ledyanoy. This name is a translation of the Russian name "Proliv Ledyanoy" (Tebenkov, 1852, map 8). USC&GS published the translation in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 118).

Icy Strait: water passage, see Cross Sound.

Ida Creek: stream, flows NW 0.6 miles to Bonita Creek, 11 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' N, 165° 11' W; (map 94). Variant: Moose Creek, Morse Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. Shown as "Morse" on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr. Arthur Gibson's map of 1904 shows "Ida" or "Moose."

Ida Gulch: ravine, trends E 3 miles from Caribou Mountain in Zane Hills to Bear Creek, 43 miles WNW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 12' N, 155° 45' W; (map 116). Named by mining engineers about 1955; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Ida Gulch: ravine, trends SE 0.5 miles to Casadepaga River, between Blind and Moonlight Creeks, 15 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 47' N, 164° 28' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 4).

Ida Gulch: stream, N of Blueberry Ridge, flows SE 2.6 miles to Illinois Creek, 3 miles N of that stream's mouth, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands 65° 13' 20" N, 153° 07' 30" W; (map 107). Prospector' name reported by USGS in the 1940's, but probably was used much earlier.

Idagak Strait: water passage, see Udagak Strait.

Idaho Bar: bar, in Kuzitrin River, upstream of Idaho Creek, about 19 miles W of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 14' N, 164° 43' W; (map 110). Local name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, p. 12), USGS. The application of this name at this time is uncertain.

Idaho Bar: bar, see Brockways Bar.

Idaho Bar: ridge, 1,900 ft., trends SE 3 miles from Minook Creek, between Little Minook and Hunter Creeks, 6 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 28' N, 150° 00' W; (maps 105 and 106). Named by prospectors; reported in 1904 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1905, fig. 6), USGS. The name, as used by miners, probably applied to an old stream channel now located across the ridge, but cartographic usage applies it to the whole ridge.

Idaho Creek: stream, flows N 2 miles to Creston Creek, 6 miles NE of Cripple Creek Mountains and 51 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 36' N, 155° 56' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Idaho Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Alder Creek, in Bluestone River basin, 14 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 05' N, 166° 08' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., date 1901.

Idaho Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to McManus Creek, 68 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 21' N, 146° 10' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Idaho Creek: stream, flows SE 3.3 miles to Little Nelchina River, 16 miles NE of Tahnetta Pass and 60 miles SW of Gulkana, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 06' 40" N, 147° 13' 20" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1917 by USGS.

Idaho Creek: stream, flows SE 4.5 miles to Sunflower Creek, 51 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 31' 10" N, 151° 39' 00" W; BGN 1912; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported by F. A. Cook (1908, map).

Idaho Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Kuzitrin River, 20 miles NW of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 14' N, 164° 45' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Idaho Creek: stream, flows SW 4.5 miles to Montana Creek, 48 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 13' 10" N, 149° 06' 40" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS.

Idaho Creek: stream, see California Creek.

Idaho Gulch: ravine, extends 1.5 miles N to Copper Creek S of Lime Butte, 16 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 21' 30" N, 142° 27' 45" W; (map 67). Local name published by USGS (Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, fig. 5), taken from the sketch map of the Nizina Mining area done in 1902 by G. M. Easterly of Valdez.

Idaho Gulch: ravine, extends SE 2.2 miles to Sullivan Creek, 35 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' 28" N, 150° 54' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Idaho Gulch: ravine, trends NW 5 miles to Maston Creek which flows to Crosby Creek, 8 miles SW of Ear Mountain and 40 miles N of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 49' N, 166° 17' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Idaho Inlet: estuary, 9.5 miles long, on N coast of Chichagof Island, trends SSE from Icy Strait, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 11' 30" N, 136° 13' 00" W; (map 10). Named by Capt. W. E. George for the excursion steamer Idaho which grounded near the head of the inlet (USC&GS 1883, p. 190).

Idaho Inlet: locality, on E shore of Idaho Inlet, N coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 10' N, 136° 12' W; (map 10). Name reported in 1961.

Idaho Peak: mountain, see Sunset Peak.

Idaho Peak: peak, 5,000 ft., on W bank of Little Susitna River, 14 miles N of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 48' 15" N, 149° 08' 20" W; (map 69). Name reported in 1913 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1914, fig. 2).

Idaho Ridge: ridge, trends W 6 miles, 1.5 miles W of Hunter Cove, on Muir Inlet, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 61 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 54' N, 136° 14' W; (map 10). Name published by the American Geographical Society (Field, 1947, map).

Idaho Rock: rock, off SW coast of Revillagigedo Island, in Tongass Narrows (East Channel), 800 ft. W of Saxman, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' N, 131° 36' W; (map 3). Local name published by USC&GS in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 51).

Idak Cove: bight, 3 miles across, in Otter Bight, on E coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 26' N, 167° 50' W; (map 23). Name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1942.

Idak Cove: bight, see Otter Bight.

Idak Creek: stream, flowing E 4 miles to Otter Bight, 3 miles N of Fort Glenn on NE coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 26' 15" N, 167° 51' 30" W; (map 23). Name published by USGS (in Byers, 1959, pl. 41). This name may have been derived from the Aleutian word, "idakuq," meaning "it leaves; it emanates from" (in Geoghegan, 1944, p. 109), and may have been arbitrarily "clipped" for cartographic convenience.

Idak, Cape: point of land, NE tip of Umnak Island, NW end of Umnak Pass, Aleutian Islands; 53° 31' 20" N, 167° 47' 45" W; (map 23). Variant: Cape Edakh, Mys Idakh. Name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN, as "M[ys] Idakh" or "Cape Idak." R. H. Geoghegan believes the name to be the Aleut name "Idakug" meaning "exit or outlet."

Idak, Mount: mountain, 1,918 ft., 5 miles N of Fort Glenn, on NE coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 28' 00" N, 167° 53' 30" W; (map 23). Name reported as Idak Peak by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1942, and published as Mount Idak by USGS (Byers, 1959, pl. 41). See Idak Creek.

Idakh, Mys: point of land, see Idak, Cape.

Idaliuk Cape: point of land, see Idaliuk Point.

Idaliuk Point: point of land, on SW coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 52' 00" N, 169° 04' 00" W; BGN 1942; (map 21). Variant: Idaliuk Cape, Mys Idalyukh. Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN, as "M[ys] Idalyukh," or "Cape Idalyukh."

Idaliuk, Cape: point of land, see Prominence, Cape.

Idalug, Cape: point of land, on N coast of Amlia Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 08' 30" N, 173° 31' 45" W; (map 19). Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 27), IRN, as "M[ys] Idalug" or "Cape Idalug."

Idalyukh, Cape: point of land, see Prominence, Cape.

Idalyukh, Mys: point of land, see Idaliuk Point.

Idavain Lake: lake, 4.3 miles long, N of Naknek Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 37 miles E of Naknek, Aleutian Range; 58° 46' N, 155° 56' W; (map 42). Reported in 1951 by USGS.

Ideal Cove: cove, extends N 1 mile to Frederick Sound, on E coast of Mitkof Island, 16 miles NW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 40' N, 132° 38' W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705.

Ides Neck: isthmus, between Schulze Cove and Peril Strait, on NW coast of Baranof Island, 27 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' 15" N, 135° 36' 30" W; (map 9). Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN, and published by USC&GS on Chart 727.

Ididarod River: stream, see Iditarod River.

Ididarod: locality, see Iditarod.

Iditarod River: stream, heads at 61° 47' N, 158° 56' W, flows NE and W 325 miles to Innoko River, 25 miles NE of Holikachuck and 66 miles NE of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 63° 02' N, 158° 46' W; BGN 1948; (map 90). Variant: Haidilatna River, Haiditarod River, Ididarod River, Tachaichagat River, Yachzikatna River, Yalchikatna River, Yalchikatno River, Yath-ta-gotna River, Yuthagotna River. Name reported in 1908 by A. G. Maddren, USGS, as "Haidilatna," which is probably an English distortion by prospectors of the name of an Ingalik Indian village on stream spelled by Father Jette "Khadilotden." It was shortly thereafter standardized to "Iditarod" from "Haiditarod." Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, records two Indian names for the stream in 1842-44, "Yalchikatna (or Yalchikatna)" obtained from the Indians on Innoko River and "Tachaichagat" apparently obtained from Indians on Kuskokwim drainage. Both seem to be different forms of the same name. Father Jette in 1915 spelled the Indian name for the stream "Yachzikatna."

Iditarod: locality, on E bank of Iditarod River, 7 miles NW of Flat and 52 miles S of Holikachuck, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 32' 40" N, 158° 05' 30" W; (map 79). Variant: Ididarod. Iditarod became the supply and commercial center of the Innoko-Iditarod placer district shortly after its founding in June 1910. It was on the summer water route and winter sled trail. It had a population of about 600 or 700 persons in 1911. A post office was maintained here from 1910 to 1929. Its population was 50 in 1920, 8 in 1930, and 1 in 1940. See Iditarod River.

Ig-gig-lah-rook Mountain: mountain, see Igiglogruk Mountain.

Igachorok Mountain: hills, see Mulik Hills.

Igachoruk Mountain: hills, see Mulik Hills.

Igachoruk River: stream, see Hugo Creek.

Igagik River: stream, see Egegik River.

Igagik: village, see Egegik.

Igagik: village, see Ugashik.

Igagmjut: locality, see Igak.

Igak Bay: bay, see Ugak Bay.

Igak: locality, "on Afognak Island, E of Afognak, Kodiak Island" (map i3). Variant: Igagmjut, Kaljukischwigmjut. Former Eskimo camp or village reported by Hodge (1907, p. 595), BAE, who said "it seems to have been moved."

Igakik River: stream, see Ugashik River.

Igakskie: bay, see Ugak Bay.

Igalik Island: barrier island, 2.5 miles long, in Plover Islands, 36 miles E of Barrow, Arctic Plain; BGN 1916; 71° 10' N, 155° 10' W; (map 153). Variant: Igilik Island, Ikalu Island, Ikalue Island. Eskimo name reported to mean “window,” by E. de K. Leffingwell, in 1910. Leffingwell (1919, p. 96) states it is “The easternmost of the Plover Islands,” and “Probably the same as Ikalue on Brit. Adm. Chart No. 593.”

Iganata-koverushka: hill, see Maynard Hill.

Igatskai: bay, see Ugak Bay.

Igatskoy, Zaliv: bay, see Ugak Bay.

Igavik Creek: stream, see Egavik Creek.

Igavik: village, see Egavik.

Igeechowrak: hill, see Iyichoruk Mountain.

Iggiruk Mountains: mountains, 3,208 ft., extend NW-SE 20 miles, in De Long Mountains, 45 miles E of Mishegak Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 15' N, 159° 20' W; (map 131). Eskimo name obtained at Noatak in 1956 by USGS.

Ighauvik: village, see Egavik.

Ighelkoslende: locality, see Katagkak.

Ighiack, Cap: point of land, see Ugyak, Cape.

Ighiak Lake: lake, see Eyak Lake.

Ighiak: locality, see Eyak.

Ighiakchaghamiut: locality, see Igiakchak.

Igiagamute: locality, see Igiak.

Igiagamute: locality, see Igiayarok.

Igiagik: village, see Egegik.

Igiagiuk, Tugat: lake, see Becharof Lake.

Igiak Bay: bay, see Kokechik Bay.

Igiak Mountains: mountains, see Askinuk Mountains

Igiak, Mys: point of land, see Ugyak, Cape.

Igiak: locality, "E of Scammon Bay on E side of Bering Sea," Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 75). Variant: Igiagagamute, Igiogagamut, Iragamiut. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1878 as "Iragamiut" by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service. Ivan Petroff listed the name as "Igiagagamute" with a population of 10 in the 1880 Census.

Igiak: locality, 5 miles N of Hooper Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 37' N, 165° 56' W; (map 75). Variant: Igiyarok, Tellamishuk. This name has appeared on maps, but it is doubted that a village of this name was located here. It is near an archaeological site called "Tellamishuk." The name may refer to a site 20 miles NE called "Igiyarok."

Igiak: locality, see Igiyarok.

Igiakchak: locality, "in the Kuskokwim district." Variant: Ighiakchaghamiut. Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed as "Ighiakchaghamiut" with a population of 81 in the 1890 Census.

Igiarok: locality, see Igiyarok.

Igiyarok Pass: pass, 295 ft., in Askinuk Mountains, 2 miles SE of Castle Hill and 4.5 miles SE of village of Scammon Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 49' N, 165° 27' W; (map 75). Eskimo name meaning "throat" reported by USC&GS in 1949. See Igiyarok.

Igiyarok: locality, near Kagankaguti Lake, at E end of Askinak Mountains, 30 miles NE of Hooper Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 43' N, 165° 18' W; (map 75). Variant: Igiagamute, Igiak, Igiarok, Ikragamiut. Eskimo village consisting of two huts, visited by Nelson (1882, p. 665), U.S. Signal Service, in December 1878. He calls it "Igiagamute" on his map and "Iragamiut" in his text. The name, variously written "Ikiak," Igiagagamute," etc., has been applied to places extending from Kokechik Bay to the east end of the Askinuk Mountains. See Igiyarok Pass.

Igichorak: hill, see Iyichoruk Mountain.

Igichuk Hills: range, extends NE 45 miles from Krusenstern Lagoon to SW end of Baird Mountains, 20 miles N of Kotzebue, Arctic Slope; 67° 14' N, 162° 45' W; BGN 1962; (map 128). Eskimo name reported in 1913 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Igichuk River: stream, see Noatak River.

Igiglogruk Mountain: mountain, 1,617 ft., in Mulgrave Hills, 25 miles SE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 41' N, 163° 34' W; (map 128). Variant: Ig-gig-lah-rock Mountain, Igigloruk. Eskimo name meaning "old mountain" reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Igigloruk: mountain, see Igiglogruk Mountain.

Igigrok: mountain, see Iyikrok Mountain.

Igigruk: mountain, see Iyikrok Mountain.

Igikalik Creek: stream, see Thetis Creek.

Igikpak, Mount: mountain, 8,510 ft., in Schwatka Mountains, at head of Noatak River, Brooks Range 67° 25' N, 154° 58' W; (map 125). Eskimo name reported by Orth, USGS, in 1956 to refer in meaning to “two big peaks” and may refer to the two high rock columns that form the top of the mountain. It is the highest peak in the western Brooks Range.

Igiksukrak: mountain, see Hamlet, Mount.

Igilatvik Creek: stream, heads in lake and flows 27 miles NE to Jago River, 5 miles S of junction with Okerokovik River and 23 miles SE of Barter Island, Arctic Plain; 69° 01' N, 143° 27' W; (map 138). Eskimo name recorded on Barter Island by Orth, USGS, in 1956, and reported to mean “place where parts of a house are found.”

Igilerak Hill: hill, 600 ft., in Kemegrak Hills between Ilikrak and Kokirat Creeks, 10 miles NE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 17' N, 165° 44' W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Eegillerak Mountain. Eskimo name recorded in 1960 by D. C. Foote in connection with Project Chariot; he spelled it “Eegillerak.”

Igilik Island: barrier island, see Igalik Island.

Igiogagamut: locality, see Igiak.

Igisooogrook Mountain: hill, see Igisukruk Mountain.

Igisooogrook Mountain: mountain, see Noak, Mount.

Igisukruk Mountain: hill, 875 ft., in Igichuk Hills SE of Mount Noak, 18 miles NW of Kotzebue, Arctic Slope; 67° 08' N, 162° 55' W; (map 128). Variant: Igisooogrook Mountain. Eskimo name meaning “big mountain” according to USC&GS in 1950.

Igitkihn Island: island, see Igitkin Island.

Igitkilm Island: island, see Igitkin Island.

Igitkin Bank: shoal, 2 miles long, trends W between Igitkin and Great Sitkin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 55” N, 175° 59' 00” W; BGN 1936; (map 18) Name published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 103); named for Igitkin Island by the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition of 1934.

Igitkin Bight: cove, 0.3 miles across, on N coast of Igitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 20” N, 175° 53' 20” W; BGN 1936; (map 18). Name published by the USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 103) and named for Igitkin Island by the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition of 1934.

Igitkin Island: island, 6.7 miles long, 3 miles SE of Great Sitkin Island, between Adak and Atka Islands, one of Andreanof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' N, 175° 54' W; BGN 1890; (map 18). Variant: Egilka Island, Igitkihn Island, Igitkilm Island, Igitkum Island. Aleut name recorded as “Egilka” by Commodore Joseph Billings, IRN, in 1790 and published by M. Sauer in 1802.

Igitkin Pass: water passage, between Igitkin and Chugul Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' N, 175° 50' W; BGN 1936; (map 18). Named for Igitkin Island by the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition of 1934. It is possibly the best passage from the north and east to Kuluk Bay on Adak Island Published by the USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 103).

Igitkin Point: point of land, W tip of Igitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 10" N, 175° 57' 45" W; BGN 1936; (map 18). Named for Igitkin Island by the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition of 1934, and published by the USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 103).

Igitkum Island: island, see Igitkin Island.

Igitna River: stream, heads at glacier 3 miles N of Merrill Pass, flows NE and SE 18 miles to Kenibuna Lake, 62 miles WNW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 10' 30" N, 152° 59' 10" W; BGN 1930; (map 71). Tanaina Indian name reported in 1927 by USGS.

Igiugig: village, on left bank on Kvichak River, 1 mile SW of Iliamna Lake and 46 miles SW of Iliamna, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 20' N, 155° 55' W; (map 51). Variant: Igiugik. Name of a fishing village where a post office was established in 1934, discontinued in 1954 (Ricks, 1965, p. 28).

Igiugik: village, see Igiugig.

Igivachochamiut: locality, see Igivachok.

Igivachok: locality, "in Nushagak district." Variant: Igivachochamiut. Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed as "Igivachochamiut" with a population of 31 in the 1890 Census.

Igiyarok: locality, see Igiak.

Igkh-nik-toghe-mute: locality, see Iknetuk.

Igklo River: estuary, extends W 5 miles off Kugrua Bay, 16 miles NE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 47' N, 159° 21' W; (map 146). Variant: Iklo. Eskimo name recorded in 1956 at Wainwright by Orth, as "Iklo," meaning "large intestine."

Iglo Creek: stream, flows SW to Goodhope River, about 25 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12). This stream cannot be identified on current maps.

Igloo Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Teklanika River, 24 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 38' 30" N, 149° 34' 00" W; (map 87). Local name reported by Woodbury Abbey, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, on the blueprint of his 1921 Mount McKinley National Park survey.

Igloo Creek: stream, flows SW 28 miles to American River 1 mile N of its junction with Agiapuk River, 20 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 26' N, 165° 46' W; (map 111). Variant: Lewis River. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Messrs. Kemp and David Fox (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 11).

Igloo Creek: stream, flows W 7 miles to Bering Sea, 36 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 45' N, 166° 28' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Igloo Creek: stream, see Dewey Creek.

Igloo Creek: stream, see Eagle Creek.

Igloo Creek: stream, see Moonlight Creek.

Igloo Mountain: mountain, 2,675 ft., in De Long Mountains, E of Raven Basin and Kukpowruk River, 28 miles NE of Mount Kelly, Brooks Range; 68° 46' 00" N, 162° 53' 30" W; (map 130). Variant: Umiak Mountain. Named by P. S. Smith, USGS, and shown on a 1926 fieldsheet by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS. According to Smith's notes the Eskimo call this hill Umiak, "large boat." The reason for changing the name is not clear (Chapman and Sable, 1961, p. 53).

Igloo Mountain: mountain, 4,751 ft., 3 miles N of Cathedral Mountain and 27 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 36' 30" N, 149° 36' 30" W; (map 87). Name taken from that of the creek which flows along its east side; published in 1954 by USGS.

Igloo Pass: pass, 4,300 ft., 1.1 miles NE of Nugget Mountain and 10 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 26' 10" N, 134° 19' 30" W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

Igloo Point: point of land, extends NE into Eschscholtz Bay, 39 miles SW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 14' N, 161° 03' W; (map 114). Named by coast pilots about 1902; reported in 1908 by USC&GS.

Igloo: locality, on right bank of American River 2.5 miles N of its junction with Agiapuk River, 22 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 28' N, 165° 47' W; (map 111). Local name published in 1951 by USGS. No settlement is known to exist here.

Igloo: village, see Marys Igloo.

Igloopyak: reach, see Iglupiak.

Iglorak: barrier island, see Cooper Island.

Igloupack Creek: stream, see Iglupak Creek.

Igloupaek Creek: stream, see Iglupak Creek.

Iglupak Creek: stream, flows N 3 miles to Kukpuk River, 18 miles N of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 24' 15" N, 165° 56' 20" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Igloupack Creek, Igloupaek Creek. Eskimo name meaning "big house" recorded in 1960 by D. C. Foote in connection with Project Chariot; he spelled it "Igloupack."

Iglupiak: reach, on Omikviorok River, 23 miles E of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 43' N, 163° 41' W; (map 128). Variant: Igloopyak, Iglupiaq. Eskimo name meaning "one

sided”; so called because in this section of the river there is a high bank on the north side and a low bank on the south side; reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Iglurak: barrier island, see Cooper Island.

Igmiumanik Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Goodnews River, 49 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 32' N, 160° 28' W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Ignak Creek: stream, see Ignek Creek.

Ignaluk: locality, on W coast of Little Diomedede Island, in Bering Strait, 80 miles NW of Teller; 65° 45' N, 168° 56' W; (map 111). Variant: Inalik, Inalit, Igna-look. Eskimo name recorded as Igna-look by Capt. C. L. Hooper, USRCS, in 1880; listed as “Inalit” with a population of 40 by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census; listed with a population of 85 in the 1890 Census.

Ignatiet Point: point of land, see Mendenhall, Cape.

Ignatio Island: island, see Saint Ignace Island.

Ignek Creek: stream, heads between Sadlerochit and Shublik Mountains, flows W 14 miles through Ignek Valley to Canning River, 8 miles NW of Mount Copleston and 53 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Arctic Slope; 69° 36' N, 146° 18' W; (map 139). Variant: Ignak Creek, Ignik Creek. Leffingwell (1919, p. 121) writes, “The native [Eskimo] name of the stream which cut Red Hill is ' Ignek,' meaning ' fire.' The natives have assured the writer that these red beds were still smoking when their ancestors came into the country, not many years ago.” Jenness (1928, p. 96) spells the name “Ignik.”

Ignek Valley: valley, 30 miles long, between Sadlerochit and Shublik Mountains, 35 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 34' N, 145° 30' W; (map 139). Variant: Ignak Valley, Ignik Valley. Leffingwell (1919, p. 96) named the valley after Ignek Creek. He wrote (p. 137), “The Sadlerochit Glacier must have filled the eastern end of Ignek Valley, * * *.” (p. 137).

Ignekasagmi: locality, see Ignok.

Ignik Creek: stream, see Ignek Creek.

Ignik Valley: valley, see Ignek Valley.

Igning River: stream, flows NE 20 miles to Noatak River, 48 miles SW of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 42' N, 155° 53' W; (map 125). Eskimo name meaning “fire” or “match,” recorded in Kobuk and Shungnak by Orth, USGS, in 1956.

Ignisirok Creek: stream, in De Long Mountains, flows S 13 miles to Nimiuktuk River, 34 miles NE of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 28' N, 159° 53' W; (map 131). Eskimo name meaning “material for fire,” obtained at Noatak by Orth in 1956.

Ignituk Point: point of land, see Icknetuk Point.

Ignituk: locality, see Iknetuk.

Ignok: locality, "on right bank of Yukon River, near Holy Cross," Innoko Lowland; (map 78). Variant: Ignokhatskamute, Ignokhatskomute, Ingekasagmi. Former Eskimo village reported in 1869 as "Ingekasagmi" by Capt. C. W. Raymond, USA. Ivan Petroff listed the name as "Ignokhatskamute" with a population of 175 in the 10th Census, in 1880.

Ignokhatskamut: locality, "on Lower Yukon River," Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. Former Eskimo camp or village reported in 1900 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service.

Ignokhatskamute: locality, see Ignok.

Ignokhatskomute: locality, see Ignok.

Igognak: point of land, see Eider Point.

Igognak: point of land, see Kalekta, Cape.

Igokluk Slough: stream, flows W 14 miles to Kwemeluk Pass, 21 miles S of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 27' N, 164° 34' W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS; published in 1899 on Chart 9373.

Igouik Creek: stream, see Egavik Creek.

Igouik: village, see Egavik.

Igowik Creek: stream, see Egavik Creek

Igowik: village, see Egavik.

Igragamiut: locality, see Igiak.

Igrahk: hill, see Igrak Hill.

Igrak Hill: hill, on shore of Chukchi Sea, 17 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 55' N, 164° 59' W; (map 128). Variant: Igrahk. Eskimo name meaning "old hill" reported by E. S. Burch in 1966.

Igrarok Creek: stream, in Lisburne Hills, flows NE 6 miles to a lagoon on Chukchi Sea coast, 9 miles E of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 51' 45" N, 165° 51' 05" W; (map 129). Eskimo name derived from that of the Igrarok Hills; reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Igrarok Hills: hills, 500 ft., extend 5 miles on Chukchi Sea coast, 5 miles E of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 51' N, 165° 57' W; (map 129). Variant: Ee-gah-rook. Eskimo name reported to mean "low hills" by USC&GS and spelled "Ee-gah-rook."

Igrikchum Slough: stream, flows NE 1.4 miles to Tunurokpak Channel, W of Yukon River, 41 miles SE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 12' 50" N, 164° 00' 05" W; (map 77). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Igrooayum Koonga: stream, see Ingrugaivik Creek.

Igrouwotalik: stream, see Igruwotalik Creek.

Igruayvik: bank, see Igrugevik Bank.

Igrugaivik Bank: bank, see Igrugevik Bank.

Igrugaivik Creek: stream, distributary of Wulik River, flows SW 1 mile to Kivalina Lagoon, 1.7 miles E of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 43' N, 164° 29' W; (map 128). Variant: Igrooayum Koonga. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Igrugevik Bank: bank, on left side of Igrugevik Creek, 2.3 miles E of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 43' N, 164° 28' W; (map 128). Variant: Igrugaivik Bank, Igruayvik. This Eskimo name, reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch, means "place where they put something inside." According to one story there was once a cold storage here; another story stated it was a good place for loading boats. Burch says that the name is often applied to a nearby hill rather than to the river bank.

Igruwotalik Creek: stream, heads in Lisburne Hills, flows SW 10 miles to Kukpok River, E of Kugirarok Creek, 18 miles N of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 24' 50" N, 165° 25' 30" W; (map 129). Variant: Igrouwotalik. Eskimo name spelled "Igrouwotalik" in 1960 by D. C. Foote in connection with Project Chariot studies. USGS published the name in 1964.

Igtuluwik: locality, SW of mouth of Walakpa Bay, 12 miles SW of Barrow, Arctic Plains 71° 08' N, 157° 06' W; (map 153). Eskimo name published by Spencer (1959, map 2).

Iguik: village, see Egavik.

Igushek River: stream, see Igushik River.

Igushik Ridge: ridge, elev. 150 ft., on W bank of Igushik River, extends N 7 miles from river's mouth, 25 miles SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; BGN 1911; 58° 43' N, 158° 56' W; (map 40). Eskimo name published in 1911 by USC&GS; probably named after the nearby Igushik River.

Igushik River: stream, heads at Amanka Lake, flows SE 50 miles to Nushagak Bay, 26 miles SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 42' N, 158° 53' W; (map 40). Variant: Crooked River, Egashak River, Egashik River, Egoashik River, Egoushik River, Igushek River, Reka Iguzhak, Snake River. Eskimo name reported by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 4), IRN, as "R[eka] Iguzhak." The descriptive name "Crooked River" was given in 1898 by J. E. Spurr, USGS; "Snake River" was applied in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross, "because of the river's winding course."

Igushik River: stream, see Snake River.

Igushik: settlement, S of mouth of Igushik River 30 miles SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland 58° 42' N, 158° 53' W; (map 40). Eskimo village listed in the 1880 U.S. census with a population of 74; 28 in 1930; and 16 in 1940.

Iguzhak, Reka: stream, see Igushik River.

Igvac, Cap: promontory, see Igvak, Cape.

Igvack, Cap: promontory, see Igvak, Cape.

Igvak, Cape: promontory, between Portage and Wide Bays, on SE coast of Alaska Peninsula, 53 miles E of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 26' N, 156° 01' W; (map 36). Variant: Cap Igvac, Cap Igvack, Iswak Point, Mys Igvak. Eskimo name published in 1835 by Adm. A. J. von Krusenstern, IRN, as "C[ap] Igvac" and as "C[ap] Igvack."

Igvak, Mys: promontory, see Igvak, Cape.

Ihack Bay: bay, see Ugak Bay.

Iikaagiaq: ford, see Ikagiak Shallows.

Ikhkluk Mountain: mountain, 3,650 ft. in Brooks Range, 10 miles SSE of Howard Pass; 68° 05' N, 156° 48' W; (map 132). Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1956 and reported to mean "rough mountain" [i-ikh-qluq].

Iipqagnaqtaugruk: mountain, see Ipkagnaktaugrak Mountain.

Iiveruuleviq Lake: lake, see Evrulivik Lake.

Iiwzuqtusuq: locality, see Ivruktusuk.

Ijoot: point of land, see Izhut, Cape.

Ik, Reka: stream, see Eek River.

Ik-ku-go-ak River: stream, see Ikugoak River.

Ik: village, see Eek.

Ikagiak Creek: stream, flows W 6 miles to N end of Little Chandler Lake, 25 miles NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 17' 00" N, 152° 39' 00" W; (map 134). Eskimo name obtained at Anaktuvok Pass in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Ikagiak Shallows: ford, across Wulik River, 11 miles NE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 48' N, 164° 07' W; (map 128). Variant: Eekahgyak, Iikaagiaq. Eskimo name meaning "fording place" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Ikagluik Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows NW 20 miles to Savonoski River 1.5 miles E of that stream's mouth at Iliuk Arm Naknek Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 21 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 31' 40" N, 155° 17' 30" W; (map 42). Reported in 1951 by USGS.

Ikagluik, Mount: peak, 4,426 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 15 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range, 58° 27' 30" N, 155° 13' 00" W; BGN 1924; (map 42). Variant: Mount Kagluik. Aleut name reported in 1919 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society. Published in 1951 as "Mount Kagluik" by USGS.

Ikahook River: stream, see Ikalooksik River.

Ikak: locality, see Savonoski.

Ikakhtulik: stream, see Fish River.

Ikaknak Pond: lake, 0.15 miles across, near head of Kiliguak Creek, 7.5 miles NE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 11' 40" N, 165° 43' 00" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Eekuknuk Pond. Eskimo name meaning "north wind" reported about 1962 by personnel of Project Chariot.

Ikaksigilak Creek: stream, see Fossil Creek.

Ikaligvigmiut: settlement, see Dogfish Village.

Ikaligvigmiut: village, see Golovin.

Ikaligvigmyut: settlement, see Dogfish Village.

Ikaligwigmiut: village, see Golovin.

Ikaligwigmjut: settlement, see Dogfish Village.

Ikalik Point: point of land, see Ikolik, Cape.

Ikalikhvig-myut: village, see Golovin.

Ikalikhvik: stream, see Fish River.

Ikalinigmjut: settlement, see Dogfish Village.

Ikalinkamiut: locality, see Ekiligamut.

Ikalinkamuit: locality, see Ekilik.

Ikaliukha: locality, see Ekiligamut.

Ikaliukha: locality, see Ekilik.

Ikallooksik River: stream, see Ikalooosik River.

Ikalooosik River: stream, see Ikallooksik River.

Ikalooksik River: stream, heads on N slope of Poovookpuk Mountain, flows N 10 miles to Niyrakpak Lagoon, 16 miles SE of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 36' N, 171° 30' W, BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Ekalooksik River, Ikahook River, Ikallooksik River, Ikalooosik River. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Ikalu Island: barrier island, see Igalik Island.

Ikalue Island: barrier island, see Igalik Island.

Ikalugtulik River: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Hazen Bay, on Nelson Island, 13 miles NE of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 39' N, 165° 06' W; (map 57). Variant: Killingupak River. Eskimo name meaning "having humpbacked salmon" obtained at Tanunak in 1949 by USC&GS.

Icashlocktuli River: stream, see Ekashluak Creek.

Ikatak: peninsula, see Ikatan Peninsula.

Ikatan Bay: bay, 5 miles across, between Ikatan and Alaska Peninsula, on E coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 47' N, 163° 15' W; (map 25). Name derived from Ikatan Peninsula; given by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and published in 1882 by USC&GS on Chart 806.

Ikatan Peninsula: peninsula, 12 miles long, on SE coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 43' N, 163° 12' W; (map 25). Variant: Ikatak, Ikatane, Ikatok, Ikatun. Aleut name reported by Father Ioann Veniaminov as "Ikatok" in 1830's; shown as an island on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379, published in 1847.

Ikatan Point: point of land, 10 miles SE of False Pass, on Ikatan Peninsula, Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 46' 30" N, 163° 11' 00" W; (map 25). Variant: Cape Horn. Named in 1901 by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS; derived from Ikatan Peninsula.

Ikatan: village, on Ikatan Peninsula, near head of Ikatan Bay, Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 45' 00" N, 163° 18' 30" W; (map 25). Name derived from Ikatan Peninsula, published in 1949 on a USGS map.

Ikatane: peninsula, see Ikatan Peninsula.

Ikathiwik Crater: volcanic crater, 701 ft., 14 miles N of Roberts Mountain and 30 miles NNW of Cape Mendenhall, on Nunivak Island; 60° 14' 10" N, 166° 15' 00" W; (map 57). Variant: Ikathiwik. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Ikathiwik: volcanic crater, see Ikathiwik Crater.

Ikathleewik Bay: bay, on W shore of Etolin Strait, S of Ikathleewimjingia Point, on E coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 18' N, 165° 42' W; (map 57). Variant: Ikathliwikh Bay. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Ikathleewimjingia Point: point of land, extends 1.5 miles into Etolin Strait, 18 miles SE of Cape Etolin, on NE coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 18' 40" N, 165° 42' 40" W; (map 57). Variant: Ikthleewimjingia Point, Ikthliwimjingia Point. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Ikathliwikh Bay: bay, see Ikathleewik Bay.

Ikathluik: stream, see Fish River.

Ikatlegomute: locality, see Ikatlek.

Ikatlek: locality, on the right bank of Yukon River between Paimiut and Ingregamiut, Nulato Hills; 61° 58' N, 160° 24' W; (map 73). Variant: Ikatlegomute. The exact location of this village, which E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, passed through in 1879, is not known, and is undoubtedly now an abandoned site. Nelson spelled it "Ikatlegomute," i.e., "people of Ikatlek," and placed it on his map between Paimute and Pogoreshapka [Bellkat]. The 10th Census, in 1880, referred to a "single house" in this location, with a population of nine.

Ikatok Peak: mountain, 1,948 ft., on Ikaton Peninsula, Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 43' 15" N, 163° 09' 30" W; (map 25). Name derived from a variant of Ikaton Peninsula; applied by USC&GS in 1926 on Chart 8701.

Ikatok: peninsula, see Ikaton Peninsula.

Ikatun: peninsula, see Ikaton Peninsula.

Ikeut, Reka: stream, see Fish River.

Ikeutpak: stream, see Fish River.

Ikgisukruk: mountain, see Hamlet, Mount.

Ikgisuqraq: mountain, see Hamlet, Mount.

Ikherkhamut: locality, "near the mouth of Copper River, Chugach Mountains" (map 64). Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed in Hodge (1907, p. 596), BAE, as being from "I-qa-mut," meaning "end of river people."

Ikhiak Lake: lake, see Eyak Lake.

Ikhiak: locality, see Eyak.

Ikhkelik: point of land, see Nekeelit Point.

Ikhti, Cape: point of land, see Ikti, Cape.

Ikhwok: village, see Ekwok.

Ikiak: locality, on barrier island, between Beaufort Sea and Mackay Inlet, Arctic Plain; 71° 05' 45" N, 154° 50' 15" W; (map 153). Eskimo name recorded at Barrow in 1951 by USC&GS and is reported to refer to a strait. "Ikikak" is a closer rendition of the name.

Ikiakpaurak Valley: valley, drained by Cache Creek, extends E 23 miles from Canning River, between Shublik Mountains and Third Range, 30 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Arctic Slope; 69° 28' N, 145° 45' W; (map 139). Variant: Ikiokpaurak Valley, Iklokpaurak Valley. Eskimo name reported by Leffingwell (1919, p. 96) to mean "small valley."

Ikiakpuk Creek: stream, see Eagle Creek.

Ikiakpuk Creek: stream, see Ekokpuk Creek.

Ikiakpuk Valley: valley, drained by Eagle Creek, extends E 18 miles from Canning River, between Third Range and Franklin Mountains, 27 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Arctic Slope; 69° 24' N, 145° 40' W; BGN 1960; (map 139). Variant: Iklokpuk Valley. Eskimo name "Ikiakpak" reported by Leffingwell (1919, p. 96) to mean "big valley."

Ikiginak Island: island, 0.4 miles long, between Atka and Tagalak Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 45" N, 175° 29' 20" W; BGN 1936; (map 18). Variant: Ikiginakh Island, Ikiginakh, Ostrov, Nerpchiy, Ostrov, Nerpichiy, Ostrov, Nerpitchy ilot, Seal Island. Published as "O[strov] Ikiginakh," or "Ikiginakh Island," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 27), IRN, from an Aleut name which Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 320), IRN, called "Nerpitchy ilot," or "seal island."

Ikiginakh Island: island, see Ikiginak Island.

Ikiginakh, Ostrov: island, see Ikiginak Island.

Ikijaktusak Creek: stream, flows S 2 miles to Chukchi Sea, 1.4 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 07' 45" N, 165° 56' 30" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Eegikruttoosook Creek, Eekheezhaktusuk Creek, Emmikroak Creek. Eskimo name meaning "young gull" reported in 1962 by W. O. Pruitt, Univ. of Alaska, and spelled by him "Eekheezhaktusuk." USC&GS reported a variation of this name in 1950 spelled "Eegik-rut-too-sook."

Ikikikoik: locality, see Klikitarik.

Ikikileruk Creek: stream, flows N 7 miles to Chukchi Sea, 1.5 miles W of Noonuklook Mountain and 36 miles NNW of Mount Kelly, Arctic Slope; 68° 57' 30" N, 164° 06' 00" W; (map 130). Variant: Mugilak Creek, Mu-gee-lu Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1956 to mean "narrow" by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Ikiokpaurak Creek: stream, see Cache Creek.

Ikiokpaurak Valley: valley, see Ikiakpaurak Valley.

Ikiraaluk: bay, see Moore, Port.

Ikiraaluk: water passage, see Eluitkak Pass.

Ikiut-pak: stream, see Niukluk River.

Ikkeraluk: bay, see Moore, Port.

Ikkeraluk: water passage, see Eluitkak Pass.

Ikkhagamut: locality, see Savonoski.

Ikkhagmute: locality, see Savonoski.

Iklauyak Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Okokmilaga River 3 miles N of its head, Brooks Range; 68° 10' N, 153° 06' W; (map 133). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Iklauyaurak Creek: stream, flows ESE 5.5 miles to S end of Chandler Lke, 27 miles W of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 12' 00" N, 152° 46' 30" W; (map 134). Eskimo name obtained at Anaktuvuk Pass in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Iklo: estuary, see Igklo River.

Iklokpaarak Valley: valley, see Ikiakpaarak Valley.

Iklokpuk Valley: valley, see Ikiakpuk Valley.

Iklut-pak: stream, see Niukluk River.

Ikmakrak Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, W of village of Meade River, Arctic Plain; 70° 29' N, 157° 28' W; (map 147). Eskimo name obtained in 1956 at Wainwright by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Iknetuk Point: point of land, see Icknetuk Point.

Iknetuk: locality, on W shore of Golovnin Bay. 6 miles S of Golovin and 40 miles ESE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 28' N, 163° 04' W; (map 95). Variant: Igkh-nik-toghe-mute' Ignituk, Iknutuk, Kniktag-miut, Knykhtakgmyut. Site of an Eskimo village reported in 1842-44 as "Knykhtakg-myut" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN. Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census in 1880 recorded "Ignituk" with a population of 100. Baker (1906, p. 321), USGS, wrote "Iknetuk."

Iknivik Creek: stream, flows NW 12.5 miles from W of Shainin Lake to Anaktuvuk River, 2: miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope 68° 21' N, 151° 25' W; (map 134). Eskimo name, meaning "pointed place," published by Rausch (1951, p. 150).

Iknutak Mountain: mountain, 1,688 ft., at S end of peninsula, on W side of Golovnin Bay 39 miles SE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands 64° 28' N, 163° 10' W; (map 95). Local name reported about 1940 by USC&GS and published on Chart 9382. See Iknetuk.

Iknutuk: locality, see Iknetuk.

Iko Bay: estuary, extending S 5 miles off Elson Lagoon, between Ross and Scott Points, 15 miles SE of Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 12' N, 156° 00' W; BGN 1964; (map 153). Variant: Ahvak Bay, Bay, McKensie's Bay. Eskimo name published by Comdr. R. Maguire (1854, map facing p. 186), RN, and reported to mean "the last one" or "the end." This feature is probably the same bay shown on Thomas Simpson's map as McKenzies Bay and named "after Chief Factor Roderick Mackenzie [sic]," of the Hudson's Bay Company (Simpson, Thomas, 1843, p. 152).

Ikogmiut: village, see Russian Mission.

Ikogmute: village, see Russian Mission.

Ikolga: locality, "on Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands" (map 23). Former Aleut camp or settlement reported by Coxe (1787, p. 164); "Consists of only one hut."

Ikolik, Cape: point of land, on S shore of Gurney Bay, 23 miles SW of Karluk, on W coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 17' 15" N, 154° 47' 00" W; BGN 1890; (map 35). Variant: Ecolik Point, Ikalik Point, Ikolik Point, Seal Cape, Southwest Point. Name published by the Russian Hydrog Dept. in 1847 on Chart 1378 as "M[ys] Ikolik," or "Cape Ikolik." This feature was called "Southwest Point" by Capt. Lisianski (1814, p. 169), IRN, who reported the settlement of Icolick as being located here.

Ikolik: locality, on S shore of Gurney Bay, 23 miles SW of Karluk, on W coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 17' 15" N, 154° 47' 00" W; (map 35). Variant: Icolick. Name reported by Capt. Lisianski (1814, p. 169), IRN. as the settlement of Icolick.

Ikongimiut: locality, at head of inlet on S coast of Nunivak Island, 9 miles NNE of Cape Mendenhall; 59° 53' 30" N, 166° 01' 00" W; (map 55). Former Eskimo village reported in 1966 by Calvin J. Lensink, USF&WS.

Ikook Point: point of land, at NW tip of Cape Mohican, 54 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island, 60° 12' 50" N, 167° 27' 30" W; (map 57). Name reported about 1908 by USC&GS.

Ikooksmiut: locality, on NE coast of Cape Mohican, 17 miles W of Nash Harbor, Nunivak Island; 60° 12' 30" N, 167° 26' 00" W; (map 57). Variant: Ikooxmiut, Ikukhmiut. Eskimo summer camp reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Ikookstakswak Cove: cove, 8 miles W of Iloodak Point, 44 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on N coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 13' 30" N, 167° 20' 00" W; (map 57). Variant: Ikooxtaxwax Cove, Ikukhtakhwakh Bay. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Ikoox: peninsula, see Mochican, Cape.

Ikooxtaxwax Cove: cove, see Ikookstakswak Cove.

Ikoum' -unga: valley, slight depression on edge of bluffs, on E side of outlet for Umanangula Lake, on S coast of Saint George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 32' 10" N, 169° 37' 00" W;

(map 38). An Aleut name listed by Putnam (1903, p. 1014), USC&GS, and means “fox trail” * * so called because the foxes here have a trail * * * over the edge of the bluff, where they go to get eggs and birds.”

Ikoum-unga-Koverushka: hill, see South Hill.

Ikoygak Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Akeftapak Bay, 7 miles SE of Gambell, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 41' N, 171° 38' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Eskimo name recommended in 1949 by the Gambell village council.

Ikpek: locality, on Chukchi Sea coast, at SW end of Arctic Lagoon, 31 miles NE of Cape Prince of Wales and 51 miles NW of Teller, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 54' N, 167° 17' W; (map 111). Variant: Esook. Site of an Eskimo village or camp; shown as “Esook” on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson. Published as “Ikpek” in 1956 by USGS.

Ikpigroak Bank: bank, on E shore of Kivalina Lagoon, 2 miles N of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 46' N, 164° 35' W; (map 128). Variant: Ikpigrohck, Ikpigzaaq. Eskimo name meaning “old riverbank” reported by E. S. Burch in 1966.

Ikpigrohck: bank, see Ikpigroak Bank.

Ikpigzaaq: bank, see Ikpigroak Bank.

Ikpik Hill: hill, 260 ft., surrounded by marsh, on W coast of Kodiak Island, 36 miles S of Karluk 57° 02' 40" N, 154° 30' 30" W; BGN 1934. (map 35). Named by USC&GS in 1934 “from an Eskimo word meaning ‘bluff’.”

Ikpik Slough: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Elson Lagoon, 5.6 miles E of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 17' 45" N, 156° 31' 30" W; (map 153). Variant: Ukpik Slough. Eskimo name meaning “cliff” or “bluff” applied for scientific purposes (Carson and Hussey, 1962).

Ikpikpuk River Delta: delta, 8 miles across, on S shore of Smith Bay, at mouth of Ikpikpuk River, Arctic Plain; 70° 49' N, 154° 23' W; (map 148). Name published by AMS in 1960.

Ikpikpuk River: stream, formed by Kigalik River and Maybe Creek at 69° 20' 45" N, 154° 42' 30" W, flows N, 195 miles to Smith Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 49' 30" N, 154° 19' 10" W; BGN 1925; (map 148). Variant: Chipp River, Ikpekpuk River, Ikpekpung River, Ikpikpun River, Ikpikpung River, Ikpikpungme River. Eskimo name [Ikpikpak1 meaning “big cliff or bank,” originally reported by Lt. Ray (1885, p. 55, map), USA, as Ikpikpun and Ikpikpung and described as the “Third large river east of Point Barrow.” Ens. W. L. Howard, USN, traveled along this stream on his trip from the Kobuk River to Point Barrow in the spring of 1886, and reported the Eskimo name as Ikpikpuk, although he also shows the name “Ik-pik-pung River” for a tributary of this stream (Stoney, 1900, p. 73 and map facing p. 66). Leffingwell (1919, p. 93, 96) explains that Ikpikpungme is a locative form meaning “at the Ikpikpuk.” Lt. G. M. Stoney, USN, attempted to rename this stream Chipp River for Lt. C. W. Chipp, USN, but BGN reapplied the “Chipp River” t, one of the two distributaries of the Ikpikpuk in 1925.

Ikpikpun: stream, see Ikpikpuk River.

Ikpikpung River: stream, see Ikpikpuk River.

Ikpikpungme: stream, see Ikpikpuk River.

Ikpilgok: locality, on Chukchi Sea coast, 5 miles NE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 41' 45" N, 159° 54' 00" W; (map 146). Eskimo name published in 1958 by AMS; a camp site on the coastal trail.

Ikpilin: lake, see South Salt Lagoon.

Ikpiling: lake, see South Salt Lagoon.

Ikpiling: point of land, see Smyth, Cape.

Ikpitchek Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 11 miles to Kuk River, 26 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 16' 10" N, 159° 53' 15" W; (map 146). Eskimo name recorded in 1956 at Wainwright by Orth; reported to mean "new bank," which referred to a freshly cut bank at the stream's mouth.

Ikragamiut: locality, see Igiayarok.

Ikriktolik Lake: lake, see Kekiktalik Lake.

Ikroavik Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, on Chukchi Sea coast, 4.5 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 13' 50" N, 156° 37' 50" W; (map 153). Variant: Ekrugavik Lake, Iksoaaviq. Eskimo name recorded by USC&GS about 1950 and reported to refer in meaning to "a place where one gets in a boat to travel."

Iksartaliget: locality, see Iksartolik.

Iksartolik: locality, on right bank of Kashunuk River, 3.5 miles N of Chakaktolik, 52 miles W of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 49' 10" N, 163° 37' 30" W; (map 74). Variant: Iksartaliget. Eskimo name for a fish camp reported by USC&GS in 1949. It is shown as "Iksartaliget" on a manuscript map by "Father Delon" dated 1937.

Iksiak Point: point of land, between Udamak and Naginak Coves, at head of Anderson Bay, central Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands: 53° 39' 40" N, 166° 49' 35" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). Named by USC&GS in 1937. The name was derived from Iksiaktak, the Aleut name for nearby Anderson Bay. The name may be a form of the word "ixsik," meaning "burning."

Iksiaktak: bay, see Anderson Bay.

Iksoaaviq: lake, see Ikroavik Lake.

Iksutpak: stream, see Fish River.

Ikthleewimjingia Point: point of land, see Ikathleewimjingia Point.

Ikthliwimjingia Point: point of land, see Ikathleewimjingia Point.

Ikhti, Cape: point of land, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, between Seal and Kuiukta Bays, 21 miles S of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 00' N, 158° 31' W, BGN 1939; (map 27). Variant: Cape Ikhti, Cape Itkbi, Cape Itkhi. Aleut name published as "M[ys] Ikhti," or "Cape Ikhti," on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379 in 1847, and as "M[ys] Itkhi," or "Cape Itkhi," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24).

Iktliyagak Mountain: hill, 496 ft., 5 miles SE of Mumtrak Hill, 6.5 miles E of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 07' N, 161° 24' W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Iktua Rocks: rocks, group of, in Prince of Wales Passage, off NW coast of Evans Island, 12 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 07' 20" N, 148° 02' 05" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Ikuagmiut: locality, see Akahamut.

Ikuak: locality, see Akahamut.

Ikuak: village, see Ohogamiut.

Ikugoak River: stream, flows SW 19 miles to a lake, 11 miles NE of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 41' N, 159° 40' W; BGN 1912; (map 114). Variant: Ik-ku-go-ak River. Eskimo name reported in 1885 by Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN.

Ikuk Creek: stream, heads in De Long Mountains, on Stone Hut Mountain, flows NW 11 miles to Pitmegea River, 17 miles NW of Mount Kelly, Brooks Range; 68° 41' N, 163° 54' W; (map 130). Eskimo name obtained by John W. Kelly (Kelley) and published by Stockton (1890, P 179).

Ikuk: village, see Ekuk.

Ikukh: peninsula, see Mohican, Cape.

Ikukhmiut: locality, see Ikooksmiut.

Ikukhtakhwakh Bay: cove, see Ikookstakswak Cove.

Ikuktlitlig Mountain: mountain, 2,588 ft., 3 miles E of Explorer Mountain and 12 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 16' N, 161° 27' W; (map 53). Eskimo name probably meaning "old end mountain" because of its end position on a ridge; obtained at Goodnews about 1951 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Ikutchlok: locality, see Kutchlok.

Ikwok: village, see Ekwok.

Ikwokhamut: village, see Ekwok.

Ilagia Island: island, see Nagai Island.

Ilaigutigrak Creek: stream, flows S 20 miles to Wulik River, 34 miles NE of Kivalina, Brooks Range; 68° 00' N, 163° 30' W; (map 130). Variant: Ilaigutigzam Kuunga, Ilaygootigram Koonga, Ilyavlootixrut. Eskimo name reported as "Ilyavlootixrut" in 1960 by D. C. Foote.

Ilaigutigrak Mountain: mountain, 1,823 ft., 40 miles NE of Kivalina, Brooks Range; 68° 06' N, 163° 28' W; (map 130). Variant: Ilaigutigzaq, Ilaygootigrak, Ilyaylootixroot Mountain. Eskimo name reported as "Ilyaylootixroot Mountain" in 1960 by D. C. Foote.

Ilaigutigzam Kuunga: stream, see Ilaigutigrak Creek.

Ilaigutigzaq: mountain, see Ilaigutigrak Mountain.

Ilak Island: island, 1 mile across in eastern Delarof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 28' 50" N, 178° 17' 20" W; (map 16). Variant: Illakh Island, Illiak Island, Illuk Island. Aleut name recorded by Commodore Joseph Billings, IRN, as "Illuk," and published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, as "Illakh." The adopted form "Ilak" was published in the 1946 supplement to the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot.

Ilak: point of land, see Ugyak, Cape.

Ilanik Lakes: lakes, 2 miles across, S of mouth of Goodnews River and W of Puyulik Creek, 2 miles S of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 06' N, 161° 34' W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Ilaygootigrak: mountain, see Ilaigutigrak Mountain.

Ilaygootigram Koonga: stream, see Ilaigutigrak Creek.

Ildefonso, Point: point of land, SW tip of an island, between San Alberto Bay and San Christoval Channel, 1.5 miles SE of Rosary Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' 10" N, 133° 15' 45" W; (map 4). Variant: Ildelfonso, Idelfonso Point, Punta de San Yldefonso, Punta San Ildefonso. Named "Punta de San Yldefonso" by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle about May 24, 1779, in honor of that saint whose day is May 26.

Ildelfonso Point: point of land, see Ildefonso, Point.

Ilerun Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1.4 miles E of Pepper Lake and 36 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 51' 00" N, 150° 23' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Iles Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Canyon Creek, 43 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High; 64° 12' N, 141° 08' W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Iliamna Bay: estuary, trends S 6 miles to Kamishak Bay, on SE coast of Alaska Peninsula, 19 miles N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 37' N, 153° 33' W; BGN 1906; (map 51). Variant: Iniskin Bay. Local name reported in 1902 by Osgood (1904, map), USDA.

Iliamna Lake: lake, 75 miles long and 20 miles wide, at N end of Alaska Peninsula, between Kvichak Bay and Cook Inlet, 100 miles W of Seldovia, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 30' N, 155° 00' W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 51). Variant: Big Iliamna Lake, Lake Chelekoff, Lake Shelekhovo, Lake Shelekof, Lamna Lake. Native name reported as "Oz[ero] Bol[shoy] Iliamna," meaning "Big Iliamna Lake," on 1852 Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1455. This feature was earlier called "Oz[ero] Shelekhovo," meaning "Lake Shelekov," on an 1802 Russian map. According to G. C. Martin, USGS, Iliamna is said to be "the name of a mythical great blackfish, supposed to inhabit this lake, which bites holes in the bidarkas of bad natives."

Iliamna Point: point of land, on W shore of Cook Inlet, 4 miles S of Tuxedni Channel and 58 miles SW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 02' 20' N, 152° 35' 00" W; (map 62). Name reported by USGS (Brooks and others, 1922, pl. 2).

Iliamna River: stream, heads at 59° 55' N, 153° 29' W, flows SW 28 miles to Pile Bay Iliamna Lake, 33 miles NW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 44' 15" N, 153° 58' 30" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Variant: South For Iliamna River. Local name reported in 1902 by W. H. Osgood, USDA. The name is derived from the lake.

Iliamna Volcano: volcano, 10,016 ft., at head a Tuxedni Glacier, 60 miles E of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 02' N, 153° 05' W; (map 61). Variant: Burning Mountain, Montagnas Brillantes, Volcan de Miranda. Name published by the Russians as "Sopk[a] Ilymna" (Tebenkov, 1852, map 5). Capt. M. D. Tebenkov stated that the volcano was smoking. This appears to be the volcano called "Volcan de Miranda" by the 1779 Don Ignacio Arteaga expedition; probably named in honor of Fernando Bernardo de Quiros y Miranda, the second officer of the vessel La Princesa.

Iliamna: locality, see Old Iliamna.

Iliamna: village, pop. 47, just N of Iliamna Lake, 56 miles NW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range, 59° 45' N, 154° 55' W; BGN 1941; (map 51). Eskimo village reported on a 1935 USGS map of Alaska. Before 1935 this name was applied to a village located at another site. After the move the old village became known as "Old Iliamna." Iliamna (now Old Iliamna) obtained a post office in 1901; the post office moved to the present location and retained its name.

Iliasik Islands: island, see Inner Iliasik Island

Iliasik Islands: island, see Outer Iliasik Island

Iliasik Passage: water passage, between Inner and Outer Iliasik Islands, 7 miles SW of Dolgoi Island, in Pavlof Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 02' N, 161° 55' W; (map 28). Variant: Iliasik Strait. Feature called Iliasik Strait in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of USBF steamer Albatross.

Iliaviki: island, see Inner Iliasik Island.

Iligluruk Creek: stream, heads at 68° 34' N, 161° 20' W, flows NW 25 miles to Kokolik River 43 miles NW of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 45' N, 162° 01' W; BGN 1961; (map

131). Eskimo name referring to a “burnt-looking” area; name reported in 1925 by J. B. Mertie Jr., and P. S. Smith, USGS.

Ilikrak Creek: stream, flows NE 13 miles to Kukpuk River, W of Saligvik Ridge, 13 miles NE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 17' 20" N, 165° 39' 50" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Eelikrak Creek, Imailyaktun Creek. Eskimo name referring to the “death struggle of an animal” recorded in 1962 by W. O. Pruitt, Univ. of Alaska, who spelled it “Eelikrak.”

Ilima: lake, see Clark, Lake.

Ilin Bay: bay, 0.5 miles across, at head of Islas Bay, 16 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' N, 136° 23' W; (map 9). Variant: Ilina Bay. Named by the Russians in the early part of the 19th century “for the Russian mate or pilot Ilin who made a reconnaissance of it” (USC&GS 1883, p. 182). In 1883 it was called “Ilina Bay” by USC&GS.

Ilina Bay: bay, see Ilin Bay.

Ilingnorak Ridge: ridge, 2,980 ft., extends NE-SW 13 miles, between Adventure and Iligluruk Creeks, in De Long Mountains, Brooks Range; 68° 43' N, 161° 25' W; (map 131). Eskimo name referring to a “burned” area, reported by USGS in 1956.

Ilisviki: island, see Outer Iliasik Island.

Iliuk Arm Naknek Lake: bay, extends E 13 miles Off Naknek Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 23 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 31' N, 155° 32' W; (map 42). Variant: East Arm Naknek Lake, Illiak Lake, Illiouk Lake, Illyuk Lake, Nanva-Nelhook. Eskimo name published in 1922 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, for this very deep lake. On some Russian maps the name “Iliuk” is applied to Naknek Lake. In 1923, R. H. Sargent, USGS, reported another native name as “Nanva-Nelhook,” meaning “very bad lake.”

Iliuliuk Bay: bay, 1.3 miles across, in Unalaska Bay between Amaknak Island and NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 54' N, 166° 30' W; BGN 1931; (map 23). Variant: Baie de Illiuliuk, Iliuliuk Harbor, Unalaska Harbor. Aleut name published as “Baie de Illiuliuk” by Adm. vonKrusenstern (1827, atlas), IRN. According to R. H. Geoghegan, the name is a corruption of the word “ilulaq,” which means “dwelling together, harmonious,” and was also the name of the chief village on Unalaska Island.

Iliuliuk Harbor: bay, see Iliuliuk Bay.

Iliuliuk Harbor: harbor, 0.35 miles across, between Captains Bay and Iliuliuk Bay, in Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 52' 48" N, 166° 32' 40" W; BGN 1931; (map 23). Variant: Gavanskaia Bay, Gavanskaya, Unalaska Harbor. Named from Iliuliuk Bay and reported as “Gavanskaya,” or “harbor,” by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 163).

Iliuliuk Reef: reef, at head of Iliuliuk Bay, in Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 52' 46" N, 166° 32' 00" W; (map 23). Local name taken from Iliuliuk Bay and published by USC&GS in 1900.

Iliuliuk: village, see Unalaska.

Iliutagamute: locality, see Iliutak.

Iliutak: locality, "on E shore of Kuskokwim Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta." (map 53 or 54). Variant: Iliutagamute. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported as "Iliutagamute" in 1869 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service. Ivan Petroff listed Nelson's spelling of the name with a population of 40 in the 1880 Census.

Ilivit Mountains: mountains, 1,700 ft., extend NE 35 miles from Mount Chiniklik, E of Kako Creek and Stuyahok River, 28 miles SW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 02' N, 160° 53' W; (map 78). Variant: Holy Cross Hills, Iliwig, Iliwit. Native name reported in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, and shown as "Gruppa G[ora] Ilivit" or "group [of] mountains Ilivit," on 1861 map by P. Tikhmeniev.

Iliwig: mountains, see Ilivit Mountains.

Iliwit: mountains, see Ilivit Mountains.

Ilijjuljuk: village, see Unalaska.

Ilkognak Rock: rock, between Whale and Kodiak Islands, 16 miles NW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island, 57° 54' 50" N, 152° 47' 00" W; (map 34). Russian transcription of an Eskimo name, "K[amen] Ilkognak," given in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Iltugitak, Cape: point of land, between Amalik and Dakavak Bays, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 22 miles SE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 01' 15" N, 154° 34' 45" W; (map 42). Variant: Mys Iltugitak. Native name; published in 1847 as M[vs] Iltugitak" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378.

Illak Island: island, see Ulak Island.

Illakh Island: island, see Ilak Island.

Illiak Island: island, see Ilak Island.

Illiak Lake: bay, see Iliuk Arm Naknek Lake.

Illinois Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to the Bluestone River, 11 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 07' N, 166° 10' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Illinois Creek: stream, flows SE to Anikovik River, about 15 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of

Nome Peninsula” by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Illinois Creek: stream, formed by confluence of Wilson and Golden Creeks, flows S 7.5 miles to Yukon River, at Kallands N of Brant Island; Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 11' 00" N, 153° 04' 30' W; (map 107). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 5), USGS.

Illiouk Lake: bay, see Iliuk Arm Naknek Lake.

Illiuliuk, Baie de: bay, see Iliuliuk Bay.

Illiuliuk, Baie de: bay, see Unalaska Bay.

Illiuliuk: village, see Unalaska.

Illoolook: village, see Unalaska.

Illuikuk Islands: islands, in Plover Islands, extend 2 miles SE of Plover Point and including Doctor and Deadmans Islands, Arctic Plain; 71° 21' 35" N, 156° 18' 00" W; (map 153). Published on the 1853 Brit. Adm. Chart 2164 of the Point Barrow area drawn by Master Thomas Hull, RN. The name is not used today.

Illuk Island: island, see flak Island.

Illyuk Lake: bay, see Iliuk Arm Naknek Lake.

Illyulyuk: village, see Unalaska.

Ilmalianok: point of land, see Ilmalianuk, Cape.

Ilmalianuk, Cape: point of land, on W coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 16' 15" N, 168° 35' 30" W; (map 22). Variant: Ilmalianok, M[ys] Ul' malyanok. Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN, as “M[ys] Ul' malyanok,” or “Cape Ulmalyanok.”

Ilmudichtchit: cove, see Udagak Bay.

Ilmudikhchit: cove, see Udagak Bay.

Ilnik Lake: lagoon, trends NE 5.5 miles toward Seal Islands and Bristol Bay, 29 miles NW of Mount Veniaminof, on Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 36' N, 159° 37' W; (map 30). Local name published in 1951 by USGS; derived from Ilnik.

Ilnik: locality, on barrier beach NW of Ilnik Lake, 47 miles SW of Port Heiden Airfield, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 36' N, 159° 37' W; (map 30). Eskimo camp reported in 1951 by USGS.

Iloodak Point: point of land, 36 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on N coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 14' 15" N, 167° 06' 10" W; (map 57). Variant: Iloodax Point, Iludakh Point. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Iloodax Point: point of land, see Iloodak Point.

Iloolook: village, see Unalaska.

Ilpiet Island: island, see Ilput Island.

Ilpit Island: island, see Ilput Island.

Ilput Island: island, 0.5 miles long, off W coast of Baranof Island, 12 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 54' 15" N, 134° 22' 30" W, (map 5). Variant: Ilpiet Island, Ilpit Island, Ostrov Ilpyt. Tlingit Indian name reported in 1809 by Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Ilpyt," or "Ilpyt Island."

Ilpyt, Ostrov: island, see Ilput Island.

Iltlenleiden: locality, see Intenleiden.

Iltugitak, Mys: point of land, see Ilktugitak, Cape.

Iludakh Point: point of land, see Iloodak Point.

Iluiaak Island: island, see Shuyak Island.

Iluituk Hill: hill, 810 ft., E of Tumi Creek, near shore of Chuckchi Sea, 8.5 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 06' N, 165° 41' W; (map 129). Variant: Elooweechook, Iluituq, Eeluichuk Mountain. Eskimo name reported in 1962 as "Eeluichuk Mountain" by W. O. Pruitt, Jr., of Univ. of Alaska.

Iluituq: hill, see Iluituk Hill.

Ilyyak Basin: valley, 4 miles long, on an E flowing stream near the head of Kelly River, De Long Mountains, Brooks Range; 68° 27' N, 162° 12' W; (map 130). Eskimo name means "mixing bowl"; name obtained in 1956 at Noatak by Orth.

Ilyamna: locality, see Old Iliamna.

Ilyavlootixrut: stream, see Ilaigutigrak Creek.

Ilyaylootixroot Mountain: mountain, see Ilaigutigrak Mountain.

Ilyirak Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Kukpuk River, 3 miles NW of junction of Ipewik River, Arctic Slope; 68° 21' 55" N, 165° 48' 25" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Eelyeerak Creek, Eelyeerat Creek. Eskimo name recorded in 1960 as "Eelyeerat" by D. C. Foote in connection with Project Chariot.

Imachuck River: stream, see Inmachuk River.

Imagazuk: lake, see Imuruk Basin.

Imaglin Island: island, see Little Diomede Island.

Imagnak: locality, see Imagnee.

Imagnee: locality, on Summer Bay on E shore of Unalaska Bay, Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 55' N, 166° 25' W; (map 23). Variant: Imagnak, Imagninskoe, Sinagnia, Sinagnya. Former Aleut village reported by Father Vemiaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 184) as "Imagninskoe" with a population of 32 in 1830. The 1880 Census listed it as "Imagnak" with 34 people. Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN, on a 1790 map, gives the village name as "Sinagyna."

Imagninskoe: bay, see Summer Bay.

Imagninskoe: locality, see Imagnee.

Imagru Bay: bay, see Clarence, Port.

Imaigenik: locality, near Anaktuvuk Pass in the Endicott Mountains, Brooks Range; 68° 15' N, 151° 45' W; (map 134). Eskimo name for an archeological site reported in 1950 by Ralph Solecki (in Giddings, 1964, p. 263).

Imaiknaurak: point of land, see Humphrey Point.

Imaiknik Lake: lake, 1 mile across, between Colville and Itkillik Rivers, 32 miles NE of Umiat, Arctic Plain; 69° 31' 30" N, 150° 50' 20" W; (map 141). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS. It means "dried up place."

Imailyaktun Creek: stream, see Ilikrak Creek.

Imakhpiguak Bay: bay, see Goodnews Bay.

Imakhpiguak, Zaliv: bay, see Goodnews Bay.

Imaklit, Ostrov: island, see Little Diomede Island.

Imakpiguak: bay, see Goodnews Bay.

Imakruak Lake: lake, 5 miles long, between Smith Bay and Teshekpuk Lake, Arctic Plain; 70° 46' 30" N, 153° 59' 30" W; (map 148). Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1956, meaning "old water."

Imaourouk: lake, see Imurak Basin.

Ime' kpun: locality, see Imekpung.

Imeakpun: lake, see Imikpuk Lake.

Imeakpuniglu: lagoon, see North Salt Lagoon.

Imekpung: locality, "near Point Barrow, Arctic Plain"; (map 153). Variant: Ime' kpun. Former Eskimo camp listed by Hodge (1907, p. 600), BAE.

Imelyak River: stream, heads at 67° 34' N, 156° 58' W, flows NW and SW 55 miles to Cutler River, 46 miles SW of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 45' N, 158° 10' W; (map 126). Descriptive Eskimo name meaning "little water," obtained at Noatak by Orth in 1956.

Imeri Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, one of the Seven Lakes in course of East Fork Moose River, SE of Afonasi Lake, 27 miles SW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 32' 45" N, 150° 28' 45" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Imexsaan: lake, see Emaiksoun Lake.

Imhoff Lake: lake, see Talbot Lake.

Imiak: locality, at the SE end of Aleknagik Lake near Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; (map 52). Variant: Seleniye Imyak. Former Eskimo village reported as "Sel[eniye] Imyak" meaning "Imyak Village," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 4), IRN.

Imiaknikpak Lake: lake, 1.5 miles across, in Killik River valley, 17 miles NE of Kurupa Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 29' N, 154° 03' W; (map 133). Variant: Scotty Lake. Eskimo name meaning "big dry lake," obtained in 1956 at Anaktuvuk Pass by Orth. A 1924 fieldsheet by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, shows "Scotty Lake," probably for George "Scotty" Clark, one of expedition's packers.

Imigrook Lagoon: lagoon, see Imikruk Lagoon.

Imigrook River: stream, see Imikruk Creek.

Imigruk Creek: stream, see Imikruk Creek.

Imigruk Lagoon: lagoon, see Imikruk Lagoon.

Imik Lagoon: lagoon, 2 miles long, on the Chukchi Sea coast, 25 miles N of Krusenstern, Kotzebue. Kobuk Lowland; 67° 29' N, 163° 56' W; (map 128). Eskimo name meaning "freshwater" reported in 1962.

Imik: locality, on Agattu Island in Near Islands, Aleutian Islands; (map 13). Former Aleut village reported as "uninhabited" by Hodge (1907, p. 600), BAE.

Imikneyak Creek: stream, in DeLong Mountains, flows SW 18 miles, to Kaluktavik River, 14 miles SE of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 04' N, 160° 47' W; (map 131). Eskimo name meaning "has no water," obtained at Noatak by Orth in 1956.

Imikneyak Mountains: mountains, 3,747 ft., extend NE-SW 15 miles, in DeLong Mountains, between Imikneyak Creek and Kaluktavik River, 13 miles SE of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 11' N, 160° 30' W; (map 131). Named by USGS in 1958 for the adjacent stream.

Imikpak Lake: lake, see Imikpuk Lake.

Imikpaneraluk: lagoon, see North Salt Lagoon.

Imikpok: lake, see Imikpuk Lake.

Imikpuk Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Chukchi Sea coast, 3.5 miles NE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 19' 45" N, 156° 39' 00" W; BGN 1966; (map 153). Variant: Amikpak Lake, Emikpuk Lake, Emukpun, Imeakpun, Imikpok, Imukpung. Eskimo name [Imikpak] meaning "big [fresh] water [lake]" originally published by Lt. Ray (1885, p. 55), USA, as recorded in 1882 by Sgt. John Murdoch, naturalist.

Imikrak Creek: stream, flows SW 0.5 miles to Chukchi Sea, 2.7 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 07' 10" N, 165° 53' 55" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Emmikroak Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS to mean "warm water" and spelled "Em-mik-roak." The stream is reported not to freeze in winter, probably due to Cliff Spring near its mouth.

Imikruk Creek: stream, heads in a lake, and flows SW 15 miles to Imikruk Lagoon, 7 miles SE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 42' N, 164° 18' W; (map 128). Variant: Imigrook River, Imigruk Creek. Reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch; name means "fresh water."

Imikruk Lagoon: lagoon, 6 miles long, on Chukchi Sea coast, 4 miles SE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 40' N, 164° 20' W; (map 128). Variant: Imigrook Lagoon, Imigruk Lagoon. Eskimo name for "fresh water" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Imnaaquq Kuugauzanga: stream, see Imnakuk Creek.

Imnaaquq: bluff, see Imnakuk Bluff.

Imnahkook Koogawranga: stream, see Imnakuk Creek.

Imnahkook: bluff, see Imnakuk Bluff.

Imnaitchiak Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows N 18 miles to Oolamnagavik River, 10 miles NE of Kurupa Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 31' N, 154° 29' W; (map 133). Eskimo name meaning "young [Dall] sheep," reported in 1956 by Orth.

Imnak Bluff: bluff, on left bank of Wulik River, at mouth of Ikalukrok River, 30 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 53' N, 163° 38' W; (map 128). Variant: Imnaq. Eskimo name meaning "cliff" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Imnakpak Cliff: cliff, 600 ft., on Chukchi Sea coast, NW of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 09' N, 165° 59' W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Imnatpuk Cliff, Unukpay Cliff. Eskimo name meaning "big cliff" reported about 1962 by W. O. Pruitt, Univ. of Alaska.

Imnakuk Bluff: bluff, extends W 4 miles to Imnakuk Creek, on N side of Kivalina River, 6 miles N of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 48' N, 164° 35' W; (map 128). Variant: Imnaaquq, Imnahkook. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Imnakuk Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Kivalina Lagoon, 8 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 49' N, 164° 40' W; (map 128). Variant: Imnaaquq Kuugauzanga, Imnahkook Koogawranga. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Imnaq: bluff, see Imnak Bluff.

Imnatchiak Bluff: bluff, 200 ft., on W bank of Killik River 9 miles SW of its junction with Okokmilaga River, Brooks Range; 68° 42' N, 153° 40' W; (map 133). Eskimo name recorded by Orth in 1956, at Anaktuvuk Pass, as “Imnaitchiak,” meaning “young [Dall] sheep.”

Imnatpuk Cliff: cliff, see Imnakpak Cliff.

Imnauralik Cliff: cliff, 10 miles N of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 52' N, 164° 38' W; (map 128). Variant: Imnauzalik, Imnowralick. Eskimo name meaning “place of the little cliff” reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Imnauzalik: cliff, see Imnauralik Cliff.

Imnavait Mountain: mountain, 3,680 ft., on N slope of Endicott Mountains, between Kuparuk and Toolik Rivers, Arctic Slope; 68° 46' N, 149° 24' W; (map 135). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Imnowralick: cliff, see Imnauralik Cliff.

Imnuchuk River: stream, see Immachuk River.

Imokhtagokshuk: locality, see Imokhtegokshuk.

Imokhtegokshuk: locality, on N coast of Norton Sound, 1 mile NE of Cape Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 27' N, 164° 58' W; (map 95). Variant: Imokhtagokshuk. Site of an Eskimo village shown as above by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 U.S. Census; listed in Petroff's text (p. 11) as “Imokhtagokshuk” with a population of 30.

Imokruk: lake, see Imuruk Basin.

Imouroak: lake, see Imuruk Basin.

Imourouk Lake: lake, see Imuruk Lake.

Imov-iack, Baie: bight, see Imuya Bay.

Imoviao, Baie: bight, see Imuya Bay.

Impaghuk Point: spit, extends N into Koozata Lagoon from its barrier reef, 36 miles SE of Gambell, Saint Lawrence Island; 63° 25' N, 170° 55' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Eskimo name recommended by the Savoonga village council; reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Impassible Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Necker Islands S of Biorka Island, 18 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 49' 55" N, 135° 32' 25" W; (map 5). Variant: Neprop Island, Nepropusknoi Island, Ostrov Nepropusknoy. This is a translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN. Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, published it as "O[strov] Nepropusknoy."

Imperial Passage: water passage, 1.5 miles long, between Hill and Hogan Islands, 7.5 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 43' 30" N, 136° 16' 00" W; (map 9). Local name published in 1910 by USC&GS on Chart 8250.

Impnipuk River: stream, see Inmachuk River.

Impregnable Basin: valley, 0.5 miles long, at head of Grant Creek on Douglas Island, 1.5 miles W of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 00" N, 134° 27' 30" W; (map 11). Miners' name mentioned by DeArmond (1957, p. 23).

Imtelleiden: locality, see Intenleiden.

Imughialuk: locality, see Booshu Camp.

Imukpung: lake, see Imikpuk Lake.

Imukpunningmu: lagoon, see North Salt Lagoon.

Imurak Lake: lake, 8 miles long and 5 miles wide, 37 miles NE of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 36' N, 163° 13' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Variant: Emuruk Lake, Imourouk Lake. Eskimo name reported in 1901 as "Emuruk" by Mendenhall (1902, pl. 4), USGS.

Imurook: lake, see Imuruk Basin.

Imuruk Basin: lake, 17 miles long, 20 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 07' N, 165° 45' W; (map 111). Variant: Cowvinik Lake, Imagazuk, Imaourouk, Imaurook, Imauruk, Imoou-rouk, Imourouk, Imourouk, Imukruk, Imurook, Irr-maghe-zuk, Salt Lake. Eskimo name reported in 1826 by Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 291), RN, as "Imau-rook"; published in 1852 as "Imau-ruk" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1455.

Imuya Bay: bight, 4 miles across, 4 miles S of Cape Kayakliut, on SE coast of Alaska Peninsula, 43 miles SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 14' N, 156° 20' W; (map 36). Variant: Baie Imoviao, Baie Imov-iack. Eskimo name published in 1835 as "B[aie] Imoviao" and "B[aie] Imov-iack" by Adm. A. J. von Krusenstern, IRN.

Ina Gulch: ravine, trends NE 1 mile to Slate Creek, 50 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 34' N, 142° 40' W; (map 102). Variant: Presno Creek. Prospectors' name obtained in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Ina Island: island, 0.2 miles long, on N shore of Expedition Harbor, Bay of Islands, Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48' 00" N, 176° 45' 10" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1933 for the survey signal Ina.

Inaccessible Ridge: ridge, 4,000 ft., extends SW-NE 7 miles, in De Long Mountains, 24 miles NW of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 30' N, 161° 40' W; BGN 1966; (map 131). So called by the B. P. Exploration Company in 1965 because it consists of "A well developed hog's-back ridge which is generally difficult to climb."

Inakpuk Village: locality, see Inakpuk.

Inakpuk: locality, on right bank of Nushagak River, 16 miles NE of Ekwok and 60 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 32' N, 157° 09' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Variant: Inakpuk Village, Pitmik, Pit-mik-ha-mut. Former Eskimo camp or village shown as "Pit-mik-ha-mut," meaning "Pitmik people," on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF. The name "Inakpuk" was obtained in 1930 from F. H. Waskey and Beverley Polley, local inhabitants, by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, and was published by Mertie (1938b, pl. 1), USGS.

Inaktuli River: stream, see Inglutalik River.

Inalak: island, off coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; (map 23). Aleut name published by Berg (1823, p. 59). Baker (1906, p. 324) says "that the island was not identified, perhaps [it is] Unalga." The name does not appear on modern maps.

Inalik: locality, see Ignaluk.

Inalit: locality, see Ignaluk.

Inanudak Bay: bay, 2 miles across, on W central coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 13' N, 168° 25' W; (map 22). Variant: Stepanow Bay. Aleut name reported in 1840 by Father Ioann Veniaminov (Baker, 1906, p. 324).

Inaru River: stream, heads in Lake Itinik, at 70° 39' N, 158° 30' W, flows NE 85 miles to Kuyanak Bay, in Meade River Delta, 32 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 70° 54' N, 155° 59' W; (map 148). Variant: Iuaru River, Kuahroo River, Kuahu River, Kuaru River. Eskimo name reported by Capt. Ray (1885, p. 27), USA, who on March 4, 1883, wrote "we struck a stream about thirty yards wide, * * *. Natives gave it the name of Iuaru." Ray, however, is inconsistent, citing the name as "Kuaru, first large river east of Point Barrow" (p. 55), but spelling the name "Kauhroo" on his map. Baker (1906, p. 324) spelled the name "Inaru," probably a misspelling of the name as reported by Ray. The name as published by Baker, however, is present-day map usage. The present-day Eskimo name for this stream is "Kugaarug" (R. F. Spencer, 1959, map 2), which is probably the same that Ray originally attempted to record.

Inayarak River: stream, see Eenayarak River.

Incarnation, Point: point of land, N tip of an island, at mouth of Steamboat Bay, NE coast of Noyes Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' 20" N, 133° 37' 15" W; BGN 1923; (map 4).

Variant: Punta de Jesus Maria. The Spanish name "Punta de Jesus Maria" was given to this feature in 1775 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle; changed to "Incarnation Point" in June 1922 by USC&GS, to avoid names implying irreverence. Wagner (1937, p. 464) applies the Spanish name to Cape Ulitka, on the northwest coast of Noyes Island.

Inclined Mountain: mountain, 6,700 ft., between Barrenland Creek and North Fork Koyukuk River, 31 miles SE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 01' N, 150° 35' W; BGN 1932; (map 134). Named in 1932 by Marshall (1956, p. 50) who said, "across the canyon appeared massive Inclined Mountain, with its dark, tilted strata."

Indecision Creek: stream, flows NW 11 miles to Mother Goose Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, 24 miles SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 12' N, 157° 14' W; (map 36). Descriptive name given in 1923 by R. H. Sargent "because of its several outlets."

Independence Creek: stream, flows N 1.5 miles to Treasure Creek, 12 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 01' 05" N, 147° 43' 55" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Independence Creek: stream, flows N 10 miles to Innoko River, 8 miles SE of Ophir and 24 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 04' N, 156° 19' W; BGN 1936; (map 90). Prospectors' name obtained in 1933 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith, P. S., 1936, pl. 4), USGS.

Independence Creek: stream, flows N 5 miles, joins Mastodon Creek to form Mammoth Creek, 40 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 30' 25" N, 145° 13' 45" W; (map 104). Named in 1894 by prospectors; reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, pl. 50).

Independence Creek: stream, flows NE 1.4 miles to Quartz Creek which flows to Kougarok Creek, 47 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 21' N, 164° 42' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Independence Creek: stream, flows NE 1 miles to Eldorado Creek 2 miles S of its junction with Telegram Creek, at head of Dome Creek, 21 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 51' N, 164° 39' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Independence Creek: stream, flows NW 12 miles to Holtz Creek which flows to Kugruk River, 20 miles E of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 38' N, 162° 29' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by D. L. Reaburn (in Mendenhall, 1902, pl. 4a), USGS.

Independence Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Sinuk River, 21 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 165° 58' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Independence Creek: stream, flows SW 14 miles, joins Slate Creek to form North Fork Fortymile River, 37 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 38' N, 142° 24' W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and reported in 1904 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Independence Creek: stream, heads in glacier, flows E and S 3.5 miles to Icy Bay, 6 miles NE of Claybluff Point and 67 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 00' 55" N, 141° 24' 30" W; (map 65). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Independence Gulch: ravine, trends N 2.5 miles to Fourth of July Creek, 4 miles SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 32 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 08' 30" N, 141° 53' 00" W; (map 103). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Independence Island: island, 250 ft. long, in Steamer Bay, off W coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 09' 10" N, 132° 40' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Independence Lake: lake, 0.1 miles across, 1.5 miles N of Comet and 47 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 53' 20" N, 135° 08' 00" W; (map 11). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. B. Oliver, USGS.

Independent Ridge: ridge, 4,000 ft., extends N 11 miles, between Johnson and Little Gerstle Rivers, 35 miles SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 40' 20" N, 144° 53' 30" W; BGN 1937; (map 86). Name shown on a 1927 manuscript map of the "Endicott and Haley Hunting Expedition"; so called because the ridge is nearly isolated from the Alaska Range.

Index Islet: island, see Guide Island.

Index Lake: lake, 3,500 ft. long, between Hicks Creek and Glenn Highway, 41 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 48' 20" N, 147° 57' 20" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Index Mountain: mountain, 5,411 ft., 15 miles SW of Table Mountain and 36 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 15' N, 144° 09' W; (map 136). Named and reported in 1926 by J. B. Mertie (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1929, pl. 1), USGS.

Indiada Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, on W coast of Suemez Island, at entrance to Port Santa Cruz, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' 30" N, 133° 27' 30" W; (map 4). Named in 1923 by USC&GS; derived from Indiada Island.

Indiada Island: island, 900 ft. long, in Indiada Cove on W coast of Suemez Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' 30" N, 133° 27' 25" W; (map 4). Variant: Isla Indiada, Isleta de la Indiada, Ostrov de la Indiada. Spanish name given in 1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isle Indiada," meaning "group-of-Indians island."

Indiada, Ostrov de la: island, see Indiada Island.

Indian Arkipelagan: islands, see Alexander Archipelago.

Indian Bay: bay, see Summer Bay.

Indian Camp Creek: stream, heads in Latouche Glacier, flows N 2 miles to Disenchantment Bay, 0.8 miles E of Point Latouche and 25 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 54' 20" N, 139° 36' 15" W; (map 46). Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

Indian Cove: cove, 0.3 miles across, in Auke Bay, S of Fairhaven and 11 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 22' 20" N, 134° 41' 45" W; (map 11). Local name published by USGS in 1962.

Indian Cove: estuary, see Soapstone Cove.

Indian Creek Pass: pass, 2,600 ft., at head of Indian Creek, 7 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 04' N, 149° 29' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Indian Creek Rapids: rapids, 0.3 miles long, on Indian Creek, between W coast of Stevenson and NE coast of Prince of Wales Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 02' N, 133° 58' W; BGN 1915; (map 6). Named in 1914 by E. Lester Jones, USBF.

Indian Creek: stream, flows N 1.5 miles to Whale Passage, on NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 02' N, 132° 58' W; BGN 1915; (map 6). Named in 1914 by E. Lester Jones, USBF.

Indian Creek: stream, flows S 22 miles to Copper River, 9 miles NE of Chistochina, Copper River Basin; 62° 39' N, 144° 26' W; (map 83). Variant: Indian River, Tetelna. Name used by prospectors and reported in 1903 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, who also noted the Indian name "Tetelna."

Indian Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles to S end of Chandalar Lake, 5.5 miles SW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 28' N, 148° 41' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Indian Creek: stream, flows S 7 miles to Goodpaster River, 36 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 29' N, 144° 56' W; (map 101). Named by prospectors and reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1913a, pl. 16), USGS.

Indian Creek: stream, flows S to Moonlight Creek which flows to Anikovik River, about 16 miles E of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Indian Creek: stream, flows SE 8.5 miles to Happy River, 1 mile NE of Rainy Pass Lodge, 85 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 01' N, 152° 43' W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Indian Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 miles to Galena Bay, 42 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 57' 20" N, 146° 37' 45" W; (map 64). Local name published in 1915 by USGS; derived from Indian River, village.

Indian Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Tanana River, 6 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 11' N, 145° 42' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1908 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Indian Creek: stream, heads at Indian Creek Pass, flows S 7 miles to Turnagain Arm, 6.5 miles NW of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains, 60° 59' 10" N, 149° 30' 00" W; (map 63). Name used by local prospectors; reported in 1898 by Capt. Glenn (Glenn and Abercrombie, 1899, map), USA.

Indian Creek: stream, heads in Second Lake, flows SE 1.4 miles to Cook Inlet, S of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 03' 45" N, 151° 08' 25" W; BGN 1916; (map 70). Variant: Shorty Creek, Shortys Creek. Local name reported in 1916 by USGS.

Indian Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, heads at Indian Glacier terminus in Kenai Mountains, flows W 13 miles to Tustumena Lake, 38 miles SE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 07' N, 150° 37' W; (map 62). Variant: Indian River. Local name reported in 1904 by Moffit and Stone (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Indian Creek: stream, on mainland, heads at a glacier, flows SW 4 miles to Chickamin River 9 miles NE of its junction with its South Fork, Coast Mountains; 55° 59' 25" N, 130° 39' 20" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in the 1950's by USGS.

Indian Creek: stream, on Prince of Wales Island, flows NE 5.5 miles to Harris River Bay, 17 miles E of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' 30" N, 132° 41' 30"W; (map 4). Name published in 1920 by USC&GS.

Indian Creek: stream, see Big Indian Creek.

Indian Creek: stream, see East Fork Indian Creek.

Indian Creek: stream, see Indian River.

Indian Creek: stream, see Long River.

Indian Glacier: glacier, on Kenai Peninsula, in Kenai Mountains, trends NW 4.5 miles from Harding Ice Field to the glacier's 1951 terminus at head of Indian Creek, 44 miles SE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 08' 30" N, 150° 18' 30" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Indian Grave Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows NW across Alaska-Canada boundary 13 miles to Kandik River, 37 miles ENE of that stream's junction with Yukon River, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 37' 15" N, 141° 23' 00" W; (map 103). Local name published in 1956 by USGS; named for Indian Grave Mountain.

Indian Grave Mountain: mountain, 4,385 ft., W of Alaska-Canada boundary, 55 miles N of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 35' N, 141° 01' W; BGN 1912; (map 103). Local name reported in 1910 by IBC survey.

Indian Head: point of land, on W shore of Belkofski Bay, 22 miles SE of village of Cold Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 05' N, 162° 12' W; (map 29). Descriptive name published in 1926 by USC&GS.

Indian Hill: mountain, see Larry Hill.

Indian Island: island, 0.1 miles across, at W end of Auke Bay, 0.4 miles S of Fairhaven and 11 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 22' 15" N, 134° 42' 00" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Indian Island: island, see Pyramid Island.

Indian Lake: lake, 2.4 miles long, on Long River, 30 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains, 58° 11' 20" N, 133° 38' 20" W; (map 12). Variant: Speel Lake. Name reported in 1916 by G. H. Canfield (in Brooks and others, 1918, p. 139), USGS. This feature was shown as Speel Lake in 1923 on IBC sheet 7 (1951 Atlas).

Indian Mountain: mountain, 4,234 ft., in Indian Mountains, 15 miles E of Hughes, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 04' N, 153° 42' W; (map 116). Named for the Indian River. Local name published in 1956 by USGS. The Indian name "Batztatgla," meaning "obsidian hill," was reported in 1956 by Orth.

Indian Pass Creek: stream, see Isom Creek.

Indian Pass Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, at Indian Pass, 8 miles N of junction of Copper and Slana Rivers, Alaska Range; 62° 49' N, 143° 57' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Indian Pass: pass, 3,400 ft., near head of Porcupine Creek, 10 miles SW of Mentasta Pass, Alaska Range; 62° 50' 00" N, 143° 54' 30" W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Indian Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Naha Bay, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 57' N, 131° 42' W; (map 3). Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. Richardson Clover, USN, because "there are Indian graves on the point."

Indian Point: point of land, on Kupreanof Island, extending into Duncan Canal, 12 miles SW of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 45' N, 133° 15' W; BGN 1933; (map 6). Local name reported in 1933 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Indian Point: point of land, on S end of Auke Cape in Auke Bay, 0.5 miles SE of Fairhaven and 11 miles NNW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 22' 20" N, 134° 41' 30" W; BGN 1937; (map 11). Local name reported by USGS in 1936.

Indian Point: point of land, on SE shore of Kanaga Bay, Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 42' 22" N, 177° 11' 25" W; (map 17). Name published in 1957 on an AMS map.

Indian Point: point of land, see Green Point.

Indian River Valley: valley, extends N from Sitka 4 miles, along Indian River, on Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 46' 45" N, 135° 11' 00" W; (map 9). Name published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 174).

Indian River: locality, "in SE Alaska." Former summer camp of Sitka Indians listed with a population of 43 in the 1880 Census by Ivan Petroff.

Indian River: stream, flows S 5 miles to Eastern Anchorage, 1 mile SE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 45" N, 135° 18' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Reka Koloshenka. Local name published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 149). The Russians (Sarichev, 1826, map 19) called it "Reka Koloshenka" or "Koloshian River." Kolosh is the Russian name for the Tlingit Indians.

Indian River: stream, flows SW 21 miles to Susitna River, 35 miles NE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 47' 15" N, 149° 39' 15" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Indian River: stream, heads at confluence of North and South Forks of Indian River, flows SW 4 miles to Carter Bay at Carter, 18 miles NW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains. 59° 17' N, 161° 57' W, (map 53). Variant: Indian Creek. Local name obtained in 1914 by USC&GS; reported in 1919 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 7), USGS, as "Indian Creek."

Indian River: stream, heads in Indian Mountains and flows 53 miles to Mathews Slough, E of Hug Gins Island, 60 miles NW of Gold Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 52' N, 154° 24' W; (map 107). Local name reported in 1913 by H. M. Eakin (1916, pl. 1), USGS.

Indian River: stream, on E central Chichagof Island, flows SE 11 miles to Tenakee Inlet, 1 mile E of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 46' 45" N, 135° 11' 00" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Indian River: stream, see Indian Creek.

Indian River: stream, see Itkillik River.

Indian River: stream, see Nimiuktuk River.

Indian River: village, pop. 12, on Glenn Highway at Indian Creek, 10 miles NE of Chistochina, Copper River Basin; 62° 40' N, 144° 26' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Indian Rock: rock, in Chilkoot Inlet, 1.5 miles E of Tanani Point and 13 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 16' 55" N, 135° 23' 55" W; (map 45) Named by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN. Name was published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 203).

Indian Rock: rock, in Security Bay, off N coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 35" N, 134° 20' 40" W; (map 5). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Indian Rock: rock, off SE coast of Annette Island, in Felice Strait, 2.2 miles NE of Annette Point. Alexander Archipelago; 55° 01' 55" N, 131° 00' 20" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Indian: village, pop. 40, mile 88.7 on The Alaska Railroad, on Seward Highway, on N side of Turnagain Arm, 7 miles NW of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 59' 15" N, 149° 30' 45" W; (map 63). Variant: Bird Creek, Bird Settlement, New Portage. Listed as a flag stop on the time tables of The Alaska Railroad of 1922. Name derived from nearby Indian Creek. It had a population of 19 in 1958.

Indianhouse Mountain: mountain, 4,300 ft., between Falls and Indian Creeks, 18 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 00' 30" N, 149° 32' 30" W; BGN 1964; (map 69). Named in 1963 by members of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska for "Indianhouse Roadhouse," once located nearby but now abandoned.

Indianischen Archipel: islands, see Alexander Archipelago.

Indigo Lake: lake, 0.8 miles across, 10 miles SE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' 45" N, 135° 04' 00" W; (map 9). Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by R. N. DeArmond. So named because "The waters are reported to be an intense indigo blue color."

Indio, Punta del: point of land, "at the east end of what [Capt. Alessandro] Malaspina calls the 'Ensenada de Estremadura.' * * * A lone Indian came out from here in a canoe July 24, 1791" (Wagner, 1937, p. 463).

Indooli Mountain: hill, 885 ft., 11 miles W of Roberts Mountain, 22 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 60° 03' N, 166° 34' W; (map 57). Variant: Indooly Butte, Induli Butte. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Indooly Butte: hill, see Indooli Mountain.

Induli Butte: hill, see Indooli Mountain.

Indut: point of land, see Izhut, Cape.

Inerevuk Mountain: mountain, 3,440 ft., 4 miles SE of Cosmos Mountain and 9 miles NE of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 00' N, 156° 55' W; (map 115). Prospectors' name reported after 1940 by USGS.

Inerskin Bay: estuary, see Iniskin Bay.

Infante, Isla: island, see Chirikof Island.

Inferno Reef: reef, 0.5 miles off SW coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 40' N, 178° 07' W; (map 16). Local name published on a 1954 USGS map.

Ingahame: village, see Ingrihak.

Ingahameh: locality, see Akahamut.

Ingahameth: village, see Ingrihak.

Ingahamiut: village, see Ingrihak.

Ingakslugwat Hills: hills, 620 ft., extend 16 miles, between Kgun Lake and Talik River, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, 61° 23' N, 164° 01' W; (map 74). Variant: The Volcanoes. Eskimo name reported in 1948 by USC&GS. It is supposed to mean "little old small mountains." They are referred to as "The Volcanoes" by the "bush pilots," according to Orth, 1965.

Ingaluat Creek: stream, flows NE 3.5 miles to Colville River, 30 miles NE of Umiat, Arctic Plain; 69° 44' N, 151° 30' W; (map 141). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Ingamatsha: locality, see Chenega.

Ingehook Mountain: hill, see Inrichuck Hill.

Ingechuk: locality, see Ingichuk.

Ingenstern Rocks: rocks, see Ingenstrem Rocks.

Ingenstrem Rocks: rocks, SE of Semichi Islands, Aleutian Islands, 52° 40' N, 174° 29' E; (map 13). Variant: Ingenstern Rocks, Ingenstrom Rocks, Inghestrom Rocks, Kamni Ingenstrema. Named by the Russians and published in 1848 as "Kamni Ingenstrema" meaning "Ingenstrem Rocks" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1400; named for a pilot in the employ of the Russian American Company about 1829-30. He is supposed to have visited the Andreanof Island group and spent two winters at Atka while correcting the existing hydrographic charts of this region.

Ingenstrema, Kamni: rocks, see Ingenstrem Rocks.

Ingenstrom Rocks: rocks, see Ingenstrem Rocks.

Inger: locality, "on Nunivak Island in Bering Sea"; (map 55 or 57). Variant: Ingar, Ingeramiut, Ingeramut, Ingrimiut. Former Eskimo village reported as "Ingeramiut," meaning "mountain people," with a population of 35 in the 1890 Census.

Ingeramiut: locality, see Inger.

Ingeramiut: locality, see Ingrimiut.

Ingeramut: locality, see Inger.

Ingersol Lake: lake, see Lachbuna Lake.

Inghestrom Rocks: rocks, see Ingenstrem Rocks.

Ingichuk: locality, "in Yukon delta, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta." Variant: Ingechuk, Inrechoatmeut. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1878 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service. Ivan Petroff listed a population of 8 for this locality in the 1880 Census.

Ingieguk: mountains, see Kuzilvak Mountains.

Inglaliktalik River: stream, see Inglutalik River.

Ingle Creek: stream, flows S 2 miles to Mosquito Fork, 56 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 05' N, 142° 02' W; (map 102). Variant: Eagle Creek. Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Inglestat, Point: promontory, see Bald Head.

Inglikhakh: island, see Karpa Island.

Inglooth-lookamute: locality, see Ingloothloogramiut.

Ingloothloogramiut: locality, 0.5 miles NW of Irwakyaruk Point, on E coast of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 59° 46' 45" N, 166° 05' 30" W; (map 55). Variant: Inglooth-lookamute, Kwigomiut. Eskimo sealing camp reported in 1932 by USC&GS.

Inglucalik River: stream, see Inglutalik River.

Inglueakik River: stream, see Inglutalik River.

Inglutalik River: stream, heads at Traverse Peak, flows SW 80 miles to Norton Bay, 10 miles SE of Koyuk, Nulato Hills; 64° 50' N, 160° 54' W; (map 96). Variant: Inaktuli River, Inglucalik River, Inglyeakik River, Ingaliktalik River. Eskimo name reported in 1849 by Capt. M. D. Tebenkov, IRN, as "Inaktuli."

Ingolitit Cape: point of land, see Iwoonut Point.

Ingot Island: island, 5.5 miles long, in Prince William Sound, between Knight and Eleanor Islands, 22 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 31' N, 147° 38' W; BGN 1908; (map 63). Local name reported in 1908 by USC&GS.

Ingra: locality, see Inger.

Ingraham Bay: estuary, extends W 4 miles from Clarence Strait, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 58' 30" N, 131° 58' 30" W; (map 2). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for "Joseph Ingraham, master of the brig Hope, of Boston, 1791-92, whose unpublished hydrographic notes of this region were used in compiling the Coast Pilot of 1883."

Ingraham Creek: stream, flows W 0.9 miles to Anvil Creek, 3 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 32' 14" N, 165° 28' 45" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Ingraham Lake: lake, see Talbot Lake.

Ingraham Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Ingraham Bay, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 59' 00" N, 131° 58' 45" W; (map 2). Local name derived from Ingraham Bay; reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Ingrakaghamiut: locality, see Ingrakaklak.

Ingrakak: locality, see Ingrakaklak.

Ingrakak: village, see Ingrihak.

Ingrakaklak: locality, on W coast of Tin Can Point, 13 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 37' N, 164° 48' W; (map 77). Variant: Ingrakaghamiut, Ingrakak. Eskimo village reported in 1898 as "Ingrakaghamiut" by USC&GS (Hodge, 1907, p. 609).

Ingrakaklakamiut: village, see Ingrihak.

Ingram Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, flows NE 8.5 miles to Turnagain Arm, 14 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 50' 55" N, 149° 03' 15" W; BGN 1950; (map 63). Variant: Quartz Creek. Named in 1950 by USFS for R. C. Ingram, who died in 1948, and "who was resident engineer for the Bureau of Public Roads in charge of practically all road work in the Chugach National Forest for about 25 years."

Ingram Kwik: stream, see Mountain Creek.

Ingram Lake: lake, see Talbot Lake.

Ingrechoah Hill: hill, see Ingrichuak Hill.

Ingregamiut: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, near upstream mouth of Tuckers Slough, 27 miles NE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 57' N, 160° 34' W; (map 73). Variant: Mountain Village, Ruibnaia. This is an old village site mentioned by Hrdlicka (1943, p. 62). It may be the same place listed in the 1880 Census as "Ruibnaia" and having 40 inhabitants.

Ingrehak: village, see Ingrihak.

Ingresik: stream, see Ynveeghik River.

Ingri Butte: hill, 515 ft., 3.5 miles S of Ingrirok Hill, 40 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, on SW coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 02' 15" N, 167° 11' 15" W; (map 57). Variant: Eanceec Hill, Twin Mountain. Common Eskimo name meaning "mountain" reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Ingrichagamut: village, see Holy Cross.

Ingricher Mountain: mountain, 1,557 ft., 19 miles NW of Shungnak; 67° 07' N, 157° 33' W; (map 126). Eskimo name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Ingrichuak Hill: hill, 611 ft., on left bank of Yukon River, 42 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 11' N, 164° 06' W; (map 77). Variant: Gora Ingychuak, Ingechook Mountain, Ingrechoah Hill, Ingrid Mountain, Ingridchoa, Ingychok. Eskimo name meaning "little mountain" obtained in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, and recorded as "Gore Ingychuak," or "Ingychuak Mountain."

Ingrie Kwik: stream, see Mountain Creek.

Ingriduk: mountains, see Kuzilvak Mountains.

Ingrihak: village, on right bank of Yukon River, 8.5 miles S of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 45' 20" N, 162° 00' 00"W; (map 74). Variant: Ingrumhart, Ingrehak, Ingahame, Ingahamiut, Ingahameth, Ingrakaklakamiut, Ingrakak. Eskimo name published in the 1880 census as "Inghameth" and "Ingahame" which had a population of 63. USC&GS reported in 1951 that "4 or 5 native families live at Ingrihak." According to Hrdlicka (1943, p. 235) the old village site is located farther inland.

Ingrijoak Hill: hill, 256 ft., on Cape Mendenhall, 2 miles S of Duchikthluk Bay, Nunivak Island; 59° 47' 30" N, 166° 11' 00" W; (map 55). Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Ingrijoak Hills: hills, 500 ft., 8 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on N Nunivak Island; 60° 19' N, 166° 17' W; (map 57). Variant: Daniel Hills, Ingrijoax Hills, Ingrijokh Hills. Eskimo name referring to two hills reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Ingrijoax Hills: hills, see Ingrijoak Hills.

Ingrid Kwik: stream, see Mountain Creek.

Ingrid Mountain: hill, see Ingridchuak Hill.

Ingridchoa: hill, see Ingridchuak Hill.

Ingrilukat Hills: hills, trend NW 5 miles from Ingrilukat-Naskorat Hill, 29 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 60° 08' N, 166° 30' W; (map 57). Eskimo name meaning "small hills close together" reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Ingrilukat-Naskorat Hill: hill, 939 ft., in Ingrilukat Hills, 10 miles NW of Roberts Mountain and 28 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 60° 07' 40" N, 166° 24' 50" W; (map 57). Eskimo name meaning "head of the small hills" reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Ingrimiut: locality, 24 miles NE of Cape Mendenhall, on W shore of Etolin Strait, Nunivak Island; 60° 03' 45" N, 165° 42' 50" W; (map 57). Variant: Ingeramiut, Ingra. Eskimo village, now abandoned, reported in 1949 by USC&GS. The name means "mountain people." This is probably the same place as Inger (q.v.).

Ingriruk Hill: hill, 299 ft., 5 miles NE of Cape Mendenhall, on SE Nunivak Island; 59° 52' 15" N, 166° 02' 50" W; (map 55). Eskimo name reported in 1937 by USAAF.

Ingriruk Hill: hill, 499 ft., 6 miles WSW of Kimiksthek Hill, 42 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 60° 05' N, 167° 12' W; (map 57). Eskimo name meaning "little mountain" reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Ingriruk Hill: hill, 550 ft., 4 miles SW of lookswarat Bay and 14 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on N part of Nunivak Island; 60° 17' 25" N, 166° 26' 55" W; (map 57). Eskimo name meaning "little mountain" reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Ingrisarak Mountain: hill, 364 ft., between Nariyauck and Ukalikchik Rivers, 27 miles E of village of Hooper Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 31' N, 165° 15' W; (map 75). Variant: Ingrishahk Hill. Eskimo name reported in 1951 by USC&GS.

Ingrishahk Hill: hill, see Ingrisarak Mountain.

Ingruksukrok Creek: stream, flows N 22 miles to Selawik River, 40 miles SW of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 29' N, 158° 06' W; (map 115). Eskimo name shown on a 1927 manuscript map by the "trader at Selawik."

Ingrumhart: village, see Ingrihak.

Ingun: mountains, see Kuzilvak Mountains.

Ingvit Hill: hill, see Invut Mountain.

Ingychok: hill, see Ingrichuak Hill.

Ingychuak, Gora: hill, see Ingrichuak Hill.

Iniakuk Lake: lake, 5 miles long, 40 miles NW of Allakaket, Brooks Range; 67° 09' N, 153° 15' W; (map 125). Local name reported in 1956 by Orth, USGS. This lake drains into the Iniakuk River from which the lake received its name.

Iniam Point: bluff, elev. 48 ft., on S bank of Naknek River, on Alaska Peninsula, 8.5 miles SE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 42' 45" N, 156° 46' 30" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Inian Cove: cove, 1.6 miles long, on N end of Inian Islands, in North Inian Pass, 2 miles S of Point Wimbledon and 36 miles WNW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 16' 15" N, 136° 21' 00" W; (map 10). 456 Named in 1901 by J. F. Pratt, USC&GS, for the Inian Islands.

Inian Island: island, 3 miles long, off N coast of Chichagof Island, N of South Inian Pass, 34 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 15' N, 136° 19' W; (map 10). Name published in 1939 by NPS. It is the largest of the Inian Islands.

Inian Islands: islands, extends 4.5 miles, off N coast of Chichagof Island, N of South Inian Pass, 34 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 15' N, 136° 20' W; (map 10). Variant: Brian Islands. Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS and published in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 186).

Inian Peninsula: peninsula, 7 miles long on N end of Chichagof Island, S of South Inian Pass, 20 miles W of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 10' N, 136° 17' W; BGN 1960; (map 10). Named in 1955 by Rossman (1959, map), USGS, for nearby Inian Islands.

Inigok Creek: stream, heads in lake at 69° 58' N, 153° 57' W, flows NE 75 miles to Fish Creek, 34 miles SW of Atigaru Point, Harrison Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 10' N, 152° 35' W; (map 149). Variant: Tingmeachsiovik. Eskimo name reported in 1956 by Orth, meaning “it goes somewhere.” This may be the same stream that USC&GS reported in 1951 as having the Eskimo name “Tingmeachsiovik.”

Inikaklik Creek: stream, flows E 6.5 miles to N end of Chandler Lake, 25 miles WNW of Ananturak Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 15' 30" N, 152° 40' 00" W; (map 134). Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Inikaklik Creek: stream, flows W 3 miles to Okokmilaga River 12 miles N of its head, Brooks Range; 68° 18' N, 153° 05' W; (map 133). Eskimo name meaning “camping place” reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Inikaklik Creek: stream, in Endicott Mountains, heads at glacier terminus, flows NE 10 miles to Itkillik River, Brooks Range; 68° 22' N, 149° 58' W; (map 135). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Inikla Island: island, 0.7 miles across, between Sanak and Caton Islands, one of Sanak Islands. Aleutian Range; 54° 21' 15" N, 162° 29' 30" W; (map 25). Aleut name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer, McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Inischen Bay: estuary, see Iniskin Bay.

Iniskin Bay: estuary, at mouth of Iniskin River, extends S 10 miles to Cook Inlet, W of Iniskin Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 59° 39' N, 153° 27' W; BGN 1906; (map 51). Variant: Enochkin Bay, Inerskin Bay, Inischen Bay, Initskin Bay, Innerskin Bay, Inniskin Bay, Inokhin Bay. Local name reported in 1903 as “Enochkin” by G. C. Martin (in Emmons and Hayes, 1904, p. 376), USGS; said to have been named for a Russian trader named Enochkin “who years ago had a post in the region.”

Iniskin Bay: estuary, see Iliamna Bay.

Iniskin Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Cook Inlet, 0.8 miles SE of Scott Island and 18 miles N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 37' 30" N, 153° 25' 30" W; BGN 1916; (map 51). Name published in 1914 on USC&GS Chart 3421. The name is derived from “Iniskin Peninsula,” which is located nearby.

Iniskin Peninsula: peninsula, extends 15 miles into Cook Inlet, on SE coast of Alaska Peninsula between Chinitna and Iniskin Bays, 30 miles NE of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 43' N, 153° 03' W; BGN 1959; (map 51). Variant: Iniskin-Chinitna Peninsula. Local name derived from Iniskin Bay and published as “Iniskin-Chinitna Peninsula” by Moffit (1927, pl. 3), USGS, but later shortened by local usage. The name has been in common usage since about 1900.

Iniskin River: stream, heads at glacier terminus, in Chigmit Mountains, flows S 8 miles to Iniskin Bay Aleutian Range; 59° 47' N, 153° 27' W; BGN 1916; (map 51). Local name derived from Iniskin, reported in 1914 by USC&GS.

Iniskin Rock: rock, in Cook Inlet, 1.2 miles SW of Scott Island, and 19 miles N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 37' 40" N, 153° 27' 30" W; BGN 1916; (map 51). Name published in 1914 on USC&GS Chart 3421. The name is derived from nearby Iniskin Peninsula.

Iniskin Shoal: shoal, in Cook Inlet, at entrance to Iniskin Bay, 1.5 miles SW of Scott Island and 18 miles N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 37' 15" N, 153° 27' 30" W; BGN 1916; (map 51). Name reported in 1914 by USC&GS. The name is derived from nearby Iniskin Peninsula.

Iniskin-Chinitna Peninsula: peninsula, see Iniskin Peninsula.

Iniskin: locality, on Iniskin Peninsula, on W bank of Fitz Creek, 4 miles E of Right Arm Iniskin Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 45' N, 153° 14' W; (map 51). Local name derived from Iniskin Peninsula; published in 1958 by USGS.

Initkilly: locality, site of an Eskimo village, on Chukchi Sea coast. near Corwin Mine, 27 miles E of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 52' 15" N, 165° 09' 00" W; (map 129). Variant: Corwin. Eskimo name reported in 1890 by Ivan Petroff: shown on 1890 USC&GS chart.

Initskin Bay: estuary, see Iniskin Bay.

Injured Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Bonanza River, between Frost and Sunrise Creeks, about 13 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' N, 164° 47' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Inkala River: stream, see Itkillik River.

Inland Lake: lake, 10 miles across, 5 miles SE of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 29' N, 159° 50' W; (map 114). Variant: Emogarikchoit. Visited and named by Ensign J. L. Purcell, USN, in 1884 (Stoney, 1900, p. 12). Lt. J. C. Cantwell, USRCS, in 1884 transcribed its Eskimo name as "Emogarikchoit" with a meaning given as "little sea." This name spelled "E-mug-ge-row-che-uk," by Stoney is applied to a village on the lake.

Inland River: stream, see Noatak River.

Inlet Point: point of land, on NE coast of Woewodski Island, 15 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 35' 45" N, 132° 59' 15" W; (map 6). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Inlet Point: point of land, on W coasts of Annette Island, extends into Port Chester, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 09' 20" N, 131° 33' 00" W; (map 3). Name published in 1896 by USC&GS.

Inlikak: island, see Karpa Island.

Inmachuck River: stream, see Inmachuk River.

Inmachuk River: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NE 30 miles to Kotzebue Sound, at the village of Deering, 57 miles SW of Kotzebue, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 04' N, 162° 42' W; BGN 1952; (map 113). Variant: Imachuck River, Imnuchuk River, Impnipuk River, Impniquk River, Inmachuck River, Innuchuk River, Ipnichuk River. Eskimo name reported in 1901 as "Ipnichuk" by Mendenhall (1902, p. 30), USGS. Mendenhall said that the name means "big cliff"; however, the present spelling of the name would indicate it may mean "new salt water."

Inner Anchorage: anchorage, 0.5 miles across, at Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 47' 15" N, 152° 24' 30" W; (map 34). Local descriptive name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Inner Humpback Rock: rock, in Chiniak Bay 0.6 miles S of Woody Island, 3.2 miles SE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 45' 10" N, 152° 20' 50" W; (map 34). Variant: High Rock, Horboon Vnutrennie, Kamen Gorbun Vnutrenniy. Translation of the Russian descriptive name "Kamen Gorbun Vnutrenniy," published by Sarichev (1826, map 16).

Inner Iliasik Island: island, 3 miles long, 7 miles SW of Dolgoi Island. in Pavlof Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 03' 30" N, 161° 57' 00" W; (map 28). Variant: Eliazak, Ialiasik, Iliasik Islands, Iliaviki, Iliazhek. Native name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN, as "O[strov] Iliaviki," and by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. as "O[strov] Iliazhek" on Chart 1379. "Inner Iliasik Island" was published in 1888 by USBF. This island along with Outer Iliasik Island comprise the Iliasik Islands.

Inner Lake George: lake, 4 miles across, at terminus of Colony Glacier, 27 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 17' 20" N, 148° 32' 15" W; (map 69). Name reported in 1951 by Stone (1963, P. 33).

Inner Nikolski Anchorage: cove, see Mueller Cove.

Inner Point of Shoals: point of land, see Inner Point.

Inner Point Sophia: point of land, at mouth of Port Frederick on N coast of Chichagof Island, 1.6 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 07' 50" N, 135° 28' 00" W; (map 11). Named in 1901 by E. F. Dickens, USC&GS, and published in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 203).

Inner Point: point of land, in Stephens Passage, on SW coast of Douglas Island, 1.8 miles SE of Middle Point and 8 miles SW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 13' 55" N, 134° 35' 15" W; (map 11). Name published in 1924 by USC&GS on Chart 8235.

Inner Point: point of land, on E coast of Kruzof Island, 9 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 05' 40" N, 135° 34' 15" W; BGN 1901; (map 9). Variant: Inner Point of Shoals, Mys Otmeloy Vnutrenniy, Mys Otmlyoy Vnutrynnay, Rocky Point, Second Point. USC&GS about 1882 derived "Inner Point" by translating part of the name "Mys Otmlyoy Vnutrynnay" meaning "inner shoals cape." This name was given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first to distinguish it from another point called "shoals." This feature was called "Rocky Point" in 1884 on Brit. Adm. Chart 2337.

Inner Point: point of land, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, in Port Johnson, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 07' 25" N, 132° 00' 45" W; (map 4). Local descriptive name obtained in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Inner Point: point of land, on W shore of Kizhuyak Bay, 17 miles NW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 54' 15" N, 152° 47' 50" W; (map 34). Variant: Inner Cape, Mys Vnutrenniy, Vnutrennie. Translation of the descriptive name "M[ys] Vnutrenniy given in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Inner Port Walter: bay, see Little Port Walter.

Inner Right Cape: point of land, near the mouth of Kiliuda Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 16' 30" N, 152° 51' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Arie Cape, Murre Point, Mys Ariy. Descriptive name published in 1943 by USC&GS. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23) published the name "M[ys] Ariy," or "Arty Cape." Baker (1906, p. 450) wrote, "Murre point, * * *. Named Arie (a sea bird, the arrie or murre or guillemot, Pallas's murre, *Uria lomvia arra*) by Tebenkov, 1849."

Inner Rocks: rocks, in mouth of Chichagof Harbor, off NE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 56' 10" N, 173° 15' 32" E; (map 13). Descriptive name given in 1854-55 by Lt. William Gibson, USN.

Inner Seal Rock: rock, on W coast of Kodiak Island, 1.5 miles W of Gurney Bay and 23 miles SW of Karluk; 57° 17' 20" N, 154° 48' 00" W; (map 35). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1943. See Seal Rocks.

Inner Signal: rocks, elev. 180 ft., of NE coast of Sedanka Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 47' 20" N, 166° 05' 25" W; (map 23). Variant: Cook's Rock. Named as one of "The Signals" by J. J. Gilbert, commander of the USC&GS steamer Pathfinder during 1900-01.

Innerskin Bay: estuary, see Iniskin Bay.

Innesvale Gulch: ravine, extends SE 1.3 miles, at head of Deep Creek, 33 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' 25" N, 150° 57' 40" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Inniskin Bay: estuary, see Iniskin Bay.

Innok: stream, see Innoko River.

Innoka, Reka: stream, see Innoko River.

Innoka: locality, "on Tlegan River, Malaspina Coastal Plain." Former Indian camp or settlement reported by Petroff (1884, p. 37).

Innoko River: stream, heads S of Cloudy Mountain at 63° 09' N, 156° 02' W, flows NE and SW 500 miles to Yukon River, 1.5 miles E of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 12' N, 159° 43' W; (map 78). Variant: Legon, Chageliuk, Reka Innoka, Innok, Ittege Reka Shiltonotno. This is

probably an Ingalik Indian name recorded in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, as "R[eka] Innoka ili Shiltonotno," meaning "Innoka or Shiltonotno River." Zagoskin wrote that Alexander Kolmakov in 1838 called it "Tlegon," but it was known to the Russian colonial administration on the Yukon as "Chagelyuk." Accordingly, Zagoskin applied the name "Tlegon" to the stream's upper course, "Innoka or Shiltonotno" to the middle course, and "Chagelyuk or Ittege" to the lower course. These presumably were all Indian names of which "Tlegon," "Shiltonotno," and "Ittege" are no longer used. The river is now called "Innoko" (spelled that way in 1852 by the Russian Admiralty), and the name "Chagelyuk" still exist for Shageluk Slough.

Innoko Slough: stream, heads at Innoko River, flows S 25 miles to Paimiut Slough, Innoko Lowland; 62° 00' 15" N, 159° 37' 30" W; (map 78). Variant: Paimute Slough. Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Innoko: locality, see Dishkakat.

Innuchuk River: stream, see Inmachuk River.

Innupuk Rock: rock, see Inukpak Rock.

Innutat Creek: stream, see Inuktak Creek.

Innutat Creek: stream, see Kiktoya Creek.

Inoceramus Creek: stream, heads on Sheep Mountain, flows NW 3.2 miles to Squaw Creek, 55 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 53' 05" N, 147° 33' 20" W; BGN 1960; (map 69). Named by USGS in 1956 "for the fossil clam belonging to the genus Inoceramus, which is abundantly found in its valley."

Inokhin Bay: estuary, see Iniskin Bay.

Inookut: locality, see Inuktut.

Inowak Creek: stream, flows S 25 miles to Kuskokwim River, 7.5 miles E of Sleetmute, Stony River Lowland; 61° 42' 40" N, 156° 56' 15" W; (map 72). Eskimo name obtained in 1948 by USC&GS.

Inqalyuk, Ostrov: island, see Little Diomedede Island.

Inrechoa' meut: locality, see Ingichuk.

Inselnostlinde: locality, on Shageluk Slough, Innoko Lowland; 62° 45' N, 159° 45' W; (map 78). Former Ingalik Indian village reported in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN. See Shageluk.

Insiachak: locality, "in the Nushagak district." Variant: Insiachamiut. Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed as "Insiachamiut," with a population of 42, in the 1890 Census.

Insiachamiut: locality, see Insiachak.

Inside Passage: water passage, connects Tongass Narrows and Clarence Strait, between Guard Island and Vallenar Rock, off NW tip of Gravina Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' N, 131° 52' W; (map 3). Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. Richardson Clover, USN.

Inspiration Point: point of land, on E shore of Ice Harbor on Favorite Passage, 0.8 miles N of village of Ice Harbor and 15 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 25' 30" N, 134° 45' 20" W; (map 11). Local name derived from the magnificent view from the point across Favorite Channel and Lynn Canal to the Chilkat Range (DeArmond, 1957, p. 25). Name was published by USGS in 1962.

Intankoon: hill, see Intun Cone.

Intankoon: hill, see Intungidi Hill.

Intankoon: point of land, see Chacon, Cape.

Intenleiden: locality, on Shageluk Slough; 62° 45' N, 159° 45' W; (map 78). Variant: Iitenleiden, Imtelleiden, Intenlaiden. Ingalik Indian village reported in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN. See Shageluk.

Intermittent Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows W 2 miles to Glacier Creek E of Muldrow Glacier, 4.2 miles S of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 22' 45" N, 150° 22' 45" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). So named in 1932 by USGS because the "lower course of this creek flows intermittently through the gravels at the east edge of Muldrow Glacier."

Intricate Bay: bay, 3 miles wide, at mouth of Copper River on SE side of Iliamna Lake, N of Kahhonak Bay, 20 miles SE of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 31' 15" N, 154° 37' 15" W; (map 51). Descriptive name reported in 1911 by Martin and Katz (1912a, p. 91), USGS. "So named because the cove is full of islands."

Intun Cone: hill, 400 ft., on Cape Chacon, at SE tip of- Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 41' 35" N, 132° 00' 50" W; BGN 1922; (map 1). Variant: Intankoon Cone, Intuukun Cone. Tlingit Indian name published in 1922 by USC&GS; possibly derived from nearby Intungidi Hill. See Cape Chacon.

Intun-Kun-Gidi Hill: hill, see Intungidi Hill.

Intungidi Hill: hill, 500 ft., on S coast of Prince of Wales Island, N of Cape Chacon, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 41' 45" N, 132° 01' 00" W; BGN 1922; (map 1). Variant: Intankoon, Intunkun, Intun-Kun-Gidi Hill. Haida Indian name published in 1922 by USC&GS. In 1901, J. R. Swanton, BAE, reported the name "Intun-Kun-Gidi" which means "Intun(kun)'s brother."

Intunkun: hill, see Intungidi Hill.

Intuukun Cone: hill, see Intun Cone.

Inukpak Rock: rock, 175 ft., on N slope of Angayukak Hill, 5 miles N of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 12' 55" N, 166° 00' 35" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Innupuk Rock. Eskimo descriptive name meaning "big man" reported about 1962 by W. O. Pruitt, Univ. of Alaska.

Inukpasugjuk Creek: stream, see Inukpasugruk Creek.

Inukpasugruk Creek: stream, flows NNW 11.5 miles, between Kollutkuk Mountain and Three River Mountain to John River at Anaktuvok Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 07' 30" N, 151° 45' 00" W; (map 134). Variant: Inukpasugjuk Creek, Inukpasukruk Creek. Eskimo name, meaning "giants' valley," published by Rausch (1951, p. 150).

Inukpasuk Hill: hill, 400 ft., along Kivalina River, 25 miles NE of Kivalina, Brooks Range; 68° 07' N, 164° 10' W; (map 130). Variant: Eenyookpasook. Eskimo name meaning "there is a giant," so called because a rock on the hill resembles a large man; name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Inukpasukruk Creek: stream, see Inukpasugruk Creek.

Inuktak Creek: stream, flows SW 0.8 miles to Chukchi Sea, SE of Kisimilok Creek, 14 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 03' 30" N, 165° 28' 45" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Innutat Creek, Inuktuk Creek. Eskimo name [innutat] meaning "murder" which, according to W. O. Pruitt, Univ. of Alaska, refers "to a famous folktale of war between Tigaraqmiut [Point Hope people] and Kivalinaqmiut [Kivalina people] according to Lawrence Sage who lived here as a boy." Name reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Inuktak: locality, area around the SE end of Telavirak Hills, 12 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 04' N, 165° 31' W; (map 129). Variant: Inuktaq, Inyooktak. See Inuktak Creek.

Inuktaq: locality, see Inuktak.

Inuktuk Creek: stream, see Inuktak Creek.

Inuktut: locality, on Igloo Point at E end of Eschscholtz Bay, Seward Peninsula; 66° 13' N, 161° 04' W; (map 114). Variant: Inooktut, Kongigamut, Kongik. Former Eskimo village or camp reported in 1898 by Lt. E. P. Bertholf, USRCS. See Baker (1906, p. 328).

Invut Mountain: hill, 734 ft., in lowlands, 10 miles SW of Mygha Powit Mountain, 70 miles SE of Gambell, on Saint Lawrence Island; 63° 10' N, 169° 58' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Ingvit Hill. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by Otto W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Inyooktak: locality, see Inuktak.

Inyooktam Koonga: stream, see Kiktoya Creek.

Inyorurak Lakes: lakes, extend E-W 10 miles, in upper valley of Flora Creek, 15 miles ESE of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 07' N, 156° 15' W; (map 132). Eskimo name obtained at Noatak by Orth in 1956; it is a personal name.

Inyorurak Pass: pass, 2,020 ft., in Brooks Range, between Isikut and Koiyaktot Mountains, 12 miles ESE of Howard Pass; 68° 11' N, 156° 26' W; (map 132). Eskimo name obtained at Noatak by Orth in 1956; it is a personal name.

Inyugakuligit Creek: stream, flows E 7.5 miles to Okokmilaga River 11 miles S of its junction with Fire Creek, Brooks Range; 68° 18' N, 153° 05' W; (map 133). Eskimo name obtained in 1956 at Anaktuvuk Pass by T. E. Taylor, USGS. It means "small peoples' campsite."

Inyugiatchiak Hill: ridge, see Kimikpak Ridge.

Inyuilak Creek: stream, flows SW 15 miles to Reed River, 14 miles S of Mount Igikpak, Brooks Range; 67° 13' N, 154° 57' W; (map 125). Eskimo name meaning "deserted place," reported by USGS in 1956.

Inyuraktoak Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 miles from Siavlat Mountain to Nigu River, 34 miles SE of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 01' N, 155° 42' W; (map 133). Variant: Inyuraktoat Creek. Eskimo name reported by Irving (1954, p. 204).

Inyuraktoat Creek: stream, see Inyuraktoak Creek.

Ioanna Bogoslova, Ostrov: island, see Bogoslof Island.

lookswarat Bay: estuary, 2 miles long, 9 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on N coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 21' 30" N, 166° 22' 45" W; (map 57). Variant: Jooxwarat Bay, Jukhwarat Bay, Tsukhwarat Bay. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

lorik, Mys: point of land, see Cape York.

loulakh Island: island, see Ulak Island.

Iowa Creek: stream, flows S 7 miles to Little Chena River, 14 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 53' 30" N, 147° 14' 20" W; (map 100). Name given by prospectors; reported in 1907 by C. C. Covert (in Henshaw and Covert, 1908, pl. 9), USGS.

Iowa Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows N 4.5 miles to Inmachuk River, 6 miles SW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 00' N, 162° 53' W; (map 113). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by F. F. Henshaw (in Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21), USGS.

Iowa Creek: stream, flows SE 9 miles to West Fork Little Delta River, 1.4 miles S of that stream's junction with East Fork and 24 miles NW of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 56' 35" N, 146° 56' 10" W; (map 86). Local name reported in 1910 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Iowa Creek: stream, see Mud Creek.

lowithla River: stream, heads in Muklung Hills and flows SE 36 miles to Nushagak River, 26 miles E of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 05' N, 157° 45' W; BGN 1937; (map 52). Variant: Ai-u-wath-lok, Beaver Creek. Eskimo name written "Ai-u-wath-lok" by H. C. Fassett, USBF, in 1910.

Ipauveerak: stream, see New Heart Creek.

Ipeetahnga: hills, see Kitiram Ipitanga Hills.

Ipewik River: stream, heads in De Long Mountains at 68° 27' 50" N, 163° 51' 00" W, flows SW 85 miles to Kukpuk River, 15 miles NE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 20' 30" N, 165° 42' 30" W; (map 129). Variant: Ippewik River. Eskimo name published as "Ippewik" in 1890 by USC&GS.

Ipewik River: stream, see Nilik River.

Iphigenia Bay: bay, 30 miles wide, between Coronation and Noyes Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 42' N, 134° 00" W; (map 4). Named in 1867 by George Davidson, USC&GS, for the vessel Iphigenia Nubiana, commanded by Capt. William Douglas in 1788. Davidson said "No name having been applied to this bay, we have designated it as Iphigenia Bay, after Douglas's vessel" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1869, p. 95).

Iphigenia, Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, E point of entrance to Port Caldera, 6.4 miles S of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 55" N, 133° 08' 55" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys Santa Yefigeniya, Punta de Santa Efigenia. Name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta de Santa Efigenia" or "Point of Saint Efigenia."

Ipiutak Lagoon: lagoon, 0.5 miles across, on point Hope, at W end of Marryat Inlet, Arctic Slope; 68° 21' 30" N, 166° 45' 30" W; (map 129). Variant: Sipewtaq Lagoon. Local name reported in 1956 by Orth; named after an ancient village site.

Ipiutak: locality, near Ipiutak Lagoon, 1.8 miles NE of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68° 21' 25" N, 166° 45' 45" W; (map 129). Present-day Eskimo name for an early Eskimo village, now an archaeological site.

Ipkagnaktaugrak Mountain: mountain, 2,650 ft., in Wulik Mountains, 55 miles SE of Cape Sabine, Brooks Range; 68° 16' N, 163° 30' W; (map 130). Variant: Eepkagnaktowgruk, lipqagnaqtaugruk. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Ipmiluik River: stream, see Ipnelivik River.

Ipnavik River: stream, heads in Brooks Range, flows NE 68 miles to Colville River, 50 miles NNE of Howard Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 54' N, 156° 27' W; BGN 1926; (map 132). Variant: Ipnava Creek. Eskimo name given by USGS, referring to "the place where young Dall sheep are raised." The name first appears on a 1925 fieldsheet by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, as "Ipnava."

Ipnek Creek: stream, flows NE 8.5 miles from Ipnek Mountain to North Fork Koyukuk River opposite Delay Pass, 18 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 25' 30" N, 150° 48' 00" W; (map 124). This is an Eskimo word said to mean "sheep" and was given to the stream by Marshall (1956, p. 117) who wrote, "This had been an important focal point in the Wild River

stampede of 1913-15. It was the point where the men coming over Jack Delay Pass from Wiseman crossed the North Fork and headed over a low pass into the Wild River drainage.”

Ipnek Mountain: mountain, 5,875 ft., between North Fork Koyukuk River and Michigan Creek, 26 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 20' N, 151° 00' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). This is an Eskimo word, said to mean “sheep,” reported in 1932 by Robert Marshall.

Ipnelivik River: stream, heads at Shishakshinovik Pass, flows N 19 miles to Noatak River, 40 miles SE of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 43' N, 156° 11' W; BGN 1959; (map 126). Variant: Ipmiluik River. Eskimo name meaning “sheep raising place” derived from “imnaik” (“imnak,” “cliff”), the name for the Dall sheep, (*Ovis dalli*); shown on 1911 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Ipnichuk River: stream, see Inmachuk River.

Ipnot: locality, site of an Eskimo village on Chukchi Sea coast, at mouth of Isuk Creek, 3 miles NW of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 11' N, 166° 01' W; (map 129). Variant: Impnot. This now abandoned village or camp was reported by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 U.S. Census as “Ipnot,” with a population of 40. The 1890 U.S. Census does not list the name. It is reported to mean “bird-place” and was derived from the name of the cliffs at Cape Thompson.

Ipnot: promontory, see Thompson, Cape.

Ippersua: locality, see Natirnuq.

Ippewik River: stream, see Ipewik River.

Iptugik: locality, on Agattu Island in the Near Islands, Aleutian Islands, (map 13). Former Aleut village reported as “uninhabited” by Hodge (1907, p. 615), BAE.

Irak Bay: bay, see Ugak Bay.

Irak Creek: stream, flows N 11 miles to Mikigealiak River, 25 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 20' N, 159° 24' W; (map 146). Eskimo word in places spelled “iyi,” meaning “eye”; published in 1958 by AMS.

Irathluik: stream, see Fish River.

Irene Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Bryan Creek which flows to Serpentine River, 8 miles NE of Kougarok Mountain and 34 miles SE of Ear Mountain, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 48' N, 165° 05' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Irene Creek: stream, flows SW 2.4 miles to Nome River valley, 5 miles E of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 29' N, 165° 14' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on a map by S. E. King dated 1900.

Irene Glacier: glacier, heads on N side of Mount Yeatman, trends E 3 miles to its terminus, 9 miles NW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 34' 45" N, 135° 21' 45" W; (map 45). Name given in 1898 by J. A. Flemer, USC&GS.

Ireniviq: locality, area on coast between Walakpa Bay and Kuogaguruq, 15 miles SW of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 07' N, 157° 09' W; (map 153). Variant: Ernivwing. Eskimo locality or camp name published by Lt. Ray (1885, p. 55), USA, as "Ernivwing" and as "Ireniviq" by Spencer (1959, map 2), BAE.

Irgkivik Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles, around N side of Irgnyivik Lake to Anaktuvuk River, 25 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 28' N, 151° 19' W; (map 134). Eskimo name obtained at Anaktuvuk Pass in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Irgnyivik Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, between Irgkivik and Iknivik Creeks, 24 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 26' N, 151° 16' W; (map 134). Eskimo name obtained at Anaktuvuk Pass in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Irikaklik Creek: stream, flows E 6.5 miles to N end of Chandler Lake, 26 miles NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 15' 30" N, 152° 41' 00" W; (map 134). Eskimo name obtained at Anaktuvuk Pass in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Irina, Lake: lake, 1 mile long, SE of Redoubt Lake, 13 miles SE of Sitka, on central Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 54' N, 135° 08' W; BGN 1935; (map 5). Named in 1935 by USFS "for the daughter of Alexander Baranof." See Baranof Island.

Irinik Point: promontory, see Lewis, Cape.

Iris Meadows: area, 2 miles long, in central Kruzof Island, along unnamed stream NE of Shelikof Bay, 17 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 11' N, 135° 43' W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Irish Channel: water passage, on Kenai Peninsula, in Skilak Lake, S of Lucas Island, 41 miles ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' 15" N, 150° 10' 00" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Irish Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, on W coast of Glacier Island, 49 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' 15" N, 147° 17' 45" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Irish Cove: cove, 0.7 miles wide, on S shore of Port Fidalgo, Chugach Mountains; 60° 46' 30" N, 146° 27' 00" W; BGN 1910; (map 64). Local name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS.

Irish Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 miles from Blackface Mountain to Ernie Creek, 25 miles SE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 00' N, 150° 50' W; BGN 1932; (map 134). Named in 1930 by Robert Marshall for a local long-time prospector, Charlie Irish, "who first explored this creek."

Irish Creek: stream, on Iniskin Peninsula, flows NW 0.8 miles to Fitz Creek, 1.7 miles S of Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 47' 25" N, 153° 10' 20" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Named by USGS in 1951 for publication purposes.

Irish Creek: stream, on SW coast of Kupreanof Island, flows W 7 miles to Keku Strait, 28 miles W of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 43' 30" N, 133° 41' 15" W; (map 6). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Irish Creek: stream, see Iron Creek.

Irish Gulch: ravine, extends SE 1.7 miles to Killarney Creek, 5 miles S of Roughtop Mountain and 38 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 07' 33" N, 150° 44' 45" W; BGN 1961; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1960 by R. G. Wayland, USGS.

Irish Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.6 miles to Goldstream Creek, 9 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 57' 30" N, 147° 35' 45" W; (map 100). Local miner's name; published in 1908 by USGS.

Irish Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.7 miles to Scotch Gulch, 12 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 165° 23' W; (map 94). Variant: Scotch-Irish Creek. Reported as "Scotch-Irish Creek" on a map by S. E. King dated 1900.

Irish Gulch: ravine, trends to Charley River, about 11 miles S of its junction with Yukon River, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 09' N, 142° 50' W; (map 103). Mentioned by Mertie (1942, p. 250), USGS. this feature has not been positively identified.

Irish Lakes: lakes, 1.5 miles long, on left bank of Keku Creek, 22 miles N of Point Baker, on Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 40' 30" N, 133° 32' 00" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1960 by USGS.

Irishmans Hat: rock, off N coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 59' 38" N, 166° 49' 22" W; (map 23). Descriptive name published in the 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 213).

Irvik Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Killik River 5 miles N of its junction with Easter Creek, Brooks Range; 68° 13' N, 154° 06' W; (map 133). Eskimo name meaning "place where there is a cave," obtained in 1956 at Anaktuvuk Pass by Orth.

Iron Bridge Creek: stream, flows SW 3.8 miles to Unimak Pass, on SW coast of Unimak Island, 3 miles E of Scotch Cap, Aleutian Islands; 54° 23' 55" N, 164° 43' 30" W; (map 24). Name published in 1943 by AMS.

Iron Creek: locality, on left bank of Iron Creek 0.6 miles S of its junction with Pilgrim River, 25 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 58' N, 164° 39' W; (map 95). Variant: Sowik. A road house was shown here on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson. Name derives from Iron Creek, which was the center of a major gold mining region in the early 1900's.

Iron Creek: locality, on NE coast of Raspberry Island, 13 miles NW of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 05' 20" N, 153° 05' 20" W, (map 43). A reduction and saltery plant by this name was reported in 1952 by USGS.

Iron Creek: stream, flows 5 miles NE to Chitina River W of Lime Creek, 43 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 03' 10" N, 141° 52' 30" W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1915 by F. H. Moffit, USGS.

Iron Creek: stream, flows N 1.3 miles to Garnet Creek which flows to Flambeau River, 15 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' 00" N, 165° 07' 30" W; (map 94). Variant: Triple Creek, Tripple Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Iron Creek: stream, flows N 1.3 miles to join French Creek, forms North Fork Kougarok River, 3 miles SE of Harris Dome and 37 miles W of Imurak Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 36' N, 164° 27' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Iron Creek: stream, flows N 5 miles to join May Creek. forms Sullivan Creek which flows to Kotzebue Sound, 27 miles N of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 66° 00' N, 163° 10' W; (map 110). Variant: Irish Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Iron Creek: stream, flows NE 1.6 miles to Woodchopper Creek, 5 miles SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 41 miles SE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana High; 65° 17' 40" N, 143° 24' 30" W; (map 103). Prospectors' name reported by A. H. Brooks (in Brooks and others, 1907, p. 203), USGS.

Iron Creek: stream, flows NE 1.7 miles to Ivanhoe Creek, 19 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 47' N, 164° 05' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Iron Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Totatlanika River, 34 miles SE of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 07' 30" N, 148° 32' 45" W; (map 100). Local name published in 1915 on GLO [BLM] survey plats.

Iron Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Eldorado Creek 0.4 miles E of its junction with Madison Creek, 25 miles NW of Ophir and 53 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 26' 45" N, 156° 55' 30" W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Iron Creek: stream, flows NW 3.5 to Our Creek, 80 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 05' 20" N, 143° 16' 40" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Iron Creek: stream, flows NW 30 miles to Talkeetna River, 22 miles NE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 26' 30" N, 149° 28' 06" W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1917 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Iron Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Eldorado Creek in American River basin, 5 miles S of Kougarak Mountain and 39 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 37' N, 165° 17' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Iron Creek: stream, flows SE 0.7 miles to Cache Creek, 29 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 30' 15" N, 150° 56' 15" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Iron Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Bluestone River, 11 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 08' N, 166° 10' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Iron Creek: stream, flows SE 1.6 miles to Moose Creek, 12 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 46' 10" N, 149° 30' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1919 by A. H. Brooks and G. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

Iron Creek: stream, flows SE 6.8 miles to Norton Bay, 4 miles NE of Elim and 67 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' N, 162° 11' W; (map 95). Variant: Miniaturik Creek. Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Iron Creek: stream, flows SW 0.8 miles to Nome River 0.1 miles upstream from Ice Gulch and 14 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands 64° 42' N, 165° 19' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on a map by S. E. King dated 1900.

Iron Creek: stream, flows W 1 mile to Allene Creek, in Agiapuk River basin, 10 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 20' N, 166° 03' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Iron Creek: stream, formed by junction of Canyon and Dome Creeks, flows NE 6 miles to Pilgrim River, 25 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 59' N, 164° 39' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Iron Creek: stream, heads in Alaska Range in Mount McKinley National Park, flows NW 15 miles to Slippery Creek, 16 miles SW of Wonder Lake, Tanana Lowland; 63° 22' 30" N, 151° 21' 00" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1925 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Iron Creek: stream, heads in South Channel Yakataga River 2.4 miles NE of the river's mouth, flows SW 3 miles to Kuktoth River, 3 miles NW of Cape Yakataga and 103 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 05' 30" N, 142° 29' 40" W; (map 65). Local name published by USGS in 1951.

Iron Creek: stream, heads on SW slope of Iron Mountain, flows SW 7 miles to Kotsina River, 0.3 miles S of the mouth of Loraine Creek and 75 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 36' 00" N, 144° 12' 25" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1912 by D.C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Iron Creek: stream, see Ferrum Creek.

Iron Creek: stream, see Miniaturik River.

Iron Creek: stream, see Yellow Jacket Creek.

Iron Dome: peak, 2,600 ft., near S end of Kantishna Hills, on W bank of Eldorado Creek, 3.7 miles NW of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 31' 25" N, 150° 59' 10" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Prospectors' name reported in 1932 by F. G. Wells and S. C. Kain, USGS.

Iron Gulch: ravine, in Kantishna Hills, extends 0.5 miles S to Eureka Creek, 3.2 miles NNW of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 32' 20" N, 150° 55' 10" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Name reported in 1932 by USGS.

Iron Island: island, see Segula Island.

Iron Mountain: mountain, 2,250 ft., on E coast of Knight Island, between Rua Cove and Bay of Isles, 17 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 22' N, 147° 39' W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Iron Mountain: mountain, 2,300 ft., 3 miles NE of Cosmos Mountain and 12 miles NE of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 03' N, 156° 58' W; (map 126). Name reported by P. S. Smith (1913, p. 108), USGS.

Iron Mountain: mountain, 4,274 ft., on Kenai Peninsula, in Kenai Mountains, 2 miles NW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 08' 30" N, 149° 29' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Iron Mountain: mountain, 5,745 ft., in Takshanuk Mountains, 3.4 miles NE of Wells and 15 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 25' 30" N, 135° 50' 00" W; BGN 1957; (map 45). Variant: Kahwateta Mountain, Kahwaytetay Mountain. Local name published in 1954 by USGS. Name is derived from a large deposit of magnetite iron ore discovered in the mountain about 1869. The Tlingit name "Kahwateta" published in 1952 by the USGS, according to E. C. Robertson, means "maiden hiding place" and was based on the local Indian custom of sending the young girls of the Klukwan village at the base of the mountain up to a glacial amphitheater near the top to hide, in order to appease the angry god of the mountain who, it was believed, caused the floods and mudflows which plagued the village during the fall months.

Iron Mountain: mountain, 6,652 ft., 4 miles SE of Alice Peak and 81 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 37' 20" N, 144° 02' 00" W; (map 68). Local name shown on a 1912 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Iron Point: point of land, on SE coast of Segula Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 00' 30" N, 178° 11' 15" E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Reported in 1935 by personnel of U.S.S. Oglala; the name "Iron Island" was applied in 1855 to Segula Island by the U.S. Navy North Pacific Exploring Expedition.

Irr-maghe-zuk: lake, see Imuruk Basin.

Irving Peak: mountain, 2,136 ft., 1.5 miles S of Slocum Inlet on E shore of Stephens Passage and 20 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 06' 10" N, 134° 03' 15" W; (map 11). Named by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, and published by USC&GS in 1888 on Chart 8229.

Irving, Cape: point of land, see Muzon Cape.

Irwakhyarak: point of land, see Irwakyaruk Point.

Irwakyaruk Point: point of land, on E coast of Cape Mendenhall, 4 miles SE of Ingrid Hill, Nunivak Island, 59° 46' 30" N, 166° 05' 00" W; (map 55). Variant: Irwakhyarak, Irwaxyaruk. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Irwaxyaruk: point of land, see Irwakyaruk Point.

Isaacs, Point: promontory, see Bald Head.

Isaacs: locality, see Kwik.

Isabel Pass: pass, 3,000 ft., on Richardson Highway, 1.6 miles N of Summit Lake and 11 miles N of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 11' 20" N, 145° 33' 00" W; BGN 1937; (map 86). Variant: Isabella Pass, Isabelle Pass, Isabell Pass. Local name on 1909 GLO map of Alaska. It is reported to be named for Mrs. Isabella Barnette (Davies, 1965, p. 22).

Isabel, Cabo: point of land, see Elizabeth, Cape.

Isabel, Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, 1.8 miles SE of Gould Island, near center of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 15' 45" N, 132° 32' 50" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1908 by C. W. Wright (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 3), USGS.

Isabell Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 miles to Livengood Creek, 1 mile NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 31' 50" N, 148° 31' 25" W; (map 105). Variant: Benner Creek, Benner Gulch. In 1916, J. B. Mertie, USGS, reported the name of this stream to be Benner Gulch (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13). However, the miners subsequently applied the name of a local prospector to the stream.

Isabell Pass: pass, see Isabel Pass.

Isabella Creek: stream, heads in Yukon-Tanana Highlands, flows SW 5 miles to Noyes Slough at Lemeta, 1 mile N of Fairbanks; 64° 52' 30" N, 147° 43' 55" W; (map 100). Local name appeared in 1905 on a manuscript map by C. W. Joint.

Isabella Gulch: ravine, trends 1 mile SW to Darling Creek which flows to Nome River, 17 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 44' N, 165° 12' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson.

Isabella Pass: pass, see Isabel Pass.

Isabelle Pass: pass, see Isabel Pass.

Isacheluich Mountains: mountains, 3,121 ft., between Sisiak Creek and Kaluktavik River, N of Grand Canyon of Noatak River, Brooks Range; 68° 00' N, 160° 43' W; (map 127). Eskimo name meaning “young ducks,” obtained in 1956 at Noatak by Orth.

Isahultila Mountains: mountains, 1,700 ft., 10 miles across, between Hogatza and Koyukuk Rivers, 12 miles SW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 00' N, 154° 45' W; (map 116). Indian name obtained at Huslia by Orth in 1956.

Isanak: water passage, see Isanotski Strait.

Isannak Islands: islands, see Sanak Islands.

Isannakhskiy, Proliv: bay, see Bechevin Bay.

Isanotskaya, Sopka: mountains, see Isanotski Peaks.

Isanotski Bay: bay, see Bechevin Bay.

Isanotski Islands: islands, 0.1 miles across, in Bechevin Bay, SW end of Aleutian Range; 55° 00' 00" N, 163° 19' 40 " W; (map 25). Variant: Issanakh Islands. Name derived from Isanotski Strait, given by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and published by USC&GS on Chart 806 in 1882.

Isanotski Peaks: mountains, 8,025 ft., on SE Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 47' 30" N, 163° 13' 45" W; (map 25). Variant: Isanotskaya, Sopka, Isanotski Volcano, Issanakski, Mount Devastation. Name derived from Isanotski Strait and published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN, as “Sop[ka] Isanotskaya” meaning “Isanotski Volcano.”

Isanotski Strait: water passage, 1 mile wide and 5 miles long, between Unimak Island and Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Islands; 54° 49' 30" N, 163° 23' 00" W; (map 25). Variant: False Pass, Isanak, Isanotskoi, Isanotzky, Issanakskie, Issannakh, Issanotsky. Aleut name reported by Capt. Lutke, (1836, p. 262), IRN, as “Issanakh” from the word “isanaq” which, according to R. H. Geohegan, means “tear (split or strait).” The Russian Hydrog. Dept. includes Bechevin Bay in the application of the name “Pr[oliv] Isannakhskiy” on Chart 1379 published in 1847. See Bechevin Bay.

Isanotski Volcano: mountain, see Isanotski Peaks.

Isanotskoi: volcano, see Pogromni Volcano.

Isanotskoi: water passage, see Isanotski Strait.

Isanotzky: water passage, see Isanotski Strait.

Isaoktuvia Creek: stream, flows SE 7.5 miles to Noatak River 9 miles SW of its junction with Nimiuktuk River, Brooks Range; 67° 57' N, 160° 14' W; (map 127). Eskimo name meaning “where wings are eaten,” obtained in 1956 at Noatak by Orth.

Ishchignik: bay, see Chignik Bay.

Isenbeck: lagoon, see Izembek Lagoon.

Isetkoak: estuary, see Esatkuat Lagoon.

Ishiuk: locality, see Issheyuk.

Ishkialik River: stream, see Kolomak River.

Ishkialik River: stream, see Lithkealik River.

Ishkowik River: stream, flows S 28 miles to Kuskokwim Bay, 21 miles W of Quinhagak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 59' N, 162° 44' W; (map 54). Eskimo name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Ishoot Creek: stream, see Ishut Creek.

Ishoot: point of land, see Izhut, Cape.

Ishtalitna Creek: stream, heads in Ray Mountains, flows N 21 miles to Kanuti Kilolitna River, 49 miles SE of Allakaket, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 59' N, 151° 41' W; (map 106). Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by Orth.

Ishugid Island: island, see Herbert Island.

Ishuk: point of land, see Halkett, Cape.

Ishukpak Bluff: bluff, elev. 300 ft., on W bank of Colville River, 31 miles NE of Umiat, Arctic Plain; 69° 47' N, 151° 31' W; (map 141). Eskimo name meaning “big end one [isukpak]” reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Ishuktak Creek: stream, heads at 69° 39' N, 156° 20' W, flows N 85 miles to Topagoruk River, 40 miles SE of village of Meade River, Arctic Plain; 70° 11' N, 155° 57' W; (map 148). Eskimo name (isoqtaq) reported by USGS in 1956, meaning “it is muddy.”

Ishut Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Anikovik River, 14 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales and 41 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 32' N, 167° 37' W; (map 111). Variant: Ishoot Creek, Left Fork Onokovuk River. Eskimo name reported in 1899 as “Ishoot” by Schraeder and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS. Reported in 1900 as “Ishut” by Brooks (1901, pl. 13 and p. 135).

Isiak, Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, in Noatak River valley, 40 miles SE of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 43' N, 156° 09' W; (map 126). Eskimo name meaning “foot” [isagak] obtained at Kobuk by Orth in 1956.

Isidor Hill: hill, 700 ft., on SW coast of Lulu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' 15" N, 133° 35' 30" W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Variant: Isidoro. Named in 1923 by USC&GS; derived from "Point Saint Isidor."

Isidoro: hill, see Isidor Hill.

Isiktok Creek: stream, heads at 60° 42' N, 164° 50' W, flows W 24 miles to Chakchak Creek, 90 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 42' N, 164° 24' W; (map 58). Eskimo name meaning "he enters," reported in 1965 by Orth.

Isikut Mountain: mountain, 4,310 ft., in Brooks Range, E of Howard Pass; 68° 13' N, 156° 30' W; (map 132). Eskimo name obtained at Noatak by Orth in 1956, referring to "some kind of foot."

Isituchi: locality, on Agattu Island in Near Islands, Aleutian Islands; (map 13). Former Aleut village reported as "uninhabited" by Hodge (1907, p. 622), BAE.

Iskep, Mys: point of land, see Escape Point.

Isla, Punta de la: point of land, see Suckling, Cape.

Island Bay: bay, 2 miles across, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, on E shore of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 42' 30" N, 159° 40' 00" W (map 27). Local name published by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot.

Island Bay: bay, extends 1.8 miles N, off Jute Bay, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 50 miles W of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 57° 33' 20" N, 155° 50' 00" W; (map 35). Descriptive local name obtained from J. L. McPherson of Iliamna and published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.

Island Bay: bay, extends NW 1.3 miles on N coast of Spruce Island, NE of Kodiak Island; 57° 57' 20" N, 152° 25' 00" W; (map 34). Descriptive local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Island Bay: cove, extends E 0.8 miles, off Tlevak Strait, on W coast of Sukkwan Island, N of Dunbar Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 05' 40" N, 132° 52' 10" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 190).

Island Butte: mountain, 2,200 ft., 7 miles NE of Thumb Mountain and 42 miles NE of Goodnews Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 41' N, 161° 05' W; (map 53). Local descriptive name shown on 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS.

Island Cove: cove, 1 mile across, at Cobol, in Slocum Arm, on SW coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 29' N, 135° 52' W; BGN 1906; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1908 by USC&GS; published in 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 172). "So named because of the many small islands in the cove."

Island Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 2 miles to Resurrection Creek, 6 miles S of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 49' 55" N, 149° 38' 00" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Island Glacier: glacier, on N slope of Mount Veniaminof, trends N 3 miles to its terminus at head of Fireweed Creek, 12 miles W of Knife Peak, Aleutian Range; 56° 17' N, 159° 24' W; (map 30). Descriptive name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Island Group: rocks, 0.1 miles across, part of Sandman Reefs, 14 miles SE of Deer Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 47' 40" N, 161° 56' 50" W; (map 25). Name published in 1949 on a USGS map.

Island Lake Creek: stream, flows SW 4.5 miles to Yukon River, 2 miles NW of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 01' 30" N, 149° 09' 30" W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Island Lake: lake, 0.2 miles across, on Baranof Island 9 miles N of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 22' 30" N, 134° 42' 20" W; (map 5). Local descriptive name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Island Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 22 miles N of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 57' N, 143° 46' W; (map 120). Local descriptive name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Island Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, E central Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 46' 25" N, 133° 24' 30" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Island Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, 2.5 miles NE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 49' 05" N, 152° 21' 00" W; BGN 1964; (map 34). Variant: Melnitsa Lake, Ozero Melnichi. Local name published in 1964 by USGS. Galled "O[zero] Melnichi," meaning "mill lake," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23) because there was a mill nearby at the head of "Mill Bay."

Island Lake: lake, 1.2 miles across, on Kenai Peninsula, 10 miles N of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 42' 30" N, 151° 18' 30" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1964 by USGS.

Island Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, E of Alaska Highway, 30 miles SE of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 62° 42' N, 141° 07' W; (map 84). Locally named because of the island in its center: reported by USGS in 1955.

Island Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, E of Tetlin Lake, 18 miles SE of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 06' N, 142° 39' W; (map 85). Name reported by USGS in 1964.

Island Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, 2 miles NW of Old John Lake and 10 miles E of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 07' 30" N, 145° 08' 00" W; (map 136). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Island Lake: lake, 1.6 miles long, drains S to Tolsona Creek, 17 miles NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 12' N, 146° 02' W; (map 83). Local descriptive name reported by USGS in 1949.

Island Lake: lake, 1.8 miles long, 3.5 miles S of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 17' N, 147° 21' W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Island Lake: lake, 2 miles long, at head of Island Lake Creek, 1.8 miles N of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 02' 30" N, 149° 04' 00" W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Island Lake: lake, 500 ft. across, 3.5 miles W of terminus of Sheridan Glacier, 10 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 32' N, 145° 29' W; map 64). Local descriptive name published in 1950 by USGS.

Island Mountain: mountain, 2,281 ft., trends NE 7 miles from Faro Creek E of Mitlak Mountain, 24 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 27' N, 161° 25' W. (map 53). Variant: Kikgtaguat. Descriptive name published in 1921 by USGS. The Eskimo name is reported to be "Kikgtaguat," meaning "island like," which refers to its isolated position.

Island Number 3, 6, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20: barrier islands, on Beaufort Sea coast, NW of Flaxman Island, Arctic Plain; (map 151). These seven islands were given numbers in 1911 by Leffingwell (1919) to identify some of his surveying points. The individual islands can no longer be positively identified.

Island of the Four Peaks: mountain, see Fourpeaked Mountain.

Island Point: point of land, 5.5 miles SW of Salt Island, on N coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 07' 00" N, 174° 45' 05" W; (map 18). Descriptive name which was published by the USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 96), was given "because a low valley between the head land and the main shore gave it the appearance of an island to ships approaching from the west."

Island Point: point of land, at W end of Peril Strait, on NW coast of Baranof Island, 26 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' 10" N, 135° 36' 45" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN; published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 182). "So called because of a small island at the end of the point."

Island Point: point of land, on E coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, 10 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 39' 55" N, 132° 55' 00" W; (map 6). So named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN, "because there is an island off the point."

Island Point: point of land, on E shore of Karluk Lake, 21 miles SE of Karluk, Kodiak Island, 57° 21' 45" N, 154° 01' 30" W; (map 35). Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Island Point: point of land, on E shore of Reindeer Cove, 16 miles W of Christmas Mountain, Nulato Hills; 64° 32' N, 161° 05' W; (map 96). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Island Point: point of land, on offshore island N point of entrance of McLean Arm, SE coast of Prince of Wales Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 48' 15" N, 131° 57' 15" W; (map 2). Local descriptive name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Island Point: point of land, on Revillagigedo Island, on W shore of Carroll Inlet, 15 miles NE of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' 15" N, 131° 18' 45" W, (map 3). So named in 1891 by USC&GS because "there is an island off this point."

Island Point: point of land, on Sitklan Island, off S entrance Tongass Passage, Coast Mountains; 54° 43' 50" N, 130° 38' 30" W. (map 2). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Island Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 25" N, 132° 10' 00" W; (map 4) Descriptive name given in 1880 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Island Rock: rock, at Nichols Point, in Isanotski Strait, Aleutian Range; 54° 51' 25" N, 163° 23' 20" W; (map 25). Descriptive name published in 1912 by USC&GS.

Island Slough: stream, see Patsy Slough.

Islands, Bay of: bay, 3 miles across, on W coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 49' N, 176° 49' W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Descriptive name given by W. H. Dall in 1873 and published by USC&GS in 1875.

Islands, Bay of: bay, extends NE 8 miles off North Arm Naknek Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 30 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 39' N, 155° 32' W; BGN 1925; (map 42). Variant: Elingit Lake. Named in 1922 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society. In 1923 R. H. Sargent, USGS, reported the native name as "Elingit."

Islands, Bay of: bay, see North Arm Naknek Lake.

Islands, Bay of: water passage, see Salisbury Sound.

Islas Bay: bay, 1.7 miles across, 15 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 49' N, 136° 23' W; (map 9). Descriptive name given by USC&GS; published in 1928 on Chart 8258. The name is Spanish, meaning "islands"; so named "because of the many islands in the bay."

Isle Point: point of land, on SW coast of Etoin Island, at S entrance of Burnett Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 02' N, 132° 29' W; BGN 1914; (map 6). Named in 1914 by USC&GS.

Isles, Bay of: estuary, on E coast of Knight Island, extends NE 4 miles to Prince William Sound, 18 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' N, 147° 37' W; BGN 1908; (map 63). Descriptive local name published in 1908 by USC&GS.

Islet Cape: point of land, see Ostrovka Point.

Islet Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on central Admiralty Island, 2 miles E of Hasselborg Lake and 19 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 39' 10" N, 134° 10' 30" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Islet Pass: water passage, between Kanga and Redoubt Bays, 4.5 miles N of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 54' N, 135° 21' W; (map 6). Variant: Islet Passage. Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USC&GS.

Islet Passage: water passage, see Islet Pass.

Islet, Point: point of land, see Isleta Point.

Isleta, Point: point of land, on W coast of Suemez Island, in Port Santa Cruz, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' 30" N, 133° 36' 30" W; (map 4). Variation: Mys de los Islotillos, Point Islet, Punta de la Isleta, Punta de los Yslotillos. Spanish word meaning "rocky island" published in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 209). In 1779, Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle named this feature "Punta de la Isleta," apparently for the islet off the point.

Isleta: island, on the E shore of Lulu Island, Portillo Channel, in the Bucareli Bay area of SW Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' N, 133° 25' W. Variant: Ysleta. Named "Ysleta," meaning "rocky island," by F. A. Maurelle and Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra, probably in 1779.

Islote, Punta de los: point of land, see Islotillos, Punta de lost

Islotillos, Punta de los: point of land, just SE of Craig at the entrance to Port Bagial opposite Cape Suspiro, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 28' N, 133° 07' W. Variant: Punta de los Islote. Spanish name meaning "point of the small rocky islands" given by F. A. Maurelle and Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra in 1779. It is called "Islote" in the text.

Islotillos, Mys de los: point of land, see Isleta, Point.

Ismaeloff Strait: water passage, see Shelikof Strait.

Ismailof Island: island, 1.4 miles long, at entrance to Halibut Cove, on E shore of Kachemak Bay, 11 miles ESE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 36' N, 151° 14' W; (map 50). Named in 1880 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for Gerassiim Grigorovich Ismailov, IRN, Who made explorations in Alaska in the late 18th Century. His name was spelled "Erasim Gregorieoff Sin Ismyloff" in 1788 by Capt. James Cook, RN; Capt. George Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 192), RN, called him "Mr. Smyloff."

Isom Creek: stream, flows SW 13 miles to Yukon River, 21 miles NE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 45' N, 149° 47' W; (map 105). Variant: Indian Pass Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1902 by Lt. Hjalmar Erickson, USA.

Israthorak Creek: watercourse, anabranch of Kuskokwim River, heads at 61° 19' N, 160° 43' W, and flows SW 90 miles to the Pikmiktalik River, 29 miles W of Tuluksak and 45 miles SW of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 11' N, 161° 49' W; (map 73). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Issanakh Islands: islands, see Isanotski Islands.

Issanakski: mountain, see Isanotski Peaks.

Issanakskie: water passage, see Isanotski Strait.

Issannak Island: island, see Sanak Island.

Issannakh Bay: bay, see Bechevin Bay.

Issannakh: water passage, see Isanotski Strait.

Issanotsky: water passage, see Isanotski Strait.

Issheyuk: locality, at Howard Pass or perhaps near Lake Etivluk, Brooks Range; 68° 10' N, 156° 30' W; (map 132). Variant: Ishiuk. An Eskimo village visited by Lt. Stoney (1900, p. 39), USN, in December 1885 and reported by him as "a village of fifteen huts, situated near the northern limit of the mountain range." Irving (1954, p. 204) mentions an area of the Nigu River presently called "Issyok," a name comparable to Stoney's "Issheyuk." See Issyok Lake.

Issortulik Slough: stream, flows NW 8 miles to S side of Hooper Bay, 4.5 miles W of Keoklevik River, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 25' N, 165° 55' W; (map 75). Eskimo name reported in 1951 by USC&GS.

Issuk Creek: stream, see Isuk Creek.

Issyok Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, in valley of Nigu River, 31 miles SE of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 04' N, 155° 43' W; (map 133). Eskimo name reported by Irving (1954, p. 204) referring to low hills WSW of Siavlat Mountain. Name was transferred to the lake by Orth in 1956. See Issheyuk.

Isthmus Bay: bay, extends W 1.7 miles off Chiniak Bay, E of Isthmus Point, 11 miles S of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 37' 30" N, 152° 18' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Pereshechnoi, Zaliv Peresheynoy. Translation of the descriptive name "Z[aliv] Peresheynoy," published by Sarichev (1826, map 16).

Isthmus Cove: cove, see Brookers Lagoon.

Isthmus Island: island, 250 ft. long, in Kalsin Bay, 10 miles S of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 38' 35" N, 152° 25' 20" W; (map 34). Variant: Ostrov Pereshechnoy. Translation of the descriptive name "Os[trov] Pereshechnoy," published by Sarichev (1826, map 19).

Isthmus Point: point of land, between Isthmus and Kalsin Bays, S shore Chiniak Bay, 11 miles S of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 37' 45" N, 152° 19' 30" W; (map 34). Descriptive name derived from Isthmus Bay and published in 1949 by USGS.

Istku Point: point of land, on NE coast of Tuxekan Island, between Jinhi Bay and Tuxekan Narrows, 29 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' 10" N, 133° 14' 45" W, (map 4). Indian name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Istna River: stream, see South Fork Kuskokwim River.

Isto, Mount: mountain, 9,060 ft., in Romanof Mountains, 12 miles ESE of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 12' 00" N, 143° 47' 50" W; BGN 1966; (map 38). Named in 1966 by Earl H. Beistline, Univ. of Alaska, for Reynold E. (Pete) Isto (1913-65), civil engineer with the USGS, resident engineer in Alaska 1954-61, pioneer in the use of helicopters for Alaskan map ping, and head of field parties map ping the Brooks Range in 1956.

Isuk Creek: stream, flows NW 5.5 miles to Chukchi Sea, 17 miles E of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 51' 10" N, 165° 33' 05" W; (map 129). Variant: Eesook Creek, Issuk Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Isuk Creek: stream, flows SW 1.7 miles to Chukchi Sea, 2.9 miles NW of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 11' 00" N, 166° 00' 50" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Eesook Creek, Issuk Creek. Eskimo name meaning "end" or "last one" reported in 1950 by USC&GS as "Ee-sook."

Isuk Lagoon: lagoon, see Akoviknak Lagoon.

Isuk: point of land, see Halkett, Cape.

Isurik Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Goodnews River, 22 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 18' N, 161° 05' W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported to mean "seal" or "man killed seal here"; obtained in about 1951 by J. M. Hoare, USGS, from C. B. Michael, missionary at Quinhagak.

Isutkwa: estuary, see Esatkuat Lagoon.

Isutkwa: locality, at Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; (map 153). Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1892 by Sgt. John Murdoch, USA.

Iswak Point: promontory, see Igvak, Cape.

Italian Bay: cove, extends S 0.8 miles to Knight Island Passage, on S coast of Knight Island, 8 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 13' 30" N, 147° 53' 45" W; BGN 1966; (map 63). Variant: Italian Cove. Local name reported in 1909 by USC&GS.

Italian Cove: cove, see Italian Bay.

Italio River: stream, heads 3 miles SE of Harlequin Lake, flows W 20 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 28 miles SE of Yakutat Bay, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 19' 40" N, 139° 14' 30" W, (map 46). Name reported by Lt. Comdr. Moser (1901, p. 386, pl. 43), USN.

Itchadak: locality, "on one of the eastern Aleutian Islands, E of Unalaska Island," Aleutian Islands. Former Aleut village reported by Coxe (1787, p. 165).

Iteriak Creek: stream, flows N 28 miles to E Fork Etivluk River 16 miles SE of its junction with Etivluk River, Brooks Range; 68° 38' N, 155° 45' W; BGN 1960; (map 133). Eskimo name for ermine (*Mustela erminea arctica*), given by USGS geologists about 1950 "because many weasel or ermine were noted in the area by the fieldparty."

Ithagstulek Lake: lake, 2 miles across, 5 miles E of Kwinhagak and 45 miles N of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 45' N, 161° 45' W; (map 53). Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Itigaknit Mountain: mountain, 3,200 ft., on N slope of Endicott Mountains between Itkillik and Kuparuk Rivers, Arctic Slope; 68° 44' N, 149° 49' W; (map 135). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Itikmalaiyak Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Anaktuvuk River, 14 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 19' N, 151° 28' W; (map 134). Variant: Itikmaluruk Creek. Eskimo name published by Rausch (1951, p. 150) as Itikmaluruk Creek; USGS reported its present spelling in 1956; it refers in meaning to “little rectum.”

Itikmalak River: stream, in Endicott Mountains, heads at glacier terminus, flows NW 21 miles to Itkillik River, 3.7 miles N of Itkillik Lake, Arctic Slope; 68° 28' 30" N, 149° 59' 00" W; (map 135). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Itikmalakpak Creek: stream, flows NNW 18 miles along E side of Mount Stuver then NW to Anaktuvuk River, 20 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 24' 15" N, 151° 28' 00" W; (map 134). Variant: Itikmalukpak Creek. Eskimo name, meaning “big rectum,” published by Rausch (1951, p. 150) as Itikmalukpak Creek.

Itikmalukpak Creek: stream, see Itikmalakpak Creek.

Itikmaluruk Creek: stream, see Itikmalaiyak Creek.

Itilyiargiok Creek: stream, flows W 20 miles to Nigu River, N of Siavlat Mountain, 30 miles SE of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 05' N, 155° 48' W; (map 133). Eskimo name meaning “go to visit Indians” published by Irving (1954, p. 205) and spelled as above on his map, but given as “Itkilyiargiak” in his text (p. 204).

Itimtikrak Creek: stream, heads in Iggiruk Mountains, flows SSE 14 miles to Noatak River, 45 miles ESE of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range, 68° 05' N, 159° 21' W; (map 131). Eskimo name obtained at Noatak by Orth in 1956.

Itinik, Lake: lake, 3.3 miles across at head of Inaru River, 17 miles SE of Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; 70° 39' 20" N, 158° 33' 20" W; (map 147). Eskimo name for “rim of water around a still frozen lake,” reported in 1956 by Orth.

Itiptigvik: portage, between Krusenstern Lagoon and Chukchi Sea, 3.6 miles N of Cape Krusenstern, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 11' N, 163° 44' W; (map 128). Variant: Eeptigvik. Eskimo name meaning “portage place” reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Itiptigvirak Neck: neck of land, between Kivalina Lagoon and Chukchi Sea, 6 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 58' N, 164° 45' W; (map 128). Variant: Eeptigveerak. Eskimo name meaning “little portage place” reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Itiviak Pass: pass, 200 ft., in hills between Kivalina and Wulik Rivers, 8 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 46' 30" N, 164° 20' 30" W; (map 128). Variant: Ittivyak Pass. Eskimo name meaning “portage (pass),” according to USC&GS in 1950.

Itiviak Portage: portage, a winter shortcut across inner side of a bend on Wulik River, 22 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope 67° 50' N, 164° 57' W; (map 128). Variant: Eetiviahk, Itiwiaaq. Eskimo name meaning “shortcut [portage]” reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Itivlik Lake: lake, see Etivlik Lake.

Itiwiaaq: portage, see Itiviak Portage.

Itkaling Kok: stream, see Itkillik River.

Itkaling River: stream, see Itkillik River.

Itkbi, Cape: point of land, see Ikti, Cape.

Itkhayak: island, see Deer Island.

Itkhi, Cape: point of land, see Ikti, Cape.

Itkidagula Point: point of land, between Sea Lion Point and Garden Cove, on E coast of Saint George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 34' 12" N, 169° 29' 35" W; (map 38). An Aleut name meaning “dropping” reported by Putnam (1903, p. 1014), USC&GS: so named because sea lions, when being driven, “would drop off the low bluff down to the beach, where natives would hug close to the bank to allow the sea lions to pass over their heads. Two natives have been killed here by being crushed by sea-lions.”

Itkilik River: stream, see Itkillik River.

Itkilikruich Ridges: hills, 2,500 ft., W of Killik River, 8 miles NW of Imiaknikpak Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 40' N, 154° 12' W; (map 133). Eskimo name meaning “old Indian mountain” reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Itkillik Creek: stream, flows W 7 miles to Hulahula River, 20 miles SW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 03' N, 144° 36' W; (map 139). Eskimo name [Itqiliq] meaning “Indian This name was published in 1956 by USGS.

Itkillik Lake: lake, 3 miles long, near NE end of Endicott Mountains, drains S to Itkillik River, 49 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 24' N, 149° 55' W; BGN 1960; (map 135). Named by USGS geologists in 1951, “for the river.”

Itkillik River: stream, heads near Ulo Pass in Endicott Mountains at 68° 04' N, 150° 01' W, flows NE then NW 220 miles to Colville River, 25 miles SW of Harrison Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 09' N, 150° 56' W; BGN 1916; (map 149). Variant: Indian River, Inkala River, Itkaling Kok, Itkaling River, Itkilik River, Itrelik River, Itvelik River. John Simpson (Great Britain, 1855, v. 3, p. 918) wrote that the Colville River receives “a large tributary at thirty miles from its mouth, called the It'-ka-ling Kok or Indian River.” An Eskimo map drawn on wrapping paper by a “Colville” Eskimo at Barrow, about 1900, shows the name “It-kil-lik.” Itqiliq means “Indian.”

Itkilyariak Creek: stream, heads at Sunset Pass, in Sadlerochit Mountains, flows NE 25 miles to Sadlerochit River 10 miles S of its mouth in Camden Bay, 21 miles SW of Barter

Island, Arctic Plain; 69° 54' N, 144° 21' W; (map 139). Variant: Kuselik Creek, Ooselik Creek. S. J. Marsh reported the Eskimo name "Ooselik." Leffingwell (1919, p. 96), USGS, said the Eskimo name "Itkilyariak" means, "Route by which the Itkillik travel" or probably more correctly "Indian route."

Itkilyariak Valley: valley, 6 miles long, at E end of Sadlerochit Mountains, drained by Itkilyariak Creek, 24 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Brook Range; 69° 39' N, 144° 14' W; (map 139). Leffingwell (1919, p. 125), USGS, does not list this as a geographic name, but wrote, "near the east end of Sadlerochit Mountains, in Itkilyariak Valley."

Itliaruk, Mount: mountain, 3,000 ft., on left bank of Kalasik Creek, 44 miles W of Christmas Mountain, Nulato Hills; 64° 33' N, 159° 06' W; (map 96). Eskimo name reported about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Itrelik River: stream, see Itkillik River.

Itsalik, Mount: mountain, 1,600 ft., on N bank of Oligavik Creek, in Lisburne Hills, 12 miles NE of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68° 42' 45" N, 165° 47' 30" W; (map 129). Eskimo name published in 1964 by USGS.

Ittar Rock: rock, in W end of Kukkan Passage, 5 miles W of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 39' 15" N, 136° 14' 00" W; (map 9). Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8280.

Ittege: stream, see Innoko River.

Ittege: stream, see Shageluk Slough.

Ittivyak Pass: pass, see Itiviak Pass.

Itublarak: locality, on Kukpuk River, 20 miles NE of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68° 24' 50" N, 166° 06' 30" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Eetiblaeruk, Eetublaruk. This fish camp was reported about 1962 by W. O. Pruitt, Univ. of Alaska.

Itugralurak: locality, on shore of Chukchi Sea, 17 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 54' N, 165° 00' W; (map 128). Variant: Ichoograhloorak, Itugzaaluuzak. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Itugzaaluuzak: locality, see Itugralurak.

Itulilik Creek: stream, flows E 24 miles to Holitna River, 23 miles S of Sleetmute, Stony River Lowland; 61° 22' 30" N, 157° 04' 00" W; BGN 48; (map 72). "This native [Eskimo] name refers to a species of small fish that inhabit the stream and from which both the stream and the Native village * * * derive their name"; reported by W. R. Buckman in 1902-1903 by inference. See Itulilik.

Itulilik: locality, on E bank of Holitna River, 22 miles S of Sleetmute, Stony River Lowland; 61° 22' 30" N, 157° 03' 30" W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Variant: E-tu-le-lig-a-mute. Eskimo camp or settlement, now abandoned, shown on a manuscript map by W. R. Buckman who prospected

the Chulitna valley in 1902-1903. He spelled the name "E-ti-lelig-a-mute" i.e. "people of Itulilik [Creek]." See Itulilik Creek.

Itvelik River: stream, see Itkillik River.

Iuaru River: stream, see Inaru River.

Iukuk Bay: bay, see Yukuk Bay.

Iulukiak: village, see Tuluksak.

Iumkraarak Slough: watercourse, see Iumkrarak Slough.

Iumkrarak Slough: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, extends N-S 1.5 miles between Butomowik and Kwikluak Passes, 7 miles E of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 44' 15" N, 164° 16' 30" W; (map 77). Variant: Iumkraarak Slough. Eskimo name reported in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS, who spelled it "Iumkraarak."

Iuzhnie: point of land, see Cascade Point.

Iuzhnoi: point of land, see Trinity, Cape.

Ivakin Point: point of land, 2.7 miles E of Constantine Harbor, on Amchitka Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 24' 45" N, 179° 22' 30" E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Named "M[ys] Ivakin" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 29), IRN.

Ivan Bay: bay, 2 miles across, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, the NW arm of Mitrofanina Bay, 25 miles SW of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 00' N, 158° 50' W; (map 27). Local name published by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 162).

Ivan Island: island, 1 mile across, in Pavlof Bay. 12 miles NW of Cape Tolstoi, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 31' N, 161° 39' W; (map 28). Named in 1888 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Ivan River: stream, flows SE 23 miles to Cook Inlet, 28 miles W of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Low; 61° 14' 45" N, 150° 44' 15" W; BGN 1916; (map 70). Variant: Lewis River. Local name reported in 1916 by USC&GS.

Ivan: locality, at pass at head of Unalakleet River drainage; 64° 10' N, 159° 20' W; (map 96). Variant: Ivans Barrabora. Indian shelter cabin or small settlement on the trail between the Yukon and Unalakleet Rivers reported by W. H. Dall (1870, p. 531). Its population, according to Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, was 69 in 1885.

Ivanhoe Creek: stream, flows NW 3.5 miles to Big Four Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 20 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 47' 40" N, 164° 03' 50" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1901 map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr.

Ivanof Bay: bay, 2 miles across, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 6 miles E of Stepovak Bay and 28 miles SW of Ivan Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 50' N, 159° 29' W; (map 27). Variant: Ivanoff Bay. Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1880. Kupreanof Point, 17 miles to the south, was called "Cap Ivanofsky" or "John's Cape," by Lutke (1836, p. 269). The name "Ivanoff Bay" was published in 1888 on USC&GS charts.

Ivanof Bay: settlement, pop. 15, on Alaska Peninsula, at N end of Ivanof Bay, NE end of Kupreanof Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 54' N, 159° 29' W; (map 27). Cannery reported by USC&GS in 1950. The Ivanof post office was established in 1952, discontinued in 1954 (Ricks 1965, P. 29).

Ivanof: point of land, see Kupreanof Point.

Ivanoff Bay: bay, see Ivanof Bay.

Ivanoff, Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula S of Chickadee Lake, 7.5 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 38' 45" N, 151° 08' 45" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Ivanoff: point of land, see Kupreanof Point.

Ivanovsky, Cap: point of land, see Kupreanof Point.

Ivans Barrabora: locality, see Ivan.

Iveagik Mountain: hills, see Iviangik Mountain.

Iveetok: stream, see Aivichtik River.

Ivekan Mountain: mountain, 1,700 ft., 10 miles NW of Southwest Cape and 28 miles S of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 22' N, 171° 43' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Aivikan Mountain, Ivikan Mountain, Mount Tvikan. Eskimo name often written "Aivikan," with undetermined meaning. The name was recorded on an annotated map in 1944 by Lawrence Kulukhan of Gambell.

Ivektuk River: stream, see Fossil River.

Iverson Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows NE 6.5 miles to Beaver Creek, 8 miles SE of Carden Hills, Alaska Range; 62° 11' 30" N, 141° 02' 25" W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Ives Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, S of Coal Bay, 9 miles NW of Kasaan Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 29' 40" N, 132° 28' 05" W; (map 4). Named in 1935 by USGS.

Ivey: locality, see Ivy City.

Iviagik Mountain: hills, see Iviangik Mountain.

Iviangik Mountain: hills, 922 ft., on Chukchi Sea coast, 2.4 miles S of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68° 37' 05" N, 166° 13' 25" W; (map 129). Variant: Eeveagech Mountain, Iveagik Mountain, Iviagik Mountain. Eskimo name meaning "breast," descriptive of twin hills, reported in 1950 by USC&GS as "Ee-ve-ang-geek." USGS applied the name in error to a mountain three miles southeast.

Ivik Creek: stream, heads at Danger Pass and flows SE 12 miles to Mauneluk River, Brooks Range; 67° 17' N, 155° 38' W; (map 125). Eskimo name meaning "grass," recorded in Kobuk and Shungnak by Orth, USGS, in 1956.

Ivikan Mountain: mountain, see Ivekan Mountain.

Ivisak Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Killik River 13 miles N of its junction with Easter Creek, Brooks Range; 68° 20' N, 154° 03' W; (map 133). Eskimo name for "iron oxide paint," reported in 1956 by Orth.

Ivisaruk River: stream, heads at 69° 45' N, 160° 45' W, flows NE 78 miles to Kuk River, 18 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 22' 40" N, 159° 58' 10" W; BGN 1925; (map 146) Variant: Ivisaurk River, Ivisauruk River. Eskimo name reported in 1923 as "Ivisaurk" by Sidney Paige, USGS; probably the same as the Eskimo "ivishaq," meaning "red paint" or "iron oxide." See Ivisak Creek and Ivishak Pass.

Ivisauruk River: stream, see Ivisaruk River.

Ivishak Pass: pass, 1,500 ft., E end of Baird Mountains, between Noatak and Kobuk River drainages, 40 miles N of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 28' N, 157° 30' W; (map 126). Ivishak is an Eskimo name for iron oxide, used for making red paint; reported by Orth in 1956. See Redstone River.

Ivishak River: stream, heads in Brooks Range at 68° 34' 30" N, 147° 14' 00" W, flows NW 95 miles to Sagavanirktok River, 55 miles S of Prudhoe Bay, Arctic Plain; 69° 30' N, 148° 30' W; BGN 1959; (map 140). Variant: Evasha River, Sagavanirktok River, Tvishak River. Eskimo name reported in 1914 by Diamond Jenness. Original BGN decision of 1916 was revised in 1949 and re-described in 1959 according to E. de K. Leffingwell's application of the name. See Ivishak Pass and Ivisak Creek.

Ivishak River: stream, see Redstone River.

Ivishak River: stream, see Sagavanirktok River.

Ivor Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, on E shore of Deadman Bay, S of Ivor Point, on S coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 03' N, 153° 55' W; (map 34). Name derived from Ivor Point published in 1952 by USGS.

Ivor Point: point of land, on E shore of Deadman Bay, near head of Hepburn Peninsula, on S coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 03' 40" N, 152° 55' 00" W; BGN 1934; (map 34). Named in 1934 by Capt. R. R. Lukens, USC&GS.

Ivory Creek: stream, flows NE 6.7 miles, along S side of Hatbox Mesa to Kiruktagiak River, 2 miles SW of Tuktu Bluff and 44 miles NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 43' 20" N, 152° 22' 44" W; (map 134). So named in 1950 by W. W. Patton, Jr., USGS, because of the fossil mammoth tooth found on its course.

Ivotuk Creek: stream, flows N 27 miles to E Fork Etivluk River 24 miles SE of its junction with Etivluk River, Brooks Range; 68° 34' N, 155° 31' W; BGN 1960; (map 133). Eskimo name meaning "lamb" so named about 1950 by USGS geologists, because "numerous sheep [Dall] and lambs were seen near the headwaters of the stream."

Ivotuk Hills: hills, 3,105 ft., group, 8 miles long and 2.5 miles wide, divided by Ivotuk Creek, 36 miles NE of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 28' 15" N, 155° 33' 00" W; BGN 1967; (map 133). Named in 1966 by geologists of BP Exploration Company (Alaska) Inc.

Ivruktusuk: locality, on right bank of Wulik River, 34 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 466 65° 56' N, 163° 33' W; (map 128). Variant: Eevruktoosuk, liwzuqtusuq. Eskimo name meaning "place where there's lots of moss (ivrug)" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Ivwak Cape: point of land, see Eevwak Point.

Ivy City: locality, on S bank of Yukon River, near mouth of Fourth of July Creek, 33 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 11' 50" N, 141° 49' 45" W; (map 103). Variant: Ivey. Abandoned river landing for the Fourth of July Creek placer mines mentioned in 1902 by Lt. J. C. Cantwell, USRCS.

Ivy Creek: stream, flows SE 16 miles to Nixon River, 29 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 12' N, 155° 36' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Ivy Ridge: ridge, 4 miles long, trends N-S between Hades Highway and Demorest Glacier, 29 miles NNE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 41' N, 133° 59' W; (map 12). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Ivy Wash: stream, see Glacial Fan Creek.

Ivyoorigan: locality, see Iwoorigan Camp.

Iwaktok Hill: hill, 240 ft., on S bank of Manokinak River, 2 miles S of Nuskealik Lake, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 25' N, 164° 28' W; (map 74). Eskimo name obtained at Chevak by Orth in 1965, and reported to mean "game searching place."

Iwarawiramiut: locality, on W shore of a lake, 1.3 miles N of Bangookbit Dunes and 7 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 59° 52' N, 166° 23' W; (map 55). Variant: Ewakewigamiut, Iwikwikmute. Eskimo summer fish camp reported in 1932 by USC&GS.

Iwikwikmute: locality, see Iwarawiramiut.

Iwoonut Cape: point of land, see Iwoonut Point.

Iwoonut Point: point of land, 3 miles W of Southwest Cape and 33 miles SE of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 19' N, 171° 34' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Aikhwunat, Ingolittit Cape, Iwoonut Cape. Eskimo name often written "Aikhwunat," but without a known meaning. Name was reported in 1944 by a survivor of a village once located at Southwest Cape.

Iwoorigan Camp: locality, on N coast of Saint Lawrence Island, 2 miles SE of Chibukak Point and 3 miles SE of Gambell; 63° 46' N, 171° 39' W; BGN 1951; Variant: Ivyoorigan. Eskimo name of camp site reported in 1932 by Otto W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Iyagatak River: stream, see Ayugatak Creek.

Iyaggatak River: stream, see Ayugatak Creek.

Iyahuna Creek: stream, flows NE 12 miles to Noatak River, 36 miles SW of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 33' N, 155° 13' W, (map 125). Eskimo personal name recorded in Kobuk by Orth, USGS, in 1956.

Iyak: locality, on right bank of Kobuk River below mouth of Pah River; 66° 48' N, 156° 10' W; (map 115). Former Eskimo camp or village visited in 1885 by Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN.

Iyatayet: locality, on E shore of Norton Sound between Cape Denbigh and Point Dexter, 15 miles NW of Shaktoolik, Nulato Hills; 64° 29' N, 161° 27' W; (map 96). Eskimo name for an archeological site reported in 1948 by Giddings (1964, p. 4).

Iyoukeen Cove: cove, 3 mile across, 12 miles NE of Tenakee Springs, on E coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 53' N, 134° 58' W; (map 9) Tlingit Indian name (Iyukin) reported in 1869 by G. Davidson, USC&GS as "I-youk-eeen." The name was published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 181).

Iyoukeen Peninsula: peninsula, 3.5 miles long, E coast of Chichagof Island between Freshwater Bay and Iyoukeen Cove, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 52' N, 134° 58' W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Iyouktug Creek: stream, flows SE 7 miles to False Bay, 17 miles NE of Tenakee Springs, on NE coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 58' 15" N, 134° 56' 15" W; BGN 1960; (map 9). Variant: Beaver Creek. Tlingit Indian name said to mean "stream this side of point" reported in 1958 by USGS.

Izavieknik River: stream, flows SW 22 miles to Togiak Lake, 20 miles SE of Kagati Lake and 85 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 43' N, 159° 33' W; (map 53). Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Izaviknek River: stream, heads at 61° 32' N, 162° 31' W, flows SW 80 miles to Aropuk Lake. Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 14' N, 163° 32' W; (map 74). Variant: Izyvieknik River. Eskimo name recorded as "Izawerknuk" by Lt. Jarvis (in Revenue Cutter Service, 1899, p. 38), who wrote: "it seems to me that Izawerknuk and Kulichavak [Kvichavak] are two different names for the same stream." See Kvichavak River. The entry spelling was reported by USC&GS in 1949.

Izawerknuk River: stream, see Kvichavak and Izaviknek Rivers.

Izbavleniya Mys: point of land, see Escape Point.

Izembek Lagoon: lagoon, 12 miles long, 10 miles N of village of Cold Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 20' N, 162° 48' W; BGN 1965; (map 29). Variant: Isenbeck, Izenbeck Bay, Izenbeck golfe, Izenbeka, Guba, d' Izenbek, Golfe. Name given and published by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 262), IRN, as "Izenbeck" for surgeon Karl Izembek, a member of his party.

Izenbeka, Guba: lagoon, see Izembek Lagoon.

Izhiga Cove: bight, 1 mile across in Inanudak Bay, on W central coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 18' 40" N, 168° 22' 30" W; BGN 1940; (map 22). Variant: Northeast Anchorage. Aleut name reported by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 146) and applied to this cove after the area was surveyed in 1939 by USC&GS. The USC&GS field party called the cove "Northeast Anchorage" because it "affords a fair anchorage in northerly weather * * * ."

Izhut Bay: bay, 4 miles across, 23 miles NE of Afognak, on SE coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 11' N, 152° 15' W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 43). Variant: Izhutskaia Bay, Puerto de Solano, Ujut Bay, Uyut Bay, Whitsunday Bay. Native name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23), IRN, as "Z[aliv] Izhut" or "Izhut Bay." This feature was named Whitsunday Bay by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 404), RN, and "Puerto de Solano" or "harbor of east wind," by Don D. A. Galiano (1802, map 2). The Russian American Company applied the name to King Cove in 1849. See King Cove.

Izhut Bay: bay, see King Cove.

Izhut, Cape: point of land, 17 miles NE of Afognak, at mouth of Duck Bay, on SE coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 06' 10" N, 152° 20' 20" W; BGN 1901; (map 43). Variant: Cape Shariepof, Ijoot, Indut, Ishoot, Izhut Cape, Izhutshoi, Pentecost, Piatidesiatnitsi, Shiripof, Whitsuntide. Native name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23), IRN, as "M[ys] Izhut (Pyatidesyatnitsy)" or "Cape Izut (Whitsuntide)," who identifies it with the Whitsunday (Pillar Cape) of Capt. James Cook in 1778. Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, called this point "M[ys] Sharypov," or "Cape Sharypov," in 1839 or 1840 and it was published as such by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1849 on Chart 1425. The Russian-American Company applied the name for this feature to the southern entrance to King Cove, 12.5 miles to the NE, in 1849.

Izigan, Cape: point of land, SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 14' 15" N, 167° 39' 25" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). Name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN, as "M[ys] Izigan" or "Cape Izigan."

Izyvieknek River: stream, see Izaviknek River.

J

J. Woods Creek: stream, see Woods Creek.

Jabbertown: locality, site of a whaling station, on Chukchi Sea coast, 3.5 miles E of village of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68° 20' 30" N, 166° 37' 30" W; (map 129). Variant: Cooper, Coopers. Name shown on an 1898 manuscript map; so called because of the multiple languages of the whalers and their families. The whaling station called Cooper was located a short distance away.

Jachach, Cape: point of land, see Yakak, Cape.

Jachlanissa: island, see Kochu Island.

Jack Bay: bight, 1 mile across, off SW coast of Chignik Bay, 6 miles E of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 18' N, 158° 14' W; (map 30). Variant: Jacks Bay. Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent USGS, and published in 1927 by USGS.

Jack Bay: estuary, 7 miles long, trends S from Valdez Arm, 14 miles SW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 02' 30" N, 146° 39' 30" W; (map 68). Variant: Jack's Bay. Named "Jack's Bay" in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, presumably for W. G Jack, a local prospector.

Jack Creek Lake: lake, see Jack Lake.

Jack Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles from Jack White Range to Koyukuk River, 8 miles NE of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66° 58' N, 151° 25' W; BGN 1932; (map 117). Variant: Jack White Creek. Prospectors' name in use since 1912; named "for Jack White, a local river man."

Jack Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to Walker Fork, 50 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 05' N, 141° 12' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Jack Creek: stream, flows SE 18 miles between Nutzotin and Wrangell Mountains to Nabesna River, 5.5 miles NE of Nabesna, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 24' N, 142° 51' W; (map 84). Name reported in 1902 by Schrader (Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, p. 31), USGS.

Jack Creek: stream, in Kallarichuk Hills of Baird Mountains, flows SW 5.5 miles to Klery Creek, 14 miles N of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 11' N, 160° 24' W; (map 127). Name used by prospectors; reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 13), USGS.

Jack Delay Pass: pass, see Delay Pass.

Jack Frost Creek: stream, heads in Cottonwood Hills, flows NW 12 miles to Fish River, 3 miles S of Carey Lake and 38 miles SSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 21' 30" N, 152° 36' 00" W; (map 88). Local name obtained in 1958 from Fabian Carey and "Val" Blackburn by USGS.

Jack Gulch: ravine, trends SW 0.8 miles to Boulder Creek 1.7 miles SE of its junction with Stewart River, 20 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 47' N, 165° 23' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Jack Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, W of The Alaska Railroad, 1 mile S of Willow and 35 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 43' 40" N, 150° 01' 40" W; BGN 1958; (map 70). Named in 1958 by Dorace C. Thatcher of Willow; so called "because when viewing the lake and the bearer trails from the air, one is reminded of a child's jack."

Jack Lake: lake, 1,000 ft. long, N of Lake Lee, 9 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 42' 55" N, 152° 36' 05" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Jack Lake: lake, 2 miles long, in course of Jack Creek, 13 miles NW of Nabesna, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 31' N, 143° 17' W; BGN 1939; (map 84). Variant: Jack Creek Lake. Local name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Jack Point: promontory, between Castle Bay and SW coast of Chignik Bay, 8 miles E of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 17' N, 158° 12' W; (map 30). Local name reported by a 1951 USGS field Party.

Jack Rabbit Creek: stream, see Rabbit Creek.

Jack River: stream, flows NW 32 miles to Nenana River, E of Cantwell, 28 miles S of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 28' N, 148° 49' W; (map 87). Named in 1898 by G. H. Eldridge and Robert Muldrow, USGS, for W. G. Jack, prospector.

Jack River: stream, see Braided Creek.

Jack Uheen Slough: stream, anabranch of Yukon River, 8.5 miles long, 4.2 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 20' 20" N, 147° 14' 30" W; (map 118). Variant: Jack Wien Slough. Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Jack Wade Creek: stream, see Wade Creek.

Jack Wade Gulch: ravine, trends SW 1 mile to Auburn Creek which flows to American Creek, 23 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' 45" N, 164° 28' 20" W; (map 95). Name derived from Jack Wade of the "Forty Mile district." Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 4).

Jack Wade: locality, on Wade Creek, 46 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 09' 00" N, 141° 27' 30" W; (map 102). Variant: Jackwade. Mining camp named by miners for Jack Wade, prospector; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 16), USGS. A post office was established here in 1901 and maintained until 1948 (Ricks, 1965, p. 29). The population dwindled to 21 persons by 1940.

Jack White Creek: stream, see Jack Creek.

Jack White Range: mountain range, extends NE-SW 16 miles, between Koyukuk River and its South Fork, 10 miles E of Bettles, Brooks Range; 66° 54' N, 151° 03' W; (map 117). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Jack Wien Slough: channel, see Jack Uheen Slough.

Jack, Lake: lake, 2 miles long, on E side of Kenai Peninsula, 1.5 miles S of Long Bay, 16 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains, 60° 38' 30" N, 148° 17' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Jackass Canyon: ravine, in Sheep Mountain, extends 1.5 miles NE of Glenn Highway, 52 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 48' 00" N, 147° 35' 30" W; BGN 1960; (map 69). Variant: Jackass Gulch. Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Jackass Canyon: stream, see Gypsum Creek.

Jackass Gulch: ravine, see Jackass Canyon.

Jackass Pass: pass, 850 ft., on Gilbert Ridge, on E end of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 51' 25" N, 173° 15' 35" E; (map 13). Name shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Jackass Point: point of land, at S tip of Akun Island, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 06' 35" N, 165° 33' 50" W; (map 24). Named in 1888 by USBF.

Jackfish Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, S of Venetie Lake, 41 miles SW of Christian, Yukon Flats; 67° 02' N, 146° 20' W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Jackknife Islands: islands, 0.5 miles across, 3 miles S of Goddard, in Necker Islands, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 47' 45" N, 135° 24' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Jacknife Islands. Descriptive name published in 1929 by USC&GS; so named because of the outline of these islands on charts.

Jackknife Mountain: mountain, 2,200 ft., 1 mile N of Lake Aleknagik and 28 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains, BGN 1932; (map 52). Variant: Jack Knife Mountain, Mount Shasta. Name recommended by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS, in 1932 and approved by BGN over the name Mount Shasta. Jackknife Mountain seems to have first been shown on an old manuscript sketch map made by [G. D.] Hanna, USBF. "Mount Shasta" seems to have been predominant local usage around 1930, and was so called because of the resemblance of the mountain to California's Mount Shasta.

Jacknife Islands: islands, see Jackknife Islands.

Jackpot Bay: estuary, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, extends NE 3.5 miles then SE 3 miles to S end of Dangerous Passage, 4.5 miles NW of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 19' 30" N, 148° 11' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1905 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Jackpot Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to northernmost of Jackpot Lakes, 12 miles NW of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 25' N, 148° 15' W; (map 63). Variant: Jack Pot Creek, Jack-Pot Creek. Name used by fishermen; reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN,

commander of the USBF steamer Albatross from 1897 to 1901, who made surveys and investigations in this area.

Jackpot Island: island, in mouth of Jackpot Bay, off E coast of Kenai Peninsula, 4.5 miles NW of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 19' 15" N, 148° 11' 30" W; BGN 1934; (map 63). Named in 1933 by a USC&GS field party for nearby Jackpot Bay.

Jackpot Lakes: lakes, group of, along Jackpot Creek, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, 8 miles NW of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 22' 30" N, 148° 15' 00" W; (map 63). Variant: Jack Pot Lakes, Jack-Pot Lakes. Name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross, while making surveys and investigations in the area.

Jackpot Point: point of land, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, at N entrance to Jackpot Bay, 4.5 miles NW of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 20' N, 148° 10' W; BGN 1934; (map 63). Named in 1933 by a USC&GS field party for nearby Jackpot Bay.

Jackrabbit Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in Iliamna Lake, at mouth of Northeast Bay, 5.5 miles E of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 45' 30" N, 154° 45' 00" W; (map 51). Local name published in 1958 by USGS.

Jacks Bay: bight, see Jack Bay.

Jacks Cove: cove, on SE coast of Lemesurier Island, in South Passage, SW of Willoughby Cove and 26 miles WNW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 16' N, 136° 04' W; (map 10). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Jacks Creek: stream, flows SW to Dome Creek which flows to American River, about 30 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Jacks Lake: lake, see Haines Lake.

Jacks Slough: stream, flows NW 3.3 miles to Galena Creek, 34 miles E of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 41' N, 156° 58' W; (map 97). Variant: Last Slough. Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Jacksina Creek: stream, heads at Jacksina Glacier and flows NE 26 miles to Nabesna River, 5 miles SE of Nabesna, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 21' 15" N, 142° 52' 30" W; (map 84). Variant: Di-bot-i-chit-in-da. Prospectors' name; a combined personal name with an Indian ending (-na) meaning stream or river, reported in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS. Schrader gave the Indian name of the stream as "Di-bot-i-chit-in-da."

Jacksina Glacier: glacier, trends NE 10 miles from Mount Jarvis to its terminus at head of Jacksina Creek, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 07' 30" N, 143° 23' 30" W; (map 84). Named for Jacksina Creek and reported in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Jacksmith Bay: bay, on E shore of Kuskokwim Bay, 28 miles NW of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 30' N, 161° 45' W; (map 53). Variant: Jack Smith Bay, Nerviak. Local name published in 1914 by USC&GS. The Eskimo name is reported to be “Nerviak,” meaning “place to eat.” The bay is “entirely bare at low tide.”

Jacksmith Creek: stream, flows W 10 miles to Jacksmith Bay, 26 miles NW of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, 59° 29' N, 161° 45' W; BGN 1939; (map 53). Variant: Cripple Creek. This stream was called “Cripple Creek,” in 1913 by USC&GS on Chart T-3399. It was reported as “Jacksmith Creek” in 1919 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others 1921, map 7), USGS.

Jackson Bay: bay, see Sheep Bay.

Jackson Cove: estuary, on S coast of Glacier Island, extends SE 1 mile to Chamberlain Bay, 51 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 52' 25" N, 147° 12' 45" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1900 by F. C. Schrader, USGS. Jackson Hole is a similar feature on the north shore.

Jackson Creek: stream, flows E 4 miles to Copper River, 1 mile SE of mouth of Cleave Creek and 46 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 06' 55" N, 144° 52' 30" W; (map 68). Local name published since 1950 by USGS.

Jackson Creek: stream, flows NW 30 miles to Bonasila River, 26 miles W of Anvik and 54 miles NW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 43' N, 161° 01' W; (map 78). Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Jackson Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to Bonanza River, 5 miles W of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' N, 164° 36' W; (map 95). Variant: East Fork Jackson Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Jackson Creek: stream, in Rampart Mountains, flows S 11 miles to Yukon River, 8 miles ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 12' 30" N, 151° 50' 00" W; (map 106). Name taken from Edwards Track Chart of the Yukon, dated 1899; published by Cantwell (1902, p. 277), USRCS.

Jackson Hole: estuary, on N coast of Glacier Island, extends NE 1.5 miles to Prince William Sound, 52 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54' 25" N, 147° 12' 15" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS. Jackson Cove is on the south shore. This name may have been suggested by Jackson Hole, Wyoming.

Jackson Island: island, 1.2 miles long, near head of Cordova Bay, S of Sukkwan Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 59' 00" N, 132° 43' 30" W; (map 1). Variant: Norcross Island. Named in 1883 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for Sheldon Jackson who established a Presbyterian mission on nearby Long Island in 1881. Jackson called this island “Norcross” in 1880.

Jackson Island: island, 2 miles long, in Yukon River, 36 miles NW of Livengood, Yukon Flats; 66° 00' N, 149° 00' W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Jackson Lagoon: lagoon, 1.5 miles long, on NW shore of Pavlof Bay, 3.5 miles NW of Ivan Island Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 34' 15" N, 161° 39' 15" W; (map 28). Named in 1929 by USGS.

Jackson Lake: lake, 1 mile across, 6 miles E of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 00' N, 148° 54' W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Jackson Mission: locality, site of Presbyterian mission and trading post, at Howkan, on W coast of Long Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 52' 10" N, 132° 48' 00" W; (map 1). Variant: Jackson. This mission was established in 1881 by Rev. Sheldon Jackson, and was called "Jackson" by the missionaries.

Jackson Passage: water passage, 1 mile long, between Jackson and Sukkwan Islands, near head of Cordova Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 59' 15" N, 132° 44' 30" W; (map 1). Name derived from Jackson Island and published by USC&GS in 1911.

Jackson Point: point of land, 0.4 miles long, on S shore of Port Valdez, 4.2 miles SW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 05' 25" N, 146° 22' 45" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1901 by H. P. Ritter, USGS.

Jackson Slough: stream, anabranch of the Yukon River, 2 miles long, 36 miles NW of Livengood, Yukon Flats; 65° 59' 45" N, 148° 59' 40" W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Jackson, Point: point of land, on barrier beach between Breving Lagoon and Port Clarence, 8 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 20' N, 166° 36' W; (map 111). Named in 1827 by Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 543), RN, "in compliment to the Honorable * * * Captain Samuel Jackson, C. B., * * * of whom I am indebted for my earliest connexion [sic] with the voyages of Northern Discovery."

Jackson: locality, see Howkan.

Jackson: locality, see Jackson Mission.

Jacob Island: island, 4.5 miles long, 12 miles E of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 45' N, 159° 22' W; (map 27). Variant: Saint Jacob. Named by Lt. Woronkofski in 1837; published as "O[strov] Sv[yatoy] Iakova," or "St. Jacob Island," on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379 (1847). "Jacob Island" was shown in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 806.

Jacob Island: island, see Yakobi Island.

Jacob Point: point of land, between Yukon River and Old Lost Creek, 18 miles NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 08' 15" N, 148° 32' 15" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Jacob Rock: rock, 0.2 miles long, in Necker Islands, W of Baranof Island, 5.8 miles SW of Goddard, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 47' 15" N, 135° 29' 45" W; BGN 1929; (map 5) Named in 1925 by USC&GS. See Rogers Island.

Jacobi Island: island, see Chichagof Island.

Jacobieff Island: island, see Yakobi Island.

Jacobs Mountain: mountain, 2,370 ft., near head of Kasaan Peninsula, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' 10" N, 132° 21' 45" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Jacobsen Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, in Matanuska Valley, 14 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 34' 45" N, 149° 32' 15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Jacootat Bay: bay, see Yakutat Bay.

Jade Creek: stream, heads in Jade Mountains at 67° 14' N, 158° 01' W, flows SW 12 miles to Kobuk River, 33 miles NW of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 07' N, 158° 13' W; (map 126). Named by Mendenhall (1902, pl. 5), USGS, after the Jade Mountains.

Jade Mountain: mountains, see Jade Mountains.

Jade Mountains: mountains, 3,350 ft., at SE end of Baird Mountains, extend NW-SE 11 miles, 4 miles wide, 33 miles NW of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 14' N, 158° 03' W; (map 126). Variant: Ashiganok, Green Stone Mountain, Jade Mountain. This name is mentioned by Lt. Stoney (1900, p. 56), USN, who probably named this feature on his visit there in 1884 when he obtained samples of jade for the Smithsonian Institution. Lt. J. C. Cantwell, USRCS, called it "Ashiganok," meaning "green-stone mountain," in 1884 (Healy, 1886, p. 57). "Ashiganok" is the same as the Eskimo name "Shungnak."

Jadski Cove: cove, extends S 1 mile to Clarence Strait, W of McHenry Inlet, on SW coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 01' N, 132° 25' W; (map 6). Local navigators' name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Jag Peak: mountain, 2,880 ft., SW of Okmok Caldera, on NE part of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 23' N, 168° 14' W; (map 22). Name published by Byers (1959, p. 313), USGS.

Jagged Boulder Plateau: plateau, 5,000 ft., near center of Granite Mountain, 22 miles SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 45' N, 145° 24' W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Jagged Mountain: mountain, 2,350 ft., 5 miles SE of tip of Cape Newenham and 35 miles W of Hagemeister Island, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 38' 15" N, 162° 01' 45" W; (map 39). Descriptive name given in 1914 by USC&GS; published in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 246).

Jago Entrance: water passage, on coast of Beaufort Sea, 3.5 miles E of Barter Island, between Bernard and Jago Spits, Arctic Plain; 70° 08' N, 143° 22' W; (map 152). Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS. The name is derived from the Jago River.

Jago Lagoon: lagoon, on coast of Beaufort Sea, extends 6.5 miles between Manning and Martin Points, 2 miles E of Barter Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 07' N, 143° 22' W; (map 152). Local name derived from the Jago River, reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Jago River: stream, heads at glacier in Romanzof Mountains at 69° 04' 30" N, 143° 54' 00" W, flows N 90 miles to Jago Lagoon, 7 miles E of Barter Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 07' 25" N, 143° 16' 30" W; (map 152). Variant: Jags River, Jaye River. Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 92), USGS; derived from the name "Jags" and modified to "Jago" in order to "place the name of Lt. Jago of Collinson's [Capt. Richard, RN] ship, on the map * * *." The name "Jags," according to Leffingwell, is the Eskimo attempt to pronounce "the whaler's nickname for a drunken native who first braved the devils that were supposed to dwell on that river."

Jago Spit: barrier island, 3 miles long, on coast of Beaufort Sea, 5 miles E of Barter Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 09' N, 143° 16' W; (map 152). Local name derived from the Jago River, reported by USC&GS in 1952.

Jags River: stream, see Jago River.

Jaichnoi: point of land, see Egg Point.

Jaitschoi Island: island, see Egg Island.

Jake Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, between Peters and Twentymile Creeks, 19 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 20' 50" N, 150° 41' 35" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Jaklek, Landzunge: point of land, see Aklek, Cape.

Jaklok, Landzunge: point of land, see Aklek, Cape.

Jakolof Bay: cove, 0.2 miles wide, on Kenai Peninsula, at S end of Kasitsna Bay, 6.5 miles NE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 28' N, 151° 32' W (map 50). Local name reported by U. S. Grant, USGS, in 1915.

Jakolof Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 2 miles to Jakolof Bay, 8 miles E of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 27' N, 151° 29' W (map 50). Name derived from Jakolof Bay; reported by A. C. Gill, Cornell Univ., in 1918.

Jakorny: spit, see Anchor Point.

Jalamund Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, N of Black Hills, 18 miles SE of Northway, Alaska Range 62° 43' N, 141° 46' W; (map 84). Indian name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Jamboree Bay: estuary, 2 miles long, on W coast of Baranof Island, 25 miles SE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 42' 40" N, 135° 10' 20" W. (map 5). Named in 1924 by USC&GS.

James Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows SE 4 miles to Carl Creek, 5.5 E of Beaver Lake, Alaska Range; 62° 03' N, 141° 37' W (map 84). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

James Island: bar, 1.5 miles long, trends N-S in NW part of Ivanof Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 52' N, 159° 32' W; (map 27). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and published in 1882 on Chart 806.

James Island: island, see Bettles Island.

James Island: island, see Crow Island.

James Lagoon: lagoon, 0.5 miles wide, on W shore of East Arm Nuka Bay, Kenai Peninsula, 40 miles ESE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 34' N, 150° 20' W; BGN 1911; (map 50). Named by U. S. Grant, USGS, in 1911, "for Capt. James Bettels, of Valdez, a resident of Prince William Sound for the last 20 years."

James Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, in course of John Creek, 1.5 miles N of Port Johnson, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 09' N, 132° 03' W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1901 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

James Robert Glacier: glacier, in Lake Peters area, in Franklin Mountains, Brooks Range; (map 139) Name published by Bee and Hall (1956, p. 296).

James Robert Lake: lake, in Lake Peters area, in Franklin Mountains; Brooks Range; (map 139). Name published by Bee and Hall (1956, p. 296).

Jamestown Bay: bay, 0.6 miles across, 1.5 miles SE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 40" N, 135° 17' 30" W; (map 9) Named in 1879 by the U.S. Navy for the U.S.S. Jamestown, which was stationed in southeastern Alaska, primarily at Sitka, where her officers, including Lt. F. M. Symonds and Master G. C. Hanus, were engaged in surveying Sitka Sound. Various islands in the sound were named after officers of the ship. The name Jamestown Bay was published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 144).

Jamestown Hill: hill, probably on N slope of Mount Roberts, about 3 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' N, 134° 20' W; (map 11). Named by miners about 1885 (DeArmond, 1957, p 37).

Jamestown Peak: peak, 3,172 ft., 9 miles E. of Cape Fanshaw and 78 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 10' 40" N, 133° 19' 35" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for the U.S.S. Jamestown, a survey ship in southeastern Alaska 1879-80; published in 1888 by USC&GS.

Jamieson Creek: stream, flows SW to Goodhope River, about 27 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12). This stream cannot be identified on current maps.

Jan Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, W of Alaska Highway, 21 miles NW of Tanacross, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 34' N 143° 55' W, (map 85). Named about 1957 by Edward Marvich of the Alaska Dept. of Fisheries for his expected daughter for whom the name "Janet" was planned. The baby was a boy.

Jan Peak: peak, see Mustang Peak.

Jane Creek: stream, heads in Alatna Hills, flows SE 11 miles to Koyukuk River, 2 miles S of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66° 53' N, 151° 42' W; (map 117). Name used by prospectors and reported in 1901 by W. J. Peters (in Schrader, 1904, p. 2), USGS.

Jane Russell Peaks: peak, see Peril Peak.

Janesville Mountain: mountain, 2,567 ft., on Annette Island, NE of Port Chester, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 09' 48" N, 131° 30' 20" W; BGN 1900; (map 3). Variant: Janeville Mountain. Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, after "Janesville, Wisconsin."

Janeville Mountain: mountain, see Janeville Mountain.

Jansen, Point: point of land, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, in North Arm Moira Sound, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 06' 15" N, 132° 06' 45" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

January Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, near E coast of Revillagigedo Island, in course of North Fork Manzanita Creek, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 36' N, 131° 04' W; BGN 1960; (map 3). Variant: Amber Lake. Local name reported in 1960 by USFS.

Jap Bay: bay, 1 mile across, 6 miles NE of Kaguyak on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 56° 56' N, 153° 41' W; (map 33). Name reported in 1943 by USC&GS.

Jap Creek: stream, flows NE 4.5 miles to Wiseman Creek, 1.4 miles NW of mouth of that stream and 1 mile NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 25' 30" N, 150° 08' 00" W; (map 124). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Jap Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to Frederick Sound, 4 miles NW of mouth of Le Conte Bay, 13 miles SE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 46' 25" N, 132° 36' 25" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1961 by USGS.

Jap Creek: stream, heads on S side of Iron Mountain, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NE 3.5 miles to Resurrection River, 1 mile NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 08' 20" N, 149° 25' 05" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Jap Gap: pass, 1,050 ft., on E end of Attu Island, between Simson and Vanderlann Peaks, 0.4 miles SE of Lake Cories, Aleutian Islands; 52° 54' 02" N, 173° 14' 50" E; (map 13). Named by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Jap Hill: mountains, see Japan Hills.

Japan Hills: mountains, 2,834 ft., 6.5 miles across, between Wood River and Bonnifant Creek, 45 miles S of Fairbanks, Alaska Range; 64° 11' N, 147° 45' W; (map 100). Variant: Jap Hill. Local name shown as Jap Hill in 1909 on a manuscript ARC map by Arnt Greve.

Japanese Island: island, see Japonski Island.

Japonski Island: island, 1 mile across, 0.5 miles W of Sitka, in Sitka Sound, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03' N, 135° 22' W; (map 9). Variant: Japanese Island, Jeponski Island, Ostrov Yaponskoy, Yaponskoi Island. Russian name meaning “Japanese Island” given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as “O[strov] Yaponskoy.” This name was given because there were some shipwrecked Japanese sailors living there at the time.

Jarmin Pass: pass, 600 ft., on E end of Attu Island, at head of West Massacre Valley, Aleutian Islands; 52° 53' 20" N, 173° 07' 45" E; (map 13). Named by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Jarvis Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Anikovik River, 14 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales and 41 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 31' N, 167° 37' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 “Map of Nome Peninsula” by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Jarvis Creek: stream, flows SE to Fish River, between Miller and Onekoksuk Creeks, about 37 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 “Map of Nome Peninsula” by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Jarvis Creek: stream, heads at 63° 32' N, 145° 41' W, flows N 39 miles to Delta River, 9 miles SE of Big Delta, Alaska Range; 64° 01' N, 145° 45' W; (map 101). Named by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA in 1898, probably for Lt. David Henry Jarvis, USRCS. The name was published in 1900 by USGS.

Jarvis Creek: stream, heads in Jarvis Glacier, flows E 1.8 miles to Klehini River, 37 miles W of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 26' 50" N, 136° 21' 50" W; (map 45). Local name reported by C. W. Wright (1904, pl. 2), USGS.

Jarvis Glacier: glacier, heads in Canada at 59° 30' N, 136° 39" W, trends SE 12 miles to head of Jarvis Creek, 1.8 miles W of Pleasant Camp and 39 miles W of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 26' 30" N, 136° 25' 00" W; BGN 1954; (map 45). Local name published by A. H. Brooks and others (1918, pl. 8). It was named for Inspector Jarvis of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Jarvis Island: island, near entrance to Twelvemile Arm Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30' 20" N, 132° 33' 00" W; (map 4). Variant: Jarvis Islands. Named for Lt. Daniel Henry Jarvis, USRCS, commander of the revenue cutter Bear, who conducted an overland expedition for the relief of the whaling fleet imprisoned by the ice in the vicinity of Point Barrow in 1897-1898; published in 1910 by USC&GS.

Jarvis Islands: island, see Jarvis Island.

Jarvis Mountain: mountain, see Jarvis, Mount.

Jarvis, Mount: mountain, 1,456 ft., E of Kivalina River, 9 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 55' 30" N, 164° 01' 00" W; (map 128). Variant: Jarvis Mountain. Named for Lt. Daniel H. Jarvis, USRCS, who conducted an overland expedition for the relief of the whaling fleet

“frozen in” at Point Barrow. The expedition consisted of a herd of 448 reindeer which passed near this mountain about March, 1898. The mountain may have been named by P. S. Smith and J. B. Mertie, USGS, about 1925.

Jarvis, Mount: mountain, 13,421 ft., at head of Jacksina Glacier, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 01' N, 143° 37' W; (map 84). Named in 1903 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, for Capt. D. H. Jarvis, USRCS, who spent several years in Alaska.

Jarvis: locality, on Colville River, at mouth of Itkillik River, Arctic Plain; 70° 09' N, 150° 56' W; (map 149). This camp was named in 1902 by E. F. Bosqui, U.S. Commissioner, for Lt. Daniel H. Jarvis, USRCS, who conducted an overland expedition for the relief of the whaling fleet at Point Barrow in 1897-98.

Jasper Creek: stream, flows NW 3.5 miles to Salmon Lake, 30 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 54' N, 165° 00' W; (map 94). Variant: Cash Creek, Bonanza Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 10), USGS. Smith applied “Cash Creek” to the upper course of Jasper Creek.

Jatahmund Lake: lake, 4 miles long, S of Black Hills, 23 miles S of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 37' N, 142° 00' W; (map 84). Indian name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Jaw Mountain: mountains, two, 2,400 ft., arc-shaped group open to NE, 30 miles NW of Cape Kunmik, on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 56° 58' N, 157° 53' W; (map 31). Named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, who described “its two peaks separated by a steep-side gap [like a jaw].”

Jaw Point: point of land, in Woewodski Harbor, on E coast of Liesnoi Island, off SE coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 10' 00" N, 134° 15' 15" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 142). Liesnoi Island is shaped somewhat like a jaw. Jaw Point marks the point of the lower jaw.

Jaw Point: point of land, on E shore of Taku Inlet, 3 miles NE of Cooper Point and 12 miles W of Juneau, Coast Ms; 58° 16' 45" N, 134° 04' 45" W; (map 11). Named by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, in 1890 and published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 153).

Jay Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Ruby Creek, 14 miles NE of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 05' N, 156° 56' W; (map 126). Local name reported by USGS in 1956.

Jay Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Rye Creek, 11 miles NW of Ipnek Mountain and 32 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 24' 30" N, 151° 20' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Jay Creek: stream, in Baird Mountains, flows SW 2 miles to Central Creek 9.5 miles ENE of its junction with Squirrel River, 13 miles NE of Kiana. Brooks Range; 67° 08' N, 160° 12' W; (map 127). Name used by prospectors; reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 13), USGS.

Jay Creek: stream, Rows W 18 miles to Susitna River, 19 miles NW of junction of Oshetna River, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 46' 40" N, 147° 53' 08" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Jay Lake: lake, 0.2 miles wide, E central Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 46' 35" N, 133° 24' 15" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Jay Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula N of Muskrat Lake, 34 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 43' 10" N, 150° 22' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for the Alaska Jay, Whiskey Jack, or Camp Robber *Perisoreus canadensis fumifrons*).

Jayalik Hill: hill, 305 ft., 22 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 59° 57' 45" N, 166° 42' 30" W; (map 55). Variant: Chealikh Hill, Jayalix Hill. Eskimo name for the "silver salmon" according to USC&GS in 1949.

Jayalik Lake: lake, 0.3 miles across, 1 mile SW of Jayalik Hill, 22 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 59° 57' N, 166° 43' W; (map 55). Variant: Jayalrim Kimia, Jayalrim Nanwi. Eskimo name reported in 1949, as "Jayalrim Nanwi" meaning "silver salmon lake" according to USC&GS.

Jayalik River: stream, heads at Jayalik Lake, flows SW 4 miles to Bering Sea, Nunivak Island; 59° 55' N, 166° 48' W; (map 55). Variant: Chealikh River, Jayalix River. Name derived from Jayalik Lake; published in 1958 by USGS.

Jayalix Hill: hill, see Jayalik Hill.

Jayalix River: stream, see Jayalik River.

Jayalrim Kamia: lake, see Jayalik Lake.

Jayalrim Nanwi: lake, see Jayalik Lake.

Jaye River: stream, see Jago River.

Jean Bogosloff Island: island, see Bogoslof Island

Jean Creek: stream, flows from Dome (hill) SW 3 miles to Slug River, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 42' 30" N, 161° 38' 00" W; (map 39). Local name shown on a 1937 fieldsheet by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Jean Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, in Kenai Mountains, flows SE 4.5 miles to Kenai River, 40 miles ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 29' N, 150° 07' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Jean Lake: lake, 1 mile long, in Kenai Mountains, on Kenai Peninsula, in course of Jean Creek 38 miles E of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 30' N, 150° 10' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Jean Lake: lake, 1,300 ft. long, E of Sucker Lake, 42 miles NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 39' 50" N, 150° 48' 55" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Jeanette Island: barrier island, 0.5 miles long, one of McClure Islands on Beaufort Sea coast, 41 mile E of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 22' N, 147° 25' W; (map 150). Named in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. G. W. DeLong, USN, for his steamship, the Jeanette.

Jeanie Cove: bay, 4 miles across, on SE coast of Montague Island, 5 miles SW of Patton Bay, 68 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 50' N, 147° 35' W; BGN 1929; (map 49). Variant: Bluff Cove. Named by USC&GS field party in 1928; "name suggested by the old SS. Jeanie, which struck a rock in this cove in 1906."

Jeanie Peak: peak, 1,772 ft., 5.5 miles NE of Cape Cleare, on Montague Island, 60 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 50' 45" N, 147° 51' 00" W; (map 49). Local name reported in the early 1950's by USC&GS.

Jeanie Point: point of land, at E end of Jeanie Cove, on SE coast of Montague Island, 68 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 50' N, 147° 32' W; BGN 1929; (map 49). Variant: Bluff Point. Named in 1928 by USC&GS after the ship Jeanie; see Jeanie Cove.

Jeannes Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, 8 miles NW of Bearpaw Mountain and 32 miles SE of Bitzshini Mountains, Tanana Lowland; 64° 07' N, 151° 17' W; (map 99). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Jeep Mountain: mountain, see Cashman, Mount.

Jeff Cove: cove, 0.6 miles across, NE of Bukhti Point, S coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 00" N, 177° 28' 30" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Jefferies Glacier: glacier, heads at 60° 37' N, 141° 35' W, trends W 30 miles to Tana Glacier, 7 miles S of Needle Mountain and 40 miles N of Cape Yakataga, Chugach Mountains; 60° 37' N, 142° 27' W; BGN 1960; (map 65). Named by USGS in 1959 for William ("Tomato Bill") Jefferies, a prospector who, with James Barkley, crossed this area in 1907 (Moffit, 1918. p. 77).

Jefferson Coolidge, Mount: mountain, 6,560 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 15 miles NW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 06' 45" N, 130° 14' 40" W; BGN 1924; (map 7). Named in 1924 by USGS for T. Jefferson Coolidge "because of his part in British-American Joint High Commission at Quebec in August, 1898, for the discussion of the Alaska Boundary."

Jefferson Creek: stream, flows NE 35 miles to Beaver Creek, 16 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 12' 50" N, 146° 57' 50" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Jefferson Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Wade Creek, 46 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 09' N, 141° 29' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Jefferson Creek: stream, flows W 10 miles to Yukon River, 3 miles ENE of Circle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 51' N, 143° 57' W; (map 103). Local name from an unpublished map by E. F. Ball, dated 1898.

Jefferson Creek: stream, see DeCarey Creek.

Jefferson Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, in course of Jefferson Creek, 18 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 11' 20" N, 146° 54' 20" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Jefferson Meadows: meadows, extend E 6 miles from Big Meadow between Jefferson and Beaver Creeks, 14 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 12' N, 147° 00' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Jefferson Peak: mountain peak, 4,075 ft., 7 miles NW of Thomas Bay and 94 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 06' 00" N, 132° 58' 50" W; BGN 1935;(map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Thomas Jefferson, 1743-1826, author of the Declaration of Independence and third President of the United States, 1801-09.

Jeffery Dome: mountain, 7,000 ft., W of Peters Glacier, opposite mouth of Jeffery Glacier and 6.7 miles N of summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 09' 45" N, 151° 04' 00" W; (map 88). Mountain climbers' name published in 1954 by USGS.

Jeffery Glacier: glacier, heads on Wickersham Wall, E of Jeffery Point, trends NE 1.5 miles to Peters Glacier, Alaska Range; 63° 08' 45" N, 151° 03' 30" W; (map 88). Mountain climbers' name published in 1954 by USGS.

Jeffery Point: peak, 8,120 ft., between heads of Jeffery and Peters Glaciers, 5.5 miles NW of summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 08' N, 151° 06' W; (map 88). Mountain climbers' name published in 1954 by USGS.

Jelchhini: stream, see Kelsall River.

Jelchitni: stream, see Kelsall River.

Jellowa Island: island, see Spruce Island.

Jeltakatschkahin Creek: stream, see Little Boulder Creek.

Jendestake: locality, see Gantegastaki.

Jenkins Peak: peak, 3,325 ft., 1 mile E of W Shore of Thomas Bay, 2.5 miles W of Wind Point and 100 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 03' 25" N, 132° 48' 10" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, presumably for Rear Adm. Thorston Alexander Jenkins, USN.

Jenkins Rock: rock, off SW coast of Chilkat Peninsula. in Chilkat Inlet, 0.6 miles NW of Letnikof Cove and 19 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 11' 20" N, 135° 25' 00"W; (map 45). Named and published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 201).

Jennie Creek Lake: lake, E of and drains into Hammond River, 9.5 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 33' N, 150° 00' W, (map 124). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Jennie Creek: stream, flows NW 0.8 miles to Aurora Creek which flows to Noxapaga River, 26 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 39' N, 164° 09' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Jennie Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to Hammond River, E of Smith Creek Dome, 5 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 29' N, 150° 02' W; (map 124). Local name reported in 1939 by Marshall (1956, map).

Jennie M. Crossing: crossing, on Tanana River, 18 miles downstream from mouth of Kantishna River, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 56' 15" N, 150° 22' 30" W; (map 99). Named for the riverboat Jennie (or Jenny) M. Pilot's name published on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Jennie M. Island: island, 0.6 miles long, in Tanana River, 3 miles N of Junction Island, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 56' N, 150° 21' W; (map 99). Named by pilots for the riverboat Jennie (or Jenny) M; recorded on a 1940 river chart.

Jennie M. Slough: stream, see Deadman Slough.

Jennie Slough: stream, see Deadman Slough.

Jenny Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Savage River, 14 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 42' 45" N, 149° 15' 45" W; (map 87). Local name published in 1953 by USGS.

Jenny Creek: stream, flows SW 6.5 miles to Sitkum Creek, 4 miles SE of Kake, on NW coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 56' 10" N, 133° 52' 00" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Jenny Island: island, 1 mile long, in Yukon River, 4.5 miles SE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 31' N, 145° 09' W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Jenny Islands: islands, 0.5 miles long, in Prince William Sound, between Axel Lind Island, and Little Axel Lind Island, 34 miles E of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48' 15" N, 147° 41' 45" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Jenny M Creek: stream, flows SE 8 miles to Chena River, 21 miles E of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 50' 45" N, 147° 00' 20" W; (map 100). Prospectors' name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Jensens Camp: locality, 2 miles W of Mount Distin and 18 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' N, 165° 27' W; (map 94). Site of a mining camp; reported in 1951 by USGS.

Jenson Creek: stream, flows SE 8 miles to Yukon River, 2 miles S of Bullfrog Island and 45 miles SE of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 40' N, 159° 23' W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Jeponski Island: island, see Japonski Island.

Jerome Creek: stream, flows SE 3.2 miles to Solomon River, 4 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' N, 164° 23' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Jerome Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1 mile NW of junction of Seward and Sterling Highways, 24 miles S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 32' 45" N, 149° 34' 30" W, BGN 1960; (map 63). Variant: Fairman Lake. Local name reported in 1954 by USGS. In 1910 U. S. Grant, USGS, reported the name "Fairman Lake," probably after the man of that name who had a cabin nearby.

Jerry Harbor: bay, 0.3 miles across, 3.3 miles N of mouth of Port Herbert, on SE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 28' 55" N, 134° 38' 45" W (map 6). Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USC&GS.

Jesse Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 miles to Norton Sound, 7 miles S of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 46' 10" N, 160° 46' 00" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Jesse Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles from Jesse Mountain to Hammond River, 15 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 38' 00" N, 150° 04' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named about 1930 by Marshall (1956, p. 56) for a local prospector and exploring companion, Jesse Allen, of whom he wrote, "Jesse, at 51 and despite the loss of his right arm just below the elbow in a mining accident seventeen years before, was one of the outstanding hunters and rifle shots of the region."

Jesse Creek: stream, see Cheyenne Creek.

Jesse Mountain: mountain, 4,990 ft., between Glacier and Hammond Rivers, 16 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 38' N, 150° 11' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named about 1930 by Robert Marshall. See Jesse Creek.

Jessie Creek: stream, flows SW 4.5 miles to Nichawak River, 16 miles E of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 12' N, 144° 06' W; (map 64). Local name reported by G. C. Martin (1920, pl. 4), USGS.

Jessie Creek: stream, see Saint Michaels Creek.

Jesus Hill: hill, 820 ft., on SW part of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 00" N, 177° 13' 30" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "J" to correspond to the "J" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Jesus Maria, Punta de: point of land, see Incarnation, Point.

Jet Island: island, see Gagarin Island.

Jeter Lake: lake, see Spenard, Lake.

Jett Creek: stream, flows NE 3.3 miles to Grand Central River, NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 54' N, 165° 06' W; (map 94). Variant: Jet Creek, Mascotte Creek. Local name reported in 1912 by R. H. Sargent, USGS. The name "Mascotte Creek" was shown on map dated 1901 of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Jette, Mount: mountain, 8,460 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 8 miles NE of Mount Stamy and 40 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 59' 40" N, 139° 03' 00" W; BGN 1954; (map 46). Variant: Boundary Peak 177. Named by the USC&GS in 1908 for Sir Louis Jette, 1836-1920, a member of the 1903 Canadian Boundary Tribunal and Lt. Gov. of the Province of Quebec from 1898 to 1908. He was elected to the House of Commons for Montreal in 1872. In 1878 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1909 became Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec. He taught at Laval Univ. and was Dean of Montreal Univ.

Jetty Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Baranof Island, 3.7 miles NW of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 18' N, 134° 40' W; (map 5). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Jew Mountain: mountain, see Njoo Mountain.

Jewel Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, 5.7 miles SW of Anchorage, between Campbell and Sand Lakes, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 08' 25" N, 149° 57' 40" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Jewel Mountain: mountain, 4,800 ft., 4.4 miles SE of Moraine Pass and 29 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 03' 00" N, 149° 05' 45" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Jewell Island: islands, 0.4 miles across, at W end of Beecher Pass, 15 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 36' 10" N, 133° 01' 30" W; (map 6). Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USC&GS.

Jewett Creek: stream, see Logan Creek.

Jewn River: stream, anabranch flows SE 8 miles to Tagayarak River, 3 miles SE of Tagayarak and 48 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 16' N, 162° 41' W; (map 58). Variant: June River, Ghun River. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USG&GS.

Jewoak Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to lookswarat Bay, 10 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on N coast of Nunivak Island, 60° 20' 10" N, 166° 24' 30" W; (map 57). Eskimo name reported in 1937 by USAAF.

Jigsaw Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1.1 miles W of Coyote Lake and 30 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 44' 30" N, 150° 30' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Jim Creek: stream, flows E 1.5 miles to Slate Creek, 50 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 34' N, 142° 42' W; (map 102). Variant: Dim Creek. Named by prospectors and shown on a 1905 manuscript map by Maj. W. A. Glassford, USA, as "Dim Creek." The name "Jim Creek" was published in 1906 by USGS.

Jim Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to Knik River, 7.5 miles SE of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 31' 10" N, 148° 58' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1925 by K. K. Landes (in Moffit and others, 1927, pl. 4), USGS.

Jim Creek: stream, flows W 3.2 miles to Taylor Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 6 miles S of Midnight Mountain and 41 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 42' N, 164° 35' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 11), USGS.

Jim Creek: stream, see Jim River.

Jim Fish Valley: valley, 1.3 miles long, extends from Siddens Valley to Lake Cories, on E end of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 53' 50" N. 173° 13' 00" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II, shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Jim Karse Slough: stream, a channel of the Yukon River, flows W 4 miles, 23 miles NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 11' 40" N. 148° 27' 30" W; (map 118). Named for "a local pioneer" who in 1916 had a cabin on this channel according to William Yanert's manuscript map (Stuck, 1917 map facing p. 122). Yanert referred to the place as "Carses."

Jim Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 6.6 miles SE of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 33' 15" N, 148° 55' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS; derived from nearby Jim Creek.

Jim Lake: lake, 1.6 miles long, 2.2 miles NNW of village of Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 55' N, 152° 22' W; (map 88). Variant: Chilkogamina Lake. Local name reported in 1952 by USGS. The Tanana Indian name "Chilkogamina," published by Gordon (1917, p. 84), appears to be similar to that of present day "Chilchukabena Lake."

Jim Pup: ravine, trends NW 2.5 miles to Wakeup Creek, 2 miles SW of Big Lake and 26 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 28' 30" N, 149° 28' 30" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Jim River: stream, flows SW 60 miles to South Fork Koyukuk River, 16 miles SE of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66° 47' 30" N, 151° 11' 30" W; (map 117). Va T. Jim Creek. Named by prospectors and reported as "Jim Creek" in 1899 by G. H. Wonson, Master of the steamer Dorothy, on his manuscript map of the Koyukuk River.

Jimmy Brown Lake: lake, 1.1 miles long, on E bank of Nabesna River, 6 miles SW of Pickerel Lake, Alaska Range; 62° 29' N, 142° 35' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Jimmy Island: island, in Yukon River, 31 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 48' N, 157° 04' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Jimmy Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, between South Fork Kuskokwim and Styx Rivers, 84 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 43' 30" N, 153° 13' 45" W; (map 71). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Jimmy Slough: stream, channel, flows NW 6 miles in Yukon River, 27 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk; 64° 48' N, 157° 12' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Jims Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across on W coast of Admiralty Island, 27.5 miles N of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 53' 40" N, 134° 44' 00" W; (map 9) Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Jims Creek: stream, heads in Jims Lake, flows W 2.5 miles to Salt Lake, 11 miles NE of Angoon, on central Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 35' 30" N, 134° 19' 45" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Jims Lake: lake, 1.8 miles long, on central Admiralty Island, empties into Jims Creek, 12.5 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 34' N, 134° 16' W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Jimtown: locality, site of prospectors' camp, at junction of Jim and South Fork Koyukuk Rivers, 16 miles SE of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66° 48' N, 151° 11' W; (map 117). Name reported in 1899 by G. H. Wonson, Master of the steamer Dorothy, on his manuscript map of the Koyukuk River. One of several temporary camps established by prospectors caught on the river during the winter of 1898-99. Named for the Jim River.

Jingeeruk Point: point of land, 7 miles SE of Cape Etoin, on NE coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 20' 45" N, 166° 04' 00" W; (map 57). Variant: Jingirak Point. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Jingirak Point: point of land, see Jingeeruk Point.

Jinhi Bay: bay, 2 miles long, on NE coast of Tuxeken Island, 30 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' 30" N, 133° 15' 30" W; (map 4). Indian name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Jiskooksnuk Hill: hill, 503 ft, 12 miles SW of Ahding Ingrid Mountain, 34 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 60° 06' N, 166° 56' W; (map 57). Variant: Jiskuksnak Hill. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Jiskuksnak Hill: hill, see Jiskooksnuk Hill.

Joan Mountain: mountain, see John Mountain.

Joan, Mount: mountain, in general vicinity of Womens Bay, Kodiak Island; (map 34). This feature is reported to be named for "Mrs. Joan Bell, who, with her husband, owned and

operated a dairy farm on Womens Bay. Mr. and Mrs. Bell now live in the State of Washington.” Although this name is reported to be used locally, it is not shown on recent sources; the exact location of this mountain has not been established. See Bell Flats.

Joanna Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles from Seven Dikes Mountain to Pass Creek, 55 miles N of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range, 67° 53' N, 142° 52' W; (map 121). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Jockeach Creek: stream, see Big Boulder Creek.

Joe Bush Creek: stream, flows S 1.1 miles to Pioneer Creek 0.5 miles W of that stream's head, 21 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 12' 15" N, 150° 07' 10" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1906, pl. 3), USGS.

Joe Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles joining Yacko Creek to form Sanona Creek, 22 miles S of junction of Oshetna and Susitna Rivers, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 19' 30" N, 147° 22' 00" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Joe Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Budd Creek which flows to American River, 9 miles SW of Kougarok Mountain and 35 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 37' N, 165° 30' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Joe Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Quartz Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 48 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 22' N, 164° 44' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Joe Creek: stream, heads in British Mountains, flows SE 40 miles across Alaska-Canada boundary to Firth River in Yukon, Canada. Brooks Range; 69° 03' N, 140° 27' W; (map 137). Local name reported in 1911 by IBC survey crew.

Joe Devlin Island: island, 2.7 miles long, in Yukon River, 9 miles NE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 25' N, 147° 03' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Joe Ferrera's River: stream, see Kisimilok Creek.

Joe Guay Island: island, 4 miles long, formed by the anabranch Joe Guay Slough and the Yukon River, 1.5 miles W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 21' N, 147° 28' W; (map 118). Locally named for Joseph Guay, a “sourdough” who had a cabin on the lower end of the island, according to a 1916 manuscript map by William Yanert (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122). This end of the island is now separated by “New Cutoff,” a channel in the Yukon River.

Joe Guay Slough: stream, an anabranch of the Yukon River, flows SW 6.5 miles to New Cutoff, 4 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 19' 45" N, 147° 30' 00" W; (map 118). Name derived from Joe Guay Island; reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Joe Gulch: ravine, trends N 0.6 miles to Dexter Creek, 6 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 165° 19' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on map dated September 1901 of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Joe Island: island, 0.5 miles long, between Port Estrella and Ulloa Channel, off W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 21' N, 133° 17' W; (map 4). Name published in 1914 by USC&GS.

Joe Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in Clover Passage, between Grant and Revillagigedo Islands Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32' N, 131° 43' W; (map 3). Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. Richardson Clover, USN.

Joe Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, on W bank of Kalutna River, 16.5 miles NW of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 08' N, 142° 16' W; (map 85). Local name reported in 1964 by USGS.

Joe Mace Island: island, 0.5 miles long, SW of village of Point Baker, on NW coast of Prince of Wales, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 21' N, 133° 38' W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Joe Nort Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 4.5 miles N of Long Lake and 18 miles NW of Nondalton Alaska Range; 60° 14' N, 155° 02' W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Joe Reeves Slough: stream, on S coast of Alaska, flows SW 2 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 6 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 28' N, 145° 40' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Joe Ward Camp: village, pop. 5, on right bank of Porcupine River, 15 miles N of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 52' N, 143° 42' W; (map 120). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Joe Ward Slough: stream, 6 miles long, anabranch of Porcupine River, 16 miles N of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 53' N, 143° 39' W; (map 120). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Joe Wise Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Spruce Creek, E of Glenn Gulch and 9 miles SE of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 47' 00" N, 161° 53' 30" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported in 1916 by Harrington (1918, map), USGS.

Johan Bogoslow Island: island, see Bogoslof Island.

John Barleycorn Lakes: lakes, at head of Hermit Gulch, 17 miles NW of Beaver, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 25' 30" N, 148° 00' 00" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

John Bay: bay, 0.5 miles across, on NW shore of Port Conclusion, Baranof Island, 2.2 miles NW of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 16' 45" N, 134° 40' 30" W; (map 5). Local name published in 1927 by USC&GS.

John Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Kosina Creek, 24 miles SW of junction of Oshetna and Susitna Rivers, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 32' 25" N, 148° 05' 20" W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1952 by USGS.

John Creek: stream, flows S 1.7 miles to Windy Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 49 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 27' N, 164° 49' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

John Creek: stream, flows S 2 miles through James Lake to Dolomi Bay, 0.8 miles N of Port Johnson, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 08' N, 132° 03' W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1901 by USGS.

John Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Allene Creek, in Agiapuk River basin, 13 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 22' N, 166° 01' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

John Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Twin Creek, 48 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 20' 25" N, 151° 33' 20" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1911 by S. R. Capps (1913, fig. 7), USGS.

John Creek: stream, see John R Creek.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy City: village, pop. 35, on NW shore of Knik Arm Cook Inlet, 13 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 23' 45" N, 149° 49' 30" W; (map 69). Variant: Bay City. Named on December 20, 1963, by members of the Bay City council, for John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 1917-63, 35th President of the United States.

John Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.5 miles long, trends E to its 1961 terminus, 1 mile NW of 1961 terminus of Johns Hopkins Glacier, 80 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 49' 30" N, 137° 09' 50" W; BGN 1937; (map 10). Named in 1936 by Field and Cooper (1937, p. 62) for "Stickeen John," one of the Tlingit Indians who accompanied John Muir on his visit in 1879 (Muir, 1915, p. 115).

John Hansen Creek: stream, flows S 40 miles through John Hansen Lake, to Kantishna River, 40 miles SE of Bitzstini Mountains, Tanana Lowland; 64° 02' N, 151° 07' W; (map 99). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

John Hansen Lake: lake, on John Hansen Creek, 0.5 miles W of Kantishna River and 40 miles SE of Bitzstini Mountains, Tanana Lowland; 64° 02' N, 151° 10' W; (map 99). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

John Herberts Village: locality, on right bank of Porcupine River, 28 miles NE of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 59' N, 143° 09' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS. Recent USGS maps indicate a site with three buildings.

John Island: island, 1 mile long, W of N part of Nagai Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 59' 25" N, 160° 11' 00" W; (map 26). Named in 1880 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; published by USC&GS on an 1888 coast chart.

John Island: island, 400 ft. long, at mouth of Three Saints Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 06' 25" N, 153° 27' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 34). Named in 1931 by USC&GS for the triangulation station John which was located on the island.

John Jay, Mount: mountain, 7,499 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 22 miles NW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 08' 30" N, 133° 25' 25" W; BGN 1924; (map 7). Named in 1924 by USGS for John Jay, 1745-1820, American statesman, diplomat, and jurist.

John Kwillik Slough: stream, flows SW 3.1 miles S of Black River, 26 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 38' N, 144° 17' W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

John Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, W of Farewell Lake, 3 miles W of junction of South Fork Kuskokwim and Jones River, 67 miles SE of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 33' 40" N, 153° 40' 10" W; (map 80). Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

John Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, 8 miles WSW of Old Man Lake, 45 miles W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 06' 30" N, 146° 55' 00" W; (map 83). Variant: Kelley Lake. Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

John Mountain: mountain, 3,238 ft., on Revillagigedo Island, 4.3 miles NE of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 55" N, 131° 34' 25" W; (map 3). Variant: Joan Mountain. Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

John R Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to South Fork Koyukuk River, E of Jack White Range, 28 miles NE of Bettles, Brooks Range; 66° 59' 10" N, 150° 40' 00" W; (map 117). Variant: John Creek. Name reported in 1901 as "John Creek" by W J. Peters (in Schrader, 1904, p. 2), USGS.

John Reek Creek: stream, flows E 11 miles to Nixon Fork, 7 miles N of The Forks and 30 miles W of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 07' N, 155° 40' W; (map 89). Local name published in 1955 by USGS.

John River: stream, formed by Contact and Inukpasugruk Creeks, flows S 125 miles from Anaktuvuk Pass to Koyukuk River, 1 mile NE of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66° 55' N, 151° 39' W; (map 117). Variant: Alchichna, Ascheeshna, Fickett River, Johns River, Ochesna, Old Johns River, Oschesna, Totsenbet River. Locally named about 1898 for John Bremner who joined Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, on the Copper River in 1885 and went as far as the Koyukuk with him. Bremner prospected the John River area in 1886 and 1887, and was killed by Koyukan Indians near Dolmikaket while descending the Koyukuk River that year. The stream came to be known as "Old Johns River" or "Johns River" by prospectors. These names replaced the name "Fickett River," given in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 101), who also wrote the Koyukan Indian name as "Ascheeshna." In 1899, T. G. Gerdine, USGS, recorded the Indian name as "Totsenbetna."

John River: stream, heads in small lake, flows N 5 miles to lagoon, SE of Griffin Point, 18 miles SE of Barter Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 03' N, 142° 51' W; (map 152). Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

John Roberts Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 1 mile W of Mud Canyon and 23 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 66° 07' 40" N, 146° 50' 00" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

John Rock: rock, 0.1 miles across, in the Necker Islands, W of Baranof Island, 5.5 miles SW of Goddard Alexander Archipelago; 56° 46' 20" N, 135° 27' 45" W; BGN 1929; (map 5). Named in 1925 by USC&GS. See Rogers Island.

John Rock: rock, 7 miles SE of Dolgoi Island, SW end of Aleutian Range; 54° 55' 20" N, 161° 37' 50" W; (map 25). Name published by USC&GS in 1882 on Chart 806.

John Ross Riffle: rapids, in course of Black River, 2 miles SE of Englishshoe Bar and 28 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 41' 20" N, 144° 13' 00" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

John Shed Creek: stream, see John Shedd Creek.

John Shedd Creek: stream, flows NE 1.5 miles to Chicago Boy Creek, 50 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 21' N, 142° 34' W; (map 102). Variant: John Shed Creek. Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by G. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

John Steven Slough: lake, oxbow 2 miles long, N of Black River, 24 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 40' 30" N, 144° 26' 30" W, (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

John's Village: village, see Mentasta Lake.

Johnnie's Village: village, see Mentasta Lake.

Johnny Slough: stream, flows NE 19 miles to Barge Slough 2 miles SW of its junction with Holitna River, 7.8 miles SE of Sleetmute, Stony River Lowland; 61° 35' 45" N, 157° 05' 30" W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Local name reported in 1945 by USGS.

Johnnys Indians: village, see Eagle Village.

Johnnys Place: locality, see Johnnys Village.

Johnnys Village: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, 10 miles NW of Pitkas Point and 50 miles NW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 05' 20" N, 163° 33' 00" W; (map 77). Variant: Johnnys Place, Liberty Landing, Takakchak. Name of an Eskimo settlement reported in 1950 by USGS.

Johns Creek: stream, flows E 3 miles to Solomon River, 13 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 44' N, 164° 19' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Johns Creek: stream, flows N 1.3 miles to West Fork Kuyukutuk River, 11 miles E of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 52' 15" N, 161° 44' 55" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported by Harrington (1918, map), USGS, in 1916.

Johns Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Sulukna River, 46 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 43' N, 154° 11' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Johns Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows W 3.5 miles to Quartz Creek, 0.5 miles NW of Jerome Lake and 23 miles SSW of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 33' 15" N, 149° 35' 30" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Local name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 4), USGS.

Johns Hopkins Fiord: estuary, see Johns Hopkins Inlet.

Johns Hopkins Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads on E slope of Lituya Mountain and trends W 12 miles to head of Johns Hopkins Inlet, 1 mile SW of the terminus of Clark Glacier and 79 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 49' 45" N, 137° 07' 40" W; (map 10). Named in 1893 by H. F. Reid (1896, p. 423) for the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Md., chartered in 1869 and opened in 1876.

Johns Hopkins Inlet: estuary, heads at Johns Hopkins Glacier, trends NE 11 miles to head of Glacier Bay, 3 miles W of Russell Island, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 77 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 54' 30" N, 136° 55' 30" W; BGN 1954; (map 10). Variant: Johns Hopkins Fiord, Reid Inlet. Named by Cooper (1931, p. 61) for the Johns Hopkins Glacier which once occupied the Inlet. He also called the inlet Johns Hopkins Fiord. In 1893 Reid (1896, pl. 86), USGS, applied the name Grand Pacific Glacier at Russell Island and he called the inlet at that end of Glacier Bay, "Reid Inlet." As the glacier retreated two inlets were formed, one was called "Tarr Inlet" and the other, at the terminus of the Johns Hopkins Glacier, retained the name of "Reid Inlet." With the further retreat of the Johns Hopkins Glacier, and the lengthening of the inlet, the historical relationship to Reid Glacier became obscure and in 1954, BGN changed the name to Johns Hopkins Inlet.

Johns River: stream, see John River.

Johns Village: village, see Eagle Village.

Johns' House: village, see Mentasta Lake.

Johnson Bay: bay, 0.7 miles across, on N coast of Sanak Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 27' 15" N, 162° 37' 40" W; (map 25). Variant: Johnsons Bay. Local name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Johnson Bay: estuary, on W coast of Knight Island, extends NW 2 miles to E side of Knight Island Passage, 9 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 21' N, 147° 52' W; (map 63). Named "for a local miner"; reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Johnson Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, on E coast of Evans Island, on NW side of Latouche Passage, 16 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 03' 43" N, 147° 58' 35" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Johnson Cove: cove, 0.6 miles across, in Usof Bay, on S coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 31' 00" N, 166° 46' 30" W, (map 23). Name was published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 53).

Johnson Cove: cove, 0.6 miles long, on N coast of Willoughby Island, in Glacier Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2.7 miles SE of Francis Island and 42 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 36' 25" N, 136° 06' 30" W; BGN 1948; (map 10). Named in 1948 by USGS for John Johnson, a fox farmer on the island.

Johnson Cove: cove, extends SW 0.4 miles to Clarence Strait, on W coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 05' 55" N, 132° 41' 20" W; BGN 1917; (map 6). Local name used by fishermen and published in 1917 by USC&GS.

Johnson Cove: estuary, extends S 2.8 miles off Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 00' 30" N, 132° 06' 00" W; (map 4). Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Johnson Creek Summit: pass, 1,450 ft., between Johnson Lake and Bench Lake, at head of Johnson Creek, 22 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 36' 45" N, 149° 14' 45" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Johnson Creek: stream, 5.5 miles long, flows N to Taku River, 1.5 miles S of Twin Glacier Lake and 25 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 30' 20" N, 133° 53' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 12). Local name reported in 1932 by B. D. Stewart, USGS, to be "derived from the surname of the first known settler in the district who resided near the mouth of the stream."

Johnson Creek: stream, flows N 12 miles to Hartman River 2 miles S of its junction with South Fork Kuskokwim River, 94 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 56' N, 153° 20' W; (map 71). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Johnson Creek: stream, flows N 2.2 miles to Casadepaga River, 14 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' N, 164° 30' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Johnson Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Tibbs Creek 7.3 miles S of that stream's junction with Goodpaster River and 49 miles ENE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 21' N, 144° 16' W; (map 101). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Johnson Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to Shoup Glacier, 1 mile E of Midway Camp and 14 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 11' 45" N, 146° 38' 20" W; (map 68). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by J. W. Bagley and C. E. Giffin, USGS. The Cameron-Johnson Camp was located on the stream's bank.

Johnson Creek: stream, flows S 2 miles to Bishop Creek at Albatross Anchorage, 16 miles N of Unga Island, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 36' 30" N, 160° 37' 00" W; (map 28). Named in 1929 by USGS.

Johnson Creek: stream, flows SE 0.6 miles to Solomon River, 0.5 miles SW of Shovel Creek and 5 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' 15" N, 164° 23' 30" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Johnson Creek: stream, flows SE 1.3 miles to join Victoria Creek to form Smallwood Creek, 13 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 57' 27" N, 147° 21' 00" W; (map 100). Local name published in 1908 by USGS.

Johnson Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Berners Bay, at mouth of Lace River, 41 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 49' 30" N, 134° 59' 40" W; (map 11). Prospector's name published by A. C. Spencer (in Emmons and Hayes, 1904, p. 38), USGS.

Johnson Creek: stream, flows SW 1.3 miles to Snowball Creek which flows to Ophir Creek, 8 miles NE of Council and 41 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 01' N, 163° 36' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Johnson Creek: stream, flows SW 13 miles to Kwethluk River, 50 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 20' N, 160° 40' W; (map 59). Variant: Crooked Creek. Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Johnson Creek: stream, heads at glacier 3 miles NE of Distin Peak, flows E 45 miles to Yentna River, 47 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 05' 10" N, 151° 29' 45" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1945 by USGS.

Johnson Creek: stream, heads NE of Johnson Lake, flows SW 8 miles to stream above Johnson, 23 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains 60° 32' 29" N, 149° 19' 15" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name; reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Johnson Creek: stream, on E side of Mount Ripinski, flows E 2 miles to Tanani Bay, on Chilkoot Inlet, 0.5 miles S of Tanani and 14 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 26' 35" N, 135° 26' 20" W; (map 45). Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

Johnson Creek: stream, on N end of Douglas Island, flowing 1 mile NW to Gastineau Channel, 2.2 miles E of Entrance Point and 5.6 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 20' 25" N, 134° 32' 45" W; (map 11). Local name published by USGS in 1962.

Johnson Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 2.5 miles to Turnagain Arm 5 miles NW of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 57' 45" N, 149° 45' 40" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Johnson Creek: stream, see Boston Creek.

Johnson Creek: stream, see Chathenda Creek.

Johnson Creek: stream, see Johnston Creek.

Johnson Creek: watercourse, see Talbiksok River.

Johnson Glacier: glacier, 3 miles across, trends E 1.7 miles to its terminus, 8.6 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 14' 20" N, 146° 19' 50" W; (map 68). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by J. W. Bagley and C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Johnson Glacier: glacier, heads on M'Ladies and Sight Peaks, and trends NE 20 miles to its terminus at head of Johnson River, 36 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 28' N, 144° 51' W; (map 86). Name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Johnson Glacier: glacier, trends E 5 miles from Mount Nick to the glacier's 1958 terminus at head of Johnson River, 67 miles SW of Kenai Aleutian Range; 60° 07' N, 152° 58' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS; derived from the Johnson River.

Johnson Glacier: glacier, trends W 6 miles to its terminus 2 miles S of McPherson Glacier, 22 miles N of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 31' N, 144° 32' W; (map 64). Name published in 1959 by USGS.

Johnson Gorge: canyon, extends 5 miles along Kandik River, 12 miles ENE of Kathul Mountain and 50 miles WNW of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 27' 00" N, 141° 55' 15" W; BGN 1965; (map 103). Named in 1965 by USGS for the brothers, "Sandy" and Alfred Johnson, local trappers and prospectors, who in 1912 helped supply IBC survey.

Johnson Hill Creek: stream, flows N 8 miles around Johnson Hill to Kvichak Bay, on Alaska Peninsula, 11 miles SW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 37' 20" N, 157° 15' 00" W; (map 41). Variant: Johnston Hill Creek. Local name published in 1963 by USGS; shown on a 1965 USGS map as "Johnston Hill Creek."

Johnson Hill: hill, 354 ft., on W coast of Alaska Peninsula, 12 miles SW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 35' 40" N, 157° 14' 00" W; (map 41). Variant: Johnston Hill. Local name published in 1963 by USGS given by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p 236) as "Johnston Hill."

Johnson Island: island, 2.5 miles long, in Yukon River 4.4 miles N of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 52' N, 161° 17' W; (map 73). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Johnson Island: island, see Berry Island.

Johnson Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, E of Crooked Creek, 5 miles NW of Tustumena Lake and 17 miles S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 17' 30" N, 151° 15' 45" W; BGN 1966; (map 62). Local name reported in 1962 by Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

Johnson Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, at head of Johnson Creek, 22 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 36' N, 149° 15' W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Johnson Lake: lake, 1,900 ft. long, in Matanuska Valley, 4.5 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 34' N, 149° 14' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Johnson Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, at head of Johnson Cove, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 57' 15" N, 132° 05' 30" W; BGN 1963; (map 1). Named in 1961 by USFS "for nearby Johnson Cove."

Johnson Mill: locality, 0.6 miles E of Johnson Glacier and 7.8 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 13' 30" N, 146° 20' 00" W; (map 68) Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Johnson River: stream, heads at Johnson Glacier terminus, flows SE 15 miles to Cook Inlet, 60 miles SW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 01' 30" N, 152° 36' 15" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1921 by Moffit (1927, pl. 1), USGS.

Johnson River: stream, heads at terminus of Johnson Glacier, flows NE 25 miles to Tanana River, 41 miles SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 43' 20" N, 144° 37' 05" W; (map 86). Named by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 82), USA, for Peder Johnson, Swedish miner and member of his party. Allen spells the given name "Peter" in his text, but in a letter to BGN in 1896 it was spelled "Peder."

Johnson River: stream, heads in a lake 2 miles W of Kukaklik Lake, at 61° 39' N, 160° 39' W, flows SW 215 miles to Kuskokwim River, 15 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; BGN 1965; 60° 38' 30" N, 162° 05' 30" W; (map 58). Variant: Anchitaktuk River, Kvichavak River, Tundra River. Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS; possibly named for Eric Johnson, prospector. The Eskimos consider this part of the Kvichavak River.

Johnson River: stream, see Yentna River.

Johnson Slough: stream, anabranch of Tanana River, flows W 9 miles, 1 mile E of junction of Johnson and Tanana Rivers, and 42 miles SE of Delta Junction, Tanana Lowland; 63° 42' 40" N, 144° 35' 00" W, (map 86). Name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Johnson Slough: stream, anabranch of Yukon River, flows NW 2.4 miles around Serpentine Island, 35 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 47' N, 157° 00' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Johnson Slough: stream, flows SE 9 miles to Redoubt Bay, Cook Inlet, 26 miles WNW of Kenai; 60° 43' N, 151° 55' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Johnson Slough: stream, heads at Big Glacier Slough, flows SW 0.5 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 8 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 27' N, 145° 36' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Johnson, Mount: mountain, see Bayard, Mount.

Johnson, Port: estuary, extends W 4.5 miles off Clarence Strait, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 08' N, 132° 00' W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Johnson: locality, on Kenai Peninsula, near mouth of Johnson Creek, mile 33.8 on The Alaska Railroad, 26 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 32' 15" N, 149° 19' 30" W;

(map 63). Variant: Sunrise Station. Local name for a flag stop published in The Alaska Railroad guide of 1918.

Johnsons Creek: stream, flows W to Nome River, about 6 miles E of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Johnsons Point: point of land, see Johnstone Point.

Johnsons Roadhouse: locality, on right bank of Tanana River, 16 miles SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 43' N, 147° 20' W; (map 100). Name of roadhouse on the Fairbanks-Valdez Trail; probably named for its original owner. The name was published in 1912 by USGS.

Johnsons Slough: water passage, see Middle Slough.

Johnston Channel: channel, 6 miles long, along E side of Herendeen Bay, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 51' 00" N, 160° 47' 15" W, (map 28). Named in 1899 by Lt. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, USN, for Ens. Marbury Johnston, who surveyed this channel.

Johnston Creek: stream, flows SE 7 miles to join Coco Creek to form Kaviruk River, 38 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 22' N, 165° 06' W; (map 111). Variant: Johnson Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Johnston Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Feather River, 28 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 50' N, 165° 59' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Johnston Creek: stream, heads in glacier 2.6 miles SW of Mount McPherson, flows SW 2.5 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 1 mile SE of Munday Creek and 83 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 00' 30" N, 141° 54' 30" W; (map 65). Variant: Johnson Creek. Named for Richard C. Johnston, who discovered petroleum in the Yakataga region about 1897. Name reported by G. C. Martin, USGS, in 1903.

Johnston Creek: stream, see Clara Creek.

Johnston Hill Creek: stream, see Johnson Hill Creek.

Johnston Hill: hill, see Johnson Hill.

Johnston Point: point of land, see Johnstone Point.

Johnstone Bay: bay, 7 miles across, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula between Cape Junken and Pinnacle Rock, 30 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 55' N, 148° 45' W; BGN 1910; (map 49). Named in 1909 by U. S. Grant, USGS "for Vancouver's Lieut."

Johnstone Passage: water passage, 2.4 miles long, trends N from Yakutat Roads to Ahduck Bay, along NE coast of Khantaak Island, 2 miles N of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 36' 00" N, 139° 43' 30" W; (map 46). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for Master James Johnstone, RN, one of the companions of Capt. George Vancouver. The name was published in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 209).

Johnstone Point: point of land, on N coast of Hinchinbrook Island, 30 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 28' N, 146° 37' W; (map 64). Variant: Cabo Frio, Johnsons Point, Johnston Point. Named by Davidson (1869, p. 153), USC&GS, while doing survey work along the south Alaska coast. Named for James Johnstone, Master of the HMS Chatham, one of the vessels in Capt. George Vancouver's expeditions to the region at the end of the 18th century. The point of land was earlier called "Cabo Frio," meaning "cold cape" in Spanish, by Jose Canizares on July 22, 1779 (Wagner, 1937, p. 456).

Joint Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, 5 miles NW of White Lake and 12 miles S of Christian, Yukon Flats; 67° 11' N, 145° 14' W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Jokinaugh Island: island, 2 miles long, in Yukon River, E of junction of Alfred Creek, 13 miles NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 06' N, 148° 39' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Jokoei Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, 2 miles S of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 38' N, 143° 45' W; (map 120). Tranjik-kutchin Indian name; obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Jolly Gulch: ravine, extends SW 3 miles to White Creek 0.7 miles SW of its junction with Rex Creek and 16 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 17' N, 142° 34' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1902 by G. M. Esterly, of Valdez, and published by Mendenhall (1905, fig. 11), USGS.

Joly Island: island, 1.5 miles long, near right bank of Yukon River, 20 miles NW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 28' N, 160° 09' W; (map 78). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Jonah Bay: estuary, extends W 2.7 miles off Unakwik Inlet, 45 miles SW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 00' 30" N, 147° 36' 15" W; BGN 1910; (map 69). Named in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS.

Jone's Island: barrier islands, see Jones Islands

Jones Creek: stream, flows NW 7.7 miles to Nixon Fork, 18 miles N of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 22' N, 154° 46' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1910 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 14), USGS.

Jones Creek: stream, flows SW 1.4 miles to Solomon River, between Fish Creek and East Fork Solomon River, 11 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 164° 17' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Jones Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to Mettenpherg Creek, 2.5 miles N of that stream's mouth and 71 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 08' N, 152° 40' W; (map 124). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Jones Creek: stream, heads at junction of Middle Fork and South Fork Jones Creek, flows NW 8 miles to East Fork Kuskokwim River 21 miles E of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland, 63° 04' N, 154° 04' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1910 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 14), USGS.

Jones Glacier: glacier, 2.8 miles long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends E to its 1961 terminus, 1 mile NW of Johns Hopkins Inlet, 2 miles N of terminus of Toyatte Glacier, 82 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 55' 45" N, 137° 08' 50" W; (map 10). Named in 1936 by Field and Cooper (1937, p. 62) for Ernest L. Jones, 1876-1929, hydrographic and geodetic engineer and a member of the IBC. Jones was a member of the U.S. Dept. of Commercial Fisheries, 1913-15 and Superintendent and Director of USC&GS, 1915-20. He was the author of many publications, including several on Alaska.

Jones Islands: barrier islands, extends NW 28 miles from Cottle Island to Thetis Island, on Beaufort Sea coast, Arctic Plain; 70° 32' N, 149° 36' W; (map 150). Variant: Jone's Island, Thetis Islands. On July 24, 1837, P. W. Dease and Thomas Simpson reported, "a range of low islands eight miles in length, to which we attached the name of the Rev. David T. Jones, the faithful and eloquent minister at Red River" (T. Simpson, 1843, p. 129). Recent maps have extended the name West to include Thetis Island. See Thetis Island.

Jones Lake: lake, 800 ft. long, in course of Hood Creek, 3 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 11' 30" N, 149° 57' 50" W; (map 69) Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

Jones Mound: pingo, elev. 20 ft., on Beaufort Sea coast, 2 miles SW of Milne Point and 8 miles W of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 29' 30" N, 149° 31' 30" W; (map 150). Named and used as a triangulation station in 1911 by Leffingwell (1919, p. 41), USGS.

Jones Pass: pass, 2,900 ft., 4 miles NE of Far Mountain and 68 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06' 45" N, 145° 39' 30" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Jones Point: point of land, on W end of spit, at S end of Port Clarence, 13 miles SW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 07' N, 166° 38' W; (map 111). Local name reported about 1940 by USC&GS and published on Chart 9385.

Jones Pup Creek: stream, in Darby Mountains, flows E 1.5 miles to Big Creek which flows to Tubutulik River, 42 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 04' N, 162° 22' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Jones Ridge: mountain, 4,600 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 25 miles NE of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 07' N, 141° 00' W; (map 103). It appears to have been named in 1911-12 by Cairnes (1914, map).

Jones River: stream, flows S and NW 30 miles to South Fork Kuskokwim River, 1 mile SE of junction of Dillinger River, 72 miles SE of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 34' 15" N, 153° 33' 30" W; (map 80). Named in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, for Pvt. Sam Jones, a member of his party.

Jones River: stream, see Alsek River.

Jones River: stream, see Yahtse River.

Jonesville: village, pop. 97 (1950), E of Wishbone Hill, 11 miles NE of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 43' 50" N, 148° 56' 00" W; (map 69). Name of a railroad station and former mining camp listed in the 1922 Railway Guide Index. A post office established here in 1921 as discontinued in 1944 (Ricks, 1965, p. 29).

Jooxwarat Bay: estuary, see lookswarat Bay.

Jordan Creek: stream, flows generally S 3 miles to lagoon at Juneau Airport on Gastineau Channel, 7 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 21' 25" N, 134° 34' 10" W; (map 11). Variant: Livingston Creek. Named Jordan Creek by Daniel Foster and M. Y. Hurst, who filed homestead claims near the creek in 1895. Later the stream became known as Livingston Creek, probably for Arthur Livingston, who located a mining claim near its headwaters in 1887 and lived for some time near the stream. It was renamed Jordan Creek by Thomas Knudson, in 1903, who filed a homestead claim on Mendenhall Flats. Whether this name was derived from the original name or renamed for Harry Jordan, 1845-1929, who came to Juneau in 1896, is not known. Jordan operated the Glory Hole Saloon in Douglas and "he has probably grubstaked more men than anyone in this part of Alaska" (DeArmond, 1957, p. 2526). The name Jordan Creek was published by Adolph Knopf (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Jordan Creek: stream, flows NE and N 10 miles to Yukon River, S of Senatis Mountain, 29 miles ENE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 17' 45" N, 150° 07' 30" W; (map 106). Variant: Cheyenne Creek. Name shown on a manuscript track-chart of the Yukon River, dated 1906.

Jordan Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Revillagigedo Island, 3 miles E of Naha Bay, in course of Naha River, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 36' N 33' W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Jordon Creek: stream, flows SE to Kigezruk Creek, about 12 miles E of Cape Prince of Wales. Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Jorosa Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to Bangor Creek, 13 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 165° 28' W; (map 94). Variant: Gold Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Joseph Creek: stream, flows E 2 miles to Minook Creek 17 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana High; 65° 15' 30" N, 150° 08' 30" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name shown on a manuscript map dated 1906; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Joseph Creek: stream, heads at 64° 25' N, 143° 42' W, flows SE 24 miles to Middle Fork Fortymile River, 64 miles SW of Eagle, Tanana-Yukon Highlands; 64° 22' 30" N, 143° 05' 20" W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Joseph Village: locality, see Joseph.

Joseph: locality, at junction of Joseph Creek and Middle Fork Fortymile River, 64 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 22' 31" N, 143° 05' 21" W; (map 102). Variant: Joseph Village. Settlement, now abandoned, reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Josephine Gulch: ravine, trends SW 0.6 miles to Buster Creek, 9 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' 20" N, 165° 11' 25" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Josephine, Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, on Prince of Wales Island, E of head of Hetta Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' 40" N, 132° 34' 00" W; (map 4). Variant: Lake Mabel, Lake Mable. Local name reported in 1908 by C. W. Wright (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 3), USGS. This feature was called "Lake Mable" in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Joshua Green River: stream, heads in Aleutian Range, flows NW 15 miles to Moffet Lagoon, 17 miles NE of village of Cold Bay, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 24' N, 162° 29' W; (map 29). Name published by USC&GS in the 1964 Coast Pilot.

Josie Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to Canyon Creek which flows to Imuruk Basin, 34 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 57' N, 165° 55' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Josie Creek: stream, flows NW 2.4 miles to Stewart River, 20 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' N, 165° 33' W, (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Josquin, Mount: mountain, 3,002 ft., in the Kuskokwim Mountains, on the E bank of Takotna River, 20 miles SW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 52' N, 156° 14' W; (map 79). Local name published in 1921 by USGS.

Jounakh Island: island, see Kanu Island.

Jualin: locality, on Johnson Creek, 4 miles SE of Point Sherman on Lynn Canal, 44 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 50' 30" N, 135° 02' 30" W; (map 11). Miners' name for gold mining camp located here. The name was reported by A. C. Spencer (Spencer and Wright, 1906, p. 136), USGS. The camp has been generally abandoned.

Juan de Gama Bank: reef, see Stalemate Bank.

Juanita Creek: stream, flows N 1 mile to California Creek, 15 miles NE of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 66° 57' 25" N, 156° 38' 10" W; (map 115). Prospectors' name reported after 1940 by USGS.

Jubilee Creek: stream, about 30 miles long, heads about 68° 35' N, 159° 03' W, flows NE to Kiligwa River about 15 miles upstream from its mouth, Arctic Slope; 68° 53' N, 158° 31' W; BGN 1960; (map 132). Variant: West Fork Kiligwa River. Named in 1955 by B. H. Kent and Island L. Teilleur, USGS.

Judd Harbor: bay, 1 mile across, S coast of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 53' N, 131° 16' W; (map 2). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Judd Lake: lake, 0.9 miles across, in course of Talachulitna Creek, 37 miles NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 34' 10" N, 151° 34' 20" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Judd Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, 3.7 miles SW of Lake Louise and 37 miles W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 15' N, 146° 38' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Jude Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in Pacific Ocean, between Unga and Wosnesenski Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 15' 45" N, 161° 06' 15" W; (map 28). Named "O[strov] Judy" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN, and so shown on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379; shown on inset to Chart 1379 as "O[strov] Ap[ostol] Judy" or "Apostle Jude Island." Shown as "Jude Island" on USC&GS chart published in 1882.

Judge Creek: stream, flows SE 26 miles to Kandik River, 9 miles NE of that stream's junction with Yukon River, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 27' N, 142° 15' W; (map 103). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Judy Creek: stream, heads at 69° 29' N, 153° 09' W, flows NE 140 miles to Fish Creek, 12 miles S of Harrison Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 15' 15" N, 151° 45' 30" W; (map 149). This stream appears to have been named in the 1940's by personnel of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations.

Judy Hill: hill, 806 ft., on Gravina Island, between Blank Inlet and Tongass Narrows, 3.2 miles S of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' 40" N, 131° 38' 35" W; (map 3). Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. Richardson Clover, USN. See Puppets, The.

Juel Point: point of land, between Foul Bay and Sea Otter Harbor, on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 07' 30" N, 133° 13' 45" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1914 by USC&GS.

Jug Island: island, 300 ft. long, in Kalsin Bay, 9.5 miles S of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 38' 55" N, 152° 25' 10" W; (map 34). Variant: Kubieshka Island, Ostrov Kubyshka. Translation of the name "Os[strov] Kubyshka," published by Sarichev (1852, map 16).

Jug Island: island, 500 ft. across, in Necker Islands, 20 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 47' 30" N, 135° 26' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Kubieshka Island, Ostrov Kubyshka. This is a translation by USC&GS of the Russian name given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN. Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, published it as "O[strov] Kubyshka."

Juhle, Mount: peak, 5,010 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 10 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 22' 45" N, 155° 09' 30" W; BGN 1957; (map 42). Named in 1955 by G. O. Gates, USGS, for Rolf Werner Juhle, 1929-53, USGS geologist and volcanologist, who apparently "lost his footing and was drowned in Knife Creek, while on a field project for National Research Council and USGS."

Jukchana: stream, see Yukon River.

Jukhwarat Bay: estuary, see lookswarat Bay.

Julia Creek: stream, flows WSW 2 miles to Minook Creek E of that stream's junction with Yukon River, 1.3 miles NE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 31' N, 150° 08' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name shown on a manuscript map dated 1906; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Julian Creek: stream, flows SE 2.8 miles to George River, 27 miles SE of Flat, and 36 miles N of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 12' 10" N, 157° 21' 20" W; (map 79). Variant: Middle Fork George River; Yukwonilnuk. Local name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Julie Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Zimmerman Creek 2 miles NW of its junction with Iditarod River, 9 miles NW of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 32' 35" N, 158° 12' 40" W; (map 79). Local name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Julius Creek: stream, flows N 18 miles to Seventeenmile Slough, 6 miles S of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 29' N, 149° 08' W; (map 100). Local name published in 1916 on a GLO [BLM] survey Plateau

Julius Reef: reef, in Felice Strait, 0.2 miles NW of Form Point, Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 58' 00" N, 131° 25' 45" W; (map 2). Local name published in 1920 by USC&GS.

Julius: railroad station, mile 401.3 on The Alaska Railroad, 9 miles S of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 25' 15" N, 149° 04' 45" W; (map 100). Local name derived from Julius Creek, which the railroad crosses at that point. The name was published on a timetable in 1922.

Julkitsik: village, see Chalkyitsik.

July Creek: stream, flows E 1 mile to Nome River, 9 3 miles NNE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' 30" N, 165° 18' 00" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson.

July Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Kutuk River, 10 miles E of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 50' N, 153° 42' W; BGN 1932; (map 125). Named by Robert Marshall in July, 1931, "to contrast it with the one [April Creek] across the Arctic Divide."

July Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows NE 10 miles to Gerstle River, 31 miles SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 38' 35" N, 145° 16' 15" W; BGN 1937; (map 86). Variant: Fourth of July Creek. Local name shown on a 1927 manuscript map of the "Endicott and Haley Hunting Expedition."

July Creek: stream, see Fourth of July Creek.

July Fourth Mountain: mountain, 5,007 ft., 5 miles SE of head of Brady Glacier, Glacier Bay National Monument, 59 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 38' 25" N, 36° 42' 00" W; (map 10). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

July Gulch: ravine, trends W 1 mile to Rocky Mountain Creek which flows SW to Nome River, 20 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' 30" N, 165° 11' 30" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson

Jumbo Basin: basin, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, E of head of Hetta Inlet, at head of Jumbo Creek, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' 32" N, 132° 37' 30" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1908 by C. W Wright (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 3) USGS.

Jumbo Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 miles to Clear River S of Moving Mountain, 27 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 38' 30" N, 150° 55' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name reported by Robert Marshal in 1932.

Jumbo Creek: stream, flows W 1.2 miles to Hetta Inlet, E of Jumbo Island, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' 30" N, 132° 39' 05" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1908 by C. W Wright (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 3) USGS.

Jumbo Creek: stream, heads in Mount McKinley National Park, flows NE 2 miles to Moos' Creek, 3.7 miles E of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range 63° 30' 50" N, 150° 46' 10" W; BGN 1932 (map 88). Local name reported in 1932 by F. G Wells and S. C. Kain, USGS.

Jumbo Creek: stream, heads on Bonanza Peak flows SW 1.8 miles to Kennicott Glacier, 5 miles N of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; BGN 1964 61° 30' 12" N, 142° 53' 50" W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1908 by D. C Witherspoon, USGS.

Jumbo Creek: stream, see Amazon Creek.

Jumbo Dome: mountain, 4,493 ft., 12 miles SE of Rex Dome and 15 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 58' 30" N, 148° 41' 15" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1906 by L. M Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1907, pl. 4) USGS.

Jumbo Island: island, 0.5 miles long, near head of Hetta Inlet, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' 40" N, 132° 39' 45" W (map 4). Variant: Deer Island. Local name reported in 1904 by E. F. Dick ins, USC&GS. The name "Deer Island" was published for this feature by USC&GS in 1904 on chart 8100.

Jumbo Mountain: mountain, see Bradley, Mount.

Jumbo Peak: mountain, 2,000 ft., 10 miles N of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 15' N, 154° 43' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1920 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1922, fig. 5) USGS.

Jumbo Rock: rock, in Cook Inlet, 3.4 miles NE of Boulder Point and 17 miles N of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 47' 45" N, 151° 10' 10" W; (map 62). Local name published in 1912 by USC&GS.

Jumbo, Mount: mountain, 3,400 ft., on NE shore of Hetta Inlet, near center of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 15' 10" N, 132° 36' 45" W (map 4) Local name reported in 1905 by F. E. and C. W. Wright (in Brooks and others, 1906 fig. 1), USGS.

Jumbo, Mount: mountain, see Bradley, Mount

Jump Creek: stream, flows NE 4.1 miles to Candle Creek, 53 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 54' N, 161° 57' W; (map 109). Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D.C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Jump Off Creek: stream, see Quartz Creek.

Jumpoff Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Crooked Creek, 17 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 37' 45" N, 144° 26' 40" W; (map 104). Variant: Jump Off Creek. Named by prospectors; shown on an 1898 manuscript map by E. F. Ball.

Jumpoff Icefall: icefall, in Chisana Glacier, 12 miles above its terminus and 35 miles NE of Mount Blackburn, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 56' 45" N, 142° 25' 45" W; (map 67). Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Jumpoff Roadhouse: locality, at junction of Jumpoff Creek and Crooked Creek, 18 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 38' N, 144° 20' W; (map 104). Name of a former roadhouse reported in 1915 by G. A. Waring, USGS.

Juna: stream, see Yukon River.

Junaka, Reka: stream, see Koyukuk River.

Junaska Island: island, see Yunaska Island.

Junco Creek: stream, flows W 1 mile to Nenana River, 1.5 miles N of village of McKinley Park, Alaska Range; 63° 45' 07" N, 148° 53' 52" W; BGN 1965; (map 87). Named in 1965 by the Alaska Dept. of Highways "for the bird, the junco, a species of the family Fringillidae, which is seen along the stream in the summer months." See Iceworm Gulch.

Junction Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles, joins Mosquito Creek to form Redmond Creek, 28 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 22' 40" N, 146° 36' 10" W; (map 101). Named by prospectors; reported in 1910 by C. E. Ellsworth and G. L. Parker (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 193), USGS.

Junction Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Norton Sound, 6 miles N of Egavik and 10 miles E of Besboro Island, Nulato Hills; 64° 09' N, 160° 57' W; (map 96). Local name published in 1950 by USC&GS.

Junction Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in central Lisianski Inlet, on NW coast of Chichagof Island, 4 miles NW of Pelican, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 59' 55" N, 136° 18' 50" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Variant: Bill Island. Descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1908 and published in the 1908 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 169). So named because it is near the junction of Lisianski with Lisianski Strait. The local name was Bill Island, named for superintendent of the Dundas Bay Company in 1908.

Junction Island: island, 0.5 miles long, off N tip of Chenega Island, at junction of Knight Island Passage and Dangerous Passage, 34 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 23' 30" N, 147° 59' 30" W; BGN 1934; (map 63). So named in 1933 by a USC&GS field party "because it marks the junction of Dangerous Passage and Knight Island Passage."

Junction Island: island, 0.8 miles long, in Tanana River, 12 miles SE of the village of Manley Hot Springs, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 53' N, 150° 20' W; (map 99). Riverboat pilots' name published on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Juncture Mountain: nunatak, see Juncture Nunatak.

Juncture Nunatak: nunatak, 4,320 ft., W of junction of Taku Glacier and its Southwest Branch, 1.6 miles E of Shoehorn Mountain and 22 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 36' 15" N, 134° 15' 20" W; (map 11). Variant: Juncture Mountain, Juncture Peak. Named by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project in 1965. Published as "Juncture Peak" by USGS in 1960. It is so named because of its location at the juncture of the glaciers.

Juncture Peak: nunatak, see Juncture Nunatak.

June Creek: stream, flows E 1 mile to Nome River, 9 miles NNE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' 20" N, 165° 18' 00" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson.

June Creek: stream, flows N 1 mile to Dese Creek which flows to Grantley Harbor, 8 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 10' N, 166° 14' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

June Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Pinnell River, 15 miles N of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 49' N, 163° 04' W; BGN 1959; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

June Lake: lake, 1.1 miles long, 2 miles NE of Kinalchulantan Lake and 22 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 48' N, 154° 47' W; (map 98). Indian name obtained at Ruby in 1956 by Orth.

June River: stream, see Jewn River.

Juneau Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 miles to Walker Fork, 50 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 04' N, 141° 21' W; (map 102). Named for a prospector and shown on an 1898 manuscript map by E. F. Ball, prospector.

Juneau Creek: stream, heads in York Mountains and flows SW to Anikovik River, about 15 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Juneau Creek: stream, heads on W side of Gilpatrick Mountain, drains Juneau Lake, flows SW 16 miles to Kenai River, 32 miles SW of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 29' 20" N, 149° 52' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, map 16), USGS.

Juneau Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 4 miles to Mills Creek, 16 miles S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 40' 30" N, 149° 27' 00" W; BGN 1912; (map 63). Variant: Junior Creek. Local name reported in 1904 by F. H. Moffit, USGS, as being the correct name for a stream which heretofore was called "Junior Creek" (Baker, 1906, p. 339). D. H. Sleem published the name "Juneau Creek," on his map of Central Alaska, dated 1910.

Juneau Harbor: cove, on Gastineau Channel, S of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 10' 15" N, 134° 24' 00" W; (map 11). Local name derived from the city of Juneau; reported by the U.S. Navy and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 225).

Juneau Icefield: icefield, 15 miles across, 25 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 37' N, 134° 30' W; (map 11). Variant: Juneau Icecap. Name reported in the 1940's.

Juneau Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in Gastineau Channel, 2 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 16' 35" N, 134° 23' 00" W; (map 11). Variant: Juneau Isle, Mayflower Island. Local name derived from the nearby city name. Name first appeared in 1881 when N. B. Lazard located a mining claim on the island, which he called Juneau Island. The name was published by USGS in 1904. After 190() the island was frequently called Mayflower Island, but the origin of this name is unknown. In 1912 at the first session of the Alaska Legislature a memorial was introduced by Rep. William Stubbins of Douglas "that a grant be made of the said island to the Town of Douglas, Alaska, for and to be used by the general public as a park and that the name of said island be changed to Mayflower Island." The memorial was passed but was ignored by Congress. It is believed to be the only Alaska Legislative memorial concerning an Alaska place name (DeArmond, 1957, p. 28).

Juneau Lake: lake, 1 mile long, in Kenai Mountains, coursed by Juneau Creek, 1.5 miles NE of Trout Lake, 25 miles SW of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 34' 30" N, 149° 52' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Juneau Ridge: ridge, 3,500 ft., 4.5 miles long, extending E from Mount Juneau to West Summit of Olds Mountain, 3 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 20' N, 134° 20' W; (map 11). Local name reported by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS, in 1965.

Juneau Wharf: city, see Juneau.

Juneau, Mount: mountain, 3,576 ft., 1.2 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 19' 10" N, 134° 24' 15" W; (map 11). Variant: Gold Mountain, Bald Mountain. Named "Gold Mountain" by the miners in 1881. It was also called Bald Mountain as late as 1896. The name "Juneau Mountain" was first used in the mining records by Pierre ("French Pete") Erussard when he located mining claims on the mountain in 1888 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 28).

Juneau: city, pop. 6,797, on Gastineau Channel, 95 miles N of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 15" N, 134° 24' 30" W; (map 11). Variant: Harrisburg, Juneau City, Juneau Wharf, Piltzburg, Rockwell. The capital of Alaska since 1900; originated in 1880 as a mining camp called "Harrisburg," named for Richard H. Harris, 1833-1907, who with Joseph Juneau discovered gold near here on Gold Creek and staked the beach as a town site. The mining camp was also called Rockwell by the U.S. Navy in 1881 for Comdr. Charles Henry Rockwell, 1840-1908, USN, who was sent with a detachment of men to the camp to maintain order. Because of the confusion of names, the miners met in 1881 and officially named the town for Joseph Juneau, 1826-99 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 23-28). The population of Juneau was 1,644 in 1910; 3,058 in 1920; 4,043 in 1930; 5,729 in 1939; and 5,956 in 1950. The Juneau post office was established in 1882 (Ricks, 1965, p. 30).

Junekakat Creek: stream, flows W 23 miles to Yukon River, NE of Ham Island, NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 54' N, 154° 49' W; (map 98). Variant: Junekaket Creek. Indian name obtained at Ruby in 1956 by Orth.

Junekakat Slough: stream, an anabranch of Yukon River, flows W 5 miles around Ham Island, 19 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 53' N, 154° 56' W; (map 98). Variant: Junekaket Slough. Indian name obtained at Ruby in 1956 by Orth.

Jungjuk Creek: stream, heads in lake in Horn Mountains, flows NE 10 miles to Kuskokwim River, 35 miles W. of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 47' 40" N, 158° 13' 00" W; BGN 1945; (map 72). Variant: Knowat Creek, Nowat Creek, Yukwonilnuk River. Eskimo name, "Yukwonilnuk River," said to mean "river where no man is," reported on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS. In 1910 A. G. Maddren, USGS, reported the name as "Knowat River" (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 11), and in 1912 H. M. Eakin. USGS, reported the spelling "Nowat" (in Brooks and others, 1913, pl. 10). The present-day local name "Jungjuk Creek" was reported in 1944 by USGS.

Jungle Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows NW across Alaska-Canada boundary, 24 miles to Nation River, 26 miles NNE of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 50 miles N of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 30' 30" N, 141° 13' 00" W; BGN 1954; (map 103). So named in 1910 by IBC survey, because of the heavy growth of vegetation in its valley.

Juninggulra Mountain: mountain, 1,830 ft., in Kuskokwim Mountains, extends SW 6 miles from Crooked Creek, 9 miles NW of its junction with Kuskokwim River, 42 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 57' N, 158° 22' W; BGN 1945; (map 72). Variant: Ju-ning-gul' ra. Native name, said to mean "crosswise" referring to its orientation to the course of Crooked Creek; reported in 1944 by USGS.

Junior Creek: stream, see Juneau Creek.

Juniper Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Chatanika River, 32 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 13' N, 147° 04' W; (map 105). Local name published in 1907 by USGS.

Juniper Creek: stream, heads in Brooks Range at 69° 03' N, 146° 23' W, flows NW 70 miles to join Shaviovik River, Arctic Plain; 69° 40' N, 147° 45' W; BGN 1959; (map 140). Variant:

Shaviovik River. Named in 1947 by G. P. Gryc, USGS for “rare growth of juniper along this stream.” This is the only evergreen north of the Brooks Range.

Juniper Island: nunatak, 2.5 miles long, at junction Of Jefferies and Tana Glaciers, 10 miles N of Mount Miller and 37 miles N of Cape Yakataga, Chugach Mountains; 60° 36' N, 142° 22' W; BGN 1960; (map 65). Local name given by prospectors who crossed the Chugach Mountains between 1904 and 1907. The name was derived from the coniferous shrub which comprises the most conspicuous element of the scant vegetation on the nunatak. The name was reported by USGS in 1913.

Junjick River: stream, see Junjik River.

Junjik River: stream, flows SE 65 miles to East Fork Chandalar River, 6 miles N of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 13' N, 145° 28' W; (map 136). Variant: Junjick River. Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1926 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Junken, Cape: point of land, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, at mouth of Puget Bay, 32 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 55' N, 148° 38' W; (map 49). Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Junnaka: stream, see Koyukuk River.

Juno Mountain: mountain, 2,600 ft., on Revillagigedo Island, 2 miles N of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 15" N, 131° 40' 20" W; (map 3). This is one of several names given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. Nichols, USN, which were suggested by classical mythology. Juno was an ancient Italian (Roman) goddess, the wife of Jupiter.

Junock River: stream, see Unuk River.

Junuk River: stream, see Unuk River.

Jussila Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Noyes Slough, 2 miles NW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 52' N, 147° 46' W; (map 100). Named for Yrjo Henry Jussila, a homesteader in the area. Jussila was born in Aberdeen, Wash., in 1907 and in his youth came to Alaska where he was employed by the Alaska Railroad He died in Arizona in 1948. The name is of Finnish origin and means “John's place.” The name was published in 1955 by USGS.

Just Island: island, 0.8 miles long, in Fillmore Inlet, at entrance to Willard Inlet, Coast Mountains; 54° 48' 45" N, 130° 37' 45" W; (map 2). Named in 1899 by USC&GS.

Justamere Ranch: area, in NE part of Anchorage, between Lawrence and Wonder Park, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 13' 13" N, 149° 47' 35" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1954 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

Justice Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Baituk Creek, 11 miles E of Cape Prince of Wales and 44 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 34' N, 167° 43' W; (map 111). Variant: Justida Creek. Prospectors' name published in 1966 by USGS. Shown as “Justida Creek” on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Justice Creek: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads on S slope of Mount Escures, flows 6 miles SW to Gulf of Alaska, 4 miles NW of mouth of Fourmile Creek, 94 miles NW of Hoonah, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58° 42' 50" N, 137° 46' 30" W; BGN 1962; (map 10). Variant: Voss Creek. So named by NPS in 1961 because it is the locale of a story by Jack London titled "The Unexpected," in which justice was provided by two prospectors who in the absence of judicial law, tried and executed a third person for a double murder. The story is based on an actual occurrence that happened in the vicinity of the creek.

Justida Creek: stream, see Justice Creek.

Jut Ridge: ridge, trends 0.5 miles N toward Bering Sea, on southwestern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 15" N, 177° 14' 00" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "J" to correspond to the "J" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Jute Bay: bight, 4.3 miles across, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 50 miles W of Karluk, Aleutian Range, 57° 32' 30" N, 155° 51' 00" W; (map 35). Local name obtained from J. L. McPherson of Iliamna, reported in 1903, and published by G. C. Martin (1905, pl. 6), USGS.

Jute Creek: stream, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, flows SE 2.5 miles to Island Bay, 50 miles W of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 57° 34' 40" N, 155° 49' 30" W; (map 35). Local name obtained from J. L. McPherson of Iliamna; published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.

Jute Islands: islands, two, extending 0.6 miles in Jute Bay, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 51 miles W of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 57° 33' 00" N, 155° 50' 30" W; (map 35). Local name reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Jute Peak: peak, 2,037 ft., on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 8 miles SSW of Cape Aklek and 48 miles W of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 57° 34' 30" N, 155° 45' 30" W, (map 35). Local name obtained from J. L. McPherson of Iliamna; published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.

JW, Mys: point of land, see Munoz, Point.

K

K' niq-a-mut: village, see Knik.

K-khaltat: locality, see Kaltat.

Ka' wa-nar' a: ledge, see Kawanera.

Ka-hehe: stream, see Karheen Creek.

Ka-ki-ak-tu-dli-ok: lake, 4 miles N of Okstukuk Lake and 39 miles N of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 34' N, 158° 16' W; (map 52). Eskimo name reported in 1910 by H. C. Fassett, USBF; said to mean “plenty coho” (silver salmon).

Ka-o-e-che-ark: stream, see Kawichiark River.

Ka-ooveren River: stream, see Kaviruk River.

Kaaktovik Island: island, see Barter Island.

Kaaktovik: village, see Kaktovik.

Kabakof Bay: bay, see Kobakof Bay.

Kabakovskaia Bay: bay, see Kobakof Bay.

Kabkag: village, see Kalskag.

Kabuch Point: point of land, on E shore of Isanotski Strait, at head of Ikatán Bay, Aleutian Range; 54° 49' 00" N, 163° 21' 30" W; (map 25). Variant: Alaska Cape, Khaboutcha, Khabuch. Aleut name published by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 295), IRN, as “Khaboutcha.” This point was also shown by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN, as M[ys] Khabutch or Khabutch Cape, and by USC&GS in 1882 as Khabucha Point on Chart 806.

Kach-Khanna: island, see Wrangell Island.

Kachauik Creek: stream, flows SW 16 miles to Golovnin Lagoon, 5 miles NW of Golovin and 40 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 163° 07' W; BGN 1910; (map 95). Variant: Kachauik River. This is an Eskimo name published on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Kachauik River: stream, see Kachauik Creek.

Kachauik, Mount: mountain, 2,089 ft., 10 miles SW of Mount Arathlatuluk and 49 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' N, 162° 51' W; (map 95). Local name reported on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Kachegaret: locality, “at Port Clarence,” Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed in the 1890 Census (p. 162).

Kachekmak Bay: bay, see Kachemak Bay.

Kachemach Mound: pingo, elev. 50 ft., 2.5 miles E of Colville River and 13 miles S of Harrison Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 10' 10" N, 150° 38' 15" W; (map 149). Named in 1951 by Abraham and George Woods, an Eskimo father and his son, who have lived in this area most of their lives. The name was derived from that of the nearby river.

Kachemach River: stream, flows N 35 miles to Colville River Delta, 11 miles S of Harrison Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 20' 40" N, 150° 40' 00" W; (map 149). Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS the meaning is unknown.

Kachemak Bay: bay, 8 miles wide and 40 miles long on SW coast of Kenai Peninsula, between Seldovia and Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 35' N, 151° 52' W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 50). Variant: Bai Tschugatschik oder Kotschekmaksky, Bukhta Kachetmaksкая, Chugachik Bay, High Cliff Bay, Kachekmak Bay, Zaliv Chugachik, Zaliv Chugachik ili Kochekmak. Native name published in 1847 as "Z[aliv] Chugachik ili Kochekmak" or "Chugachik or Kochekmak Bay" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378. According to W. H. Dall, USC&GS, "Ka means water, chek means cliff, and mak is an intensive suffix meaning high, great, large * * *."

Kachemak Glacier: glacier, trends SW 3.5 miles from ice field in Kenai Mountains to its terminus, 32 miles ENE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 43' N, 150° 38' W; (map 50). Named for Kachemak Bay and reported by USGS (Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2).

Kachemak: village, pop. 43, on Kenai Peninsula, near Homer; (map 50). Village incorporated in 1961.

Kachetmaksкая, Bukhta: bay, see Kachemak Bay.

Kachiginskaia: bay, see Kashaga Bay.

Kachiksuk Bluffs: bluff, on S shore of Elson Lagoon, 2 miles W of Christie Point, 26 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 11' N, 155° 39' W (map 153). Eskimo name recorded at Barrow in 1951 by USC&GS and reported to mean "high bluffs."

Kachkahin River: stream, see Chilkoot River.

Kachutok: locality, see Kashutuk.

Kachwona Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles, to North Fork Koyukuk River at Gates of the Arctic, 37 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 50' 45" N, 150° 53' 30" W; (map 124). Probably named for an Eskimo girl of the Wiseman area. Marshall (1956, p. 83), in describing a Fourth of July celebration in Wiseman, wrote, "The big feature * * * was dancing. We started at six-thirty on the evening of July 4, and at eleven next morning four Eskimo girls, Kaaruk, Ashuwaruk, Kayak, and Kachwona, were still going strong * * *."

Kachhanna, Ostrov: island, see Wrangell Island.

Kacrowtuk Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 6 miles SW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 34' N, 160° 13' W; (map 114). Variant: Kakrotat Lake. Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Kadak Bay: bay, see Kadake Bay.

Kadak Creek: stream, see Kadake Creek.

Kadake Bay: bay, extends E 2 miles to Keku Strait, W of Port Camden, on NE coast of Kuiu Island, 44 miles W of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 48' 20" N, 133° 57' 20" W, BGN 1966; (map 6). Variant: Kadak Bay. Local name published in 1960 by USFS.

Kadake Creek: stream, flows E 12 miles to Kadake Bay, on E coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 47' N, 133° 59' W; (map 6). Variant: Kadak Creek. Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Kadakina Creek: stream, flows W 13 miles from Taclodahten Lake to Kanuti River, 25 miles SE of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 16' 30" N, 152° 06' 00" W; (map 117). Koyukuk Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kadakina Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, drains E to Kadakina Creek, 28 miles SE of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 18' N, 151° 54' W; (map 117). Koyukuk Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kadashan Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on S shore of Tenakee Inlet, on Chichagof Island, 4 miles S of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 43' N, 135° 13' W; BGN 1929; (map 9). Variant: Big Bay. Named in 1929 by USFS, "for Paul K. Kadashan, an Indian, who applied for this land as a homestead in 1915." The local descriptive name is "Big Bay."

Kadi Creek: stream, flowing N 2.5 miles to Bering Sea, 3.2 m. W of Cape Idak on NE tip of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 31' N, 167° 52' W; (map 23). Name published by USGS (in Byers, 1959, pl. 41). This name may have been derived from the Aleutian word "kadigukuq," meaning "it stands against; it is in front of, (in Geoghegan, 1944, p. 112), and have been shortened for cartographic convenience.

Kadiak Cove: bay, see Camp Coogan Bay.

Kadiak Island: island, see Kodiak Island.

Kadiak Rock: rock, see Kodiak Rock.

Kadiak: town, see Kodiak.

Kadilotden: locality, see Khadilotden.

Kadin Island: island, 2 miles long, in mouth of Stikine River, 4 miles NW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 32' N, 132° 27' W; (map 6). Named in 1863 by surveyors from the Russian corvette Rynda for the pilot M. M. Kadin, a native of the Aleutian Islands, who was

also a member of this surveying party and who drew the charts in the Tebenkov atlas in Sitka in 1848-50.

Kadin, Point: point of land, on NW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 55' 25" N, 167° 04' 15" W; BGN 1938; (map 23). Variant: Makushin Cape. This point was first reported as Makushin Cape by USBF in 1888. It was named Point Kadin by USC&GS and published in the 1938 Coast Pilot (pt. 2, supp., p. 41).

Kadischle: glacier, see Norris Glacier.

Kadishan's Village: locality, "on Stikine River," in SE Alaska, Coast Mountains. Former Stikine summer camp "of a chief named 'Katishan' " (Hodge, 1907, p. 638); listed with a population of 27 by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census.

Kaditskaya Bay: bay, see Birdsnest Bay.

Kadjak Island: island, see Kodiak Island.

Kadleroselik Mound: pingo, see Kadleroshilik Mound.

Kadleroselik River: stream, see Kadleroshilik River.

Kadleroshilik Mound: pingo, elev. 200 ft., on Kadleroshilik River, 12 miles S of Foggy Island, Bay, and 47 miles SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; (map 150). Variant: Kadleroselik Mound. This pingo was used as a triangulation station by Leffingwell (1919, p. 40, 96) in 1911. Eskimo name reported to mean "possesses something on top" or "which seems to approach."

Kadleroshilik River: stream, heads at 69° 22' N, 147° 34' W, flows N 90 miles to Foggy Island Bay, 41 miles SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 12' 25" N, 147° 37' 15" W; (map 150). Variant: Kalegosilik River, Kadleroselik River, Kadleroshulio River. Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 96) "after the mound of the same name."

Kadleroshulio River: stream, see Kadleroshilik River.

Kadruakvik Creek: stream, flows NW 3.7 miles to Killik River 3 miles SW of its junction with Easter Creek, Brooks Range; 68° 07' N, 154° 14' W; (map 133). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kadugin: islands, see Pavlof Islands.

Kadugnak: point of land, see Kudugnak, Cape.

Kadyak Island: island, see Kodiak Island.

Kadyakskaya, Bukhta: bay, see Camp Coogan Bay.

Kaetkunax Mountain: hill, see Kitkonak Hill.

Kafila Golfe: bay, see Kaflia Bay.

Kaflia Bay: bay, extends W 5.5 miles from Cape Ugyak, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 30 miles E of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 15' N, 154° 07' W; (map 42). Variant: Baie Kaflia, Kafla Golfe, Zaliv Kaflya. Named "Kaflia," from the Dutch "Kafel," in 1831 by Ens. Vasiliev, IRN; published in 1847 as "Z[aliv] Kaflya" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378.

Kaflia, Baie: bay, see Kaflia Bay.

Kaflya, Zaliv: bay, see Kaflia Bay.

Kaga Point: point of land, on SW coast of Kagalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 44' 20" N, 176° 23' 40" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). A clipped name derived from Kagalaska Island, and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Kagai Island: island, one of Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° N, 160° W; (map 26). Named by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, and shown as lying southwest of Nagai Island by Adm. von Krusenstern (1827, map 20), IRN. The island cannot be identified at the present time.

Kagak Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, SE shore of Kanaga Bay, SE Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 42' 30" N, 177° 11' 20" W; (map 17). Name published in 1957 on an AMS map.

Kagak Unimak: island, see Cherni Island.

Kagakaglik Bank: bluff, on N bank of Wulik River, 8 miles NE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 48' N, 164° 18' W; (map 128). Variant: Kahgakaglick, Qaagaqaglik. Eskimo name meaning "there is ' Eskimo spinach' " reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kagalaksa Island: island, see Kagalaska Island.

Kagalaska Island: island, 10 miles long, one of Andreanof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48' N, 176° 21' W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Kagalaksa Island. Aleut name published by Lutke (1835, p. 321). The Russians published it as "O[strov] Kagalaksa," or "Kagalaksa Island" (Tebenkov, 1852, map 28).

Kagalaska Strait: water passage, between Kagalaksa and Adak Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48' N, 176° 25' W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Name derived from Kagalaska Island, given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Kagalga: island, see Tigalda Island.

Kagalgin Island: island, see Uliaga Island.

Kagalis: point of land, see Kagalus, Cape.

Kagalogh: point of land, see Tolstoi Point.

Kagaluk Lake: lake, 8 miles long, 3 miles SE of Kagahasuk Lake and 58 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 51' N, 163° 30' W; (map 58). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kagalurpak Lake: lake, 7 miles across, 15 miles NW of Kagaluk Lake and 80 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 55' N, 164° 00' W; (map 58). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS to mean “river's end.”

Kagalus, Cape: point of land, SE tip of Chugul Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 10" N, 175° 45' 40" W; BGN 1936; (map 18). Variant: Kagalis. Possibly an Aleut name published as “M[ys] Kagalus” or “Cape Kagalus” by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN.

Kagamil Island: island, 6.2 miles long, one of Islands of Four Mountains, Aleutian Islands; 53° 00' N, 169° 43' W; (map 21, 22). Variant: Chamil Island, Chuginok Island, Kagamila Island, Kagamiliak Island, Kagamiliakh Island, Khogamil Island, Ostrov Kigalga. Aleut name applied to this island by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN. This island was called “O[strov] Chuginok” or “Chuginok Island” by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, and “O[strov] Kigalga,” or “Kigalga Island,” by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. (1847, Chart 1379). See Chuginidak and Four Mountains, Islands of.

Kagamil Pass: water passage, between Chuginadak and Kagamil Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' N, 169° 44' W; (map 21). Name derived from Kagamil Island and published by USC&GS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 72).

Kagamila Island: island, see Kagamil Island.

Kagamiliak Island: island, see Kagamil Island.

Kagamiliakh Island: island, see Kagamil Island.

Kagan Lake: lake, see Togiak Lake.

Kagankagati Lake: lake, 3.3 miles long, at head of Kuttak River, 11 miles SE of village of Scammon Bay, Yukon Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 43' N, 165° 18' W; (map 75). Variant: Kagankaguti Lake, Kegum Kagati. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1951, which may mean “the source.”

Kagankaguti Lake: lake, see Kagankagati Lake.

Kagati Lake: lake, 4 miles long, connected at its W end to Pegati Lake, 2 miles N of Nuklunek Mountain, 75 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 52' N, 160° 05' W; (map 53). Variant: Kanektuk Lake. Eskimo name, meaning “source,” reported in 1898 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS. The lake is a source of Kanektuk River.

Kagati Lake: lake, see Pegati Lake.

Kagavik River: stream, see Topagoruk River.

Kagayan Flats: marsh, 2.5 miles across, between Cape Aliaksin and mainland, 10 miles N of Unga Island, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 31' 30" N, 160° 48' 00" W; (map 28). Published by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 166).

Kagboo Creek: stream, flows S 6.5 miles to Squirrel River, N of Kiana Hills, 15 miles NW of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 07' N, 160° 51' W; (map 127). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Kageehok, Cape: promontory, 2 miles E of Gambell, on NW tip of Saint Lawrence Island; 63° 47' N, 171° 41' W; (map 93). Variant: Kagihok Point. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. Allen, USAF.

Kagh-Kasalik, Cape: point of land, see Tikugha Point.

Kagh-Kasslik, Cape: point of land, see Tikugha Point.

Kaghasuk Lake: lake, 14 miles long, N of Baird Inlet, and 65 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 53' N, 163° 42' W; (map 58). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kaghkaghamute: locality, see Kakamut.

Kaghkasalik, Cape: point of land, see Kaghkusalik Point.

Kaghkusalik Point: point of land, at mouth of Muknuk River, 12 miles SW of Savoonga, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 36' N, 170° 48' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cape Kaghkasalik, Kakhkasalik. Eskimo name recorded by Orth, in 1965, as "Kakhkasalik" and refers to the "top of the head" or "crown." The name was published in 1932 as Cape Kaghkasalik by the Univ. of Alaska.

Kaghoopalik Point: point of land, 7 miles S of Gambell, W coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 41' N, 171° 45' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cape Kaghoopalik, Cape Kaghoopaulik, Cape Kakhupalik. Eskimo name often written "Kakhupalik" and means "brow-like." The name was published by the Univ. of Alaska in 1932.

Kaghoopaulik, Cape: point of land, see Kaghoopalik Point.

Kagiaktak Creek: stream, see Kahgeatak Creek.

Kagigikak, Cape: point of land, on S coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 37' 40" N, 176° 43' 20" W; BGN 1936; Variant: Cape Kagigikhnach, Kagigikhakh, Mys. Aleut name published by the Russians as "M [ys] Kagigikhakh," or "Cape Kagigikhakh" (Tebenkov, 1852, map 28).

Kagigikhakh, Mys: point of land, see Kagigikak, Cape.

Kagigikhnach, Cape: point of land, see Kagigikak, Cape.

Kagigun Islands: islands, see Shumagin Islands.

Kagihok Point: promontory, see Kageehok, Cape.

Kagiluak Bight: cove, 1.3 miles across, indents SE shore of Demarcation Bay, 3.5 miles S of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 38' N, 141° 16' W; (map 138). Eskimo name recorded in 1952 by USC&GS.

Kagiluak Creek: stream, flows 5.5 miles NW to Kagiluak Bight, 4 miles S of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 38' N, 141° 15' W; (map 138). Eskimo name recorded in 1952 by USC&GS.

Kagloogrock: locality, see Kaglugrak Deep.

Kaglugrak Deep: locality, deep place in Wulik River, 2.5 miles NE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 44' N, 164° 27' W; (map 128). Variant: Kagloogrock, Kaglugzaaq. Eskimo name meaning "old deep place" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kaglugzaaq: locality, see Kaglugrak Deep.

Kagluik, Mount: mountain, see Ikagluik, Mount.

Kagnik: locality, see Kangik.

Kagokakat: locality, "on rightbank of Yukon River." Variant: Kagokhakat, Khatnotoutze. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1843 as "Kagokhakat," with a population of 9, by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN; listed as "Katnotoutze" with a population of 115 by Ivan Petroff in 1880 Census.

Kagokhakat: locality, see Kagokakat.

Kagueruh Creek: stream, see Kagueruk Creek.

Kagueruk Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula flows NW 9 miles to Arctic Lagoon, 47 miles NW of Teller, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 53' N, 167° 01' W; (map 111). Variant: Kagueruh Creek, Kue-wark River. Eskimo name published in 1956 by USGS. Reported as "Kue-wark River" on the precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson.

Kaguiak: village, see Kaguyak.

Kaguk Cove: bay, 2.2 miles long, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, 2 miles E of Point Swift and 20 miles NW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 45' 15" N, 133° 16' 15" W, (map 4). Indian name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Kagusuk Cave: cave, on N slope of Mount Umagatsiak, 16 miles N of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 57' N, 164° 35' W; (map 128). Variant: Kahgowsuk, Qaagusuk. According to E. S. Burch in 1966, this cave is famous in Eskimo folklore. Here Shamans were supposed to obtain their magical powers. Most of the roof has reportedly collapsed.

Kaguyak Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, at Kaguyak, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 56° 53' N, 153° 43' W; (map 33). Variant: Alsentia Bay, Sbichsak Bay, Svikhchak Golfe. Name derived from village of Kaguyak; published in 1943 by USC&GS. This bay was called "Svikhchak" by Capt. Lutke (1835, p. 275), IRN, and was reported as "Z[aliv] Svikhshak" or "Svikhshak Bay," by Capt. Tebenkov in 1849. The name "Alsentia" was given to the bay in 1888 by USBF.

Kaguyak Crater: crater, 1.6 miles across, near S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 40 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 37' N, 154° 03' W; (map 42). Variant: Kaguyak Volcano. Named in 1951 by USGS after the Eskimo village of "Kaguyak," now abandoned.

Kaguyak Volcano: crater, see Kaguyak Crater.

Kaguyak, Cape: point of land, 3 miles NE of Kaguyak, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 56° 52' 30" N, 153° 41' 30" W; (map 33). Name derived from village of Kaguyak; published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Kaguyak: locality, site of village on NE coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 3.5 miles N of Cape Chiniak, 44 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 34' 05" N, 153° 53' 55" W; (map 43). Variant: Douglass, Kaiayakak, Kayayak, Naouchkak. Name published in 1884 by USC&GS on Chart 960. This abandoned settlement was called "Kaiayakak" by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 275), IRN, and "Seleniye Kayayak," "Kayayak Village," by Tebenkov (1852, map 22). In 1890, the U.S. Census Bureau called it "Douglass, after Cape Douglass" [sic] (Baker, 1906, p. 341).

Kaguyak: village, at head of Kaguyak Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 56° 51' 40" N, 153° 46' 00" W; BGN 1890; (map 33). Variant: Aleutsk Selen Kaniyagmyut, Alsentia, Kaguiak, Kaniag-miut, Kayayak, Naouchkak. Native name reported in 1880 as "Kaguiak" by Petroff (1881, p. 31). This village may be "Aleutsk Selen Kaniyagmyut," meaning "Aleut village of Kaniyagmyut"; reported by the Russian American Company in 1849. In 1868 USC&GS recorded the name "Alsentia."

Kagvik Creek: stream, in De Long Mountains, flows SE 22 miles to Kugururok River, 8 miles NW of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 17' N, 161° 26' W; (map 131). Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1956.

Kah Shakes Cove: estuary, extends E 0.7 miles, off Revillagigedo Channel, 1.4 miles S of Kah Shakes Point, Coast Mountains; 55° 02' 40" N, 130° 59' 15" W; (map 3). Named for the chief of a Tlingit Indian village at the northern point of entrance to this feature. (See Kah Shakes: locality).

Kah Shakes Cove: locality, see Kah Shakes.

Kah Shakes Creek: stream, heads at Kah Shakes Lake, flows SW 1.5 miles to Kah Shakes Lagoon, Coast Mountains; 55° 02' 30" N, 130° 58' 35" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1901 by Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Kah Shakes Lagoon: lagoon, extends 1.2 miles from NE end of Kah Shakes Cove to mouth of Kah Shakes Creek, Coast Mountains; 55° 02' 25" N, 130° 58' 45" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Kah Shakes Lake: lake, 0.8 miles across, drains into Kah Shakes Cove on Revillagigedo Channel, SW of South Quadra Mountain, Coast Mountains; 55° 03' 30" N, 130° 56' 15" W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name reported in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Kah Shakes Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Boca de Quadra, Coast Mountains; 55° 04' 50" N, 130° 59' 20" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF; derived from village of Kah Shakes.

Kah Shakes: locality, on shore of Kah Shakes Cove, near entrance to Boca de Quadra, Coast Mountains; 55° 02' 30" N, 130° 58' 30" W; (map 3). Variant: Kah Shakes Cove, Kashs Village. Former Tlingit Indian village named for Kah Shakes, the chief of the village; published as "Kah Shakes Cove," in the 1890 Census (p. 25). In the 1880 Census Petroff (1884, p. 32) reported "Kashs Village," pop. 49, located here, and "Shakes Village," pop. 38, on nearby Etolin Island. See Shakes Village.

Kah Sheets Bay: bay, extends SE 2.5 miles to Sumner Strait, on S coast of Kupreanof Island, 22 miles SW of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 31' N, 133° 06' W; (map 6). Tlingit Indian name obtained from local navigators; reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF. See Kah Sheets Creek.

Kah Sheets Creek: stream, heads in Kah Sheets Lake, flows SE 2.5 miles to Kah Sheets Bay, 21 miles SW of Petersburg, on S coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 31' 50" N, 133° 08' 25" W; (map 6). Variant: Kah-Sheets Creek. Tlingit Indian name given "by the fisheries" and reported in 1897 by J. F. Moser, USN, as "Kah-Sheets Creek." See Kah Sheets Bay.

Kah Sheets Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in Kah Sheets Bay at mouth of Duncan Canal, 21 miles SW of Petersburg, on S coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 31' 00" N, 133° 05' 30" W; BGN 1933; (map 6). Local name reported in 1933 by R. H. Sargent, USGS. See Kah Sheets Creek.

Kah Sheets Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 20 miles SW of Petersburg, on S coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 33' 30" N, 133° 12' 00" W; (map 6). Variant: Kah-Sheets Lake. Tlingit Indian name "given by the fisheries" and reported in 1897 by J. F. Moser, USN, as "Kah-Sheets Lake."

Kah-Hehe: stream, see Karheen Creek.

Kah-lig-y-nak: village, see Koliganek.

Kahate River: stream, see Katete River.

Kahgakaglick: bluff, see Kagakaglik Bank.

Kahgeatak Creek: stream, flows NW 7.5 miles to Chukchi Sea at mouth of Amatusuk Creek, 7 miles NE of Cape Beaufort and 48 miles SW of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 05' 30" N, 163° 38' 15" W; (map 145). Variant: Kagiaktak Creek, Tolookuk Creek, Tolukak Creek. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1949. The name "Kahgeatak" seems to be the same name as "Kahkatak," which is applied to a nearby stream.

Kahgowsuk: cave, see Kagusuk Cave.

Kahilitna Glacier: glacier, see Kahiltna Glacier.

Kahilitna River: stream, see Kahiltna River.

Kahiltna Dome: peak, 12,525 ft., W of Kahiltna Glacier, between Mount Crosson and Mount Capps, 7.4 miles W of summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 03' 15" N, 151° 14' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 88). Name reported in 1960 by Bradford Washburn.

Kahiltna Glacier: glacier, heads in icefield between Mount Foraker and Mount Hunter trends S 30 miles to head of Kahiltna River, 5 miles E of Chelatna Lake and 35 miles NE of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 29' N, 151° 15' W; BGN 1911; (map 81). Variant: Car-ilt-nu Glacier, Kahlitna Glacier, Kahilitna Glacier. Tanaina Indian name reported in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron (1901, p. 45 and map), USA, as "Car-ilt-nu." The present spelling was published by Adolph Knopf and Sidney Paige (in Brooks and others, 1906, p. 118), USGS.

Kahiltna Notch: pass, 11,960 ft., between East and Northeast Forks of Kahiltna Glacier, 1.9 miles SW of summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 02' 40" N, 151° 02' 00" W; (map 88). Mountain climbers' name published in 1954 by USGS.

Kahiltna Pass: pass, 10,400 ft., between Peters Basin and Kahiltna Glacier, E of Mount Capps and 5.4 miles W of summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 05' N, 151° 10' W; (map 88). Mountain climbers' name published in 1954 by USGS.

Kahiltna Peaks: peaks, W peak 12,835 ft., E peak 13,440 ft., SW of summit of Mount McKinley, between Northeast Fork and East Fork Kahiltna Glacier, Alaska Range; 63° 01' 45" N, 151° 06' 00" W; (map 88). Mountain climbers' name published in 1954 by USGS.

Kahiltna River: stream, heads at Kahiltna Glacier at 62° 27' 45" N, 151° 12' 30" W, flows SE 60 miles to Yentna River, 53 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 51' 10" N, 150° 46' 45" W; BGN 1911; (map 70). Variant: Cariltnu River, Kahilitna River, Kahlitna River, Kalidtna River, Kariltna River. Tanaina Indian name reported in 1899 by Lt. Herron (1901, p. 45 and map), USA, as "Car-ilt-nu." Present spelling was published by Adolph Knopf and Sidney Paige (in Brooks and others, 1906,p. 118), USGS.

Kahin: stream, see Karheen Creek.

Kahin: water passage, see Karheen Passage.

Kahini: stream, see Karheen Creek.

Kahini: water passage, see Karheen Passage.

Kahkatak Creek: stream, flows NW 7.5 miles to Chukchi Sea at Cape Beaufort, 54 miles SW of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 02' N, 163° 50' W; (map 145). Variant: Kahkatak River, Kukeatak River. Chapman and Sable (1960, p. 53), USGS, state that this name was obtained from USC&GS. It is the Eskimo name for Cape Beaufort.

Kahkatak River: stream, see Kahkatak Creek.

Kahlchatlan: locality, "in SE Alaska," Coast Mountains. According to J. R. Swanton (in Hodge, 1907, p. 641), BAE, this locality was "A town occupied by the Stikine [Indians] before moving to * * * Wrangell * * *."

Kahlgiksuk: stream, see Kalgiksuk Creek.

Kahlitna Glacier: glacier, see Kahiltna Glacier.

Kahlitna River: stream, see Kahiltna River.

Kahltag: village, see Kaltag.

Kahlukhtughamiut: locality, see Kaluktuk.

Kahmiut: locality, "in the Kuskokwim district." Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed with a population of 40 in the 1890 Census.

Kahnacula Glacier: glacier, see Kanikula Glacier.

Kahnirakmiut: locality, 18 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on N coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 18' 31" N, 166° 36' 10" W; (map 57). Variant: Kanirak, Kanirakmiut. Eskimo village, now abandoned, reported in 1949 by USC&GS. Name refers to "people [village] in the corner [of the cove]."

Kahniruk River: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Bering Sea at Kahnirukmiut, 18 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on N coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 18' 31" N, 166° 36' 10" W; (map 57). Variant: Kanirak Creek. Eskimo name meaning "corner [of the cove]" reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kahshagnak, Mount: mountain, 5,670 ft., in Takshanuk Mountains, 2 miles W of mouth of Chilkoot River, in Chilkoot Lake and 15 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 22' 40" N, 135° 41' 30" W; (map 45). Variant: Cathedral Peak. Local name reported by E. C. Robertson, geologist, and published in 1952 by USGS. It was called Cathedral Peak by the IBC (1923, map 9).

Kahsitsnah: bay, see Kasitsna Bay.

Kahtete River: stream, see Katete River.

Kahuntla, Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 1.5 miles SW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 11' N, 144° 34' W; (map 64). Indian name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Kahurnoi, Cape: point of land, see Kekurnoi, Cape.

Kahwateta Mountain: mountain, see Iron Mountain.

Kahwaytetay Mountain: mountain, see Iron Mountain.

Kai-gah-nee Harbors: bays, see Kaigani Harbors.

Kai-gah-nee Point: point of land, see Kaigani Point.

Kaiak Cape: point of land, see Kayak Cape.

Kaiak Island: island, see Kayak Island.

Kaiakak: locality, "on right bank of Yukon River, below Nulato," Nulato Hills; (map 97). Former Eskimo village listed with a population of 134 by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census.

Kaiakishvigmiut: villages, see Utukok villages.

Kaiaksekawik: locality, "on the N side of Icy Cape," Arctic Plain; (map 146). Variant: Kayakshigvikg. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, in 1847 as "Kayakshigvikg," meaning "place for making Kayaks" (Hodge, 1907, p. 641).

Kaiaksuk Mountain: mountain, see Kayaksak Mountain.

Kaialigumiut: locality, see Kaialik.

Kaialik: locality, "in Yukon delta," Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. Variant: Kaialigumiut, Kailwigamiut, Kialigamiut. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1878 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service. Ivan Petroff listed it as "Kaialigumiut," with a population of 100, in the 1880 Census; it was listed as "Kailwigamiut" and "Kiligamiut," with a population of 157 in the 1890 Census.

Kaianak, Cape: point of land, see Battery Point.

Kaiasik: island, one of Shumagin Islands; 55° N, 160° W; (map 27). Variant: Kassik. This Aleut name was applied by Father Veniaminov (1840, v.1 p. 265), who described the island as high and rocky. Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 267) called it "Kassik." We are unable to identify the island at the present time.

Kaiayakak: locality, see Kaguyak.

Kaichali Island: island, see Kaiuchali Island.

Kaigahnee Strait: water passage, see Kaigani Strait.

Kaigahnee: point of land, see Muzon, Cape.

Kaigan Strait: water passage, see Kaigani Strait.

Kaiganee: point of land, see Muzon, Cape.

Kaigani Harbors: bays, collective name for North, Middle and South Kaigani Harbors, on SE Coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 45' 30" N, 132° 43' 00" W; (map 1). Variant: Kai-gah-nee Harbors. Haida Indian name recorded by A. K. Etolin in 1833 as "Gavan Kaigan," or "Kaigan Harbor"; published on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396 in 1848. USC&GS published the name "Kai-gah-nee Harbors" for these bays in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 66), and referred to them as North Harbor, Middle Harbor (South Harbor since 1932), and South Harbor (Datzkoo Harbor since 1932). See Datzkoo Harbor, North Harbor and South Harbor.

Kaigani Point: point of land, SW tip of Long Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 45' 10" N, 132° 39' 10" W (map 1). Variant: Kai-gah-nee Point. Name derived from Kaigani Strait and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 67) as "Kai-gah-nee Point."

Kaigani Strait: water passage, extends SE 22 miles from Tlevak Strait to mouth of Cordova Bay between Dall and Long Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 52' N, 132° 48' W; BGN 1939; (map 1). Variant: Howkan Strait, Kaigahnee Strait, Kaigan Strait, Port Liscome. Haida Indian name reported by A. K. Etolin as "Kaigan" in 1833. This appears to be the Port Liscome shown on a 1792 map by Joseph Ingraham (Wagner, 1937, p. 359).

Kaigani Strait: water passage, see Dixon Entrance.

Kaigani: locality, site of summer camp or village of Haida Indians, at SE end of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 40' 40" N, 132° 40' 40" W; BGN 1954; (map 1). Haida Indian name given in 1880 by Sheldon Jackson. J. R. Swanton, BAE, says "Kaigani * * * A division of the Haida * * * Their name is derived from that of a camping place or summer settlement where they were accustomed to assemble to meet incoming vessels and to trade with the whites. The Kaigani emigrated from the NW end of Queen Charlotte Islands between 150 and 200 years ago [early 1700's], drove the Tlingit (Koluschan) from the S end of Prince of Wales Island, and took possession of their towns. The most important of these settlements were Sukwan, Klinkwan, Howkan, and Kasaan, which bear their old Tlingit names * * * Like many Tlingit tribes, but unlike other Haida, the Kaigani subdivisions took their names from the name given to some individual house * * *" (Hodge, 1907, p. 642). The villages of Howkan, Klinkwan, and Sukkwan were absorbed in the late 1800's by the former village of Kaigani which, in turn, was abandoned in 1911 when the village of Hydaburg was established in order to centralize the school system. See Howkan, Klinkwan, and Sukkwan.

Kaigani: point of land, see Muzon, Cape.

Kaigao Cove: bay, 0.4 miles long, in Naukati Bay on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, 30 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' 15" N, 133° 10' 00" W; (map 4). Indian name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Kaigo Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, between Kaigao and Kaikli Coves, 30 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' 05" N, 133° 10' 10" W; (map 4). Indian name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Kaikli Cove: bay, 1 mile long, off Naukati Bay, 28 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' N, 133° 10' W; (map 4). Indian name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Kaikshak Hill: mountain, 4,600 ft., E of Killik River, 10 miles SE of Lake Udrivik Brooks Range; 68° 22' N, 153° 50' W; (map 133). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kaiku Creek: stream, see Kako Creek.

Kailwigamiut: locality, see Kaialik.

Kaina Creek: stream, heads in glacier, flows N 34 miles to Tazlina Lake, 3.4 miles NE of mouth of Mendelina Creek and 60 miles N of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61° 59' 10" N, 146° 18' 50" W; (map 68). Local name published on a 1917 USGS map.

Kaina Lake: lake, 8 miles long, on Kaina River 4.4 miles W of St. Anne Lake and 51 miles N of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 51' 00" N, 146° 11' 35" W; (map 68). Local name published on a 1932 USGS map.

Kaisana: islands, see Kasiana Islands.

Kaishi Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, N point of entrance to Naukati Bay, 28 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 51' 40" N, 133° 12' 00" W; (map 4). Indian name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Kaiuchali Island: island, 500 ft. across, 1 mile SW of Biorka Island and 18 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 00" N, 135° 33' 50" W; (map 5). Variant: Kaichali Island, Ostrov Kayu-chali. Tlingit Indian name; reported in 1809 by Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Kayu-chali," or "Kayu-chali Island."

Kaiugnak Bay: bay, extends W 8 miles off Sitkalidak Strait, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 02' N, 153° 30' W; (map 34). Variant: Zaliv Kayugnak. Aleut name published as "Z[aliv] Kayugnak," or "Kayugnak Bay," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23) and is perhaps derived from the word "quayuq" which, according to R. H. Geoghegan, means "berry."

Kaiuklipalik Island: island, see Kiukaplik Island.

Kaiulik Bay: bay, see Kujulik Bay.

Kaiyak, Lake: lake, 1 mile long, in Kugururok River Valley, in De Long Mountains, 10 miles SW of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 09' N, 161° 26' W; (map 131). Eskimo name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers about 1955, probably referring to the one-man canoe.

Kaiyak: locality, see Kayak.

Kaiyuh Mountains: range, elev. 1,000-2,844 ft. E of Yukon River, extends NE 145 miles from Holikachuck Slough, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 55' N, 158° 30' W; (map 90).

Variant: Kayuh Mountains, Takaitsky. Name reported in 1866 by Dall (1870, p. 53) who stated that they were named for the Ingalik Indian group who live in the flats between the mountains and the Yukon River, known as “Kaiyuhkatana” meaning “lowland people.” Dall also said that the Russian name for the mountains is “Takaitsky.”

Kaiyuh Slough: stream, flows SE 23 miles to Khotol River, 19 miles SE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 26' N, 157° 57' W; (map 97). Variant: Kayakh, Kutulnakht. Indian name obtained in 1866 by W. H. Dall (1870, p. 282), USC&GS. Father Julius Jette states that the name “Kayakh” was applied to the mountains, and the slough took its name from the mountains. The Indians here were referred to as the “Kaiyah-kho-tana” (p. 431).

Kajulik River: stream, see Kejulik River.

Kajutakrok Creek: stream, flows N 10 miles to Camden Bay, 3 miles E of Sadlerochit River and 15 miles SW of Barter Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 01' 50" N. 144° 17' 45" W; (map 151). Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1956.

Kak Island: island, 0.3 miles across, in Pacific Ocean, 1.7 miles S of Nakchamik Island and 22 miles E of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 17' N, 157° 49' W; (map 31). Variant: Kak Islet, Kakh, Katch Island, Rocky Island. Eskimo name reported by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN.

Kak Islet: island, see Kak Island.

Kaka: locality, see Kakamut.

Kakachtoli: watercourse, see Kakahkituli Pass.

Kakagin Inlet: bay, see Basket Bay.

Kakagrak Hills: hills, 930 ft., in Igichuk Hills, extend 6 miles S of Kilikmak Creek, on Chukchi Sea coast, 10 miles N of Cape Krusenstern, Arctic Slope; 67° 18' N, 163° 39' W; BGN 1962; (map 128). Variant: Kakarak Hills, Kakaruk Hills, Kugakrak Mountains, Kukagruk Mountains. Eskimo name obtained in 1950 by USC&GS.

Kakahkituli Pass: watercourse, in distributary system of Yukon River, trends NW 15 miles from Kwiguk Pass to Norton Sound, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 51' 15" N, 164° 50' 00" W; (map 77). Variant: Kakachtoli. Eskimo name recorded in 1899 as “Kakachtoli” by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS; published in 1901 on Chart 9373.

Kakamiut: locality, see Kakamut.

Kakamut: locality, on N bank on Yukon River 15.5 miles SW of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 37' 30" N, 161° 40' 30" W; (map 73). Variant: Kaghkaghmute, Kaka, Kakamiut, Kochkogamute, Kochkomut, Koko, Kokok. Eskimo name reported by Capt. C. W. Raymond, USA, in 1869, as “Kochkagamute.” USC&GS called it “Kochkomut” in 1898. This was a small settlement in 1916, consisting of about three cabins. It has the same number today.

Kakan River: stream, see Muddy Creek.

Kakangina: stream, see Muddy Creek.

Kakanhini Creek: stream, see Muddy Creek.

Kakarak Hills: hills, see Kakagrak Hills.

Kakaruk Hills: hills, see Kakagrak Hills.

Kakatkusik: point of land, see Sarichef Cape.

Kake Cove: estuary, trends S 0.6 miles, on SE tip of Chenega Island, W of Knight Island Passage, 1.5 miles E of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 16' 40" N, 148° 01' 50" W; (map 63). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Kake Strait: water passage, see Keku Strait.

Kake: village, pop. 455, on NW coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 58' 30" N, 133° 56' 30" W; BGN 1944; (map 6). Variant: Kekou, Keku, Keq, Klukwan, S'ikanaxsa'ni, S'ikanakhse'ni. Tlingit Indian village named for the Kake tribe living there. The original local village name was "S'ikanakhset'ni" reported to possibly mean "from a black bear town" (Hodge, 1907, p. 644). Fishing and canning are the economic base of the town. The population was 234 in 1890; 232 in 1910; 387 in 1920; 386 in 1930; 419 in 1939; and 376 in 1950. The Kake post office was established in 1901 (Ricks, 1965, p. 30).

Kakechik Bay: bay, see Kokechik Bay.

Kakechik River: stream, see Kokechik River.

Kakh: island, see Kak Island.

Kakhachukalik Island: island, see Kaksajookalik Island.

Kakhkasalik: point of land, see Kaghkusalik Point.

Kakhlyakhlyakakat: locality, at mouth of Gisasa River, on left bank of Koyukuk River, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 16' N, 157° 39' W; (map 108). Indian name obtained in 1842 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN; applied to a camp or village.

Kakhlyakhlyakakat: locality, see Kakliaklia.

Kakhonak Bay: bay, 2 miles wide, at E end of Iliamna Lake, 21 miles SE of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 28' N, 134° 43' W; BGN 1911; (map 51). Variant: Kakonak Bay, Kokhanok Bay, Kokonok Bay, Kokonuk Bay. Eskimo name reported in 1891 by A. B. Schanz; derived from village of Kakhonak on the shore of the bay.

Kakhonak Lake: lake, 12 miles long, 10 miles N of Bruin Bay, 27 miles NW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 30' N, 154° 15' W; BGN 1911; (map 51). Variant: Kakonak. Name

used by local prospectors; reported in 1909 by G. C. Martin, USGS. The name is derived from the nearby village of Kakhonak.

Kakhonak River: stream, heads at Kakhonak Lake, flows SW 6 miles to Kakhonak Bay, 38 miles W of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 27' N, 154° 29' W; BGN 1911; (map 51). Variant: Kakonak River, Kokhanok River, Kokonok River. Eskimo name reported in 1891 by A. B. Schanz. See Kakhonak.

Kakhonak: village, pop. 57, on S shore of Iliamna Lake, 23 miles S of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 26' N, 154° 45' W; BGN 1911; (map 51). Variant: Kakonak, Kokhanok, Kokonak, Kokonok. Eskimo village, with a population of 28, listed in 1890 Census by A. B. Schanz.

Kakhtolinat, Mount: peak, see Katolinat, Mount.

Kakhtul River: stream, flows NW 20 miles to Mulchatna River, 86 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 51' N, 156° 40' W; (map 52). Variant: Estu-y-a-rok, Kakhtut, Kokhtuli, Swan Creek, Swan River. Eskimo name reported in 1890 as "Kokhtuli," meaning "woods," by A. B. Schanz in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. The river was spelled "Kakhtul" on the 1890 Census map. It was called "Kakhtut" in 1898 by USC&GS. W. H. Osgood (1904a, map), USDA, published it as the "Kakhtul River." More recent maps show the lower part as "Swan River."

Kakhtut: stream, see Kakhtul River.

Kakhuyagamute: locality, see Kakuiak.

Kakhupalik, Cape: point of land, see Kaghoopalik Point.

Kakhvalga Island: island, see Kavalga Island.

Kakiagun Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, between Anaktuvuk and Colville Rivers, 19 miles NE of Umiat, Arctic Plain; 69° 29' N, 151° 25' W; (map 141). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kakivilak Creek: stream, flows SE 17 miles to Killik River 17 miles SW of its junction with Easter Creek, Brooks Range; 68° 01' N, 154° 44' W; (map 133). Eskimo name meaning "no nostrils," reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kakkhlyakhlyakakat: locality, see Kakliaklia

Kakliakhliakat: locality, see Kakliaklia.

Kakliaklia: locality, "on the Koyukuk River." Variant: Kakhlyakhlyakakat, Kakkhlyakhlyakakat, Kakliakhliakat, Kakliakliakat, Kikliakliakakate. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1842-44 as "Kakhlyakhlyakakat" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN.

Kakliakliakat: locality, see Kakliaklia.

Kaklik Naitka Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Colville River 3 miles S of its junction with Killik River, Brooks Range; 68° 58' N, 153° 56' W; (map 133). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kaklongegek Creek: stream, heads in a lake, and flows SE 4 miles to Koozata Lagoon, 35 miles SE of Gambell, Saint Lawrence Island; 63° 27' N, 170° 51' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Eskimo name recommended by the Gambell village council; reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Kakna Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula NE of Fire Lake, W of Skilak Lake and 25 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 27' N, 150° 33' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of the Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Kaknau Creek: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, flows S 7 miles to Palma Bay in Gulf of Alaska, 63 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 24' 00" N, 137° 04' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 10). Tlingit Indian name suggested by USC&GS in 1929. This is the name of an Indian village mentioned by Krause (1956, p. 75), located in this valley. The word "kaknau" is reported to mean "grouse foot."

Kaknu Lake: lake, see Skilak Lake.

Kaknu River: stream, see Kenai River.

Kakny: stream, see Kenai River.

Kako Creek: stream, heads in Iivit Mountains, flows SW 30 miles to Yukon River E of Arctic Island and 5 miles N of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 51' 30" N, 161° 19' 50" W; (map 73). Variant: Kaiku Creek. Eskimo name shown on a 1916 field sheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS, as "Kaiku," although the name was published as "Kako," (Harrington, 1918, map).

Kako Lake: lake, 1 mile long, at mouth of Kako Creek 4.8 miles N of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 51' 25" N, 161° 20' 30" W; (map 73). Local name reported by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1952.

Kako Landing: locality, on S shore of Kako Lake 4.7 miles N of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 51' 15" N, 161° 20' 30" W; (map 73). Variant: Kako. Local name published on a 1922 manuscript chart of the Yukon River.

Kako: locality, see Kako Landing.

Kakonak Bay: bay, see Kakhonak Bay.

Kakonak River: stream, see Kakhonak River.

Kakonak: lake, see Kakhonak Lake.

Kakonak: village, see Kakhonak.

Kakoon Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula WNW of Phalarope Lake, 8 miles SSW of Point Possession, and 38 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 56' 30" N, 150° 26' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Kakovo Island: island, 0.2 miles across, at mouth of Great Arm Whale Bay, on SW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 37' 00" N, 134° 58' 30" W; (map 5). Russian name meaning "how" published in 1850 by the Russian American Company.

Kakpeyak River: stream, flows SW 14 miles to Kukpuk River, 17 miles NE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 15' 30" N, 165° 25' 00" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Kukpayak River. Eskimo name reported by D. C. Foote as "Kukpayak" in connection with Project Chariot studies.

Kakrotat Lake: lake, see Kacrowtuk Lake.

Kaksajookalik Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Bering Sea, 0.1 miles SW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 59° 45' 45" N, 166° 12' 30" W; (map 55). Variant: Kakhachukalik Island, Kaxajookaliy Island. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kaksu River: stream, heads in lake, flows N 24 miles to Meade River, 85 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Slope; 69° 32' N, 158° 23' W; BGN 1926; (map 143). This Eskimo name was originally shown on A 1925 fieldsheet by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, applied to the stream currently known as Awuna River. The name "Kaksu" some how has migrated to the headwaters of the Meade River.

Kaksu River: stream, see Meade River.

Kaksu River: stream, see Shaningarok Creek.

Kaksurok Mountain: mountain, 1,661 ft., in Igichuk Hills, 14 miles NE of Cape Krusenstern, Arctic Slope; 67° 12' N, 163° 15' W; (map 128). Eskimo name meaning "flat top" according to USC&GS in 1950.

Kaktoavik Island: island, see Barter Island.

Kaktoavik Lagoon: lagoon, see Kaktovik Lagoon.

Kaktoavik: village, see Kaktovik.

Kaktovik Lagoon: lagoon, 3.5 miles across, on coast of Beaufort Sea, between Barter Island and mainland, Arctic Plain; 70° 06' N, 143° 35' W; BGN 1961; (map 152). Variant: Akvakniakvik Lagoon, Kaktoavik Lagoon. Eskimo name reported by Leffingwell (1919, p. 93) as the local name for Barter Island He spells the name "Kaktoavik" and gives Vilhjalmur Stefansson's spelling as "Kaaktovik." According to Leffingwell the name means "seining place." The application of the name to the lagoon was recommended by USC&GS in 1960. There is some local usage of the name "Akvakniakvik Lagoon," meaning "whaling place," so called because the Eskimo on Barter Island "would kill whales when they came into the shoal waters of the lagoon."

Kaktovik: village, pop. 120, on coast of Beaufort Sea, on N coast of Barter Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 08' N, 143° 38' W; BGN 1961; (map 152). Variant: Kaktoavik, Kaaktovik, Katovik, Barter Island. According to Leffingwell (1919, p. 93), this Eskimo name, which he spells "Kaktoavik," applies to Barter Island. The village takes its name from the Eskimo name of the island.

Kaktuli River: stream, flows NW 50 miles to Mulchatna River, 96 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 57' N, 156° 24' W; (map 52). Variant: Kukh-du-li. Eskimo name shown as "Kukh-du-li" on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Kakuak River: stream, see Kokwok River.

Kakuak: locality, see Kokwok.

Kakuak: village, see Koliganek.

Kakuak: village, see Nunachuak.

Kakuguk: locality, "on Agattu Island in Near Islands," Aleutian Islands; (map 13). Former Aleut village reported as "uninhabited" by Hodge (1907, p. 645), BAE.

Kakuhan Range: mountain range, 8 miles long, trends SE from 58° 58' N, 135° 07' W to Lions Head Mountain, 2 miles E of Lynn Canal and 45 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 55' N, 135° 05' W; BGN 1922; (map 11). Variant: Kakukhan. Tlingit Indian name "Qukuxan [Qukukhan]" reported in 1922 by USC&GS; published in 1923 by IBC on Sheet 10 as "Kakuhan."

Kakuiak: locality, "on Kuskokwim River." Variant: Kakhuiyagamute. Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed as "Kakhuiyagamute," with a population of 8, by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census.

Kakukhan: mountain range, see Kakuhan Range.

Kakuktahuk Pass: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, extends NE 6.8 miles from Apoon Pass to Pastol Bay, 38 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 08' N, 163° 38' W; (map 92). Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by R. L. Faris, USC&GS; published in 1901 on Chart 9372.

Kakuktukruich Bluff: bluff, elev. 2,000 ft., extends 16 miles on E bank of Sagavanirktok River, between Lupine and Ribdon Rivers, Arctic Slope; 68° 55' N, 148° 42' W (map 135). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Kakukturat Mountain: mountain, 1,730 ft., between Kuparuk and Toolik Rivers, 35 miles SW of junction of Ivishak and Sagavanirktok Rivers, Arctic Slope; 69° 04' 30" N, 149° 30' 30" W (map 140). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kakul Narrows: water passage, 2 miles long, at E end of Salisbury Sound, 25 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 22' N, 135° 42' W; (map 9). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, probably for Kakul Point at the mouth of the narrows.

Kakul Rock: rock, between Kakul Narrows and Salisbury Sound, off NW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 21' 45" N, 135° 41' 40" W; (map 9). Named in 1896 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN; published by USC&GS in 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 192). The name was derived from nearby Kakul Point.

Kakul, Point: point of land, on E shore of Salisbury Sound, on Baranof Island, 25 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 21' 50" N, 135° 41' 25" W; (map 9). Variant: Mys Kakul. Published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "Mys Kakul," meaning "Cape Kakul." This name may possibly be derived from the word "Kekur." See Kekur Island.

Kakvuiyat Bend: bend, on Colville River near mouth of Aupuk Creek, 18 miles SE of head of Ikpikpuk River, Arctic Slope, 69° 05' N, 154° 24' W; (map 142). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kakwan Point: point of land, on right bank of Stikine River, 16 miles NE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 41' 50" N, 132° 12' 30" W; (map 6). Tlingit Indian name reported in 1877 by Joseph Hunter, Canadian engineer and surveyor.

Kakwok River: stream, see Kokwok River.

Kal Creek: stream, flows E 8 miles to Canyon Creek, 45 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 10' N, 141° 08' W; (map 102). Variant: Squaw Creek. Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Kal-la-gu-nick: stream, see Salmon River.

Kala Creek: stream, flows NE 30 miles to Kala Slough, 41 miles E of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 37' N, 156° 45' W; (map 97). Variant: Kalakaket Creek. Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Kala Slough: stream, anabranch of Yukon River, flows NW 14 miles to Yukon River, 0.5 miles S of Galena and 35 miles E of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 43' N, 156° 56' W; (map 97). Variant: Louden Slough. Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Kalagin: bay, see Duck Bay.

Kalagin: locality, see Duck Village.

Kalak: settlement, on right bank of Yukon River, 0.3 miles upstream from Pilot Station, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 57' N, 162° 52' W; (map 74). Eskimo name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS. Sargent shows four cabins there in 1916, but recent maps show only one.

Kalakaket Creek: stream, see Kala Creek.

Kalarvik Point: point of land, on Nelson Island at junction of Baird Inlet and Kolavinarak River, 80 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 41' N, 164° 12' W; (map 58). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kalasik Lake: lake, 3.1 miles long, a cut-off meander of Johnson River, forms a circle W of river, 55 miles S of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 06' N, 162° 15' W; (map 74). Eskimo name, meaning “navel,” obtained by USC&GS at Bethel in 1951.

Kalchiksuk: locality, at N end of Reindeer Lake, 25 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 09' 30" N, 155° 44' 00" W; (map 153). Eskimo name “Kakiksuk” meaning “high bluffs.” See Kachiksuk Bluffs.

Kaldachabuna Lake: lake, 0.8 miles across, on NW shore of Cook Inlet, 2.6 miles SW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 03' 10" N, 151° 13' 10" W; (map 70). Tanaina Indian name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Kaldolyeit Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, at head of Kanuti Chalatna Creek, 27 miles SE of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66° 32' N, 151° 16' W; (map 117). Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kaldolyeit Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 24 miles SW of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 20' N, 151° 59' W; (map 117). Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by T. E. Taylor, USGS. There is another lake nearby with the same name.

Kaleakhta: bay, see Kalekta Bay.

Kalee: village, see Point Lay.

Kalegosilik River: stream, see Kadleroshilik River.

Kaleguricheark River: stream, see Kaliguricheark River.

Kaleguricheark River: stream, see Kallarichuk River.

Kalekhta, Cape: point of land, see Kalekta, Cape.

Kalekhta: bay, see Kalekta Bay.

Kalekhtak: bay, see Kalekta Bay.

Kalekta Bay: bay, 2.7 miles across, NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 59' N, 166° 20' W; (map 23). Variant: Kaleakhta, Kalekhta, Kalekhtak. Aleut name published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN, as “Za[liv] Kalekhta,” or “Kalekhta Bay.”

Kalekta, Cape: point of land, NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 00' N, 166° 22' W; (map 23). Variant: Cape Kalekhta, Igognak, Priest Point. Aleut name published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 15), IRN, as “M[ys] Kalekhta” or “Cape Kalekhta.” Lutke (1836, p. 281) reported that the natives called it “Igognak.” It was called Priest Point by USBF in 1888.

Kalekta: locality, Kalekta Bay, Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; (map 23). Variant: Selo Kalekhta. This village name was published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN, as "Sel[o] Kalekhta" or "Kalekhta Village." Baker (1906, p. 345) reported it is "not now in existence."

Kalghin Island: island, see Kalgin Island.

Kalgiksuk Creek: stream, anabranch of Wulik River, 1.5 miles long, 1.8 miles NE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 44' N, 164° 28' W; (map 128). Variant: Kahlgiksuk, Qaalgiqsuq. Eskimo name meaning "there are whitefish" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kalgin Island: island, 13 miles long, in Cook Inlet, 22 miles W of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 28' N, 151° 55' W; (map 62). Variant: Isla del Peligro, Kalghin Island, Ostrov Kulgiakh. Tanaina Indian name reported in 1840 by the Russian scientist Island G. Wosnesenski. The name "Isle del Peligro," meaning "danger island," was published by Galiano (1802, map 3)

Kalhambuk Creek: stream, flows SSW 5.2 miles from a lake to Hammond River, 7 miles NW of Sukakpak Mountain and 40 miles WNW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 40' 40" N, 149° 56' 00" W; (map 123). Name reported in 1939 by Marshall (1956, p. 164).

Kalhagu Cove: cove, 0.3 miles long, on SW end of Chilkat Peninsula, 2.6 miles NW of Seduction Point and 24 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 06' 30" N, 135° 21' 20" W; BGN 1922; (map 45). Variant: Khalkhagu. Tlingit Indian name "Khalkhagu," meaning "skunk cabbage beach," published by the IBC (1923, map 9).

Kalhvit Lake: lake, see Grosvenor, Lake.

Kali: village, see Point Lay.

Kaliada Bay: bay, see Kiliuda Bay.

Kaliakh River: stream, heads in Hanna Lake, flows SE and SW 24 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 13 miles NW of Cape Yakataga and 106 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 05' 40" N, 142° 48' 30" W; (map 65). Variant: Cultheeth River, Kaliekh River, Kul-thee-eth River, Kulthieth River. Tlingit Indian name published in 1849 by Capt. M. D. Tebenkov, IRN. The 1869 Coast Pilot (p. 143) spelled it "Kaliekh." This may be the same stream labeled "small river" in Capt. George Vancouver's atlas of 1798.

Kalick: bluff, see Kalik Bluff.

Kalidge Point: point of land, see Gollie Point.

Kalidtna River: stream, see Kahiltna River.

Kaliekh River: stream, see Kaliakh River.

Kalifonsky Beach: beach, on W coast of Kenai Peninsula, extends N 9 miles from Kalifonsky on E shore of Cook Inlet, 2 miles S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 27' N, 151° 17' W; (map 62). Local name published in 1958 by USGS; derived from village of Kalifonsky.

Kalifonsky: locality, summer pop. only, on W coast of Kenai Peninsula, S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 25' N, 151° 17' W; BGN 1916; (map 62). Tanaina Indian village reported in 1916 by USC&GS. The name may be derived from the "Kali (fishermen)" clan of Tanaina Indians, with a Russian termination.

Kaligagan Island: island, 1 mile long, NE of Tigalda Island, in Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 08' 35" N, 164° 55' 00" W; BGN 1904; (map 24). Variant: Sealion Island. Aleut name transcribed by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN, as "O[strov] Kaligagan" or "Kaligagan Island."

Kalignak: village, see Koliganek.

Kaliguricheark River: stream, flows S 26 miles to Kobuk River 5.5 miles NE of its junction with Salmon River, 35 miles NE of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 11' N, 159° 16' W; (map 127). Variant: Kaleguricheark River, Kaligurickeark River. Eskimo name, probably referring to "some kind of a fish," spelled "Kal-e-gu-ri-che-ark" by Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN, in 1885 and applied the name to the present-day "Kallarichuk River." The name was reapplied to the above described stream on a 1901 fieldsheet by D. L. Raeburn, USGS, and given its present spelling.

Kaligurickeark River: stream, see Kaliguricheark River.

Kalik Bluff: bluff, on left bank of Wulik River, 25 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 52' N, 163° 41' W; (map 128). Variant: Kalick. Eskimo name reported to mean "thing being towed"; so called because from the river the bluff looks like the "stem of a huge barge." Name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kalik River: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NE 12.7 miles to Chukchi Sea, 63 miles NW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 33' N, 164° 38' W; (map 113). Eskimo name reported to mean "nose mucous" in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Kalikhsnithnukh Creek: stream, see Kaliksneethnook River.

Kalikipik River: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 40 miles to Harrison Bay, 9 miles SW of Atigaru Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 27' N, 151° 56' W; (map 149). Eskimo name reported in 1951 by USC&GS and refers in meaning to the stream "being without banks" because "it flows through flat lands."

Kaliksneethnook River: stream, flows NE 14 miles to Etolin Strait. 23 miles SE of Cape Etolin, on E coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 11' 30" N, 165° 42' 00" W; (map 57). Variant: Kalikhsnithnukh Creek, KalixneethInoox River. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kalinin Bay: bay, trends N 2 miles to Salisbury Sound, on N coast of Kruzof Island, 24 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 20' N, 135° 47' W; BGN 1897; (map 9). Variant: Kalinina Bay, Zaliv Kalinina. Name published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "Zal[iv] Kalinina," meaning "Kalinina Bay."

Kalinin Point: point of land, on N coast of Kruzof Island, 26 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 20' 25" N, 135° 48' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Kalinina Point. Named "Kalinina Point" in 1896 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, probably for nearby Kalinina (Kalinin) Bay.

Kalinina Bay: bay, see Kalinin Bay.

Kalinina Point: point of land, see Kalinin Point.

Kaliokhlogamute: locality, see Kaliukluk.

Kaliookhlogamute: locality, see Kaliukluk.

Kalisin Reef: reef, see Kalsin Reef.

Kalitna River: stream, see Katlitna River.

Kaliukluk: locality, near Cape Vancouver, NE of Nunivak Island in Bering Sea, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 57). Variant: Kaliokhlogamute, Kaliookhlogamute. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1878 as "Kaliokhlogamute" by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service.

Kalixneethnoox River: stream, see Kaliksneethnook River.

Kaljukischwigmjut: locality, see Igak.

Kalka Island: island, 2.5 miles long, in Yukon River, 19 miles NNE of Rampart, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 46' N, 150° 00' W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Kalla: locality, on right bank of Kobuk River, 14 miles E of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 54' N, 156° 38' W; (map 115). Variant: Kallamute. Former Eskimo village visited in 1885 by Lt. G. M. Stoney, USN. He wrote the name "Kallamute," i.e. "Kalla people."

Kallamute: locality, see Kalla.

Kallands: locality, on N shore of Yukon River, at mouth of Illinois Creek, opposite Brant Island, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 11' 00" N, 153° 04' 30" W; (map 107). Variant: Hub Roadhouse. Local name reported by Eakin (1913, pl. 3), USGS.

Kallareechuk River: stream, see Kallarichuk River.

Kallarichuk Hills: ridge, elev. 1,600-3,400 ft., in Baird Mountains, extend SSE 15 miles between Kallarichuk River and Klery Creek, 11 miles NE of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 13' N, 160° 12' W; (map 127). Local name reported in 1955 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Kallarichuk River: stream, heads in Kallarichuk Hills of Baird Mountains, flows SE 25 miles to Kobuk River, 21 miles NE of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 07' N, 159° 43' W; BGN 1912; (map 127). Variant: Kalguricheark River, Kallareechuk River, Reed Creek, Reed River. Along this stream, in 1885, Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN, recorded the spelling "Kal-e-gu-ri-che-ark (Reed)." D. L. Raeburn's fieldsheet of 1901, USGS, retained the name "Reed River," applying

the Eskimo name to a stream farther east. In 1910, P. S. Smith, USGS, applied the name "Kallareechuk River" to its present location.

Kalmback Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, one of the Meadow Lakes, in Matanuska Valley, 15 miles NW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 36' 30" N, 149° 34' 15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Kalokut Creek: stream, flows 27 miles N to Egaksrak Lagoon, SW of Siku Point and 17 miles NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 47' N, 141° 57' W; (map 138). Eskimo name recorded by Leffingwell (1919, p. 96) in 1918; its meaning is uncertain.

Kalomak River: stream, see Kolomak River.

Kalooch-agoon Slough: watercourse, see Kaluchagun Slough.

Kaloschen Archipel: islands, see Alexander Archipelago.

Kalsin Bay: bay, extends SW 6 miles off Chiniak Bay, 10 miles S of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 40' N, 152° 21' W; (map 34). Variant: Guba Kalsinskaya, Kalsinskaia. Transliteration by USC&GS in 1881 of the name "Guba Kalsinskaya," or "Kalsin Bay," published by Sarichev (1826, map 16).

Kalsin Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to Kalsin Bay, 13 miles S of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 35' 30" N, 152° 26' 30" W; (map 34). Name derived from Kalsin Bay and published in 1946 by USC&GS.

Kalsin Island: island, 1 mile long, in Kalsin Bay, 9 miles S of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 39' 45" N, 152° 24' 20" W; (map 34). Variant: Kalsinskoi, Ostrov Kalsinskoy. Transliteration by USC&GS in 1881 of the Russian name "Os[trov] Kalsinskoy," or "Kalsin Island," published by Sarichev (1826, map 16).

Kalsin Reef: reef, in Chiniak Bay, 9 miles SE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 41' 10" N, 152° 17' 30" W; (map 34). Variant: Banka Kalsinskaya, Kalisin Reef. Transliteration by USC&GS in 1881 of the name "Banka Kalsinskaya," meaning "Kalsin Shoal," published by Sarichev (1826, map 16).

Kalsinskaia: bay, see Kalsin Bay.

Kalsinskaya, Banka: reef, see Ka'sin Reef.

Kalsinskaya, Guba: bay, see Kalsin Bay.

Kalsinskoi: island, see Kalsin Island.

Kalsinskoy, Ostrov: island, see Kalsin Island.

Kalskag: village, pop. 147, on N bank of Kuskokwim River, 24 miles W of Aniak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 32' 20" N, 160° 18' 20" W; (map 73). Variant: Kabkag, Kaltchagamut, Kalthagamute, Kaltkhagamute, Kaltshak. This village is listed as "Kaltkhagamute," with a

population of 106 in the 1880 Census of Island Petroff. W. S. Post, USGS, spells the name "Kal-tchagamut" on his 1898 fieldsheet, but places the village on the right bank of a slough, 4 miles southwest of the present village called "Kalskag." The place shown by Post is now abandoned, the people have moved to Lower Kalskag and Kalskag.

Kaltag Mountains: mountains, trend N-S in center of Nulato Hills. So shown by Petroff in the 1880 Census.

Kaltag Portage: portage, between Old Woman and Kaltag, along Unalakleet and Kaltag Rivers, Nulato Hills; 64° 15' N, 159° 00' W; (maps 96, 97). So called in 1900 (Jackson, 1900, p. 53).

Kaltag River: stream, flows NE 20 miles to Yukon River, 33 miles SW of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64° 20' N, 158° 43' W; (map 97). Variant: Chotachkakat, Khotakhkakat, Rotokakat. Indian name reported in 1900 by Lt. J. C. Cantwell, USRCS; he also gave the name as "Rotokakat," undoubtedly obtained from Father Julius Jette at Nulato who used the "R" to express the "Kh" sound. This name would generally agree then with the Indian name "Khotakhkakat" reported in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN. See Khotol River. It appears as if the present name "Kaltag River" is one of the rare cases where a village gave its name to a stream.

Kaltag: village, pop. 165, on right bank of Yukon River, 33 miles SW of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64° 20' N, 158° 43' W; BGN 1944; (map 97). Variant: Kahltag, Kchaltak, Kkhaltel, Upper Kaltag. Indian village called "Kaltag" by the Russians. The 1880 Census lists two villages with this name, differentiated by "Lower" and "Upper." The present village appears to be the one called "Upper Kaltag" and the "Old Kaltag" site probably was "Lower Kaltag." The name may refer to a species of salmon. Kaltag's population was 45 in 1880; 141 in 1910; 89 in 1920; 137 in 1930; 140 in 1940; and 121 in 1950. A post office was established here in 1903 (Ricks, 1965, p. 31).

Kaltat: locality, "on an island in Yukon River near mouth of Koyukuk River," Nulato Hills; (map 97). Variant: Khaltats Village, K-khaltat. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1842 as "K-khaltat" with a population of 9 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN; listed in the 1880 Census (1884, p. 37), by Ivan Petroff.

Kaltchagamut: village, see Kalskag.

Kaltchagamut: village, see Lower Kalskag.

Kalthagamute: village, see Kalskag.

Kaltkhagamute: village, see Kalskag.

Kaltkhagamute: village, see Lower Kalskag.

Kaltshak: village, see Kalskag.

Kaltshak: village, see Lower Kalskag.

Kalubik Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows N 19 miles to Harrison Bay, 2 miles E of Colville River Delta, Arctic Plain; 70° 25' 50" N, 150° 06' 25" W; (map 149). Eskimo name reported in the late 1940's by USC&GS.

Kaluchagun Island: island, 1.5 miles long, in Norton Sound, 11 miles W of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 42' 30" N, 164° 51' 00" W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1948 by USC&GS.

Kaluchagun Slough: watercourse, 0.5 miles long, on Kaluchagun Island in Norton Sound, 11 miles W of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 42' 30" N, 164° 51' 00" W; (map 77). Variant: Kalooch-agoon Slough. Eskimo name obtained in 1948 by USC&GS.

Kaluchagun: locality, on Kaluchagun Island, in Norton Sound, 11.5 miles W of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 42' 30" N, 164° 51' 30" W; (map 77). Eskimo camp reported in 1952 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Kalucna River: stream, see Kalukna River.

Kaluiak: locality, on S shore of Chignik Bay, E of Anchorage Bay and NE of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 25' N, 158° 15' W; (map 30). Name listed as a "native village" by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census, in 1880. The 11th Census, in 1890, reported that the only village in the area was on Mitrofanina Island, though no name was given. This feature is not shown on recent maps and therefore location is approximate.

Kaluich Creek: stream, heads at 67° 32' N, 158° 28' W, flows N 22 miles to Cutler River, 47 miles SW of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 47' N, 158° 19' W; (map 126). Eskimo name meaning "lots of fish," obtained by Orth in 1956.

Kalukna River: stream, heads in Mentasta Mountains and flows N 47 miles to Tetlin River, 20 miles SE of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 08' N, 142° 30' W; (map 85). Variant: Kalucna River, Katusna River. Indian name obtained in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen (1887, map), USA.

Kalukruatchiak Point: point of land, at junction of Okokmilaga and Killik Rivers, Brooks Range; 68° 49' N, 153° 27' W; (map 133). Eskimo name obtained in 1956 at Anaktuvuk Pass by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kaluktavik River: stream, heads in lake, in DeLong Mountains, flows SW 35 miles to Noatak River W of Isacheluich Mountains, 57 miles NE of Noatak, Brooks Range; 67° 56' N, 161° 00' W; (map 127). Eskimo name meaning "place where wood is obtainable," obtained in 1956 at Noatak by Orth.

Kaluktuk: locality, "in the Kuskokwim district." Variant: Kahlukhtughamiut. Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed as "Kahlukhtughamiut" with a population of 29 in the 1890 Census.

Kalulegeet: locality, see Kalulek.

Kalulek: locality, "at Port Clarence," Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Variant: Kalulegeet. Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed as "Kalulegeet" in the 1890 Census (p. 162).

Kalulingmiut: locality, on Cape Douglas, 21 miles SW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 00' N, 166° 43' W; (map 94). Variant: Nook, Nookmute, Ongneak. Site of an Eskimo village reported in the "Esquimaux," the newspaper published in 1866 and 1867 by personnel of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition quartered at Teller. Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census in 1880 (p. 11) listed "Nook," which means "point of land," here, with a population of 36. He showed "Nookmute" on his map.

Kalummiktowrah: locality, see Kilimantavi.

Kalun Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula NW of Paddle Lake, 30 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 46' 40" N, 150° 32' 00" W; (map 62). Variant: Karlun Lake. Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Kalurivik Creek: stream, flows SW 20 miles to Ambler River, 22 miles N of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 12' N, 157° 16' W; (map 126). Eskimo name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Kalusuk Creek: stream, flows NE 25 miles to the South Fork Buckland River, 51 miles NE of Haycock, Nulato Hills; 65° 41' N, 159° 51' W; (map 109). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Kalutna River: stream, heads 9.5 miles SW of Northway, W of Nabesna River, flows N 26 miles to Tanana River, 23 miles SE of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 10' N, 143° 21' W; (map 85). Indian name reported by USGS in 1955.

Kalutna River: stream, see Cheslina River.

Kalubarawluk Mountain: mountain, 3,000 ft., on E bank of Holokuk River, 40 miles SE of Aniak and 40 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 26' N, 158° 18' W; (map 72). Eskimo name obtained in 1948 by USC&GS.

Kaluyut Mountain: mountains, 1,485 ft., on Nelson Island, extend NE 12 miles from Kangirlar Bay, 16 miles E of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 41' N, 164° 51' W; (map 58). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kalwatta: locality, site of an Indian village, on Haines Highway, 5 miles SE of Wells and 20 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 22' 15" N, 135° 50' 00" W; (map 45). Variant: Kahtkwaltoo, Katkwaahltu, Kutkwutlu, Katkwaltu, Qatq!wa' altu. Former Tlingit Indian village listed as "Kutkwutlu," population 125, in the 1880 Census. In 1904 J. R. Swanton, BAE, spelled the name "Qatq!wa' altu" and reported its meaning as "town on point of hill." However, E. C. Robertson, USGS, in 1952, spelled it "Kahtkwaltoo," meaning "armour of wooden sticks" and stated that it "was abandoned over 60 years ago * * * during a flood."

Kalyalyakhtna: stream, see Gisasa River.

Kamaton Island: island, "one of the Aleutian chain." Variant: Kanaton. Name shown on a 1781 "anonymous" chart (Wagner, 1937, p. 346). This may be the same island called "Kanaton" on later charts.

Kambelya, Mys: point of land, see Campbell, Point.

Kambon, Mys: point of land, see Cambon, Cape.

Kamchatka, Sea of: sea, see Bering Sea.

Kame Stream: stream, heads in lake at terminus of Malaspina Glacier, flows SE 3 miles to Yakutat Bay, 8 miles WSW of Blizhni Point and 19 miles NNW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 47' 30" N, 139° 58' 30" W; (map 46). Named in 1891 by Russell (1892, pl. 4, p. 81). A kame is a conical hill or short irregular ridge of gravel and sand deposited by glacier ice.

Kamegli: locality, "on Kuskokwim River, 10 miles upstream from Bethel," Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 59). Variant: Kameglimit. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1898 as "Kameglimit" by J. E. Spurr, USGS, who obtained the name from Rev. J. H. Kilbuck, Moravian missionary at Bethel.

Kameglimit: locality, see Kamegli.

Kamen Bylyy: rocks, see Bieli Rocks.

Kameni Point: point of land, see Kamanoi Point.

Kamenistaia Bay: estuary, see Necker Bay.

Kamenistaya Bukhta: estuary, see Necker Bay.

Kameniste, Ostrova: islands, see Triplets, The.

Kamenisti Lake: lake, 0.2 miles across, 2 miles NE of Saint ' Paul, on south-central Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 09' 05" N, 170° 15' 10" W; (map 38). Variant: Kamminista Lake, Kamnista Lake. A local Russian name meaning "rocky"; reported in 1965 by USBF.

Kamenisti: rocks, volcanic rocks, between Telegraph and Bogoslof Hills, on south-central Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 09' 40" N, 170° 16' 20" W; (map 38). Variant: Kamminista, Kamnista. A local name reported in 1965 by USBF. It is a Russian name meaning "rocky," or "stone" from the word "Kamen."

Kamenisty, Mys: point of land, see Rock Point.

Kamennie Point: point of land, see Kamanoi Point.

Kammenoi Island: island, 0.1 miles across, near mouth of Redoubt Bay, 8 miles SW of Sitka, off W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 56' 15" N, 135° 24' 15" W; (map 5). Variant: Ostrov Kamennoy. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Kamennoy," meaning "rocky island."

Kammenoi Point: point of land, see Kamanoi Point.

Kammenoi, Cap: point of land, see Rocky Point.

Kammenoy, Mys: point of land, see Kamenoi Point.

Kammenoy, Ostrov: island, see Kamennoi Island.

Kamenny, Mys: point of land, see Rocky Point.

Kamenoi Point: point of land, on E coast of Kruzof Island, 10 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 08' 00" N, 135° 33' 40" W; (map 9). Variant: Kameni Point, Kamennie Point, Kamennoi Point, Mys Kamenoy, Rock Point, Rocky Point. Russian name meaning "rocky" given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "M[ys] Kamenoy."

Kamerchluk Slough: stream, heads in a lake, flows NE 2.5 miles to Apoon Pass, 26 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 57' 15" N, 163° 47' 10" W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by R. L. Faris, USC&GS; published in 1901 on Chart 9372.

Kamgliuck, Pointe: point of land, see Kayakliut, Cape.

Kamguvluagvik: hill, see Mumtrak Hill.

Kamieshatskaia Bay: bay, see Kamishak Bay.

Kamieshatskoi: point of land, see Douglas, Cape.

Kamiischatskaja Bai: bay, see Kamishak Bay.

Kamiktungitak Creek: stream, flows NNE 7 miles to Colville River, 14 miles N of Noluck Lake, Arctic Slope; 69° 00' N, 159° 56' W; (map 131). Eskimo name reported by T. E. Taylor, USGS, in 1956.

Kamina: bluff, between Great East and Little East Rookeries, along NE coast of Saint George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' 25" N, 169° 30' 20" W; (map 38). Variant: Chunung' um-al' gera. Putnam (1903), USC&GS, listed two names for this feature. The Aleut name, "Chunung' um-al' gera," means "seal hollow" (p. 1014), and the Russian name, "Kam' ina," means "rocky place" (p. 1015).

Kamishak Bay: bay, 30 miles wide, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 88 miles SW of Homer, Aleutian Range; 59° 15' N, 153° 50' W; (map 51). Variant: Bourdiens Bay, Bourdieus Bay, Kamieshatskaia Bay, Kamiischatskaja Bai, Kamiskuk Bay, Kamyhatskoi Bay, Kamyshak Bay, Kamyshatskaya Bay. Native name published by the early Russians as "Guba Kamyshatskaya," meaning "Kamyshatskaya Bay" (Sarichev, 1826, map 3). The name "Bourdieus Bay" appears on Capt. George Vancouver's map, but since the name is not mentioned in the text, it may have been given in 1787 by Capt. George Dixon (Wagner, 1937, p. 434).

Kamishak Bay: bay, see Akumwarvik Bay.

Kamishak River: stream, heads in lake at 58° 46' N, 154° 38' W, flows NE 38 miles to Akumwarvik Bay, 35 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 01' 20" N, 154° 09' 45" W; (map 51). Variant: Kamyshak River. Native name published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, as "R[eka] Kamyshak" or "Kamyshak River."

Kamishak: locality, on the N bank of McNeil River at McNeil Cove, 34 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 07' 30" N, 154° 15' 00" W; (map 51). Name reported in 1923 by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3), USGS. The name derived from the bay, applied then to the cluster of buildings at the ranch of Charlie McNeil.

Kamiskuk Bay: bay, see Kamishak Bay.

Kamminista Lake: lake, see Kamenisti Lake.

Kamminista: rocks, see Kamenisti.

Kamninista Lake: lake, see Kamenisti Lake.

Kamninista: rocks, see Kamenisti.

Kamuksusik: locality, "on Agattu Island in Near Islands," Aleutian Islands; (map 13). Former Aleut village reported as "uninhabited" by Hodge (1907, p. 649), BAE.

Kamychatskoi Bay: bay, see Kamishak Bay.

Kamyshak Bay: bay, see Kamishak Bay.

Kamyshak River: stream, see Kamishak River.

Kamyshak, Ostrov: island, see Shaw Island.

Kamyshatskaya Bay: bay, see Kamishak Bay.

Kamyushkin, Mys: point of land, see East Foreland.

Kan Islets: islands, see Kane Islands.

Kan, Ostrova: islands, see Kane Islands.

Kan-na-ghu-nut Island: island, see Kanagunut Island.

Kanacyackdligamiut: locality, see Kanikyakstalikmiut.

Kanaga Bay: bay, 0.5 miles across, on S Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 42' 30" N, 177° 11' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Name derived from Kanaga Island, and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Kanaga Island: island, 32 miles long, one of Andreanof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 45' N, 177° 22' W; BGN 1944; (map 17). Variant: Kanaton Island, Konega Island, Konniaga Island. Aleut name published by G. A. Sarichev (1826, map 3) and Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, as "O[strov] Kanaga," or "Kanaga Island." Baker (1906, p. 348) suggests that this may be the island called "Kanaton" by Capt. James Cook, RN, in 1778.

Kanaga Pass: water passage, between Kanaga and Tanaga Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 43' N, 177° 47' W; (map 17). Name derived from Kanaga Island and published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 116).

Kanaga Sound: sound, between Kanaga, Tanaga, and Bobrof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' N, 177° 30' W; (map 17). Name derived from Kanaga Island and published by USC&GS in 1956 on Chart 9145.

Kanaga Volcano: volcano, 4,416 ft., on N tip of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 30" N, 177° 09' 40" W; (map 17). Name derived from Kanaga Island and published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 114).

Kanagak: locality, "in Kuskokwim district." Variant: Kanagamiut. Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed as "Kanagamiut" with a population of 35 in the 1890 Census.

Kanagamiut: locality, see Kanagak.

Kanagmiut: locality, see Kanak.

Kanagtatlek Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Stoggnang Creek, 50 miles NW of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 48' N, 161° 57' W; (map 53). Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Kanagunut Island: island, 3.4 miles long, in Dixon Entrance, S of Nakat Bay, Coast Mountains; 54° 44' 30" N, 130° 42' 30" W; (map 2). Variant: Kannaghunut Island, Kannagkhunut Island, Kan-na-ghu-nut Island. Tlingit Indian name reported in 1869 by G. Davidson, USC&GS; published on USC&GS Chart 711 as Kan-na-ghu-nut Island in 1369.

Kanaiski Land: peninsula, see Kenai Peninsula.

Kanak Island: island, 5 miles long, at W end of Controller Bay, 5 miles SW of Bering River, and 6 miles SE of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 08' N, 144° 21' W; (map 64). Variant: Ostrov Kanak. Native name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 6) as "O[strov] Kanak" or "Kanak Island."

Kanak, Ostrov: island, see Kanak Island.

Kanak: locality, "in Kuskokwim district." Variant: Kanagmiut. Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed with a population of 41 in the 1890 Census.

Kanakanak: locality, see Nelsonville.

Kanakanak: village, pop. 54 (1950), on right bank of Nushagak River at Bradford Point, 4 miles SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 00' 10" N, 158° 32' 00" W; (map 52). Variant: Kanakanok. Eskimo village "which includes the former sites of Dillingham and Kanakanak * * *" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1964, p. 250). A post office was obtained in 1929; discontinued in 1944 (Ricks, 1965, p. 31). The population was 53 in 1890; 145 in 1900; 177 in 1930.

Kanakanak: village, see Dillingham.

Kanakanok: village, see Kanakanak.

Kanaknoli Point: bluff, elev. 25 ft., on S bank of Naknek River, on Alaska Peninsula, 6 miles SE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 42' 50" N, 156° 50' 30" W; (map 41). Eskimo name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Kanaktok Creek: stream, heads on Kanaktok Mountain, in Baird Mountains, flows SE 8 miles to Salmon River, 60 miles NE of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 47' N, 159° 43' W; (map 127). Eskimo name obtained in 1956 at Noatak by Orth.

Kanaktok Mountain: mountain, 3,320 ft., in Baird Mountains, at head of Kanaktok Creek, 60 miles NE of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 50' N, 159° 56' W; (map 127). Eskimo name obtained in 1956 at Noatak by Orth.

Kanal, Mys de la: point of land, see Canal Point.

Kanalak Cape: point of land, see Kanatak Cape.

Kanalkoo Bag: bay, see Kanalku Bay.

Kanalku Bay: bay, 2.5 miles long, 5 miles E of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 30' N, 134° 26' W; (map 9). Variant: Kanalkoo Bay. Tlingit Indian name published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 159) as "Kanalkoo."

Kanalku Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 8 miles E of Angoon, on central Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 29' 15" N, 134° 21' 00" W; (map 9). Local name derived from Kanalku Bay. The name was published in 1940 by USGS.

Kanalku Mountain: mountain, 2,755 ft., 8 miles SE of Angoon, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 28' 30" N, 134° 22' 30" W, (map 9) Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Kanama Gulch: ravine, see Kanoma Gulch.

Kanapak: locality, on right bank of Kashunuk River, near mouth of Mankakvik Creek, 37 miles W of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 50' N, 163° 13' W; (map 74). Eskimo name for a fish camp reported by USC&GS in 1949.

Kanas-nu: locality, see Killisnoo.

Kanata Cape: point of land, see Kanatak Cape.

Kanatak Cape: point of land, between Portage and Jute Bays, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 54 miles W of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 57° 32' 10" N, 155° 54' 20" W; (map 35). Variant: Kanalak Cape, Kanata Cape, Cape Lgvac. Name derived from "Kanatak Bay," the native name for Portage Bay, published on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379 in 1847 as "Z[aliv] Kanatak." This point was called "Cape Lgvac" by Adm. von Krusenstern (1827, map 17), IRN.

Kanatak Creek: stream, flows NE through Kanatak Lake 4.2 miles to Portage Bay E of Kanatak, on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 57° 34' 05" N, 156° 01' 30" W; (map 36). Named in 1920 by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10). Name based on information given in 1920 by J. L. McPherson, Deputy Mineral Surveyor.

Kanatak Lagoon: estuary, extends W 2.5 miles, off Portage Bay, S of Mount Becharof, on Alaska Peninsula, 3 miles S of Kanatak, Aleutian Range; 57° 31' N, 156° 02' W; (map 36). Name published in 1924 by USC&GS on Chart 8666.

Kanatak Pass: pass, 900 ft., at Summit Lake, on route from Portage Bay to Becharof Lake, N of Mount Becharof, on Alaska Peninsula, 1.6 miles NW of Kanatak, Aleutian Range; 57° 35' 15" N, 156° 04' 00" W; (map 36). Named in 1920 by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS; name based on information given in 1920 by J. L. McPherson, Deputy Mineral Surveyor.

Kanatak, Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, in course of Kanatak Creek, N of Mount Becharof, on Alaska Peninsula, 50 miles E of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 33' 50" N, 156° 05' 05" W, (map 36). Name reported in 1902 by J. L. McPherson of Iliamna; published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.

Kanatak: bay, see Portage Bay.

Kanatak: locality, at head of Portage Bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 53 miles E of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 34' 05" N, 156° 02' 15" W; (map 36). Eskimo village listed in the 11th Census in 1890 as having a population of 26. Because of oil drilling activity in the 1930's, its population increased to 134 in 1940. When this activity ceased in the 1950's, the village was all but abandoned. It had a post office from 1922 to 1943 and from 1946 to 1954.

Kanaton Island: island, see Kanaga Island.

Kanaton Ridge: ridge, 5 miles long, S of Kanaga Volcano, N Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 59° 54' N, 177° 09' W; (map 17). Name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Kanaton: island, see Kamaton.

Kanauguk River: stream, heads in York Mountains, flows SW 10 miles to Bering Sea, 38 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 27' N, 167° 36' W; (map 111). Eskimo name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 13 and p. 136), USGS.

Kanayat Creek: stream, in Baird Mountains, flows NW 10 miles to Sapun Creek 6 miles SE of its junction with Noatak River at E end of its Grand Canyon, Brooks Range; 67° 50' N, 160° 16' W; (map 127). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Kanayut Bluff: bluff, opposite mouth of Kanayut River, on W side of Anaktuvuk River, 9 miles N of Table Top and 45 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 45' N, 151° 09' W; (map 134). Named by the USGS in 1956 for the Kanayut River mouth which faces the bluff.

Kanayut Lake: lake, see Shainin Lake.

Kanayut River: stream, heads between Mount Wachsmuth and Ear Peak, flows N 33 miles to Anaktuvuk River at Kanayut Bluff, 8.5 miles N of Table Top and 45 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 44' N, 151° 07' W; BGN 1949; (map 134). Variant: Willow Creek. Eskimo name used by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Kancshtuk River: stream, see Kanektok River.

Kandik River: stream, heads in Canada at 65° 48' N, 140° 20' W, flows SW 82 miles to Yukon River 9 miles NE of its junction with Charley River, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 22' 30" N, 142° 30' 30" W; (map 103). Variant: Charley Creek, Charlie Creek. Indian name shown by Lt. Schwatka (1885b, sheet 8), USA. The stream is also known as Charley or Charlie Creek after Charlie Village, an Indian village which was located at its mouth.

Kane Islands: islands, 0.5 miles long, at N end of Neva Strait, off NW coast of Baranof Island, 22 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 19' 25" N, 135° 40' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 9). Variant: Kan Islets, Kane Islets, Ostrova Kan. Named by the Russians for Capt. Kane (cna), an "American pioneer trader on this coast at the beginning of the century" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 157).

Kane Islets: islands, see Kane Islands.

Kane Peak: mountain, 3,253 ft., at E end of Missionary Range, 13 miles NW of Petersburg, on N central Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 58' 45" N, 133° 07' 10" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, probably for the Arctic explorer Elisha Kent Kane.

Kanearok Creek: stream, flows N 5 miles through a low wetland to Kobuk River. 23 miles NW of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 05' N, 157° 50' W; (map 126). Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1956.

Kaneetaksmiut: locality, 10 miles SE of Cape Etoilin, on NE coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 18' 45" N, 166° 00' 00" W; (map 57). Variant: Kaneetaxmiut, Kanitakhmiut. Eskimo summer camp reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kaneetaxmiut: locality, see Kaneetaksmiut.

Kanegklikamiut: locality, see Kanelik.

Kanegtok River: stream, see Kanektok River.

Kanektok River: stream, heads at Kagati Lake, flows SW 75 miles to Kuskokwim Bay, 1.5 miles W of Kwinhagak and 46 miles NW of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 45' N, 161° 56" W; (map 53). Variant: Kancshtuk River, Kanegtok River, Kanektuk River, Kanichtuk River, Kaniktuk River, Kwina River, Quina River, Quinahak River, Quinhagak River, Quinhak River. Eskimo name reported to mean "snow" or "snowy"; submitted in 1898 by J. E. Spurr And W. S. Post, USGS. The stream's lower course was once called "Quinhak," "Quinahak," or "Quinhagak." G. L. Harrington in 1919 stated "another explanation of the word 'Kanektok' gives it as of doubtful origin, and means 'a long way from the post,' and (though I fail to see the connection) was named from the nearby horizontal S.S. [sandstone] beds in the foothills through which the stream passes."

Kanektuk Lake: lake, see Kagati Lake.

Kanektuk Lake: lake, see Pegati Lake.

Kanektuk River: stream, see Kanektok River.

Kaneligmeut: locality, see Kanelik.

Kanelik Pass: channel, in Yukon Delta, extends NE-SW 25 miles between Akularak and Kwemeluk Passes, 21 miles S of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 28' N, 164° 41' W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS. Father Barnum wrote it "Kanelik" in 1901.

Kanelik: locality, on E bank of Kanelik Pass, 11 miles S of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 36' 00" N, 164° 32' 30" W; (map 77). Variant: Kanegklikamiut, Kaneligmeut. Eskimo village name written "Kanegklikamiut," meaning "Kanegklik people," in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS. It is now abandoned except for use as a camp.

Kaneone Peak: peak, see Kankone Peak.

Kang-ek-tu-nok: bay, see Golden Horn.

Kanga Bay: cove, 0.5 miles across, 4 miles N of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 54' N, 135° 23' W; (map 5). Name reported by W. H. Dall (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 147), USC&GS.

Kanga Island: island, 0.8 miles long, on N shore of Kanga Bay, 4.5 miles N of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 53' 50" N, 135° 21' 30" W, (map 5). Variant: Ostrov Kanga. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Kanga" or "Kanga Island." According to Baker (1906, p. 349), Kanga "is an Asiatic name of the Mongolian gun."

Kangaiulouk Island: island, see Spectacle Island.

Kanganeyik Point: point of land, see Konganevik Point.

Kangea: point of land, see Tikugha Point.

Kangeakhok River: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Powoiliak Bay, on S coast of Saint Lawrence Island, 30 miles SE of Gambell; 63° 24' N, 171° 15' W; (map 93). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Kangee Camp: locality, N coast of St. Lawrence Island, 15 miles SW of Savoonga; 63° 34' N, 170° 53' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Camp Collier, Kangi. Eskimo name recorded by Orth in 1965 as “Kangi” and refers in meaning to “the point of a corner.” The name was published by the Univ. of Alaska in 1932.

Kangeeghuk Bay: bay, 2 miles wide, 4 miles NW of Southeast Cape, extends N 3 miles from Emeghee Point, on Saint Lawrence Island; 62° 59' N, 169° 45' W; BGN 1951; Variant: Kangighak Bay. Eskimo name recommended by the Savoonga village council; reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Kangeekiksatharuk Cove: cove, 12 miles SE of Cape Etolin, on NE coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 20' 15" N, 165° 51' 20" W; (map 57): Variant: Kangikikhatharak Cove. Eskimo name meaning “small boat shelter” obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kangeekiktharuk Cove: cove, 7 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on N coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 22' 15" N, 166° 19' 30" W; (map 57). Variant: Kangikikhatharak Cove. See Kangeekiksatharuk Cove.

Kangeeleegowrak: stream, see Kangiligaurak Creek.

Kangekosook: village, see Koyuk.

Kangi: locality, see Kangee Camp.

Kangianik: stream, see Colville River.

Kangighak Bay: bay, see Kangeeghuk Bay.

Kangighsak Camp: locality, see Lietnik.

Kangighsak Point: point of land, on N coast of Saint Lawrence Island; 63° 20' 50" N, 169° 00' 05" W; (map 93). Variant: Cape Kangighsak. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by Otto W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Kangighsak, Cape: point of land, see Kangighsak Point.

Kangigivik Point: point of land, see Konganevik Point.

Kangik River: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Aghnaghak Lagoon, 12 miles S of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 37' N, 171° 41' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Eskimo name reported by Orth in 1965 to mean “point of corner,” and refers to the corner of the lagoon where the stream enters. The name was recommended for map usage by the Gambell village council in 1949.

Kangik: locality, at head of Kuk River, 37 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 07' 30" N, 159° 40' 00" W; (map 146). Variant: Kagnik, Kungik, Kungitk. Eskimo name reported in 1923 by Sidney Paige, USGS. In 1965 Orth recorded the name as "Kangiak," meaning "river head." This may have been one of the "Killaimute" villages mentioned in the 10th Census in 1880 (1881, p. 4).

Kangikat River: stream, see Kongakut River.

Kangikikhatharak Cove: cove, see Kangeekiksatharuk Cove.

Kangikikhatharak Cove: cove, see Kangeekiktharuk Cove.

Kangiktoolikmiut: locality, 4 miles N of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 59° 52' N, 166° 13' W; (map 55). Eskimo name reported about 1949 by USC&GS.

Kangiligaurak Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Kivalina Lagoon, 2 miles SE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 43' N, 164° 29' W; (map 128). Variant: Kangeeleegowrak, Qangiligauzaq. Eskimo name meaning "little end" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kangilipak, Lake: lake, 2 miles long, SE of Okoklik Lake, in Noatak River valley, 51 miles SE of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 00' N, 159° 10' W; (map 131). Eskimo name, meaning "big lake end," obtained in 1956 at Noatak by Orth.

Kangirlvar Bay: bay, between Atrnak Point and Chinigyak Cape, on SW coast of Nelson Island, 10 miles SE of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 28' N, 165° 12' W; (map 57). Variant: Tooksook Bay. Eskimo name obtained at Tanunak in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kangkak Basin: basin, see Kongkok Basin.

Kangkak: bay, see Kongkok Bay.

Kangkok: bay, see Kongkok Bay.

Kangkok: locality, site of village on Kongkok Bay, 27 miles S of Cambell, on W coast of Saint Lawrence Island; 63° 23' N, 171° 47' W; (map 93). Variant: Kougkok. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by Otto W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Kangnakhnakh Point: point of land, see Kangnaksnak Point.

Kangnaksnak Point: point of land, 5 miles SE of Cape Etolin on N coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 22' N, 166° 06' W; (map 57). Variant: Kangnakhnakh Point, Kangnaxnax Point. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kangnaxnax Point: point of land, see Kangnaksnak Point.

Kangneervik: locality, see Kangnirvik.

Kangneervim Koonga: stream, see Kangnirvik Creek.

Kangniqwim Kuunga: stream, see Kangnirvik Creek.

Kangnirvik Creek: stream, heads at 68° 12' N, 163° 37' W and flows SW 35 miles to Kivalina River. 18 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 57' N, 164° 13' W; (map 128). Variant: Kangneervim Koonga, Kangniqwim Kuunga. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kangnirvik: locality, along Kangnirvik Creek, 244 miles NE of Kivalina, Brooks Range; 68° 02' N, 164° 06' W; (map 130). Variant: Kangneervik Kangnizwik, Kengneeverax. Eskimo name meaning "place at the end," so called because this place in the stream is head of skin boat navigation; name reported as "Kengneeverax" in 1960 by D. C. Foote.

Kangnizwik: locality, see Kangnirvik.

Kangnizwim Kuunga: stream, see Kangnirvik Creek.

Kangokakh Pass: watercourse, see Kangokakli Pass.

Kangokakli Pass: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, extends NW-SE 13 miles between Kakahkituli Pass and Norton Sound, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 51' N, 164° 50' W; (map 77). Variant: Kangokakh Pass. Eskimo name written "Kangokakh" in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS, published as "Kangokakli" in 1901 on Chart 9373.

Kangoot: locality, see Kongik.

Kangrekho, Mys: point of land, see Cangrejo, Point.

Kanguksam Mountain: mountain, 1,820 ft., in Kinipaghulghat Mountains, 9 miles W of Northeast Cape, on Saint Lawrence Island, 63° 18' N, 168° 58' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Mount Bulova. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Kanguksuk River: stream, see Koyuk River.

Kanguksuk: village, see Koyuk.

Kangusuk: village, see Koyuk.

Kangyak: stream, see Kanyak River.

Kaniag Island: island, see Kodiak Island.

Kaniag-miut: village, see Kaguyak.

Kaniakhrak Creek: stream, see Kungiakrok Creek.

Kaniat: bay, see Alitak Bay.

Kanibakhilat: mountains, see Kinipaghulghat Mountains.

Kanibukhilat Mountain: mountains, see Kinipaghulghat Mountains.

Kanichtuk River: stream, see Kanektok River.

Kanicula Glacier: glacier, see Kanikula Glacier.

Kaniek, Reka: stream, see Kanik River.

Kanig-miout: locality, see Kanig.

Kanig: locality, "on right bank of Yukon River near its mouth," Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 92). Variant: Kanig-miout, Kanygmjut. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1850 as "Kanig-miout" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN.

Kanik Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to East Clem Creek, 56 miles N of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 66° 00' N, 161° 11' W; (map 109). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Kanik River: stream, heads at Ualik Lake, flows SW 12 miles to Kulukak Bay, 41 miles SW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 56' N, 159° 37' W; (map 40). Variant: Reka Kaniek. Eskimo name reported as "R[eka] Kaniek" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 4), IRN.

Kanikhluk: locality, see Kanikluk.

Kanikluk: locality, "on N shore of Prince William Sound," Chugach Mountains Variant: Kanikhluk. Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed as "Kanikhluk" with a population of 54 by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census; listed with a population of 73 in the 1890 Census.

Kaniksarak, Lake: lake, 1 mile long, in Killik River valley, 3 miles N of junction of Easter Creek with Killik River, Brooks Range; 68° 11' N, 154° 09' W; (map 133). Eskimo name meaning "has snow," obtained in 1956 at Anaktuvuk Pass by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kaniktuk River: stream, see Kanektok River.

Kanikula Glacier: glacier, trends SE 11 miles to its terminus at head of Tokositna River, 37 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 42' N, 150° 55' W; BGN 1962; (map 81). Variant: Kahnicula Glacier, Kanicula Glacier, Little Tokichitna Glacier. Tanaina Indian name reported in 1906 by Belmore Browne as "Kahnicula" or "Kanicula."

Kanikyakhtalikhmiut: locality, see Kanikyakstalikhmiut.

Kanikyakstalikhmiut: locality, 24 miles SE of Cape Etolin, on NE coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 10' 10" N, 165° 43' 20" W; (map 57). Variant: Kanacyackdligamiut, Kanikyakhtalikhmiut, Kanikyaxtalixmiut, Koniginktalikmute. Eskimo name reported about 1949 by USC&GS.

Kanikyaxtalixmiut: locality, see Kanikyakstalikhmiut.

Kaniliak: island, one of Shumagin Islands; 55° N, 160° W; (map 27). Variant: Khainiliakh. This name was applied by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 255) and was written "Khainiliakh" by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 267). The exact location of this island is not known.

Kanipakhilat Mountain: mountains, see Kinipaghulghat Mountains.

Kanipakhilat Mountains: mountains, see Kinipaghulghat Mountains.

Kanirak Creek: stream, see Kahniruk River.

Kanirak: locality, see Kahnirukmiut.

Kanirakmiut: locality, see Kahnirukmiut.

Kanirthluk Bay: bay, see Hooper Bay.

Kanisokrok Lake: lake, 3 miles across, 10 miles SE of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland, 66° 33' N, 159° 40' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Kanitakhmiut: locality, see Kaneetaksmiut.

Kaniugi Island: island, see Koniuji Island.

Kankone Peak: peak, 4,987 ft., in Kantishna Hills, at head of Moonlight Creek, 12 miles NW of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 37' 25" N, 150° 36' 00" W; (map 88). Variant: Kaneone Peak. Name shown as "Kaneone" on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS, published as "Kankone" (Capps, 1919, pl. 1).

Kanloyak: locality, on Nelson Island, 2 miles SE of Nightmute and 100 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 27' N, 164° 44' W; (map 58). Former Eskimo village reported in 1949 by USC&GS. "There is presently (1949) no sign of former habitation."

Kannaghunut Island: island, see Kanagunut Island.

Kannagkhunut Island: island, see Kanagunut Island.

Kanngumavik Creek: stream, see Kongumavik Creek.

Kanoa, Mys de la: point of land, see Canoa Point.

Kanoma Gulch: ravine, trends W 0.4 miles to Snow Gulch, 6 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 165° 24' W; (map 94). Variant: Kanama Gulch, Kanone, Kanome Gulch. Prospectors' name reported as "Kanome" on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Kanome Gulch: ravine, see Kanoma Gulch.

Kanome: ravine, see Kanoma Gulch.

Kanongiksuk Creek: stream, flows W 9 miles to Easter Creek 3.7 miles SE of its junction with Killik River, Brooks Range; 68° 06' N, 154° 04' W; (map 133). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kanoolik: locality, see Kanulik.

Kanooskie Island: island, see Koniuji Island.

Kanoozhki Island: island, see Koniuji Island.

Kansas Creek: stream, flows NW 9 miles to Wood River, 35 miles E of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 53' 20" N, 147° 50' 00" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1910 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Kansas Creek: stream, heading on S slope of Mount Tulik, flowing SE 3.5 miles to Pacific Ocean, on NE coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 20' N, 167° 59' W; (map 23). Name published by Byers (1959, pl. 41), USGS.

Kantangnak Creek: stream, heads on Tupikchak Mountain, flows N and NW 10 miles to Kokolik River, Arctic Slope; 68° 59' N, 161° 54' W; (map 131). Eskimo name obtained at Point Lay in 1956 by Orth, meaning "like a basin" [qataqnak]: so called because of the deep basin-like depression along the Kokolik at the stream's mouth.

Kantishana River: stream, see Kantishna River.

Kantishna Hills: ridge, elev. 1,000-4,987 ft., extends NE 50 miles from McKinley River, Alaska Range; 64° 05' N, 150° 00' W [NE end], 63° 27' N, 151° 10' W [SW end]; (map 88). Local name reported in 1916 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Kantishna River: stream, heads at junction of Birch Creek and McKinley River, flows N 108 miles to Tanana River, 32 miles NW of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 46' N, 149° 58' W; (map 100). Variant: Cantishna River, Con-tay-th-no, Con-tay-thno, Dugan River, Kantishana River, Toclat River. There was considerable confusion over the application of this Indian name prior to adequate map ping. Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, in 1899 appears to have been first to show a name for the stream when he wrote both Indian names, "Toclat (Con-tay-th-no)"; recognizing the possible confusion of application with the name "Toclat River" of Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, in 1885. Herron also wrote the name as "Con-tay-thno." A. H. Brooks, USGS, called the stream "Toklat" in 1902. Lt. Gibbs, USA, in 1902 and D. L. Reaburn, USGS, in 1903 both mapped the mouth of the stream in its correct position showing it to be the same which Lt. Allen called "Dugan" in 1885 for Lt. Thomas Buchanan Dugan, USA. Gibbs wrote "Cantishna" and Reaburn "Kantishna." The name "Toklat River" is now applied to a branch of the Kantishna.

Kantishna: locality, in Kantishna Hills, at junction Of Eureka and Moose Creeks, 3 miles NW of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 31' 30" N, 150° 57' 30" W; (map 88). Variant: Eureka. This mining camp was established in 1905, one of several such camps that appeared suddenly when gold was discovered in the Kantishna Hills. Most of the camps were abandoned a short time later, but this one was nearest the producing creeks. It was also

referred to in the early days as “Eureka,” named for the stream. A post office named “Kantishna” was established in 1905 near the mouth of the Kantishna River.

Kantukan: village, see Hoonah.

Kanu Island: island, 1.7 miles long, between Great Sitkin and Umak Islands, Andreanof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 30" N, 176° 02' 20" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Jounakh Island, Yunakh Island, Ostrov Yunakh. Name derived from Unak Island and given by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office in 1936 because “. . . There being so much similarity in the names [of nearby] Ulak Island, Umak Island, and Unak Island, serious delay might result in sending a rescue party to one of these islands, as was brought out in the 1934 report of the expedition, and for this reason Unak Island was spelled backward . . .” The name “Unak” is derived from the Aleut “unaq” meaning “wound,” published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, as “O[strov] Yunakh,” or “Yunakh Island.”

Kanuhnuktaili Slough: stream, see Kanunuk Slough.

KanukaNanyvuk Lake: lake, 3 miles N of Okstukuk Lake, 38 miles N of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 34' N, 158° 17' W; (map 52). Eskimo name shown as “Ka-nuk-a-Nan-y-vuk” on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Kanuktik Creek: stream, heads at Kanuktik Lake, flows NW 12 miles to Kanektok River, 66 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 53' N, 160° 28' W; (map 53). Eskimo name shown on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS, whose party passed by it on Sept. 4, 1898. The name was published by Spurr (1900, map 10), USGS.

Kanuktik Lake: lake, extends N 4 miles to headwaters of Kanuktik Creek, 60 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 44' N, 160° 19' W; (map 53). Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Kanulik: locality, at head of Nushagak Bay, 2 miles NE of Nushagak and 6 miles SE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 58' N, 158° 28' W; (map 52). Variant: Kanoolik, Karulik, Nunnungynakok. Eskimo village reported by Ivan Petroff in 1880 Census. Its population in 1880 was 142; in 1890, 54; it is now abandoned.

Kanunuk Slough: stream, in Yukon Delta, flows NE 1.8 miles to Apoon Pass, 1.5 miles W of Kotlik and 35 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 02' N, 163° 36' W; (map 92). Variant: Kanuhnuktaili Slough. Eskimo name reported in 1899 by R. L. Faris, USC&GS, as “Kanuhnuktaili.”

Kanutena: stream, see Kanuti River.

Kanuti Canyon: canyon, extends 7 miles along Kanuti River 4 miles SE of its junction with Mentanontli River, 17 miles SW of Allakaket, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 19' 05" N, 152° 51' 00" W; (map 117). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kanuti Chalatna Creek: stream, heads in Kaldolyeit Lake, flows SE 50 miles through Clawanmenka Lake to Kanuti River, 22 miles SE of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 17' N, 152° 18' W; (map 117). Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kanuti Flats: flats, of South Fork Koyukuk, Koyukuk and Kanuti Rivers, extend SW 60 miles from Bettles and E 45 miles from Allakaket 66° 32' N, 151° 51' W; (map 117). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kanuti Kilolitna Creek: stream, see Kanuti Kilolitna River.

Kanuti Kilolitna River: stream, heads in lake, in Ray Mountains, flows W and NE 60 miles to Kanuti River, 30 miles SE of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 12' 30" N, 152° 02' 30" W; BGN 1961; (map 117). Variant: Kanuti Kilolitna Creek. Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by Orth.

Kanuti Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 1.7 miles NE of Old Dummy Lake, 37 miles SE of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 10' 30" N, 151° 45' 00" W; (map 117). Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kanuti River: stream, flows W 175 miles to Koyukuk River, 13 miles SW of Allakaket, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 27' N, 153° 00' W; (map 116). Variant: Kanutena, Koinooten, Konootena, Kornutena, Kornuti, Kornutna, Koznuten, Old Man Creek, Old Man River. Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 97), USA, who spelled it "Konootena." It is said to mean "Old Man's River," which would account for the name "old man river" used by some prospectors from 1898 to 1913.

Kanuti: locality, "on Koyukuk River," Hogatza Highlands; (map 116). Variant: Konootena, Old Man River. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1885 as "Konootena" with a population of 13 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA.

Kanyak River: stream, flows NW 5.3 miles to Nagosakchowik Slough, 3.2 miles W of Sheldon Point and 21 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 31' 40" N, 164° 57' 10" W; (map 77). Variant: Kangyak, Nioklakowik Slough. Eskimo name obtained in 1952 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Kanygmjut: locality, see Kanig.

Kanyk, Reka: stream, see Buckland River.

Kanyugi, Ostrov: island, see Koniuji Island.

Kaokiorokamiut: locality, see Kwikluak.

Kaolak River: stream, heads at 69° 38' N, 160° 37' W, flows NE 60 miles, joins Avalik River to form Kuk River, 37 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 07' N, 159° 41' W; BGN 1925; (map 146). Variant: Kaolik River. Eskimo name reported in 1924 by USGS.

Kaolak River: stream, see Kuk River.

Kaoledoly Slough: channel, in Yukon Delta, extends NW-SE 2.8 miles between Kwiguk and Kwikluak Passes, 0.8 miles N of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 46' 15" N, 164° 29' 30"

W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS. Published in 1899 on Chart 9372.

Kaolik River: stream, see Kaolak River.

Kaouakhta: island, see Kauatka.

Kapalooa Creek: stream, see Kapaloak Creek.

Kapalooa: locality, see Capalooa.

Kapalooa: point of land, see Dyer, Cape.

Kapaloak Creek: stream, flows SW 8.5 miles to Chukchi Sea, 0.6 miles S of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68° 38' 50" N, 166° 13' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 129). Variant: Capalooa Creek, Kapalooa Creek. Named in 1904 by Collier (1906, p. 44) who wrote, "An abandoned native settlement here bears the name Capalooa, and the name is applied by the writer to the creek near which the old houses stand." Spelling has been changed to conform with present-day pronunciation. See Capalooa and Cape Dyer.

Kapaloak: point of land, see Dyer, Cape.

Kapalooa: locality, see Capalooa.

Kapalooa: point of land, see Dyer, Cape.

Kapho Mountain: mountains, see Kapho Mountains.

Kapho Mountains: mountains, 4,496 ft., 5 miles long, 2 miles NW of head of Bradfield Canal, Coast Mountains; 56° 15' N, 131° 36' W; (map 7). Variant: Kapho Mountain. Indian name reported in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; "Kapho; mountain * * * said to mean 'brothers'."

Kapitanskaya Gavan: bay, see Unalaska Bay.

Kapon Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Eek River, 70 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 10' N, 160° 15' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Kaponyes, Mys de: point of land, see Capones, Point.

Kapoon Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles from Eekayruk Mountain to Hammond River, 29 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 50' N, 150° 08' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named about 1930 by Robert Marshall for an Eskimo living at Wiseman.

Kapsco Bay: bay, see Wrangell Cove.

Kapsukalik Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 19 miles SE of Savoonga, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 28' N, 170° 09' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Eskimo name reported by Orth in 1965 to mean "constricted in the middle." The name was recorded in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Karab Cove: cove, 0.6 miles across, in NE part of Otkriti Bay, on S coast of Agattu Island, Aleutian Islands, 52° 23' 30" N, 173° 36' 30" E; BGN 1938; (map 13). Variant: Karablin Cove, Korab Cove, Haynie Cove. This name was proposed as "Karablin Cove," in 1938, by the Hydrog. Office of the U.S. Navy. The name was published as "Korab Cove" in 1943 on an AMS map and is shown as "Karate ('Karablin' or ' Haynie') Cove" in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 136). "Karate" has no known meaning.

Karablin Cove: cove, see Karab Cove.

Karablin: island, see Ship Rock.

Karakol, Mys de la: point of land, see Snail Point.

Karavaxarak River: stream, see Kaviavazak River.

Kardy Lake: lake, 1 mile across, on Phipps Peninsula, Island 1 mile SE of Ocean Cape and 3.4 miles SW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 31' 45" N, 139° 49' 15" W; (map 46). Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

Karen Creek: stream, flows NE 14 miles to Kekiktuk River 5 miles S of its junction with the Sadlerochit River, 20 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 29' 15" N, 144° 39' 12" W; (map 139). Probably named by geologists in the 1950's.

Karen Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, in Mentasta Mountains, 9 miles NW of Devils Mountain, Alaska Range, 62° 33' N, 143° 01' W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Karheen Cannery: locality, see Karheen.

Karheen Cove: bay, 0.2 miles long, off Karheen Passage, on SW coast of Tuxekan Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 48' 40" N, 133° 18' 45" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 152). See Karheen.

Karheen Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Karheen Passage at Karheen, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 49' N, 133° 19' W; (map 4). Variant: Ka-hehe, KahHehe, Kahin, Kahini, Sarhini. Tlingit Indian name, possibly from "ta-hin" meaning "salmon stream," reported in 1897 as "Ka-Hehe" by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN. The present spelling was established by the name of a cannery formerly located at the stream's mouth. See Karheen.

Karheen Lakes: lakes, two, extend 1.5 miles, in course of stream, on Tuxekan Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 48' 45" N, 133° 17' 30" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Karheen Passage: water passage, 4 miles long, between Heceta and Tuxekan Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 48' N, 133° 18' W; (map 4). BGN 1916. Variant: Kahin, Kahini.

Named in 1916 by USC&GS; derived from village of Karheen. The water passage was originally referred to as “the pass to Karheen Cannery.”

Karheen: locality, on Karheen Cove, SW coast of Tuxekan Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 48' 45" N, 133° 18' 35" W; (map 4). Variant: Karheen Cannery. Former village established at a cannery about 1914; named for Karheen Creek.

Karillyukpuk Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles from Kinnorutin Pass to Clear River, 3 miles W of Harvey Mountain and 33 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 51' 30" N, 150° 23' 20" W, (map 124). In describing this stream, Marshall (1956, p. 72) wrote, “The gulch which came in at the head of the valley * * * we named Karillyukpuk, meaning 'very rugged' [in Eskimo].”

Kariltna River: stream, see Kahiltna River.

Karl Creek: stream, flows N 13 miles to Fog River, 60 miles E of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 49' N, 159° 56' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Karlooch: village, see Karluk.

Karloutskoï, Cap: point of land, see Karluk, Cape.

Karluk Anchorage: bay, 3 miles across, at Karluk, on W coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 34' 30" N, 154° 28' 00" W; (map 35). Name derived from village of Karluk and reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Karluk Head: point of land, see Karluk, Cape.

Karluk Island: barrier island, 0.5 miles long, southernmost of McClure Islands, on Beaufort Sea coast, Arctic Plain; 70° 20' 25" N, 147° 19' 30" W; (map 150). Variant: Island Number 19. It is shown on present-day maps as an unnamed island SE of Jeannette Island. It was originally named Karluk Island by Leffingwell (1919, p. 96), “after the whaling ship Karluk,” which, under the command of Capt. Steven Cottle, “kindly towed the yawl halfway to Nome * * *” in July 1909 (p. 15). The island was identified by Leffingwell as Island Number 19, and was used as a triangulation station in 1910.

Karluk Lagoon: lagoon, 2.5 miles long, at mouth of Karluk River at Karluk, on W coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 34' N, 154° 25' W; (map 35). Name derived from village of Karluk and reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Karluk Lake: lake, 12 miles long, in E part of Kodiak Island, 20 miles SE of Karluk; 57° 23' N, 154° 03' W; (map 35). Name derived from village of Karluk and reported by USBF in 1889.

Karluk Reef: reef, 3 miles long, in Cook Inlet, 9 miles SW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 27' N, 151° 24' W; (map 62). Name published in 1900 by USC&GS.

Karluk River: stream, heads at Karluk Lake, flows N and W 24 miles through Karluk Lagoon to Shelikof Strait at Karluk, on W coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 34' 20" N, 154° 27' 45" W; (map 35). Name derived from village of Karluk and published by USC&GS in 1868.

Karluk Spit: village, see Karluk.

Karluk Strait: water passage, see Kupreanof Strait.

Karluk, Cape: point of land, 2 miles W of Karluk, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 35' 10" N, 154° 30' 50" W; (map 35). Variant: Cap Karloutskoi, Karluk Head. Name derived from village of Karluk and published by USC&GS in 1868. This point was called "Cape Karloutskoi" by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 276), IRN, and Baker (1906, p. 350) says "locally known as 'Karluk head'."

Karluk: village, pop. 129, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 34' 10" N, 154° 27' 30" W; (map 35). Variant: Carlook, Karlooch, Karluk Spit, Karluta, Kunakakvak. Native name reported in 1805 by Capt. Lisianski (1814, p. 186), IRN, as "Carlook" and as "Karlooch" (map , p. 169). The Russian American Company in 1849 reported a village at or near this location called "Kunakakhvak." The Karluk post office was established here in 1892 (Ricks, 1965, p. 31).

Karlukskiy, Proliv: water passage, see Kupreanof Strait.

Karlun Lake: lake, see Kalun Lake.

Karluta: village, see Karluk.

Karmuk Point: point of land, between Kuk River and Wainwright Inlet, 4.5 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 35' 10" N, 159° 53' 45" W; BGN 1925; (map 146). Eskimo name reported in 1924 by USGS.

Karon Lake: lake, 1 mile across, 12 miles N of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 59° 58' 30" N, 166° 14' 30" W; (map 55). Eskimo name reported in 1949 to refer to the "river head" according to USC&GS.

Karpa Island: island, 1.5 miles long, 5 miles NE of Korovin Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 30' 30" N, 160° 03' 00" W; BGN 1890: (map 28). Variant: Boulder, Bouldyr, Buldyr, Inglikhakh, Inlikak, Tangimak. Published as "O[strov] Karpa," meaning "Carp Island," on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379 (1847). The Aleut name is "Inlikak" or "Inglikhakh," according to Capt. F. P. Lutke, IRN, who also used the Russian name "Bouldyr," meaning "hovel". Boulder Island is shown on an 1890 USBF chart, while Bouldyr, Bouldir, and Karpa are shown on USC&GS charts.

Karr Hills: mountains, see Guyot Hills.

Karshner Creek: stream, flows SE 2.3 miles to Hot Springs Slough N of Manley Hot Springs, 44 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 00' 10" N, 150° 37' 45" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1916 by USGS.

Karson Creek: stream, see Kasson Creek.

Karstens Col: pass, 10,930 ft., between Karstens Ridge and Mount Koven, on E side of Muldrow Glacier, 6 miles NE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 07' 30" N, 150° 54' 30"

W; BGN 1948; (map 88). Variant: Karstens Notch. Named in 1946 by Bradford Washburn for Harry P. Karstens. See Karstens Ridge.

Karstens Notch: pass, see Karstens Col.

Karstens Ridge: ridge, 11,000-14,000 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, extends N 1.8 miles from Harper Icefall to Karstens Col, 4.5 miles E of summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range. 63° 07' 10" N, 150° 55' 00" W; (map 88). Named in 1913 by Archdeacon Stuck (1921, p. 73) for Harry P. Karstens, "in honor of the man, who with Walter's [Harper] help, cut that staircase three miles long amid the perilous complexities of its [Mount McKinley's] chaotic ice-blocks." Karstens, with Archdeacon Stuck, Walter Harper, and Robert Tatum, made the "first official ascent" of Mount McKinley (South Peak) on June 7, 1913.

Karta Bay: bay, see Kasaan Bay.

Karta Bay: estuary, extends W 1 mile, off Kasaan Bay, at mouth of Karta River, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' 15" N, 132° 34' 00" W; (map 4). Variant: Kasa-an Anchorage. This name was originally published as "Kasa-an" in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 85), but due to a copying error the name appeared as "Karta" on Brit. Adm. Chart 2431, a form that has since become well established.

Karta Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, on Prince of Wales Island, near head of Kasaan Bay, in course of Karta River, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' N, 132° 38' W; (map 4). Variant: Little Salmon Lake. Local name reported in 1906 by Wright and Wright (1908, fig. 15), USGS. The name "Little Salmon" was published for this lake by G. H. Canfield (in Brooks and others, 1916, p. 110), USGS.

Karta River: stream, heads in Salmon Lake, on Prince of Wales Island, flows E through Karta Lake 4 miles to Karta Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° -33' 45" N, 132° 34' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Lake River, Little Salmon. Local name reported in 1906 by Wright and Wright (1908, fig. 15), USGS.

Karulik: locality, see Kanulik.

Karumnulima Creek: stream, flows S 13 miles to Noatak River, 42 miles WSW of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 41' N, 155° 38' W; (map 125). Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1956 to refer in meaning to a broken arrow.

Karvak Creek: stream, see Driftwood Creek.

Kasa-an Anchorage: estuary, see Karta Bay.

Kasa-an Bay: bay, see Karta Bay.

Kasaan Bay: bay, extends NW 22 miles, off Clarence Strait, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' N, 132° 06' W; BGN 1899; (map 4). Variant: Casaan Bay, Karta Bay, Kasa-an Bay, Kasaan Bay, Kazarn Bay, Zaliv Kazarn. Haida Indian name published as "Z[aliv] Kazarn," or "Kazarn Bay," by Capt. M. D. Tebenkov (1852, map 9), IRN,

who applied it to Skowl Arm, at the southeast end of this bay. The name was published as "Kasa-an Bay" in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 85).

Kasaan Bay: locality, see Old Kasaan.

Kasaan Island: island, 2.5 miles long, in Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30' N, 132° 21' W; (map 4). Variant: Long Island. Named Long Island in 1880 by USC&GS; USFS changed the name in 1931 "in order to avoid confusion with another Island of that name off the southwestern coast of Prince of Wales Island."

Kasaan Mountain: mountain, 2,846 ft., on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, on Kasaan Peninsula, NE of Kasaan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32' 50" N, 132° 21' 30" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1908 by C. W. Wright (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 2), USGS.

Kasaan Peninsula: peninsula, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, extends SE 18 miles, between Clarence Strait and Kasaan Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' N, 132° 20' W; (map 4). Named in 1901 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Kasaan Point: point of land, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, between Kasaan Bay and its Skowl Arm, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' 40" N, 132° 16' 45" W; (map 4). Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Kasaan: locality, see Old Kasaan.

Kasaan: village, pop. 36, on Kasaan Bay on SW coast of Kasaan Peninsula, Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32' 25" N, 132° 23' 50" W; (map 4). Village established in the 1890's when a salmon-packing plant was located here. Haida Indians from Kasaan, now "Old Kasaan," relocated here and the post office, established in 1900, was named for the old village. Its population was 129 in 1910; 126 in 1920; 112 in 1930; 85 in 1939; and 47 in 1950. See Old Kasaan.

Kasan Bay: bay, see Kasaan Bay.

Kasatochi Island: island, 1.5 miles across, 15 miles NW of Atka Island, Andreanof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 10' 30" N, 175° 31' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 18). Variant: Kassatotchy Island. Russian name published as "Kosatochyey" by Lt. Sarichev (1802, v. 2, p. 179), IRN; shown as "L' ile Kassatotchy" by Lutke (1836, p. 310), and as "O[strov] Kasatochiy" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1400 (1848). Described by Capt. Lutke, IRN, as an extinct crater, containing a lake.

Kasaun Spit: spit, see Kason Spit.

Kasautaa: spit, see Kason Spit.

Kasegaluk Inlet: water passage, see Noakok Pass.

Kasegaluk Lagoon: lagoon, N end 16 miles SW of Wainwright, extends SW 120 miles on Chukchi Sea coast, Arctic Plain; 70° 28' N, 160° 29' W (NE end); 69° 16' N, 163° 18' W (SW end); (map 146). Variant: Kasegarlik Lagoon, Kasegarluk Lagoon, Kasegelik Lagoon.

Eskimo name reported in 1923 by USGS as “Kasegarlik” and changed in 1929 to its present spelling. In 1965, at Wainwright, Orth recorded the name as “Kasegelik,” meaning “spotted seal place” or “having spotted seal.”

Kasegarlik Lagoon: lagoon, see Kasegaluk Lagoon.

Kasegarluk Lagoon: lagoon, see Kasegaluk Lagoon.

Kasegelik Lagoon: lagoon, see Kasegaluk Lagoon.

Kaseglok: village, see Kasigluk.

Kashaiagamut: locality, see Kashiagamiut.

Kashaiagmut: locality, see Kashiagamiut.

Kashaiak Mountains: mountains, 3,000 ft., in Ahklun Mountains, 2 miles NW of junction of Naylorun and Togiak Rivers, 56 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 25' N, 160° 05' W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Kashaiak River: stream, see Naylorun River.

Kashaiak: locality, see Kashiagamiut.

Kashaiyagamut: locality, see Kashiagamiut.

Kashaiyak River: stream, see Gechiak Creek.

Kashaiyak River: stream, see Naylorun River.

Kashaiyamut: locality, see Gechiak.

Kasheega: bay, see Kashega Bay.

Kasheg-e-log-e-mute: village, see Kasheglok.

Kashega Bay: bay, 1 mile across, SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 28' 50" N, 167° 10' 30" W; BGN 1890; (map 23). Variant: Kasheega, Kachiginskaia, Kashuga Bay, Koshigin, Koshiginskoi. Russian name given and published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN, as “Zal[iv] Koshiginskoy,” or “Koshigin Bay,” in honor of Yefim Koshigin who spent the winter at Unalaska in 1763 (Baker, 1906,p.351). According to R. H. Geoghegan, the name “Kashega” is from the Greenlandic word “qagshigit” meaning “men's clubhouses.”

Kashega Pinnacles: rocks, at mouth of Kashega Bay, on SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands 53° 29' 40" N, 167° 08' 30" W; BGN 1989; (map 23). Descriptive Russian name from Kashega Bay, given by USC&GS in 1938.

Kashega Point: point of land, SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 31' 25" N, 167° 11' 00" W; (map 23). Variant: Cape Kashiga, Cape Kashega, Kashuga Point. Named for

Kashega Bay and published as “M[ys] Kashiga,” or “Cape Kashiga,” by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN. It was called “Kashuga Point” by USBF in 1888 and “Cape Kashega” by Baker (1906, p. 351).

Kashega, Cape: point of land, see Kashega Point.

Kashega: village, pop. 26, at head of Kashega Bay, on SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 28' 00" N, 167° 09' 35" W; (map 23). Variant: Kashigin, Kashuga, Koshiga, Koshigin. Named for Kashega Bay and published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN, as “S[elo] Koshiga” meaning “Koshiga Village.” It was called “Kashuga” by USBF in 1888. Baker (1906, p. 352) says “in 1831 it was the headquarters of the bidarshik or foreman of the Russian American Company for the western half of Unalaska * * *.”

Kashegelok: village, pop. 5, on right bank of Holitna River, opposite mouth of Chukowan River, 64 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 50' N, 157° 50' W; BGN 1948; (map 60). Variant: Kasheg-e-log-e-mute. Eskimo village reported as “Kasheg-e-log-e-mute” by W. R. Buckman, a prospector who wintered here in 1902-03.

Kashevarof Passage: water passage, extends SE 20 miles along NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, from Sumner Strait to Clarence Strait, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 14' N, 133° 03' W; (map 6). Variant: Kashevaroff Passage, Kashevarow Passage, Kashvarow Passage, Kashvarow Strait, Proliv Kashevarova. Published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396 as “Proliv Kashevarova” or “Kashevarov Strait.”

Kashevaroff Islands: islands, extend 14 miles between Zarembo Island and the NW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 10' N, 132° 12' W; (map 6). Probably named in 1883 by W. H. Dall USC&GS; derived from Kashevarof Passage and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 89).

Kashevaroff Mountain: mountain, 2,282 ft., 12 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 40' 25" N, 152° 36' 50" W; BGN 1941; (map 34). Named in 1940 by USC&GS “for Rev. N. P. Kashevaroff who was born about 1858 in Kodiak where he was priest for many years. He died in 1935 or 1936.”

Kashevaroff Passage: water passage, see Kashevarof Passage.

Kashevarova, Proliv: water passage, see Kashevarof Passage.

Kashevarow Passage: water passage, see Kashevarof Passage.

Kashiagamiut: locality, on right bank of Togiak River, 1.3 miles E of Nayorurun River, 57 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 22' N, 160° 04' W; (map 53). Variant: Kashaigamut, Kashaigmut, Kashiagamut, Kashaiaik, Kashaigamut, Kissaiakh, Kissiah, Kissiak. Former Eskimo village or camp mentioned by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 census as “Kissiak”; published in 1884 as “Kissaiakh.” It was recorded “Kashaigamut” on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, but was published as “Kashaigamut” (Spurr, 1900, map 10), by USGS. The population in 1880 was 181; in 1940, 33.

Kashiagamut: locality, see Kashiagamiut.

Kashiga, Cape: point of land, see Kashega Point.

Kashigalagamute: locality, see Kashigalak.

Kashigalak: locality, "on Nelson Island in Bering Sea," NE of Nunivak Island; (map 57). Variant: Kashigalagamute, Kashigalogamut, Kashigalogumut. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1878 as "Kashigalogamut" by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service; listed as "Kashigalagamute" with a population of 10 by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census.

Kashigalogamut: locality, see Kashigalak.

Kashigalogumut: locality, see Kashigalak.

Kashigin: village, see Kashega.

Kashkulu Khaku: point of land, see Kaskulu Point.

Kashoto Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends NW 2 miles to its 1961 terminus, 0.5 miles E of Johns Hopkins Inlet, 1 mile NE of Hoonah Glacier, 79 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 53' 15" N, 137° 00' 30" W; BGN 1937; (map 10). Named by Field and Cooper (1937, p. 62) for Kashoto, chief of the Huna subtribe of The Tlingit Indians at the time of John Muir's visit in 1879.

Kashs Village: locality, see Kah Shakes.

Kashuga Bay: bay, see Kashega Bay.

Kashuga Point: point of land, see Kashega Point.

Kashuga: village, see Kashega.

Kashunahmiut: locality, see Kashunuk Village.

Kashunak River: stream, distributary of Yukon River, heads at junction of Driftwood and Kashunuk Sloughs, 61° 52' 30" N, 162° 55' 45" W, flows SW 225 miles to Angyoyaravak Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 16' 30" N, 165° 38' 00" W; (map 75). Variant: Kashunak River, Kashunuk Slough, Kizhunak, Kizhunok. Eskimo name from Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 3), IRN, who wrote it "Kizhunak." E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, crossed this stream in Dec. 1878 and gave it its present spelling.

Kashunak River: stream, see Kashunuk River.

Kashunak Village: locality, at mouth of Kashunuk River, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 18' N, 165° 39' W; (map 75). Variant: Kashunahmiut, Kashunok, Old Kashunuk Village. Abandoned Eskimo village first reported by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, who visited there in December 1878. He reported 20 houses and a population of 100-200. In the 1880 Census, Petroff wrote "Kashunok" and reported a population of 125. The 1890 Census called it "Kashunahmiut" and gave a population of 232. In 1951 a USC&GS field report noted this

place was completely abandoned but several sod huts and the ruins of a frame church still remain on a low mound just east of the village. The triangulation station Kashu, 1951 is located in the village. The adjective “Old” is now generally used locally as part of the name.

Kashunok: locality, see Kashunuk Village.

Kashunuk Slough: stream, 2.8 miles long, connects head of Kashunuk River at its junction with Driftwood Slough to Yukon River, 27 miles W of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 52' 40" N, 162° 55' 45" W; (map 74). Variant: Keshunuk Slough. Name shown on a fieldsheet in 1916 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Kashunuk Slough: stream, see Kashunuk River.

Kashutuk: locality, “on an island in the Yukon delta,” Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 77 or 92). Variant: Kachutok, Kushutuk. Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed as “Kachutok” with a population of 18 by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census.

Kashuvak Peninsula: peninsula, see Moser Peninsula.

Kashvarow Passage: water passage, see Kashevarof Passage.

Kashvarow Strait: water passage, see Kashevarof Passage.

Kashvik Bay: bight, 3.3 miles across, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 22 miles S of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 57° 56' N, 155° 03' W; (map 35). Native name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN, as “Z[aliv] Katvik,” or “Katvik Bay.”

Kashwitna Knobs: hills, 250 ft., 1.3 miles between tops, W of Susitna River, 47 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 53' 30" N, 150° 13' 30" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS; named for Kashwitna River.

Kashwitna Lake: lake, 1 mile long, W of The Alaska Railroad, 5.5 miles N of Willow and 42 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 50' N, 150° 05' W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS; named for Kashwitna River.

Kashwitna River: stream, heads at glacier in Talkeetna Mountains at 61° 56' 35" N, 148° 51' 45" W, flows W 60 miles to Susitna River, 12 miles N of Willow and 49 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 55' N, 150° 06' W; BGN 1935; (map 70). Variant: Kiswitno, Kochuitno. Tanaina Indian name reported in 1906 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; adopted by miners. Lt. H. G. Learnard, of Capt. E. F. Glenn's expedition in 1898, reported two Indian names for streams in this area, “Kiswitno” and “Kochuitno,” which may be variations of the name “Kashwitna.”

Kashwitna: locality, mile 193.9 on The Alaska Railroad, 8 miles N of Willow and 45 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 51' 45" N, 150° 04' 10" W; (map 70). Tanaina Indian name listed in The Alaska Railroad Guide published in 1920. See Kashwitna River.

Kasi-an: locality, see Old Kasaan.

Kasiak, Cape: point of land, between Kaiugnak and Three Saints Bays, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 04' 20" N, 153° 30' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Kasiyak. Eskimo name published as "M[ys] Kasiyak," "Cape Kasiyak," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23).

Kasiana Islands: islands, 1 mile across, 3 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 05' N, 135° 24' W; BGN 1897; (map 9). Variant: Apple Islands, Kaisana, Ostrova Kasyana, Ostrova Kasyany. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[stro]va Kasyany" or "Kasyany Islands."

Kasidaya Creek: stream, heads in a glacier at 59° 21' 50" N, 135° 14' 00" W, flows NW 6 miles to Taiya Inlet, 2.8 miles SW of Devils Punch Bowl and 4 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 24' 15" N, 135° 20' 15" W; (map 45). Variant: Kasidayiya Creek, Yakutanya Creek. Tlingit Indian name Kasidayiya, meaning "slide-front" published by the IBC (1923, map 9)

Kasidayiya Creek: stream, see Kasidaya Creek.

Kasigaylick: sandbar, see Kasigiaglik Bar.

Kasigiaglik Bar: sand bar, at mouth of Wulik River, 1 mile NE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 44' N, 164° 30' W; (map 128). Variant: Kasigaylick. Eskimo name meaning "spotted seal place" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kasiglok: village, see Kasigluk.

Kasiglook: village, see Kasigluk.

Kasigluk River: stream, heads at 60° 23' N, 160° 04' W, flows NW 60 miles to Kuskokuak Slough, 20 miles NE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 50' 45" N, 161° 14' 00" W; (map 59). Variant: Kiolemuk River. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Kasigluk: village, pop. 244, 2 miles W of Nunapitchuk and 27 miles NW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; BGN 1962; 60° 52' N, 162° 32' W; (map 58). Variant: Kaseglok, Kasigoluk, Kasiglook, Kasiglok. Eskimo village, one of the "Tundra Villages," listed with a population of 66 in 1939 and 111 in 1950. The Kasigluk Post Office was established in 1962.

Kasigoluk: village, see Kasigluk.

Kasik Lagoon: lagoon, 0.4 miles long, on N shore of Krusenstern Lagoon, 4.5 miles NE of Cape Krusenstern, Kotzebue-Kobuck Lowland; 67° 10' 25" N, 163° 27' 15" W; (map 128). Eskimo name meaning "shoulder blade," according to USC&GS in 1950.

Kasilof River: stream, heads at Tustumena Lake, flows NW 17 miles to Cook Inlet at Kasilov, 12 miles S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 23' 15" N, 151° 17' 45" W; (map 62). Variant: Kasilov River, Kassilof River, Kussilof River, Kussiloff River, Kussilowa River, Reka Kasilova, Reka Kasilovka. This is a Russian surname reported by the scientist Island G. Wosnesenski in 1840; published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 5) as "R[eka] Kasilov," that is, "Kasilov River."

Kasilof, Cape: point of land, on W coast of Kenai Peninsula, 14 miles S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 22' N, 151° 22' W; BGN 1925; (map 62). Variant: Mys Kasilov, Cape Kassilow, Cape Kussiloff, Point Kasilof. Name published in 1847 as "Mys Kasilov" or "Cape Kasilov," on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378.

Kasilof, Point: point of land, see Kasilof, Cape.

Kasilof: village, pop. 100, on E shore of Cook Inlet, 12 miles S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 23' 15" N, 151° 17' 45" W; (map 62). Variant: Kassilof Saint George, Krepost Georgiyevskaya, Kussilof. This is an agricultural settlement of Kenai Indians. In 1786 the Russian Kolomin of the Lebedef-Lastochkin Company built two log houses surrounded by a stockade at or near this site. It was called "Saint George," presumably for one of the ships of the company. An Indian fishing village grew up around this stockade. Its population in 1880 was 31; in 1890, 117; in 1930, 45. A post office was obtained in 1925 (Ricks, 1965, p. 32). "In 1937 a party surveying for homesteading purposes on the Kenai Peninsula found near Kasilof the remains of a partially buried village. * * * A partial excavation showed 31 well-preserved houses, each about 15 by 22 feet and 14 feet high. The cabin walls were approximately four inches thick, made of beach sand, bricks, logs and sod. Each had a fire place in the center. * * *. It was thought at the time to be of Eskimo origin, although Eskimos are not known to have penetrated so far south. The aboriginal inhabitants of the Peninsula are at present mostly Kenai Indians, a branch of the great Athapascan family" (Colby, 1945, p. 318).

Kasilov River: stream, see Kasilof River.

Kasilov, Mys: point of land, see Kasilof, Cape.

Kasilova, Reka: stream, see Kasilof River.

Kasilovka, Reka: stream, see Kasilof River.

Kasinuk Mountain: hill, 110 ft., on Nelson Island, E of Kangirlvar Bay and 105 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 32' N, 164° 57' W; (map 58). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kasitsna Bay: bay, 1.2 miles wide, on Kenai Peninsula, 6.5 miles NE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 29' N, 151° 32' W; BGN 1944; (map 50). Variant: Kahsitsnah, Kasitsne. Kenai Indian name reported by G. C. Martin (1915, pl. 2), USGS; originally published in 1883 as "Kahsitsnah" by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Kasitsne: bay, see Kasitsna Bay.

Kasiyak, Mys: point of land, see Kasiak, Cape.

Kaskanak Creek: stream, heads at 59° 45' N, 155° 37' W, flows SW 40 miles to Kuichak River, 85 miles E of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 20' N, 156° 04' W; (map 52). Eskimo name reported in 1931 by USGS. See Kaskanak.

Kaskanak Village: locality, see Kaskanak.

Kaskanak: locality, on E bank of Tikchik Lake, 63 miles NE of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 56' N, 158° 12' W; BGN 1932; (map 52). Variant: Kaskanak Village, Kaskanakh, Kaskinakh. Name of a small Eskimo village or camp obtained in 1932 by USGS; published by Mertie (1938, pl. 1), USGS. The village has no permanent population.

Kaskanak: locality, on right bank of Kvichak River, 85 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 17' N, 156° 11' W; BGN 1910; (map 52). Variant: Kaskanakh, Kaskanek, Kaskinakh, Koskanok. This Eskimo village was first mentioned by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census of 1880 as "Kaskinakh village." It was called "Kaskanakh village" in the 1890 Census. The name was spelled "Kaskanak" in 1890 by A. B. Schanz in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. The population in 1880 was 119; in 1890, 66; it is no longer permanently occupied.

Kaskanakh: locality, see Kaskanak.

Kaskanek: locality, see Kaskanak.

Kaskinakh: locality, see Kaskanak.

Kaskulu Point: point of land, on McClellan Flats, at mouth of Chilkat River, 1.5 miles W of Port Chilkoot and 17 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 13' 50" N, 135° 29' 00" W; BGN 1922; (map 45). Variant: Portage Point, Kashkulu Khaku, Qakulu Xagku. Tlingit Indian name Kashkulu Khaku meaning " 'man's scalp off' point" according to Louis Shotridge, and reported in 1922 by USC&GS. It was called Portage Point by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 197 and pl. 1819). This latter name was considered to be a misnomer.

Kaslokan Point: point of land, on E shore of Cold Bay, 10 miles SE of village of Cold Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range 55° 07' 00" N, 162° 31' 30" W; BGN 1925, (map 29). Variant: Low Point. Aleut name meaning "low" given by USC&GS in 1925 (Chart 8703).

Kaslukug: locality, "on Agattu Island in Near Islands," Aleutian Islands Former Aleut village reported as "uninhabited" by Hodge (1907, p. 663), BAE.

Kasna Creek: stream, flows N 3 miles to Kontrashibuna Lake, 30 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 10' N, 154° 00' W; (map 61). Tanaina Indian name reported by P. S. Smith (1917, p. 51), USGS.

Kasnatchin: locality, at Anchor Point on W coast of Kenai Peninsula, near E point of entrance to Cook Inlet, Cook Inlet Lowland; (map 50). Variant: Laida, Laidennoj. Former Athapaska Indian camp or settlement listed as "Laida" with a population of 29 by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census.

Kasnatchin: spit, see Anchor Point.

Kasnyku Bay: bay, 1 mile across, 9 miles N of Baranof, on NE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 13' N, 134° 51' W; (map 9). Tlingit Indian name reported in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, and published by USC&GS on Chart 8050.

Kasnyku Falls: waterfall, between Kasnyku Lake and Waterfall Cove, on NE coast of Baranof Island, 7 miles N of Baranof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 11' 30" N, 134° 50' 00" W; BGN 1923; (map 9). Named in 1922 by USFS, presumably for Kasnyku Bay.

Kasnyku Lake: lake, 1.7 miles long, 6.5 miles N of Baranof, on NE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 11' N, 134° 52' W; BGN 1923; (map 9). Named in 1923 by USFS, presumably for Kasnyku Bay into which it drains.

Kason Spit: spit, in Kivalina Lagoon, 2 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 44' N, 164° 34' W; (map 128). Variant: Kasaun Spit, Kasautaa, Kasown, Nuwuksaqpaq. Eskimo name meaning "drumstick"; so called because of its nearness to a circular sandbar called "the drum" (Kilon). Name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kasook Inlet: estuary, extends N 3 miles off Tlevak Strait, on S coast of Sukkwan Island, Alexander Archipelago; (map 4). Variant: Kassook Inlet. Indian name recorded in 1897 by Capt. J. F. Moser, USN; published by USC&GS in 1899.

Kasook Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on S coast of Sukkwan Island, at head of Kasook Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 03' 15" N, 132° 49' 30" W; (map 4). Indian name recorded in 1897 by Capt. J. F. Moser, USN; published by USC&GS in 1899.

Kasown: spit, see Kason Spit.

Kassa Inlet: estuary, extends N 5 miles, off Cordova Bay, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 56' N, 132° 32' W; (map 1). Indian name used by navigators and recorded in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Kassa Island: island, 0.8 miles wide, in Kassa Inlet, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 56' 40" N, 132° 29' 45" W; (map 1). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Kassa Point: point of land, SE point of entrance to Kassa Inlet, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 55' 25" N, 132° 31' 30" W; (map 1). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Kassan Haade: locality, see Old Kasaan.

Kassan Islands: islands, extend 1 mile, between El Capitan and Prince of Wales Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' 30" N, 133° 16' 20" W; (map 4). Name published in 1962 Coast Pilot (p. 95).

Kassan: locality, see Old Kasaan.

Kassatotchy Island: island, see Kasatochi Island.

Kassatream: stream, see Kuzitrin River.

Kassatriem: stream, see Kuzitrin River.

Kassdeparka Creek: stream, see Casadepaga River.

Kassiachamiut: locality, see Kassianmute.

Kassianmute: locality, on right bank of Togiak River, 5 miles SW of Kashiagamiut and 50 miles ENE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 18' N, 160° 12' W; (map 53). Variant: Kassiachamiut. This Eskimo village, which had two dance houses, was first mentioned by Ivan Petroff in the 10th U.S. census. The name means "Kassian people." Its population in 1880 was 615, in 1890 it was 50; it is now abandoned.

Kassik: island, see Kaiasik.

Kassilof River: stream, see Kasilof River.

Kassilof Saint George: village, see Kasilof.

Kassilow, Cape: point of land, see Kasilof, Cape.

Kasson Creek: stream, flows SW 1.7 miles to Shovel Creek, 9 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 164° 25' W; (map 95). Variant: Karson Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Kassook Inlet: estuary, see Kasook Inlet.

Kastigo, Mys de: point of land, see Punishment Point.

Kasyana, Ostrova: islands, see Kasiana Islands.

Kasyany, Ostrova: islands, see Kasiana Islands.

Katagkag-mioute: locality, see Katagkak.

Katagkak: locality, "on Innoko River above its junction with Yukon River," Innoko Low; (map 78). Variant: Ighelkoslende, Katagkag-mioute. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1850 as "Ighelkoslende" and "Katagkag-mioute" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN.

Katagune: island, see Kataguni Island.

Kataguni Island: island, 1.1 miles long, in Chilkat Islands, in Lynn Canal, 0.3 miles S of Shikosi Island and 30 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 01' N, 135° 16' W; (map 45). Variant: Katagune. A Tlingit Indian name reported by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map) as Katagune.

Katak Creek: stream, in Franklin Mountains, heads at glacier 5 miles S of Mount Chamberlain, flows NE 15 miles to the Hulahula River, 7.5 miles NW of Mount Michelson,

Brooks Range; 69° 22' N, 144° 33' W; BGN 1961; (map 139). Variant: Katuk Creek. Eskimo name obtained at Barter Island by USGS geologists in 1948, and reported to mean “fall” or “drop,” which may refer to rapids or falls along the course of the stream. It was reported by C. L. Whittington, USGS, in 1960.

Katak Creek: stream, see Wrench Creek.

Katakturak River: stream, heads on S slope of Sadlerochit Mountains, flows W 11 miles in valley thence N through mountain passes and 30 miles NE to Camden Bay, 3 miles W of Collinson Point and 25 miles SE of Flaxman Island, Arctic Plain; 69° 59' N, 145° 02' W; (map 139). Variant: Katakturak River, Kutukturok River. Eskimo name reported by Leffingwell (1919, p. 96) to possibly mean “a narrow place,” presumably referring to the canyon it has cut through the range. Orth was told in 1956 that the name means “many falls.” USC&GS in 1948 reported another version of the meaning, “looks open,” referring to the appearance of the stream from the sea.

Katakturak River: stream, see Katakturuk River.

Katakwa Point: point of land, SE tip of Tongass Island, Coast Mountains; 54° 46' 15" N, 130° 43' 45" W; BGN 1937; (map 2). Variant: Tongass Point. Local name derived from the Tlingit Indian name for the island, “Kut-tuk-wah,” which was published in 1869 by USC&GS. This may be the same point that Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, called “Tongass,” published in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 80).

Katalahosa Lake: lake, oxbow, 0.7 miles across, on N bank of Kanuti River, 24 miles SE of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 17' 30" N, 152° 08' 30" W; (map 117). Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Katalan's Rock: hill, see Castle Hill.

Katalina, Ostrov: island, see Catalina Island.

Katalla Bay: bay, at Katalla, extends 15 miles from Palm Point to Strawberry Point, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 11' N, 144° 31' W; BGN 1906; (map 64). Variant: Catalla Bay, Catella Bay. Native name meaning “bay” spelled “Catalla” by F. C. Schrader and A. C. Spencer (1901, p. 92), USGS. This name may have been given by oil prospectors.

Katalla River: stream, flows S 12 miles to Katalla Slough, 1 mile NE of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 12' N, 144° 29' W; BGN 1906; (map 64). Variant: Catalla River, Catella River. Named after the bay; reported in 1903 by USGS. See Katalla Bay.

Katalla Slough: estuary, extends NW 3 miles from mouth of Oil Creek to Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 12' N, 144° 30' W; BGN 1906; (map 64). Named after the bay; reported in 1903 by USGS. See Katalla Bay.

Katalla: settlement, pop. 5, on S coast of Alaska, at mouth of Katalla River, 50 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 12' N, 144° 31' W; BGN 1906; (map 64). Variant: Catalla, Catella. Named after Katalla Bay; the village was established about 1903 as a supply point after discovery of oil in the area. The village population was 188 in 1910; 84 in

1920; 44 in 1930; and 23 in 1940. The Katalla post office was established in 1904 and discontinued in 1943 (Ricks, 1965, p. 32).

Katch Island: island, see Kak Island.

Katcheldat River: stream, see Yentna River.

Katchin Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Redoubt Bay, Cook Inlet, 7 miles NNW of Harriet Point and 37 miles W of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 29' N, 152° 19' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Kate and Anna Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Canyon Creek, upstream from El Patrone Creek, 23 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 51' N, 164° 47' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Kate, Mount: mountain, 4,200 ft., 2.8 miles SW of S end of Solomon Gulch, 8.4 miles SW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 00' 05" N, 146° 20' 40" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Kateekhuk Island: island, see Kateekuk Island.

Kateekuk Island: island, 1 mile across, in Semidi Islands, between Aghiyuk and Chowiet Islands, Aleutian Range; 56° 05' N, 156° 44' W; (map 31). Variant: Kateekhuk Island. Eskimo name reported as "Kateekhuk Island" in 1874 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and published as "Kateekuk Island" in 1916 Coast Pilot (v. 2, p. 147).

Kateel River: stream, flows NE then SE 115 miles to Koyukuk River, 31 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 27' N, 157° 37' W; (map 108). Variant: Cotillakakat River, Khotylkakat, Koteelkakat. Koyukan Indian name published in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, as "Khotylkakat" or "mouth of the Khotyl"; applied to a camp or a village at the stream's mouth. Zagoskin, however, shows the name "R[eka] Notylno" or "Notilno River" which was applied to the stream proper. Lt. Allen (1887, p. 105-106) recorded the name as "Koteelkakat" in 1885. Allen wrote "below the junction [of the Kateel and Koyukuk] is the site of the station established shortly after the transfer of the Territory * * *. This is the highest point reached on the Koyukuk by Lieutenant Zagoskin, of the Russian Navy, in the winter of 1842, though he ascended the Koteelkakat to latitude 65° 35'."

Katenai Hill: mountain, 1,344 ft., on S coast of Afognak Island, 5 miles NE of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 04' 35" N, 152° 42' 40" W; (map 43). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Kates Needle: mountain, 10,002 ft., Boundary Peak 70 on Alaska-Canada boundary, 13 miles SE of Devils Thumb and 126 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 02' 45" N, 132° 02' 35" W; BGN 1953; (map 8). Variant: Boundary Peak 70, Kates Needles. Name published in 1893 by USC&GS; so named because of the "very sharp peaks."

Katete River: stream, 15 miles long, heads in Alaska about 5 miles SW of Mount Fawcett, flows generally N across international boundary to Stikine River, Coast Mountains; 56° 40' N, 131° 49' W; BGN 1900; (map 7). Variant: Kahate River, Kahtete River, Ka-te-te River,

Kwahteetah River. Tlingit Indian name reported in 1900 by Marcus Baker, USGS. This name was first published in 1883 by USC&GS as “Kwahteetah.”

Kathakne: village, on NE shore of Fish Lake, 3 miles E of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 58' 10" N, 141° 50' 00" W; (map 84). Indian name reported by USGS in 1955.

Kathaleen Island: island, extends NE-SW 4 miles in Yukon River, 1 mile E of Doyle Island and 43 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 59' N, 154° 08' W; (map 98). Riverboat pilots' name shown on 1940 “Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers” of the River Boat Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Kathleen Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to Jessie Creek, 21 miles E of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 12' N, 144° 02' W; (map 64). Local name reported by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 4), USGS.

Kathleen, Lake: lake, 1.7 miles long, 28 miles N of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 54' 40" N, 134° 40' 00" W; (map 9). Named in 1920 by W. T. Tolch, mining engineer of Juneau.

Kathryn, Mount: mountain, 4,305 ft., between heads of Woodchopper and Coal Creeks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 11' 20" N, 143° 32' 25" W; BGN 1961; (map 103). Named for Kathryn Stanton Patty, 1896-1961, first lady of the Univ. of Alaska from 1953 to 1960, and who earlier, with her husband, developed gold mining operations in this area.

Kathul Mountain: mountain, 3,122 ft., 1.5 miles N of Yukon River and 15 miles NE of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 21' 15" N, 142° 16' 45" W; (map 103). Variant: Cathul Mountain, Cathut Mountain, Kathal Mountain. Indian name recorded in 1883 as “Cathul Mountain” by Lt. Schwatka (1885b, sheet 8), USA. The “Kathul” spelling was established in 1897 by USGS (1898, pl. 38).

Katie Creek: stream, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, flows NE 1.7 miles to Puale Bay, 44 miles NW of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 57° 41' 25" N, 155° 36' 45" W; (map 35). Local name obtained from J. L. McPherson of Iliamna; published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.

Katiktak Mountain: mountain, 6,320 ft., E of Rumbling Mountain, S of Kenunga Creek, 21 miles SE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 01' N, 150° 58' W; BGN 1932; (map 134). Named by Robert Marshall in 1932. The word is reported to be an Eskimo word for “white.”

Katktuwing: locality, on coast of Beaufort Sea, E of Barter Island; (map 152). This Eskimo name is shown on John Simpson's 1853 native map. It seems to be the same name as “Kaktovik,” the Eskimo name for Barter Island

Katkwaahltu: locality, “on Chilkat River, 6 miles above its mouth,” St. Elias Mountains; (map 45). Variant: Katkwaltu, Kutkwutlu, Qatq!wa' ltu. Former Tlingit Indian town listed as “Kutkwutlu” with a population of 125 in the 1880 Census by Ivan Petroff; reported in 1904 as “Qatq!wa' altu,” meaning “town on the point of a hill,” by J. R. Swanton, BAE.

Katkwaltn: locality, see Kalwatta.

Katkwaltu: locality, see Katkwaahlitu.

Katkwaltv: locality, see Kalwatta.

Katlany's Village: locality, "in SE Alaska," Coast Mountains. Former Tlingit Indian summer camp listed with a population of 106 by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census.

Katlian Bay: bay, 0.7 miles across, 5 miles long, 8 miles N of Sitka, on NW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 09' N, 135° 23' W; BGN 1897; (map 9). Variant: Bukhta Katliana, Guba Kotleana, Katliana Bay, Katlianofa Gulf, Katlians Bay, Kortleana Bay, Kotleana Bay, Kotlian Bay, Kotlians Bay. Named in 1809 by Capt. U. F. Lisianski, IRN, for one of the Indian chiefs at Sitka.

Katlian River: stream, flows W 10 miles to Katlian Bay, 8.5 miles N of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 10' 15" N, 135° 16' 30" W; BGN 1933; (map 9). Named in 1933 by USFS "for the Tlingit Indian chief who in 1799 sold the land upon which the settlement of Sitka was first located." It is said that in 1806 he prevented a second Indian massacre at the present site of Sitka.

Katlian, Mount: mountain, 4,303 ft., 8.5 miles NE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 09' 15" N, 135° 12' 00" W; BGN 1929; (map 9). Named in 1927 by Capt. R. S. Patton, USC&GS, "for Chief Katlian, principal chief of the Tlingit Indians at Sitka at the time of its settlement by the Russians. Under his leadership in 1802 the Indians destroyed Baranof's fort located there. It is said the name is sometimes spelled Kotian. The name is usually borne by the Chief of the Kitsadi Clan of Tlingits."

Katlianofa Gulf: bay, see Katlian Bay.

Katlitna River: stream, heads in lake, flows NW 65 miles to Kuskokwim River, 9 miles S of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 49' 30" N, 155° 36' 40" W; (map 80). Variant: Kalitna River, Reka Kichotno, Reka Kitschotno. Ingalik Indian name obtained in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 1), USGS. Lt. L. A. Zagorskin, IRN, in 1842-44, applied another Indian name, "Kichotno."

Katmai Bay: bay, 9 miles across, at mouth of Katmai River, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula in Katmai National Monument, 17 miles S of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 57° 58' N, 154° 57' W; (map 35). Variant: Baie Katmay, Katmai Golfe, Katmaiskoi Golfe, Zaliv Katmai. Eskimo name reported in 1828 as "Katmaiskoi golfe" by Lutke (1836, p. 276); von Krusenstern (1827, map 17), published "Baie Katmay."

Katmai Canyon: canyon, U-shaped, on Alaska Peninsula, extends 5 miles along course of Katmai River, between Mount Katmai and Barrier Range, in Katmai National Monument, Aleutian Range; 58° 13' N, 154° 56' W; BGN 1924; (map 42). Named in 1916 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, after Katmai Bay.

Katmai Creek: stream, see Katmai River.

Katmai Golfe: bay, see Katmai Bay.

Katmai Lakes: lakes, largest 0.5 miles long, in upper Katmai River, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 6 miles SE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 14' N, 154° 50' W; BGN 1924; (map 42). Named in 1916 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society; “field observation in 1953 failed to show these features,” according to National Park Service.

Katmai National Monument: national monumnet, over 4,200 sq. miles, on Alaska Peninsula and adjacent islands, includes Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, and Mount Katmai and Novarupta; site of a great volcanic eruption in June 1912, Aleutian Range; 58° 25' N, 155° 00' W; (map 42). Named for Mount Katmai. It was established September 24, 1918, and enlarged in 1931. In 1942 the islands off the coast were added and the monument now offers more than 4,200 sq. miles of ocean bays, fjords and lagoons, backed by a range of glacier covered peaks and volcanic crater lakes, behind which lies an interior wilderness of forests and great lake chains.

Katmai Pass: pass, 2,600 ft., near head of Mageik Creek, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 7 miles SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 14' N, 155° 10' W; (map 42). Named in 1898 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS, and “applied because of proximity to Katmai River.”

Katmai Reef: reef, in Pacific Ocean, 0.25 miles long, near middle of N entrance to Chignik Bay, 26 miles NE of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 25' N, 157° 49' W; (map 31). Name published by USC&GS in the 1926 Alaska Coast Pilot (v. 2, p. 176).

Katmai River: stream, heads at glacier terminus on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, flows SW 20 miles to Katmai Bay, 16 miles S of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 02' N, 154° 57' W; (map 42). Variant: Katmai Creek, Reka Katmay. Eskimo name reported as “R[eka] Katmay” by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22) and as “Katmai River” in 1917 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society.

Katmai Valley: valley, of Katmai River, on Alaska, Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 17 miles S of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 02' N, 154° 57' W; (map 42). Named in 1918 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society.

Katmai Volcano: volcano, see Katmai, Mount.

Katmai, Mount: volcano, 6,715 ft., with crater lake on W slope, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 48 miles NW of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 58° 17' N, 154° 57' W; BGN 1966; (map 42). Variant: Katmai Volcano. Name published in 1910 as “Katmai Volcano” by USC&GS and as “Mount Katmai” by G. C. Martin (1913, v. 28, text passim), USGS.

Katmai: locality, site of a village near Katmai Bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument 16 miles S of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 02' N, 154° 55' W; BGN 1954; (map 42). Variant: Selo Katmay, Seleniye Katmayskoe, Village Katmay. This once important Eskimo village was reported by von Krusenstern (1827, map 17) as “Katmay.” The 10th Census in 1880 lists a population of 218; 11th Census in 1890 lists 132. Katmai was abandoned following the 1912 eruption of Mount Katmai and the people were resettled in Perryville, near Mitrofanina Bay.

Katmaiskoi Golfe: bay, see Katmai Bay.

Katmay, Baie: bay, see Katmai Bay.

Katmay, Reka: stream, see Katmai River.

Katnu River: stream, see Big River.

Katolinat, Mount: peak, 4,730 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 24 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 27' 50" N, 155° 28' 20" W; (map 42). Variant: Mount Kakhtolinat. Native name reported as "Kakhtolinat" by Island Petroff in the 10th Census in 1880.

Katovik: village, see Kaktovik.

Katrikiorak Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 7.8 miles to Kuk River, 34 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 10' N, 159° 43' W; (map 146). Eskimo name published in 1958 by AMS.

Katrine Creek: stream, flows NW 7.5 miles to Margaret Creek 1 mile E of its junction with Kejulik River, on Alaska Peninsula, 43 miles SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 57° 50' 40" N, 155° 42' 40" W; (map 35). Local name obtained from J. L. McPherson of Iliamna, and published by W. R. Smith and A. A. Baker (in Brooks and others, 1924, pl. 9), USGS.

Katschadelch: stream, see Rosaunt Creek.

Katschin River: stream, see Katzehin River.

Katschkahin River: stream, see Chilkoot River.

Katsehin River: stream, see Katzehin River.

Katsekahin River: stream, see Kicking Horse River.

Katselena: stream, see Kotsina River.

Kattag: village, see Aleut Village.

Katuk Creek: stream, see Katak Creek.

Katusna River: stream, see Kalukna River.

Katz Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Galankin Islands, 1.5 miles S of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 01' 50" N, 135° 19' 00" W; (map 9). Named in 1880 by U.S. naval officers "for Mr. Katz," USN. The name was published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 143).

Katzehin River: stream, heads at terminus of Meade Glacier, flows W 12 miles to Chilkoot Inlet, 2.4 miles E of Battery Point and 18 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 12' N, 135° 17' W; BGN 1900; (map 45). Variant: Chkazhini River, Katsehin River, Katschin River.

Tlingit Indian name reported as Chkazehin by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map). It was spelled Katsehina by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 203) and Katschin on Chart 3091 in 1898.

Katzzelena: stream, see Kotsina River.

Kauatka: island, one of Shumagin Islands; 55° N, 160° W; (map 27). Variant: Kaouakhta, Kyuatka. This Aleut name meaning “long, narrow, and with some stony places,” was applied by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 255), and was published by him as “Kyuatka” (p. 265). Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 267) called the island “Kaouakhta.” The exact location of this island is not known.

Kauda Point: point of land, S tip of Tuxekan Island, 22 miles NW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 46' 28"N, 133° 15' 30" W; (map 4). Indian name published in 1956 by USC&GS.

Kaufman Creek: stream, heads at Kaufman Pass and flows 4.5 miles ESE to Temnac Bay, Attu Island, Aleutian Island; 52° 49' 03" N, 173° 00' 34" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; name shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Kaufman Gulch: ravine, extends 1.6 miles N to Nizina-River, 7 miles SE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 22' 00" N, 142° 44' 10" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Kaufman Pass: pass, between Kaufman Creek and Nevidiskov River, at N end of Theodore Ridge, southern Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 50' 15" N, 172° 54' 00" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; name shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Kaugrak Deep: locality, see Kograk Deep.

Kaugzaaq: locality, see Kograk Deep.

Kauichungak Creek: stream, see Koweejoongak River.

Kauilikh Bluff: bluff, see Koweelik Bluff.

Kauk River: stream, flows NW 30 miles to Eschscholtz Bay, 37 miles SW of Selawik, Kotzebue Kobuk Lowland; 66° 17' N, 161° 04' W; (map 114). Name shown on a 1901 field sheet by D. L. Reaburn, USGS.

Kaultui Mountain: mountain, 3,743 ft., between Kaultuinjek Creek and East Fork Sheenjek River, 17 miles E of Table Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 19' 30" N, 143° 00' 00" W; (map 137). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kaultuinjek Creek: stream, flows S 20 miles to East Fork Sheenjek River, 17 miles SE of Table Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 16' N, 143° 02' W; (map 137). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kautas: locality, "on Koyokuk River." Variant: Cawtaskakat. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1887 as "Cawtaskakat" with a population of 10 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA.

Kauveren River: stream, see Kaviruk River.

Kauvet Creek: stream, see Kavet Creek.

Kavachurak Creek: stream, flows N 18 miles to Noatak River, 23 miles S of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 53' N, 156° 52' W; (map 126). Eskimo name reported to mean "red hill," obtained at Noatak and Kobuk by Orth in 1956.

Kavai hazakmute: locality, see Kaviak.

Kavaksarak: locality, see Kravaksanak.

Kavaksurak Mountain: mountain, 4,425 ft., in Brooks Range, on W side of Howard Pass; 68° 19' N, 157° 00' W; (map 132). Named by Orth in 1956 for field reference reasons. It is the Eskimo name for Howard Pass obtained at Noatak the same year and reported to mean "a little red," but also may mean "becomes red" [qavioqsirok], referring to the turning red of the vegetation in late summer and early fall.

Kavalga Island: island, 5.5 miles long, Delarof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 33' N, 178° 48' W; (map 16). Variant: Kakhvalga Island, Ravalga Island. Aleut name published as "Kakhvalga" by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 323), IRN, and as "Kavalga" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN.

Kavalghak Bay: bay, 3 miles wide, between Singik Point and Kaghoopalik Point, 8 miles S of Gambell, W coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 40' N, 171° 46' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Kayalghak Bay. Eskimo name reported by Orth in 1965, from an informant at Gambell, to mean "sleeping place." The name is applied locally only to the coastal indentation east of Singik Point. The bay probably takes its name from a small village or camp once located here. The Gambell village council recommended the name for map usage in 1949.

Kavalghak Cape: point of land, see Singik Point.

Kavalghak Creek: stream, flows W 2 miles to Kavalghak Bay, 10 miles S of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 39' N, 171° 44' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Kavalghak River, Kovighat River. Eskimo name reported by Orth in 1965 to mean "sleeping place." See Kavalrok.

Kavalghak River: stream, see Kavalghak Creek.

Kavalghak: locality, see Kavalrok.

Kavalina River: stream, see Kivalina River.

Kavaloonmiut: locality, see Kuvlomiut.

Kavalrok: locality, site of camp or village, 10 miles S of Gambell, near Singik Point, W coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 39' N, 171° 46' W; (map 93). Variant: Kavalghak. This Eskimo name, sometimes spelled "Kaval-ghak," was reported by Orth in 1965 to mean "sleeping place." The variant form of the name was published by the Univ. of Alaska in 1932.

Kavalrok: point of land, see Singik Point.

Kavarok River: stream, see Kaviruk River.

Kavearak Point: point of land, on Beaufort Sea coast, 4 miles W of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 30' 15" N, 149° 19' 20" W; (map 150). Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1951, meaning "sand" [qaviaraq].

Kaveazruk: locality, "at Port Clarence," Seward Peninsula Highlands. Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed in the 1890 Census (p. 162).

Kavet Creek: stream, flows 10 miles NNW to Kobuk River 7.5 miles SE of its junction with Kaliguricheark River, 39 miles NE of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 07' 45" N, 159° 02' 00" W; (map 127). Variant: Kauvet Creek. Eskimo name shown as "Kau-vet Creek" on a 1901 fieldsheet by D. L. Raeburn, USGS; however, the name was spelled "Kavet" when published (Mendenhall, 1902, pl. 5).

Kaviagamute: locality, see Kaviak.

Kaviagemut: locality, see Kaviak.

Kaviagmut: locality, see Kaviak.

Kaviak Creek: stream, heads on Okiotak Peak, flows NE 6.5 miles to Sadlerochit River 7.5 miles SW of junction with Kekiktuk River, 23 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 31' N, 145° 00' W; BGN 1961; (map 139). Variant: Fox Creek. Eskimo name obtained in 1956 by Orth and means "red fox."

Kaviak Peninsula: peninsula, see Seward Peninsula.

Kaviak: locality, near head of Imuruk Basin, 25 miles E of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 09' N, 165° 30' W; (map 111). Variant: Kavai hazakmute, Kaviagamute, Kaviagemut, Kaviagmut, Kaviarazakhmute, Kaviarazkhmute, Kaviarazkhmute. Site of an Eskimo village. Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, 1842-44, wrote the name of the village as "Kaviagmiut" and said it meant "fox." Members of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition spelled the name variously in the "Esquimaux," their monthly newspaper published at Teller, 1866-67. In the 10th Census, in 1880, Petroff (1884, p. 11) listed a population of 200 Eskimo. The 11th Census, in 1890 (1893, p. 130) included "Kaviagmiut" in the Port Clarence village. Subsequent censuses have not recorded this village.

Kaviarazakhmute: locality, see Kaviak.

Kaviarazkhmute: locality, see Kaviak.

Kaviarzakhmute: locality, see Kaviak.

Kaviavazak River: stream, flows SW to head of Imuruk Basin, 30 miles E of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Variant: Karavaxarak River. This Eskimo name appeared on many maps between 1869 and 1898. With the advent of the gold rush in 1899 and 1900 and the detailed map ping that accompanied it, the name was found to be unknown locally. This may be the lower, swampy portion of the Kuzitrin River, which Collier (1902, p. 60), USGS, said "is called Kaviruk by the natives, and is, in fact, the delta portion of the Kuzitrin and Kruzgamepa rivers." The stream which Collier showed as Marys River is now called "Kaviruk River." See Fish River.

Kaviavazak River: stream, see Kaviruk River.

Kaviavizak River: stream, see Kuzitrin River.

Kaviayak Baie: bay, see Clarence, Port.

Kavicksum Koogowranga: stream, see Kawiksak Creek.

Kavik River: stream, heads on Mount Salisbury at 69° 09' N, 146° 20' W, flows NW 80 miles to Shavirovik River, 28 miles SW of Flaxman Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 02' 45" N, 147° 19' 45" W; BGN 1959; (map 150). Variant: Spellman River. An Eskimo word for the wolverine; the name was given in 1947 by George Gryc, USGS, "because several of the animals were seen here during the field season."

Kaviktit Mountain: mountain, 4,610 ft., in Endicott Mountains, 14 miles NE of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 56' N, 153° 37' W; (map 125). Eskimo name that may mean "like a quoit," recorded in Anaktuvuk Pass by Orth, USGS, in 1956.

Kavipak: bay, see Kiveepuk Bay.

Kaviruk River: stream, formed by junction of Coco and Johnston Creeks, flows SW 17 miles to Marys Lake, 32 miles E of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 13' N, 165° 16' W; (map 111). Variant: Covearak River, Cov-vee-arak River, Fluss Cheuweren, Ka-ooveren River, Kauveren River, Kavarok River, Kaviavazak River, Kow-e-rook River, Marys River, Reka Khvunveren. Eskimo name reported by "some of the Franklin search parties about 1850" as "Cov-vee-arak." It was called "Kauveren" and "Ka-ooveren" by Commodore Joseph Billings in 1790. The prospectors' name "Marys River" was reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS. This name probably referred to the Eskimo woman who ran the roadhouse known as "Marys Igloo."

Kaviyak, Zaliv: bay, see Clarence, Port.

Kavlumiut: locality, see Kuvlomiut.

Kavraurak Hill: hill, see Kavrarak Hill.

Kavrorak Hill: hill, 574 ft., on Chukchi Sea coast, N of Kavrorak Lagoon, 14 miles NW of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 53' N, 164° 53' W; BGN 1963; (map 128). Variant: Covroeruk Mountain, Kavraurak Hill, Kavrowrak, Kawraugraq, Kawzauzaq. Eskimo name reported to refer to the “pointed part of a woman's parka,” which the hill resembles; reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Kavrorak Lagoon: lagoon, 1.2 miles long on Chukchi Sea coast, 13 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 52' N, 164° 54' W; BGN 1963; (map 128). Variant: Covroeruk Lagoon, Kovrorak Lagoon. Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS; named for the nearby hill.

Kavrorak Springs: springs, S of Kavroarak Hill, drain into Kavroarak Lagoon, 14 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 52' 30" N, 164° 53' 00" W; BGN 1963; (map 128). Variant: Covroeruk Spring, Kevrorak Springs, Kevroruk Springs, Kovrorak Spring, Kovroruk Springs, Seekoosooweelak. Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS; named for the nearby hill. E. S. Burch, in 1966, reported the Eskimo name as “Seekoosooweelak” meaning “never freezes.”

Kavrowrak: hill, see Kavrorak Hill.

Kavyaak, Zaliv: bay, see Clarence, Port.

Kavyayak, Zaliv: bay, see Clarence, Port.

Kawanak Channel: water passage, in Yukon Delta on Norton Sound, extends W from mouth of Kawanak Pass, 20 miles N of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 02' N, 164° 38' W; (map 92). Eskimo name reported in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS; published in 1901 on Chart 9372.

Kawanak Pass: stream, water passage in Yukon Delta, heads at Kwikpak Pass, flows NW 24 miles to Norton Sound, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 02' N, 164° 37' W; (map 92). Eskimo name reported in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS; published in 1901 on Chart 9372.

Kawanera: ledge, projecting from shore line, at middle of Great East Rookery, on NE coast of Saint George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 35' 50" N, 169° 29' 05" W; (map 38). Variant: Ka'wa-nar'a. An Aleut name listed as “Ka'wa-nar'a” by Putnam (1903, p. 1015), USC&GS, meaning “sea lions' bidarra or boat.” Putnam says it is a “prominent high ledge projecting from shore line to about middle of East Rookery [Great Eastern Rookery], occupied by numerous sea lions.”

Kawechnali Slough: stream, in Yukon Delta, flows N 3 miles to Apoon Pass, 4 miles W of Kotlik and 35 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 02' N, 163° 40' W; (map 92). Variant: Kaweenah Slough. Eskimo name reported in 1952 by USC&GS as “Kaweenah Slough.”

Kaweenah: stream, see Kawechnali Slough.

Kawiakpak Creek: stream, heads on Towak Mountain, flows NE 2.8 miles to Scammon Bay, at Point Smith 6 miles E of Cape Romanzof, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 49' 50" N, 165° 55' 00" W; (map 75). Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1949.

Kawialik Lake: lake, 3.5 miles long, at E end of Askinuk Mountains, between Kagankaguti and Kingokakthluk Lakes, 14 miles SE of village of Scammon Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 44' N, 165° 10' W; (map 75). Variant: Kowquialik Lake. Eskimo name meaning "sandy" reported by USC&GS in 1949.

Kawichiark River: stream, flows W 24 miles to Kugarak River, 56 miles SW of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 33' N, 158° 59' W; BGN 1902; (map 115). Variant: Ka-o-e-che-ark. Eskimo named spelled "Ka-o-e-che-ark" by Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN, in 1886.

Kawicksahk: bluff, see Kawiksak Bluff.

Kawiksak Bluff: bluff, S of junction of Kawiksak Creek and Kivalina River, 20 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 68° 01' N, 164° 15' W; (map 130). Variant: Kawicksahk, Qawiqsaqq. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kawiksak Creek: stream, flows E 5 miles to Kivalina River, 20 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 68° 01' N, 164° 15' W; (map 130). Variant: Kavicksum Koogowranga, Qawiqsam Kuugauzanga. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kawochawik: channel, see Kawokhawik Slough.

Kawochawik: water passage, see Kawokhawik Pass.

Kawockawik: channel, see Kawokhawik Slough.

Kawockawik: water passage, see Kawokhawik Pass.

Kawok: locality, see Kokwok.

Kawokhawik Island: island, 3.3 miles long, in Yukon Delta between Kawokhawik Slough and Kwiguk Pass, 8.5 miles W of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 47' N, 164° 49' W; (map 77). Eskimo name meaning "overnight camp" reported in 1952 by USC&GS; so called because "in the days before outboard motors there was a camp here for overnight trips * * *."

Kawokhawik Pass: water passage, 1.4 miles long in Yukon Delta, NW of Kawokhawik Island, and 11 miles W of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 47' N, 164° 53' W; (map 77). Variant: Akagowik Pass, Kawochawik, Kawockawik. Eskimo name obtained in 18.° 9 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS, who spelled it "Kawockawik."

Kawokhawik Slough: channel, S and E of Kawokhawik Island, in Yukon Delta, extends 4.7 miles between Kwiguk Pass and Norton Sound, 11 miles W of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 46' N, 164° 52' W; (map 77). Variant: Kawochawik, Kawockawik. Eskimo name obtained in 18q) by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS, who spelled it "Kawockawik."

Kawraugraq: hill, see Kavrarak Hill.

Kawzauzaq: hill, see Kavrarak Hill.

Kaxajookaliy Island: island, see Kaksajookalik Island.

Kay Creek: stream, flows S and W 7 miles to Ikpikpuk River 2.5 miles N of its head, Arctic Slope; 69° 22' 28" N, 154° 40' 50" W; (map 142). Named in the 1950's by Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 geologists "for George Frederick Kay, 1873-1943, geologist, USGS, and State Geologist of Iowa."

Kay Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 miles to Chukchi Sea, 2.5 miles S of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 51' N, 166° 13' W; (map 129). Variant: Keak Creek, Kiak Creek. This appears to be an Eskimo name probably derived from "Keak," a name reported in 1950 by USC&GS, or a shortened form of the name of a nearby camp called "Kayniktok" by D. C. Foote, of Project Chariot.

Kay Creek: stream, flows SW 6.1 miles to Buckstock River 16 miles SE of its junction with Aniak River, 32 miles SE of Aniak and 20 miles SW of Little Mountain Village, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 17' N, 158° 47" W; BGN 194S; (map 72). Prospectors' name reported in 1945 by USGS.

Kay Creek: stream, see Doestock Creek.

Kay's Island: island, see Kayak Island.

Kay-eghlen: bay, see Whale Bay.

Kayahtowriak: stream, see Kayakturiak Creek.

Kayaik Islands: islands, see Kayak Islands.

Kayak Cape: point of land, between Staraya and Protection Bays, on S coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 35' 00" N, 166° 30' 40" W; (map 23). Variant: Kaiak Cape, Mountain Cape, Mys Kayakh. Aleut name recorded by Capt. Tebenkov 1852, map 26), IRN, as "M[ys] Kayakh," or "Cape Kayak." Baker (1906, p. 355) says that this name may have been given because of the possible resemblance of the word to the native skin boat. According to R. H. Geoghegan the Aleut word "qayaq" means "hill" and was incorrectly transliterated by Baker. The point was called "Mountain Cape" by USBF in 1888.

Kayak Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles, from Fan Mountain to Alapah Creek, 22 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 17' N, 150° 59' W; (map 134). Named in 1932 by Robert Marshall (1956, p. 83), probably for the Eskimo girl, Kayak. In describing the Fourth of July celebration of 1931 in Wiseman, Marshall wrote, "The big feature of the festivities * * * was dancing. We started at six-thirty on the evening of July 4, and at eleven next morning four Eskimo girls, Kaaruk, Ashuwaruk, Kayak, and Kachwona, were still going strong * * *."

Kayak Entrance: water passage, in Gulf of Alaska, between Kayak Island and Windham Island, 61 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 59' N, 144° 21' W; BGN 1908; (map 48). Named for Kayak Island and published by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 30).

Kayak Island: island, 20 miles long, in Gulf of Alaska, 62 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 56' N, 144° 23' W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 48). Variant: Carmen Island, Kaiak Island, Kaye's Island, Kay's Island, Kyak Island, Nuestra Senora del Carmen, Saint Elias Island, Beardslee Island. It was called "Kayak" by the Russians (Sarichev, 1826, map 5) because of the fancied resemblance of its outline to the Eskimo skin canoe. This island, it is believed, was the one Vitus Bering saw and named Saint Elias in 1741 (Bancroft, 1886, p. 78). Capt. James Cook visited it on May 12, 1778, and buried a bottle with a paper and two small pieces of silver given to him by Dr. Kaye, the chaplain of King George III of England, for this purpose. Because of this, Capt. Cook gave the name "Kaye's Island" to this feature (Wagner, 1937, p. 465). It was called "Nuestra Senora del Carmen" or "Isle del Carmen," meaning "Our Lady Carmen" or "Island of [Our Lady] Carmen" by Don Island Arteaga about July 16, 1779, for the saint to whom this day was dedicated (Wagner, 1937, p. 439).

Kayak Islands: islands, 0.3 miles across, in Galankin Islands, in Sitka Sound, 2 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 01' 30" N, 135° 22' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Kayaik Islands, Kayak Islets, Kayaktch Islands, Kayatchi Islands, Ostrova Kayak. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strova] Kayak," or "Kayak Islands." This is an Eskimo name for a small skin boat.

Kayak Islets: islands, see Kayak Islands.

Kayak Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.9 miles SW of Chick Lake and 28 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 45' N, 150° 34' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Kayak Mountain: mountain, 2,498 ft., 5 miles long, 5 miles NW of junction of May Creek and Nanushuk River and 51 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 47' N, 150° 45' W; (map 134) Named by USGS geologists about 1949.

Kayak, Ostrova: islands, see Kayak Islands.

Kayak: locality, at junction of Ipewik and Kukpuk Rivers, 15 miles NE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slopes; 68° 20' 30" N, 165° 42' 40" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Kaiyak. This camping place was reported in 1960 by D. C. Foote, Project Chariot, as "Kaiyak," meaning "boat."

Kayak: locality, site of a former village on SE coast of Wingham Island, 61 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 59' 45" N, 144° 22' 10" W; (map 48). Name of a former settlement and steamer landing. A post office was established here in 1900; discontinued in 1906 (Ricks, 1965, p. 32). The place is now abandoned.

Kayakh, Mys: point of land, see Kayak Cape.

Kayakh: stream, see Kaiyuh Slough.

Kayakishvigmyut: villages, see Utukok villages.

Kayakliut, Cape: point of land, between Imuya and Wide Bays, on SE coast of Alaska Peninsula, 44 miles SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 17' 35" N, 156° 19' 00" W; (map 36). Variant: Pointe Kamgliuck. Eskimo name published in 1835 as "P[ointe] Kamgliuck" by Adm. A. J. von Krusenstern, IRN.

Kayaksak Mountain: mountain, 1,060 ft., E of junction of Ipewik and Kukpuk Rivers, 16 miles NE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 20' 40" N, 165° 40' 30" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Kaiaksuk Mountain. Eskimo name meaning "resembles a kayak" reported in 1960 by D. C. Foote, he spelled it "Kaiaksuk."

Kayakshigvikg: locality, see Kaiaksekawik.

Kayaktch Islands: islands, see Kayak Islands.

Kayakturiak Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Kivalina Lagoon, 1 mile N of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 44' N, 154° 32' W; (map 128). Variant: Kayahtowriak, Qayaqturiaq. Eskimo name meaning "where they go with kayaks" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kayaku Island: island, see Adak Island.

Kayalghak Bay: bay, see Kavalghak Bay.

Kayanak, Mys: point of land, see Battery Point.

Kayashek: island, see Round Island.

Kayashik: island, see Round Island.

Kayatchi Islands: islands, see Kayak Islands.

Kayayak: locality, see Kaguyak.

Kayayak: village, see Kaguyak.

Kaye's Island: island, see Kayak Island.

Kaygany Strait: water passage, see Dixon Entrance.

Kaygany, Cape: point of land, see Muzon, Cape.

Kaygany, Mys: point of land, see Muzon, Cape.

Kayigyalik Lake: lake, 5 miles across, E of Takslesluk Lake, 30 miles NW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 04' N, 162° 32' W; (map 74). Variant: Kyigialik Lake, Nunavak Anukslak. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1951.

Kaymaegrak Hills: hills, see Kemegrak Hills.

Kaymaegrak Lagoon: lagoon, see Kemegrak Lagoon.

Kayu-chali, Ostrov: island, see Kaiuchali Island.

Kayugnak, Zaliv: bay, see Kaiugnak Bay.

Kayuh Mountains: range, see Kaiyuh Mountains.

Kayuk River: stream, see Koyuk River.

Kazakof Bay: bay, 2 miles across, 9 miles NE of Afognak, on SE coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 06' N, 152° 35' W; BGN 1935; (map 43). Variant: Danger Bay, Opasnaia. The name "Bukhta Onasnaya" meaning "dangerous bay" was given to this feature by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, in 1839 or 1840 and published by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. on Chart 1425 in 1849. Baker (1906 p. 208), USGS, published the name "Danger Bay" when he translated from Murashev. In 1935 USC&GS gave the name Kazokof Bay to this feature "as the bay is deep with practically no dangers; to conform with local usage and to eliminate the inconsistency."

Kazakof, Cape: point of land, at W entrance to Kazakof Bay, 7 miles NE of Afognak, on SE coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 04' 40" N, 152° 37' 40" W; (map 43). Variant: Kazakof Cape, Cape Kazakofskiy. Russian name meaning "Cape Cossack" given as "M[ys] Kozakovskiy" by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, in 1839 or 1840 and published by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1849 on Chart 1425. This name was applied to Cape Kostromitinof, at east entrance to Kazakof Bay, by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23), IRN. See Cape Kostromitinof.

Kazakofskie, Cape: point of land, see Kostromitinof, Cape.

Kazakofskiy, Cape: point of land, see Kasakof Cape.

Kazarn Bay: bay, see Kasaan Bay.

Kazhutak: locality, on left bank of Yukon River, 25 miles WNW of Pitkas Point and 50 miles SE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, 62° 07' N, 163° 58' W; (map 77). Variant: Kazhutakamiut. Former Eskimo village reported as "Kazhutakamiut" in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS.

Kazhutak: locality, on left bank of Yukon River, 48 miles SE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 07' N, 163° 57' W; (map 77). Variant: Kazhutakamiut. Eskimo village reported in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS, who wrote it "Kazhutakamiut," meaning "Kazhutak people."

Kazhutakamiut: locality, see Kazhutak.

Kazik Hill: hill, 1,169 ft., 20 miles W of Taylor Mountains and 60 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 56' N, 158° 01' W; BGN 1948; (map 60). Eskimo name meaning "little house" reported in 1945 by USGS. The name refers to "the conical shape of the hill which is recognizable over a wide area and is therefore an important landmark."

Kchaltak: village, see Kaltag.

Kchisakh, Cape: point of land, see Chisak Cape.

Ke-ek-sel-hak: locality, see Nelsonville,

Ke-ek-sel-hak: village, see Dillingham.

Keak Creek: stream, see Kay Creek.

Kealavik River: stream, flows NW 27 miles from Ninglick River to Azun River, N of Nelson Island, 37 miles NE of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 02' N, 164° 57' W; (map 58). Variant: Kialavik River. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kealavik: locality, see Old Kealavik.

Keane Gulch: ravine, trends NE 0.5 miles to Hungry Creek which flows to Oregon Creek, a tributary to Cripple River, 15 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' N, 165° 42' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson.

Kearney Beach: beach, 0.2 miles long, 1.6 miles NE of Theodore Point, southern Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 45' 32" N, 172° 56' 33" E; (map 13). Variant: Kearny Beach. Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; name shown as "Kearny Beach" on an AMS map published in 1948.

Kearny Beach: beach, see Kearney Beach.

Keating Creek: stream, flows NE 9 miles to Mosquito Fork 8 miles E of that stream's junction with South Fork Koyukuk River, 44 miles SW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 04' 00" N, 149° 31' 40" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1901 by Schrader (1904, pl. 3), USGS.

Keating Range: mountain range, elev. 1,000-2,832 ft., 5 miles long, along W shore of Mosman Inlet, on W coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 08' 00" N, 132° 37' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Keche Mountains: mountain, 4,755 ft., 10 miles NW of Buffalo Mountain and 60 miles NW of Christian, Brooks Range; 67° 58' N, 146° 45' W; (map 122). Kutcha-kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kechemudluk: locality, see Cape Seppings.

Kechumstuk Creek: stream, heads at 64° 04' N, 143° 08' W, flows SE 25 miles to Mosquito Fork, 70 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 01' 00" N, 142° 32' 30" W; (map 102). Variant: Ketchumstock Creek, Mosquito Fork. Prospectors' name reported in 1902 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS, as "Ketchumstock Creek."

Kechumstuk Mountain: mountain, 5,002 ft., 18 miles W of Taylor Mountain, 75 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 00' N, 142° 50' W; (map 102). Variant: Ketchumstock Mountain. Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Kechumstuk: locality, along Kechumstuk Creek, 1 mile W of Mosquito Fork, 70 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 01' N, 142° 33' W; (map 102). Variant: Ketchumstock, Ketchumstuck. Settlement now abandoned, known as "Ketchumstock Village" (sic) on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor. A telegraph station, "Ketchumstock," was established here in 1915 by the U.S. Army Signal Corps. The present spelling was used in 1905 by Prindle (pl. 16). USGS.

Kee River: stream, see Kuk River.

Kee-chat-no: stream, see Kichatna River.

Kee-kik-tag-ameut: town, see Kotzebue.

Kee-kluch River: stream, see Kiklukh River.

Kee-wa-lik River: stream, see Kiwalik River.

Keeang-ol-e-vik Pass: stream, see Kiangolevik Pass.

Keechik: locality, see Kijik.

Keefer Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Holitna River, 12 miles S of Sleetmute, Stony River Lowland; 61° 31' 45" N, 157° 07' 25" W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Named for a prospector who worked in the area; reported in 1945 by USGS.

Keefer Cutoff: stream, anabranch on E side of Nushagak River, flows S 29 miles, 28 miles NW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 54' 30" N, 157° 44' 20" W; BGN 1931; (map 41). Variant: Keefer Slough. Local name reported in 1930 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, based on information given by F. H. Waskey and Beverley Polley, residents of the area.

Keefer Slough: stream, see Keefer Cutoff.

Keeghik River: stream, see Kijik River.

Keeghik: lake, see Clark, Lake.

Keeghik: locality, see Kijik.

Keegrarock: locality, see Kigrarak.

Keejik Creek: stream, see Kijik River.

Keejik River: stream, see Kijik River.

Keejik: locality, see Kijik.

Keejik: mountain, see Kijik Mountain.

Keektoya Creek: stream, see Kiktoya Creek.

Keelaghnuik Valley: ravine, E slope of Ivekan Mountain; trends E 1.2 miles, SE of Wan-Mayee Creek Valley, 30 miles SE of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 23' N, 171° 40' W; BGN 1951; (map 93) Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Keele Mountains: mountain range, see Keele Range.

Keele Range: mountain range, in Alaska and Canada, extends NE 90 miles from junction of Black River and Salmon Fork, Porcupine Plateau; 67° 00' N, 139° 30' W [NE end], 66° 40' N, 142° 45' W [SW end]; (maps 120 and 121). Variant: Keele Mountains. Named by Cairnes (1914, p. 26) "after Mr. Joseph Keele [1863-1923] of the Geological Survey, Canada, who has done a great amount of extremely valuable geological and exploratory work in Yukon and adjoining portions of the Northwest Territories."

Keelikhtagikh Island: island, see Kiliktagik Island.

Keelyangnak: bluff, see Kilangnak Bluff.

Keelyiktangyawk Creek: stream, see Kiliktakgot Creek.

Keelyowgorack: spit, see Kilogorak Spit.

Keenan Creek: stream, flows N 4.5 miles to Glenn Creek 1 mile SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 43 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 17' 30" N, 142° 06' 15" W; (map 103). Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Keene Channel: water passage, between Keene and Kupreanof Islands, 14 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 36' 20" N, 132° 59' 30" W; (map 6). Variant: Keene's Channel. Named in 1869 for charting purposes by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for J. W. Keene, a local pilot.

Keene Island: island, 0.5 miles long, at junction of Beecher Pass and Wrangell Narrows, 14 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 36' 10" N, 132° 59' 00" W; (map 6). Variant: Keenes Island. Named in 1869 for charting purposes by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for J. W. Keene, a local pilot.

Keene Rock: rock, in Sitka Sound, 2 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 10" N, 135° 22' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Keene Rocks. Named in 1897 by U.S. Navy for pilot J. W. Keene, who reported its presence that year (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 142).

Keene Rocks: rock, see Keene Rock.

Keene's Channel: water passage, see Keene Channel.

Keenes Island: island, see Keene Island.

Keengiktoorak: bank, see Kingikturak Bank.

Keenuk River: stream, see Gemuk River.

Keesaymaeruktok Mountain: hills, see Kisaymaruktuk Mountain.

Keesaymalott Mountain: hill, see Kisimigiuktuk Hill.

Keesaymalott Mountains: mountains, see Kisimilot Mountains.

Keeseemalouk Creek: stream, see Kisimilok Creek.

Keeseemalowk Creek: stream, see Kisimilok Creek.

Keeseemalowk Mountain: hill, see Kisimilok Mountain.

Keesemalouk Mountain: hill, see Kisimilok Mountain.

Keesin-Myghook Mountain: hill, see Kessin Peak.

Keeska Island: island, see Kiska Island.

Keetavie Rookery: rookery, see Kitovi Rookery.

Keete Inlet: estuary, extends NE 5.5 miles from Nutkwa Inlet on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 03' 30" N, 132° 34' 30" W; (map 4) This may be an Indian name; reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN; published in 1899 by USC&GS.

Keete Island: island, 700 ft. long, between Keete and Nutkwa Inlets, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 02' 50" N, 132° 34' 45" W; (map 4). Name, possibly Indian, reported in 1951 by USGS.

Keete Point: point of land, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, in Keete Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 03' 05" N, 132° 33' 15" W; (map 4). Name, possibly Indian, reported in 1951 by USGS.

Keetovaia Bay: bay, see Whale Bay.

Keeverleek Inlet: water passage, see Kukpowruk Pass.

Keevy Peak: mountain, 7,399 ft., 21 miles SE of Jumbo Dome and 29 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 55' 15" N, 148° 02' 00" W; (map 87). Local named obtained in 1910 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Keewalick: village, see Kiwalik.

Keewalik: village, see Kiwalik.

Keeyuk Creek: stream, flows N 4.1 miles to Buckland River, 55 miles N of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 66° 00' N, 161° 10' W; (map 109). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Keg Creek: stream, flows SW 11 miles to West Fork Gulkana River 28 miles NW of its junction with Gulkana River, Alaska Range; 62° 43' N, 146° 26' W; (map 83). Local name reported by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 114), USGS.

Keg Lakes: lakes, 300 ft. across, on west-central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 05" N, 177° 21' 35" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "K" to correspond to the "K" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Keg Point: point of land, 1 mile N of Ham Cove, on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 53' 45" N, 132° 51' 10" W; BGN 1928; (map 1). Named in 1927 by USC&GS after the triangulation station Keg located on an island near this point.

Keg Point: point of land, in Lake Bay, on E coast of Stevenson Island, off NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 02' 05" N, 132° 55' 20" W; (map 6). Local name used by fishermen; name published in 1907 by USC&GS.

Kegan Cove: cove, extends NW 1,500 ft., off Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 01' N, 132° 09' W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN; see Kegan Creek.

Kegan Creek: stream, heads in Kegan Lake, flows SE 2 miles to Kegan Cove, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 01' 10" N, 132° 09' 30" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN; it is the personal name of "an Indian claiming fishing rights on this salmon stream."

Kegan Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, N of Moira Sound, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 02' N, 132° 12' W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN; see Kegan Creek.

Kegezruk Creek: stream, see Kigezruk Creek.

Keggik: locality, see Kijik.

Keghik River: stream, see Kijik River.

Kegiktowruk: locality, see Klikitarik.

Keguk River: stream, heads at Kegum Kagati Lake and flows S 20 miles to Kinia River, 93 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 13' N, 164° 12' W; (map 58). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kegulik River: stream, see Kejulik River.

Kegum Kagati Lake: lake, 6 miles across, 15 miles S of Emperor Island and 90 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 20' N, 164° 20' W; (map 58). Eskimo name meaning “head of the Keguk [River]” reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kegum Kagati: lake, see Kagankagati Lake.

Keith Creek: stream, see Key Creek.

Kejachu Island: island, see Adak Island.

Kejak River: stream, see Kijik River.

Kejulik Mountains: mountains, 6,000 ft., extend NE 30 miles from Kejulik River to Mount Mageik, 7 miles SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 05' N, 155° 30' W; (map 35 and 42). Name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Kejulik Pass: pass, 2,100 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, between tributaries of Gas and Takayofu Creeks, 25 miles SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 04' 40" N, 155° 32' 00" W; (map 42). Native name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent's USGS party.

Kejulik River: stream, heads at glacier terminus, in Katmai National Monument on Alaska Peninsula, flows SW 44 miles to Becharof Lake N of Severson Peninsula, 45 miles SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 57° 51' 45" N, 155° 57' 30" W; (map 35). Variant: Kajulik River, Kegulik River, Kujulik River. Native name reported in 1904 and published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 9), USGS.

Kekiktalik Lake: lake, 0.7 miles across, W of junction of Tungnak Creek and Nilik River, 27 miles E of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68° 37' 30" N, 165° 08' 50" W; (map 129). Variant: Ikriktoalik Lake, Kikiktalik. Eskimo name spelled “Kikiktalik” by Orth in 1956, meaning “place with an island [in the middle].”

Kekiktuk River: stream, heads in Lake Schrader, flows NE 16 miles to Sadlerochit River, S of Sunset Pass, 20 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 33' N, 144° 43' W; (map 139). Variant: Lake Fork Sadlerochit River. Eskimo name [kikiktak] meaning “island.” Leffingwell (1919, p. 57) wrote, “This outlet valley was followed for a few miles, and the gathering stream could be stepped across at any place. Near the main river [Sadlerochit] the Lake Fork receives several feeders from east and west so that it carries a considerable volume of water.”

Keklone River: stream, see Middle Fork Kuskokwim River.

Kekou Islets: islands, see Keku Islets.

Kekou Strait: water passage, see Keku Strait.

Kekou: village, see Kake.

Kekovskoy, Proliv: water passage, see Keku Strait.

Keku Creek: stream, flows NW 11 miles to Irish Creek, 1 mile E of Keku Strait, on SW coast of Kupreanof Island, 27 miles W of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 44' 15" N, 133° 40' 00" W; BGN 1966; (map 6). Variant: Kuku Creek. Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Keku Islets: islands, in Keku Strait, NE of Kuiu Island, 45 miles SE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 56' N, 134° 06' W; (map 5). Variant: Kekou Islets, Kiku Islets. Tlingit Indian name published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 118).

Keku Strait: water passage, 45 miles long, between Kuiu and Kupreanof Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 30' N, 133° 42' W; (map 6). Variant: Kake Strait, Kekou Strait, Kiku Strait, Proliv Kekovsky. Tlingit Indian name for this feature published in 1869 Coast Pilot (p. 109).

Keku: village, see Kake.

Kekur Island: island, 300 ft. long, in Kalsin Bay, 0.6 miles NW of Isthmus Point, 11 miles S of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 38' 25" N, 152° 19' 25" W; (map 34). Variant: Kekurnoi, Ostrov Kekurnoy. Transliteration of the name "Os[trov] Kekurnoy," or "Kekur Island," published by Sarichev (1826, map 16). Baker (1906, p. 357-358) wrote, "This word, spelled Kekoor, Kekour, Kekur, etc., is frequently found on Russian maps of Alaska and Eastern Siberia. It appears to be some native [sic] term adopted into the Russian and to mean any high isolated rock or rocky islet. Apparently it is an exact equivalent of the Spanish word 'Farallon.'" Baker further stated that the Russian Hydrog. Dept. reported a list of words used by the promyshenniki, or fur hunters, in 1884 and "In this list occurs these two entries: Gurie (pyramid of rocks); Kekur, same as Gurie, but [more often] an isolated pillar-like rock." Petroff (in Bancroft, 1886, p. 225) wrote, "this expedition fell in with a large party of savages who had taken up a position on a Kekour, or detached cliff, near the shore, surrounded by water * * * Such places, to which the Russians applied the Kamchatka name of Kekour, were often used by the natives as natural fortifications and places of refuge. War parties or hunting expeditions would leave their women and children upon such cliffs for safe-keeping till their return."

Kekur Peninsula: peninsula, 1.5 miles long, 14 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 23' N, 134° 56' W; BGN 1925; (map 5). Descriptive Russian name meaning "seastack," or "pinnacle-rock," reported in 1925 by USC&GS; probably given because "First Kekur" and "Second Kekur" are just offshore. See Kekur Island.

Kekur Point: point of land, between Kizhuyak and Sharatin Bays, 15 miles NW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 51' 30" N, 152° 47' 00" W; BGN 1909; (map 34). Variant: Kekurnoi, Mys Kekurnyy, Pillar Cape. Transliteration of the name "M[ys] Kekurnyy" given in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425. Baker (1906, p. 497) published "Pillar Cape," the translation of Murashev's name. Because of duplication, the name was changed to its present form in 1909 by USC&GS. See Kekur Island.

Kekur Point: point of land, W extremity of Kekur Peninsula, 15 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 23' N, 134° 57' W; BGN

1926; (map 5). Descriptive Russian name meaning “pinnacle rock” given in 1925 by USC&GS. See Kekur Island.

Kekur, Cape: point of land, see Pillar Cape.

Kekur: rock, see Pinnacle Rock.

Kekurnoi, Cape: point of land, between Alinchak and Puale Bays, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 33 miles NW of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 57° 43' 30" N, 155° 07' 50" W; BGN 1901; (map 35). Variant: Cape Kahurnoi, Neliupiaki, Nelupaki, Nukakalkak, Pinnacle Cape. Russian name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN, as “M[ys] Kekurnoy” meaning “pinnacle cape.” This feature was called “Cape Nelyupiaki” by Capt. Lutke (1836, map , p. 274), IRN, and “M[ys] Nunakalkhak” on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378 in 1847. See Kekur Island.

Kekurnoi: island, see Kekur Island.

Kekurnoi: point of land, see Kekur Point.

Kekurnoy, Ostrov: island, see Kekur Island.

Kekurnyy, Mys: point of land, see Kekur Point.

Kekurnyy, Mys: point of land, see Rocky Point.

Kelamantowruk: locality, see Kilimantavi.

Keledzhichagat: locality, on left bank of Kuskokwim River opposite mouth of George River, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 53' N, 157° 42' W; (map 72). Site of an Indian summer camp reported in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN.

Keledzhichagat: stream, see George River.

Kelemanturuk: locality, “near Icy Cape,” Arctic Plain; (map 146). Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed in the 1890 Census (1893, p. 162). See Kilimantavi.

Kelevatowtin: locality, see Kilimantavi.

Kelez, Mount: mountain, 3,250 ft., SE of Lake Brooks, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 30 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 26' 30" N, 155° 44' 10" W; BGN 1957; (map 42). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Kelgaya Bay: cove, 0.3 miles across, on Chilkoot Inlet, on E coast of Chilkat Peninsula, 2.3 miles SE of Port Chilkoot and 17 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 12' 45" N, 135° 22' 00" W; BGN 1923; (map 45). Variant: Chilkoot Inlet, Kelgaya Point, Battery Point. Named in 1923 for adjacent point of land by BGN.

Kelgaya Point: point of land, in Chilkoot Inlet, on E shore of Chilkat Peninsula, 2.5 miles SE of Port Chilkoot, 17 miles SSW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 12' 50" N, 135° 22' 15" W;

BGN 1922; (map 45). Variant: Ketlgakhya Point Ketlrachta Point. Tlingit Indian name "Ketlgakhya" meaning "dog-howl place." Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map) reported the name of this and Battery Point as "Ketlrachta." Shown as "Kelgaya" in 1923 on IBC Sheet 9 (1951 atlas).

Kell Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, on W shore of Affleck Canal, 10 miles N of Cape Decision, on S coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 09' 20" N, 134° 07' 00" W; (map 5). Name given "by the Indians"; reported in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN.

Kelley Cove: cove, see Kelly Cove.

Kelley River: stream, see Kelly River.

Kelley River: stream, see Killey River

Kelley, Mount: mountain, see Kelly, Mount.

Kelliher Cove: cove, 0.3 miles across, between Point Hope and Khlebnikof Point, on E coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 00" N, 173° 18' 30"E; (map 13). This name is listed in the 1946 supplement to the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot.

Kellogg Point: point of land, point of N entrance to Dunbar Inlet on W coast of Sukkwan Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 06' 05" N, 132° 52' 30" W; (map 4). Named in 1882 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS for "Miss Fannie E. Kellogg, a teacher at Sitka in 1878."

Kelly Cove: cove, 500 ft. across, on SE coast of Noyes Island, 1.8 miles NE of St. Nicholas Point Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' 40" N, 133° 38' 20" W, (map 4). Variant: Kelley Cove. Local name published in 1917 by USC&GS.

Kelly Creek: stream, flows NW 11 miles to Kala Creek, 42 miles SE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 34' N, 156° 44' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Kelly Creek: stream, flows SE 2.6 miles to Kwik River, 26 miles SW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 00' N, 161° 54' W; (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950.

Kelly Gulch: ravine, extends NE 2 miles to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 8 miles S of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 18' 00" N, 150° 11' 30" W; (map 124). Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Kelly Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, on The Alaska Railroad, 2 miles SE of Willow and 34 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 42' 50" N, 150° 00' 45" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Kelly Lake: lake, 1 mile long, drains S to Little Nelchina River W of Marie Lake, 48 miles W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 10' 00" N, 146° 59' 40" W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS. The name has been misapplied to John Lake.

Kelly Lake: lake, 1 mile long, one of the Seven Lakes, on Kenai Peninsula, 2 miles NW of Hidden Lake and 30 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 31' N, 150° 23' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Kelly Lake: lake, see John Lake.

Kelly Mountain: mountain, see Kelly, Mount.

Kelly Ridge: ridge, elev. 6,600 ft., extends SE-NW 2.5 miles, 1.5 miles E of Lake Peters, Brooks Range; 69° 19' N, 144° 58' W; (map 139). Named by geologists in the 1950's.

Kelly River: stream, heads in De Long Mountains, flows SW 45 miles to Noatak River, 29 miles NE of Noatak, Brooks Range; 67° 55' N, 162° 21' W; (map 128). Variant: Kelley River. Locally named for John W. Kelley [sic] who prospected in this area in the late 1880's. See Kelly, Mount.

Kelly Rock: rock, at SW entrance point to Popof Strait, off SE coast of Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 11' 40" N, 160° 27' 25" W; (map 28). Variant: Kellys Rock. Local name published by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 180) as "Kellys Rock," and in 1926 Coast Pilot (p. 197) as "Kelly Rock."

Kelly, Mount: mountain, 3,152 ft., in De Long Mountains, between headwaters of Kukpowruk and Kukpuk Rivers, 40 miles SE of Cape Sabine, Brooks Range; 68° 28' 30" N, 163° 37' 30" W (map 130). Variant: Mount Kelly. Name published in 1890 by USC&GS. Named for "John W. Kelley a bluff, levelheaded prospector of middle age, with a full beard and an easy laugh" (Brower, 1944, pl. 112). Kelley (or Kelly) came to this area in 1887 and in 1891 took over the Pacific Steam Whaling Co. station at Barrow. He is also noted for making a vocabulary list of Eskimo words.

Kelly, Mount: mountain, 3,907 ft., 3 miles NE of Rude River delta, 12 miles NE of Cordova Chugach Mountains; 60° 40' 30" N, 145° 30' 30" W, BGN 1910; (map 64). Variant: Kelly Mountain. Local name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 1 and 2), USGS.

Kellys Rock: rock, see Kelly Rock.

Kelp Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on NW coast of Tigalda Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 04' 20" N, 165° 09' 00" W; (map 24). Descriptive name reported in 1901 by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS.

Kelp Bay: bay, 2 miles across, on NE coast of Baranof Island, 13 miles N of Baranof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 16' N, 134° 50' W; (map 9). Variant: Deep Bay. Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 176). Kelp is a type of seaweed found along coastal areas and is locally commercially important.

Kelp Island Anchorage: bay, off Revillagigedo Channel, on E coast of Kelp Island, S of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 52' 10" N, 131° 15' 15" W; (map 2). Name derived from Kelp Island; published in 1955 on a USGS map.

Kelp Island: island, 2 miles long, off S coast of Duke Island, Alexander Arch; 54° 52' N, 131° 16' W; (map 2) Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Kelp Passage: water passage, 3 miles long, in Barrier Islands, W of Middle Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 48' N, 132° 27' W; (map 1). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Kelp Point: point of land, near head of Portage Bay, on SE coast of Alaska Peninsula, 53 miles NE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 33' 45" N, 156° 00' 30" W; (map 36). Local descriptive name published in 1924 by USC&GS "because of the extensive kelp off shore."

Kelp Point: point of land, on E shore of Cold Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 06' 50" N, 162° 31' 20" W; BGN 1925; (map 29). Named by R. R. Lukens, USC&GS, in 1924, "because of large heavy kelp-patch on opposite side of narrow natural channel passing point."

Kelp Point: point of land, on E shore of Nikolski Bay, on SW coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands 52° 57' 40" N, 168° 51' 50" W; (map 21). Name published by USC&GS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 68).

Kelp Point: point of land, on S shore of Bay of Islands, Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 47' 25" N, 176° 48' 20" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Descriptive name given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Kelp Point: point of land, on W shore of Port Chatham, Kenai Peninsula, 17 miles SSW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 12' 40" N, 151° 48' 00" W; BGN 1908; (map 50). Named by USC&GS in 1908 for the then numerous kelp beds.

Kelp Point: point of land, S point of entrance to McHenry Anchorage, SW Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 57' 45" N, 132° 27' 00" W; (map 4). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Kelp Rocks: reef, extends 1.4 miles, in Nichols Passage, 3 miles NW of Metlakatla, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 09' N, 131° 39' W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Kelsall River: stream, heads in glacier 5 miles SE of Mount Kelsall in British Columbia, flows W and SE 40 miles to Chilkat River, 3.4 miles W of Klutshah Mountain and 26 miles NW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 31' 55" N, 136° 02' 00" W; BGN 1916; (map 45). Variant: Bear Creek, Chilkat River, Glave Creek, Jelchhini, Jelchitni Rabenfluss, West Fork Chilkat River, Yelchthini. Named by United States and Canada in 1916 for R. Kelsall, a member of the British Columbia-Yukon boundary surveying party in 1908. The Tlingit Indian name "Jelchhini," meaning "crow river," was published as "Jelchitni" by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map). The local name was reported as "Bear Creek" by C. W. Wright (1904, pl. 2 and p. 13), USGS. The name "Kelsall River" was published in 1923 on IBC Sheet 9 (1951 atlas).

Kemamguyquok Creek: stream, flows SW 14 miles to Kokwok River, 35 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 30' N, 158° 10' W; (map 52). Variant: Ke-mam-gu-y-quok. Eskimo name shown as "Ke-mam-gu-y-quok" on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Kemegrak Hills: hills, extend N 16 miles from Cape Thompson, W of Ilikrak Creek, Arctic Slope; 68° 18' N, 165° 54' W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Kaymaegrak Hills. Eskimo name reported in 1960 as “Kaymaegrak” by D. C. Foote, Project Chariot.

Kemegrak Lagoon: lagoon, 2.3 miles long, on Chukchi Sea coast, between Aiautak and Akoviknak Lagoons, 5.5 miles NW of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 14' N, 166° 05' W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Kaymaegrak Lagoon. Eskimo name reported in 1962 by personnel of Project Chariot.

Kemik Creek: stream, heads in Brooks Range, flows NW 15 miles to West Fork Shaviovik River, 23 miles SE of head of Shaviovik River, Arctic Slope; 69° 24' 30" N, 147° 14' 00" W; (map 140). Eskimo name meaning “small hill” or “mound” [“qimiq”] given in 1951 by USGS geologists.

Kemp Hill: hill, 700 ft., on W coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 08" N, 177° 21' 15" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with “K” to correspond to the “K” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Kemperville: locality, on right bank of Tanana River, at mouth of Hot Springs Slough 5 miles SE of village of Manley Hot Springs, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 59' N, 150° 48' W; (map 99). Variant: Buckholtz Roadhouse. Name of a roadhouse that had its origin as a trading post about 1909.

Kempff Bay: bay, 2 miles across, on W shore of Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 56' N, 154° 13' W; (map 32). Named in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the Albatross, for Ens. Clarence F. Kempff, USN, a member of his party.

Kemuk Mountain: mountain, 1,180 ft., 4 miles E of Thorsen Mountain and 26 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 54' 40" N, 161° 39' 30" W; (map 39). Eskimo name recorded in 1938 by J. B. Mertie and Gerald FitzGerald, USGS; reported to mean “the one between.”

Kemuk Mountain: mountain, 1,500 ft., 16 miles NE of Okstukuk Lake and 50 miles N. of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 42' N, 158° 02' W; BGN 1932; (map 52). Variant: Kimok. Eskimo name shown as “Kimok” on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Kemuk River: stream, heads in Nenevok Lake, flows SW 28 miles to Togiak River, 2 miles E of Kashiagamiut and 58 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains, 59° 22' 30" N, 160° 00' 30" W; (map 53). Variant: Narogurum River. Eskimo name reported in 1965 by USGS. It was also called “Narogurum,” another Eskimo name, published in 1954 by USGS.

Kenachananak: locality, on mainland E of Nunivak Island, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 58). Variant: Kennachananaghmiut. Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed as “Kennachananaghmiut,” with a population of 181 in the 1890 Census.

Kenai Bay: estuary, see Cook Inlet.

Kenai Junction: village, see Soldatna.

Kenai Lake: lake, on Kenai Peninsula, extends SW 24 miles, from head of Kenai River to mouth of Snow River, 22 miles NW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' N, 149° 37' W; (map 63). Variant: Second Lake. Local name reported in 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, map 16), USGS.

Kenai Lake: lake, see Skilak Lake.

Kenai Mountains: mountain range, maximum elevation 6,000 ft., 20 miles wide, extends NE 120 miles from S end of Kenai Peninsula, Chugach Mountains; 59° 31' N, 151° 00' W; (map 50). Variant: Truuli. Name published by Grewingk (1849, p. 111), who obtained his information from Island G. Wosnesenski's account of a voyage to the area in 1842. The Kenai Indian name for these mountains is given as "Truuli."

Kenai Peninsula: peninsula, 150 miles long and 70 miles wide, extends SW from Turnagain Arm and Passage Canal, bounded on E by Gulf of Alaska and on W by Cook Inlet, Chugach Mountains and Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° N, 150° W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 63). Variant: Kanaiski land, Kenay Peninsula, Tschugatsk Halbinsel. Name published in 1868 by USC&GS; probably derived from "Kenayskaya" the name given by the Russians in the 1790's to Cook Inlet. Commodore Joseph Billings called it "Kanaiski land" in 1802; Constantin Grewingk called it "Tschugatsk Halbinsel" or "Chugach Peninsula" in 1850.

Kenai Redoute: village, see Kenai.

Kenai River: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, heads at Kenai Lake in Kenai Mountains, flows W 75 miles to Cook Inlet at Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 33' N, 151° 16' W; (map 62). Variant: Kaknu River, Kakny, Nik River. Name reported in 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, map 16), USGS. The Tanaina Indian name for this stream was reported to be "Kakny [Kakna]"; the Eskimo name was "Nik [ignik]" meaning "fire," but more probably referred to the Eskimo name for the local Indians.

Kenai Strait: water passage, see Shelikof Strait.

Kenai: locality, see Lakeview

Kenai: village, pop. 778, at mouth of Kenai River, on E shore of Cook Inlet, 65 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 33' N, 151° 16' W; (map 62). Variant: Fort Kenai, Fort Nicholas, Kenai Redoute, Pavlovskaya, Redaute Saint Nikolaus, Redut Svataya Nikolaya, Saint Nicholas Fort De Pawlofsk. A fortified post, called "Redut Svataya Nikolaya," or "Fort St. Nicholas," was built in 1791 by Grigor Konovalov, commander of the St. George, of the Lebedef-Lastochkin Company. The village was also called "Paul's Fort," or "Pavlovskaya," by the Russians. In 1869 a U.S. Military Post, named "Fort Kenai" for the Indians living in the area, was established there, and in 1899 the Kenai post office was authorized (Ricks, 1965, p. 32). The population was 44 in 1880; in 1890, 263; in 1910, 250; in 1920, 332; in 1930, 286.

Kenaiskaia, Baie: estuary, see Cook Inlet.

Kenaiskaiai: estuary, see Cook Inlet.

Kenaiskichev Meerbusen: estuary, see Cook Inlet.

Kenaiskischer: estuary, see Cook Inlet.

Kenaiskoi golfe: estuary, see Cook Inlet.

Kenaiskoi: estuary, see Cook Inlet.

Kenaitze Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula W of Phalarope Lake, 8 miles SSW of Point Possession and 38 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 55' 15" N, 150° 25' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Kenakuchuk Creek: stream, heads on Kemuk Mountain and flows S 16 miles to Kokwok River, 35 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 29' N, 158° 07' W; (map 52). Variant: Ki-nuk-tu-cha-rok. Eskimo name written Ki-nuk-tu-cha-rok by H. C. Fassett, USBF, in 1910. The present form of the name appears to have been established by USGS.

Kenasnow Island: island, see Killisnoo Island.

Kenasnow Reef: rocks, see Kenasnow Rocks.

Kenasnow Rocks: rocks, in Chatham Strait, 1 mile SW of Angoon, off W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 29' 30" N, 134° 36' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Kenasnow Reef. Named in 1869 by Lt. Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for Kenasnow Island, a variant of Killisnoo Island N off which the reef or rocks are located. Portions of the reef are always above high water. The name "Kenasnow Reef" was published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 175).

Kenasnow: islands, see Kootzanhoo Archipelago.

Kenasnow: locality, see Killisnoo.

Kenay Peninsula: peninsula, see Kenai Peninsula.

Kenayskoy, Zaliv: estuary, see Cook Inlet.

Kendall Cache: locality, see Tacoma.

Kendrick Bay: estuary, extends SE 4 miles from its West Arm to Clarence Strait, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 51' 15" N, 131° 58' 00" W; (map 2). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for Capt. John Kendrick, commander of the sloop Columbia, who wintered at Nootka in 1788-89.

Kendrick Island: islands, off-shore group 2 miles long, at mouth of Kendrick Bay off SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 53' N, 132° 00' W; (map 2). Local name derived from Kendrick Bay; reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Kengneeverax: locality, see Kangnirvik.

Kengugmiut: locality, see Kongik.

Kenibuna Lake: lake, 5 miles long, between Alaska and Aleutian Ranges, W of Shamrock Glacier and Chakachamna Lake, 58 miles W of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 10' N, 152° 55' W; BGN 1930; (map 70). Variant: Shallow Lake. Tanaina Indian name reported in 1928 by USGS.

Kenmore Head: point of land, on W shore of Morzhovoi Bay, SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 54° 56' 40" N, 163° 01' 40" W; (map 25). Name published by USC&GS in 1925.

Kennachananaghmiut: locality, see Kenachananak.

Kennecott: settlement, see Kennicott.

Kennedy Creek: stream, flows S 0.8 miles to Left Fork Dome Creek, in Pilgrim River basin, 23 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands 64° 53' 30" N, 164° 38' 20" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 10), USGS.

Kennedy Creek: stream, see Midnight Creek.

Kennedy Entrance: water passage, 20 miles wide, between Barren Islands and Chugach Islands, connects Gulf of Alaska with Cook Inlet, Kenai Peninsula 59° 00' N, 151° 50' W; BGN 1966; (map 50). Named in 1966 by the Alaska Geographic Board for John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 1917-63 35th President of the United States.

Kennedy Lake: lake, 1,000 ft. long, in Matanuska Valley, 6.7 miles NW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 38' 50" N, 149° 17' 25" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Kennedy, Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Saook Bay, on N coast of Baranof Island 4 miles W of Todd, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 26' 30" N, 135° 09' 15" W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore USN, "for Surgeon Robert Morris Kennedy USN, a member of his party." The name was published by USC&GS on Chart 8283.

Kennel Creek: stream, flows E 5 miles to Freshwater Bay, 8.5 miles N of Tenakee Springs, on E coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 54' 00" N, 135° 09' 20" W; BGN 1933; (map 9). Variant: Canyon Creek. Named in 1933 by USFS, "because of the large number of 'dog'salmon using it for spawning."

Kennel Lakes: lakes, 0.1 miles across, center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Island; 51° 57' 55" N, 177° 21' 35" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "K" to correspond to the "K" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Kenney Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, 1.4 miles N of mouth of Willow Creek, on Tonsina River 66 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 43' 55" N, 144° 56' 30" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Kennicott Glacier: glacier, trends SE 27 miles from Mount Blackburn to its terminus at head of McCarthy Creek, Wrangell Mountains, 61° 26' N, 142° 57' W; BGN 1929; (map 67). Named in 1899 by Rohn (1900, p. 406) USGS, for Robert Kennicott, pioneer Alaska explorer and director of the scientific corps of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition in 1865.

Kennicott Pass: stream, see Fourth of July Creek.

Kennicott River: stream, flows S 4.5 miles from Kennicott Glacier terminus to Nizina River, 5 miles SW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 22' 35" N, 143° 00' 00" W; BGN 1929; (map 67). Local name derived from the glacier; reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Kennicott: settlement, pop. 5, on N bank of National Creek, E of Kennicott Glacier, 3.5 miles N of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 29' N, 142° 53' W; BGN 1952; (map 67). Variant: Kennecott. The "Kennecott Mines Company," which established a camp and offices here in 1906, took its name from Kennicott Glacier, but misspelled it with a second "e." The glacier was named for Robert Kennicott. In 1908, the Post Office of "Kennecott" was established and continued until 1938. (Ricks, 1965, p. 33). The town which grew to a population of 494 by 1920, took its name from the mining company, but it has been spelled variously through the years. Present day map usage favors the original spelling honoring Robert Kennicott.

Kennon Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in mouth of Chichagof Harbor, on E coast of Attu Island, 0.5 miles E of Attu Aleutian Islands; 52° 56' 25" N, 173° 15' 30" E; (map 13). Named by Lt. William Gibson, July 1855, for Lt. Beverley Kennon, USN. Lt. Kennon served with Lt. Gibson on the U.S. schooner Fenimore Cooper during the North Pacific Exploring Expedition, 1854-55, under the command of Capt. Cadwalader Ringgold and Capt. John Rodgers.

Kennoys Islands: islands, 0.4 miles across, in Pacific Ocean, between Unga and Wosnesenski Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 09' 30" N, 161° 06' 00" W; (map 28). Shown on USC&GS charts published in or before 1902, origin of the name unknown.

Kenny Cove: bight, 1 mile wide, at NE tip of Hinchinbrook Island, 15 miles SW of Cordova Chugach Mountains; 60° 25' N, 146° 07' W; (map 64). Name published in 1959 by USGS.

Kenny Creek: stream, flows SW 6.7 miles to Peters Creek, 19 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 20' 50" N, 150° 42' 50" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Keno Creek: stream, flows SW 12 miles to Arolik River, 30 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 32' N, 161° 22' W; (map 53) Eskimo name reported in 1919 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, pl. 7), USGS.

Kent Creek: stream, heads N of Attu Mountain at 52° 54' 25" N, 172° 58' 20" E, and flows N 6 miles to Brunette Cove in Steller Cove, N coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 58' 23" N, 172° 57' 20" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Kentucky Creek: stream, flows N 2.5 miles to Louisville Creek which flows to Igloo Creek, in American River basin, 36 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 28' N, 165°

14' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Messrs. Kemp and David Fox (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 11).

Kentucky Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to Klokerblok River, 15 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 164° 00' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Kentucky Creek: stream, flows SW 4.8 miles to Hutlinana Creek, 5 miles S of Eureka Dome, 56 miles E of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 09' N, 150° 10' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

Kentucky Creek: stream, see Coal Creek.

Kenty Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Paint River, 2 miles N of Middle Mountain, 37 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 09' 30" N, 154° 23' 30" W; (map 51). Local name reported by K. F. Mather, USGS, in 1923 (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3).

Kenunga Creek: stream, flows E 6.5 miles, N of Katiktak and Blackface Mountains, to Ernie Creek in Valley of Precipices, 23 miles E of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 03' 15" N, 150° 51' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 134). Marshall (1956, p. 46) wrote, "I named this remarkable valley and the river which drained it Kenunga, which is Eskimo for knife edge * * *." Marshall was referring to the number of knife-edge ridges he saw between Rumbling and Katiktak Mountains.

Kenunimik: locality, "on right bank of lower Yukon River," Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 77 or 92). Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1898 by USC&GS; published on Chart 9370.

Kenunimik: locality, see Ankachak.

Kenwood Creek: stream, flows NE 17 miles to Koyuk River, 6 miles S of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 07' N, 161° 09' W; BGN 1910; (map 109). Local name reported in 1909 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Keo Point: point of land, on W shore of Kuk River, 21 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain 70° 20' 10" N, 159° 53' 15" W; (map 146). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Keogmute: locality, see Kuk.

Keoklevik River: stream, tributary of Kashunuk River, flows W 15 miles to Hooper Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 27' N, 165° 47' W; (map 75). Variant: Keookthlevik, Kithlevik Slough. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1951.

Keookthlevik: stream, see Keoklevik River.

Kepangalook: village, pop. 10, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 6 miles NE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 51' N, 161° 37' W (map 59). Eskimo camp reported in 1951 by USGS.

Kepizetka River: stream, see Kokolik River.

Kepizetko River: stream, see Kokolik River.

Kepler Lake: lake, 2,000 ft. long, in Matanuska Valley 4.2 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland 61° 33' 10" N, 149° 11' 45" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Keq: village, see Kake.

Kerchurak Creek: stream, flows NW 12 miles to Kugarak River, 29 miles W of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 49' N, 158° 09' W; (map 115). Eskimo name shown on a 1927 manuscript map by the "trader at Selawik."

Kermion Gulch: ravine, extends 1.1 miles N to Blygh Gulch, 0.8 miles S of head of Chititu Creek and 15 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 17' N, 142° 35' W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Kern Creek Station: locality, see Kern.

Kern Creek: stream, flows SE 12 miles to Middle Fork Chandalar River, 25 miles ENE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 38' 30" N, 147° 36' 00" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Kern Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 miles to Turnagain Arm, 12 miles E of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54' 40" N, 149° 05' 00" W; (map 63). Name used by local prospectors and reported in 1899 by Lt. Herron (1901, sketch opposite p. 11), USA.

Kern: locality, mile 70.5 on The Alaska Railroad, 12 miles E of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54' 30" N, 149° 04' 30" W; (map 63). Variant: Kern Creek Station. Local name for a flag stop reported in 1912 by the Alaska Railroad Commission (1913, pl. 11). Name derived from nearby Kern Creek.

Kernel Cove: cove, 0.7 miles across, in Bering Sea, 2 miles N of Lief Cove, SW end of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 40" N, 177° 21' 20" E; (map 14). Variant: Norse Cove. An arbitrary name beginning with "K" to correspond to "K" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Kerulu Creek: stream, flows N 24 miles to Selawik River, 48 miles SW of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 29' N, 158° 30' W; (map 115). Eskimo name shown on a 1927 manuscript map by the "trader at Selawik."

Keshkunuwu: locality, "in SE Alaska." Former Tlingit Indian camp or settlement reported to be from "Q!eckunuwu," meaning "bluejayfort," by J. R. Swanton (in Hodge, 1907, p. 675).

Keshunuk Slough: stream, see Kashunuk Slough.

Keski Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in El Capitan Passage, between El Capitan and Orr Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' 50" N, 133° 20' 10" W; BGN 1932; (map 4). Variant:

East Island. Tlingit Indian name meaning “morning” given in 1932 by USC&GS “because it is on the east or morning side of the group of small islands in this vicinity.” The name “East Island” was published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 154).

Kessin Peak: hill, 100 ft., a cinder cone 18 miles NW of Myghapowit Mountain and 26 miles SE of Savoonga, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 20' N, 170° 14' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Keesin-Myghook Mountain, Kisin, Mount Keesin-Nyghook. Eskimo name reported in 1930 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska. Orth spelled the name “Kisin” in 1965.

Kessin-Nyghook, Mount: hill, see Kessin Peak.

Kestrel Island: island, 600 ft. long, in Boca de Quadra, 1.4 miles NW of Porpoise Point, Coast Mountains; 55° 06' 25" N, 130° 47' 50" W; (map 3). Variant: Krestrel Island. Named in 1891 by USC&GS.

Keta River: stream, flows SW 20 miles to Boca de Quadra, Coast Mountains; 55° 20' 10" N, 130° 28' 29" W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Indian name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Ketavie Point: point of land, see Whale Point.

Ketavie Rookery: rookery, see Kitovi Rookery.

Ketchem Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Crooked Creek, 26 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 32' N, 144° 37' W; BGN 1938; (map 104). Variant: Ketchen Creek, Ketchum Creek. Named by prospectors and published originally as “Ketchum Creek” by USGS (Prindle, 1906, p. 21). However, local usage has changed the name to its present spelling.

Ketchem Dome: mountain, 3,535 ft., 4.5 miles SW of Circle Hot Springs and 33 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 27' 35" N, 144° 47' 50" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1955 by USGS; named for Ketchem Creek which heads on its slope.

Ketchen Creek: stream, see Ketchem Creek.

Ketchikan Creek: stream, on Revillagigedo Island, heads in a lake and flows W and S through Ketchikan Lakes, Number One and Two, 6 miles to Tongass Narrows at Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 20' 30" N, 131° 38' 20" W; (map 3). Variant: Fish Creek, Kitschkhin. Tlingit Indian name recorded as “Kitschkhin” by Arthur or Aurel Krause in 1881, and evolved in the present name “Ketchikan.” It has been suggested that the name means “eagle wing river” derived from the fact that “a boulder in the stream at the falls broke the water giving the appearance of the spread wings of an eagle.” This suggested meaning has not been verified and may be a form of folklore. The name “Fish Creek” was reported as local usage in 1883 by USC&GS.

Ketchikan Harbor: anchorage, in Tongass Narrows, at Ketchikan, on SE coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 20' 30" N, 131° 38' 45" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1910 by USC&GS.

Ketchikan Lake Number One: lake, see Lower Ketchikan Lake.

Ketchikan Lake Number Two: lake, see Upper Ketchikan Lake.

Ketchikan Lake: lake, see Lower Ketchikan Lake.

Ketchikan Lake: lake, see Upper Ketchikan Lake.

Ketchikan Lakes: lake, see Lower Ketchikan Lake.

Ketchikan Lakes: lake, see Upper Ketchikan Lake.

Ketchikan: city, pop. 6,483, on S coast of Revillagigedo Island, on N shore of Tongass Narrows, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 20' 30" N, 131° 38' 45" W; BGN 1905; (map 3). Variant: Kichikan, Kitchikan, Kitskan. Industrial city and port of entry, established as a fishing town when a cannery was built in 1887. The town became a supply center during the gold rush period in the late 1890's. Its population was 40 in 1890; 1,613 in 1910; 2,458 in 1920; 3,796 in 1930; 4,695 in 1939; and 5,305 in 1950. The Ketchikan post office was established in 1892. The city was named after Ketchikan Creek.

Ketchum Creek: stream, see Ketchem Creek.

Ketchumstock Creek: stream, see Kechumstuk Creek.

Ketchumstock Mountain: mountain, see Kechumstuk Mountain.

Ketchumstock: locality, see Kechumstuk.

Ketchumstuck: locality, see Kechumstuk.

Ketihuvick: lake, see Brooks, Lake.

Ketik River: stream, heads at 69° 27' N, 159° 56' W, flows N 90 miles to Avalik River 1.5 miles E of its junction with Kuk River, 37 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 07' N, 159° 36' W; BGN 1966; (map 146). Eskimo name reported in 1924 by W. T. Foran, USGS.

Ketik River: stream, see Avalik River.

Ketili Creek: stream, heads in Barnes Lake, flows NW 3.5 miles to Ketili River, 4 miles W of Alaska-Canada boundary, Coast Mountains; 56° 41' 30" N, 131° 58' 00" W; (map 7). Tlingit Indian name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Ketili River: stream, anabranch of Stikine River, 7.5 miles long, 20 miles NE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 43' N, 132° 04' W; BGN 1966; (map 6). Variant: Hot Springs Slough, Warm Springs Slough. Tlingit Indian name meaning "hot (or warm spring)"; name published in 1927 on IBC sheet 5.

Ketivik Falls: waterfalls, see Brooks Falls.

Ketivik Lake: lake, see Brooks, Lake.

Ketlgakhya Point: point of land, see Kelgaya Point.

Ketlkede Creek: stream, flows SW 21 miles to Yuki River, 48 miles SE of Nulato, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 15' N, 156° 55' W; BGN 1961; (map 97). Indian name shown on a 1940 map by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Name is probably derived from that of the hill.

Ketlkede Mountain: mountain, 1,947 ft., 49 miles SE of Galena, SE of Nulato, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 29' N, 156° 33' W; (map 97). Koyukan Indian name reported in 1903 by Father Julius Jette who wrote the name "R[kh] etlela" or "Khet Mountain." The present spelling is shown on a 1940 map by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Ketlrachta Point: point of land, see Kelgaya Point.

Ketlrachta: point of land, see Battery Point.

Ketngepaluk River: stream, see Kitnepaluk Creek.

Ketnik River: stream, see Kitnik River.

Ketok Mountain: mountain, 1,696 ft., 42 miles E of Agenuk Mountain and 72 miles NE of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 52' N, 157° 18' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Variant: KETOKECHEEGILINGUK. Eskimo name obtained in 1931 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS. The full Eskimo name of this mountain, obtained from F. W. Waskey, a local prospector, is "KETOKECHEEGILINGUK," which reportedly means "the mountain we can not go around." The abbreviated name was published by Mertie (1938b, p. 12 and pl. 1), USGS.

KETOKECHEEGILINGUK: mountain, see Ketok Mountain.

Ketoy Island: island, see Whale Island.

Kettle Cape: point of land, on SE coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 16' 40" N, 168° 06' 55" W; (map 22). Variant: KOTELNOI, M[ys] Kotel' noy, Utmak. Translation of Russian name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN, as "M[ys] Kotel' noy," meaning "Kettle Cape." The Aleut name is "Utmak" and may possibly be from the word "utman," meaning "in the midst of," according to R. H. Geoghegan.

Kettle Dome: hill, 1,552 ft., 2 miles E of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 35' N, 163° 00" W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS; so named because at "the summit of the hill there is a hemispherical rock knob about 30 feet high. From a distance the outline of the hill and the knob suggest the top of a teakettle."

Kevinjik Creek: stream, heads at 66° 56' N, 141° 45' W, flows S 40 miles to Salmon Fork Black River, 45 miles SE of Chalkyitsik, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 31' N, 142° 05' W; (map 120). Tranjik-kutchin Indian name; obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kevrorak Springs: springs, see Kavrarak Springs.

Kevroruk Springs: springs, see Kavrarak Springs.

Kevuk Creek: stream, flows NE 30 miles, joins Agiak Creek to form Hunt Fork of John River, 6 miles W of Cairn Mountain and 73 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 51' 30" N, 152° 38' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). This Eskimo name was reported by Marshall, (1956, p. 102), who wrote "The left fork called by the Eskimos 'Kevuk' (large intestines), came from the south * * *."

Kevuleek River: stream, see Kivalina River.

Kevuleek: village, see Kivalina.

Kevulik River: stream, see Kivalina River.

Kevulik: village, see Kivalina.

Kewagek Creek: stream, heads at Kiwook Pass, flows NW 3 miles to Niyrakpak Lagoon, 18 miles SE of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 37' N, 171° 19' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Kiwaruk. Eskimo name shown on a manuscript map drawn by Lawrence Kuluphan, of Gambell, in 1944. Orth recorded the name "Kiwaruk," meaning "growing river," for this stream in 1965.

Key Creek: stream, heads at 69° 26' N, 153° 21' W, flows N and W 75 miles to join Wolf Creek to form Price River, 35 miles NE of head of Ikpikpuk River, Arctic Plain; 69° 44' 30" N, 153° 49' 30" W; BGN 1959; (map 142). Variant: Keith Creek, Price River. Name first used in 1951 by geologists on the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 exploration.

Key Hill: mountain, 1,200 ft., on west-central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 30" N, 177° 21' 00" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "K" to correspond to the "K" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Key Reef Rock: rock, 0.8 miles SE of Key Reef, 6 miles S of Zarembo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 09' N, 132° 49' W; (map 6). Variant: Key Reef. Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Key Reef: reef, 0.8 miles NW of Key Reef Rock, 5 miles S of Zarembo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 09' 35" N, 132° 49' 45" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Key Reef: rock, see Key Reef Rock.

Keyaluvik: locality, see Old Kealavik.

Keyaluvik: village, see Newtown.

Keyes Point: peninsula, 6 miles long, in Lake Clark, 8 miles NE of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 09' N, 154° 37' W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Keygik: locality, see Kijik.

Keystone Canyon: canyon, on Lowe River, extends 2 miles N-S 1 mile E of mouth of Bear Creek and 12 miles SE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 04' 40" N, 145° 53' 45" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, presumably after Pennsylvania, the Keystone State.

Keystone Creek: stream, flows S 8 miles to Shaw Creek, 10 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 16' 30" N, 146° 04' 15" W; (map 101). Named by prospectors; reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Keystone Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles, joins Dawson Creek to form Cache Creek, 20 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 54' 25" N, 148° 21' 55" W; (map 100). Variant: Dawson Creek. Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS; C. W. Joint, on a manuscript map, shows this stream as Dawson Creek and the present combined Dawson and Cache Creeks as Keystone Creek.

Keystone Creek: stream, on W coast of Iniskin Peninsula, flows SW 1.2 miles to Iniskin Bay, 2.5 miles NE of Scott Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 40' 05" N, 153° 23' 20" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). So named by USGS in 1951, because rock exposure along the stream "was the keystone to the geologic interpretation of the area."

Keystone Creek: stream, see Cache Creek.

Keystone Creek: stream, see Dawson Creek.

Keystone Glacier: glacier, heads E of East Peak, trends SE 5.5 miles to Bear Creek, 12 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 06' 55" N, 146° 03' 15" W; BGN 1965; (map 68). Variant: Corbin Glacier. Named in 1964 by Austin S. Post, USGS; suggested by nearby Keystone Canyon.

Kgallegak: locality, see Kialegak Village.

Kghun Lake: lake, see Kgun Lake.

Kgun Lake: lake, 15 miles long, E of Manokinak River, 60 miles SW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 34' N, 163° 45' W; (map 74). Variant: Kghun Lake, Khun Lake. Eskimo name, meaning "source," obtained by USC&GS from Frank Waskey at Marshall in 1949.

Khaali Lake: lake, 2.6 miles long, 2 miles SW of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 05' N, 145° 36' W; (map 136). Kutchin Indian name obtained at Arctic Village in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Khaboutcha: point of land, see Kabuch Point.

Khabuch: point of land, see Kabuch Point.

Khadilotden: locality, on Iditarod River, probably near the present locality of Iditarod; 62° 33' N, 158° 06' W; (map 79). Variant: Kadilotden, Radiolotden. This name was reported by Father

Jette in 1915 to be the name of an Ingalik Indian village, probably from which the Iditarod River derived its name.

Khagamil Island: island, see Chuginadak Island.

Khagamil, Ostrov: island, see Chuginadak Island.

Khaigamute: locality, see Nunaikak.

Khainiliakh: island, see Kaniliak.

Khalkhagu: cove, see Kalhagu Cove.

Khallikvit, Baie: bay, see Wide Bay.

Khaltats Village: locality, see Kaltat.

Khaltsekahin River: stream, see Kicking Horse River.

Khalzekahin River: stream, see Kicking Horse River.

Khantaak Beach: beach, 5 miles long, on NW coast of Khantaak Island, 4 miles N of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 36' N, 139° 45' W; (map 46). Named in 1906 by Tarr (1909, p. 167), USGS, for the island on which it is located.

Khantaak Island: island, 6 miles long, on SE shore of Yakutat Bay, 1 mile N of Phipps Peninsula, 1.8 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 36' N, 139° 46' W; (map 46). Variant: Hantak Island, Khantak Island, Kontog Island. Tlingit Indian name recorded by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN. The name is reported to mean "wooden food dish."

Khantak Island: island, see Khantaak Island.

Khask Creek: stream, see Haska Creek.

Khatnotoutze: locality, see Kagokakat.

Khatsulstit Lake: lake, see Fall Camps Lake.

Khayam Point: point of land, see Khayyam Point.

Khayyam Creek: stream, flows NE 9 miles to Pass Creek, 7 miles NNE of Lois Dome and 50 miles N of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range, 67° 49' N, 142° 41' W; (map 121). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Khayyam Point: point of land, point of E entrance to McKenzie Inlet, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 50" N, 132° 21' 00" W; BGN 1966; (map 4). Variant: Khayam Point. Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS. The Omar Mining Company operated in this vicinity, and the Kiam mining camp was nearby. The name of the mining camp was published as "Khayyam" by Theodore Chapin (in Brooks and others,

1916, pl. 3), USGS. All these names were suggested by the name of the Persian poet, astronomer, and tentmaker Omar Khayyam, author of the "Rubaiyat."

Khaz Bay: water passage, extends NE 4 miles from Pacific Ocean to Slocum Arm, 5 miles S of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 35' N, 136° 05' W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Variant: Zaliv Khaz. Russian name meaning "fag end" published by Tebenkov (1852, map 8) as "Z[aliv] Khaz."

Khaz Breakers: rocks, 10 miles S of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 31' 00" N, 136° 04' 30" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Variant: Breaker No. 3. Named in 1908 by USC&GS; published in 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 171). It is the outer danger in the approach to Khaz Bay for which it is named. It has also been called Breaker No. 3 by USC&GS.

Khaz Head: point of land, on N tip of Khaz Peninsula, 9.5 miles SSE of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 31' 45" N, 136° 01' 00" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN; published by the USC&GS in 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 199). The name is derived from Khaz Bay.

Khaz Peak: mountain, 2,687 ft., on Khaz Peninsula, on SW coast of Chichagof Island, 13 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 30' 00" N, 136° 57' 30" W; (map 9). Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8248. The name is derived from Khaz Bay.

Khaz Peninsula: peninsula, 15 miles long, on SW coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 28' N, 135° 55' W; BGN 1930; (map 9). Named by USC&GS in 1930; derived from Khaz Bay.

Khaz Point: point of land, on NW coast of Khaz Peninsula, 11.5 miles SSE of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 30' N, 136° 00' W; (map 9). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, published by USC&GS in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 198). It was probably named for Khaz Bay.

Khchakuk, Zaliv: locality, see Klchakuk.

Khgallegak: locality, see Kialegak Village.

Khiltats: locality, see Nabesna Village.

Khitkhok, Cape: promontory, see Scotch Cap.

Khitkouk, Cape: promontory, see Scotch Cap.

Khitrov Hills: nunataks, group extend about 15 miles between Bering Glacier on E and Steller Glacier on W, 42 miles NW of Cape Yatataga, Chugach Mountains; 60° 28' N, 143° 24' W; BGN 1960; (map 65). Named in 1960 by USGS for Sofron Khitrov who was shipmaster and second in command as lieutenant and later captain under Vitus Bering on the Alaskan discovery voyage of the ship St. Peter in 1741.

Khituk, Cape: point of land, see Seal Cape.

Khituk, Cape: promontory, see Scotch Cap.

Khlawak: village, see Klawock.

Khlbnikova, Mys: point of land, see Khlebnkof Point.

Khlebnkof Point: point of land, 2.5 miles SE of Attu, on NE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 30" N, 173° 18' 25" E; (map 13). Variant: Cape Chlebnikoff, Cape Khlebnkof, Cape Khlebnikoff, Mys Khlbnikova. Named for the pilot, Andrei Khlebnikov, who made surveys around Kodiak in 1810; given by Adolph K. Etolin in 1827. The name was shown by the Russians as "Mys Khlbnikova" meaning "Cape of Khlebnkof" (Tebenkov, 1852, map 30). The name was published in 1943 as Cape Khlebnkof on an AMS map, and has been used in this form ever since.

Khlebnkof, Cape: point of land, see Khlebnkof Point.

Khlebnkoff, Cape: point of land, see Khlebnkof Point.

Khlikakhlik Island: island, see Latouche Island.

Khlikakhlit Island: island, see Latouche Island.

Khobart, Mys: point of land, see Hobart, Point.

Khodo: stream, see Khotol River.

Khodolkakat: stream, see Rodo River.

Khodooye: mountain, see Khotol Mountain.

Khogamil Island: island, see Kagamil Island.

Khogoltinde: locality, "on Yukon River." Former Eskimo camp or settlement, with a population of 60, listed by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census.

Kholkkhem, Zaliv: bay, see Holkham Bay.

Khotakhkakat: stream, see Kaltag River.

Khotilkakat: locality, see Kotil.

Khotilkakate: locality, see Kotil.

Khotol Mountain: mountain, 2,844 ft., 39 miles SE of Nulato, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 10' N, 157° 53' W; (map 97). Variant: Hodooye, Hotel Mountain, Khodooye, Khotoldlela, Rotel Mountain, Rotoldlela. Indian name recorded in 1903 by Father Julius Jette of Nulato as "Khotoldlela" or "Khotol mountain." He says that the mountain is also called "Khodooye," meaning "the furthestmost down the river."

Khotol River: stream, heads at junction of Camp Creek and Gorton Creek, flows SW 85 miles to Yukon River, 51 miles SW of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 02' N, 158° 44' W; (map 97). Variant: Hotel River, Khodo, Khotolno, Kotol River, Kutulnakt, Rotol River. Indian name shown as "Kutulnakt" on P. Tikmeniev's 1861 map; applied to Kaiyah Slough. In 1903 Father Julius Jette of Nulato said that the Indians call the above described stream "and the lower part of the slough," "Khotolno" or "Khotol River " See Khotol Mountain and Kaltag River.

Khotolno: stream, see Khotol River.

Khoylkakat: locality, on left bank of Koyukuk River, at mouth of Kateel River; Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 27' N, 157° 37' W; (map 108). Koyukan Indian name shown on Lt. Zagoskin's map. He obtained the name in 1842 and applied it to a camp or village.

Khoylnakat: locality, see Kotil.

Khoudiakoff Islands: islands, see Kudiakof Islands.

Khoudobine Islands: island chain, see Kudobin Islands.

Khoughitchate: locality, see Holikachuk.

Khozreghimena: lake, see Blackfish Lake.

Khromchenko, Cape: point of land, see Etolin, Cape.

Khta-aluk Island: island, see Hinchinbrook Island.

Khtagalyuk, Ostrov: island, see Hinchinbrook Island.

Khuchaynik Creek: stream, heads in Trimokish Hills, flows NW 24 miles to Middle Fork Kuskokwim River 15 miles S of junction of its Windy Fork, 45 miles SE of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 33' 40" N, 154° 32' 30" W; (map 80). Native name reported in 1942 by USGS.

Khudiakoff Islands: islands, see Kudiakof Islands.

Khudobin Islands: island chain, see Kudobin Islands.

Khudsnu: locality, see Letushkwin.

Khudubin Islands: island chain, see Kudobin Islands.

Khuingshtetakhten: village, see Shageluk.

Khuligishgat: village, see Holikachuk.

Khulikakat: locality, "on Yukon River." Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported with a population of 10 in 1844 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN (Hodge, 1907, p. 680).

Khulishganat, Selo: village, see Holikachuk.

Khulishganat: village, see Shageluk.

Khulitno: stream, see Holitna River.

Khulukh Bay: bay, see Kuluk Bay.

Khun Lake: lake, see Kgun Lake.

Khun River: stream, see Kun River.

Khunanilinde: locality, "near headwaters of Kuskokwim River," Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; (map 88 or 89). Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, on an 1850 map.

Khunna Island: island, see Chicagof Island.

Khushgichagat: village, see Shageluk.

Khutsnoi Island: island, see Admiralty Island.

Khutulkakat: locality, see Kutul.

Khutz-n' hu Island: island, see Killisnoo Island.

Khutz-n' hu: islands, see Kootzanhoo Archipelago.

Khutz-nhu: water passage, see Kootznahoo Inlet.

Khvostof Island: island, 1.8 miles across, 4 miles SE of Segula Island, one of Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 30" N, 178° 17' 00" E; BGN 1890; (map 15). Variant: Khvostoff Island, Khwostof Island, Khwostov Island. Russian name probably given by Adm. von Krusenstern (1827, sheet 18), IRN, as "Khwostov," for Nikolai Alexandrovich Khwostov, a Russian naval officer, who explored Alaska in 1802-04 with G. Island Davidov. Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 326), IRN, applied the name "Khvostoff ile" to the entire group of islands that include Khvostof.

Khvostof Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, on S central Baranof Island, 7 miles SE of Whale Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 31' 45" N, 134° 53' 30" W; BGN 1933; (map 5). Named in 1933 by USFS "for Nikolai Alexandrovich Khvostof, Lt. under Governor Baranof, explorer of parts of the Alaskan coast, and author of several books containing authentic records of conditions observed by him in his explorations." See Baranof Island.

Khvostof Pass: water passage, leads NE from Rat Island Pass to Bering Sea, between Segula and Khvostof Islands, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 00' N, 178° 14' E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Named derived from Khvostof Island and given by personnel of U.S.S. Oglala of 1935 U.S. Navy Survey Expedition.

Khvostoff Island: island, see Khvostof Island.

Khvuveren, Reka: stream, see Kaviruk River.

Khwain Bay: bay, see Kwain Bay.

Khwain Lake: lake, see Kwain Lake.

Khwostof Island: island, see Khvostof Island.

Khwostov Island: island, see Khvostof Island.

Ki-changamute: locality, see Klahangamut.

Ki-lick-tuk-gowt Creek: stream, see Kiliktakgot Creek.

Ki-nuk-tu-cha-rok: stream, see Kenakuchuk Creek.

Kiagna River: stream, flows 26 miles NW to Chitina River, 27 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 06' 30" N, 142° 31' 55" W; (map 67). Indian name reported in 1915 by F. H. Moffit, USGS (in Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 5).

Kiak Creek: stream, see Kay Creek.

Kialagvik Bay: bay, see Wide Bay.

Kialagvik Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Wide Bay, SE of Mount Alai, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 37 miles SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 17' 30" N, 156° 33' 00" W; (map 36). Eskimo name probably derived from early name for Wide Bay; published in 1956 by USGS.

Kialagvit: bay, see Wide Bay.

Kialagvit: bay, see Wide Bay.

Kialavik River: stream, see Kealavik River.

Kialavik: locality, see Old Kealavik.

Kialegak Mountains: mountains, 1,000 ft., extend N 7 miles from Southeast Cape, Saint Lawrence Island; 62° 59' N, 169° 39' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Kiayalegok Mountain. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by Otto W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Kialegak Point: point of land, 4 miles NE of Southeast Cape, St. Lawrence Island; 62° 59' N, 169° 32' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cape Kialegak, Cape Kiallighak, Kialegak Cape, Southeast Cape. Eskimo name reported by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska, in 1932.

Kialegak Village: locality, on Kialegak Point, 4 miles NE of Southeast Cape, St. Lawrence Island; 62° 59' N, 169° 32' W; (map 93). Variant: Khgallegak, Kgallegak, Kiallegak, Kialegak. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported as “Kgallegak” in 1849 by Capt. M. D. Tebenkov, IRN.

Kialegak, Cape: point of land, see Kialegak Point.

Kialegak: locality, see Kialegak Village.

Kialigamiut: locality, see Kaialik.

Kiallegak: locality, see Kialegak Village.

Kiallighak, Cape: point of land, see Kialegak Point.

Kialyakvit: bay, see Wide Bay.

Kiam: locality, site of an abandoned mine, at head of McKenzie Inlet, S side of Skowl Arm of Kasaan Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 20' N, 132° 20' W; (map 4). The Kiam post office was established here in 1905 and was transferred to Ketchikan in 1907 or 1908 (Ricks, 1965, p. 33). This former mining camp is not shown on present-day maps. See Khayyam Point.

Kiana Hills: ridge, elev. 1,100-2,600 ft., extends NW 25 miles from Kiana, S of Squirrel River, Brooks Range; 67° 02' N, 160° 53' W; (map 127). Variant: Kyena Hills. Name shown on a 1901 fieldsheet by D. L. Raeburn, USGS, as “Kyena Hills.”

Kiana: village, pop. 253, on right bank of Kobuk River, 28 miles NW of Selawik, Hogatza Highlands 66° 58' N, 160° 26' W; BGN 1945; (map 114). Eskimo village which probably obtained its permanency as a supply center for the Squirrel River placer mines about 1909. Reported by H. M. Eakin, USGS, in 1910. The Kiana post office was established in 1915. The village population was 98 in 1920; 115 in 1930; 167 in 1939; and 181 in 1950.

Kiangolevic Pass: stream, see Kiangolevik Pass.

Kiangolevik Pass: stream, tributary of Black River, heads 4 miles NE of Black, flows NE 20 miles to Acharon Channel, 16 miles NE of Black Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 32' N, 165° 04' W; (map 76). Variant: Kiangolevic Pass, Keeang-ol-e-vik Pass. Eskimo name written “Kiangolevic” by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS, in 1899.

Kiank Island: island, see Kinuk Island.

Kiavak Bay: bay, 2 miles across, at mouth of Kaiugnak Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 01' N, 153° 35' W; (map 34). Variant: Kiawak Bay, Kiyavak Bay, Naumliack Bay, Zaliv Kiyavak. Eskimo name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23) as “Zaliv Kiyavak,” or “Kiyavak Bay.” The name “Naumliack” was recorded in 1805 by Lisianski (1814, p. 180).

Kiavak, Cape: point of land, 13 miles NE of Kaguyak on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 00' N, 153° 33' W; (map 33). Variant: Mys Kiyavak. Name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23) as “M[ys] Kiyavak,” or “Cape Kiyavak.”

Kiawak Bay: bay, see Kiavak Bay.

Kiawak Inlet: water passage, see Klawak Inlet.

Kiawak: village, see Klawock.

Kiayalegok Mountain: mountain, see Kialegak Mountains.

Kiayankayagak: hill, see Lookout Mountain.

Kichak River: stream, see Kijik River.

Kichak: locality, see Kijik.

Kichakuk: locality, see Klahangamut.

Kichat River: stream, see Kichatna River.

Kichatna Mountains: mountain range, 40 miles long and 16 miles wide, bounded by West Fork Yentna River on NE; Shellabarger Pass and Dillinger River on N; Jones River on W; and Earl River, Simpson Pass, and Kichatna River on S; centered around Cathedral Spires, 70 miles SW of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 65° 25' N, 152° 43' W; (map 8). Local name derived from Kichatna River and reported in 1951 by USGS.

Kichatna River: stream, heads at Caldwell Glacier in Cathedral Spires of Kichatna Mountains, 62° 21' 30" N, 152° 43' 00" W, flows SE 55 miles to Yentna River, 47 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 05' 55" N, 151° 30' 05" W; (map 81). Variant: Kee-chat-no, Kichat River. Indian name for stream explored in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA; written by him as "Kee-chat-no," meaning "Kichat river."

Kichik River: stream, see Kijik River.

Kichik: lake, see Clark, Lake.

Kichik: locality, see Kijik.

Kichikan: city, see Ketchikan.

Kichlulik: locality, on Talbiksok River 13.5 miles E of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 45' 25" N, 160° 54' 10" W; (map 73). This name first appears on manuscript map of Kuskokwim-Yukon Portage, dated 1919, by R. H. Sargent, USGS. However, he locates it nearer Kuskokwim on Johnson River. The name probably never applied to more than a cabin or two on the portage trail.

Kichotno, Reka: stream, see Katlitna River.

Kichtak: island, see Kodiak Island.

Kicking Horse River: stream, heads in Garrison Glacier, flows N 5 miles to Chilkat River, 3 miles NW of McClellan Flats and 18 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 15' 45" N, 135° 37' 30" W; (map 45). Variant: Chalzekahin River, Khaltsekahin River, Khalzekahin River, Katsekahin River. This name was published in 1900 on an Alaska Railroad map. The Tlingit Indian name obtained by Aurel and Aurthur Krause (1883, map) was Chalzekahin. It was given as Khalzekahin by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 198), Katsckahin in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 202), and Khaltsekahin on Chart 8300 in 1893.

Kickoojit Rocks: rocks, see Kikoojit Rocks.

Kickstep Mountain: mountain, 4,660 ft., in Kenai Mountains on Kenai Peninsula, 14 miles SW of Whittier and 16 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 45' 10" N, 149° 05' 40" W; BGN 1964; (map 63). Name proposed in 1962 by the Alaska Mountaineering Club for the technique of kickstepping that was used by club members in their ascent of the Mountain. This step is described as a step that is used by a mountaineer traveling up a step slope of material that is neither too hard nor too soft. He progresses by kicking a more or less level step with his foot.

Kidli Mountain: hill, see Kili Mountain.

Kidney Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, on E shore of Redoubt Bay, 10 miles S of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 54' 20" N, 135° 19' 15" W; (map 6). Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USC&GS.

Kidney Creek: stream, heads in small lake, in De Long Mountains, flows N 8 miles to Driftwood Creek, 35 miles NNE of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 43' 10" N, 160° 34' 00" W; BGN 1961; (map 131). Named by USGS geologists in 1951 "for the kidney-shaped lake at its head."

Kidney Hill: mountain, 1,800 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 50" N, 177° 21' 58" E; (map 14) An arbitrary name beginning with "K" to correspond to the "K" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Kidney Island: island, 1 mile long, one of Beards lee Islands in Glacier Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 3.6 miles NE of Strawberry Island and 56 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 32' N, 135° 53, W; BGN 1948; (map 11). Descriptive name given in 1939 by USC&GS because of the island's shape, and published in 1940 on their Chart 8306.

Kieegealigamute: locality, see Kiyakyaliksamiut.

Kiehzulik Bay: bay, see Kujulik Bay.

Kiektaguk: locality, see Klikitarik.

Kieogyaligamiut: locality, see Kiyakyaliksamiut.

Kig-low-aie Range: mountain range, see Kigluaik Mountains.

Kigalga Island: island, see Uliaga Island.

Kigalga, Ostrov: island, see Kagamil Island.

Kigalga: island, see Tigalda Island.

Kigalgin Island: island, see Egg Island.

Kigalgin Island: island, see Uliaga Island.

Kigalgin, Ostrov: island, see Carlisle Island.

Kigalik Creek: stream, see Kigalik River.

Kigalik River: stream, heads near Birthday Pass at 69° 18' N, 156° 47' W, flows W 110 miles and joins Maybe Creek to form Ikpikpuk River, Arctic Slope; 69° 20' 45" N, 154° 42' 30" W, BGN 1954; (map 142). Variant: Kigalik Creek, Kiruilak River. Named by the USGS Expedition of 1924 in reference to the Eskimo village of Kigalik at which Ens. W. L. Howard stopped from May 23 to 30, 1886 (Stoney, 1900, p. 71-72). The present-day Eskimo name for this stream is Kiruilak. The name first appears in 1924 on a fieldsheet by R. K. Lynt, USGS.

Kigalik: locality, village site near head of Ikpikpuk River; 69° 21' N, 154° 40' W; (map 142). Ens. W. L. Howard stopped at this village from May 23 to 30, 1886, on his way from Ft. Cosmos to Point Barrow. The village consisted of 30 tents and 150 Eskimos (Stoney, 1900, p. 71-72). The USGS Expedition of 1924 could find no signs of this settlement (Smith and Mertie, 1930, p. 110).

Kigalmilyakh Island: island, see Chuginadak Island.

Kiganghyne Ile: peninsula, see Kunigiugan.

Kiganin: peninsula, see Kungiugan.

Kigchakok: bay, see Carter Bay.

Kigezruk Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Bering Sea, 12 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales and 43 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 30' N, 167° 44' W; (map 111). Variant: Kegezruk Creek, Kiryarzark River, Kivyearzruk Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 13 and p. 135), USGS. In 1899 Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3) reported the name as "Kivyearzruk" and noted (p. 25) that the gold "discovery was made in June, 1899, by Kivyearuk, a Prince of Wales native, then employed as reindeer herder by W. T. Lopp, a missionary in charge of a Government reindeer station."

Kightak Sichtunak: islands, see Trinity Islands.

Kigigak Island: island, 5 miles across at mouth of Ninglick River, 110 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 50' N, 165° 00' W; (map 58). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kigiktowk Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Chukchi Sea, between Corwin Bluff and Cape Sabine, W of Thetis Mine, 42 miles NW of Mount Kelly, Arctic Slope, 68° 53' 30" N, 164° 51' 00" W; (map 130). Eskimo name meaning "the highest one" reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Kiglapak Mountains: mountains, 1,070 ft., trend W 2.5 miles from junction of Sphinx Creek and Tunulik River, 4 miles NW of Goodnews Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 09' 30" N, 161° 37' 30" W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported to mean "big saw tooth mountains," which refers to the rugged character of the mountains. The name was obtained about 1951 by J. M. Hoare, USGS, from C. B. Michael, missionary at Quinhagak.

Kiglowa: mountain range, see Kigluaik Mountains.

Kiglowwhite: mountain range, see Kigluaik Mountains.

Kigluaik Mountains: mountain range, highest elev. 4,714 ft., trends E-W 40 miles, 30 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 57' N, 165° 30' W; (map 94). Variant: Kiglowa, Kig-low-aie Range, Kiglowwhite, Sawtooth Range, Singatook Range. Eskimo name reported in 1927 by Capt. F. W. Beechey, RN, as "Kig-low-aie." The present spelling was reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS. The 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee showed "Sawtooth Range," the name probably used by early prospectors.

Kigmil, Cape: point of land, see Prince of Wales, Cape.

Kigogla: locality, "on Akutan Island." Name published on a 1783 map (Wagner, 1937, p. 465).

Kigoumiut: locality, on N coast of Nunivak Island, W of Iloodak Point, 37 miles SW of Cape Etolin; 60° 13' 50" N, 167° 07' 00" W; (map 57). Eskimo summer camp reported in 1932 by USC&GS.

Kigragak: locality, on an island in Kangnirvik Creek, 22 miles NE of Kivalina, Brooks Range; 68° 02' N, 164° 10' W; (map 130). Variant: Keegragrook, Kiigragraaq. Eskimo name meaning "old path cut through the willows" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kigsitatok: locality, "on Agattu Island in Near Islands. "Aleutian Islands; (map 13). Former Aleut village reported as "uninhabited" by Hodge (1907, p. 686), BAE.

Kigtsugtag Mountain: mountain, 1,702 ft., 8 miles N of Beluga Hill and 9 miles NW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 13' N, 161° 42' W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Kiguga, Cape: point of land, on NW coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 15" N, 176° 48' 15" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, as "M[ys] i Ut[yos] Kiguga," or "Kiguga Cape and Cliff."

Kigul Island: island, 0.5 miles across, off SE coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 02' 40" N, 168° 26' 20" W; (map 22). Name published by USC&GS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 71).

Kigun Bay: bay, 1 mile across, near W tip of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 01' 30" N, 175° 18' 00" W; (map 18). Named for Cape Kigun and published by the USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (P 99)

Kigun, Cape: point of land, W tip of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 01' 25" N, 175° 20' 20" W; BGN 1936; (map 18). Variant: Kigune, Cape. Name published as "M[ys] Kigun," "Cape Kigun," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 27), IRN, possibly from the Aleut "Kiguk" or "Qiguq," meaning "diver" or "grebe," a species of duck.

Kigunak, Cape: point of land, on N shore of Inanudak Bay, on W coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 20' N, 168° 25' W; (map 22). Variant: Mys Kigunakh. Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN, as "M[ys] Kigunakh," or "Cape Kigunakh."

Kigunakh, Mys: point of land, see Kigunak, Cape.

Kigune, Cape: point of land, see Kigun, Cape.

Kigushimkada, Cape: point of land, on W coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 06' 45" N, 168° 48' 10" W; (map 22). Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN, as "M[ys] Kigushimkada," or "Cape Kigushimkada."

Kiialiakvit, Baie: bay, see Wide Bay.

Kiigragraaq: locality, see Kigragrak.

Kiingyak Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, at Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 12' 30" N, 156° 58' 00" W; (map 132). Eskimo name obtained at Noatak by Orth in 1956, meaning "face" [kinag].

Kijik Creek: stream, see Kijik River.

Kijik Lake: lake, 2.3 miles long, 3 miles SW of Kijik Mountain and 26 miles NE of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 18' N, 154° 20' W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS; derived from nearby Eskimo village of Kijik. This was the Eskimo name for Lake Clark.

Kijik Mountain: mountain, 3,351 ft., along the NW shore of Lake Clark, 32 miles NE of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 20' N, 154° 14' W; (map 61). Variant: Keejik. Eskimo name reported in 1902 as "Keeghik" and "Keejik" by W. H. Osgood, USDA; derived from the nearby village of Kijik.

Kijik River: stream, flows SW 18 miles to Lake Clark, 29 miles NE of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 17' 20" N, 154° 13' 30" W; BGN 1931; (map 61). Variant: Keeghik River, Keejik Creek, Keejik River, Keghik River, Kejak River, Kichak River, Kichik River, Kijik Creek, Kilchikh River, Nikhkak River. Eskimo name reported in 1902 as "Keeghik" and "Keejik" by W. H. Osgood, USDA; derived from the native name for Lake Clark; published as "Keejik River" in 1903 by USC&GS.

Kijik: lake, see Clark, Lake.

Kijik: locality, on W shore of Lake Clark near mouth of Kijik River, Alaska Range; 60° 18' N, 154° 13' W; (map 61). Variant: Keechik Keeghik, Keejik, Keggik, Keygik, Kichak, Kichik, Kilchik, Kilchikh, Lake Clark Villages, Nijik, Nikhak, Nihkak, Old Keegik. Former Eskimo village reported as "Kichik," population 91, by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census, but located on his map on the east shore of Lake Clark. According to A. B. Schanz of the 1890-91 Leslie Expedition "Kilchikh" was the permanent village, located about 9 miles up the Kijik River, and "Nihkak" was the salmon season fishing village on the shore of the lake. Osgood (1904 b, p. 329), USDA, recorded two spellings, "Keeghik," derived from the Eskimo name for Lake Clark, and "Nihkak." Hodge (1907, p. 682 and 687) lists "Kichik," Eskimo village, and "Kilchik," Indian village, both with the 1880 Census population of 91; also (1910, p. 70) "Nihkak" population 40 in 1891 and about 25 in 1904.

Kik-khuigagamute: locality, see Kikuikak.

Kikahe River: stream, flows N 11 miles to Stikine River, 2 miles W of Alaska-Canada boundary, Coast Mountains; 56° 38' 40" N, 131° 53' 40" W; (map 7). Tlingit Indian name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Kikak Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Colville River, 26 miles NE of Umiat, Arctic Plain; 69° 40' 30" N, 151° 27' 50" W; (map 141). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kikakpak Bluff: bluff, 1,000 ft. high, on E bank of Killik River 9 miles SE of its junction with Colville River, Brooks Range; 68° 57' N, 153° 33' W; (map 133). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kikalrodik Hill: hill, 300 ft., 21 miles W of Roberts Mountain, 28 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 60° 00' 30" N, 166° 51' 00" W; (map 57). Variant: Kikhalradikh Hill, Kixalrodix Hill. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kikartak Rock: rock, see Kikartik Rock.

Kikartamjingia Point: point of land, 15 miles SE of Cape Etolin, on NE coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 19' 40" N, 165° 46' 40" W; (map 57). Eskimo name meaning "triangle's point" reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kikartik Rock: rock, in Bering Sea, 0.7 miles NW of Ahrayuksookwit Bluff and 12 miles SW of Cape Etolin, off N coast of Nunivak Island 60° 23' 35" N, 166° 29' 00" W; (map 57). Variant: Kikartak Rock. Eskimo name meaning "island" reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kikchik: locality, "on Agattu Island in Near Islands," Aleutian Islands; (map 13). Former Aleut village reported as "uninhabited" by Hodge (1907, p. 687), BAE.

Kikdooli Butte: hill, 739 ft., 16 miles W of Roberts Mountain, 26 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 60° 03' 15" N, 166° 43' 00" W; (map 57). Variant: Kiokhduli Hill, Kioxdooly Butte. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kikegtek Island: island, 5 miles long, in Etolin Strait, 8 miles NW of Cape Avinof, 10 miles W of Kipnuk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, 59° 54' N, 164° 18' W; (map 54). Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Kikertalik Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, on W coast of Nushagak Peninsula, 37 miles SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 40' N, 159° 15' W; (map 40). Eskimo name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Kikgtagat: mountain, see Island Mountain.

Kikhalradikh Hill: hill, see Kikalrodik Hill.

Kikhikhyakh Hill: hill, see Kikikyak Hill.

Kikhkat: locality, "on lower Yukon River," 2 miles above Akhamut, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. Variant: Kykhkat. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported as "Kykhkat" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, on an 1850 map.

Kikhtak, Ostrov: island, see Fox Island.

Kikhtak, Ostrov: islands, see Martin Islands.

Kikhtak: island, see Kodiak Island.

Kikhtak: locality, on an unidentified island in Kuskokwim River, about 20 miles NE of Bethel Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 59). Variant: Kikikhtagamiut, Kikkhtagamute, Kiktak. Eskimo settlement, now abandoned, reported in 1878-79 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service. He spelled the name "Kikkhtagamute," meaning "island people." Its population was 232 in 1880 and 119 in 1890 (Kikikhtagamiut). The exact location of this place is not known.

Kikhtaknak: island, see Stuart Island.

Kikhtowik: island, see Kodiak Island.

Kikhtuk: locality, see Klikitarik.

Kikiakrorak River: stream, heads at 69° 28' N, 152° 59' W, flows NE 90 miles to Colville River, 30 miles S of Harrison Bay, Arctic Plain; 69° 59' 30" N, 151° 36' 30" W; BGN 1949; (map 141). Eskimo name reported by USGS geologists during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 in 1947.

Kikiaktaurvik: locality, along Wulick River, 4 miles NE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Low; 67° 46' N, 164° 24' W; (map 128). Variant: Kikiaktowrvick. Eskimo name meaning "spear fishing place" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kikiaktowrvick: locality, see Kikiaktaurvik.

Kikikhtagamiut: locality, see Kikhtak.

Kikikhtagyut: town, see Kotzebue.

Kikiktagamute: town, see Kotzebue.

Kikiktak Islands: islands, Oarlock and Tiny Islands, in Dease Inlet, 33 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 70° 48' N, 155° 37' W; (map 148). Eskimo name (qiqiqtaq), meaning "island", reported by USC&GS in 1951.

Kikiktak: town, see Kotzebue.

Kikiktalik Rock: rock, 51 ft., 0.3 miles NW of mouth of Ahding River and 40 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, in Bering Sea, off Nunivak Island; 60° 18' N, 166° 47' W; (map 57). Eskimo name reported in 1937 by USAAF.

Kikiktalik: lake, see Kekiktalik Lake.

Kikiktaruk: locality, see Klikitarik.

Kikiktat Mountain: mountain, 4,126 ft., on N bank of Akmalik Creek, 9 miles NE of Kurupa Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 24' N, 154° 17' W; (map 133). Eskimo name meaning "like an island" reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kikiktat Mountain: mountain, 5,000 ft., 8.5 miles long, on W bank of Hulahula River, 10 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 26' N, 144° 36' W; BGN 1961; (map 139). Eskimo name meaning "islands," and so called because "the mountain stands out like islands." This name, obtained at Barter Island in 1948, was reported by C. L. Whittington, USGS, in 1960.

Kikiktauralik Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, 3 miles SE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 42' N, 164° 26' W; (map 128). Variant: Kikiktowralick, Qiqiqtauzalik. Eskimo name meaning "little island place" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kikiktausgruak Island: island, 2 miles long, in Kuk River, 24 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 17' 00" N, 159° 50' 45" W; (map 146). Variant: Kikitasugruak Island. The Eskimo name was recorded in 1956 at Wainwright as "Kikiktasugruak" by T. E. Taylor, USGS, but was misspelled when the map was published in 1963.

Kikiktowralick: lake, see Kikiktauralik Lake.

Kikikyak Hill: hill, 763 ft., 2 miles NE of Ahding Ingrid Mountain, 26 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 60° 08' 30" N, 166° 31' 50" W; (map 57). Variant: Kixixyax Mountain, Kikhikhyakh Hill, Parker Hill. Eskimo name meaning "island-like" reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kikitaliorak Lake: lake, 1 mile long, one of Inyorurak Lakes, 18 miles ESE of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 07' 30" N, 156° 14' 00" W; (map 132). Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1956, meaning "has an island."

Kikitaruk Mission: town, see Kotzebue.

Kikitasugruak Island: island, see Kikiktausgruak Island.

Kikkhtagamute: locality, see Kikhtak.

Kikku Creek: stream, flows W 2 miles to Kuskokwim Bay, 3 miles S of Kwinhagak and 45 miles NW of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 44' N, 161° 55' W; (map 53). Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Kikku: locality, see Kiku.

Kikliakliakakate: locality, see Kakliaklia.

Kikluh River: stream, heads 0.5 miles S of 1950 terminus of Bering Glacier, flows 8 miles SW to Gulf of Alaska, 8 miles NE of Cape Suckling and 75 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 00' 20" N, 143° 50' 00" W; (map 65). Variant: Eightmile Creek, Kee-kluch River, Little Ugalentz River, Reka Malaia Ugalenka. Tlingit Indian name obtained in 1904 by G. C. Martin, USGS, who spelled it "Keekluch." Martin also reported that the prospectors called it "Eightmile Creek." The Russians called it "R[eka] Malaia Ugalenka," meaning "little coal river." From this the 1869 Coast Pilot called it "Little Ugalentz River."

Kiklupiklak Hills: ridge, elev. 1,400 ft., extends 25 miles between Epizetka and Kokolik Rivers, 40 miles SE of Point Lay, Arctic Slope; 69° 16' N, 162° 00" W; (map 145). Eskimo name published by USGS in 1955.

Kikmiksoot Mountain: mountain, see Kikmiksot Mountain.

Kikmiksot Mountain: mountain, 2,285 ft., at head of Tutak Creek, in Mulgrave Hills, 16 miles N of Noatak, Brooks Range; 67° 48' N, 163° 09' W; (map 128). Variant: Kikmiksoot Mountain, Kikmiksut Mountain, Kimiksut Mountain. Eskimo name meaning "resembling heels," according to USC&GS in 1950.

Kikmiksut Mountain: mountain, see Kikmiksot Mountain.

Kikmiktalikamiut: locality, 12 miles SE of Cape Etolin, on NE coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 19' 15" N, 165° 54' 45" W; (map 57). Variant: Kikmixtalixamiut. Eskimo name applies to a shelter cabin; reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kikmixtalixamiut: locality, see Kikmiktalikamiut.

Kikneak River: stream, heads in lake at 61° 45' N, 164° 51' W, flows NW 35 miles to Kun River, 11 miles E of village of Scammon Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 49' 30" N, 165° 18' 30" W; (map 75). Eskimo name reported by AMS in 1952.

Kiknik Creek: stream, flows NW 18 miles to Holitna River, 56 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 57' N, 157° 43' W; BGN 1948; (map 60). Eskimo name meaning "heel" reported in 1945 by USGS.

Kikoligarak Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to Chukchi Sea, 25 miles E of Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; 70° 53' 30" N, 157° 42' 30" W; (map 147). Variant: Kikolikarak Creek. Eskimo name that refers in meaning to a "seal hole," reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Kikolik Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to Chukchi Sea, 23 miles E of Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; 70° 52' 35" N, 157° 46' 00" W; (map 147). Eskimo name, meaning "seal hole in the ice," obtained in 1956 at Wainwright by Orth.

Kikolikarak Creek: stream, see Kikoligarak Creek.

Kikoojit Rocks: rocks, in Bering Sea, 18 miles SW of Cape Etolin, off N coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 20' N, 166° 39' W, (map 57). Variant: Kickoojit Rocks, Kikujit Rocks. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kikoyat Creek: stream, flows E 4 miles to Okokmilaga River, 8.4 miles S of mouth of Fire Creek and 39 miles E of Kurupa Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 20' N, 153° 06' W; (map 133). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kiksa Island: island, see Kiska Island.

Kiktagak: locality, see Klikitarik.

Kiktaguk Bay: bay, see Klikitarik Bay.

Kiktaguk: locality, see Klikitarik.

Kiktak Island: island, 1.5 miles long, in Kuskokwim River, 14 miles NE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 54' N, 161° 25' W; (map 59). Eskimo name reported in 1948 by USC&GS.

Kiktak Island: island, see Fox Island.

Kiktak: locality, see Kikhtak.

Kiktoya Creek: stream, flows S 4.5 miles to Chukchi Sea, 13 miles SE of Cape Thompson Arctic Slope; 68° 03' 56" N, 165° 31' 20" W, BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Innutat Creek, Inyooktam Koonga, Keektoya Creek. Eskimo name reported as "Keektoya" in 1952 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Kiku Islets: islands, see Keku Islets.

Kiku Strait: water passage, see Keku Strait.

Kiku: locality, area between Amungna and Nunavak Bay, 3 miles SW of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 16' N, 156° 51' W; (map 153). Variant: Kikku. Eskimo locality name published by R. F. Spencer (1959, map 2) and spelled "Kikku" by Lt. P. H. Ray (1885, p. 55).

Kikuikak: locality, "at mouth of Kuskokwim River," Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, Variant: Kikkhuigagamute. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported by Ivan Petroff as "Kik-khuigagamute," with a population of 9, in the 1880 Census.

Kikujit Rocks: rocks, see Kikoojit Rocks.

Kikukalen Bay: bay, see Erskine Bay.

Kikukali Bay: bay, see Erskine Bay.

Kikukalia Bay: bay, see Erskine Bay.

Kikukalya Bay: bay, see Erskine Bay.

Kikuktok Mountain: hill, 901 ft., at E end of Kokechik Bay, between Kokechik and Lithkealik Rivers, 12 miles SE of Cape Romanzof, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 42' N, 165° 47' W; (map 75). Eskimo name, meaning "like an island," obtained at Hooper Bay by USC&GS in 1951.

Kikun: locality, "on Agattu Island in the Near Islands," Aleutian Islands; (map 13). Former Aleut village reported as "uninhabited" by Hodge (1907, p. 687), BAE.

Kikyukturo: lake, 0.2 miles long, on Chukchi Sea coast, NE of Salt Lagoon and 5 miles NE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 20' 35" N, 156° 36' 00" W; (map 153). Variant: Kikyuktuktong. Eskimo name recorded in 1883 by Sgt. John Murdoch, naturalist, of Lt. P. H. Ray's Point Barrow expedition. The name is reported to mean "Island pond * * * from one or two little islands (Kikyu'kta) near one end of it." (Murdoch, 1892, p. 28).

Kikyuktuktong: lake, see Kikyukturo.

Kilakalik: stream, see Kisaralik River.

Kilamantavi: locality, see Kilimantavi.

Kilamantavie: locality, see Kilimantavi.

Kilametagagmiut: locality, see Kilimantavi.

Kilamitavik: locality, see Kilimantavi.

Kilangnak Bluff: bluff, extends SE 1 mile from mouth of Tukrok River, along N shore of Kotzebue Sound, 13 miles SE of Cape Krusenstern, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 09' N, 163° 17' W; (map 128). Variant: Keelyangnak, Qilangnaq. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kilauetawin: locality, see Kilimantavi.

Kilaugaurak Spit: spit, see Kilogorak Spit.

Kilauwitawin: locality, see Kilimantavi.

Kilbuck Glacier: glacier, see Chikuminuk Glacier.

Kilbuck Mountains: mountains, 3,000-4,000 ft., in group 95 miles long and 25 miles wide, trends NE-SW, bounded on S by Kwithluk Creek and Canyon Creek, on E by Kipchuk River, on N and W by Kuskokwim River lowlands; 61° 20' N, 159° 50' W [N end], 60° 25' N, 161° 00' W [S end]; BGN 1959; (map 59). Named in 1898 by J. E. Spurr, USGS, after Rev. John H. Kilbuck, Moravian missionary in Alaska 1885-98 and 1921-22.

Kilchik: lake, see Clark, Lake.

Kilchik: locality, see Kijik.

Kilchikh River: stream, see Kijik River.

Kilchikh-vona: lake, see Clark, Lake.

Kilchikh: locality, see Kijik.

Kild-o-gidiinakh-ten: bend, see Long Bend.

Kili Hill: hill, 901 ft., on N bank of Kivalina River, 12 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 52' N, 164° 18' W; (map 128). Variant: Killee, Killi Mountain. Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Kili Mountain: hill, 900 ft., on W bank of Kivalina River, 11 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 52' 30" N, 164° 18' 00" W, (map 128). Variant: Kidli Mountain, Killi Mountain. Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS; it may mean "carcass [kidli]."

Kiliahlik Creek: stream, see Kilikralik Creek.

Kiliahlik Point: point of land, see Kilikralik Point.

Kilialik Creek: stream, see Kilikralik Creek.

Kilialik Point: point of land, see Kilikralik Point.

Kilich Point: point of land, on E shore of Kuk River, 15 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 26' N, 159° 52' W; (map 146). Eskimo name published in 1958 by AMS.

Kiligmak Inlet: water passage, between Kotlik Lagoon and Chukchi Sea, 15 miles N of Cape Krusenstern, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 21' N, 163° 50' W; (map 128). Variant: Kiligmiak Inlet, Killigmack, Qiligmiak. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kiligmak River: stream, see Kilimak Creek.

Kiligmak: locality, see Kilikmak.

Kiligmiak Inlet: water passage, see Kiligmak Inlet.

Kiliguak Creek: stream, heads W of Ikaknak Pond, flows S 3.6 miles to Ogotoruk Creek, 7 miles E of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope, 68° 09' 10" N, 165° 42' 15" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Mammoth Creek. Eskimo name meaning "carcass" refers to the remains of the Woolly or Northern Mammoth; named in 1963 by personnel of Project Chariot after an earlier name, "Mammoth Creek," was changed because of duplication.

Kilikak, Rochers: rocks, see Kilokak Rocks.

Kilikmak Creek: stream, heads in Igichuk Hills, flows NW 23 miles to Kotlik Lagoon, 15 miles N of Cape Krusenstern, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 21' N, 163° 49' W; BGN 1962; (map 128). Variant: Kiligmak River. Eskimo name obtained in 1926 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Kilikmak: locality, on Chukchi Sea coast, near mouth of Kilikmak Creek, 15 miles N of Cape Krusenstern, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 20' 30" N, 163° 48' 30" W; (map 128). Variant: Kiligmak. Eskimo name for a camp reported in 1926 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Kilikralik Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 miles to Chukchi Sea, S of Kilikralik Point, 10 miles S of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68° 30' 50" N, 166° 17' 45" W; (map 129). Variant: Kiliahlik Creek, Kilialik Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS. See Kilikralik Point.

Kilikralik Point: point of land, on Chukchi Sea coast, 10 miles S of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68° 31' N, 166° 18' W; (map 129). Variant: Kiliahlik Point, Kilialik Point. Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS to mean "corner"; they spelled it "Ki-li-ah-lik." The present spelling is derived from "Killeegrallik" and was reported by D. C. Foote, in connection with Project Chariot studies.

Kiliktagik Island: island, 1.5 miles long, in Semidi Islands, 1.5 miles NE of Chowiet Island, Aleutian Range; 56° 04' N, 156° 39' W; (map 31). Variant: Keelikhtagikh Island. Native name shown on an 1874 chart as "Keelikhtagikh" by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Kiliktakgot Creek: stream, flows W 2 miles to Chukchi Sea, 3 miles N of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68° 41' 10" N, 166° 09' 55" W; (map 129). Variant: Keelyiktangyawk Creek, Ki-lick-tuk-gowt Creek. Eskimo name reported to mean "jointed" by USC&GS in 1950, who spelled it "Ki-lick-tuk-gowt. "

Kilimantavi: locality, site of Eskimo village, on Chukchi Sea coast, 14 miles SW of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 29' N, 160° 26' W; (map 146). Variant: Kalummiktowrah, Kelamantowruk, Kelevatowtin, Kilamantavi, Kilamantavie, Kilamentagagmiut, Kilamitavik, Kilauetawin, Kilauwitawin, Kilimantavie, Kilimantavis, Kilimantowruk, Kilyamigtavik, Kolumakturook, Kolumatourok, Kolmaturok. This Eskimo name has been variously spelled by authorities for more than 100 years. The name appears first to have been recorded in Russian by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, in 1842-44, as "Kylyamigtavik," and then in 1861 by P. Tikhmeniev as "S[e]lenie] Kilametagagmyut," or "Kilametagag people's village." The 1880 Census recorded the name as "Kolumakturook." John Murdoch, of Ray's "Barrow Expedition" told Marcus Baker in 1890 that the name is probably derived from that of a throwing weapon like a sling or bole. Murdoch (1892, pl. 2) spelled the name "Kilauwitawin" and "Kilanwitawinmium" (p. 44), and in a letter "Ke-lev-a-tow-tin." With the influence of Baker's

“Alaska Dictionary” in 1906 the spelling becomes more standardized in a slightly anglicized form, exemplified by the “i” and “de” endings. The village is now abandoned.

Kilimantavie: locality, see Kilimantavi.

Kilimantavis: locality, see Kilimantavi.

Kilimantowruk: locality, see Kilimantavi.

Kiliouda Bay: bay, see Kiliuda Bay.

Kiliouk Bay: bay, see Kiliuda Bay.

Kiliovilik Creek: stream, flows SW 23 miles to Selawik River, 30 miles SW of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 30' N, 157° 34' W; (map 115). Eskimo name shown on a 1927 manuscript map by the “trader at Selawik.”

Kiliovilik Range: mountains, 2,021 ft., extend E-W 26 miles on N side of Selawik River, S of Sheklukshuk Range, 22 miles S of Shungnak, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 34' N, 156° 58' W [E end], 66° 32' N, 157° 54' W [W end]; BGN 1966; (map 115). Named in 1965 by W. W. Patton, USGS, for Kiliovilik Creek, which flows through the mountains.

Kiliuda Bay: bay, extends WNW 17 miles off N entrance to Sitkalidak Strait, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 16' N, 152° 54' W; (map 34). Variant: Bay of Kiluden, Kaliada Bay, Kiliouda Bay, Kiliouk Bay, Kiliudinskoi, Kiliuk Bay, Killuda Bay, Kilutsch Bay, Kilyuda Bay, Kilyndinskoy. Native name recorded in 1805 as “Bay of Kiluden” by Lisianski (1814, map facing p. 169). Baker (1906, p. 365) wrote, “Perhaps it is a corruption of Kiliak, an Aleut word meaning morning, or Kiliak (early in the morning), and Uda (bay).”

Kiliuda Rock: rock, in Kiliuda Bay, at mouth of Santa Flavia Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island, 57° 16' 30" N, 152° 53' 10" W; BGN 1930; (map 34). Name derived from Kiliuda Bay; given in 1928 by USC&GS.

Kiliuda: locality, site of Eskimo village, at head of Boulder Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 22' 30" N, 152° 44' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Killuda, Killuden, Kiluden. Eskimo name reported as “Killuden” in 1805 by Lisianski (1814, map facing p. 169). The population was 36 in 1880 and 22 in 1890. The name may be derived from the Aleut “Kiliak” (morning) and “Uda” (bay).

Kiliudinskoi: bay, see Kiliuda Bay.

Kiliugmiut, Cape: point of land, see Kuliuk, Cape.

Kiliuk Bay: bay, see Kiliuda Bay.

Kiliuluk: bay, see Kuliliak Bay.

Killaimute villages: sites, the 10th Census in 1880 (1881, p. 4) recorded two Eskimo villages near the head of the Kuk River. These may be the two shown on more recent maps as “Kangik” and “Anaktuk.”

Killak River: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Kobuk River, 30 miles SE of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 49' N, 156° 05' W; (map 115). Eskimo name obtained in 1956 at Kobuk by Orth.

Killarney Creek: stream, flows S 4.7 miles, joins Blowback Creek to form Baker Creek, 40 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06' 00" N, 150° 43' 15" W; BGN 1961; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Killarney, Lake: lake, 300 ft. across, on Happy Creek at Ace Creek, 5 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 52' N, 147° 54' W; (map 100). This name first appears on a location map of the Tanana Mines Railroad dated 1905.

Killdeer Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula between Plover and Shadura Lakes, 13 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 43' 00" N, 151° 01' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for the Killdeer or Noisy Plover (*Oxyechus vociferus*), a shore bird, “which makes itself exceedingly useful by destroying great quantities of noxious insects [notably mosquitoes]” (in Pearson, 1944, pt. 1, p. 261).

Killeak Lakes: lakes, on Seward Peninsula, the larger one 2.5 miles long, 43 miles NW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 20' N, 164° 05' W; (map 113). Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Killee: hill, see Kili Hill.

Killem Hill: hill, 450 ft., on W coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 55" N, 177° 21' 45" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with “K” to correspond to the “K” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Killer Bay: cove, 0.4 miles across, on E coast of Resurrection Peninsula, 14 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 57' N, 149° 14' W; BGN 1929; (map 49). Named by the 1928 USC&GS field party; “name suggested by a fight between a whale and killer whale witnessed by us.”

Killey Glacier: glacier, on Kenai Peninsula, in Kenai Mountains, heads in Harding Icefield, trends NW 3.7 miles to its 1951 terminus at head of Killey River, 45 miles SE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 10' N, 150° 11' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS; derived from the name of the river.

Killey River: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, heads at Killey Glacier terminus, flows NW 32 miles to Kenai River, 22 miles ESE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 29' N, 150° 38' W; (map 62). Variant: Kelley River. Local name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Killi Creek: stream, flows N 2.3 miles to Chukchi Sea, 22 miles E of Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; 70° 51' 45" N, 157° 50' 15" W; (map 147). Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Killi Mountain: hill, see Kili Hill.

Killi Mountain: hill, see Kili Mountain.

Killian Creek: stream, flows SE 8 miles to Lake Nuna Vaugaluk, 30 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 19' N, 159° 05' W; (map 53). Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Killianuk: point of land, see Krusenstern, Cape.

Killigmack: water passage, see Kiligmak Inlet.

Killik Bend: bend, of Colville River S of its junction with Killik River, Brooks Range; 68° 59' N, 153° 57' W; BGN 1949; (map 133). Name shown on 1924 fieldsheet by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Killik Creek: stream, see Killik River.

Killik River: stream, formed by April and Kakivilak Creeks at 68° 02' N, 154° 30' W, flows N 105 miles to Colville River, 52 miles SW of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69° 01' N, 153° 55' W; BGN 1925; (map 142). Variant: Killik Creek. This Eskimo name first appears about 1885 on a manuscript map drawn on wrapping paper by a Barrow Eskimo. The name was officially reported in 1901 by W. J. Peters and F. C. Schrader, USGS. The modern Eskimo pronounces the stream name "Kitlik," and the people who once lived in the stream's valley are called Kitlikmiut (Rausch, 1951, p. 150, 158).

Killingupak River: stream, see Ikalugtulik River.

Killinupak Mountain: mountain, 1,248 ft., on W coast of Nelson Island, 10 miles NE of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 38' N, 165° 04' W; (map 57). Variant: The Nipple. Eskimo name obtained at Tanunak in 1951 by USC&GS.

Killishoo: locality, see Killisnoo.

Killisnoo Harbor: bay, 0.8 miles across, 2.5 miles S of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 28' N, 134° 34' W; (map 9). Corruption of a Tlingit Indian word which is apparently another form of "Khutz-n' hu" meaning "bear fort." Comdr. R. W. Meade USN, reported the Indian name for the harbor as "Koteosok" (USC&GS, 1883, p. 176). The name probably was derived from the town of Killisnoo about 1882.

Killisnoo Island: island, 1.7 miles long, 2 miles S of Angoon on W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 28' 15" N, 134° 36' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Kenasnow Island, Khutz-n' hu Island. Local name derived from a Tlingit Indian name, a form of the word "Khutz-n' hu," meaning "bear fort" and also the "Kenasnow Island" of Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN. This name was the former Tlingit Indian name of Admiralty Island. The name "Killisnoo Harbor" was probably derived from the town of Killisnoo established on the harbor about 1882.

Killisnoo: islands, see Kootzanhoo Archipelago.

Killisnoo: locality, on E coast of Killisnoo Island, 2 miles S of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 28' N, 134° 34' W; (map 9). Variant: Kanas-nu, Kenasnow, Killishoo. Former village established about 1881 when members of the Hutsnuwu tribe of Tlingit Indians were brought from the villages of Angoon and Nahltushkan to work in a fish rendering plant. The village was named for the island. Its population was 79 in 1890; 351 in 1910; 256 in 1920; and 3 in 1930. The Killisnoo post office was established in 1882; discontinued in 1930 (Ricks, 1965, p. 33).

Killkuhn Creek: stream, see Sherrette Creek.

Killooghna Lake: lagoon, see Kiloknak Lagoon.

Killuda Bay: bay, see Kiliuda Bay.

Killuda: locality, see Kiliuda.

Killuden: locality, see Kiliuda.

Kilo Hot Spring: spring, in Ray Mountains, in headwaters of Kanuti Kilolitna River, 37 miles NW of Rampart and 50 miles NE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 48' 40" N, 151° 14' 00"W; (map 106). Named by Orth in 1956 for the Kanuti Kilolitna River.

Kilogorak Spit: spit, in Kivalina Lagoon, 1 mile NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 44' N, 164° 33' W; (map 128). Variant: Keelyowgorack, Kilaugaurak Spit, Qilaugauzaq, Qilaun. Eskimo name meaning "little drum," so called because the spit is almost round, resembling a drum; reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kilokak Rocks: rocks, in Pacific Ocean, S of Cape Kilokak, on SE coast of Alaska Peninsula 48 miles SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 10' 25" N, 156° 19' 25" W; (map 36). Variant: Rochers Kilikak. Eskimo name for 2 rocks published as "Roc[hers] Kilikak" by Adm. A. J. von Krusenstern, IRN, on an 1827 map corrected in 1835; the name "Kilokak Rocks" was published in 1900 by USC&GS.

Kilokak, Cape: point of land, includes offshore island, S point of entrance to Imuya Bay, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 47 miles SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 11' 15" N, 156° 19' 00" W; (map 36). Eskimo name published in 1956 by USGS probably applied because of its nearness to Kilokak Rocks.

Kiloknak Lagoon: lagoon, 8 miles long, 8 miles SW of Northeast Cape, SE coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 11' N, 168° 50' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Killooghna Lake, Lake Cynthia, Tilounan Naivak. Eskimo name shown on map annotated by Lawrence Kulukhan, of Gambell, in 1944. Orth reported the name "Tilounan Naivak," meaning "mainland lake," obtained at Gambell in 1965.

Kilokuyak Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Takshilik Creek, 50 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 42' N, 161° 00' W; (map 53) Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Kilooghna: locality, on barrier reef, SE of Kiloknak Lagoon, 10 miles SW of Northeast Cape, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 10' N, 168° 49' W; (map 93). Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Kiluden, Bay of: bay, see Kiliuda Bay.

Kiluden: locality, see Kiliuda.

Kilulea: bay, see Dease Inlet.

Kilulikpuk Creek: stream, flows NE 13 miles to the Buckland River, 44 miles NE of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 50' N, 160° 58' W; (map 109). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Kilusiktok Lake: lake, 4.5 miles long, 22 miles S of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 70° 58' N, 157° 03' W; (map 147). Eskimo name obtained in 1956 at Wainwright by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kilutsch Bay: bay, see Kiliuda Bay.

Kilyaktalik Peaks: peaks, 3,000-3,400 ft., in Maiyumerak Mountains of the Baird Mountains, extend NE 10 miles from Eli River, 33 miles NE of Noatak, Brooks Range; 67° 47' N, 161° 40' W; (map 127) Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Kilyamigtagvik: locality, see Kilimantavi.

Kilyuda Bay: bay, see Kiliuda Bay.

Kilyudinskoy: bay, see Kiliuda Bay.

Kimball Glacier: glacier, trends E 5 miles to Robertson Glacier, 35 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 15' 35" N, 144° 30' 30" W; (map 86). Name reported in 1942 by USGS.

Kimball Pass: pass, 5 miles NE of Ernestine and 48 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 30' 45" N, 145° 02' 30" W; (map 68). Name reported in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Kimball, Mount: peak, 10,300 ft., at heads of Chistochina and Robertson Glaciers, 30 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 14' 15" N, 144° 38' 25" W; (map 86). Named in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA.

Kimble, Mount: mountain, 2,110 ft., on SW end of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 22' 28" N, 167° 40' 00" W; (map 23). Name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Kimbley Creek: stream, heads on S slope of Cripple Creek Mountains, flows SW 5.5 miles to Canyon Creek 2 miles E of its confluence with South Fork Folger Creek, 25 miles NE of Ophir and 35 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 26' 40" N, 156° 05' 20" W; (map 90). Local name obtained from Joseph Ferris in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS.

Kimichukhakh Butte: hill, see Kimijooksuk Butte.

Kimickpak: ridge, see Kimikpak Ridge.

Kimickpayaht Koogowranga: stream, see Kimikpeyat Creek.

Kimickpayaht Kookowranga: stream, see Kumikpeyat Creek.

Kimickpowm Koogowranga: stream, see Kimikpak Creek.

Kimijooksuk Butte: hill, 735 ft., 11 miles NE of Roberts Mountain, 26 miles N of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 60° 11' 15" N, 166° 11' 00" W; (map 57). Variant: Kimichukhakh Butte, Kimijookxux Hill. Eskimo name meaning "two hills with the same base," according to USC&GS in 1949.

Kimijooksuk Buttes: hill, 460 ft., 14 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on N part of Nunivak Island; 60° 15' 30" N, 166° 21' 10" W; (map 57). See Kimijooksuk Butte.

Kimijookxux Hill: hill, see Kimijooksuk Butte.

Kimikhthakh Hills: hills, see Kimikthak Hills.

Kimikhthek Hill: hill, see Kimiksthek Hill.

Kimikhthorak Hill: hill, see Kimixthoruk Hill.

Kimikpak Ridge: ridge, along Signolik River, 23 miles NW of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 68° 00' N, 165° 00' W; (map 128). Variant: Kimickpak, Qimiqpak. Eskimo name meaning "long ridge" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kimikpak Ridge: ridge, see Knifeblade Ridge.

Kimikpaurauk River: stream, flows 5 miles NE to Pokok Bay, SW of Humphrey Point and 36 miles NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 57' 30" N, 142° 34' 30" W; (map 138). Eskimo name recorded on Barter Island by USC&GS in 1952 and reported to mean "big hill." Name probably refers to a large nearby pingo.

Kimikpeyat Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Kivalina River, 24 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 68° 04' N, 164° 18' W; (map 130). Variant: Kimickpayaht Koogowranga; Qimiqpayaat Kuugauzanga. Eskimo name meaning "short ridge" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kimikpak Ridge: ridge, see Knifeblade Ridge.

Kimiksthek Hill: hill, 615 ft., 3.5 miles W of Jiskooksuk Hill, 37 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 60° 06' 25" N, 167° 02' 00" W; (map 57). Variant: Kimikhthek Hill, Kimixthek Hill. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kimiksut Mountain: mountain, see Kikmiksot Mountain.

Kimikthak Hills: hills, 205 ft., 5. miles S of Cape Etolin, on N Nunivak Island; 60° 21' 20" N, 166° 09' 45" W; (map 57). Variant: Kimikhthakh Hills, Kimixthax Hills. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kimilogchil' ogh: bluffs, see Red Bluffs.

Kimipak Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to Kivalina River, 30 miles NE of Kivalina, Brooks Range; 68° 09' N, 164° 11' W; (map 130). Variant: Kimickpowm Koogowranga, Quimiqaum Kuugauzanga. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kimipak Ridge: ridge, 10 miles long, between Maybe and Weasel Creeks, 35 miles W of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69° 13' N, 153° 45' W; (map 142). Variant: Inyugiatchiak Hill. Eskimo name meaning "big ridge" applied to Knifeblade Ridge, but given to this adjacent feature by Orth in 1956 in order to retain the name.

Kimirok Hill: hill, 601 ft., in Igichuk Hills on E bank of Milokrawlok Creek, 9 miles E of Cape Krusenstern, Arctic Slope; 67° 09' N, 163° 23' W; (map 128). Variant: Kimirook Hill, Kimiruk Hill. Eskimo name meaning "ridge (long hill)" according to USC&GS in 1950.

Kimirook Hill: hill, see Kimirok Hill.

Kimiruk Hill: hill, see Kimirok Hill.

Kimit Hills: hills, 500 ft., trend NE 6 miles from Nariksmiut River, 16 miles NW of Roberts Mountain, 18 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on Nunivak Island; 60° 13' N, 166° 30' W; (map 57). Eskimo name obtained by in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kimituk: locality, "on Agattu Island in the Near Islands," Aleutian Islands; (map 13). Former Aleut village reported as "uninhabited" by Hodge (1907, p. 689), BAE.

Kimixthax Hills: hills, see Kimikthak Hills.

Kimixthek Hill: hill, see Kimiksthek Hill.

Kimixthoruk Hill: hill, 426 ft., 33 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on N coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 12' 50" N, 166° 59' 00" W; (map 57). Variant: Kimikhthorak Hill. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kimklik: locality, see Kiniklik.

Kimok: mountain, see Kemuk Mountain.

Kimouksik Lake: lake, 3.4 miles long, 11 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 07' 10" N, 156° 35' 30" W; (map 153). Variant: Kimuksuq Lake. Eskimo personal name recorded at Barrow by Orth, USGS, in 1956.

Kimshan Cove: cove, 0.3 miles across, 1.5 miles N of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 41' 20" N, 136° 07' 00" W; BGN 1922; (map 9). Variant:

Hirst Cove, Mine Cove. Named in 1920 by USC&GS. "Kimshan" is said to be a Chinese name meaning "gold mountain," which refers to Mount Doolth near the head of the cove, on which several gold mines are located. It was originally called Hirst Cove, for Bernard Hirst, a merchant of Sitka who was the principal owner of the mine. The name was reported in 1906 by USC&GS, but in 1908 it was changed to Mine Cove.

Kimuksuq Lake: lake, see Kimouksik Lake.

Kina Cove: estuary, extends SW 1.8 miles off Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30' 45" N, 132° 30' 15" W; (map 4) Local navigators' name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser.

Kina Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles through Kina Lake to Kina Cove, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, E of Twelvemile Arm Kasaan Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 29' 20" N, 132° 31' 20" W; (map 4) Local fisheries name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN. It appears to be of Indian origin.

Kina Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, in course of Kina Creek, on Prince of Wales Island, E of Twelvemile Arm Kasaan Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' 40" N, 132° 33' 00" W; (map 4). Local fisheries name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN. See Kina Creek.

Kinagamiut: locality, see Kinak.

Kinagamute: locality, see Kinak.

Kinak Bay: bay, 9 miles across, enters Etolin Strait at mouths of Kinak and Kuguklik Rivers, 9 miles NW of Kipnuk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Bay; 60° 00' N, 164° 12' W; (map 54). Eskimo name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Kinak Bay: estuary, extends N 8 miles from Cape Atushagvik, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument 20 miles SE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 05' N, 154° 24' W; (map 42). Variant: Left Arm Amalik Bay. Eskimo name meaning "face"; reported in 1916 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society.

Kinak River: stream, flows E 20 miles to Kuskokwim River, 43 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 20' N, 162° 33' W; (map 58). Eskimo name meaning "face" reported in December 1878 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service.

Kinak: locality, on left bank of Kinak River, 96 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 01' N, 164° 03' W; (map 58). Former Eskimo village or camp, named for the stream; reported in 1949 by USC&GS; "Village now deserted. Some buildings remain."

Kinak: locality, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 4 miles E of Tuntutuliak and 40 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 22' N, 162° 30' W; (map 58). Variant: Kinagamiut, Kinakamute. Former Eskimo camp or village visited by E. W. Nelson in January 1879. Nelson reported the name to be "Kinagamiut," i.e. "Kinak River people." Its population at that time was about 175. The 1880 Census gives the population as 60; 257 in 1890; and 209 in 1900.

Kinakhulantan Lake: lake, extends NE-SW 1.1 miles, 0.5 miles S of Ham Island and 20 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 48' N, 154° 51' W; (map 98). Indian name obtained at Ruby in 1956 by Orth.

Kinani Point: point of land, at N end of Tuxekan Narrows on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, 30 miles NW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' 28" N, 133° 14' 55" W; (map 4). Indian name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Kinarak Creek: stream, see Amadens Creek.

Kinarak Lake: lake, 4 miles long, 2 miles SE of mouth of Amadens Creek and 90 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 33' N, 164° 17' W; (map 58). Local name reported in 1965 by Orth.

Kinaruk Creek: stream, see Amadens Creek.

Kindergarten Bay: bight, 1.7 miles across, on W coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 12' 15" N, 132° 42' 30" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Kineeghit Cape: point of land, see Kineeghit Point.

Kineeghit Point: point of land, 2 miles SW of Eevwak Point, 7 miles SW of Savoonga, N coast of St. Lawrence I; 63° 39' N, 170° 42' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cape Kinnit, Cape Kinnitt, Kineeghit Cape, Kinnit Cape. Eskimo name, of unknown meaning, recommended in 1949 for map use by the Savoonga village council. O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska, reported the name "Cape Kinnit" in 1932 and Orth was told by local informants in 1965 that the name of the cliff there is "Kannit," which refers in meaning to the fact that the cliff is "near" the coast.

Kinegnagak: locality, see Razboinski.

Kinegnagamiut: locality, see Razboinski.

Kinegnagmiut: locality, see Kinegnak.

Kinegnak River: stream, flows SW 18 miles to Chagvan Bay, 27 miles NE of tip of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° -49' 15" N, 161° 40' 45" W; BGN 1938; (map 39). Variant: Bales Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1938 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, published by Mertie (1940, pl. 1), USGS.

Kinegnak: locality, on S point of Cape Newenham, 39 miles SW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 39' N, 162° 12' W; (map 39). Variant: Kinegnagmiut, Kniegnagamute. Eskimo village listed in the 1890 Census as "Kinegnagmiut" and "Kniegnagamute," meaning "Kinegnak people." The population in 1890 was 76; the inhabitants "lived in underground huts of driftwood covered with sods." The village is now abandoned.

Kinegnak: village, pop. 20, 1 mile N of Chagvan Bay at junction of Kinegnak River and Kookukluk Creek and 28 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 50' N, 161° 40' W; BGN 1938; (map 39). Variant: Old Kinegnak. This village may have been

established by Eskimos from the old village called "Kinegnak" near Cape Newenham. It was reported in 1938 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS; the name was published by Mertie (1940, pl. 1), USGS.

Kinepagelgut Mountain: mountains, see Kinipaghulghat Mountains.

King City: locality, on W bank of Chisana River, 3.3 miles N of junction of Sheep Creek, Alaska Range; 62° 19' 22" N, 141° 46' 00" W; (map 84). Mining camp reported by USGS in 1960.

King County Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 10 miles to Skilak Lake, 29 miles ESE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 24' 30" N, 150° 28' 15" W; (map 62). Local name reported about 1911 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

King Cove Cannery: village, see King Cove.

King Cove Lagoon: lagoon, 2 miles long, N of King Cove, 18 miles SE of village of Cold Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 04' N, 162° 19' W; (map 29). Variant: King Cove. Name published in the 1926 Coast Pilot (p. 210), derived from King Cove.

King Cove: bay, 15 miles across, between Cold Bay and Belkofski Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 03' N, 162° 19' W; (map 29). Variant: Kings Cove. Local name reported by USGS in 1928. Named "King's Cove" by USBF in 1888.

King Cove: bay, 2 miles across, on SE coast of Afognak Island, 30 miles NE of Afognak, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 12' N, 152° 02' W; BGN 1910; (map 43). Variant: Izhut Bay, Ujut Bay. Local name reported by USC&GS in 1910. "The name is used by some navigators. On some old Russian maps the names Izhut Bay and Ujut Bay were used interchangeably for this bay and one now known as Izhut Bay [8 miles to the southwest]. King Cove is recommended." See Izhut Bay.

King Cove: bay, see Peterson Bay.

King Cove: bay, see Salmon Bay.

King Cove: cove, see Emerald Bay.

King Cove: lagoon, see King Cove Lagoon.

King Cove: village, pop. 290, between King Cove and King Cove Lagoon, 18 miles SE of village of Cold Bay, on SW coast of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 03' 20" N, 162° 19' 00" W; (map 29). Variant: King Cove Cannery. Named for its founder, this fishing village has a salmon cannery and a school (Colby, 1939, p. 331); a post office was established in 1914 (Ricks, 1965, p. 34).

King Creek: stream, flows NE 3.5 miles to lake 1 mile SE of Big Lake, 21 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 28' 15" N, 149° 17' 15" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

King Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Chickamin River, 6.5 miles NE of Trap Point on Behm Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 50' 30" N, 130° 51' 00" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

King Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Tibbs Creek 8 miles S of that stream's junction with Goodpaster River and 49 miles ENE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 20' N, 144° 16' W; (map 101). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

King Creek: stream, flows SE 3.5 miles to Hammond River, 5 miles NE of Jesse Mountain, and 17 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 40' 30" N, 150° 00' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). "Local name after Roy King, an early prospector of the region," reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

King Creek: stream, flows SE 7 miles to North Fork Kuskokwim River, 37 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 26' N, 153° 46' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

King Creek: stream, flows SW 2.7 miles to Wilson Creek, 6.8 miles E of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 52' 15" N, 161° 52' 30" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported by Harrington (1918, map), USGS, in 1916.

King Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to O'Brien Creek, 29 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 21' 30" N, 141° 25' 00" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

King Creek: stream, flows W 4 miles to West Fork Chena River, 10 miles NNW of Chena Hot Springs and 75 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 12' N, 146° 06' W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

King George the Third Archipelago: islands, of the Alexander Archipelago west of Chatham Strait. Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, about the end of July, 1794, for the King of England (Wagner, 1937, p. 465).

King Island: island, 1,800 ft. long, in Clover Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' 45" N, 132° 09' 45" W; (map 4). Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

King Island: island, 2 miles across, in Bering Sea, 40 miles W of Cape Douglas and 43 miles S of Cape Prince of Wales, at W end of Seward Peninsula; 64° 58' N, 168° 05' W; BGN 1952; (map 111). Variant: Kings Island, O-kee-buck, Okiben Island, Oo-ghee-a-book Island, Oo-ghee-a-book Island, Oooghe-a-book Island, Oukivok Island, Ukivok Island, Ukiwuk Island, Uviuvok Island. Discovered and named by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 442), RN, on August 6, 1778, for Lt. James King, RN, a member of his party. In 1900 the Eskimo name was reported to be "Ukiwuk" by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service. Published as "Ukivok" by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 4), IRN.

King Island: village, see Ukivok.

King Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 16 miles S of Point Possession and 29 miles SSW of Anchorage Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 49' N, 150° 20' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

King Mountain: mountain, 1,115 ft., 6 miles NE of Mount Mordaunt and 40 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 59' N, 163° 33' W; (map 95). Local name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

King Mountain: mountain, 1,226 ft., 7 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 165° 20' W; (map 94). Variant: Anvil Peak, Mount King. Local name reported in 1899 as "Mt. King" by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

King River: stream, heads in York Mountains, flows S 4.5 miles to Bering Sea, 32 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 24' N, 167° 24' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by Collier (1904, pl. 2), USGS.

King Salmon Bay: estuary, 2.7 miles long, on E coast of Admiralty Islands, trending SW from mouth of Salmon River to Seymour Canal, 22 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 01' N, 134° 16' W; BGN 1929; (map 11). Local name reported in 1929 by USFS.

King Salmon Creek: stream, flows SW 47 miles to Naknek River, on Alaska Peninsula, 11 miles SE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 41' 15" N, 156° 42' 25" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

King Salmon Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows S 22 miles to Kvichak Bay, 10 miles NW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 51' 40" N, 157° 08' 30" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

King Salmon Island: island, 1,900 ft. long, in Egegik River at mouth of King Salmon River, on Alaska Peninsula, 36 miles SW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 13' 45" N, 157° 20' 05" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

King Salmon Lake: lake, see Mother Goose Lake.

King Salmon River: stream, formed by confluence of Contact and Takayofu Creeks at SW corner of Katmai National Monument, flows WNW 60 miles to Egegik River, on Alaska Peninsula, 37 miles SW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 13' 30" N, 157° 20' 00" W; (map 41). Named in 1902 by W. H. Osgood, USDA.

King Salmon River: stream, heads at 60° 20' N, 158° 28' W, flows E 45 miles to Nashagak River, 100 miles S of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 15' N, 157° 17' W; BGN 1932; (map 60). Local name shown on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS.

King Salmon River: stream, on Admiralty Island, flowing E and SE 11 miles to King Salmon Bay, 18 miles S of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 02' 30" N, 134° 20' 30" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

King Salmon River: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, heads in Mother Goose Lake, flows NW 35 miles to Ugashik River, 7 miles S of Bristol Bay and 8 miles SW of Ugashik, Bristol Bay

Lowland; 57° 30' 00" N, 157° 39' 00" W; (map 36). Local descriptive name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.

King Salmon: village, pop. 227, on the right bank of Naknek River, on Alaska Peninsula, 14 miles SE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland, 58° 41' 30" N, 156° 39' 30" W; (map 41). The King Salmon post office was established in 1949 at King Salmon Air Force Base.

King Slough: water passage, 5 miles long, from North Arm Stikine River to Dry Strait, between Farm and Dry Islands, 11 miles NW of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 38' N, 132° 28' W; (map 6). Variant: King Slough. Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

King Solomon Creek: stream, flows SE 10 miles to join Liberty Fork to form O'Brien Creek, 22 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 29' 30" N, 141° 11' 15" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

King, Mount: mountain, see King Mountain.

King-a-khi: village, see Wales.

Kingaghee: village, see Wales.

Kingaglia Lake: lake, 3.5 miles across, E of Kgun Lake, 53 miles SW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 35' N, 163° 36' W; (map 74). Eskimo name obtained at Bethel by Orth in 1965, and reported to mean "last," referring to the fact that it is the last lake to the west before Kgun Lake.

Kingak Cliff: mountain, 2,255 ft., on S bank of Sadlerochit River, between Kekiktuk River and Arctic Creek, 18 miles N of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 33' N, 144° 32' W; (map 139). Not listed by Leffingwell as a geographic name but was written in his text (1919, p. 119). "The Kingak shale has been identified as at only one locality Kingak Cliff, * * * at the southeast end of Sadlerochit Mountains." It is an Eskimo name meaning "nose" and is often applied to the steep end of a ridge.

Kingak Cliff: mountain, see Kingak Hill.

Kingak Hill: mountain, 2,260 ft., between the Hulahula and Sadlerochit Rivers, 19 miles N of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 35' N, 144° 22' W; BGN 1961; (map 139). Variant: Kingak Cliff. Eskimo name meaning "nose." See Kingak Cliff.

Kingak Mountain: mountain, 2,972 ft., the E peak of Smith Mountain, 36 miles NNE of Howard Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 42' N, 156° 24' W; (map 132). Variant: Mount Araga, Smith Mountain. Eskimo name obtained by Orth in 1956, meaning "nose," a common topographic term used for steep-ended ridges or mountains that are of landmark value.

Kingaktakamiut: locality, on N coast of Cape Mendenhall, at mouth of Duchikthluk Bay Nunivak Island; 59° 49' 15" N, 166° 08' 30" W, (map 55). Variant: Klingaktakamute. Eskimo camp reported in 1942 by the USAAF.

Kingasivik Mountains: mountains, 3,410 ft., in DeLong Mountains, 22 miles ESE of Misheguk Mountain Brooks Range; 68° 10' N, 160° 12' W; (map 131). Eskimo name referring to “the high place” obtained at Noatak and Kotzebue by Orth in 1956.

Kingaviksak Mountain: mountain, 3,200 ft., in De Long Mountains, 12 miles NNW of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 25' N, 161° 23' W; (map 131). Eskimo name referring to a “high place,” reported by USGS in 1956.

Kingegan Mission: village, see Wales.

Kingegan: village, see Wales.

Kingeghee: village, see Wales.

Kinger Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Von Frank Creek, 28 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 29' N, 154° 23' W (map 89). Local name reported in 1910 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 14), USGS.

Kingfisher Creek: stream, flows E 2 miles to Casco Cove on SE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 49' 22" N, 173° 09' 45" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Kingfisher Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Nenana River, 1 mile NE of village of McKinley Park, Alaska Range; 63° 44' 24" N, 148° 53' 20" W; BGN 1965; (map 87). Named in 1965 by the Alaska Dept. of Highways “for the Kingfisher, the family Alcediridae, a bird seen in area during the summer months.” See Iceworm Gulch.

Kingfisher Point: point of land, E tip of Igitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 20" N, 175° 48' 25" W; BGN 1936; (map 18). Name published by the USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 103), named for one of the ships of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island, Survey Expedition of 1934.

Kinghiak: village, see Naknek.

Kingiak: village, see Naknek.

Kingigamute: village, see Wales.

Kingikturak Bank: bank, at S end of Kivalina Lagoon, 1.5 miles SE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 43' N, 164° 29' W; (map 128). Variant: Keengiktoorak. Eskimo name meaning “low rise in the ground” reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kingmetolik Creek: stream, flows N 26 miles to Shaktoolik River, 14 miles NE of Christmas Mountain, Nulato Hills; 64° 41' N, 160° 12' W; (map 96). Variant: Guingmetolik Creek. Eskimo name reported about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Kingokakthluk Lake: lake, 2 miles across, at E end of Askinuk Mountains, E of Kawialik Lake, 16 miles SE of village of Scammon Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 44' 30" N, 165° 06' 00" W; (map 75). Eskimo name obtained at Hooper Bay by USC&GS in 1951.

Kingooahlik Ikpick: bluff, see Kinguaglik Ikpik.

Kings Bay: estuary, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, extends NE 12 miles to head of Port Nellie Juan, 18 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 33' 30" N, 148° 27' 00" W; (map 63). Local name published on recent USGS maps. Probably named for Mr. King who had a cabin at the head of the bay in 1908.

Kings Bay: estuary, see Nellie Juan, Port.

Kings Cove: bay, see King Cove.

Kings Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Elliott Creek, 1.4 miles NW of Iron Mountain and 81 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 38' 15" N, 144° 03' 50" W; (map 68). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS.

Kings Creek: stream, see Kings River.

Kings Glacier: glacier, heads in Sargent Icefield, trends W 2.5 miles to its terminus, 2.5 miles E of Kings Bay, 24 miles S of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 26' 15" N, 148° 38' 00" W; BGN 1911; (map 63). Named in 1908 by U.S. Grant, USGS for a prospector who lived at the mouth of Kings River.

Kings Island: island, see King Island.

Kings Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, in Matanuska Valley, 7.2 miles NW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 37' 10" N, 149° 20' 40" W; (map 69). Variant: Fishhook Lake. Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Kings Mountain: mountain, 5,809 ft., on left bank of Matanuska River, 22 miles NE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 44' 55" N, 148° 30' 30" W; BGN 1906; (map 69). Variant: House Mountain. Name used by prospectors; reported about 1905 by G. C. Martin, USGS. Named for Al King, a prospector who had a cabin at the junction of the Kings River and the Matanuska River.

Kings Point: point of land, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, on SE shore of Kings Bay, 22 miles S of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' 45" N, 148° 39' 30" W; (map 63). Local name published on recent USGS publications; derived from Kings River.

Kings River: stream, flows S 24 miles to Matanuska River, 15 miles NE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 44' N, 148° 45' W; (map 69). Variant: Kings Creek. Local name reported by USGS in 1899. Named for Al King, prospector, who had a cabin at the junction of this and the Matanuska River.

Kings River: stream, flows SE 10 miles to head of Kings Bay, 23 miles S of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' N, 148° 42' W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Local name reported in 1908 by U.S. Grant, USGS, "for a prospector who has a cabin at the mouth."

Kings Slough Island: island, 3 miles long, in Yukon River S of Kings Slough, 25 miles NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 13' N, 148° 21' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Kings Slough Village: locality, on S bank of Yukon River, 26 miles NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 11' 30" N, 148° 18' 00" W (map 118). Variant: A. E. Co. Camp, Drolette's. Site of a camp reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS; the locality was shown as "A. E. Co. Camp" in 1905 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

Kings Slough: stream, an anabranch of the Yukon River, flows W 5 miles, 24 miles NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 12' 25" N, 148° 24' 30" W; (map 118). Variant: King's Slough. Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Kingsley Creek: stream, heads SW of Chauik Mountain, flows SW 8.5 miles through Grass Valley To Niukluk River, 5 miles S of Mount Bendeleben and 43 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 06' N, 164° 02' W; (map 110). Variant: Benson Creek. Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Kingsmill Point: point of land, on NW coast of Kuiu Island, 38 miles SE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 00" N, 134° 25' 10" W; (map 5). Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, August 1794, "after Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Baker Kingsmill" (Wagner, 1937, p. 393-394).

Kinguaglik Ikpik: bluff, on right bank of Wulik River, 20 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 51' N, 163° 53' W; (map 128). Variant: Kingooahlik Ikpik. Eskimo name meaning "closer riverbank" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch. See Azigurglik Ikpik.

Kinia River: stream, heads at Dall Lake, flows SW 30 miles to Etolin Strait, 22 miles S of Nightmute and 105 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 11' N, 164° 30' W; (map 58). Variant: Ooksokwak River, Uksukfak River. According to Orth in 1965 the Eskimo name of this stream is "Uksukfak," the same name was reported in 1949 by USC&GS as "Ooksokwak." The name "Kinia" is unknown locally and appears to be a misapplication by USGS of the name "Kinak," which should be applied to the next large stream fifteen miles south.

Kiniaak: village, see Naknek.

Kiniak: village, see Naknek.

Kinicklick: locality, see Kiniklik.

Kinik River: stream, see Knik River.

Kinik: village, see Knik.

Kiniklik Island: island, 0.5 miles across, in Prince William Sound, 36 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 50' 20" N, 147° 37' 45" W; (map 63). Eskimo name published on

recent USGS map s; derived from the now-abandoned native village of Kiniklik on the mainland.

Kiniklik: locality, 0.5 miles N of Kiniklik Island and 37 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains, 60° 50' 55" N, 147° 37' 30" W; (map 63). Variant: Kimklik, Kinicklick. Eskimo name reported in 1900 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, as "Kinicklick." The village is now abandoned.

Kinipaghulghat Mountains: mountains, 1,820 ft., 10 miles across, 8 miles SW of Northeast Cape, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 15' N, 168° 59' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Kanibakhilat, Kanibukhilat Mountain, Kanipakhilat Mountain, Kanipakhilat Mountains, Kinepagelgut Mountain, Kinnipaghulghat Mountain, Kinnipaghulghat Mountains, Kinnipaghulhat Mountains, Kinnypaghulghat Mountain, Mount Kinnipagheelghat. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Kink Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to The Kink, 40 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 23' N, 142° 02' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Kink, The: bend, in North Fork Fortymile River, 40 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 23' N, 142° 02' W; (map 102). Local descriptive name reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS, who defined the feature as a bend in the North Fork Fortymile River. "The ridge forming the neck at its lowest point is 100 feet above the stream and the distance across the neck at the base is only 100 feet, while the distance around by stream is 23/4 miles. By blasting a channel through the rock barrier the waters were diverted from their former course and the stream bed was thus laid bare for mining" (Prindle, 1906, p. 25).

Kinkaid Creek: stream, flows NE 15 miles to Galena Creek, 35 miles E of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 39' N, 156° 56' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Kinkaid Mountain: mountain, see Kinkaid, Mount.

Kinkaid, Mount: mountain, 2,556 ft., on W coast of Baranof Island, 6.5 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 57' 15" N, 135° 19' 15" W; BGN 1940; (map 5). Variant: Gora Chetirekh Ugolnoi Piramidoi, Gora Chetyrekh Ugolnoy Piramidoy, Kinkaid Mountain, Pyramid Peak. Named in 1897 by USC&GS probably for C. A. Kinkaid, a member of the first council elected at Sitka after the transfer of Alaska to the United States. The descriptive name "G[ora] Chetyrekh Ugolnoy Piramidoy," meaning "mountain of four cornered pyramid," was applied to this feature in 1809 by Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN, and published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN.

Kinky Island: island, 0.3 miles long, 12 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 47' 20" N, 136° 19' 45" W; (map 9). Named in 1925 by USC&GS; published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 322).

Kinnick: village, see Knik.

Kinnipagheelghat Mount: mountains, see Kinipaghulghat Mountains.

Kinnipaghulghat Mountain: mountains, see Kinipaghulghat Mountains.

Kinnipaghulghat Mountains: mountains, see Kinipaghulghat Mountains

Kinnipaghulhat Mountains: mountains, see Kinipaghulghat Mountains.

Kinnit, Cape: point of land, see Kineeghit Point.

Kinnitt, Cape: point of land, see Kineeghit Point.

Kinnorutin Creek: stream, flows from Kinnorutin Pass 2.5 miles E. to Hammond River 36 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 55' 30" N, 150° 13' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Marshall (1956, p. 75) wrote, "To commemorate Ernie's and my mistake I gave the name 'Kinnorutin' [Eskimo] (you are crazy) to this pass and creek which flows eastward from it into Hammond River." Their mistake was the misapprehension that a pass between the Clear and Hammond Rivers was actually the Arctic Divide.

Kinnorutin Pass: pass, S of Amawk Mountain, 3 miles E of Apoon Mountain and 36 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 55' N, 150° 22' W; (map 124). In 1931 Allen, Harvey, and Marshall had mistaken this pass for the Arctic Divide. See Kinnorutin Creek.

Kinnypaghulghat Mountain: mountains, see Kinipaghulghat Mountains.

Kinome Creek: stream, flows E to Nome River, about 12 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Kinsell Slough: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Yukon River N of Eagle Island, Innoko Lowland; 63° 38' N, 159° 22' W; (map 91). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Kinshuda Hill: hill, 2,908 ft., on N bank of Tetlin River, 17 miles SW of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 54' N, 142° 29' W; (map 84). Tetlin Indian name that means "birch hill;" reported by USGS in 1962.

Kintang Bay: bay, 8 miles wide, extends from Kintang Point to Akoolokok Point, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 27' N, 169° 48' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Eskimo name recommended by the Savoonga village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Kintang Cape: point of land, see Kintang Point.

Kintang Cape: point of land, see Kintang Point.

Kintang Point: point of land, 25 miles SE of Savoonga, NE coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 27' N, 169° 54' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cape Kintange, Kintang Cape. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Kintrashibuna Lake: lake, 3.5 miles long, 30 miles NW of Iliamna Volcano and 30 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 12' N, 154° 03' W; BGN 1910; Variant: Brooks Lake, Contlechebna Lake, Kontlalhevena, Kontleehebna Lake, Koonthrashiboona Lake, Kumthrashibuna Lake, Kunthrashiboona Lake, Kunthrashibuna Lake. Tanaina Indian name reported in 1902 as “Koonthrashiboona” by W. H. Osgood, USDA. Early prospectors called it “Brooks Lake.”

Kinuiak: village, see Naknek.

Kinuk Island: island, 3 miles long, at mouth of Noatak River, 8 miles NE of Kotzebue, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 01' N, 162° 29' W; (map 128). Variant: Kinak Island. Eskimo name meaning “crazy [angry]” according to USC&GS in 1950.

Kinvichavak: stream, see Kvichavak River.

Kinzarof Lagoon: lagoon, 5 miles long, 5 miles NE of village of Cold Bay, at head of Cold Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 17' N, 162° 37' W; (map 29). Name reported by USC&GS in 1925.

Kioiix Hill: hill, see Kiolik Hill.

Kiokhduli Hill: hill, see Kikdooli Butte.

Kiokluk Creek: stream, flows N 10 miles to Chineekluk Creek 3.1 miles E of its junction with Holokuk River, 40 miles SW of Sleetmute and 47 miles SE of Anaik, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 22' N, 158° 12' W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Eskimo name taken from mountains in which stream rises; reported in 1945 by USGS.

Kiokluk Mountains: range, 3,500 ft., in Kuskokwim Mountains, SW of Chuilnuk Mountains, extends EW 15 miles E of Holokuk River, 40 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 15' N, 158° 09' W; BGN 1940; (map 72). Eskimo name said to mean “rocky mountains”; reported in 1945 by USGS.

Kiolemik River: stream, see Kisaralik River.

Kiolemuk River: stream, see Kasigluk River.

Kioleralik River: stream, see Kisaralik River.

Kiolerulik River: stream, see Kisaralik River.

Kiolik Hill: hill, 425 ft., 5 miles SW of lookswarat Bay and 15 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on N part of Nunivak Island; 60° 17' 30" N, 166° 29' 45" W; (map 57). Variant: Kiolikh Hill, Kiolix Hill. Eskimo name meaning “rocky top,” according to USC&GS in 1949.

Kiolikh Hill: hill, see Kiolik Hill.

Kiougilakh: point of land, see Kiugilak, Cape.

Kiowa, Lake: lake, 800 ft. long, at mouth of Fossil Creek, 9.2 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 17' 54" N, 149° 40' 10" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Kioxdooly Butte: hill, see Kikdooli Butte.

Kip-nai-ak: stream, see Black River.

Kip-nee-yog-ok River: stream, see Kipniyagok River.

Kipaiag: ridge, see Kipaiak Ridge.

Kipaiak Ridge: ridge, trends NE 7 miles from head of Kivalina River, 6 miles E of Spiny Ridge and 48 miles SE of Cape Sabine, Brooks Range; 68° 18' N, 163° 43' W; (map 130). Variant: Kipaiag, Kipayahk. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kipayahk: ridge, see Kipaiak Ridge.

Kipchuk River: stream, flows N 60 miles to Aniak River 38 miles SE of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 03' N, 159° 10' W; (map 73). Variant: Kiptsak River. Eskimo name published as "Kiptsak River" on a 1912 manuscript map of the Kuskokwim Gold Belt by H. W. Reeth. It is reported to mean "little twisting one."

Kipisatkak River: stream, see Epizetka River.

Kipisatkuk River: stream, see Epizetka River.

Kipmik, Lake: lake, 2 miles long, drains NW into Lake Amitchiak, 26 miles SE of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 57' N, 156° 09' W; (map 126). Eskimo name meaning "heel," reported by Orth in 1956.

Kipniaguk: stream, see Black River.

Kipniak: settlement, see Black.

Kipniarak River: stream, tributary of Kipimgolak, flows NW 8 miles to Black River, 42 miles E of Scammon Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 58' 45" N, 164° 19' 00" W; (map 74). Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1951.

Kipniuk: settlement, see Black.

Kipniuk: stream, see Black River.

Kipniyagok River: stream, heads in lake, flows N 15 miles to Black River at Black, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 20' N, 165° 20' W; (map 76). Variant: Kip-nee-yog-ok River, Kripniyagok River. Eskimo name meaning "little Kipnaiak"; reported by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS, in 1899, as "Kripniyagok." The Black River is known in Eskimo as "Kipnaiak."

Kipnuk: village, pop. 221, on left bank of Kuguklik River, 4 miles SE from Kinak Bay, 68 miles W of Quinhagak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 56' N, 164° 03' W; BGN 1937; (map 54). Eskimo name of a village reported in 1937 by the BIA. "This name has been in use 15 years." Its population was 144 in 1940 and 185 in 1950.

Kipnuktuli Creek: stream, flows S 12 miles to Togiak River, 72 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 32' N, 159° 46' W; (map 53). Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Kiptsak River: stream, see Kipchuk River.

Kipunaiak: stream, see Black River.

Kipunayak, Protoka: stream, see Black River.

Kipungolak River: stream, heads in lake at 61° 57' N, 163° 26' W, flows W 80 miles to Black River, 37 miles E of Scammon Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 59' N, 164° 21' W; (map 74). Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1951.

Kirbas Island: island, 0.8 miles long, 1.5 miles SW of Goodard, in Necker Islands, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 48' 15" N, 135° 24' 40" W; (map 5). Variant: Ostrov Kirbas. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Kirbas," or "Kirbas Island."

Kirbas, Ostrov: island, see Kirbas Island.

Kirilof Bay: bight, 2.2 miles wide, 1 mile NW of Constantine Harbor, on Bering Sea coast of Amchitka Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 25' 15" N, 179° 15' 00" E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Variant: Kirilovskaia, Kirloff Bay. Russian name given by the navigator Ingenstrem in 1830. Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 324), IRN, called it "Kirilovskaia," as did Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 30), IRN.

Kirilof Point: point of land, on NW side of Constantine Harbor, SE part of Amchitka Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 25' 15" N, 179° 17' 50" E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Named by personnel of U.S.S. Oglala of U.S. Navy Survey Expedition 1935; derived from Kirilof Bay.

Kirilovskaia: bight, see Kirilof Bay.

Kirinskaia Bay: stream, see Sawmill Creek.

Kirinskaya Bukhta: stream, see Sawmill Creek.

Kiriushkin Island: island, see Kirushkin Island.

Kirk Creek: stream, flows NE 9 miles to Minnehaha Creek, 6 miles N of Candle, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 01' N, 161° 56' W; (map 114). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Kirk Point: point of land, extends S between Foggy Bay and Revillagigedo Channel, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 59' 35" N, 131° 00' 25" W; (map 2). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. Nichols, USN.

Kirloff Bay: bight, see Kirilof Bay.

Kirschner Lake: lake, 1 mile across, 5 miles E of Big Hill and 18 miles W of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 25' 30" N, 153° 55' 00" W; (map 51). Name published in 1952 by USGS.

Kiruilak River: stream, see Kigalik River.

Kiruktagiak River: stream, flows NE 40 miles to Chandler River at Tuktu Bluff, 45 miles NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 44' 15" N, 152° 20' 00" W; BGN 1949; (map 134). Eskimo name used by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Kirushkin Island: island, 0.2 miles across, connected to Japonski Island, 1.8 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 40" N, 135° 23' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Kiriushkin Island, Ostrov Kiryushkin. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Kiryushkin," meaning "smelt island."

Kiryarzark River: stream, see Kigezruk Creek.

Kiryushkin, Ostrov: island, see Kirushkin Island.

Kisaralik River: stream, heads at 60° 11' N, 159° 25' W, flows NW 100 miles to Kuskokuak Slough, 20 miles NE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 51' 30" N, 161° 14' 00" W; BGN 1949; (map 59). Variant: Kilakalik, Kiolemik River, Kioleralik River, Kiolerulik River, Kiselalik River, Kiseralik, Kiserolik River. Eskimo name reported in 1914 as "Kiselalik" by P. S. Smith (in Brooks, 1915, pl. 10).

Kisaymaruktuk Mountain: hills, 9 miles N of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 51' N, 164° 34' W; (map 128). Variant: Keesaymaeruktuk Mountain, Seevoochyam Igaylunggee, Siwutsiam Irialuni. Eskimo name reported as "Keesaymaeruktuk Mountain" in 1960 by D. C. Foote; E. S. Burch reported the name "Seevoochyam Igaylunggee" in 1966.

Kiselalik River: stream, see Kisaralik River.

Kiseralik: stream, see Kisaralik River.

Kiserolik River: stream, see Kisaralik River.

Kishbrock Island: island, 0.2 miles across, off E shore of Favorite Channel, 0.3 miles W of Dotsons Landing and 19 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 29' 30" N, 134° 47' 30" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Kishka Island: island, see Kiska Island.

Kishnak, Mys: point of land, see Seal Cape.

Kisimalok Mountain: hill, see Kisimilok Mountain.

Kisimaloq Creek: stream, see Kisimilok Creek.

Kisimeegyuktuk: hill, see Kisimigiuktuk Hill.

Kisimeelahm Koogowranga: stream, see Kisimilat Creek.

Kisimeelahm Koonga: stream, see Kisimilok Creek.

Kisimigiuktuk Hill: hill, 460 ft., S of Kivalina River, 7 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 48' N, 164° 23' W; (map 128). Variant: Kisimeegyuktuk, Kisimigiqtuq, Keesaymalott Mountain. Eskimo name meaning “stands alone” reported in 1960 as “Keesaymalott” by D. C. Foote.

Kisimigiqtuk: hill, see Kisimigiuktuk Hill.

Kisimilaan Kuugauzanga: stream, see Kisimilat Creek.

Kisimilaat: mountain, see Kisimilot Mountains.

Kisimilat Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to Kivalina River, 20 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 58' N, 164° 12' W; (map 128). Variant: Kisimeelahm Koogowranga, Kisimilaan Kuugauzanga. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kisimilok Creek: stream, heads on Sigrikpak Ridge, flows S 7 miles to Chukchi Sea, 14 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 03' 35" N, 165° 29' 25" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Joe Ferrerra's River, Keeseemalouk Creek, Keeseemalowk Creek, Kismaloq Creek, Kisimeelahm Koonga, Kisimiloq Creek, Kisimulowk Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS as “Kisimulowk”, meaning “poke (bag).”

Kisimilok Mountain: hill, 585 ft., on Chukchi Sea coast, 15 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 03' 28" N, 165° 26' 00" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Gisamaluk Mountain, Keesemalouk Mountain, Keeseemalowk Mountain, Kisimalok Mountain, Kisimiloq Mountain. Eskimo name meaning “stands alone”; reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Kisimiloq Creek: stream, see Kisimilok Creek.

Kisimiloq Mountain: hill, see Kisimilok Mountain.

Kisimilot Mountains: mountains, E of Kivalina River, 9 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 56' N, 164° 02' W; (map 128). Variant: Keesaymalott Mountains, Kisimilaat, Kisseemeelaht. Eskimo name meaning “stands alone” reported in 1960 as “Keesaymalott Mountains” by D. C. Foote; so called because Mount Jarvis and the hills surrounding it stand as a group.

Kisimulowk Creek: stream, see Kisimilok Creek.

Kisin: hill, see Kessin Peak.

Kiska Harbor: bay, 1.5 miles across, on E coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' N, 177° 34' E; BGN 1937; (map 14). Variant: Kyska Harbor. Named for Kiska Island. According to 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 6), this is one of five sheltered harbors in the Aleutian Islands.

Kiska Island: island, 24 miles long, one of Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 30" N, 177° 30' 00" E; BGN 1890; (map 14). Variant: Grand Kiska Island, Kiksa Island, Great Kysa Island, Kuska, Kishka Island, Kyska, Big Kiska Island, Keeska Island, Saint Stephen, Saint Markiana, Saint Makarius. Aleut name used by the early Russians. Baker (1906, p. 368), USGS, cites W. H. Dall, USC&GS, as giving the meaning as "gut," but Geoghegan (1944, p. 144) gives the word "angig" with that meaning. Golder (1922, p. 199) identifies Kiska with the island seen by Vitus Bering on October 25, 1741 (O.S.), and named by him "St. Markiana (St. Makarius)." See Amchitka Island. Others have correlated Kiska with Bering's "St. Stephen." See Buldir Island.

Kiska Pass: water passage, see South Pass.

Kiska Volcano: volcano, 3,996 ft., at N end of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 06' 35" N, 177° 36' 25" E; BGN 1937; (map 14). Named after Kiska Island and published in 1943 on a USAAF map.

Kislorut Hills: hills, see Kislowrut Hills.

Kislowrut Hills: hills, in Igichuk Hills on E slope of Ingitkalik Mountain, 8 miles E of Cape Krusenstern, Arctic Slope; 67° 10' N, 163° 27' W; (map 128). Variant: Kislorut Hills. Eskimo name meaning "no cover" according to USC&GS in 1950. So called because these low hills are bare of trees.

Kismaliuk Bay: bay, 1.2 miles across, SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 27' 30" N, 167° 18' 30" W; BGN 1938; (map 23). Variant: Alimuda Bay, Middle Bay, Zaliv Kismalyuk. Aleut name reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN, as "Zal[iv] Kismalyuk," or "Kismalyuk Bay." Baker (1906, p. 93) called this feature "Alimuda Bay."

Kismalyuk, Zaliv: bay, see Kismaliuk Bay.

Kiss Hill: hill, 1,000 ft., on west-central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands. 51° 56' 22" N, 177° 22' 00" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "K" to correspond to the "K" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Kissaiak: locality, on right bank of Togiak River, 9 miles ENE of Kashiagamiut and 66 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 25' N, 159° 50' W; (map 53). Eskimo village or camp reported by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census in 1880. The place is no longer occupied.

Kissaiakh: locality, see Kashiagamiut.

Kisseemeelaht: mountains, see Kisimilot Mountains.

Kisselen Bay: bay, 0.8 miles across, part of Beaver Inlet, on E coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 42' 20" N, 166° 34' 00" W; BGN 1904; (map 23). Variant: Kissialiak Bay, Warsham Bay, Worsham Bay. Aleut name reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN, as "Z[aliv];Kisselen," or "Kisselen Bay," and by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 162) as "Kissyalyak." It was called "Worsham Bay" by USBF in 1888.

Kissiah: locality, see Kashiagamiut.

Kissiak: locality, see Kashiagamiut.

Kissialiak Bay: bay, see Kisselen Bay.

Kisuk Creek: stream, flows NW to Kuzitrin River near its head, about 16 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Kiswitno: stream, see Kashwitna River.

Kit Island: island, extends E-W 1.8 miles in Yukon River, 0.2 miles N of Dasha Island and 20 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 54' N, 154° 56' W; (map 98). Riverboat pilots' name shown on 1940 "Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers" of the River Boat Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Kit Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.8 miles SW of Quill Lake, 20 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 44' 50" N, 150° 46' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Kita Island: island, 0.3 miles across, at mouth of Redoubt Bay, 9 miles SW of Sitka, off W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 55' 15" N, 135° 26' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Ostrov Kita. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Kita," meaning "whale island."

Kita, Ostrov: island, see Kita Island.

Kitagutak: island, see Ukolnoi Island.

Kitak: locality, "on Agattu Island in the Near Islands," Aleutian Islands; (map 13). Former Aleut village reported as "uninhabited" by Hodge (1907, p. 705), BAE.

Kitalga Island: island, see Chuginadak Island.

Kitalitna Creek: stream, flows NW 17 miles to Grikhdalitna Creek, 1 mile S of that stream's mouth and 16 miles NNE of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 45' 20" N, 154° 44' 20" W; (map 107). Koyukan Indian name obtained at Huslia in 1956 by Orth.

Kitavie Rock: rock, on top of bluff at Whale Point, SE Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 07' 30" N, 170° 15' 20" W; (map 38). A name reported by Elliott (1881, p. 53). See Whale Point and Kitovi Rookery.

Kitchen Anchorage: cove, 0.7 miles across, on E side of Belkofski Bay, 24 miles SE of village of Cold Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 07' 40" N, 162° 07' 00" W; (map 29). Variant: Kitchen Harbor. Name reported by USBF in 1888.

Kitchen Anchorage: lagoon, see Kitchen, The.

Kitchen Harbor: cove, see Kitchen Anchorage.

Kitchen, The: lagoon, 0.4 miles across, part of Caton Cove, in Sanborn Harbor, Nagai Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 09' 15" N, 159° 59' 45" W; (map 27). Variant: Kitchen Anchorage, Woolly Harbor. Named "Kitchen Anchorage" in 1888 by USBF; published as "The Kitchen" in the 1947 Coast Pilot (v. 2, p. 317).

Kitchikan: city, see Ketchikan.

Kitchlekot: rocks, see Kitleekot Rocks.

Kite Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Boca de Quadra, 0.5 miles SW of Porpoise Point, Coast Mountains; 55° 05' 20" N, 130° 46' 55" W; (map 3). One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USC&GS.

Kiteerahm: hills, see Kitiram Ipitanga Hills.

Kithlevik Slough: stream, see Keoklevik River.

Kitilnguk: bay, see Kittilngook Bay.

Kitingirak Gap: watergap, along Kivalina River, traverses Kitiram Ipitanga Hills, 17 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 57' N, 164° 12' W; (map 128). Variant: Kitingirock, Kitingizaaq. Eskimo name meaning "old skin scraper" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kitingirock: watergap, see Kitingirak Gap.

Kitingizaaq: watergap, see Kitingirak Gap.

Kitiram Ipitanga Hills: hill, trends SW 8 miles from Kivalina River, 15 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 55' N, 164° 24' W; (map 128). Variant: Ipeetahnga, Kiteerahm, Kitizaam Ipiitaana. Eskimo name reported as "kiteerahm Ipeetahnga" in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kitizaam Ipiitaana: hills, see Kitiram Ipitanga Hills.

Kitkhuk, Cape: promontory, see Scotch Cap.

Kitkonak Hill: hill, 932 ft., 8 miles long, 20 miles E of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 49' N, 165° 17' W; (map 129). Variant: Kaetkunax Mountain, Kitkonuk Hill. Eskimo name meaning "between [sea and land]" reported in 1956 by Orth.

Kitkonuk Creek: stream, see Nigiktlik Creek.

Kitkonuk Hill: hill, see Kitkonak Hill.

Kitkoon Bay: lagoon, see Kitkun Bay.

Kitkuk, Cape: promontory, see Scotch Cap.

Kitkun Bay: lagoon, 4 miles long, 1.5 miles S of Cholmondeley Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 11' N, 132° 09' W; (map 4). Variant: Kitkoon Bay. Indian name reported in 1901 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Kitleekot Rocks: rocks, 0.5 miles N of Kookoolik Cape, 4 miles E of Savoonga, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 42' N, 170° 21' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Kitchlekot, Kukulik Mound, Seal Rocks. Eskimo name recommended by the Savoonga village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Kitlik River: stream, in Baird Mountains, flows SE 21 miles to Salmon River 8 miles NW of its junction with Kobuk River, 28 miles NE of Kiana, Brooks Range 67° 14' N, 159° 40' W; (map 127). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Kitluk River: stream, on Seward Peninsula, heads at Devil Mountain Lakes, flows NE 15 miles to Chukchi Sea, 58 miles NW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 35' N, 164° 23' W; (map 113). Eskimo name obtained in 1950 by USGS.

Kitnagak Bay: bay, 2 miles wide, between Kitnagak and Seevoo Points, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 20' N, 168° 54' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Kittnighak, Kittnighnak Bay. Eskimo name recommended by the Gambell village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Kitnagak Point: point of land, 8 miles WNW of Northeast Cape, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 20' N, 168° 56' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Kittnighhak Cape. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Kitnepaluk Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Bering Sea, 0.2 miles E of Savukahuk Point and 14 miles S of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 35' N, 171° 49' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Ketngepaluk River, Kitnepaluk River, Kitngeepalok. This stream borrows its name from a camping place at its mouth. The name was shown on an annotated map made by Lawrence Kulukhan, of Gambell, in 1944.

Kitnepaluk River: stream, see Kitnepaluk Creek.

Kitnepaluk: locality, 20 miles S of Gambell, on W coast of Saint Lawrence Island; 63° 33' N, 171° 50' W; (map 93). Variant: Kitngeepalok, Okilerit. (map 93). According to Orth, in 1965, the Eskimo apply the name "Kitnepaluk" to an area around Savukahuk Point which now is a coastal camp, and the site of an old village. The Eskimo call the place described above "Okilerit."

Kitngeepalok: locality, see Kitnepaluk.

Kitngeepalok: stream, see Kitnepaluk Creek.

Kitnik Mountain: mountain, 1,133 ft., on Nelson Island, 3 miles SE of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 31' N, 165° 21' W; (map 57). Eskimo descriptive name meaning "heel" obtained at Tanunak in 1951 by USC&GS.

Kitnik River: stream, heads at Atuk Mountain, flows N 6 miles to Bering Sea 2 miles SE of Savoonga, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 41' N, 170° 24' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Ketnik River, Kittnik River. Eskimo name recommended by the Savoonga village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Kitnik, Cape: point of land, 17 miles SE of Savoonga, NE coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 33' N, 170° 03' W; (map 93). Variant: Cape Kittnik. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1925.

Kitoi Bay: cove, 0.5 miles across, on SE coast of Afognak Island, 20 miles NE of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 11' 30" N, 152° 21' 00" W; (map 43). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Kitoi Island: island, see Whale Island.

Kitovaya, Bukhta: bay, see Whale Bay.

Kitovey, Ostrov: island, see Whale Island.

Kitovi Island: island, see Whale Island.

Kitovi Point: point of land, see Whale Point.

Kitovi Rookery: rookery, on Whale Point, on SE coast of Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 07' 30" N, 170° 15' 20" W; (map 38). Variant: Keetavie Rookery, Ketavie Rookery. A local Russian name "Kitovyy" meaning "of a whale" spelled "Keetavie" and "Ketavie" by Elliott (1881, p. 52-53, and Saint Paul notes). It is named for Whale (Kitovi) Point. This seal rookery has 2,200 ft. of sea-margin.

Kitoy, Ostrov: island, see Whale Island.

Kitschkhin: stream, see Ketchikan Creek.

Kitschotno, Reka: stream, see Katlitna River.

Kitskan: city, see Ketchikan.

Kitten Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Kernel Cove, west-central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 08" N, 177° 21' 25" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "K" to correspond to the "K" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Kitten Pass: water passage, 500 ft. wide, between Rabbit Island and Outer Island, in Pye Islands, 48 miles ESE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 21' 30" N, 150° 22' 40" W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Named by USC&GS in 1927; suggested by nearby Wildcat Pass.

Kittens, The: islands, two islands in Lynn Canal, 0.8 miles NW of Clear Point on Mansfield Peninsula and 19 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 15' N, 134° 56' W; (map 11). Named by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, and published by the USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 161).

Kittlingook Bay: bay, between Northwest Cape and Chibukak Point, N of Gambell, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 48' N, 171° 43' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Kitilnguk, McNichol Bay. O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska, shows this name on his 1932 sketch map of St. Lawrence Island Orth spelled the name "Kitilnguk" in 1965 and was told by the Eskimo at Gambell that it is an old name, now without meaning.

Kittiwake Island: island, see Whale Island.

Kittiwake Pond: lake, elev. 720 ft., 0.2 miles across, on Buldir Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 22' N, 175° 55' E; (map 14). Named by Coats (1953, p. 8), USGS, presumably for the Pacific Kittiwake (*Rissa tridachyla pollicaris*), a gull-like bird.

Kittnighak: bay, see Kitnagak Bay.

Kittnighak Cape: point of land, see Kitnagak Point.

Kittnighnak Bay: bay, see Kitnagak Bay.

Kittnik River: stream, see Kitnik River.

Kittnik, Cape: point of land, see Kitnik, Cape.

Kitty Lake: lake, 2,500 ft. long, NE of Coal Creek Lake, 34 miles NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 32' 10" N, 151° 30' 15" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Kiuchman Rock: rock, at head of Mitchell Bay, in W central Admiralty Island, 8.8 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 33' 10" N, 134° 22' 00" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Kiugilak, Cape: point of land, on SW coast of Great Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 00' 05" N, 176° 11' 15" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Kiougilakh. Aleut name reported by the North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855 as "Kiougilakh" and shortened to "Kiugilak" by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office in 1936.

Kiuglugtulit Mountain: mountain, 1,650 ft., with 3 peaks, 4 miles SW of Tatlignagpeke Mountain, 15 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 19' 30" N, 161° 35' 00" W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Kiukhlipalik Island: island, see Kiukpalik Island.

Kiukhpalik Island: island, see Kiukpalik Island.

Kiuklipalik Island: island, see Kiukpalik Island.

Kiukpalik Island: island, 1.4 miles long, in Shelikof Strait, off NE coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 13 miles NE of Cape Chiniak, and 49 miles S of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 58° 35' N, 153° 34' W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 43). Variant: Kaiuklipalik Island, Kiukhlipalik Island, Kiukhpalik Island, Kiuklipalik Island, Ukayukhpalyk Island. Eskimo name transliterated by USC&GS in 1886 from Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN, who published the name as "O[strov] Kayukhpalik." The Russian Hydrog. Dept. published the name as "Os[trov] Ukayukhpalyk" in 1847 on Chart 1378.

Kiuniniu Tanani: island, see Big Koniuji Island.

Kivaleek: water passage, see Kivalik Inlet.

Kivaleena River: stream, see Kivalina River.

Kivaleenahrum Tessaya: lagoon, see Kivalina Lagoon.

Kivalena River: stream, see Kivalina River.

Kivalena: village, see Kivalina.

Kivalik Inlet: water passage, between Kivalina Lagoon and Chukchi Sea, 5 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 47' N, 164° 41' W; (map 128). Variant: Kivaleek, Kiwaliik. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kivalina Lagoon: lagoon, 10 miles long, on Chukchi Sea coast, NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 47' N, 164° 07' W; BGN 1962; (map 128). Variant: Corwin Lagoon, Kivaleenahrum Tessaya, Tasikapak. Local name reported in 1950 by USC&GS. It was called "Corwin Lagoon" by USC&GS in 1884, after the Revenue Cutter Corwin.

Kivalina River: stream, heads in De Long Mountains E of Spring Ridge, flows SW 60 miles to Kivalina Lagoon, and 6 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 48' N, 164° 39' W; BGN 1905; (map 128). Variant: Kavalina River, Kevuleek River, Kevulik River, Kivaleena River, Kivalena River, Kivalinyah River, Kiveleena River, Kivilenya River, Kuveleek River, Kwelow River. Eskimo name spelled "Kuveleek" by Lt. G. M. Stoney (1900, map), USN, in 1885. A. J. Collier, USGS, reported the present spelling in 1904.

Kivalina: village, pop. 142, on barrier reef between Chukchi Sea and Kivalina Lagoon, 43 miles NW of Noatak and 47 miles NW of Cape Krusenstern, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 43' 40" N, 164° 32' 30" W; BGN 1944; (map 128). Variant: Kevuleek, Kevulik, Kivalena, Kivalinak, Kivalinyah, Kivalinagmiut, Kivelow, Kivilenya, Kuveleek, Kiveleena, Kivualinak, Kivualinagmut. Eskimo village originally located at the north end of the lagoon; reported in 1847 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, who gave its name as "Kivualinagmut." The village population was 87 in 1920; 99 in 1930; 98 in 1939; and 117 in 1950. The Kivalina post office was established in 1940.

Kivalinagmiut: locality, see Cape Seppings.

Kivalinagmiut: village, see Kivalina.

Kivalinak: village, see Kivalina.

Kivalinge: locality, see Cape Seppings.

Kivalinyah River: stream, see Kivalina River.

Kivalinyah: village, see Kivalina.

Kiveepuk Bay: bay, 2 miles across, between Kineeghit Point and Eewak Point, 7 miles SW of Savoonga, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 39' 30" N, 170° 41' 00" W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Kavipak, Kivipak. Eskimo name reported by Orth in 1965 as "Kavipak" and meaning "jammed" or "packed in," presumably referring to ice. The "Kiveepuk" spelling is found on a map annotated in 1944 by Lawrence Kulukhan of Gambell.

Kiveleena River: stream, see Kivalina River.

Kivellena: village, see Kivalina.

Kivelow: village, see Kivalina.

Kividlo: locality, on Seward Peninsula, on bar between Shishmaref Inlet and Chukchi Sea, 65 miles NW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 32' N, 164° 45' W; (map 113). Eskimo camp reported in 1950 by USGS. The name is applied to a site having two or three buildings.

Kivilenya River: stream, see Kivalina River.

Kivilenya: village, see Kivalina.

Kivipak: bay, see Kiveepuk Bay.

Kivirlik Inlet: water passage, see Kukpowruk Pass.

Kivivik Creek: stream, heads in Maiyumerak Mountains of Baird Mountains, flows NW 19 miles to Noatak River 2 miles SE of its junction with Kugururok River, 40 miles NE of Noatak, Brooks Range; 67° 58' N, 161° 51' W; (map 127). Eskimo name meaning "going away for good," or "disappears," obtained in 1956 at Noatak by Orth. Name given because a woman and child who used this stream as a short-cut to the Eli River disappeared.

Kivliktort Mountain: mountain, 4,500 ft., in Brooks Range, 10 miles NE of Howard Pass; 68° 17' N, 156° 30' W; (map 132). Eskimo name obtained at Noatak by Orth in 1956, and reported to mean "real shiny."

Kivualinagmut: village, see Kivalina.

Kivualinak: village, see Kivalina.

Kivvichavak: stream, see Kvichavak River.

Kivyearzruk Creek: stream, see Kigezruk Creek.

Kiwaliik: water passage, see Kivalik Inlet.

Kivalik Lagoon: lagoon, at mouth of Kivalik River, 65 miles SW of Selawik and 4 miles NE of Candle, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 00' N, 161° 51' W; (map 114). Eskimo name derived from the river, shown on a 1902 field sheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Kivalik Mountain: mountain, 2,365 ft., 6 miles S of Monument Mountain and 26 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 36' N, 162° 13' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name derived from the river; reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Kivalik River: stream, flows NW 58 miles to Mud Creek Channel Kivalik River, 55 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 56' N, 161° 53' W; (map 109). Variant: Kee-wa-lik River. Eskimo name published by the British Admiralty about 1880 on Chart 593, spelled "Kee-wa-lik."

Kivalik: village, pop. 10, on NE coast of Seward Peninsula, between Spafarief Bay and Kivalik Lagoon, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland, 66° 02' N, 161° 50' W; (map 114). Variant: Keewalick, Keewalik, Kualiuug-miut, Kualyugmut, Kugaluk, Kugalukmut, Kugalukmute. Eskimo village named for the Kivalik River reported in 1850 as "Kualiuug-muit" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, and published in 1852 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1455. Recorded in the 1880 Census as "Kugalukmute," population 12. About 1890 this village became a supply point for mining activities in the Candle area. The Keewalik post office was established in 1902 and operated intermittently until 1907. The population, 12 in 1930, had increased to 24 in 1940.

Kiwaruk Pass: pass, see Kiwook Pass.

Kiwaruk: stream, see Kewagek Creek.

Kiwoak Pass: pass, see Kiwook Pass.

Kiwook Pass: pass, 510 ft., between Olngooseenuk Mountain and Taphook Mountain, 20 miles SE of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 34' N, 171° 18' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Kiwaruk Pass, Kiwoak Pass, Lowpal Pass. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska. The name was recorded at Gambell by Orth in 1965 as "Kiwaruk," meaning "growing river," the same name as that of the stream that heads in the pass and flows NW.

Kixalrodix Hill: hill, see Kikalrodik Hill.

Kixixyax Mountain: hill, see Kikikyak Hill.

Kiyakyaliksamiut River: stream, flows SW 13 miles to Bering Sea, 32 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 59° 59' 30" N, 167° 02' 30" W; (map 55). Variant: Kiyakyalixamiut-Koweerat River. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kiyakyaliksamiut: locality, on left bank of Kiyakyaliksamiut River, 32 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, on Nunivak Island; 59° 59' 45" N, 167° 02' 30" W; (map 55). Variant: Kieegeegaligamute, Kieogyaligamiut. Eskimo name reported about 1949 by USC&GS.

Kiyakyalixamiut-Koweerat River: stream, see Kiyakyaliksamiut River.

Kiyavak Bay: bay, see Kiavak Bay.

Kiyavak, Mys: point of land, see Kiavak, Cape.

Kiyavak, Zaliv: bay, see Kiavak Bay.

Kizhuchia Creek: stream, flows NW 5.5 miles to N shore of Redoubt Bay, 8 miles S of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 56' 10" N, 135° 21' 10" W; (map 5). Variant: Reka Kizhuchya. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "R[eka] Kizhuchya," or "Kizhuchya River."

Kizhuchya, Reka: stream, see Kizhuchia Creek.

Kizhuitskoy, Mys: point of land, see Kizhuyak Point.

Kizhulik, Zaliv: bay, see Kujulik Bay.

Kizhunak: stream, see Kashunuk River.

Kizhunok: stream, see Kashunuk River.

Kizhutskoi: point of land, see Kizhuyak Point.

Kizhuyak Bay: bay, extends SW 20 miles off Marmot Bay, E of Whale Island, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 56' N, 152° 40' W; (map 34). Variant: Kizhuyakskaia, Shakmanof, Zaliv Shakhmanova ili Bukhta Kizhuyakskaya. Native name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23), IRN, as "B[ukhta] Kizhuyak," or "Kizhuyak Bay." This name was taken from "Z[aliv] Shakhmanova ili Bukhta Kizhuyakskaya," "Shakmanor or Kizhuyak Bay," given in 1839 or 1840 by Sub Lt. Murashev, IRN, and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Kizhuyak Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Kizhuyak Bay, 12 miles NW of Kodiak Island; 57° 55' 15" N, 152° 36' 30" W; (map 34). Variant: Kizhutskoi, Kizhuyak Cape, Mys Kizhuitskoy, Mys Kizhuyak. Native name published by Tebenkov (1852, map 23) as "M[ys] Kizhuyak," "Cape Kizhuyak." The name "M[ys] Kizhuitskoy" was given to this point in 1839 or 1840 by Murashev and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Kizhuyakskaia: bay, see Kizhuyak Bay.

Kizhuyakskaya, Bukhta: bay, see Kizhuyak Bay.

Kkhaltel: village, see Kaltag.

Kkholikakat: locality, see Tleket.

Kl-changamute: locality, see Klchakuk.

Klach Creek: stream, see Klak Creek.

Kladbitsha: point of land, see Graveyard Point.

Kladein Flats: tidal flats, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island at mouth of Staney River, 24 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 49' N, 133° 10' W; (map 4). Indian name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Klag Bay: bay, 2.5 miles long, at Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 38' N, 136° 06' W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Variant: Klagh Bay. Local Tlingit Indian name reported by USC&GS in 1908 and published in 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 173).

Klag Island: island, 1 mile long, 3 miles S of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 37' 00" N, 136° 05' 30" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Variant: De Groff Island. Named in 1908 by USC&GS probably for Klag Bay at the mouth of which it is located. The name was published by USC&GS in 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 172). It was originally named "De Groff Island" by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, in 1897 for "De Groff, a prominent Sitka merchant."

Klagh Bay: bay, see Klag Bay.

Klahangamut: locality, see Klchakuk.

Klahangamut: locality, W of Nanvakfak Lake, 16 miles W of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 08' N, 161° 57' W; (map 53). Variant: Kichakuk, Kl-changamute. Eskimo village first mentioned in 1880 by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census in 1880 as "Klchangamute," meaning "Klchank people." Its population in 1880 was 18; in 1890, 49; it is now abandoned.

Klaheela River: stream, see Klehini River.

Klaheena River: stream, see Klahini River.

Klahena River: stream, see Klahini River.

Klahini River: stream, flows W 15 miles to Burroughs Bay 2 miles SW of its head at mouth of Unuk River, Coast Mountains; 56° 02' 30" N, 131° 06' 00" W; BGN 1901; (map 7). Variant: Clahona River, Klaheena River, Klahena River. Indian name, meaning "Kla River," reported in 1900 by M. Baker, USGS. USC&GS published the names "Clahona" in 1894 and "Klaheena" in 1899 for this stream.

Klahuch Island: island, see Pyramid Island.

Klahuchtak: locality, see Chilkat.

Klak Creek: stream, heads at Klak Lake, flows NW 16 miles to Kancktok River, 55 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 47' N, 160° 45' W; (map 53). Variant: Chlach River, Klach Creek, Klak River. Eskimo name shown on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS, as “Chlach River,” but was published as “Klak Creek” by J. E. Spurr (1900, map 10).

Klak Lake: lake, trends SE 1.2 miles to headwaters of Klak Creek, 1.5 miles NW of Nagugun Lake, 60 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 43' N, 160° 27' W; (map 53). Name derived from Klak Creek; published in 1954 by USGS.

Klak River: stream, see Klak Creek.

Klakas Bay: estuary, see Klakas Inlet.

Klakas Inlet: estuary, extends 13.5 miles N off Cordova Bay, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 53' N, 132° 23' W; (map 1). Variant: Klakas Bay. Indian name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Klakas Island: island, 1.5 miles long, at mouth of Klakas Inlet on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 53' 45" N, 132° 24' 40" W; (map 1). Name derived from Klakas Inlet; published by USGS in 1951.

Klakas Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, E of Klakas Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 01' 40" N, 132° 21' 45" W; (map 4). Tlingit Indian name recorded in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Klakwan: village, see Klukwan.

Klalbaimunket Lake: lake, 1 mile across, at head of Huntington Creek, in Koyukuk River Valley, 4 miles NE of Hughes, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 07' N, 154° 10' W; (map 116). Indian name reported to mean “grayling lake,” for the fish, Arctic Grayling (*Thymallus signifer*); recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth.

Klaluthyiit Bluff: bluff, on right bank of Koyukuk River 43 miles NE of Hughes; 66° 28' N, 153° 04' W; (map 116). Indian name recorded in 1956 as “Klal-luth-yi-it” at Allakaket by Orth, USGS, and refers in meaning to the narrowness of the Koyukuk River Valley at that point.

Klam Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SW 5 miles to Klu Bay, on NW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 50' 45" N, 131° 27' 55" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Klamaskwaltin: locality, “on N bank of Yukon River,” near mouth of Kaiyuh Slough, Koyukuk Lowland; (map 97). Variant: Klamasqualttin. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1898 by USC&GS; published as “Klamasqualttin” on Chart 3098.

Klamasqualttin: locality, see Klamaskwaltin.

Klan Hill: hill, 600 ft., on N half of Sitklan Island, Coast Mountains; 54° 45' 00" N, 130° 41' 15" W; (map 2). Indian name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. Nichols, USN; part of the word "Sitklan".

Klana-Kakat: stream, see Minook Creek.

Klanachargut River: stream, see Minook Creek.

Klanelneechena Creek: stream, heads at a glacier and flows NE 17 miles to head of Tazlina Lake 2 miles N of the terminus (1960) of the Tazlina Glacier and 45 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 45' 25" N, 146° 29' 00" W; (map 68). Indian name reported by USGS in 1960.

Klarens, Port: bay, see Clarence, Port.

Klatakhna Creek: stream, flows W 8 miles to Melozitna River, 45 miles NW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 43' N, 152° 57' W; (map 106). Indian name obtained in 1956 at Tanana by Orth.

Klatena: stream, see Klutina River.

Klati River: stream, see Klutina River.

Klatsuta River: stream, flows NW 14 miles to Yukon River 11 miles S of Gold Mountain, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 03' N, 153° 49' W; (map 107). Variant: Klatsutachargut, Klatsutachakat, Klatsutakakat. Indian name reported in 1869 by Capt. C. W. Raymond; USA, as "Klatsutachargut," meaning "mouth of the Klatsuka [River]."

Klatsuta River: stream, see Blind River.

Klatsutachakat: stream, see Blind River.

Klatsutachakat: stream, see Klatsuta River.

Klatsutachargut: stream, see Blind River.

Klatsutachargut: stream, see Klatsuta River.

Klatsutakakat: stream, see Blind River.

Klatsutakakat: stream, see Klatsuta River.

Klawack Inlet: water passage, see Klawak Inlet.

Klawack Strait: water passage, see Klawak Inlet.

Klawak City: village, see Klawock.

Klawak Harbor: water passage, 1 mile long, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, between Klawak Island and Klawock, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' N, 133° 06' W, (map 4). Tlingit Indian name; published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 141).

Klawak Inlet: estuary, see Big Salt Lake.

Klawak Inlet: water passage, on E side of Wadleigh Island, extends 9 miles N of Craig, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32' N, 133° 07' W; (map 4). Variant: Kiawak Inlet, Klawack Inlet, Klawack Strait, Klawak Passage, Klawok Inlet, Kliavakhan Inlet, Tlevak Inlet, Tlevakh Inlet, Tlevakkhyn Bay, Zaliv Tlevakkhan. Tlingit Indian name obtained by the Russians; shown on the 1853 Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1493 as "Zal[iv] Tlevakkhan," or "Tlevakkhyn Bay." The 1960 Tongass National Forest map applies this name to Shinaku Inlet, on the northwest side of Wadleigh Island, and to Big Salt Lake, 4 miles to the northeast.

Klawak Island: island, 2 miles long, W of Klawock, between Klawak Harbor and Klawak Inlet, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' 00" N, 133° 06' 20" W; (map 4). Variant: La Galera. Local name derived from the Tlingit Indian village name; reported in 1897 by J. F. Moser, USN. This appears to be the same island called "La Galera," meaning "the galley," by the 1779 Don Ignacio Arteaga expedition.

Klawak Lake: lake, 7 miles long, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, 2 miles E of Klawock, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' N, 132° 59' W; (map 4). Local name. See Klawak Island.

Klawak Passage: water passage, see Dry Pass.

Klawak Passage: water passage, see El Capitan Passage.

Klawak Passage: water passage, see Klawak Inlet.

Klawak Reef: reef, extends 0.5 miles, between Klawak Inlet and San Alberto Bay, SW of Wadleigh Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' 00" N, 133° 10' 30" W; (map 4). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Klawak River: stream, heads in Klawak Lake, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, flows W 2.3 miles to Klawak Harbor, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' 00" N, 133° 05' 40" W; (map 4). Variant: Klawak Stream. Local name. See Klawak Island.

Klawak: village, see Klawock.

Klawasena Creek: stream, see Klawasi River.

Klawasi River: stream, flows SW 23 miles from glacier on Mount Drum to Copper River, at Copper Center, Copper River Basin; 61° 58' N, 145° 18' W; (map 68). Variant: Klawasena Creek, Klawasina River. Indian name reported in 1885 as "Klawasina" by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 62), USA.

Klawasina River: stream, see Klawasi River.

Klawock: village, pop. 251, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, 5 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' 15" N, 133° 05' 45" W; BGN 1962; (map 4). Variant: Chla-wak-kon, Khlawak, Kiawak, Klawak, Klawak City, Klawok, Klawook, Kliavakhan, Kliawak, Klyavakkhan, Klyakkhan, Lawak, Thlewhakh, Tlevak, Tlewak. Tlingit Indian village reported in 1853, on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1493, as "Sel[eniye] Klyakkhan," i.e. "Klyakkhan settlement," applied to a location on the west side of Shinaku Inlet. This may represent the location of the village prior to the establishment of a cannery at the present site in 1878. H. J. Holmberg referred to the village in 1855 as "Thlewhakh"; Aurel Krause reported "Chla-wak-kon," i.e. "Chla-wak people"; listed as "Klawak" in the 1890 Census. The population was 261 in 1890; 131 in 1900; 241 in 1910; 19 in 1920; 437 in 1930; 455 in 1939; and 404 in 1950. The Klawock post office was established in 1882 (Ricks, 1965, p. 34).

Klawok Inlet: water passage, see Klawak Inlet.

Klawok: village, see Klawock.

Klawook: village, see Klawock.

Klaxermette: locality, see Tuksuk.

Klchakuk: locality, on E shore Kuskokwim Bay, N of Goodnews Bay, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; (map 53). Variant: Klahangamut, Klchangamute, Zaliv Khchakuk. Former Eskimo camp or village reported by Ivan Petroff as "Kl-changamute," with a population of 18, in the 1880 Census. This locality is shown as "Z[aliv] Khchakuk," or "Khchakuk Bay," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN.

Kleguchegamiut: locality, see Kleguchek.

Kleguchek: locality, on right bank of Kuskokwim River 3 miles SW of Helmick Point and 45 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 17' N, 162° 33' W; (map 58). Variant: Klegutshagamut, Kleguchegamiut. Eskimo camp or small settlement reported on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS. Post and J. E. Spurr obtained the "Klegutshagamut" spelling from J. H. Kilbuck, Moravian missionary.

Klegutshagamut: locality, see Kleguchek.

Kleheena River: stream, see Klehini River.

Klehini River: stream, heads in a glacier on Nadahini Mountain in Canada, flows SE 42 miles to Chilkat River at Wells, 22 miles W of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 24' 45" N, 135° 55' 30" W; BGN 1954; (map 45). Variant: Klahheela River; Kleheena River, Kluheena River, Kluheeny River, Kluheny River, Kluhini River, Tlehini River. Tlingit Indian name reported in 1880 as Kluheeny by U.S. Navy. It was published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 199) as T' lehini (or Kluhini) River. It is the Tlehini of Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map).

Klein Creek: stream, flows SE 11 miles to Beaver Creek, 6.5 miles W of mouth of Ptarmigan Creek and 67 miles NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range; 61° 58' 45" N, 141° 14' 00" W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1914 by C. E. Giffin (Capps, 1916, pl. 2), USGS.

Kleiti Islands: islands, in Tuxekan Passage between Prince of Wales and Stoney Islands, 24 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 48' 45" N, 133° 11' 00" W; (map 4). Indian name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Klery Creek: locality, on Klery Creek, W of Kallarichuk Hills and 20 miles NE of Deviation Peak, Brooks Range; 67° 09' 30" N, 160° 24' 00" W; (map 127). Name reported on a 1923 ARC map.

Klery Creek: stream, in Baird Mountains, flows SW 25 miles W of Kallarichuk Hills to Squirrel River, 12 miles NNW of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 06' N, 160° 36' W; (map 127). According to A. H. Brooks, USGS, this stream "was prospected by some Italians who had been on Cleary Creek near Fairbanks; they named this creek after the other but spelled it phonetically not knowing the original spelling." The name was reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Klet-san-dek Creek: stream, see Kletsan Creek.

Kletsan Creek: stream, heads at Natazhat Glacier terminus in Yukon, Canada, and flows NW 13 miles to White River, 66 miles NE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; BGN 1954; 61° 44' 12" N, 141° 01' 12" W; (map 67). Variant: Copper Creek, Klet-san-dek Creek, Klutson Creek. Indian name reported in 1891 by C. W. Hayes (1892, p. 143), USGS, as "Klet-san-dek," meaning "copper creek."

Kletsan Glacier: glacier, see Natazhat Glacier.

Kliavakhan Inlet: water passage, see Klawak Inlet.

Kliavakhan: village, see Klawock.

Kliawak: village, see Klawock.

Klikakillah Creek: stream, see Tlikakila River.

Klikakillah: stream, see Tlikakila River.

Klikaklik Island: island, see Latouche Island.

Klikaklit Island: island, see Latouche Island.

Klikhtentotzna Creek: stream, heads in lake, S of Norutak Hills, flows S 30 miles to Hogatza River, 25 miles NW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 21' N, 154° 45' W; (map 116). Indian name "Klikh-ten-totz-na," reported to mean "bow and arrow river," recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth.

Klikitarik Bay: bay, 2 miles across, off Norton Sound, 18 miles E of Saint Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 28' N, 161° 26' W. Variant: Kiktaguk Bay. Eskimo name reported in 1905 by USC&GS as "Kiktaguk Bay."

Klikitarik Mountain: hill, 844 ft., E of Klikitarik River, 18 miles SE of Saint Michael, Nulato Hills, 63° 25' N, 161° 26' W; (map 91). Eskimo name reported in 1952 by USC&GS. Name derived from that of the nearby camp.

Klikitarik River: stream, flows N 18 miles to Klikitarik Bay, 18 miles E of Saint Michael, Nulato Hills; 63° 27' 25" N, 161° 27' 15" W; (map 91). Eskimo name reported in 1952 by USC&GS. Name derived from that of the camp.

Klikitarik: locality, on W shore of Klikitarik Bay, 17 miles E of Saint Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 28' 10" N, 161° 28' 15" W; BGN 1966; (map 91). Variant: Ikikiktoik, Kegiktowruk, Kiektaguk, Kikhtuk, Kikiktaruk, Kiktagak, Kiktaguk, Tlickearrik, Tlicketawik. Reindeer camp and corral reported in 1905 by USC&GS as "Kiktaguk." The Eskimo name "Kegiktowruk" was reported by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, who visited it October 8 1866.

Klim Creek: stream, in De Long Mountains, flows S 10 miles to Nimiuktuk River, 15 miles E of Thunder Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 25' N, 159° 51' W; BGN 1961; (map 131). Named by a USGS exploring party in 1924. "So named because the only substance remaining for the [field] party at this point, was a part of a can of Klim." The product Klim was powdered milk (spelled backwards).

Klinau Island: island, 0.4 miles long, W of Prince of Wales Island, in mouth of Naukati Bay, 27 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 51' 35" N, 133° 11' 15" W; (map 4). Indian name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Klinchef Mountain: hill, see Kliuchef, Mount.

Kline Creek: stream, see Klein Creek.

Klingaktakamute: locality, see Kingaktakamiut.

Klinkwan Cove: bay, extends NE 1 mile on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, SE of Klakas Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 53' N, 132° 21' W; (map 1). Name derived from the now abandoned village of Klinkwan; published by USGS in 1951.

Klinkwan: locality, near E entrance to Klakas Inlet, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 53' 25" N, 132° 21' 50" W; BGN 1954; (map 1). Tlingit Indian name recorded in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN. A 1951 USGS map shows one building at the site of this abandoned village. According to J. R. Swanton (in Hodge, 1907, p. 714), BAE, "Klinkwan" is derived from the Tlingit "linqan" meaning "shellfish town" or "town where they split yellow cedar bark into long strings." This is a "Haida town, occupied by the Yaku-lanas * * *" (Hodge, 1907, p. 714).

Klinkwan: locality, see Koianglas.

Klinquan: locality, see Koianglas.

Klioutchevskai: volcano, see Kliuchef, Mount.

Kliqtluaq: lake, see Canyon Lake.

Kliskan, Mount: mountain, see Kliskon, Mount.

Kliskon, Mount: mountain, 3,943 ft., at heads of Camp and Clearwater Creeks, 52 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 24' 30" N, 151° 43' 45" W; (map 81). Variant: Mount Kliskan, Mount Tlis-kon. Tanaina Indian name obtained in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, and spelled by him "Tlis-kon."

Kliuchef Peninsula: peninsula, on W coast of Baranof Island, 16 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 49' 40" N, 135° 22' 20" W; BGN 1926; (map 5). Variant: Kliuchevina. Russian name meaning "spring," applied in 1926 by USC&GS, which described this area as a "maze of springs, bogs, marshes, ponds, etc., sparsely wooded."

Kliuchef, Mount: hill, 820 ft., 1.4 miles E of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 20" N, 135° 20' 15" W; (map 5). Variant: Gora Klyuchevaya, Klinchef Mountain, Kliucheff Mountain, Mount Kliuchevaia, Springs Mountain. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "G[ora] Klyuchevaya," meaning "Springs Mountain," probably because of the hot springs in the vicinity.

Kliuchef, Mount: volcano, 3,000 ft., 2.5 miles across, on N Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 19' N, 174° 09' W; (map 18). Variant: Klioutchevskoi, Kliuchevskaia, Kljutschewskoj. Descriptive name, from the Russian "Kliuchevskaia," meaning "springs," applied because of numerous warm springs on its west slope according to Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 318), who published the name as "Klioutchevskoi volcan," or "Kliuchef volcano." Name published as Mount Kliuchef on a 1952 USGS map.

Kliucheff Mountain: hill, see Kliuchef, Mount.

Kliuchevaia, Mount: hill, see Kliuchef, Mount.

Kliuchevaya Gora: mountain, see Camel Mountain.

Kliuchevina: peninsula, see Kliuchef Peninsula.

Kliuchevoi Bay: bay, 0.5 miles long, on W coast of Baranof Island, N of Goddard, 14 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 20" N, 135° 22' 20" W; (map 5). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS. See Mount Kliuchef.

Kliuchevoi Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Kliuchevoi Bay, on W coast of Baranof Island, 14 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 18" N, 135° 22' 35" W; (map 5). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS. See Mount Kliuchef.

Kliuchevskaia: volcano, see Kliuchef, Mount.

Kljutschewskoj: volcano, see Kliuchef, Mount.

Klocheblok River: stream, see Klokerblok River.

Klochkof Rock: rock, 2 or 3 miles E of Amlia Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 06' N, 172° 54' W; (map 19). Variant: Klochkova, Kamen. Named for the pilot, Klochkov, of the Russian American Company ship Chirikof, who discovered the rock in 1818 though Ingenstrem, in 1830, denied its existence. The Aleuts called it "Sivuch," from the Russian "Sivuch," meaning "sea lion." G. Davidson's copy of Lt. G. A. Sarichev's atlas contains a manuscript note of a "rock awash." The rock is possibly part of the Agligadak Reefs.

Klochkova, Kamen: rock, see Klochkof Rock.

Kloh Kutz, Mount: mountain, 3,600 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, on Wachusett Inlet and 61 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 53' 10" N, 136° 15' 50" W; (map 10). Named by members of the Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941 (Field, 1947, pl. 1) for Kloh Kutz, whose name means "hole-in-the-cheek," a chief of the Chilkats. In 1869, these Indians reportedly informed George Davidson, USC&GS, of the existence of Glacier Bay.

Klokachef Island: island, 1.5 miles long, N of Salisbury Sound, off SW coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' 30" N, 135° 53' 00" W; BGN 1897; (map 9). Variant: Fortuna Island, Klokacheff Island, Klokatcheff Island, Vincent Island. Name published in 1884 on Brit. Adm. Chart 2337 as "Klokacheff Island." USC&GS reported names "Fortune" and "Vincent" for this island in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 160).

Klokachef Point: point of land, on SW tip of Klokachef Island, N of Salisbury Sound, off SW coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' 10" N, 135° 54' 15" W; BGN 1897; (map 9). Variant: Mys Klokacheva, Point Klokacheff, Point Olga. Russian name given in 1833 by the navigator Ens. Vasiliev; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "M[ys] Klokacheva."

Klokacheff Island: island, see Klokachef Island.

Klokacheff Sound: water passage, see Salisbury Sound.

Klokacheff, Point: point of land, see Klokachef Point.

Klokacheva, Mys: point of land, see Klokachef Point.

Klokatcheff Island: island, see Klokachef Island.

Klokblok River: stream, see Klokerblok River.

Klokerblok River: stream, flows E 26 miles to Fish River, 32 miles ENE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' N, 163° 23' W; (map 95). Variant: Klokblok River, Kluchablok River, Klocheblok River. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Klooch Glacier: glacier, heads on SW slope of Mount Klooch, trends SW 3 miles to its 1961 terminus, 1.5 miles SE of 1961 terminus of South Crillon Glacier and 75 miles WNW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 35' 05" N, 137° 21' 15" W; (map 10) Name reported by the Harvard-Dartmouth Expedition, 1933-34 (Washburn and Goldthwait, 1937, map).

Klooch, Mount: mountain, 7,661 ft., 3.6 miles NW of Mount Dagelet, 75 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 36' 40" N, 137° 16' 15" W; (map 10). Name published by members of the Harvard-Dartmouth Expedition, 1933-34 (Washburn and Goldthwait, 1936, map).

Kloquan: village, see Klukwan.

Klotz Hills: hills, 1 mile across, in Glacier Bay National Monument, near E shore of Muir Inlet, 1.6 miles N of Point George, 57 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 52' 45" N, 136° 02' 00" W; (map 10). Variant: The Dumplings. Named by members of the Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941 for Otto Julius Klotz, 1852-1923, of the Dominion of Canada Survey. Klotz wrote an article about the application of photo-topographic methods in the surveying of the Baird Glacier in 1895, as well as other scientific articles about Alaskan glaciers in 1899 and 1907. He was employed by the Canadian government as topographic surveyor and explorer, 1872-84. In 1885, he became Dominion Astronomer.

Klu Bay: estuary, extends ME 1.3 miles off Shrimp Bay, on NW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 50' 15" N, 131° 28' 00 W; (map 3). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Klu Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SW 4 miles to Klu Bay, on NW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 50' 40" N, 131° 26' 05" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Klu River: stream, flows 24 miles NE to Chakina River 8 miles S of junction of Chakina and Chitina Rivers, 17 miles SW of McCarthy, Chugach Mountains; 61° 12' 30" N, 143° 09' 18" W; (map 67). Name reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. This may be the Ahtena Indian word (Khlu) meaning "glacier."

Kluanil Island: island, 900 ft. long, in Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, 1.3 miles SW of Patterson Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 05" N, 132° 13' 50"W; (map 4). This may be an Indian name; published in 1927 by USC&GS.

Kluchablok River: stream, see Klokerblok River.

Kluheff Bay: bay, see Hot Springs Bay.

Kluhev Bay: bay, see Marsh Bay.

Kluhev Bay: lake, see Redoubt Lake.

Kluhevoi Bay: bay, see Hot Springs Bay.

Kluchman Mountain: mountain, elev. 4,940 ft., 5.2 miles E of terminus of East Twin Glacier and 31 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 34' 00" N, 133° 44' 30" W; (map 12). Name reported in 1922 by IBC surveyors; published in 1923 on IBC sheet 8 (1951 Atlas). It is a Chinook word meaning "woman."

Kludasetsh: stream, see Ludaseska Creek.

Klughuggue: locality, "on Chichagof Island," Alexander Archipelago; (map 9 or 11). Variant: Chul-chagu. Former Huna Tlingit Indian camp or settlement reported by Ivan Petroff, with a population of 108, in the 1880 Census.

Klughuggue: locality, see Tlushashakian.

Kluheena River: stream, see Klehini River.

Kluheeny River: stream, see Klehini River.

Kluheny River: stream, see Klehini River.

Kluhini River: stream, see Klehini River.

Kluklaklatna River: stream, see Little Mud River.

Kluklaklatna River: stream, see Mud River.

Klukquan: village, see Klukwan.

Kluktak Creek: stream, flows NW 12 miles to Kuskokwak Creek, 52 miles S of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 04' N, 161° 44' W; (map 59). Eskimo name reported in 1951 by USC&GS.

Kluktoo: locality, see Kluktu.

Kluktu: locality, 0.7 miles E of mouth of Yokeak Creek in Klehini River, 31 miles W of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 25' 55" N, 136° 10' 30" W; (map 45). Variant: Kluktoo. Name shown on a recent Canadian map.

Klukwah Mountain: mountain, 7,000 ft., 5.3 miles NE of Klutshah Mountain and 21 miles NW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 35' 20" N, 135° 52' 00" W; (map 45). Tlingit Indian name that appears to be similar to the village name Klukwan. It was published in 1954 by USGS.

Klukwan: village, pop. 112, on N shore of Chilkat River, 1.4 miles SE of Glass Point and 21 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 24' 00" N, 135° 53' 30" W; (map 45). Variant: Chilcat, Chilkat, Klakwan, Kloquan, Klukquan, Klukwan, Klukwan. Originally a Tlingit Indian village the name of which, as reported by the U.S. Navy in 1880, was "Chilcat of Klukquan," which is said to mean "the old town." W. H. Dale (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 198), USC&GS, reported the inhabitants called the village "Klu-kwan." At that time it consisted of 65 houses and 560 inhabitants. Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map) reported the name as "Kloquan." It was listed in the 11th Census in 1890 as "Klakwan," and it had 30 houses and 326 inhabitants, of which only three were non-Indian. The spelling "Klukwan" was adopted by the Canadian Board on Geographic Names.

Klukwan: village, see Kake.

Klumma Gutto: glacier, see Taku Glacier.

Klumu Gutta: glacier, see Taku Glacier.

Klunathkada Hill: hill, 1,950 ft., N of Mundthag Lake, 11 miles S of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 48' N, 141° 57' W; (map 84). Indian name reported by USGS in 1955.

Klunistana Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Nenana River, 45 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 20' 30" N, 148° 13' 30" W; (map 87). Tanana Indian name reported in 1910 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1915, pl. 1), USGS.

Klusiktok Creek: stream, flows SE 9 miles to the Inglutalik River, 38 miles E of Haycock, Nulato Hills; 65° 12' N, 159° 52' W; (map 109). Eskimo name meaning "it is far back" reported in 1956 by Orth.

Klutagmiut: locality, see Klutak.

Klutak Inlet: estuary, see Lutak Inlet.

Klutak: locality, "in the Kuskokwim district." Variant: Klutagmiut. Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed as "Klutagmiut," with a population of 21, in the 1890 Census.

Klutena Glacier: glacier, see Klutina Glacier.

Klutena Lake: lake, see Klutina Lake.

Klutena: stream, see Klutina River.

Klutina Glacier: glacier, heads N of Mount Mahlo, trends NE 6 miles to head of Klutina River, 20 miles N of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 23' 55" N, 146° 07' 30" W; (map 68). Variant: Klutena Glacier. Local name reported in 1900 by F. C. Schrader, USGS; named for the river.

Klutina Lake Trail: trail, heads on N shore of Klutina Lake, near mouth of Chultik Creek, extends N 21 miles to Hudson Lake, 48 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 44' 35" N, 145° 49' 10" W; (map 68). Named after lake of the same name.

Klutina Lake: lake, 16 miles long, on Klutina River, 2.5 miles SE of Dowling Peak and 44 miles N of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 42" N, 145° 58' W; (map 68). Variant: Abercrombie Lake, Klutena Lake. Named by several hundred prospectors who camped at this lake in 1898; derived from the river's name. It has also been locally called "Abercrombie Lake" for Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, who was exploring this area at this same time.

Klutina River: stream, heads in Klutina Glacier, flows 63 miles NE to Copper River at Copper Center, 66 miles NE of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61° 57' 20" N, 145° 17' 00" W; (map 68). Variant: Klatena, Klati River, Klutena. Ahtena Indian name meaning "glacier river [khlu ti-tna]" obtained in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen (1887, p. 61), USA, and spelled "Klatena."

Klutlan Glacier: glacier, 40 miles long, heads in Alaska SW of Mount Natazhat, trends E across Alaska-Canada boundary to headwaters of Klutlan River, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 27' N, 141° 00' W; BGN 1954; (map 67). Native name reported in 1891 by C. W. Hayes, USGS.

Klutshah Mountain: mountain, 6,000 ft., 3.4 miles SE of junction of Kellsall River with Chilkat River, 22 miles NW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 25' 20" N, 135° 52' 00" W; (map 45). Tlingit Indian name given by E. C. Robertson, USGS, and published in 1952 by USGS.

Klutson Creek: stream, see Kletsan Creek.

Klutson Glacier: glacier, see Natazhat Glacier.

Klutuk Creek: stream, heads at Kemuk Mountain and flows SE 36 miles to Nushagak River at Ekwok, 42 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 22' N, 157° 30' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Eskimo name reported by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, in 1930.

Klutuspak Creek: stream, heads at 60° 12' N, 158° 08' W, flows SE 30 miles to Nushagak River, 115 miles S of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 02' N, 157° 21' W; (map 60). Variant: Klu-tus Pah Creek, Klu-tus Pas. Eskimo name reported in 1952 by USC&GS as "Klu-tus Pas."

Kluvesna Glacier: glacier, trends SW 7.2 miles to its terminus at head of Kluvesna River, 16 miles NW of Mount Blackburn, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 47' N, 143° 52' W; (map 67). Variant: Kluwesna Glacier. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 as "Kluwesna Glacier" by T. G. Gerdine, USGS; it may have been derived from the Ahtena Indian word "khly" meaning "glacier."

Kluvesna River: stream, flows SW 8 miles from terminus of Kluvesna Glacier to Kotsina River, 22 miles NE of Chitina, Chugach Mountains; 61° 43' N, 144° 03' W; (map 68). Indian name published in 1900 on a prospector's manuscript map.

Kluwesna Glacier: glacier, see Kluvesna Glacier.

Klyakkhan: village, see Klawock.

Klyavakkhan: village, see Klawock.

Klymunget Lake: lake, 1.5 miles across, between Besziviit Lake and mouth of Telukhti Creek, 17 miles NW of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 40' N, 155° 23' W; (map 107). Koyukan Indian name obtained at Huslia in 1956 by Orth.

Klyuchevaya, Gora: hill, see Kliuchef, Mount.

Klyuchevoy, Zaliv: bay, see Hot Springs Bay.

Klyuchi: locality, see Goddard.

Knakatnuk: locality, on N side of Knik Arm Cook Inlet, Chugach Mountains; (map 63 or 69). Variant: Knik Station. Former Eskimo camp or settlement, with a population of 35, reported by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census; shown as "Knik Station" on a 1903 post route map.

Knapp Creek: stream, heads in Igichuk Hills, and flows SW 10 miles to Noatak River, 22 miles N of Kotzebue, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 13' N, 162° 28' W; (map 128). Variant: Akoblak Creek. Name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1954.

Knecktakimut: locality, see Chiukak.

Knee Bay: bay, extends SW Island 1 mile, on NE coast of Spruce Island, NE of Kodiak Island; 57° 56' N, 152° 25' W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Knee Hill: mountain, 1,350 ft., west-central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 50" N, 177° 21' 45" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "K" to correspond to the "K" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Kneep River: stream, see Knik River.

Kneep: village, see Knik.

Knetena: stream, see Nadina River.

Knetina: stream, see Nadina River.

Kniegnagamute: locality, see Kinegnak.

Knife Creek Glaciers, The: glaciers, on Mount Katmai, trend NW 4 miles to a central terminus at head of Knife Creek, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, Aleutian Range; 58° 18' N, 155° 05' W; (map 42). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Knife Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, heads at central terminus of The Knife Creek Glaciers, flows NW 13 miles to River Lethe at Three Forks, in Katmai National Monument, 16 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 22' 25" N, 155° 22' 00" W; (map 42). Named in 1922 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, after Knife Peak (now called Mount Griggs), which overlooks the stream on the north.

Knife Peak Volcano: volcano, see Griggs, Mount.

Knife Peak: mountain, 3,000 ft., 12 miles NE of Mount Veniaminof and 27 miles W of Chignik, on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 56° 16' N, 159° 06' W; (map 30). Descriptive name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Knife Peak: volcano, see Griggs, Mount.

Knifeblade Ridge: ridge, extends 15 miles W of Angoyakvik Pass between Colville and Kigalik Rivers, 12 miles S of head of Ikpikpuk River, Arctic Slope; 69° 10' N, 154° 48' W; (map 142). Variant: Kimikpak Ridge, Kimikpuk Ridge. Probably named in the 1940's by the geologists on the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 exploration. The Eskimo name for this ridge, "Kimikpak," has been applied to a ridge 17 miles further east by USGS.

Knig Slough: water passage, see King Slough.

Knight Creek: stream, see Sushana River.

Knight Island Passage: water passage, see Lower Passage.

Knight Island Passage: water passage, trends S 36 miles from Prince William Sound to Montague Strait, 10 miles NW of Montague Island, Chugach Mountains; 60° 15' N, 148° 00' W; (map 63). Local name published in 1913 by USC&GS; derived from nearby Knight Island.

Knight Island: island, 2.8 miles across, on E shore of Yakutat Bay, 12 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 43' N, 139° 33' W; (map 46). Variant: Dalnie Island, Dalni Island, Dalniy Island, Knight's Island. Named "Knight's Island" in 1794 by Lt. Peter Puget (in Vancouver, 1798, v. 3, p. 226), RN, probably for Sir John Knight, RN, who had been a fellow prisoner with Lt. W. R. Broughton, commander of the Chatham, in America in 1777, during the Revolutionary War (Wagner, 1937, p. 394). It was called "O[strov] Dalniy," meaning "distant island," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN, and "Dalni Island" by W. H. Dall in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 210).

Knight Island: island, in Prince William Sound, trends NE-SW 26 miles, on E side of Knight Island Passage, 56 miles ENE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 21' N, 147° 45' W; (map 63). Variant: Knight's Island. Name shown on Capt. George Vancouver's chart but not mentioned in his text; no doubt named in honor of Sir John Knight. See Knight Island in Yakutat Bay.

Knight Mountain: mountain, 1,749 ft., 1 mile NE of Pyramid Mountain and 7.5 miles SE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 01' 30" N, 161° 28' 50" W; (map 53). Named in 1914 by USC&GS; published in 1915 on Chart 9103.

Knight's Island: island, see Knight Island.

Knik Anchorage: anchorage, in Knik Arm just offshore from city of Anchorage; 61° 13' N, 149° 55' W; (map 69). Name published in 1913 by the Alaska Coast Company on a folder.

Knik Anchorage: city, see Anchorage.

Knik Arm: estuary, 3 miles wide, extends NE 40 miles from Cook Inlet, W of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 12' N, 150° 13' W; (map 70). Variant: Fire River, Knik River. Eskimo name meaning "fire [ignik]" used to identify the Tanaina Indians living on the north shore of this estuary. See Knik. The estuary name was reported in 1869 by George Davidson, USC&GS.

Knik Glacier: glacier, heads on Mount Marcus Baker, trends W 30 miles to its terminus near head of Knik River, 20 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 24' N, 148° 34' W; (map 69). Eskimo name reported in 1906 by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Knik Heights: suburb, near head of Rabbit Creek, 6 miles SE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 06' 18" N, 149° 47' 30" W; (map 69) Local name reported in 1962 by USGS; derived from Knik Arm.

Knik Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on W bank of Knik Arm, N of Knik, 17.5 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 27' 40" N, 149° 43' 30" W; (map 69). Eskimo name reported in 1911 by GLO [BLM]; name derived from the village of Knik.

Knik River: estuary, see Knik Arm.

Knik River: stream, heads at Knik Glacier, flows NW 25 miles to Knik Arm, 10 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 29' N, 149° 16' W; (map 69). Variant: Kinik River, Kneek River, Kneep River, Knick River, Knuyk River, Reka Knyk, Kook River, Kweek River. Eskimo name meaning "fire [igniq]" reported by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 6), IRN, as "Reka Knyk." Present spelling was reported by George Davidson, USC&GS, in 1869 Coast Pilot (p. 190).

Knik Station: locality, see Knakatnuk.

Knik: village, pop. 40, on W bank of Knik Arm Cook Inlet, 17.5 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 27' 30" N, 149° 43' 15" W; (map 69). Variant: Kinik, Kneep, Knick, Knuyk, Kook, Kweek, Kinnick, K' niq-a-mut, Palmers Store. Tanaina Indian village name, meaning "fire [igniq]," originally applied to a settlement of several villages at the head of Cook Inlet. The principal village (probably the one at the mouth of Knik River) was listed by Ivan Petroff as "Kinik" and "Kinnick" in 1880 U.S. Census with a population of 46; in 1890, 160. The total number of "Kinik" Indians living in the area in 1900 was about 250, obtaining their subsistence by hunting, trapping and bartering. The present village called "Knik" developed around a trading post called "Palmers Store" in 1903. Its population was 118 in 1910; 40 in 1920; and 34 in 1930. The Knik post office was here from 1904 to 1919 (Ricks, 1965, p. 35). See Eklutna.

Kniktag-miut: locality, see Iknetuk.

Knob Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Eska Creek, 3 miles NW of Sutton and 12 miles NE of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 45' 05" N, 148° 55' 05" W; BGN 1946; (map 69). Local name reported about 1946 by USGS.

Knob G: mountain, 1,760 ft., on W side of Muir Inlet, between valleys of Morse and Plateau Glaciers, 58 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 52' 30" N, 136° 08' 30" W; (map 10). Variant: G, The Rat. Named by members of the American Geographical Society's Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941 (Field, 1947, map) because H. F. Reid's triangulation station "G" was established on this point in 1890 (Reid, 1892, pl. 14) and was used by many subsequent observers. It was also known as "The Rat" by tourists of the 1880's.

Knob H: peak, 1,138 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 3.5 miles SE of Point McLeod and 57 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 52' 30" N, 136° 02' 45" W, (map 10). Variant: The Mouse. Named by members of the American Geographical Society's Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941 (Field, 1947, map) for H. F. Reid's triangulation station "H" of 1890 and 1892 which was located there (Reid, 1892, pl. 14). It was also known as "The Mouse" by tourists in the 1880's.

Knob Hill: hill, see Court House Hill.

Knob Hill: mountain, 1,365 ft., on west-central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 05" N, 177° 21' 38" E; (map 14). Variant: Siberia Hill. An arbitrary name beginning with "K" to correspond to "K" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Knob Hill: ridge, see Chicken Ridge.

Knob I: hill, 700 ft., in Klotz Hills, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1.5 miles SE of Knob H and 56 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 51' 40" N, 136° 02' 05" W; (map 10). Named by members of the American Geographical Society's Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941 (Field, 1947, map). This was the site of H. F. Reid's triangulation station "I" in 1890 and 1892 (Reid, 1892, pl. 14).

Knob Island: island, 0.4 miles across, in El Capitan Passage, off S coast El Capitan Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 54' 35" N, 133° 20' 15" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 154).

Knob Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, between Trail Lake and East Fork Matanuska River, 60 miles NW of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61° 50' 05" N, 147° 20' 20" W; BGN 1960; (map 69). Descriptive name reported in 1956 to USGS by George Belanger. So named because of the knobby character of the terrain surrounding it.

Knob Point: promontory, on E coast of Amatignak Island, Delarof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 15' 10" N, 179° 03' 45" W; (map 16). Descriptive name applied because of a conspicuous knob-shaped hill; published by USC&GS in 1954 Coast Pilot (p. 458).

Knob Ridge: ridge, 3,450 ft., extends N 9 miles from Bear Creek, 41 miles NW of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 35' 10" N, 144° 15' 40" W; BGN 1937; (map 86). So named in 1937 by USGS "because of a granite knob, 70 feet high, near its center."

Knob, The: hill, 700 ft., on S side of Pleasant Island, in Icy Strait, 4.3 miles W of Noon Point and 45 miles W of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 20' 30" N, 135° 39' 20" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1948 by USGS.

Knockhock: locality, on E bank of Black River, 46 miles S of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 06' 30" N, 164° 55' 00" W; (map 77). Variant: Nahk-hahk, Nakhak. Eskimo village abandoned in favor of New Knockhock.

Knoll Bay: bay, 2 miles across, 10 miles NE of Kaguyak, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 56° 57' N, 153° 35' W; (map 33). Descriptive name given in 1933 by USC&GS.

Knoll Head: promontory, 500 ft., W of mouth of Iniskin Bay, 21 miles N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 38' 30" N, 153° 30' 00" W; BGN 1966; (map 51). Variant: Back Range Head. Descriptive name given about 1916 by USC&GS.

Knoll Point: point of land, 8.5 miles NE of Kaguyak, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 56° 56' 10" N, 153° 36' 00" W; BGN 1934; (map 33). Named in 1934 by USC&GS "for a knoll at the end of the point."

Knoll Point: point of land, see Nichols Point.

Knolls, The: hills, see Nichols Hills.

Knot Point: point of land, on NE end of Hawkins Island, 3 miles N of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 35' 40" N, 145° 45' 40" W; (map 64). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, while collecting hydrographic data and making harbor sketches along the coast of Alaska.

Knowat Creek: stream, see Jungjuk Creek.

Knowat River: stream, see Owhat River.

Knowl, The: peak, 5,150 ft., on edge of Taku Glacier at N end of the Taku Range, 1.1 miles NW of Flower Tower and 25 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 39' 40" N, 134° 23' 55" W; (map 11). Descriptive name published in 1960 by USGS.

Knowles Bay: bight, 3.5 miles wide, NE edge of Prince William Sound, 30 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 41' N, 146° 33' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1953 by USGS; derived from nearby Knowles Head.

Knowles Creek: stream, flows SE 12 miles to Koyuk River, 14 miles SW of Kiwalik Mountain and 23 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 23' N, 162° 35' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by W. J. Peters (in Mendenhall, 1901, pl. 20), USGS.

Knowles Head: point of land, at W end of Knowles Bay, 32 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 41' 00" N, 146° 37' 30" W; (map 64). Named by Capt. Abercrombie (1900, map), USA, while exploring the Copper River region in 1898.

Knox Peak: mountain, 5,970 ft., in Teocalli Mountains, 6 miles SE of junction of South Fork Kuskokwim and Tatina Rivers, 90 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 13' N, 153° 20' W; (map 80). Named in 1898 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS.

Knoxville Lake: lake, oxbow along Selawik River, 13 miles E of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 35' N, 159° 33' W; (map 114). Local name reported in 1955 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Knub Hill: mountain, 1,750 ft., on Iniskin Peninsula, 1 mile W of Dry Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 40' N, 153° 10' W; BGN 1916; (map 51). Variant: Nub Hill. Name published as "Nub Hill" by USC&GS in 1913, but spelling was changed by BGN at the recommendation of Andrew Braid, USC&GS.

Knudson Cove: bay, 1.2 miles wide, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, at S entrance to Clover Passage, 35 miles NW of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 28' 30" N, 131° 48' 00" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1954 by USGS.

Knudson Cove: village, see Clover Pass.

Knudson Creek: stream, see Duck Creek.

Knudson Mountain: peak, see Knutson Mountain.

Knutruin Rock: rock, in Cook Inlet, at West Foreland, 20 miles NNW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 43' 00" N, 151° 42' 30" W; (map 62). Variant: Knuttrain Rocks. Reported in 1958 as Knuttrain Rocks by USGS.

Knutson Bay: bight, 6 miles across, in Iliamna Lake, at mouth of Knutson Creek, 18 miles E of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 48' N, 154° 15' W; (map 51). Local name reported by G. C. Martin and F. J. Katz (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 5), USGS. Name was apparently derived from nearby Knutson mining prospect.

Knutson Creek: stream, flows SW 11 miles to Knutson Bay, at NE end of Iliamna Lake, Aleutian Range; 59° 48' N, 154° 09' W; (map 51). Local name derived from Knutson Bay; published by Martin and Katz (1912, p. 91).

Knutson Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, S of Mount Dana, 6 miles NE of Pavlof Bay, Aleutian Range 55° 38' N, 161° 13' W; (map 28). Named in 1929 by USGS.

Knutson Mountain: peak, 3,880 ft., N of Knutson Bay, at NE end of Iliamna Lake, Aleutian Range; 59° 40' N, 154° 11' W; (map 51). Variant: Knudson Mountain. Local name published by Martin and Katz (1912, p. 91), USGS.

Knutson Valley: valley, of Knutson Creek, 3 miles across, on NE shore of Iliamna Lake, at W end of Knutson Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 48' N, 154° 09' W; (map 51). Local name published by USGS in 1952.

Knuttrain Rocks: rock, see Knutruin Rock.

Knuyk River: stream, see Knik River.

Knuyk: village, see Knik.

Knyk, Reka: stream, see Knik River.

Knykhtag-myut, Selyeniye: locality, see Iknetuk.

Knykhtakg-miut: locality, see Iknetuk.

Knykhtakg-myut: locality, see Iknetuk.

Ko-kon-hee-ni: stream, see Muddy Creek.

Kobakof Bay: bay, 2 miles across, on S coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 04' N, 174° 30' W; (map 18). Variant: Kabakof Bay, Kabakovskaia Bay, Kobakotshaia. Name published as "Bukh[ta] Kobakovskaia," or "Kobakovskaia Bay," on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1400 (1848). "Kabakof Bay" is said by Baker (1906, p. 340) to be named "by the pilot Ingenstrem" (cna), about 1830.

Kobakotshaia: bay, see Kobakof Bay.

Kobal: locality, see Cobol.

Kobe: railroad station, see Rex.

Kobi: railroad station, see Rex.

Kobolunak: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, 7.7 miles NW of Pitkas Point and 48 miles NW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 05' N, 163° 30' W; (map 77). Variant: Cobolunuk. Eskimo camp reported in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS, who spelled it "Cobolunuk."

Kobuk Creek: stream, in Ray Mountains, flows SSW 10 miles to Gishna Creek, 38 miles NE of Tanana Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 37' N, 151° 20' W; (map 106). Local name obtained in 1956 at Tanana by Orth; so named because Kobuk Eskimo herded reindeer here about 50 years ago.

Kobuk Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on N side of Chandalar River, 0.5 miles NE of Mary Lake and 23 miles SSE of Chandalar, Brooks Range 67° 11' N, 148° 10' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kobuk River Delta: delta, extends W 32 miles to Hotham Inlet, 35 miles WNW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 45' N, 161° 45' W; (map 114). Descriptive name published in 1951 by AMS.

Kobuk River: stream, flows W 280 miles to Hotham Inlet 25 miles SE of Kotzebue; 66° 54' N, 160° 38' W; BGN 1905; (map 114). Variant: Holoatna, Holoatna, Koowak, Kowak, Kowuk, Kooak, Kopak, Kubuk, Kuvuk, Kubuck, Putnam. Eskimo name meaning "big river" first transcribed by John Simpson in 1850 as "Kowuk." Explored by Lt. G. M. Stoney, USN, in 1883-1886, who wrote the name "Ku-buck," but proposed that it be called "Putnam" in honor of Master Charles Flint Putnam, USN, officer of the Rodgers, who was carried to sea on the ice and lost in 1880. Lt. J. C. Cantwell, USRCS, also explored the river in 1884 and 1885 and spelled the name "Koowak" on his map and "Kowak" in his text. Ivan Petroff spelled the river name "Kooak" in 1880, and W. H. Dall spelled it "Kowak" in 1870. Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, obtained the Koyukan Indian name in 1885 which he spelled "Holoatna" and "Holoatna."

Kobuk Villages: localities, on lower Kobuk River. Variant: Kooagamutes, Kowagamute, Kuagamut, Kubok, Ku-wung-mutes. This name was reported in 1842-44 and spelled "Kubok" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN. Ivan Petroff in the 1880 U.S. Census listed "Kowagamute," i.e. "Kowak people," which more than likely refers in general to the Eskimo living on the Kobuk River in camps and small settlements.

Kobuk: village, pop. 54, on right bank of Kobuk River 7 miles NE of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 55' N, 156° 52' W; (map 115). Variant: Kochuk, Shungnak. Village established about 1899 as a supply point for the mining activities in the Cosmos Hills to the north. It was then called Shungnak. Because the village was the location of a trading post, school, and Friends mission, it became primarily an Eskimo settlement by 1910. Due to river

erosion the population of Shungnak decided to relocate at a new site called "Kochuk" about 10 miles downstream in the 1920's. The few families that remained behind, and some who returned, renamed the village "Kobuk." The Shungnak post office was established in 1903; the name was changed to Kobuk in 1928. Its population was 210 in 1910; 95 in 1920, 31 in 1939, and 38 in 1950.

Kocacho Creek: stream, see Kokacho Creek.

Kochalitno River: stream, see Swift River.

Kocheelagok: hill, see Nushkolik Mountain.

Kochek, Ostrov: island, see Middleton Island.

Kochekmak, Zaliv: bay, see Kachemak Bay.

Kochilagok Hill: hill, 225 ft., W of Nungatak River, 78 miles SW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 38' N, 164° 22' W; (map 74). Variant: Kutchilkag Hill, Co-chee-shluck Hill. Eskimo name that refers to the "crane" (lesser sandhill crane, *Grus canadensis canadensis*) and reported by USC&GS in 1949. The name means "color body, red" (Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1959, p. 314).

Kochkogamute: locality, see Kakamut.

Kochkomut: locality, see Kakamut.

Kochlogtoggamiut: locality, see Kukuktuk.

Kochluk Pass: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, heads at Kwikpak Pass, flows NW 6 miles to Norton Sound, 27 miles N of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 09' N, 164° 33' W; (map 92). Eskimo name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Kochrines: village, see Kokrines.

Kochu Island: island, 0.8 miles long, in Chilkat Inlet, 1.6 miles S of Letnikof Cove, on Chilkat Peninsula, 22 miles SSW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 08' 45" N, 135° 23' 45" W; (map 45). Variant: Alexander Island, Gla-huts, Jachlanissa, Ventosa Island. Name published by Russian Hydrog. Dept. (1848, inset dated 1838, Chart 1396) as "O[hsov]," Kochu or "Kochu Island." The island was called Ventosa Island in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; the Tlingit Indian name was said to be Gla-huts (1883 Coast Pilot, p. 167). Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map), however, reported the name as Jachlanissa.

Kochuitno: stream, see Kashwitna River.

Kochuk: village, see Kobuk.

Kodiak Island: island, see Afognak Island.

Kodiak Island: island, see Kodiak Island.

Kodiak Harbor: bight, see Saint Paul Harbor.

Kodiak Harbor: water passage, between Kodiak and Near Island, on NE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 47' 15" N, 152° 24' 00" W; (map 34). Name derived from Kodiak Island and published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Kodiak Island: island, 100 miles long, 60 miles across, in Gulf of Alaska, S of Cook Inlet; 57° 20' N, 153° 22' W; BGN 1901; (map 34). Variant: Cadiack Island, Codiack, Florida Blanca, Great Island, Kadiak Island, Kadjak Island, Kadyak Island, Kaniag Island, Kichtak, Kikhtak, Kikhtowik, Kodiack Island, Kuktak Island, Rodiac. This island, the largest in Alaska, native home to the Kodiak Bear, was first discovered by Stephen Glotov in 1763. "Glotof [sic] however did not land till he reached the last and most Eastward of these islands, called by the inhabitants Kadyak." (Coxe, 1787, p. 124). According to Bancroft (1886, p. 141), "Glotof finally anchored on the 8th of September off the coast of a large and mountainous island, called Kikhtak by the natives, but now known as Kadiak." Petroff (in Bancroft, p. 224) says, "Kikhtak, or Kikhtowik, is the Innuvit word for island. At the present day [1886] the natives of the peninsula speak of the Kodiak people simply as Kikhtagamutes, islanders. The tribal name appears to have been Kaniag and the Russian appellation now in use probably derived from both." The name "Kodiak" was first used on October 20, 1778, by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 504) who wrote, "It was from him [Ismyloff] that we got the name of Kodiak." During the 1800's many spellings of the name were used and "Kadiak" was adopted as the official name in 1890, but was changed to its present spelling in 1901 because of popular local usage. This island was named "Florida Blanca" in 1788 by E. J. Martinez and Lopez de Haro (Baker, 1906, p. 375).

Kodiak Ranch: locality, 23 miles SSE of Kodiak, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 28' N, 152° 20' W; (map 34). Name derived from Kodiak Island and published in 1964 by USGS.

Kodiak Rock: rock, in Gulf of Alaska, 2 miles NE of Long Island, 7.5 miles NE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 48' 30" N, 152° 12' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Kadiak Rock. Name derived from Kodiak Island and given in 1868 by USC&GS as "Kadiak."

Kodiak: town, pop. 2,628, on NE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 47' 20" N, 152° 24' 10" W; BGN 1944; (map 34). Variant: Gavan Saint Pavla, Kadiak, Paul's Harbor, Pavlovsky Gavan, Saint Paul, Seleniye Pavlovskoy Gavani. Local name derived from Kodiak Island and first published by the U.S. Post Office Department when the Kodiak post office was established in 1869 (Ricks, 1965, p. 35). The post office was discontinued in 1875 and reestablished in 1888. The town was founded in 1792 by Alexander Baranov, Manager of the Shelikov (later the Russian American) Company from 1792 to 1808. He named it "Pavlovsk Gavan," or "Paul's Harbor." Baranov moved Shelikov's settlement from Three Saints Harbor to this location because "the land surrounding it was higher and drier * * * it was surrounded by the timber needed to build boats, buildings and better fortifications * * *." (Ameigh and Chaffin, 1962, p. 45). The 11th Census in 1890 (1893, p. 74) reported, "The most important permanent settlement in the Second district is Kadiak, designated on our charts as St. Paul. The place was selected as a central station and headquarters of the Russian fur-trading companies in the year 1789 on account of its good harbor and close vicinity of good building timber. Previous to the establishment of New Archangel, or Sitka, on its present site, Kadiak was also the headquarters of the Russian American Company." The town was called "St.

Paul" in 1805 by Lisianski (1814, p. 168), and "gavan St. Pavla" in 1849 by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23). Sarichev (1826, map 16) showed it as "Seleniye Pavlovskoy Gavani," or "Settlement of Paul's Harbor."

Kodogh: ravine, extends N from Garden Cove, on SE coast of St. George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 35' 10" N, 169° 30' 30" W; (map 38). An Aleut name listed by Putnam (1903, p. 1015), USC&GS, as "Ko'dogh [Ko'doch]" meaning "gulch."

Kodosin Minnkohwin Lake: lake, 3.4 miles long, W of Konedsin Minnkohwin Lake, 22 miles SE of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 22' N, 152° 00' W; (map 117). Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kodosin Nolitna Creek: stream, flows NE 21 miles to Kanuti Kilolitna River 3 miles N of its junction with Holorada Creek, 31 miles SE of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 10' 30" N, 152° 04' 00" W; (map 117). Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by Orth.

Koduit Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 17 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 35' 30" N, 144° 38' 00" W; (map 119). Indian name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Koggiung: settlement, on E bank of Kvichak River at Graveyard Point, on Alaska Peninsula 9 miles N of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland, 58° 52' 00" N, 157° 00' 15" W; BGN 1910; (map 41). Variant: Kogiung. Eskimo village listed by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census with a population of 29, 133 in 1890; and 533 in 1900. Its increase in population was due to the establishment of several canneries. The Koggiung post office operated from 1935 to 1946.

Kogish Mountain: mountain, near W coast of Prince of Wales Island, 10 miles N of Klawock, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 41' 30" N, 133° 10' 25" W; (map 4). Named in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, "after Indian chief who formally [sic] resided at Tuxekan, from information obtained from Captain [Cyrus] Orr."

Kogiukhtuli: stream, see Swan River.

Kogiung: settlement, see Koggiung.

Kogluk: locality, "at Cape Nome," Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed in the 1890 Census (p. 162).

Kogohokruk River: stream, see Henry Creek.

Kogohokruk River: stream, see Kogosukruk River.

Kogok River: stream, flows NW 35 miles to Norton Sound, 22 miles SW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 16' 30" N, 162° 35' 30" W; (map 92). Eskimo name reported in 1898 by USC&GS.

Kogok River: stream, see Nunakogok River.

Kogoluk River: stream, heads at 67° 26' N, 156° 09' W, flows SW 52 miles to Kobuk River, 4 miles E of Kobuk, Brooks Range; 66° 55' N, 156° 45' W; (map 115). Variant: El-yog-o-lok-tok,

Koguluk River, Rocky River. Eskimo name obtained by Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN, in 1885. The same year, Lt. J. C. Cantwell, USRCS, recorded the name as “El-yog-o-lok-tok or Rocky River” (Healy, 1887, p. 44). According to P. S. Smith and H. M. Eakin, USGS, this name means “river with falls” (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 275).

Kogoluktuk River: stream, heads at Shishakshinovik Pass, flows SW 45 miles to Kobuk River, 10 miles E of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 55' N, 156° 48' W; (map 115). Variant: El-yog-o-lok-tok, Koguluk River. Eskimo name written “Ko-go-luk-tuk” in 1885 by Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN. This is probably the same stream spelled “El-yog-o-lok-tok” by Lt. J. C. Cantwell, USRCS, in 1885.

Kogomiut: locality, on Bering Sea coast, 9 miles NE of Black River and 8 miles SW of Waklarok, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 28' N, 165° 10' W; (map 76). Former Eskimo village reported about 1938 by USC&GS.

Kogosukruk River: stream, heads at 69° 27' 30" N, 152° 45' 30" W, flows NE 80 miles to Colville River, 41 miles NE of Umiat, Arctic Plain; 69° 56' N, 151° 35' W; BGN 1959; (map 141). Variant: Kogohokruk River. Eskimo name reported in 1946 by USC&GS.

Kogosukruk River: stream, see Henry Creek.

Kogotpak River: stream, flows 17 miles NE to Nuvagapak Lagoon, SE of Nuvagapak Point and 26 miles NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 52' N, 142° 16' W; (map 138). Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1956.

Kogoyuk Creek: stream, flows N 12 miles to Holokuk River 6.7 miles SE of its junction with Kuskokwim River, 36 miles SE of Aniak and 46 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 28' N, 158° 28' W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Variant: Koyoyuk Creek. Eskimo name meaning “swan” refers to the many long stretches of white water; reported in 1945 by USGS.

Kograk Deep: locality, a deep place in Wulik River, 3 miles NE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 45' N, 164° 27' W; (map 128). Variant: Kaugrak Deep, Kaugzaaq, Kowgrock. Eskimo name, so called because a young man with this name was mysteriously killed here; reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kogru River: estuary, extends 14 miles W off Harrison Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 34' N, 152° 00' W; (map 149). Variant: River Kogru, River Kogruak. This Eskimo name first appears on Maguire's map (Great Britain, 1854, facing p. 186) as R. Kogru, and on John Simpson's map, of about the same time, it is shown as R. Kogruak. Kugauraq means “a creek” and Kugruak means “old river.” Maguire shows this stream as an outlet for Teshekpuk Lake.

Kogruak River: stream, see Canning River.

Kogruak, River: estuary, see Kogru River.

Kogruk Creek: stream, heads on Nucleus Mountain, in De Long Mountains, flows W 15 miles to join Tupik Creek to form the Utukok River, Brooks Range; 68° 34' N, 161° 06' W; BGN 1961; (map 131). Named by USGS geologists in 1951. It is an Eskimo name.

Kogrukluk River: stream, heads at 60° 26' N, 158° 44' W, flows NE 44 miles, joins Shotgun Creek to form Holitna River, 65 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 49' N, 157° 51' W; BGN 1948; (map 60). Variant: Middle Fork Holitna River. Eskimo name spelled "Ko-gruk-luk" in the winter of 1902-03 by W. R. Buckman, prospector.

Koguklik: stream, see Middle Fork Goodnews River.

Koguluk River: stream, see Kogoluk River.

Koguluk River: stream, see Kogoluktuk River.

Koh River: stream, see Kuk River.

Kohklux: locality, S of Klukwan, on E bank of Chilkat River, 20 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 23' 41" N, 135° 53' 30" W; (map 45). Tlingit Indian name for the site of a USC&GS station during the total eclipse of the sun in 1869. Name reported in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 198).

Kohl Island: island, 0.2 miles long, off S coast of Agattu Island, 2.6 miles W of Cape Sabak, Aleutian Islands; 52° 21' 00" N, 173° 39' 20" E; BGN 1938; (map 13). Variant: Kuhl Island. This island was named "for Mr. Kohl, a partner in the firm of Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., of San Francisco, which bought the vessels and other property of the Russian American Company in 1867 and organized the Alaska Commercial Company." The name was proposed to BGN as "Kuhl" in 1938 by U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office and was approved as "Kohl" the same year. The name was published in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 135).

Kohlsaak Peak: mountain, 6,250 ft., 8 miles S of Simpson Pass, 87 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 13' 30" N, 152° 48' 00" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Kohlتيene's Village: locality, "on Stikine River" in SE Alaska, Coast Mountains. Former Stikine Indian summer camp, with a population of 28, reported by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census.

Kohokachalla Mountain: hill, 1,200 ft., at NE end of Indian Mountains, 33 miles NE of Hughes, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 22' N, 153° 21' W; (map 116). Indian name, reported to mean "heart," recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth.

Koianglas: locality, site of a Haida Indian village, on SW coast of Long Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 49' 00" N, 132° 42' 10" W; BGN 1929; (map 1). Variant: Klinkwan, Klinquan, Korahunglus. Name reported by Rev. Sheldon Jackson in 1880. This village, called "Klinkwan" by Baker (1906, p. 371), was absorbed by the village of Kaigani which, in turn, was abandoned in 1911 when the village of Hydaburg was established to centralize the school system. Mrs. Clara McLeod, an early teacher at Howkan wrote to USC&GS, "The name sometimes spelled 'Korahunglus' is said to mean 'muddy water'. About 1885 two of the natives were drowned and through native superstitions the village was deserted * * *." See Kaigani and Klinkwan.

Koikpak River: stream, see Koyuk River.

Koingak: village, see Quinhagak.

Koinooten: stream, see Kanuti River.

Koipak River: stream, see Koyuk River.

Koiyaktot Mountain: mountain, 4,280 ft., in Brooks Range, 17 miles E of Howard Pass; 68° 12' N, 156° 15' W; (map 132). Eskimo name probably obtained at Anaktuvok Pass by T. E. Taylor, USGS, in 1956.

Kok River: stream, see Kuk River.

Kok, Mys: point of land, see Coke, Point.

Kok-set-no River: stream, see Koksetna River.

Kok-wok-ha-mut: locality, see Kokwok.

Kok-wok-kagati: lakes, extend 2 miles E-W, 14 miles N of Okstukuk Lake and 50 miles N of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 44' N, 158° 23' W; (map 52). Eskimo name reported in 1910 by H. C. Fassett, USBF; he says name refers in meaning to “both lakes” or “twin lakes.”

Koka Island: island, 0.1 miles across, 12 miles S of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 54' 20" N, 135° 23' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Koka Islet, Ostrov Koka. A Finnish family name applied to this island in 1809 by Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN, published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as “O[strov] Koka,” or “Koka Island.”

Koka Islet: island, see Koka Island.

Kokachatna River: stream, see Hogatza River.

Kokachatna: stream, see Hogatza River.

Kokacho Creek: stream, heads at 67° 30' N, 146° 00' W, flows S 56 miles to Marten Creek, 24 miles NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 50' N, 145° 50' W; (map 119). Variant: Kocacho Creek. Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kokachutna River: stream, see Hogatza River.

Kokachutna: stream, see Hogatza River.

Kokechik Bay: bay, 11 miles long, on coast of Bering Sea, 10 miles N of Hooper Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 43' N, 166° 08' W; (map 75). Variant: Igiak Bay, Kakechik Bay, Kokechik Painga. Eskimo name, reported by USC&GS in 1949, meaning “has wood.” It is sometimes called “Kokechik Painga” meaning “the mouth of that which has wood.” In 1919, R. H. Sargent, USGS, gave the name as Igiak Bay, presumably derived from the nearby village called “Igiagamiut” or “Igiayarok.”

Kokechik Painga: bay, see Kokechik Bay.

Kokechik River: stream, distributary of Kashunuk River, heads at 61° 43' 25" N, 164° 52' 00" W, flows W 60 miles to Igiak Bay, Kokechik Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 41' N, 165° 51' W; (map 75). Variant: Kakechik River. Eskimo name, meaning "has wood" or "wooded," reported as Kakechik by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1919.

Kokhanok Bay: bay, see Kakhonak Bay.

Kokhanok Bay: locality, 1.5 miles E of Lookout Mountain, on N shore of Kakhonak Bay, 22 miles SE of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 30' N, 154° 34' W; (map 51). Variant: Kakhonak Bay. Site of a former Eskimo village reported in 1951 by USGS. Recent USGS maps indicate one building here.

Kokhanok River: stream, see Kakhonak River.

Kokhanok: village, see Kakhonak.

Kokhlokhtokhpagamute: locality, see Kukuktuk.

Kakhonak Bay: locality, see Kakhonak Bay.

Kokhtuli: stream, see Kakhtul River.

Kokin Henik: island, see Kokinhenik Island.

Kokin Henik: locality, see Kokinhenik.

Kokinhenic Branch: stream, see Kokinhenik Branch.

Kokinhenic: locality, see Kokinhenik.

Kokinhenik Bar: bar, 3.5 miles long, off S coast of Alaska, 22 miles W of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 14' N, 145° 09' W; (map 64). Name published in 1951 by USGS; derived from Kokinhenik Island.

Kokinhenik Branch: stream, distributary of Copper River, flows S 4 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 22 miles NW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 19' N, 145° 05' W; (map 64). Variant: Coquenhena Slough, Kokinhenic Branch. Name reported on a USC&GS manuscript dated 1898 of the Copper River delta.

Kokinhenik Island: island, 600 ft. across, at mouth of Copper River, 21 miles NW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 18' 30" N, 145° 05' 00" W; (map 64). Variant: Coquenhena, Kokin Henik, Kokinhenic. Indian name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, as "Coquenhena"; written by H. P. Ritter, USC&GS, in 1898 as "Kokinhenic" and "Kokin Henik."

Kokinhenik: locality, on Kokinhenik Island, at mouth of Copper River, 21 miles NW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 18' 30" N, 145° 05' 00" W; (map 64). Variant: Coquenhena,

Kokin Henik, Kokinhenic. Indian name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, as "Coquenhena," later written as "Kokinhenic" and "Kokin Henik" by H. P. Ritter, USC&GS.

Kokirat Creek: stream, heads in Kemegrak Hills, flows NE 10.5 miles to Kukpuk River 2 miles S of junction of Ipewik River, Arctic Slope; 68° 18' 45" N, 165° 42' 10" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Kokkeerat Creek, Kokkeerax Creek. Eskimo name recorded in 1960 as "Kokkeerax" by D. C. Foote in connection with Project Chariot studies.

Kokkeerat Creek: stream, see Kokirat Creek.

Kokkeerax Creek: stream, see Kokirat Creek.

Koklak, Mount: mountain, 3,192 ft., in De Long Mountains, W of Kelly River, 38 miles SE of Mount Kelly, Brooks Range; 68° 05' N, 162° 32' W; (map 130). Eskimo name obtained in 1956 at Noatak by Orth.

Kokmullit: locality, see Nuwuk.

Koknuk Flats: tidal flats, at mouth of Stikine River, between Mitkoff Island and mainland, 7 miles NW of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 35' N, 132° 30' W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Koko: locality, see Kakamut.

Kokolik Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, N of Sulungatak Ridge, 40 miles NW of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 43' N, 161° 59' W; (map 131). Named for the Kokolik River by USGS about 1949.

Kokolik Pass: water passage, see Akunik Pass.

Kokolik River: stream, heads in De Long Mountains at 68° 28' N, 161° 58' W, flows NW 200 miles to Kasegaluk Lagoon, 1 mile E of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 45' 15" N, 163° 00' 00" W; (map 145). Variant: Kepizetka River, Kepizetko River, Kokoluk River, Kokotik River. Eskimo name reported by Lt. D. H. Jarvis, USRCS, in 1898. A. J. Collier, USGS, reported the name "Kepizetka," probably obtained from the so-called Cullinghow's map of Cape Lisburne, a manuscript map drawn by an Eskimo about 1890. Kokolik refers to the bistort, an edible flowering plant that is abundant in the Arctic (Chapman and Sable, 1960, p. 53). Kepizetka (qipigsatqaq) means "it twists" or "crooked."

Kokolik: locality, E of Point Lay, near mouth of Kokolik River, Arctic Plain; (map 145). This name was published on a chart by USC&GS in 1899 and probably represents an Eskimo settlement that is now only a site.

Kokoluk River: stream, see Kokolik River.

Kokomo Creek: stream, flows NW 11 miles to Chatanika River, 25 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 10' 45" N, 147° 17' 15" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13).

Kokonak: village, see Kakhonak.

Kokonok Bay: bay, see Kakhonak Bay.

Kokonok River: stream, see Kakhonak River.

Kokonok: village, see Kakhonak.

Kokonuk Bay: bay, see Kakhonak Bay.

Kokopuk Creek: stream, flows SW 11 miles to Selawik Lake, 22 miles NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 39' N, 160° 49' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Kokos, Mys: point of land, see Cocos, Point.

Kokotik River: stream, see Kokolik River.

Kokrein: village, see Kokrines.

Kokrine Mountains: mountains, see Kokrines Hills.

Kokrine Station: village, see Kokrines.

Kokrines Hills: mountains, 3,669 ft., trend NE-SW 15 miles, on right bank of Yukon River, 21 miles NE of Ruby, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 64° 58' N, 154° 54' W; (map 98). Variant: Kokrine Mountains, Suquonilla Range, Yukon Hills. It is hard to determine when this name or an equivalent was used first. The first known reference appears to be 1902 manuscript map by A. J. Collier, USGS. These mountains are probably the same, in part, as those called "Suquonilla range of mountains" in 1869 by Capt. Raymond (1871, p. 23), USA. Named for the village of Kokrines.

Kokrines: village, pop. 68, on right bank of Yukon River, 27 miles NE of Ruby, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 64° 56' N, 154° 42' W; (map 98). Variant: Cochranes Post, Cochrein, Kochrines, Kokrein, Kokrine Station, Newikargut. This Indian village appears to have been named for a Russian trader, whose name Lt. Allen (1887, p. 89), USA, spells "Cochrein." Capt. Raymond (1871, p. 23), U.S. Engineers, refers to a trading village here called "Newikargut," a name borrowed from the stream on the opposite side of Yukon River. See Nowitna River.

Kokruagarok: locality, on coast of Beaufort Sea, E of Pitt Point, 88 miles SE of Barrow; Arctic Plain; 70° 55' N, 153° 05' W; (map 148). This locality is an Eskimo campsite reported by USC&GS in 1951.

Koksetna River: stream, heads at 60° 28' N, 154° 34' W, flows S 45 miles to Chulitna River, 13 miles N of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 11' N, 154° 54' W; (map 61). Variant: Kok-set-no River. Indian name published as "Kok-set-no" in the 1905 Alaska Short Line Prospectus.

Koksukdeparga Creek: stream, see Casadepaga River.

Koksuktapaga River: stream, see Casadepaga River.

Kokumpat Creek: stream, heads in Lockwood Hills, flows N 6 miles to Kobuk River, 30 miles ESE of Kobuk, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 46' N, 155° 48' W; (map 116). Eskimo name recorded at Kobuk by Orth in 1956 and reported to mean "the south one," which refers to south of the Kobuk River.

Kokwok River: stream, heads at Okstutuk Lake and flows SE 36 miles to Nushagak River, 36 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 18' N, 157° 36' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Variant: Agutukpok River, Kakuak River, Kakwok River, Kok-Wok River, Ui-lu-gu-lum-gui-guok. Eskimo name written "Kakuak" by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census of 1880. The present spelling was established by BGN in 1931 after being published by USBF in 1924.

Kokwok: locality, on right bank of Nushagak River, near mouth of Kokwok River, 36 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 19' N, 157° 33' W; (map 52). Variant: Kakuak, Kawok, Kok-wok-ha-mut, Kukuak. Eskimo village or camp mentioned by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census of 1880 as "Kukuak." It was called "Kok-wok-ha-mut," meaning "Kok-wok people," on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF. F. H. Waskey, a local resident, reported in 1931 that the name "Kokwok" was nearer the Eskimo pronunciation than "Kakuak" or "Kakwok." The population of the village was 104 in 1880; 45 in 1890. The village is now abandoned.

Kolaktok: stream, see Lookout River.

Kolavinarak River: stream, heads at Baird Inlet, flows SW 40 miles to Etolin Strait forming SE boundary of Nelson Island, 107 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 17' N, 164° 42' W; (map 58). Variant: Kolovinerak River. Eskimo name meaning "silting," reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kolchichet Mountain: mountain, 2,000 ft., 3 miles N of Nenevok Lake, 80 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 49' N, 159° 48' W; (map 53). Eskimo local name shown on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS.

Kolevokharit Koygut Falls: falls, on unnamed stream, 1 mile SW of Grant Lake and 54 miles N of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 47' N, 158° 34' W; (map 52). Eskimo name shown as "Ko-le-vok-ha-rit Ko-y-gut" on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Koliganek: village, pop. 100, on left bank of Nushagak River, 65 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 48' N, 157° 25' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Variant: Kah-lig-y-nak, Kakuak, Kalignak. Eskimo village listed by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census in 1880 as "Kalignak"; shown as "Kah-lig-y-nak" on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF. The name "Koliganek" was obtained in 1930 from F. H. Waskey and Beverley Polley, local inhabitants, by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS. Since then the village has been moved 4 miles downstream.

Kolipsun Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows W 18 miles to Kungok River, 20 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 31' N, 159° 16' W; (map 146). Variant: Ezrok River, Sungokruak

Creek. Eskimo name recorded in 1956 at Wainwright as “Kolipsiun” by Orth; refers to a “kind of clay.”

Kollioksak Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, 20 miles NE of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 66° 59' N, 156° 29' W; (map 115). Local name reported by USGS in 1925. Named after the river.

Kollioksak River: stream, flows S 6 miles to Kobuk River 17 miles E of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 53' N, 156° 30' W; (map 115). Variant: Kollioksok River, Kollyoksok River. Eskimo name spelled “Kollyoksok” by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Kollioksok River: stream, see Kollioksak River.

Kolloen, Mount: mountain, 2,780 ft., on E coast of Baranof Island, 3.5 miles NW of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 16' 15" N, 134° 43' 50" W; BGN 1957; (map 5). Named in 1957 by USF&WS for Lawrence Kolloen, USF&WS, who was killed in an airplane crash while on official duty.

Kollutarak Creek: stream, rises E of Chandler Lake, flows SE 22 miles to Ekokpuk Creek 1 mile N of that stream's mouth, 12 miles SW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 02' 00" N, 152° 06' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 134). This is an Eskimo name reported in 1932 by Robert Marshall.

Kollutuk Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles from Fork Peak beside Kollutuk Mountain to John River, 8 miles SW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range 68° 04' 15" N, 151° 59' 00" W; (map 134). Eskimo name meaning “sheep horn dipper” reported in 1930 by Robert Marshall, taken from the name of the peak, past which it flows.

Kollutuk Mountain: mountain, 6,302 ft., E of John River, 6 miles SW of Anaktuvuk Pass Brooks Range; 68° 03' 30" N, 151° 51' 00" W, BGN 1932; (map 134). Eskimo word, reported in 1930 by Robert Marshall; means “sheep horn dipper” referring to the shape of the mountain.

Kollyoksok River: stream, see Kollioksak River.

Kolmakof Fort: locality, see Kolmakof.

Kolmakof Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, S of Kuskokwim River, 18 miles E of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 33' N, 158° 57' W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Local name taken from the Russian trading post, now abandoned; reported in 1945 by USGS.

Kolmakof Redoubt: locality, see Kolmakof.

Kolmakof River: stream, flows S 50 miles to Kuskokwim River opposite Kolmakof, 21 miles E of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 34' 30" N, 158° 53' 30" W; BGN 1945; (map 72). Local name, derived from nearby Kolmakof; reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Kolmakof: locality, on left bank of Kuskokwim River, 21 miles E of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 34' 15" N, 158° 33' 45" W; BGN 1952; (map 72). Variant: Kolmakoff, Kolmakof Fort, Kolmakof Redoubt, Kolmakov Redoubt Kolmakovski, Kvigym Painagmute, Lukeens

Fort, Lukins Fort, Redut Kolmakova. Russian American Company stockaded trading post, located by Alexander Kolmakov and built in 1832 by Ivan Simonson Lukeen (Lukin), after whom it was first named. In 1841 the post was partly destroyed by fire by Indians, rebuilt by Kolmakov, and took his name. In 1866 the garrison was withdrawn and the post dismantled. In 1885 a Moravian mission was located on the site of Kolmakof. According to Andrei Glazanov, in 1838, an Eskimo settlement called "Kvigym Painagmute" was located at the trading post.

Kolmakoff: locality, see Kolmakof.

Kolmakov Redoubt: locality, see Kolmakof.

Kolmakova Redut: locality, see Kolmakof.

Kolmakovski: locality, see Kolmakof.

Kologho: cove, see Dravnoi'.

Kolomak River: stream, flows SW 15 miles to Kokechik River, 3.2 miles E of Igiak Bay and 12 miles SE of Cape Romanzof, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 41' N, 165° 46' W; (map 75). Variant: Ishkialik River, Kalomak River. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1951.

Kolomin Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula, 7 miles S of Caribou Island in Tustumena Lake and 30 miles SSE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 07' 30" N, 151° 02' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Koloock: locality, site of Eskimo village, on Cape Kuliuk, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 48' N, 153° 55' W; (map 34). Variant: Kulyugmyuk. Native name recorded in 1805 by Lisianski (1814, map facing p. 169).

Koloogrua River: stream, see Meade River.

Kolosh Island: island, 0.4 miles across, in Hot Springs Bay, 0.5 miles NW of Goddard, on W side of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 30" N, 135° 23' 15" W; (map 5). Variant: Doctor Island, Ostrov Kolosh. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Kolosh," or "Kolosh Island." In 1925 it was called "Doctor Island" by USC&GS. "Kolosh" was the Russian name for the Tlingit Indians.

Kolosh, Ostrov: island, see Kolosh Island.

Koloshenka, Reka: stream, see Indian River.

Koloshskoy Strechi, Mys: point of land, see Escape Cape.

Kolotuk Creek: stream, in Romanzof Mountains, heads at glacier, 2 miles SW of Tugak Peak, flows NW 8.6 miles to Hulahula River, 31 miles E of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 10' N, 144° 35' W; (map 139). Eskimo name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Kolovik: locality, on coast of Beaufort Sea, on E shore of Avatanak Bight, 5 miles W of Pitt Point and 83 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 70° 53' 30" N, 153° 21' 00" W; (map 148). This name was reported to be applied to an abandoned village by USC&GS in 1951. Orth was told at Barrow in 1965 that the name means "tipping place (where boats are emptied of water)."

Kolovinerak River: stream, see Kolavinarak River.

Kolugrua River: stream, see Meade River.

Kolukruak River: stream, see Meade River.

Koluktak Lakes: lakes, numerous and closely spaced, extend 40 miles between Ikpikpuk River and Key Creek, S of Price River, Arctic Plain; 69° 42' N, 154° 00' W; (map 142). Eskimo name for Price River; obtained in 1956 at Anuktuvuk Pass by T. E. Taylor, USGS. The name has been transposed to the lakes just south of the Price River.

Kolumakturook: locality, see Kilimantavi.

Kolumatourok: locality, see Kilimantavi.

Kolumaturok: locality, see Kilimantavi.

Kom-tok Hon: estuary, see Frederick, Port.

Komakak Creek: stream, flows N 9 miles to Noatak River, 41 miles SE of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 42' N, 156° 09' W; (map 126). Eskimo name meaning "outgoing trail," obtained at Kobuk by Orth in 1956.

Komarof: locality, "near mouth of Yukon River," Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 77 or 92). Variant: Komarov Odinotchka. Former Eskimo camp, or settlement, and trading post reported in 1878 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service. Ivan Petroff listed "Komarov Odinotchka," with a population of 13, in the 1880 Census.

Komarov Odinotchka: locality, see Komarof.

Komliouck, Cap: peninsula, see Kumliun, Cape.

Komoiarak Slough: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Kwecharak River, 14 miles S of village of Scammon Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 39' N, 165° 41' W; (map 75). Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1951.

Kon Bay: bay, see Tebenkof Bay.

Kon-gon-wik: stream, see Hunt River.

Kona: locality, "on Baranof Island," Alexander Archipelago; (map 5 or 9). Former Tlingit Indian camp or settlement reported by J. R. Swanton (in Hodge, 1907, p. 724), BAE.

Konamoxt Glacier: glacier, heads 2 miles SW of Alaska-Canada boundary, trends NE 8 miles into Canada to Melbern Glacier, 82 miles W of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 23' N, 137° 38' W; (map 45). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Konarut Mountain: mountain, 5,100 ft., 2 miles NW of Shadow Bay, 100 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 02' N, 159° 15' W; BGN 1932; (map 59). Eskimo name meaning "the source" reported in 1932 by USGS.

Konchane Lake: lake, 1.1 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1 mile NW of Swan Lake and 25 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 41' 30" N, 150° 34' 45" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Konedsin Minnkohwin Lake: lake, 2 miles long, E of Kodosin Minnkohwin Lake, 22 miles SE of Allakaket, Kanuti Flab; 66° 22' 30" N, 151° 57' 00" W; (map 117). Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket, by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Konega Island: island, see Kanaga Island.

Koness River: stream, heads at 68° 30' N, 144° 45' W, flows SE 72 miles to Sheenjok River, 50 miles NE of Christian, Brooks Range; 67° 44' N, 143° 46' W; (map 121). Local name reported in 1927 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith, P. S., 1929, pl. 1), USGS. This may be "crows nest" in an altered form.

Konets Head: point of land, on SW tip of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 18' 30" N, 167° 50' 00" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). Variant: Southwest End, Southwest Konets. Russian name published by Capt. Tebenkov, IRN, in 1852 as "S. W. Konets" (map 26), and translated by USBF in 1888 as "Southwest end."

Konetz Point: point of land, see Dalnoi Point.

Kong River: stream, see Kuk River.

Kongagak River: stream, see Kongakut River.

Kongakut River: stream, heads in Davidson Mountains at 68° 49' N, 143° 09' W, flows 100 miles NE to Siku Lagoon, 8 miles NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 46' N, 141° 42' W; BGN 1959; (map 138). Variant: Kangikat River, Kongagak River, Turner River. Eskimo name reported by Leffingwell (1919, p. 100) and meaning approximately "deer pond." See Turner River.

Konganevik Point: point of land, on Beaufort Sea coast, extending NE into Camden Bay, 21 miles SE of Flaxman Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 01' 30" N, 145° 10' 30" W; (map 151). Variant: Kanganeyik Point, Kangigivik Point, Kongangevik Point, Konyenavik Point. Eskimo name reported in 1912 by Leffingwell (1919, p. 97) to mean "place where there is a deer pond."

Kongangevik Point: point of land, see Konganevik Point.

Kongeruk River: stream, flows SW 16 miles to Johnson River, 14 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 43' N, 162° 09' W; (map 58). Eskimo name reported to mean "corner" in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kongigamute: locality, see Kongik.

Kongiganak: locality, on W shore of Kuskokwim Bay, 14 miles SW of Kulvagavik, 34 miles SW of Quinnagak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 52' N, 163° 02' W; (map 54). Name of an Eskimo village reported in 1878 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, as "Kongiganagamiut," i.e. "Kongiganak people."

Kongik: locality, on Buckland River, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Variant: Kangoot, Kengugmiut, Kongigamute. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported as "Kongigamute," with a population of 90, by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census; as "Kengugmiut," with a population of 54, in the 1890 Census.

Kongishluk Bay: cove, 2 miles across, on S shore of Scammon Bay, 10 miles E of Cape Romanzof, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 50' N, 165° 46' W; (map 75). Variant: Edmonds Cove. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1949. The name "Edmonds Cove" was given by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS, in 1899.

Kongkok Basin: basin, rimmed by Owalit and Ivekan Mountains, 3 miles NW of Bunnell Cape, 26 miles S of Gambell, Saint Lawrence Island; 63° 24' N, 171° 45' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Kangkak Basin, Kongkok Valley. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Kongkok Bay: bay, 1 mile wide, 3 miles NW of Bunnell Cape, 27 miles S of Gambell, W coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 23' N, 171° 47' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Kangkak, Kangkok. Eskimo name obtained from Lawrence Kulukhan, of Gambell, in 1944. Orth spelled the name "Kangkak" while there in 1965 but could not obtain a meaning for it.

Kongkok Valley: basin, see Kongkok Basin.

Konglah: locality, S of Rush Hill, on W coast of Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 10' 45" N, 170° 24' 30" W; (map 38). An Aleut name reported by Elliott (1881, Saint Paul map).

Konguk: stream, see Buckland River.

Kongumavik Creek: stream, flows SE 3.5 miles to Anaktuvuk River, 0.5 miles N of Cache Lake and 5 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 11' 30" N, 151° 38' 00" W; (map 134). Variant: Kannumavik Creek, Kongumavuk Creek, Kungomovik Creek. Eskimo name, meaning "gathering place," published by Rausch (1951, p. 159) as "Kungomovik," so called because the Kobuk Eskimo often came here to trade with the local Tulugakmiut.

Kongumavuk Creek: stream, see Kongumavik Creek.

Koniag Glacier: glacier, heads on Koniag Peak, trends N 2.3 miles, 7 miles W of head of Kiliuda Bay, Kodiak Island; 57° 22' 00" N, 153° 19' 10" W; (map 34). Named in 1963 by the

Kodiak and Aleutian Islands Historical Society Inc. for the Koniag Eskimo, “the oldest inhabitants of Kodiak Island.”

Koniag Peak: mountain, 4,470 ft., 7 miles W of head of Kiliuda Bay, Kodiak Island; 57° 21' 15" N, 153° 19' 20" W; BGN 1964; (map 34). Named in 1963 by the Kodiak and Aleutian Islands Historical Society Inc. See Koniag Glacier.

Konichesk Volcano: mountain, see Conical Volcano.

Konicheskaia: mountain, see Conical Volcano.

Konicheskaya Sopka: mountain, see Conical Volcano.

Konicheskaya Sopka: mountain, see Potato Mountain.

Koniginktalikmute: locality, see Kanikyakstalikmiut.

Koniougi Island: island, see Koniuji Island.

Koniouji Island: island, see Koniuji Island.

Konioujii: island, see Big Koniuji Island.

Koniugi: island, see Big Koniuji Island.

Koniuji Island: island, 0.8 miles long, 10 miles N of Atka Islands, Andreanof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 13' 20" N, 175° 08' 00" W; BGN 1890; (map 18). Variant: Canooskie Island, Kaniugi Island, Koniougi Island, Koniouji Island, Ostrov Kanyugi, Konyuzhey. Name applied because of the great number of crested auks which the Russians call “Kanoozhki” or “Kanooskie,” and which the Aleuts call “Kunuliuk.” Name published as “O[strov] Kanyugi,” or “Kaniugi Island,” by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN.

Koniuji Island: island, 400 ft. long, in Whale Passage, 18 miles NW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 55' 50" N, 152° 50' 10" W; (map 34). Variant: Canooskie Island, Kanooskie Island, Kanoozhki Island, Ostrov Konuzhiy. Transliteration of the name “Os[strov] Konuzhiy” given in 1839 or 1840 by Sub.-Lt. Mikhail Murashev and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425. Baker (1906, p. 378) wrote, “The name is a corruption of the Aleut name ‘Kunuliuk,’ meaning crested auk. Elliott spells it ‘Canooskie.’ “

Koniuji Strait: water passage, between Little and Big Koniuji Islands, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 02' N, 159° 30' W; (map 27). Variant: Koniushi Strait. Named “Koniushi Strait” by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; “Koniuji Strait” was published by USC&GS in 1947 Alaska Coast Pilot (v. 2, p. 313).

Koniushi Strait: water passage, see Koniuji Strait.

Koniuzhka: island, see Big Koniuji Island.

Konke Creek: stream, see Kunk Creek.

Konke Lake: lake, see Kunk Lake.

Konnekova River: stream, see Andrafsky River.

Konniaga Island: island, see Kanaga Island.

Konogkelyokamiat: locality, see Bill Moores.

Konoo Creek: stream, see Kunuk Creek.

Konootena Village: locality, site of village on Kanuti River, near mouth of Mentanontli River, 18 miles SW of Allakaket, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 22' N, 153° 00' W; (map 117). Koyukuk Indian village visited in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 97), USA; consisted of "five men, three women, and five children."

Konootena: locality, see Kanuti.

Konootena: stream, see Kanuti River.

Konovalof Lake: lake, Island 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula, 4 miles W of Beaver Lake and 8 miles NNE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 40' N, 151° 09' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Konsena: stream, see Tiekel River.

Konsina: stream, see Tiekel River.

Konstantin Harbor: lagoon, see Constantine Harbor.

Konstantina Harbor: bay, see Constantine Harbor.

Konstantina, Mys: point of land, see Constantine, Cape.

Konstantine, Fort: locality, see Nuchek.

Konstantinovsk: locality, see Nuchek.

Konstantinya, Mys: point of land, see Constantine, Cape.

Kontlalhevena Lake: lake, see Kontrashibuna Lake.

Kontleehebna Lake: lake, see Kontrashibuna Lake.

Kontog Island: island, see Khantaak Island.

Kontrashibuna River: stream, see Tanalian River.

Konuch Creek: stream, see Kunuk Creek.

Konuzhiy, Ostrov: island, see Koniuji Island.

Konyenavik Point: point of land, see Konganevik Point.

Konyukmute: village, see Koyuk.

Konyuzhey: island, see Koniuji Island.

Koo River: stream, see Kuk River.

Koo: locality, see Kuk.

Kooagamutes: localities, see Kobuk Villages.

Kooak: stream, see Kobuk River.

Koobuk Creek: stream, flows W 6 miles to the Buckland River, 53 miles NE of Haycock, Nulato Hills; 65° 59' N, 161° 07' W; (map 109). Eskimo name meaning "big river" reported in 1923 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Koocheak River: stream, see Kuchiak Creek.

Koog River: stream, see Kuk River.

Koog: locality, see Kuk.

Koogacheak River: stream, see Kugachiak Creek.

Koogarak: stream, see Kugarak River.

Koogaro River: stream, see Canning River.

Koogmute: locality, see Kuk.

Koogowranga: stream, see New Heart Creek.

Koogrock River: stream, see Kougarok River.

Koogroog River: stream, see Kugruk River.

Koogrook River: stream, see Kugrupaga River.

Kooguru River: stream, see Canning River.

Kooigamute: locality, see Kwik.

Kook Bay: bay, see Basket Bay.

Kook Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 7 miles S of mouth of Tenakee Inlet, on Chichagof Island, 13 miles SE of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 40' N, 134° 59' W; (map 9). Tlingit Indian name meaning "basket" given in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Kook pow ruk: stream, see Kukpowruk River.

Kook River: stream, see Knik River.

Kook River: stream, see Kuk River.

Kook: locality, see Kuk.

Kook: village, see Knik.

Kookjilik Point: point of land, 10 miles SE of Cape Etolin, on NE coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 19' 30" N, 165° 57' 10" W; (map 57). Variant: Kooxjiliwix Point, Kukhchiliwikh Point, Kukchivik Point. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kookookgit Mountains: mountains, see Kookooligit Mountains.

Kookoolget Mountains: mountains, see Kookooligit Mountains.

Kookoolgit Mountains: mountains, see Kookooligit Mountains.

Kookooligit Mountains: mountains, of volcanic origin, extending E-W 21 miles on the central part of Saint Lawrence Island; 63° 36' N, 170° 26' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Kookoolget Mountains, Kookookgit Mountains, Kookoolgit Mountains, Kugukgit Mountains, Kugulgit Mountains, Kukulgit Mountains. Eskimo name reported in 1921 by USC&GS.

Kookoolik Cape: point of land, 4 miles E of Savoonga, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 42' N, 170° 21' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cape Kukuliak, Kookoolik Point, Kookooliuk Cape, Kukuliak Cape. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska. Orth spelled the name "Kukuliak," as reported by informants at Savoonga in 1965. See Kookoolik.

Kookoolik Hill: hill, 337 ft., 5 miles SE of Savoonga, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 40' 30" N, 170° 20' 10" W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Kukuliak Hill, Kukulik Hill, Mount Vivghaanok. Eskimo name reported by Lawrence Kulukhan, of Gambell, in 1944. Orth spelled the name "Kukuliak," as obtained from informants at Savoonga in 1965. See Kookoolik.

Kookoolik Point: point of land, see Kookoolik Cape.

Kookoolik: locality, Kookoolik Cape, 4 miles E of Savoonga, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 42' N, 170° 21' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Kuklik Village, Kukuliak, Kukulik. This is an old Eskimo village site.

Kookooliktook River: stream, flows NE 15 miles to lagoon on N coast of St. Lawrence Island, 22 miles SE of Gambell; 63° 36' N, 171° 11' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Kukulikhtuk, Kukuliktook River. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska. Orth

recorded the name in 1965 as “Kukulikhtuk,” from informants at Gambell who were unable to furnish a meaning.

Kookooliuk Cape: point of land, see Kookoolik Cape.

Kookpakruk River: stream, see Kuparuk River.

Kookpoowrook River: stream, see Kukpowruk River.

Kookpowrook River: stream, see Kukpowruk River.

Kookpuk River: stream, see Kukpuk River.

Kookroak River: stream, see Kugrua River.

Kookrook Creek: stream, see Kukruk Creek.

Kooku Beach: beach, extends SW 3 miles, along Tapaghtalghee Bay, 11 miles NE of Southeast Cape, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 05' N, 169° 32' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Kuka Beach. Eskimo name recommended by the Savoonga village Council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Kookukluk Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Kinegnak River, 28 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 50' N, 161° 40' W; BGN 1988; (map 39). Eskimo name probably best spelled “Kukaklak” and probably referring to “a small stream” reported in 1938 by J. B. Mertie and Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Kool-mo-gon Slough: watercourse, see Kulmogon Slough.

Koolokroak River: stream, see Meade River.

Koolvagavigamiut: locality, see Kulvagavik.

Koomlangeelkuk Bay: bay, 3 miles across, 3 miles SW of Savoonga, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 40' N, 170° 36' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Kumlangikhkak Bay, Kumlang-Khkak. Eskimo name reported in 1944 by Lawrence Kulukhan, of Gambell. Orth spelled the name “Kumlang-Khkak,” as spoken by informants at Savoonga in 1965.

Koongook Creek: stream, see Kunuk Creek.

Koongooyowluk: bend, see Kunguyoluk Bend.

Koonjeskie: locality, see Kunjeskie.

Koonthrashiboona Lake: lake, see Kontrashibuna Lake.

Koonthrashiboona River: stream, see Tanalian River.

Koopangoomuk Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Bering Sea, 1.3 miles NE of Southwest Cape and 34 miles SE of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 19' N, 171° 24' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Kupangumak. Eskimo name reported in 1944 by Lawrence Kulukhan, of Gambell. Orth spelled the name "Kupangumak" as recorded at Gambell in 1965.

Koopowra River: stream, see Kugaruk River.

Koosetrina: stream, see Kuzitrin River.

Koot-mahk-nak Channel: water passage, see Kutmuknuk Channel.

Koot: locality, near Cape Etoin, Nunivak Island; 60° 24' N, 166° 06' W; (map 57). Former Eskimo camp or village listed with a population of 117 in the 1890 Census; reported as "the largest village of the Nunivagmiut [Nunivak people]" by Hodge (1907, p. 725), BAE.

Koot: village, see Mekoryuk.

Kootcheak River: stream, see Kurupa River.

Kootoark River: stream, see Kutuk River.

Kootsnoo Inlet: water passage, see Kootznahoo Inlet.

Kootsnoo: islands, see Kootzanhoo Archipelago.

Kootzahoo Roads: bay, 1 mile across, 1.5 miles S of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 29' N, 134° 36' W; (map 9). Tlingit Indian name given in 1880 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Kootznahoo Archipelago: islands, west-central part of Admiralty Island, in vicinity of Kootznahoo Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 30' N, 134° 20' W; (map 9). Variant: Hoochinoo, Hoosnoff, Houchnou, Hudsunoo, Kenasnow, Khutz-n' hu, Killisnoo, Kootsnoo, Kootzanhoo, Koutsnou, Koutznou, Kutznou. Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade and published in 1881 on Hydrog. Chart 882. It was described "as a low wooded plain of great extent * * * the seat of an extensive network of inland waters not fully explored, and which from the observations of the USN, appear to wash the shores of the islands and ramifying inlet which are the seat of extensive coal fields * * *." To the interior system of canals mentioned above Meade has applied the term "Kootznahoo Archipelago." (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 177.) The name is derived from the Tlingit Indian word "Khutz-n' hu" meaning "bear fort" and has a diversity of renderings. This so-called "Archipelago" by Meade is not as extensive as he thought and the name is not used on recent maps.

Kootznahoo Head: promontory, 700 ft., 1.5 miles N of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 31' 40" N, 134° 35' 00" W; (map 9). Obscure Tlingit Indian name meaning 'bear fort' given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published by the USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 177). Locally, the name is pronounced "Hu-che-nu." This name was also used for the rum distilled by the Indians by methods learned by them from the white soldiers in the area. "Hootch," a derivative of this name, has long been used as a colloquial term for "moonshine."

Kootznahoo Inlet: water passage, 6 miles long, extends from Mitchell Bay to Chatham Strait, at Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 32' N, 134° 31' W; BGN 1899; (map 9). Variant: Hoochinoo Inlet, Hoosnoff Inlet, Houchnov Inlet, Hudsunoo Inlet, Khutz-nhu, Kootsnoo Inlet, Koutsnou Inlet, Koutsnow Inlet, Kutznov Inlet. Tlingit Indian name given in 1880 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Kootznahoo: islands, see Kootzanhoo Archipelago.

Kootznahoo: locality, see Letushkwin.

Koourovskaia: bay, see Kovurof Bay.

Koovakseluk Cape: point of land, see Koovukseluk Point.

Koovghsheluk Point: point of land, see Koovukseluk Point.

Koovikoilik, Cape: point of land, see Koovukseluk Point.

Kooviksilik Cape: point of land, see Koovukseluk Point.

Koovloomute: locality, see Kuvlomiut.

Koovukseluk Point: point of land, N coast of St. Lawrence Island, 2 miles SW of Savoonga, 63° 41' N, 170° 33' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cape Koovikoilik, Cape Kooviksilik, Koovghsheluk Point, Kooviksilik Cape, Koovukseluk Cape, Kuvakhselak. Eskimo name spelled "Kooviksilik" by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska, in 1932 and as "Kuvakhselak" by Orth in 1965. Its meaning is unknown.

Koowak: stream, see Kobuk River.

Kooxjiliwix Point: point of land, see Kookjilik Point.

Koozata Lagoon: lagoon, extends NW 35 miles from Siknik Cape, S coast of St. Lawrence Island, 50 miles SE of Gambell; 63° 21' N, 170° 39' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Locally named for Warren Koozata, formerly president of the Gambell village council. Its full Eskimo name is "Koozata Naivak." Naivak means "lake."

Koozata River: stream, flows SW 20 miles to Koozata Lagoon, S coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 24' N, 170° 40' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Locally named for Warren Koozata, formerly president of the Gambell village council.

Kopak: stream, see Kobuk River.

Kopkakisak Island: barrier island, 15 miles long, between Kasegaluk Lagoon and Chukchi Sea, 6 miles SW of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 34' N, 163° 09' W; (map 145). Variant: Kopkukisuk Island. Eskimo name obtained at Point Lay by Orth in 1956.

Kopkukisuk Island: barrier island, see Kopkakisak Island.

Koposo, Ostrov: island, see Coposo Island.

Koppen Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 miles to Sheep Bay, 12 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 42' 20" N, 145° 53' 30" W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Kopshehut Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Kobuk River, 26 miles NW of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 04' N, 158° 00' W; (map 126). Eskimo name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Korab Cove: cove, see Karab Cove.

Korahunglus: locality, see Koianglas.

Korga Island: island, 0.4 miles across, in Redoubt Bay, 9 miles S of Sitka, off W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 55' 45" N, 135° 23' 00" W; BGN 1929; (map 5). Variant: Crow Island. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Korga," meaning "crow island."

Koriga Point: point of land, on NW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 57' 40" N, 167° 00' 30" W; BGN 1938; (map 23). Siberian word applied by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, atlas notes, p. 270), IRN, to describe this feature's resemblance to Cape Kovrizhka.

Koriumanyi: lake, see Govorushka Lake.

Korivin, Ostrov: island, see Korovin Island.

Kornui Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 4.7 miles SW of Hectic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 04' N, 145° 39' W; (map 136). Kutchin Indian name obtained at Arctic Village in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kornutena: stream, see Kanuti River.

Kornuti: stream, see Kanuti River.

Kornutna: stream, see Kanuti River.

Koronados, Los: islands, see Coronados Islands.

Koronotsii, Ostrov: island, see Coronation Island.

Koroshiy Pogodi: mountain, see Fairweather, Mount.

Korovei: point of land, see Korovin, Cape.

Korovenski: bay, Korovin Bay.

Korovin Bay: bay, 4.5 miles across, on N coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 15' N, 174° 27' W; BGN 1890; (map 18). Variant: Korovenski, Korovinskaia, Korovinskoi, Korovinsky, Zaliv Korovinskoy. Published as “Korovinskoy Zaliv,” or “Korovinskoy Bay,” by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, probably for Capt. Ivan Korovin of the trading vessel Trinity, which was in these waters in 1762.

Korovin Bay: bight, 2.5 miles across, on S coast of Korovin Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 24' N, 160° 15' W; (map 28). Named in 1915 for the island by USC&GS; published on 1917 coast chart.

Korovin Island: island, 8 miles long, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 26' N, 160° 15' W; (map 28). Variant: Korovinskoi, Ostrov Korivin, Ostrov Korovinskiy, Ostrov Korovinskoi. Name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24) as “O[strov] Korovinskoi” and shown on a Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart as “O[strov] Korovinskiy,” presumably for Ivan Korovin of the ship Sv. Troitzka (Holy Trinity), who explored the Aleutian Islands in 1762. The name is derived from the Russian “Korova,” meaning “cow.”

Korovin Strait: water passage, between Korovin and Popof Islands, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 23' N, 160° 20' W; (map 28). Name published by USC&GS on a 1903 coast chart.

Korovin Volcano: volcano, 4,852 ft., in N part of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 23' N, 74° 10' W; (map 18). Variant: Korovinskaia, Korovinskaia Volcano, Korovinskaya Sopka. Name published as “Korovinskoi volcan” by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 310), IRN, after Korovin Bay to the southwest.

Korovin, Cape: point of land, on NW coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 19' N, 174° 27' W; (map 18). Variant: Korovei, Korovinski. Named for Korovin Bay, published as “M[ys] Korovei,” or “Cape Korovei,” by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 13), IRN.

Korovinskaia Volcano: volcano, see Korovin Volcano.

Korovinskaia: bay, see Korovin Bay.

Korovinskaia: volcano, see Korovin Volcano.

Korovinskaya Sopka: volcano, see Korovin Volcano.

Korovinski: locality, an abandoned village, on N shore of Korovin Bay, Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 17' N, 174° 21' W; (map 18). Variant: Korovinsky, Korovinsky Village, Nikolskoi, Nikolskoye, Seleniye. Former Aleut village, called “Nikolskoi” by Capt. F. P. Lutke, IRN; residents moved to a site on Nazan Bay, according to Baker (1906, P 379).

Korovinski: point of land, see Korovin, Cape.

Korovinskiy, Ostrov: island, see Korovin Island.

Korovinskoi Bay: bay, see Korovin Bay.

Korovinskoi, Ostrov: island, see Korovin Island.

Korovinskoi: volcano, see Korovin Volcano.

Korovinskoy, Zaliv: bay, see Korovin Bay.

Korovinsky Village: locality, see Korovinski.

Korovinsky: bay, see Korovin Bay.

Korovinsky: locality, see Korovinski.

Kortleana Bay: bay, see Katlian Bay.

Kos' era-an' ag: lake, see Upper Lake.

Kosakuts River: stream, heads at Bering Glacier, flows S 3 miles to Kaliakh River, 2.5 miles E of Hanna Lake, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 13' 30" N, 143° 04' 00" W; (map 65). Variant: Cosacoots River. Indian name reported as "Cosacoots" in 1903 by J. L. McPherson, Deputy U.S. Mineral Surveyor.

Kosciusko Island: island, extends NE-SW 26 miles, separated from Prince of Wales Island by El Capitan Passage, W of Clarence Strait, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 03' N, 133° 33' W: (map 6). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, probably for Tadeusz (Thaddeus) Andrzej Bonawentura Kosciusko, 1746-1817, a Polish citizen who joined the American Revolutionary Army in 1776 as a volunteer and was appointed an engineer with the rank of colonel later to become a major general.

Koserefski River: stream, see Kozherevsky River.

Koserefski: locality, see Kozherevsky.

Koserefski: village, see Holy Cross.

Koshiga: village, see Kashega.

Koshigin: bay, see Kashega Bay.

Koshigin: village, see Kashega.

Koshiginskoi: bay, see Kashega Bay.

Koshotok Creek: stream, see Casadepaga River.

Kosina Creek: stream, flows N 35 miles to Susitna River 21 miles NW of its junction with Oshetna River and 55 miles SE of Cantwell, Talkeetna Mountains: 62° 46' 55" N, 147° 56' 07" W; (map 82). Indian name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Kosinas, Mys: point of land, see Cosinas, Point.

Koskakat: locality, see Cos Jacket.

Koskakat: stream, see Cosna River.

Koskanok: locality, see Kaskanak.

Koskatantna Creek: stream, in Hogatza River flats, flows W 11 miles to Hogatza River, 24 miles NW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands: 69° 16' 30" N, 154° 54' 00" W; (map 116). Indian name recorded in 1956 at Hughes by Orth.

Kosna: stream, see Cosna River.

Kosoktok Creek: stream, see Casadepaga River.

Kostromitinof, Cape: point of land, at mouth of Duck Bay, 10 miles NE of Afognak, on SE coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 05' 05" N, 152° 32' 30" W; (map 43). Variant: Cape Kazakofskie. Russian family name given as "M[ys] Kostromitinov" by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, in 1839 or 1840 and published by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1849 on Chart 1425. The name "M[ys] Kazakovskiy," or "Cossack Cape," was applied to this point by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23), IRN. See Cape Kazakof.

Kotaglikark: stream, see Helpmejack Creek.

Kotak Point: point of land, see Kowtuk Point.

Kotalhno River: stream, see Foraker River.

Kotel'noy, M[ys]: point of land, see Kettle Cape.

Kotelnoi: point of land, see Kettle Cape.

Kothlik Island: island, in Yukon Delta on Norton Sound, 4 miles long, W of Kochluk Pass, 23 miles N of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 07' N, 164° 32' W; (map 92). Eskimo name reported in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS; published in 1901 on Chart 9372.

Kotil: locality, at junction of Kateel and Koyukuk Rivers, Koyukok Lowland; 62° 27' N, 157° 37' W; (map 108). Variant: Khotilkakat, Khotilkakate, Khotylnakat. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported as "Khotilkakate" on an 1850 map by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN. Ivan Petroff listed "Khotilkakat" with a population of 65 in the 1880 Census.

Kotleana Bay: bay, see Katlian Bay.

Kotleana, Guba: bay, see Katlian Bay.

Kotlian Bay: bay, see Katlian Bay.

Kotlians Bay: bay, see Katlian Bay.

Kotlick: village, see Kotlik.

Kotlik Lagoon: lagoon, 4.5 miles long, on Chukchi Sea coast, 16 miles N of Cape Krusenstern, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 23' N, 163° 48' W; (map 128). This name refers in some way to “an incident that occurred a hundred years ago, when a Russian was killed here.” according to USC&GS in 1950.

Kotlik River: stream, in Yukon Delta, flows N 30 miles to Apoon Pass, 36 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 02' N, 163° 33' W; (map 92). Eskimo name from the word meaning “breeches”; probably reported in 1899 by R. L. Faris, USC&GS.

Kotlik: village, pop. 116, on E bank of Kotlik River, 0.3 miles S of Apoon Pass and 35 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 02' N, 163° 33' W; (map 92). Variant: Kotlick. Eskimo village listed in 1880 Census with a population of 10; in 1890, it was 31; in 1920, 83; in 1930, 14; in 1940, 35; in 1950, 44; and, although the 1960 Census lists 57 inhabitants, the BIA gives the population as 116.

Kotol River: stream, see Khotol River.

Kotovy: islands, see Pribilof Islands.

Kotschekmaksy, Bai: bay, see Kachemak Bay.

Kotsena: stream, see Kotsina River.

Kotsina River: stream, heads at glacier at about 61° 46' N, 143° 45' W, flows SW 42 miles to Copper River, 2 miles NE of Chitina and 67 miles NE of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61° 32' 30" N, 144° 24' 30" W; (map 68). Variant: Katselena, Katzzelena, Kotsena. Ahtena Indian name meaning “coal river [kho-tsi-tns],” spelled Katz-zelena and Katselena in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA. W. J. Peters, USGS, used the Kotsina spelling on an 1899 fieldsheet.

Kotsokhotana: stream, see Buckland River.

Kotush Mountains: mountain range, see Chilkat Range.

Kotzebue Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Bering Sea, 29 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 24' N, 167° 18' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Kotzebue Sound: bay, 35 miles wide and 80 miles long, on W coast of Alaska, N of Seward Peninsula, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 45' N, 163° 00' W; (map 113). Variant: Kotzebue's Sound. Named by Lt. Otto von Kotzebue for himself after discovering the bay in 1816. He said, “In compliance with the general wish of my companions, I called this newly discovered sound by my name, Kotzebue's Sound.” Kotzebue, 1787-1846, IRN, accompanied Adm. A. J. von Krusenstern on his circumnavigation of the world in 1803-06 and commanded two other voyages around the world, 1815-17 and 1823-26. On his second voyage he explored the northwest coast of Alaska in 1816 to find the western end of a Northwest passage.

Kotzebue's Sound: bay, see Kotzebue Sound.

Kotzebue: town, pop. 1,290, on NW shore of Baldwin Peninsula, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 54' N, 162° 35' W; BGN 1944; (map 113). Variant: Kee-kik-tag-ameut, Kikikhtagyut, Kikiktagamute, Kikiktak, Kikitaruk Mission. Kotzebue was established as a permanent Eskimo village when a reindeer station was located here about 1897. Prior to then, it was a summer fish camp first mentioned by Lt. Zagoskin (1847, pl. 1, p. 74), IRN, who recorded the name as "Kikikhtagyut." The 1880 Census lists the name as "Kikiktagamute," with a population of 200. A post office called "Kotzebue" was established here in 1899, the name being derived from Kotzebue Sound. A Society of Friends mission was founded the same year. Kotzebue's population was 193 in 1910; 230 in 1920; 291 in 1930; 372 in 1940; and 623 in 1950.

Kou Island: island, see Kuiu Island.

Koubougakhli, Cape: point of land, see Kubugakli, Cape.

Koudekan: village, see Hoonah.

Koudiakoff Islands: islands, see Kudiakof Islands.

Kougachuk Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows SE 15.6 miles to Kotzebue Sound, 34 miles NW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 15' N, 163° 50' W; (map 113). Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Kougarok Mountain: mountain, 2,870 ft., 34 miles SE of Ear Mountain and 44 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 41' N, 165° 14' W; (map 111). Variant: Kugruk Mountains. Local name reported as "Kugruk" in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS. See Kugruk River.

Kougarok River: stream, formed by junction of Macklin and Washington Creeks, flows S 45 miles to Kuzitrin River, 47 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 15' N, 164° 34' W; BGN 1904; (map 110). Variant: Koogrock River, Kougrok River, Kugiruk River, Kugrok River, Kugrock River, Kugruk River. Eskimo name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. Reported in 1900 as "Kugruk River" by Brooks (1901, pl. 11), USGS. See Kugruk River.

Kougarok: locality, at junction of Kougarok and Kuzitrin Rivers, 15 miles NW of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Variant: Checkers, Kugruk, Davidson. In 1900, at the beginning of gold mining on the interior of Seward Peninsula, Brooks (1901, p. 125), USGS, reported a small settlement "usually known as Checkers" had sprung up here. This was the point where loads on small boats from Marys Igloo were transferred to pack horses and then shipped to placer camps. Collier (1902, pl. 12), USGS, showed this settlement as "Kugruk," which was at that time the name of the Kougarok River. The 1901 map of Seward Peninsula goldfields by David Fox, Jr., showed "Kougarok." Subsequent maps did not name this place. The Kougarok Post Office was established in 1902 and discontinued the following year (Ricks, 1965, p. 37). A post office named "Kugarok" was established in 1905 and changed to Davidson in 1906 (*ibid.*); its location is unknown.

Kougkok: locality, see Kangkok.

Kougrok River: stream, see Kougarok River.

Kouiak River: stream, see Koyukuk River.

Kouiou-ioukack, Cap: promontory, see Kuyuyukak, Cape.

Koujulik Bay: bay, see Kujulik Bay.

Koukack, Baie: estuary, see Kukak Bay.

Koukak Bay: estuary, see Kukak Bay.

Koukak: locality, see Kukak.

Koukhat: point of land, see Douglas, Cape.

Koulagayakh: island, see Kulyugayak.

Kouliliak: bay, see Kuliliak Bay.

Koulitchkow Bay: bay, see Snipe Bay.

Kouloukak Bay: bay, see Kulukak Bay.

Kouloulak Bay: bay, see Kulukak Bay.

Koulugmut, Cap: point of land, see Kuliuk, Cape.

Koumlick, Cap: promontory, see Kumlik, Cape.

Koumlick, Ile: island, see Kumlik Island.

Koumloun: peninsula, see Kumliun, Cape.

Koumlun: peninsula, see Kumliun, Cape.

Koumlune: peninsula, see Kumliun, Cape.

Kounkoun, Cap: promontory, see Kunmik, Cape.

Koupolinaia Hill: mountain, see Cupola Peak.

Kousilvak: watercourse, see Kwemeluk Pass.

Kousk Island: island, 0.4 miles long, one of Keku Islets, in Keku Strait, 5 miles SW of Kake, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 54' 30" N, 133° 59' 30" W; (map 6). Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USC&GS.

Kouskokvim Bay: gulf, see Kuskokwim Bay.

Koutousoff, Cap: promontory, see Kutuzof, Cape.

Koutouzoff, Cap: promontory, see Kutozof, Cape.

Koutsnou Inlet: water passage, see Kootznahoo Inlet.

Koutsnou: islands, see Kootzanhoo Archipelago.

Koutsnow Inlet: water passage, see Kootznahoo Inlet.

Koutznou: islands, see Kootzanhoo Archipelago.

Kouwegok Slough: stream, flows S 5 miles to mouth of Unalakleet River, E of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 52' 25" N, 160° 47' 00" W; (map 91). Eskimo name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Kov River: stream, see Kuk River.

Koven, Mount: peak, 12,210 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, E of Muldrow Glacier, 6 miles NE of summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 08' 05" N, 150° 53' 40" W; BGN 1947; (map 88). Named for Theodore G. Koven, a member of the Rockefeller Cosmic Ray Expedition who, with Allen Carpe, was killed in May 1932 by falling into a crevasse on Muldrow Glacier. See Carpe, Mount.

Kovighat River: stream, see Kavalghak Creek.

Kovogzruk: locality, at Port Clarence, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed in the 1890 Census (p. 162).

Kovrizhka, Cape: point of land, 9 miles NW of Makushin Bay, on NW coast of Unalaska Island Aleutian Islands; 53° 50' 40" N, 167° 09' 00" W, BGN 1938; (map 23). Variant: Ermoshkinskie, Cape Gatan, Cape Gattan, Cape Hatan, Cape Hattan, Makushin Cape. Russian name reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN, as "M[ys] Gattan," or "Cape Gattan," and by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN, as "M[ys] Kovrizhka," meaning "Cape Gingerbread (ginger cake)." This point was called "Makushin Cape" by USBF in 1888.

Kovrorak Hill: hill, see Kavrarak Hill.

Kovrorak Lagoon: lagoon, see Kavrarak Lagoon.

Kovrorak Mountain: hill, see Kavrarak Hill.

Kovrorak Spring: springs, see Kavrarak Springs.

Kovroruk Springs: springs, see Kavrarak Springs.

Kovurof Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on N coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 05' N, 174° 56' W; (map 18). Variant: Koourovskaiia, Kovurova So named by Ingenstrem (cnna) or Capt. Lutke, IRN, about 1830 and published as "Koourovskaiia baie" by Lutke (1836, p. 315). Called "Zaliv Kovurova," or "Kovurova Bay," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 27), IRN.

Kovurof Point: promontory, elev. 1,320 ft., on N coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands, 52° 07' 00" N, 174° 54' 15" W; (map 18). Variant: Cape Tolstoi. Name given for Kovurof Bay to the west and published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 97). It was called "Cape Tolstoi" meaning "broad," by Ingenstrem (cnna); the name was published by Capt. Lutke (1836,p. 310), IRN.

Kovurova: bay, see Kovurof Bay.

Kow-e-rok: locality, on NE side of Grantley Harbor, about 2 miles N of Imuruk Basin and 9 miles E of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Site of an Eskimo village reported in 1827 by Capt. Beechey (1831, map facing p. 328), RN. This may have been the village subsequently known as "Kaviak."

Kow-e-rook River: stream, see Kaviruk River.

Kow-eeh Creek: stream, see Kowee Creek.

Kowagamute: localities, see Kobuk Villages.

Kowak: stream, see Kobuk River.

Kowee Creek: stream, on Douglas Island, flows 2.5 miles NE to Gastineau Channel at West Juneau, 0.5 miles SW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 17' 50" N, 134° 25' 55" W; BGN 1964; (map 11). Variant: Cowee Creek, Kow-eeh Creek, Kowie Creek. Named locally for Kowee, a chief of the Auk Tlingit Indians, who reportedly had his summer home at the mouth of the creek and who is credited with having guided Joe Juneau and Dick Harris to their gold find at Silver Bow Basin in 1880. Early miners spelled the name "Kowee" or "Kow-eeh," but after the USGS mapped the area in 1903 the name was published as "Cowee Creek" (DeArmond, 1957,p. 13).

Koweejoongak River: stream, flows N 10 miles to Bering Sea, 9 miles SE of Cape Etolin, on NE coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 19' 20" N, 166° 03' 45" W; (map 57). Variant: Kauichungak Creek. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Koweelik Bluff: bluff, on N coast of Nunivak Island, E of Iloodak Point and 36 miles SW of Cape Etolin; 60° 13' 15" N, 167° 03' 30" W; (map 57). Variant: Kauilikh Bluff, Koweelix Cliff. Eskimo name refers to the fact that the "bluff is cut by streams"; reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Koweelix Cliff: bluff, see Koweelik Bluff.

Kowgrock: locality, see Kograk Deep.

Kowguckpak: ravine, see Kugukpak Valley.

Kowie Creek: stream, see Kowee Creek.

Kowigilikalik: locality, at headwaters of Tagayarak River, 20 miles SW of Tuntutuliak and 60 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 18' N, 163° 12' W; (map 58). Former small settlement or camp reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kowikarurmiut: locality, on N shore of Duchikthluk Bay, 3 miles N of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 59° 51' N, 166° 15' W; (map 55). Eskimo summer fish camp reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kowkow Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 miles to Trail Creek, 25 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 28' 45" N, 161° 28' 00" W; (map 53). Eskimo name published by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks, 1921, pl. 7), USGS. Gold production along this creek started in 1913.

Kownruk: canyon, see Kunruk Canyon.

Kowquialik Lake: lake, see Kawialik Lake.

Kowtuck Point: point of land, see Kowtuk Point.

Kowtuk Point: point of land, on Chukchi Sea coast, 15 miles NE of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68° 27' 07" N, 166° 19' 30" W; (map 129). Variant: Kotak Point, Kowtuck Point. Eskimo name reported in 1950 to mean "little point" by USC&GS.

Kowuk: stream, see Kobuk River.

Koyakutuk River: stream, see Kuyukutuk River.

Koyana Creek: stream, flows SE 1.9 miles to Norton Sound, 23 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 163° 40' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Koyoukuk River: stream, see Koyukuk River.

Koyoukut Mountain: hill, see Koyukuk Mountain.

Koyoyuk Creek: stream, see Kogoyuk Creek.

Koyuk Inlet: estuary, at mouth of Koyuk River, on Norton Bay, 30 miles NW of Christmas Mountain, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 54' N, 161° 10' W; (map 96). Eskimo name reported about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Koyuk River: stream, flows SE 115 miles to Koyuk Inlet, 30 miles NW of Christmas Mountain, Nulato Hills; 64° 55' N, 161° 08' W, BGN 1952; (map 96). Variant: Kanguksuk River, Kayuk River, Koikpak River, Koipak River, Kuyuk River, Kviiguk River, Left Fork Kviiguk River, Reka Kvyguk, Reka Kvynkhak. Eskimo name reported by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 2), IRN, as "Kvyguk." The present spelling comes from A. H. Brooks, USGS, in 1900. The Western Union Telegraph Expedition spelled the name "Koikpak," which means "big river."

Koyuk: village, pop. 129, on right bank at mouth of Koyuk River, 31 miles NW of Christmas Mountain, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56' N, 161° 09' W; BGN 1944; (map 96). Variant: Kangekosook, Kanguksuk, Kangusuk, Konyukmute, Kuyuk Kvienkhakg-miut, Kvynkhakg-miut, Norton Bay Station. Eskimo village reported in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, who recorded its name as "Kvynkhak-miut," meaning "Kvynkhak people." Baron Otto von Bendeleben, Western Union Telegraph Expedition, wrote the name "Konyukmute" in 1865. The village became a supply center for local mining, and a trading station, called "Norton Bay Station," was established about 1900. The population in 1930 was 110.

Koyuktolik Bay: bay, 2 miles wide, at SW tip of Kenai Peninsula, 16 miles SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 14' 30" N, 151° 56' 30" W; BGN 1908; (map 50). Variant: Dog Salman, Dogfish, Dogsalman, Hiko-Bukta. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1908. The name "Hiko-Bukta" appears to be partly Russian.

Koyuktulik River: stream, see Kuiuktulik River.

Koyukuk Island: island, on Yukon River, 18 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukok Lowland, 64° 53' N, 157° 35' W; (map 97). Variant: Traders Island. Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Koyukuk Mountain: hill, 903 ft., on right bank of Yukon River, 3 miles N of Koyukok and 19 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland, 64° 54' N, 157° 39' W; BGN 1890; (map 97). Variant: Benelaracher, Be-ne-le-rah-cher, Koyoukut Mountain, Koyukuk Sopka. Name obtained in 1869 from the Russians by Capt. C. W. Raymond, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and written "Koyukuk Sopka" by him. A. V. Zane, USN, of Lt. G. M. Stoney's expedition gave in 1886 the Koyukan Indian name as "Be-ne-le-rah-cher," meaning "big mountain."

Koyukuk River: stream, heads at its Middle and North Forks, flows SW 425 miles to Yukon River, 22 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 55' N, 157° 32' W; BGN 1890; (map 97). Variant: Coyukuk River, Reka, Junaka, Junnaka, Kouiak River, Koyoukuk River, Reka Kuiuk, Kujupak, Kuryukak, Kuyukak, Reka Kuyaak, Tug-ga-rag-a-wick, Yunaka, Yunnaka. Koyukan Indian name first recorded by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, as "Kuyukak" (and "Yunaka" or "Yunnaka"). The Russians at Nulato referred to the stream as "Kuiuk" or "Kuyaak." The Western Union Telegraph Expedition spelled the name "Coyukuk." BGN standardized the present spelling. The lower part of the river was explored by Zagoskin in 1842-44 and in 1885, Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, explored almost its entire length.

Koyukuk Sopka: hill, see Koyukuk Mountain.

Koyukuk: village, pop. 128, on right bank of Yukon River, W of Koyukuk Island and 16 miles NE of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64° 53' N, 157° 42' W; (map 97) A trading post and Eskimo village listed with a population of 150 by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census. A post office was established in 1898; discontinued in 1900 and re-opened in 1933 (Ricks, 1965, p. 37). Its population was 121 in 1910; 124 in 1920; 143 in 1930 106 in 1940; and 79 in 1950.

Kozakakat Slough: stream, flows NW 11 miles to Koyukuk River, 15 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 28' N, 157° 02' W; (map 108) Koyukan Indian name, meaning “mouth of the Kosa,” obtained in 1955 at Huslia by USGS.

Kozerevsky: village, see Holy Cross.

Kozherevsky River: stream, flows SE 30 miles to Yukon River, 7 miles NW of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 14' 30" N, 159° 58' 30" W; (map 78). Variant: Koserefski River. Local name reported in 1916 by G. L. Harrington and R. H. Sargent (in Harrington, 1918, pl. 1), USGS; name derived from the earlier name of Holy Cross.

Kozherevsky: locality, on left bank of Yukon River opposite Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 12' N, 159° 43' W; (map 78). Variant: Koserefski. Site of an Ingalik Indian village which, according to Hrdlicka (1943, p. 221), was called “Kozherevsky” by the Russians. See Holy Cross.

Kozian Reef: reef, see Cozian Reef.

Kozikakat River: stream, see Bear Creek.

Koznuten: stream, see Kanuti River.

Kradigy: hill, see Fox Castle.

Kraemer Creek: stream, flows SE 0.6 miles to Trout Lake, 28 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 07' 50" N, 144° 38' 32" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Kraenberi Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula W of Angler Lake, 6 miles SW of Point Possession and 41 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 58' N, 150° 28' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Kragluchten Point: point of land, at W end of Little East Rookery, on NE coast of Saint George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' 25" N, 169° 31' 20" W; (map 38). An Aleut name listed by Putnam (1903, p. 1015), USC&GS, as “Krag' lucht' en” meaning “squealing * * * so called from the noise made by the pup seals on the rocks beneath.”

Krainie Cape: point of land, see Last Point.

Krakankringa: cove, see Garden Cove.

Krasnaia Bay: bay, see Red Bay.

Krasnaya, Bukhta: bay, see Red Bay.

Krasni Point: point of land, at E entrance to Temnac Bay, on S coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 47' 10" N, 173° 07' 30" E; BGN 1938; (map 13). Variant: Krasni Cape, Krasnoi Cape, Point Rouge, Red Cape, Temnac Point. Derived from a Russian name, “Krasnoy Mys,” meaning “red cape,” and applied to a point at the west entrance to Massacre Bay (Sarichev,

1826, map 13). The name was changed in the 1930's to its present form and location. See Murder Point.

Krasni Point: point of land, see Murder Point.

Krasnoi Bay: bay, see Redfish Bay.

Krasnoi Cape: point of land, see Krasni Point.

Krasnoi Point: point of land, see Murder Point.

Krasnoi Ribi: bay, see Redfish Bay.

Krasnoi Ribi: islands, see Redfish Islets.

Krasnoi Ribi: point of land, see Redfish Cape.

Krasnoy Ryby, Bukhta: bay, see Redfish Bay.

Krasnoy Ryby, Mys: point of land, see Redfish Point.

Krasnyy Ryby: islands, see Redfish Islets.

Krasnyy Ryby: point of land, see Redfish Cape.

Krauses Hole: cove, 0.1 miles across, on W coast of Woewodski Island, 19 miles SW of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 32' 20" N, 133° 03' 20" W; (map 6). Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USC&GS.

Kravaksanak: locality, on E bank of Kwikpak Pass, 14 miles E of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 48' 45" N, 164° 04' 30" W; (map 77). Variant: Kravaksarak. Eskimo camp reported in 1899 by R. L. Faris, USC&GS; written by him as "Kravaksarakamiut," meaning "Kravaksarak people."

Kravaksarak: locality, see Kravaksanak.

Kravaksarok: watercourse, see Little Apoon Pass.

Kreg'lucht'en-ang'ten-algarel'ogrey: rookery, see Little East Rookery.

Krein Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, N of Grus Lake, 27 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 47' 20" N, 150° 40' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Krekatok Island: island, 4.5 miles long, one of Sand Islands, between Bering Sea and Scammon Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 02' N, 165° 59' W; (map 76). Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1923.

Krenitsy, Mys: point of land, see Krenitzin, Cape.

Krenitsyn: point of land, see Krenitzin, Cape.

Krenitsyna, Mys: point of land, see Krenitzin, Cape.

Krenitzin Islands: islands, in Fox Islands, Aleutian Islands, consisting principally of Akutan, Akun, Rootok, Avatanak, Tigalda, Ugamak, and Aiktak Islands; 54° 07' N, 165° 30' W; (map 24). Variant: Krenytsin Islands. Probably named by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN, for Capt. Lt. Peter Kuzmich Krenitzin (or Krenitsyn), IRN, who, with Lt. M. D. Levashev, IRN, in 1768-69 explored and mapped over 30 islands in the Aleutians. Capt. Tebenkov spelled the name "Ostrova Krinitsyna," or "Krinitsyn Islands."

Krenitzin, Cape: point of land, at N entrance to Bechevin Bay, 14 miles N of False Pass, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 04' N, 163° 25' W; (map 29). Variant: Cap Krenitsyn, Krenitzine Point, Krenytsin, Cap Krenitzyn, Mys Krenitsy, Mys Krenitsyna. Named for Capt. Lt. Peter Kuzmich Krenitzin, IRN, commander of the galliot Saint Catherine, who led a Russian exploring expedition to the Aleutian Islands in 1768-69. The name was published by Adm. von Krusenstern (1827, atlas map 20), IRN, as "C[ap] Krenitzyn," or "Cape Krenitzyn."

Krenitzine: point of land, see Krenitzin, Cape.

Krenitzyn, Cap: point of land, see Krenitzin, Cape.

Krenytsin Islands: islands, see Krenitzin Islands.

Krenytsin: point of land, see Krenitzin, Cape.

Krepost Georgiyevskaya: village, see Kasilof.

Kresta Mys: point of land, see Cross, Cape.

Kresta Point: point of land, on NW coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 00' 10" N, 172° 38' 20" E; BGN 1938; (map 13). Variant: Cape Cross, Mys Kresta, Northwest Shoulder. This cape was called "M[ys] Kresta," meaning "Cape Cross" (Tebenkov, 1852, map 30). Baker (1906, p. 469), USGS, calls it "Northwest Shoulder" and reports this name as being given by the North Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1854-55.

Kresta Point: point of land, on S tip of Krestof Island, 9 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 08' 30" N, 135° 30' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Krestof Point, Mys Kresta. Russian name meaning "cross," given in 1833 by the navigator Ens. Vasiliev; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "M[ys] Kresta."

Kresta Strait: water passage, see Cross Sound.

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

Krestina, Ostrov: island, see Cristina Island.

Krestof Island: island, 6 miles long, between Kruzof and Baranof Islands, 10 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 11' N, 135° 30' W; BGN 1897; (map 9). Variant: Cross Island, Krestoff Island, Krestov Island, Ostrov Krestovskiy. Published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "Os[trov] Krestovskiy," meaning "cross island."

Krestof Mountain: mountain, 1,631 ft., on Krestof Island, 10 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 11' N, 135° 29' W; (map 9). Variant: Gora Krestovskaya. Russian name meaning "cross" given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Gore Krestovskaya."

Krestof Point: point of land, see Kresta Point.

Krestof Sound: sound, 4 miles across, 3 miles N of Sitka Sound, off NW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 12' N, 135° 35' W; BGN 1897; (map 9). Variant: Cross Sound, Krestoff Sound, Krestoff Strait, Krestov Sound, Proliv Krestovskiy. Russian name meaning "cross," given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "Pr[oliv] Krestovskiy."

Krestof Strait: water passage, see Olga Strait.

Krestof, Port: bight, 0.7 miles across, on E coast of Kruzof Island, 12 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 09' 00" N, 135° 35' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Gavan Krestovskaya, Port Cross, Port Krestov, Zaliv Mylkoy. Name published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "Gavan Krestovskaya," meaning "cross harbor." It was called "Zaliv Mylkoy," meaning "shallow bay," in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published as such by Sarichev (1826, map 19).

Krestoff Island: island, see Krestof Island.

Krestoff Sound: sound, see Krestof Sound.

Krestoff Strait: sound, see Krestof Sound.

Krestofski Islet: island, see Guide Island.

Krestov Island: island, see Krestof Island.

Krestov Sound: sound, see Krestof Sound.

Krestov, Port: bight, see Krestof, Port.

Krestovskaya, Gavan: bight, see Krestof, Port.

Krestovskaya, Gora: mountain, see Krestof Mountain.

Krestovskin, Zaliv: cove, see Gibson Cove.

Krestovskiy, Ostrov: island, see Krestof Island.

Krestovski, Proliv: sound, see Krestof Sound.

Krestovskoy, Ostrov: island, see Guide Island.

Krestovskoy, Proliv: water passage, see Olga Strait.

Krestrel Island: island, see Kestrel Island.

Kreuger Creek: stream, flows SE 7 miles to Arctic River, 7 miles SE of Ear Mountain and 44 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 53' N, 166° 03' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Krilon, Gora: mountain, see Crillon, Mount.

Kripniyagok River: stream, see Kipniyagok River.

Kripniyuk: stream, see Black River.

Krischa: glacier, see Krishna Glacier.

Krishna Glacier: glacier, 0.5 miles long, on N slope of Takhinsha Mountains, 6 miles W of Mount Emmerick and 25 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 12' 30" N, 135° 49' 30" W; (map 45). Variant: Krischa. Probably a Tlingit Indian name shown as Krischa by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map). Called Krishna Glacier by USC&GS (1883 Coast Pilot, pl. 1819).

Krishka Island: island, 1 mile across, in Whale Bay, off SE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 36' 10" N, 134° 55' 30" W; BGN 1926; (map 5). Variant: Cone Island, Gasilnik Island, Gasilo Island, Zakrishka Island. Russian word, "kryshka" meaning "cover," given in 1925 by USC&GS because the island closes the entrance to Kritoi Basin. The descriptive name "Cone Island" was used for this island in 1924 by USC&GS because of "its marked resemblance to an inverted cone, when seen from the northwestward."

Krissey Island: island, see Rat Island.

Kritchek River: stream, see Kvichavak River.

Kritoi Basin: bay, 1 mile across, enclosed by Krishka Island in Whale Bay, on SW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 35' 45" N, 134° 59' 30" W; (map 5). Variant: Zakritoi Basin. Russian word, "krytoi" meaning "covered," given in 1926 by USC&GS.

Kritskoi Island: island, 2 miles long, one of Kudobin Islands, 16 miles W of village of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 01' 15" N, 161° 00' 00" W; (map 28). Variant: L'ile aux Loups, Wolf Island. Named "Kritskoi ile" by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 261), IRN. He erroneously called it "L' ile aux Loups," or "wolf island," on his Chart 14.

Krivoi Island: island, see Crooked Island.

Krivoi Island: island, see Kriwoi Island.

Krivoy, Ostrov: island, see Crooked Island.

Kriwoi Island: island, 1.2 miles across, in Yakutat Bay, 0.6 miles NE of Dolgoi Island and 5.5 miles NE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 37' 30" N, 139° 39' 30" W; (map 46).

Variant: Crooked Island, Krivoi Island. Named "O[strov] Krivoy," meaning "crooked island," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN.

Krogh Lake: lake, 0.3 miles across, S coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' 25" N, 132° 20' 15" W; (map 4). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Kroto Creek: stream, heads in Kroto Lake, flows SE 80 miles to Susitna River, 36 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 42' N, 150° 19' W; BGN 1961; (map 70). Variant: Croto River, Deshka River. Name reported in 1954 by USGS; derived from the name of the Indian village once located at the mouth of this stream.

Kroto Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, at head of Kroto Creek, 19 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 26' 55" N, 150° 39' 20" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Kroto Slough: stream, anabranch of Susitna River, flows SW 11 miles to Yentna River 1.7 miles N of its junction with Susitna River, 32 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 35' 20" N, 150° 27' 45" W; BGN 1962; (map 70). Variant: Croto Slough. Name published by AMS in 1947 as "Croto Slough." Present spelling reported by USGS in 1961; derived from the Indian village of Kroto which was formerly located in the vicinity.

Kroto: locality, site of an Indian village, at junction of Kroto Creek and Susitna River, 36 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 41' 36" N, 150° 18' 40" W; (map 70). Name of a former Tanaina Indian village; reported by Robert Muldrow (in Eldridge, 1900, map 3), USGS.

Krugloi Island: island, 0.1 miles long, in Peril Strait, 1 mile NW of N coast of Duffield Peninsula, N tip of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 33' 45" N, 135° 28' 05" W; (map 9). Variant: Krugloi Islet, Kruoloi Island, Ostrov Krugloy. Russian name meaning "round" given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Krugloy."

Krugloi Island: island, see Agattu Island.

Krugloi Island: island, see Round Island.

Krugloi Islands: islands, 0.5 miles across, on N shore of Salisbury Sound, off Chichagof Island, 26 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 21' 50" N, 135° 43' 30" W; (map 9). Name derived from Krugloi Island, the former name of Round Island. The name was published by Baker (1906, p. 383).

Krugloi Islet: island, see Krugloi Island.

Krugloi Point: point of land, on NE tip of Agattu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 30' 50" N, 173° 46' 20" E; BGN 1938; (map 13). Variant: Farrar Cape, Northeast Cape, Ostrov Krugly.

Translation of "Ostrov Krugly," published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1400. The point was also listed as Farrar Cape in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot.

Krugloi Point: point of land, on S tip of Halleck Island, 10 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 11' N, 135° 27' W; BGN 1897; (map 9). Variant: Mys Krugloy, Round Point. Russian name meaning "round" given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "M[ys] Krugloy," or "Round Cape."

Krugloy, Mys: point of land, see Krugloi Point.

Krugloy, Ostrov: island, see Krugloi Island.

Krugloy, Ostrov: island, see Mills Island.

Krugloy, Ostrov: island, see Round Island.

Krugly, Ostrov: point of land, see Krugloi Point.

Kruoloi Island: island, see Krugloi Island.

Krupa Point: point of land, at SE end of Hodikof Bay, in Sarana Bay, on E coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 52' 55" N, 173° 16' 55" E; BGN 1965; (map 13). Variant: Hodikof Point, Hodikoff Point, Cape Hodikof. This name was published in 1948 on an AMS map.

Krupa Point: point of land, see Hodikof Point.

Krusenstern Island: island, see Little Diomede Island.

Krusenstern Lagoon: lagoon, 7 miles long, on Chukchi Sea coast, NE of Cape Krusenstern, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 09' N, 163° 08' W; BGN 1962; (map 128). Variant: Eenyitkaleeoom Tehsaya. Local name reported in 1942 by USC&GS. E. S. Burch reported in 1966 that the Eskimo call it "Eenyitkaleeoom Tehsaya [Inyitkalium Teseya]."

Krusenstern, Cape: point of land, on Chukchi Sea coast, N point of entrance to Kotzebue Sound, 35 miles NW of Kotzebue, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 08' 00" N, 163° 44' 45" W; (map 128). Variant: Killianuk, Krusenstern Cape, Noovowa. On August 14, 1816, Lt. Otto von Kotzebue, IRN, wrote "we reached the promontory which forms the north entrance to the sound, which received the name of Krusenstern." It was named for Admiral Adam Johann von Krusenstern, first Russian circumnavigator, 1803-04. Apparently the lagoon and the lowlands west of Ingitkalik Mountain were not seen at that time and Kotzebue applied the name to this promontory. The Eskimo name "Killianuk" was recorded by Rev. Stuck (1920, p. 85) in 1918.

Krusoff Island: island, see Kruzof Island.

Krusow Island: island, see Kruzof Island.

Krustoi Island: island, see Krutoi Island.

Kruto, Cape: point of land, see Steep Cape.

Krutoi Island: island, 0.6 miles across, in Yakutat Bay, 2.5 miles NW of Humpback Point and 8.8 miles NE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 40' 10" N, 139° 38' 4.0" W; (map 46). Variant: Krustoi Island, Steep Island. Named "O[strov] Krutoy," meaning "steep island," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN.

Krutoi, Cape: point of land, see Steep Cape.

Krutoy, Cape: point of land, see Steep Cape.

Kruzenstern Cape: point of land, see Krusenstern, Cape.

Kruzenstern Island: island, see Little Diomede Island.

Kruzgamapa River: stream, see Pilgrim River.

Kruzgamapah River: stream, see Pilgrim River.

Kruzgamepa Hot Springs: locality, see Pilgrim Springs.

Kruzgamepa River: stream, see Pilgrim River.

Kruzof Island: island, 25 miles long, W of Baranof Island and 10 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 10' N, 135° 40' W; BGN 1896; (map 9). Variant: Crooze Island, Edgecumb Island, Grooze, Krusoff Island, Krusow Island, Kruzoff Island, Kruzow Island, Pitt Island, Saint Hyacinthe, San Jacinto, Sitka Island, Tleekh. The Tlingit Indian name for this island was recorded in 1849 by Capt. Tebenov (1852, map 7), IRN, as "O[strov] Tliikh." After 1775, when Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra named Mount Edgecumbe "Montana de San Jacinto," the island became known as San Jacinto or, as La Perouse called it, St. Hyacinthe. In 1787 Capt. Nathaniel Portlock named it "Pitt Island" (Wagner, 1937, p. 485). The early Russian traders called it "Sitka Island," but in 1805 Capt. U. T. Lisianski, IRN, named it "Crooze Island" after a Russian admiral. In 1849 Constantin Grewingk called it "Edgecumb or Krusow Island." "Kruzof" was adopted by BGN (Baker, 1906, p. 384).

Kruzof, Point: point of land, on NW tip of Kruzof Island, 27 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 20' 15" N, 135° 50' 30" W; (map 9). Named in 1896 by Lt. Comdr. W. Island Moore, USN. The name was published in 1900 by USC&GS on Chart 8282.

Kruzoff Island: island, see Kruzof Island.

Kruzow Island: island, see Kruzof Island.

Kryci Iles: islands, see Rat Islands.

Kryci Iles: islands, see Rat Islands.

Kryci Islands: islands, see Rat Islands.

Krysi Island: island, see Rat Island.

Krysi Islands: islands, see Rat Islands.

Krysi Pass: water passage, between Sea Lion Rock and Rat Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 52' N, 178° 03' E; (map 15). Russian name meaning “rat” published in I 1954 Coast Pilot (p. 466).

Krysi Point: point of land, NW tip of Rat Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' N, 178° 12' E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Name derived from the Russian word “krysi,” meaning “rat.” Published on a 1935 chart by U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office.

Krysiy, Ostrova: islands, see Rat Islands.

Kshaliuk Cape: point of land, see Kshaliuk Point.

Kshaliuk Point: point of land, on W coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 13' 45” N, 168° 40' 30” W; BGN 1940; (map 22). Variant: Bulldog Point, Kshaliuk Cape, Mys Kshalyukh. Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN, as “M[ys] Kshalyukh,” or “Cape Kshalyukh.” This feature was called “Bulldog Point” in 1939 by USC&GS.

Kshalyukh, Mys: point of land, see Kshaliuk Point.

Ku River: stream, see Kuk River.

Ku-buck: stream, see Kobuk River.

Ku-gat-gui-gut: stream, flows S 25 miles to Ke-mam-gu-y-guok, 36 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 33' N, 158° 12' W; (map 52). Eskimo name reported in 1910 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Ku-Henmut: locality, see Kutmiut.

Ku-wung-mutes: localities, see Kobuk Villages.

Kuagamut: localities, see Kobuk Villages.

Kuahroo River: stream, see Inaru River.

Kuahru: lagoon, see Tachinisok Inlet.

Kuahu River: stream, see Inaru River.

Kuakan Point: point of land, northernmost tip of Deer Island, between Ernest Sound and Seward Passage, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 05' 40” N, 132° 01' 50” W; BGN 1023; (map 6). Tlingit Indian word from “qowakan” meaning “deer” given in 1923 by USC&GS.

Kuakat Ridge: ridge, elev. 1,615 ft., extends N-S 8 miles, along E side of Kuna River near its mouth, Arctic Slope; 68° 51' N, 157° 35' W; (map 132). Eskimo name reported by T. E. Taylor, USGS, in 1956.

Kualiug-miut: village, see Kiwalik.

Kualyugmut: village, see Kiwalik.

Kuaru River: stream, see Inaru River.

Kuaruaipa: stream, on Beaufort Sea coast, E of Point Barrow; (map 153). Listed in Ray's Eskimo vocabulary as meaning "The Second Kuaru" (Ray, P. H., 1885, p. 55). The stream has not been identified.

Kuaruaipa: stream, see Avak Creek.

Kubanof Rock: rock, in Tonowek Bay, 0.7 miles N of Harmony Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 44' 00" N, 133° 25' 10" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Kubieshka Island: island, see Jug Island.

Kubok: localities, see Kobuk Villages.

Kubugakhli, Cape: point of land, see Kubugakli, Cape.

Kubugakli, Cape: point of land, S point of entrance to Kashvik Bay, in Katmai National Monument, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 26 miles S of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 57° 53' 50" N, 155° 03' 35" W; (map 35). Variant: Cape Koubougakhli, Cape Kubugakhli. Native name published by Capt. Lutke (1835, map , p. 274), IRN, as "Cape Koubougakhli" and by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN, as "M[ys] Kubugakhli," or "Cape Kubugakhli."

Kubugakli, Mount: mountain, 2,900 ft., on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 27 miles SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 57° 53' 10" N, 155° 07' 55" W; (map 35). Name derived from Cape Kubugakli, and given by USC&GS in 1910.

Kubuk: stream, see Kobuk River.

Kubyshka, Ostrov: island, see Jug Island.

Kuch-Kan Island: island, see Kutkan Island.

Kuchat: point of land, see Douglas, Cape.

Kuchaurak Creek: stream, flows NW 13 miles to S end of Kasegaluk Lagoon, 28 miles S of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 21' N, 163° 09' W; (map 145). Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1949, meaning "new small stream."

Kuceak Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 25 miles to Inaru River, 15 miles NW of village of Meade River, Arctic Plain; 70° 40' 47" N, 157° 39' 25" W; (map 147). Eskimo name obtained in 1956 at Wainwright by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kucher Creek: stream, flows NW 30 miles to Colville River 5 miles E of its junction with Etivluk River, Brooks Range; 68° 57' N, 155° 45' W; BGN 1925; (map 133). Name spelled “Koo-che-ak” on manuscript map made by an Eskimo about 1890. The Eskimo name probably is “Kugchiak,” meaning “new river.” Published by Schrader (1904, pl. 3), USGS.

Kuchiak Creek: stream, flows NW 19 miles to Chukchi Sea, 35 miles SW of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 15' 30" N, 163° 20' 00" W; (map 145). Variant: Koocheak River. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1949, meaning “new stream.”

Kuchiak Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Oblaron Creek, 10 miles NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 43' N, 160° 13' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Kuchuk Creek: stream, heads in Waring Mountains and flows S 16 miles to Kugarak River, 45 miles SW of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 44' N, 158° 43' W; (map 115). Eskimo name shown on a 1927 manuscript map by the “trader at Selawik.”

Kuchyuma, Ostrov: islands, see Kutchuma Islands.

Kuckokwak Creek: stream, see Kuskokwak Creek.

Kudiakof Islands: islands, including Glen, Operl, and Neumann Islands, forming the NW boundary of Izembek and Moffet Lagoons, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 22' N, 162° 50' W; (map 29). Variant: Chimiudi Islands, Chudoekow Islands, Koudiakoff Islands, Khoudiakoff Islands, Khudiakoff Islands, Ostrova Chimyudy. Named for a surveyor, Kudiakov (cna), who was sent to the area by Lt. Sarichev, IRN, in 1791 (Baker, 1906, p. 384) and published by Lutke (1836, p. 291) as “Khoudiakoff.” These islands were called “O[strova] Chimyudy” or “Chimyudy Islands” by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN. This Aleut name may possibly be derived from the words “cingup” and “uddag” which, according to R. H. Geoghegan, mean “small saltwater fish” [common to this area] and “bay.”

Kudobin Islands: island chain, 8 miles long, includes Walrus and Kritskoi Islands, on Bering Sea coast 13 miles W of village of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 01' N, 160° 55' W; (map 28). Variant: Ile aux Loups, Khudobin Islands, Khudobine Islands, Khudubin Islands, Wolf Island. Named “Khudobin Island” in 1882 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for Andrew Khudobin, one of Capt. F. P. Lutke's naval officers in 1828. Khudobin surveyed and named the group “Ile aux Loups,” or “Wolf Island,” according to Lutke. Lutke (1836, p. 263) called the feature “Khudobine.”

Kudobin Peninsula: island, see Deer Island.

Kudugnak, Cape: point of land, on NE entrance point to Nazan Bay, on NE coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 13' 35" N, 174° 03' 30" W; (map 18). Variant: Kadugnak, Kudugnake. Aleut name, published as “M[ys] Kudugnak,” or “Cape Kudugnak,” by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 27), IRN.

Kudugnake: point of land, see Kudugnak, Cape.

Kue-che-ark: stream, see Kuikcherk River.

Kue-ga-rack: stream, see Kugarak River.

Kue-wark River: stream, see Kagueruk Creek.

Kuearuk River: stream, see Steamboat Slough.

Kuegerak: stream, see Kugarak River.

Kuethluk: stream, see Kwethluk River.

Kugachiak Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NW 20 miles to Kasegaluk Lagoon, 20 miles NE of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 56' 30" N, 162° 29' 30" W; (map 145). Variant: Koogacheak River, Kugachiak River, Kugachiakruak River. Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1956 and means, in a sense, "new stream."

Kugachiak River: stream, see Kugachiak Creek.

Kugachiakruak River: stream, see Kugachiak Creek.

Kugachuk River: stream, see Lane River.

Kugak Volcano: peak, see Kukak Volcano.

Kugak, Mount: peak, see Kukak Volcano.

Kugak: locality, see Kukak.

Kugakrak Mountains: hills, see Kakagrak Hills.

Kugalga: island, see Tigalda Island.

Kugaluk: village, see Kiwalik.

Kugalukmut: village, see Kiwalik.

Kugalukmute: village, see Kiwalik.

Kugarak River: stream, flows SW 58 miles to Selawik River, 27 miles SE of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 34' N, 159° 00' W; BGN 1912; (map 114). Variant: Koogarak, Kue-ga-rack, Kuegerak. Eskimo name reported in 1886 as "Kue-ga-rack" by Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN. The present spelling was reported in 1901 by USGS.

Kugat Volcano: peak, see Kukak Volcano.

Kugidach Jagutscha: volcano, see Pogromni Volcano.

Kugikukvik River: stream, see Kuskokwim River.

Kugikukwik River: stream, see Kuskokwim River.

Kugirarok Creek: stream, heads on Mount Nasak, in Lisburne Hills, flows SW 15 miles to Kukpuk River, 18 miles N of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 24' 30" N, 165° 56' 30" W; (map 129). Variant: Kutigrarak, Kutigraruk Creek. Eskimo name recorded in 1956 by Orth as "Kutigrarak"; said to mean "flint arrowheads."

Kugiruk River: stream, see Kougarok River.

Kugirukak River: stream, see Noxapaga River.

Kugok River: stream, see Kungok River.

Kugoosuguru: locality, camp site on Chukchi Sea coast 8 miles SW of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 12' N, 157° 00' W; (map 153). Eskimo camp name published by R. F. Spencer (1959, map 2). Lt. P. H. Ray, (1885, p. 55), USA, spells the name "Kuosugru" and lists it as the third camp below the village at Cape Smyth.

Kugrak River: stream, flows N 20 miles to Noatak River, 41 miles SW of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 40' N, 155° 37' W; (map 125). Eskimo name meaning "old river," recorded in Kobuk by Orth, USGS, in 1956.

Kugrock River: stream, see Kougarok River.

Kugrok River: stream, see Kougarok River.

Kugrua Bay: bay, 9 miles long, off W end of Peard Bay, at mouth of Kugrua River, 18 miles NE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 47' N, 159° 08' W; (map 146). See Kugrua River.

Kugrua River: stream, heads in lake, flows NW 40 miles to Kugrua Bay, 9 miles NE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain, 70° 46' 30" N, 159° 17' 00" W; BGN 1949; (map 146). Variant: River Cogrua, Kookroak River, Kugura River, Kugurua River, Kukroak River. Eskimo name shown as "R. Cogrua" on Brit. Adm. Chart 593, 1827-55. Lt. Ray (1885, p. 54), USA, lists the word "kug' ru," meaning "swan." However, other spellings of this name would indicate that it may be "Kukraq," meaning "creek."

Kugruak River: stream, see Canning River.

Kugruk Lagoon: lagoon, on Seward Peninsula, at mouth of Kugruk River, 1.2 miles wide and 3 miles long, 4 miles SE of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 03' N, 162° 38' W; (map 113). Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USGS; derived from the Kugruk River which flows into the lagoon.

Kugruk Mountains: mountain, see Kougarok Mountain.

Kugruk River: stream, on Seward Peninsula, heads in Imuruk Lake, flows NE then NW 60 miles to Kugruk Lagoon, at Kotzebue Sound, 5 miles SE of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 00' N, 162° 40' W; BGN 1952; (map 113). Variant: Koogroog River, Mammoth River, Right Fork Kugruk River, Swan River. Eskimo name reported in 1899 as "Koogroog" by

Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS. This appears to be the stream that Ivan Petroff in 1880 named "Mammoth" "from the occurrence of Mammoth bones in the vicinity" (Baker, 1906, p. 424). Reported as "Swan River" in 1901 by D. L. Reaburn (in Mendenhall, 1902, pl. 42), USGS. In 1904, after USGS had completed reconnaissance map ping of Seward Peninsula, attention was called to the fact that three major rivers on the peninsula were named "Kugruk." Action was then taken to change these names. The above river was retained as Kugrok since that is the way it was used in court records. The Kugruk River which flows to the Kuzitrin River was changed to Kougarok River, because, as A. J. Collier, USGS, stated in a letter, "it has always been pronounced locally as Koogarak, and so appears on all claim notices. When I first heard the name in 1900, I fancied that it had reference to the Rocky Mountain lion as cougar. In court records it is usually spelled 'Kougarok,' and the mining district is the Kougarok district." The Kugruk River which flows northwest to the Chukchi Sea was changed to Kugrupaga River because that was the name shown on the Monroe and Hutchin's map prepared under direction of the court in 1901. Since no gold of economic value had yet been found on this stream, it was felt this change could be effected without inconvenience.

Kugruk River: stream, see Kougarok River.

Kugruk River: stream, see Kugrupaga River.

Kugruk: locality, see Kougarok.

Kugrukruk River: stream, see Noxapaga River.

Kugrupaga Creek: stream, see Henry Creek.

Kugrupaga Inlet: bay, extends S 3.3 miles, off Arctic Lagoon, at mouth of Kugrupaga River, 25 miles SW of Shishmaref, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 01' N, 166° 49' W; (map 112). Named for the river; published in 1952 by AMS.

Kugrupaga River: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NW 32 miles to Kugrupaga Inlet, on Chukchi Sea, 16 miles NW of Ear Mountain and 52 miles NW of Teller, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 00' N, 166° 48' W; BGN 1905; (map 111). Variant: Koogrook River, Kugruk River. Eskimo name reported in 1901 as "Kugruk" by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 9), USGS. See Kugruk River.

Kuguk River: stream, see Kungok River.

Kugukgit Mountains: mountains, see Kookooligit Mountains.

Kuguklik River: stream, flows W 30 miles to Kinak Bay, 48 miles W of Kulvagavik and 4 miles NW of Kipnuk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 58' N, 164° 08' W; (map 54). Eskimo name reported in 1878 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service.

Kugukpak Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SE 14 miles to Okokmilaga River 6 miles N of its head, Brooks Range; 68° 13' N, 153° 06' W; (map 133). Eskimo name meaning "biggest creek," obtained in 1956 at Anaktuvuk Pass by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kugukpak Valley: ravine, formed by Kuropak Creek, 11 miles SE of Point Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 05' N, 165° 35' W; (map 129). Variant: Kowguckpak. Eskimo name meaning “big gorge”; so called because the ravine's walls are fairly steep with few breaks in them. Name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kugulgit Mountains: mountains, see Kookooligit Mountains.

Kugulik Bay: bay, see Kujulik Bay.

Kugun Point: point of land, on E coast of Tuxekan Island, 25 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 49' 15" N, 133° 12' 55" W; (map 4). Indian name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Kugura River: stream, see Kugrua River.

Kuguru River: stream, see Canning River.

Kugurua River: stream, see Kugrua River.

Kuguyuk Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula W of Bird Lake, 5 miles SW of Point Possession and 42 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 48' 40" N, 150° 26' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Kuhl Island: island, see Kohl Island.

Kuhnteah: lake, see Mosquito Lake.

Kuhsuman Creek: stream, flows NW 13 miles from a glacier to Nanushuk River, 37 miles ENE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 21' 15" N, 150° 35' 00" W; (map 134). Named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Kui-kohk-tak Pass: water passage, see Kwikoktuk Pass.

Kuiagdak: island, see Poperechnoi Island.

Kuiak River: stream, flows NW 25 miles to Norton Sound, 14 miles SW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 23' N, 162° 27' W; (map 92). Eskimo name obtained in 1952 by USC&GS

Kuigamute: locality, see Kwik.

Kuik River: stream, see Kwik River.

Kuik: locality, see Kwik.

Kuikcherk River: stream, flows NW 22 miles to Kobuk River, 3 miles E of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 53' N, 157° 02' W; (map 115). Variant: Kue-che-ark. Eskimo

name spelled "Kue-che-ark" by Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN, and applied by him to a stream to the east of this one. W. C. Mendenhall, USGS, reported the above spelling and application in 1901.

Kuikh: locality, see Kwik.

Kuikhlogamute: village, see Kwethluk.

Kuikhoglyuk, Reka: stream, see Ulukuk River

Kuikli: locality, see Kwik.

Kuikpak: stream, see Yukon River.

Kuilkluk: village, see Kwethluk.

Kuimla Reka: watercourse, see Kwemeluk Pass.

Kuingak: stream, see Akulik River.

Kuingshtetakten: village, see Shageluk.

Kuitzinjik Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on E bank of Sheenjek River, 7.4 miles NW of Table Mountain and 44 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 23' N, 143° 57' W; (map 137). Variant: Lobo Lake. Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kuiu Island: island, 65 miles long, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 35' N, 134° 00' W; BGN 1890; (map 5). Variant: Kou Island, Ostrov Kuyu. Tlingit Indian name published in 1848 as "Ostrov Kuyu," or "Kuyu Island," on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396.

Kuiu Lake: lake, see Alecks Lake.

Kuiu Stream: stream, see Alecks Creek.

Kuiuk, Reka: stream, see Koyukuk River.

Kuiukpak Slough: distributary, of Yukon River, extends E-W 10 miles between Kwikluak and Alakanuk Passes, 7 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 43' N, 164° 43' W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1952 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Kuiukta Bay: bay, 5 miles across, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 24 miles SW of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 00' N, 158° 36' W; (map 27). Variant: Dorai Bay. Aleut name published as "Z[aliv] Kuiukta," or "Kuiukta Bay," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24) and as "Kuiukta Bay (Dora) Bay" in USC&GS Alaska Coast Pilot (1947, v. 2, p. 291).

Kuiuktalik: locality, on NW shore of Norton Bay near Elim, Seward Peninsula Highlands. Site of an Eskimo village shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Kuiuktulik Creek: stream, see Quiktalik Creek.

Kuiuktulik River: stream, flows NE 8.5 miles to Norton Bay, 29 miles NW of Christmas Mountain, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 50' N, 161° 18' W; BGN 1954; (map 96). Variant: Koyuktulik River, Kuiutulik River. Eskimo name reported in 1900 by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS.

Kuiukuk: locality, "on SE coast of Alaska Peninsula," Aleutian Range Variant: Kuyukak, Wrangell Bay. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported as "Kuyukak," with a population of 18, by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census; listed as "Wrangell Bay," with a population of 62, in the 1890 Census.

Kuiutulik River: stream, see Kuiuktulik River.

Kujulik Bay: bay, 16 miles long, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 25 miles SW of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 35' N, 157° 45' W; (map 31). Variant: Kaiulik Bay, Kiehzulik Bay, Koujulik Bay, Kugulik Bay, Sitkum Bay, Zaliv Kizhulik. Native name shown as "Z[aliv] Kizhulik" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379 in 1847.

Kujulik River: stream, see Kejulik River.

Kujupak: stream, see Koyukuk River.

Kuk River Valley: valley, of Kuk River, S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; (map 146). Variant: Kuk Valley. Named in 1924 by USGS for the Kuk River.

Kuk River: stream, formed by Avalik and Kaolak Rivers, flows N 35 miles to Wainwright Inlet, 5 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 35' N, 159° 53' W; BGN 1966; (map 146). Variant: Kaolak River, Kee River, Koh River, Kok River, Kong River, Koo River, Koog River, Kook River, Kov River, Ku River, Tutua Wing River. Eskimo name meaning "river." Surgeon John Simpson's native map, 1853, shows "Koh," "Kong," and "Tutua Wing," streams connecting the Colville River with Wainwright Inlet. Lt. Ray (1885, p. 55), USA, records "River at Wainwright's Inlet-Ku." His map, however, shows "Koo River." Published by USC&GS in 1869, as "Kook." U.S. Navy Hydrog. Chart 69, 1892, shows two rivers, one called "Koo" and the other "Kee."

Kuk Valley: valley, see Kuk River Valley.

Kuk, Mys: point of land, see Coke, Point.

Kuk-kan Harbor: bay, see Portlock Harbor.

Kuk: locality, site of Eskimo village on Chukchi Sea coast, at Point Collie, SW of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 36' N, 160° 07' W; (map 146). Variant: Keogmute, Koo, Koog, Koogmute, Kook, Kunmeum. The 11th Census in 1890 (1893, p. 133) stated, "The Koog river debouches close to the village that bears its name, near Point Collie." This may be the same village with a population of 80 that Lt. Ray (1885, p. 38), USA, recorded as "Kunmeum," "near Wainwright Inlet." The Eskimo word "kuk" means "river," and "kukmiut" means "river people."

Kuka Beach: beach, see Kooku Beach.

Kuka Creek: stream, heads in lake at 61° 21' 15" N, 162° 33' 40" W, flows W 30 miles to Izaviknek River, 14 miles NE of Aropuk Lake, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 21' 35" N, 163° 13' 05" W; (map 74). Eskimo name referring to "its middle" reported by Orth in 1965.

Kuka, Kekur: rocks, see Signals, The.

Kukagruk Mountains: hills, see Kakagrak Hills.

Kukak Bay: estuary, extends SW 10 miles from Kukak Point, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 25 miles E of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 19' N, 154° 06' W; BGN 1925; (map 42). Variant: Baie Koukack, Guba Kukak, Koukak Bay, Kukat Bay, Zaliv Kukak. Eskimo name recorded by the early Russian explorers; published by Sarichev (1826, map 3) as "Guba Kukak."

Kukak Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows N 25 miles to Nigisaktuvik River, 7.5 miles W. of village of Meade River, Arctic Plain; 70° 27' N, 157° 43' W; (map 147). Eskimo name obtained in 1956 at Wainwright by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kukak Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Kukak Bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 33 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 20' 40" N, 154° 05' 35" W; (map 42). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS; named after Kukak Bay.

Kukak Volcano: peak, 6,700 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 26 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 27' 15" N, 154° 21' 25" W; BGN 1957; (map 42). Variant: Kugak Volcano, Kugat Volcano, Kukak, Mount Kugak. Name reported in 1908 as "Kugak Volcano" by USC&GS. The spelling was changed to agree with that of the bay.

Kukak, Guba: estuary, see Kukak Bay.

Kukak, Zaliv: estuary, see Kukak Bay.

Kukak: locality, on Kukak Point, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 31 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 21' 10" N, 154° 06' 10" W; BGN 1925; (map 42). Variant: Koukak, Kugak, Old Kukak, Selenie Kukak. Former Eskimo village reported in 1831 by Ens. Vasiliev; published in 1847 as "Selenie Kukak" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378.

Kukak: locality, on S shore of Kukak Bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 29 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 19' 05" N, 154° 11' 15" W; (map 42). Variant: Kugak, Kugat, Toujajak. Eskimo village called "Toujajak Village" by von Langsdorff (1814, v. 2, p. 235), and "Kukak," by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 U.S. Census. Its population in 1880 was 37. There is a historical locality of the same name four miles to the NE.

Kukak: peak, see Kukak Volcano.

Kukaklek Lake: lake, 14 miles long, at head of Alagnak River, 40 miles SW of Iliamna Aleutian Range; 59° 10' N, 155° 20' W; (map 51). Variant: Aliknuk Lake. Native name published by Capt. Tebenkov, IRN, on an 1849 map as “Kukaklek Oz[ero],” or “Kukaklek Lake.”

Kukaklek Lake: lake, 3.7 miles across, in Yukon-Kuskokwim Portage, between Arhymot and Kulik Lakes, 26 miles SE of Russian Mission Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 39' N, 160° 32' W; (map 73). Variant: Oakakhl, Oknakluk, Ookakhl, Ookaht, Ookakht, Ukak. This Eskimo name was first reported in Russian, by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, in 1842-44, as “Ozero Kuka-Klik,” or “Lake Kukaklik.” Although it is shown as a large lake on Kuskokwim-Yukon Portage, its exact identity cannot be determined. R. H. Sargent, USGS, who traversed the portage in 1916, placed the name on the lake immediately south of Kulik Lake, in a location verified by USC&GS in 1949. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, however, applied the name to Kukaklik Lake's present location in 1952. Authorities give the Eskimo name with various spellings. They may represent two names for this feature, or confusion in the application of names to the “portage lakes.” Capt. R. W. Raymond, USA, called it “Ookakhl” and “Oakakhl,” in 1869, and W. S. Post, USGS, called it “Oknakluk” in 1898.

Kukaktlik River: stream, flows SW 20 miles to Middle Fork Goodnews River, 29 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 18' N, 160° 51' W; (map 53). Eskimo name reportedly meaning “middle one,” obtained about 1951 at Goodnews by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Kukaktlim Lake: lake, 1.5 miles across, 12 miles SE of Nagyagat Mountain and 43 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 20' N, 160° 30' W; (map 53). Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Kukan Island: island, see Sitkalidak Island.

Kukanuwu: locality, “on the mainland, N of Cross Sound,” St. Elias Mountains; (map 10). Former Huna Tlingit camp or settlement reported by J. R. Swanton (in Hodge, 1907. p. 733), BAE.

Kukat Bay: estuary, see Kukak Bay.

Kukchivik Point: point of land, see Kookjilik Point.

Kukeatak River: stream, see Kahkatak Creek.

Kukeatak: point of land, see Beaufort, Cape.

Kukh-du-li: stream, see Kaktuli River.

Kukh-Kan Island: island, see Kutkan Island.

Kukhchiliwikh Point: point of land, see Kookjilik Point.

Kukitiyak Island: island, see Avogon Island.

Kukkan Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on N coast of Herbert Graves Island, 5 miles W of Chichagof, off W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 40' N, 136° 14' W; BGN 1926; (map 9). Tlingit Indian name for Portlock Harbor reported by Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, in the USC&GS 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 189). At that time he thought that Kakkan Bay was identical to Portlock Harbor, but this was later discovered to be incorrect. The bay was named for a Tlingit Chief, Michael Kukkan, who in 1862 was appointed by the Russian Government to be "Chief Toyon of Koloshi" (Alaska Boundary Tribunal, v. 2, p. 316).

Kukkan Bay: water passage, see Kukkan Passage.

Kukkan Passage: water passage, 2 miles long, along SW coast of Herbert Graves Island, 10 miles WSW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 39' N, 136° 13' W; BGN 1926; (map 9). Variant: Cape Edward Pass, Kukkan Bay. Named in 1926 by USC&GS for Kukkan Bay which it joins; published in 1928 on Chart 8250. Cape Edward Pass was reported as the local name, but was misapplied at the time to another feature.

Kuklik Village: locality, see Kookoolik.

Kukpak: stream, see Kukpuk River.

Kukpayak River: stream, see Kakpeyak River.

Kukpowruk Inlet: water passage, see Kukpowruk Pass.

Kukpowruk Pass: water passage, between Chukchi Sea and Kasegaluk Lagoon, 6 miles S of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 40' 30" N, 163° 06' 00" W; (map 145). Variant: Keeverleek Inlet, Kivirlik Inlet, Kukpowruk Inlet, Singak Inlet. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1949; named for the nearby Kukpowruk River. This passage is, however, referred to as "Keeverleek [Kivirlik]" meaning "further in" at Point Hope and as "Singak" at Wainwright.

Kukpowruk River: stream, heads in De Long Mountains at 68° 26' N, 162° 30' W, flows N 160 miles to Kasegaluk Lagoon, 9 miles S of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 37' 30" N, 163° 02' 45" W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 145). Variant: Kookpoowrook River, Kookpowrook River, Kook pow ruk, Kukpowrukuk River, Kupouruk River. Eskimo name listed in 11th U.S. Census of 1890 (p. 133). "At Point Lay a river called Kukpowrukuk enters the largest of these sheets of water [Kasegaluk Lagoon]." The name probably means "fairly large stream [Kukpauraq]" or "a stream [Kugauraq]." The name's earliest published use appears to be in John W. Kelly's "Eskimo Vocabulary," 1885-89, where it is listed as "Kook pow wk."

Kukpowruk: locality, site of Eskimo village on coast of Chukchi Sea, near mouth of Kukpowruk River, 10 miles S of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 36' 40" N, 163° 00' 00" W; (map 145). Variant: Kookpoowrook River, Kookpowrook River, Kukpowrukuk River, Sing-i-too-rok. In 1884 Brower (1944, p. 25) wrote: "we fairly ran to a village called Kukpowruk on a river of the same name. Nobody was home." In 1918 Archdeacon Stuck (1920, p. 182) referred to a single dwelling called "Sing-i-too-rok," at the mouth of the "Ku-pou-ruk" River. The 11th Census of 1890 (p. 158) lists a population of 52 Eskimo called "Kukpaurungmiut" on the Kukpowruk River.

Kukpowrukuk River: stream, see Kukpowruk River.

Kukpuk River: stream, heads in De Long Mountains at 68° 19' 50" N, 163° 24' 50" W, flows SW and NW 125 miles to E end of Marryat Inlet, 12 miles NE of village of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68° 25' N, 166° 22' W; (map 129). Variant: Kookpuk River, Kukpak Kupuk River, Marryat Creek, Tigara River. On September 6, 1826, Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 320), RN, wrote, "We noticed the water, whilst off Marryat Creek to be of very muddy colour, as if some river discharged itself there." Eskimo name "Kukpak" meaning "big river" was published in 1890 by USC&GS as "Kookpuk."

Kukpuk: locality, on S bank of Kukpuk River near Iglupak Creek, 18 miles N. of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 24' 30" N, 165° 55' 15" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Site of an Eskimo camp reported in 1950 by USC&GS. Named for the river.

Kukritovik Entrance: water passage, see Kuvritovik Entrance.

Kukroak River: stream, see Kugrua River.

Kukruk Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 miles to Chukchi Sea, 2 miles E of Arrow Creek and 27 miles E of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 52' 15" N, 165° 08' 40" W; (map 129). Variant: Kookrook Creek. Eskimo name for "creek" reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Kuktak Island: island, see Kodiak Island.

Kukthluk River: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Pikmiktalik River, 14 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 49' N, 162° 11' W; (map 58). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kuku Creek: stream, see Keku Creek.

Kukuak: locality, see Kokwok.

Kukuak: point of land, see Douglas, Cape.

Kukukpilak Creek: stream, heads in pond in De Long Mountains, flows SE 13 miles to Nimiuktuk River, 30 miles E of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 17' N, 159° 55' W; (map 131). Eskimo name obtained at Noatak in 1956 by Orth.

Kukuktuk: locality, "on left bank of Kuskokwim River, about 30 miles downstream from Kolmakof," Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; (map 72). Variant: Kochlogtoggpagamiut, Kokhlokhtokhpagamute. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported as "Kokhlokhtokhpagamute," with a population of 51, by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census: as "Kochlogtoggpagamiut," with a population of 20, in the 1890 Census.

Kukulgit Mountains: mountains, see Kookooligit Mountains.

Kukuliak Cape: point of land, see Kookoolik Cape.

Kukuliak Hill: hill, see Kookoolik Hill.

Kukuliak: locality, "on N shore of St. Lawrence Island"; (map 93). Former Eskimo village reported in 1849 by Capt. M. D. Tebenkov, IRN.

Kukuliak: locality, see Kookoolik.

Kukulik Hill: hill, see Kookoolik Hill.

Kukulik Mound: rocks, see Kitleekot Rocks.

Kukulik: locality, see Kookoolik.

Kukulikhtuk: stream, see Kookooliktook River.

Kukuliktook River: stream, see Kookooliktook River.

Kukwahyekukwo Mountain: mountain, see Four Winds Mountain.

Kul-thee-eth River: stream, see Kaliakh River.

Kulak Point: point of land, S entrance to Tanaga Bay, on SW Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 42' 30" N, 178° 06' 40" W; (map 16). Aleut name published as "M[ys] Kkhulak," or "Cape Kulak," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28).

Kulchavak River: stream, see Kvichavak River.

Kulebrina: island, see Culebrina Island.

Kulgiakh, Ostrov: island, see Kalgin Island.

Kulgurak Island: barrier island, 3 miles long, in Plover Islands, E of Dease Inlet, 38 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 08' 55" N, 155° 02' 30" W; (map 153). Eskimo name probably borrowed from adjacent Kulgurak Point, called Tangent Point on recent maps.

Kulgurak Point: point of land, see Tangent Point.

Kuliak Bay: bay, 4 miles wide, extends NW 5 miles from Cape Kuliak, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 29 miles ESE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 10' N, 154° 10' W; (map 42). Named in 1919 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, after Cape Kuliak, its southern entrance point.

Kuliak, Cape: point of land, S point of entrance to Kuliak Bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 29 miles SE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 08' 10" N, 154° 12' 30" W; (map 42). Variant: Mys Kuliak, Mys Kuliakuiak. Eskimo name from the early Russians; published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22) as "M[ys] Kulyak," also transliterated as "Kukak."

Kuliak, Mys: point of land, see Kuliak Cape.

Kuliakuiak, Mys: point of land, see Kuliak, Cape.

Kulich Rock: rock, see Kulichkof Rock.

Kulichavak River: stream, see Kvichavak River.

Kulichek, Kamen: rock, see Kulichkof Rock.

Kulichivak River: stream, see Kvichavak River.

Kulichkof Bay: bay, see Snipe Bay.

Kulichkof Island: island, 400 ft. long, in Woody Island Channel, 1.2 miles SE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 46' 30" N, 152° 23' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Kulichkoff Island, Ostrov Kulichkov. This is a transliteration by USC&GS in 1869 of the name "Os[trov] Kulichkov," meaning "Wookcock Island," published by Sarichev (1826, map 16).

Kulichkof Island: island, 500 ft. long, off Cape Ugyak, between Kukak Bay and Shelikof Strait, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument 32 miles E of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 17' 15" N, 154° 05' 50" W; (map 42). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS. Russian name, meaning "snipe," given in 1831 by Ensign Vasiliev.

Kulichkof Rock: rock, 200 ft. across, 6 miles SW of Sitka, off W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 59' 30" N, 135° 26' 30" W; BGN 1897; Variant: Kamen Kulichek, Kulich Rock, Kulichkoff Island Kulitch Rock, Kulitzkoff Island, Ostrov Kulichkov, Snipe Rock. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Kulickkov" [from Kulichok], meaning "snipe island."

Kulichkoff Island: island, see Kulichkof Island.

Kulichkoff Island: rock, see Kulichkof Rock.

Kulichkov, Ostrov: island, see Kulichkof Island.

Kulichkov, Ostrov: rock, see Kulichkof Rock.

Kulichkova Bukhta: bay, see Snipe Bay.

Kulik Lake: lake, 12 miles long, near head of Alaska Peninsula, 45 miles N of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 57' N, 154° 57' W; BGN 1937; (map 42). Variant: Coolic Lake, Coolie Lake. Local name reported in 1923 as Coolic by R. H. Sargent, USGS, and edited to Kulik in 1927.

Kulik Lake: lake, 4.5 miles long, in Yukon-Kuskokwim Portage 19 miles SE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 42' N, 160° 42' W; (map 73). Eskimo name published as "Ozero Kulik" by P. Tikhmeniev, in 1861, probably from information given by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN. Capt. C. W. Raymond, USA, spelled it Koulakh" in 1869. The application of the name "Kulik Lake" appears to be well established. See Kukaklik Lake.

Kulik, Lake: lake, 16 miles long, 4 miles S of Eagle Mountain, in Wood River Lakes, 55 miles N of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 47' N, 158° 58' W; BGN 1937; (map 52). Variant: Ku-lik. Eskimo name shown as “Ku-lik” on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF; the local name “Lake Kulik” was published in 1915 by USGS.

Kuliliak Bay: bay, 2.1 miles across, S coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 26' N, 167° 01' W; (map 23). Variant: Kiliuluk, Kouliliak, Kullilak, Kullilyak. Aleut name published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 15, dated 1792), IRN, as “Zaliv Kul-lilyak,” or “Kullilyak Bay.” According to R. G. Geoghegan, this name was derived from the Aleut word “kulilak” meaning “sorrow” or “grief.”

Kulinyemute, Cape: point of land, see Kuliuk, Cape.

Kulitch Bay: bay, see Snipe Bay.

Kulitch Rock: rock, see Kulichkof Rock.

Kulitchok: bay, see Snipe Bay.

Kulitnak: stream, see Holitna River.

Kulitzkoff Island: rock, see Kulichkof Rock.

Kuliug-miut, Cape: point of land, see Kuliuk, Cape.

Kuliugiak: island, see Kulyugayak.

Kuliugmiute, Cape: point of land, see Kuliuk, Cape.

Kuliuk, Cape: point of land, N point of entrance to Uyak Bay, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 48' 10" N, 153° 55' W; BGN 1890; (map 34). Variant: Cape Kiliugmiut, Cape Kulinyemute, Cape Kuliug-miut, Cape Kuliugmiute, Cape Koulugmut, Kumelmot Point, Kumolmot Point. Eskimo name published as “Cap Koulugmut,” or “Cape of the Kuliuk people,” by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 276). Name may have been derived from a native village known as “Koloock” located at this point as recorded in 1805 by Lisianski (1814, map facing p. 169).

Kuliukak, Zaliv: bay, see Kulukak Bay.

Kuljkhlugamute: village, see Kwethluk.

Kulkana: stream, see Gulkana River.

Kulkana: village, see Gulkana.

Kullilak: bay, see Kuliliak Bay.

Kullilyak: bay, see Kuliliak Bay.

Kulluk Bay: bay, see Kulukak Bay.

Kulluk: locality, see Kulukak.

Kullukuk Point: point of land, see Kulukak Bay.

Kulmogon Slough: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, extends NE 2 miles from Apoon Pass to Tatlalinguk Pass, 39 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 03' N, 163° 27' W; (map 92). Variant: Kool-mo-gon Slough. Eskimo name obtained in 1952 by USC&GS; means “counting to ten.”

Kulthieth Mountain: peak, 3,437 ft., in Robinson Mountains, 11 miles NW of Cape Yakataga, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 10' N, 142° 40' W; (map 65). Variant: Cultheeth Mountain. See Kultheith River.

Kulthieth River: stream, heads in Robinson Mountains, flows SW 12 miles to Kaliakh River, 18 miles WNW of Cape Yakataga, St. Elias Mountains, 60° 11' 30" N, 142° 53' 30" W; (map 65). Variant: Cultheeth River. Indian name “Cul-theeth” obtained in 1904 by G. C. Martin, USGS, from J. L. McPherson, Deputy U.S. Mineral Surveyor; pronounced “Kul-thee-e' th” according to F. H. Moffitt, USGS.

Kulthieth River: stream, see Kaliakh River.

Kultuk: locality, see Nikishka No. 3.

Kulugra Ridge: ridge, 25 miles long, between Meade River and Shaningarok Creek, 80 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Slope; 69° 35' N, 157° 59' W; (map 143). Eskimo name published in 1956 by USGS. This name was originally shown applied to what is now the Meade River on a manuscript map referred to as Cullinghow's map of Cape Lisburne, done by an Eskimo about 1890. P. H. Ray (1885, p. 55), USA, shows “Kulugrua” for the Meade River.

Kulugrua River: stream, see Meade River.

Kuluk Bay: bay, 5 miles across, on NE coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands, 51° 52' 30" N, 176° 33' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Khulukh Bay. Transliteration by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office in 1936 of the Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, as “Z[aliv] Khulukh,” or “Khulukh Bay.”

Kuluk Shoal: shoal, N of Kuluk Bay, on NE coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 05" N, 176° 32' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Name derived from Kuluk Bay, and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Kulukak Bay: bay, extends NE 8 miles off Bristol Bay, between Kulukak and Right Hand Points, at head of Nushagak Peninsula, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 49' N, 159° 44' W; (map 40). Variant: Kouloukak Bay, Kouloulak Bay, Kulluk Bay, Kululak Bay, Kulukuk Bay, Kululuk Bay, Kulutuk Bay, Zaliv Kuliukak. Eskimo name reported as “Z[aliv] Kuliukak” by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 4), IRN.

Kulukak Lake: lake, see Ualik Lake.

Kulukak Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Kulukak Bay, on N shore of Bristol Bay, 44 miles SW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 50' 30" N, 159° 39' 00" W; (map 40). Variant: Kullukuk Point. Eskimo name reported as "Kullukuk Point" by A. B. Chanz in 11th Census in 1890 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1893, p. 91) and reported as "Kulukak Point" in 1953 by USGS.

Kulukak River: stream, flows S 36 miles to Kulukak Bay, 45 miles SW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 56' N, 159° 44' W; (map 40). Eskimo name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Kulukak: locality, near head of Nushagak Peninsula, on W shore of Kulukak Bay, 43 miles W of village of Clarks Point, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 55' 15" N, 159° 44' 30" W; (map 40). Variant: Kulluk. Former Eskimo village or camp reported in 1880 as "Kulluk," population 65, by Petroff (1884, p. 17); population 83 in 1920; 28 in 1930; and 55 in 1940.

Kulukbuk Hills: mountain, 1,000 ft., on W bank of Holitna River, 26 miles S of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 18' N, 157° 15' W; BGN 1945; (map 72). Eskimo name reported in 1944 by USGS.

Kulukuk Bay: bay, see Kulukak Bay.

Kululak Bay: bay, see Kulukak Bay.

Kululin: locality, see Sinaruruk.

Kululuk Bay: bay, see Kulukak Bay.

Kuluruak: locality, on SE end of Icy Reef, 2.5 miles W of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 41' 30" N, 141° 24' 30" W; (map 138). Eskimo name recorded on Barter Island in 1952 by USC&GS and reported to mean "like a thumb."

Kulutuk Bay: bay, see Kulukak Bay.

Kulvagavik: locality, on W shore of Kuskokwim Bay at mouth of Ishkowik River, 24 miles W of Quinhagak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 59' N, 162° 45' W; (map 54). Variant: Koolvagavigamiut. Eskimo village reported in 1879 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, as "Koolvagavigamiut," that is, "Kulvagavik people" and published by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census in 1880. Recent U.S. Geological Survey maps indicate a site with two buildings. Its population in 1880 was 10.

Kulyugayak: island, one of Shumagin Islands, 55° N, 160° W; (map 27). Variant: Koulagayavik Kuliugiak. This name, meaning "round and rocky," was applied by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 255) to one of Shumagin Islands; Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 267) called it "Koulagayakh." The exact location of this island is not known.

Kulyugmyuk: locality, see Kolock.

Kulyukak: lake, see Ualik Lake.

Kumelmot Point: point of land, see Kuliuk, Cape.

Kumikpeyat Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Kivalina River 24 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 68° 04' N, 164° 18' W; (map 130). Variant: Kimickpayaht Koogowranga, Qimiqpayaat Kuugauzanga. Eskimo name reported by E. S. Burch, in 1966, to mean “short ridge.”

Kumisik Point: promontory, see Kumlik, Cape.

Kumlang-Khkak: bay, see Koomlangeelkuk Bay.

Kumlangikhkak Bay: bay, see Koomlangeelkuk Bay.

Kumlik Island: island, 1.5 miles across, S of Alaska Peninsula, 1 mile E of Cape Kumlik and 12 miles SW of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 38' N, 157° 24' W; (map 31). Variant: Ile Koumlick, Ostrov Kumlik. Native name shown as “I[le] Koumlick” by von Krusenstern (1827, map 20), IRN; published as “O[strov] Kumlick” by Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1847 on Chart 1379.

Kumlik, Cape: promontory, 2,325 ft., on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 13 miles SW of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 39' N, 157° 27' W; (map 31). Variant: Cap Koumlick, Kumisik Point, Mys Kumlik. Native name shown in 1847 as “M[ys] Kumlik,” or “Cape Kumlik,” on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379 and as “C[ap] Koumlick” by von Krusenstern (1827, map 20), IRN.

Kumlium: peninsula, see Kumliun, Cape.

Kumliun, Cape: peninsula, extends E 12 miles between Kujulik and Chignik Bays, on S shore of Alaska Peninsula, 24 miles NE of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 30' N, 157° 54' W; (map 31). Variant: Cap Komliouck, Foggy Cape, Koumloun, Koumlune, Kumlium, Kumtiak, Mys Kumliun. Native name published as “C[ap] Komliouck” by von Krusenstern (1827, map 20), IRN, and as “Cape Kumliun” in 1888 by USBF. According to Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 277), IRN, this peninsula may be the Foggy Cape reported by Capt. James Cook, RN, in 1798.

Kumliun, Cape: promontory, see Foggy Cape.

Kumlunak Peninsula: peninsula, on Nelson Island, formed by a bend in Ninglick River, 14 miles NW of Pingo Lake and 105 miles NW of Bethel Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 55' N, 164° 55' W; (map 58). Eskimo name reported to mean “thumb” in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kumolmot Point: point of land, see Kuliuk Cape.

Kumthrashibuna Lake: lake, see Kontrashubuna Lake.

Kumtiak: peninsula, see Kumliun, Cape.

Kun River: stream, heads at 61° 54' N, 164° 37' W, flows W 65 miles to Scammon Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 51' N, 165° 37' W; (map 75). Variant: Khun River, Maria Louisa.

W. H. Dall (1870, p. 275) wrote "North of Cape Dyer, a small river, called by Captain [Elijah E.] Smith the ' Maria Louisa River' ('Kun of the Innuit' [Eskimo]), empties into Scammon Bay."

Kuna River: stream, heads in Brooks Range' flows NNE 50 miles to Colville River, 20 miles NE of Liberator Lake; 68° 57' N, 157° 36' W; BGN 1926; (map 132). Variant: Kayatunak. This Eskimo name was given by P. S. Smith and J. B. Mertie, Jr. (1930, map), USGS, because of the many geese seen here. It refers to the lesser snow goose, (*Chen hyperborea* hyperborea), which Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959, p. 137) list in Barrow Eskimo as "Ku-no."

Kunaghak Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Bering Sea, 1 mile S of Ungyat Point and 18 miles S of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 31' N 171° 50' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Kunaghak River. Eskimo name reported by Lawrence Kulukhan, of Gambell, in 1944.

Kunaghak River: stream, see Kunaghak Creek.

Kunaiugiuk Island: island, see Spectacle Island.

Kunakakvak: village, see Karluk.

Kunakan Island: island, see Sitkalidak Island.

Kunakh: stream, see Kunuk Creek.

Kunarak Creek: stream, flows NW 4.1 miles to Chukchi Sea, 18 miles E of Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; 70° 50' N, 158° 02' W; (map 147). Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Kunayosh Creek: stream, heads in a swamp, flows SW 9 miles to Gulf of Alaska at Situk, 10 miles SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain 59° 26' 15" N, 139° 33' 00" W, (map 46). Tlingit Indian name reported by Lt. Comdr. Moser (1902, p. 385), USN.

Kung-kaka-lav' n tokhen: lakes, see Kungkaka Lakes.

Kung-uk River: stream, see Buckland River.

Kungagingan: peninsula, see Kungiugan.

Kungealoruk Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NE 5.3 miles to Kotzebue Sound, 37 miles NW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuck Lowland; 66° 25' N, 163° 50' W; (map 113). Variant: Kungealarook Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Kungiakrok Creek: stream, flows N 8 miles to Noatak River 1.2 miles SE of its junction with Kugururok River, 40 miles NE of Noatak, Brooks Range; 67° 58' N, 161° 52' W; (map 127). Variant: Kaniakhrak Creek. Eskimo name meaning "corral (pen)," obtained in 1956 at Noatak by Orth.

Kungik: locality, see Kangik.

Kungitak Cape: point of land, see Reef Point.

Kungitakh Cape: point of land, see Reef Point.

Kungitk: locality, see Kangik.

Kungkaka Lakes: lakes, group, extends S 5 miles along valley of Martha Creek, 35 miles NE of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 21' N, 153° 15' W; (map 116). Variant: Kung-kaka-lav'n-tok-hen. Indian name recorded in 1956 as "Kung-kaka-lav'n-tok-hen" by Orth and reported to mean "lake beneath hill." The name was shortened for cartographic reasons and applied collectively to several lakes in the stream valley.

Kungok River: stream, heads in lake, flows W 26 miles to Kuk River, 12 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 29' 30" N, 159° 44' 15" W; (map 146). Variant: Kugok River, Kuguk River. Eskimo name reported in 1923 by Sidney Paige, USGS. The name probably refers to the snow goose (*Chen hyperboreus*).

Kungomovik Creek: stream, see Kongumavik Creek.

Kungsugrug River: stream, an anabranch, flows NW 7 miles to Selawik River, 5 miles NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 37' N, 160° 10' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Kunguk Creek: stream, see Kunuk Creek.

Kunguyoluk Bend: bend, in Kivalina River, 14 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope, 67° 53' N, 164° 13' W; (map 128). Variant: Koongooyowluk, Kuunguyauluk. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kuniguigan: peninsula, SW end of Big Koniuji Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 02' 30" N, 159° 38' 10" W; (map 27). Variant: Kiganghyne Ile, Kiganin, Kungagingan. Shown as a separate island given the Russian-Aleut name "O[strov] Kungiugan" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN. The Russian-French form, "Kiganghyne Ile," was used by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 267), IRN, for one of the Shumagin Islands, not otherwise identified. "Kungiugan" is described as part of Big Koniuji Island in the USC&GS 1947 Coast Pilot (p. 312).

Kunjeskie: locality, "in SE Alaska;" Variant: Koonjeskie. Former Tlingit settlement reported in 1875 as "Koonjeskie" by H. W. Elliott (Hodge, 1907, p. 736).

Kunk Creek: stream, heads at Kunk Lake, flows E 1 mile to Zimovia Strait, on E coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 17' 00" N, 132° 23' 30" W; (map 6). Variant: Konke Creek. Tlingit Indian name reported in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, as "Konke Creek."

Kunk Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, on NE coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 16' 40" N, 132° 25' 30" W; (map 6). Variant: Konke Lake. Tlingit Indian name reported in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, as "Konke Lake."

Kunkhogliak: locality, "on Yukon River, Alaska." Former Eskimo camp or settlement, with a population of 11, reported in 1844 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin (Petroff, 1884, p. 37).

Kunmeum: locality, see Kuk.

Kunmik, Cape: promontory, 1,376 ft., on S coast of Alaska Peninsula between Yantarni and Amber Bays, Aleutian Range; 56° 46' N, 157° 12' W; (map 31). Variant: Cap Kounkoun. Named "C[ap] Kounkoun" by von Krusenstern (1827, map 20), IRN; published in 1899 as "Cape Kunmik" by USC&GS.

Kunmudlin: locality, see Nuwuk.

Kunneyook: locality, site of Eskimo encampment, on Chukchi Sea coast, about 10 miles S of Icy Cape, Arctic Plain; (map 146). Eskimo name recorded by Archdeacon Stuck (1920, p. 189).

Kunnyu-tanan: island, see Big Koniuji Island.

Kunruk Canyon: canyon, 3 miles long, along Sapumik Creek, 38 miles NE of Kivalina, Brooks Range; 68° 14' N, 163° 47' W; (map 130). Variant: Kownruk, Kuunruq. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Kunsiniali Point: bluff, elev. 80 ft., on N bank of Naknek River, on Alaska Peninsula, 5 miles E of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 43' 40" N, 156° 52' 20" W; (map 41). Eskimo name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Kunthrashiboona Lake: lake, see Kontrashibuna Lake.

Kunthrashiboona River: stream, see Tanalian River.

Kunthrashibuna Lake: lake, see Kontrashibuna Lake.

Kunthrashibuna River: stream, see Tanalian River.

Kunujutanany: island, see Big Koniuji Island.

Kunuk Creek: stream, flows W 6.5 miles to Aiautak Lagoon, 8.2 miles NW of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 14' 45" N, 166° 08' 10" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Konoo Creek, Konuch Creek, Koongook Creek, Kunakh, Kunguk Creek, Qoonukh Creek. Eskimo name meaning "narrow place" or "neck", referring to the narrow slough at the end of Aiautak Lagoon; reported in 1950 by USC&GS as "Koon-gook." Recorded as "Kunakh" at Point Hope in 1956 by Orth.

Kunuliuk Tanani: island, see Big Koniuji Island.

Kununak: stream, see Lucky Six Creek.

Kunyanak Creek: stream, flows E and SE 18 miles to Natmotirak Creek, 51 miles SW of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 46' N 158° 27' W; (map 126). Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1956.

Kuogaguruq: locality, area on coast between Singaruak Creek and Ireniviq, 16 miles SW of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 06' N, 157° 09' W (map 153). Eskimo locality or camp name, published by R. F. Spencer (1959, map 2), which probably means “small stream.”

Kuosugru: locality, “inland from Point Barrow,” Arctic Plain; (map 147 or 153). Former Eskimo summer camp reported in 1892 by Sgt. John Murdoch, USA (Hodge, 1907, p. 736).

Kupangumak: stream, see Koopangoomuk Creek.

Kuparuk Mound: pingo, elev. 30 ft., on E side of Fawn Creek, near Beaufort Sea coast, 12 miles SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 20' N, 148° 40' W; (map 150). Eskimo name given by Leffingwell in 1911 (1919, p. 41) to a pingo which he used as a triangulation station. It was named for the river.

Kuparuk River Delta: delta, 3 miles across, on Beaufort Sea coast, at mouth of Kuparuk River in Gwydyr Bay, Arctic Plain, 70° 25' N 148° 53' W; (map 150). Name reported in 1966 by USGS.

Kuparuk River: stream, heads in lake at 68° 32' N, 149° 12' W, flows N 200 miles to Gwydyr Bay, 8 miles SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain 70° 25' 30" N, 148° 52' 00" W, BGN 1949, (map 150). Variant: Kookpakruk River, Koopowra River, Kupaurak River, Kupowra River. Eskimo name shown on a manuscript map drawn in 1901 by S. J. Marsh, prospector, who spelled it Koopowra and which he translated as “big river” [probably kugauraq].

Kupaurak River: stream, see Kuparuk River.

Kupig River: stream, see Kupigruak Channel.

Kupigruak Channel: stream, distributary of Colville River, flows NE 15 miles to Harrison Bay Arctic Plain; 70° 30' N, 153° 23' W; (map 149). Variant: Kupig River. Schrader (1904, map), USGS, gave the name “Kupig River” for this stream. USC&GS reported the present form of the name in 1951. The name probably means “big old river [kugpakruaq].”

Kupik: stream, see Colville River.

Kupluruak Point: point of land, between Ivisaruk and Kuk Rivers, 18 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 22' 28" N, 159° 57' 45" W; (map 146). Variant: Kuvlurak. According to the Eskimo at Wainwright in 1965, the name “Kuvlurak,” meaning “thumb,” is applied to the point of land constricting the mouth of the Ivisaruk River S of Neakok Island

Kupolnaia, Gora: mountain, see Cupola Peak.

Kupolnaya, Gora: mountain, see Cupola Peak.

Kupouruk River: stream, see Kukpowruk River.

Kupowra River: stream, see Kuparuk River.

Kupreanof Harbor: anchorage, 1 mile across, between Paul and Jacob Islands, 12 miles E of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 46' 30" N, 150° 22' 00" W; (map 27). Named by Lt. Woronkofski in 1837, published as "G[avan] Kupreanova," or "Kupreanof Harbor," by Russian Hydrog. Dept. on Chart 1379 (1847).

Kupreanof Island: island, 56 miles long, separated from mainland by Frederick Sound, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 45' N, 133° 30' W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 6). Variant: Kupreanoff Island, Kupreanov Island, Kuprianoff Island, Ostrov Kupreyanova. Published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396 as "Os[trov] Kupreyanova." Named for Capt. Ivan Andreevich Kupreanov, Governor of the Russian American Colonies from 1836 to 1840.

Kupreanof Mountain: mountain, 2,440 ft., on Kupreanof Peninsula, on N coast of Kodiak Island 57° 56' N, 153° 05' W; BGN 1909; (map 34). Name derived from Kupreanof Island and given in 1909 by USC&GS.

Kupreanof Mountain: mountain, 2,511 ft., in Bohemian Range, on Kupreanof Island, 19 miles NW of Petersburg and 22 miles ESE of Kake, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 55' 30" N, 133° 24' 00" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Kupreanof Peninsula: peninsula, 15 miles long, between Kupreanof Strait and Vickoda Bay, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 55' N, 153° 05' W; (map 34). Name derived from Kupreanof Island and published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Kupreanof Peninsula: peninsula, 20 miles long, forms E shore of Stepovak Bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 45' N, 159° 35' W; (map 27). Published by USC&GS in 1916 Alaska Coast Pilot (v. 2, p. 164).

Kupreanof Point: point of land, on Alaska Peninsula, SE tip of Kupreanof Peninsula, 5 miles E of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 34' N, 159° 36' W; BGN 1890; (map 27). Variant: Cape Saint John, Cap Ivanovsky, Ivanof, Ivanoff, Kupreanoff Point, Point Kypreia. Name published as "Cap Ivanovsky," or "John's Cape," by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 269) and as "M[ys] Kupreanova," or "Kupreanof Point," by Russian Hydrog. Dept. on Chart 1379 in 1847.

Kupreanof Strait: water passage, extends NW 22 miles from Whale Island, between Raspberry and Kodiak Islands; 57° 58' N, 153° 00' W; BGN 1901; (map 34). Variant: Karluk Strait, Northern Strait, North Strait, Proliv Karlukskiy, Proliv Syvernoy, Sievernoi Strait. Name derived from Kupreanof Island and published in 1849 by the Russian American Company. Called "Proliv Karlukskiy," or "Karluk Strait," [probably for village of Karluk] in 1839 or 1840 by Sub. Lt. Mikhail Murashev. The descriptive name "Proliv Syvernoy," meaning "Northern Strait," was published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23).

Kupreanoff Island: island, see Kupreanof Island.

Kupreanoff Point: point of land, see Kupreanof Point.

Kupreanov Island: island, see Kupreanof Island.

Kupreyanova, Ostrov: island, see Kupreanof Island.

Kuprianoff Island: island, see Kupreanof Island.

Kuptagok: locality, "on Agattu Island in Near Islands," Aleutian Islands; (map 13). Former Aleut village reported as "uninhabited" by Hodge (1907, p. 736), BAE.

Kupuk Creek: stream, flows SW 4.5 miles to Hammond River, 7 miles E of Whiteface Mountain and 26 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 47' N, 150° 08' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named in 1930 by Robert Marshall for an Eskimo living at Wiseman.

Kupuk River: stream, see Kukpuk River.

Kuregamut: locality, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, E of mouth of Gweek River, 7 miles NE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 51' 30" N, 161° 34' 30" W; (map 59). Eskimo camp reported in 1951 by USC&GS.

Kurgorak Bay: bay, extends 5 miles SE from Dease Inlet, 37 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 02' N, 155° 15' W; (map 153). Eskimo name meaning "a small stream" referring to the creek at its head.

Kuropak Creek: stream, flows S 3.5 miles to Chukchi Sea, E of Telavirak Hills, 11 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope 68° 04' 33" N, 165° 35' 25" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Kuropuk Creek, Nayvay Creek. Eskimo name "alluding to a big valley hidden by a narrow mouth" according to W. O. Pruitt, Univ. of Alaska, in 1962.

Kuropuk Creek: stream, see Kuropak Creek.

Kursa, Mys: point of land, see Course Point.

Kursoolah: locality, just NW of Zapadni Point, on SW coast of Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 09' 25" N, 170° 21' 30" W, (map 38). Variant: Kursula. A name reported by Elliott (1881, Saint Paul map), USC&GS.

Kursula: locality, see Kursoolah.

Kurtluk River: stream, flows S 6 miles to Togiak Bay, 4 miles SW of Togiak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 02' N, 160° 28' W; (map 53). Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Kuruk Creek: stream, in De Long Mountains, flows SW 7 miles, to Kelly River, 22 miles NW of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 20' N, 161° 59' W; (map 131). Eskimo name obtained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers about 1955.

Kurupa Creek: stream, see Kurupa River.

Kurupa Hills: mountains, 4,200 ft., in group 5 miles long, in Brooks Range, 1.5 miles W of Kurupa Lake and 53 miles NE of Howard Pass; 68° 23' N, 154° 48' W; (map 133). Named in 1966 by geologists of BP Exploration Company (Alaska) Inc.

Kurupa Lake: lake, 3 miles long, one of Kurupa Lakes, in course of Kurupa River, Brooks Range; 68° 22' N, 154° 39' W; BGN 1960; (map 133). Named about 1946 by USGS geologists during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.

Kurupa Lakes: lakes, two, include Kurupa and Cascade Lakes, at head of Kurupa River, Brooks Range; 68° 22' N, 154° 38' W; BGN 1949; (map 133). Named about 1947 by geologists associated with exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, initiated in 1944.

Kurupa River: stream, heads in Brooks Range at 60° 12' N, 154° 32' W, flows N 80 miles to Colville River, 21 miles SW of head of Ikpikpuk River, Arctic Slope; 69° 04' N, 155° 03' W; BGN 1949; (map 142). Variant: Kootcheak River, Kurupa Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1901 by W. J. Peters and F. C. Schrader, USGS. This may be a form of the Eskimo word "Kurugak," meaning "duck."

Kuryukak: stream, see Koyukuk River.

Kusaluck River: stream, see Kushluk River.

Kusalvak Island: island, see Kusilvak Island.

Kuselik Creek: stream, see Itkilyariak Creek.

Kushaluk River: stream, see Kushluk River.

Kushichagat: locality, see Vagitchitchate.

Kushluk River: stream, heads at 60° 35' N, 160° 51' W, flows NW 25 miles to Kwethluk River, 21 miles E of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 46' N, 161° 19' W; BGN 1960; (map 59). Variant: Akulikutak River, Kusaluck River, Kushaluk River, Kuskaluk River. Eskimo name reported in 1948 by USC&GS.

Kushluk Slough: stream, see Kuskokuak Slough.

Kushluk: stream, see Kwethluk River.

Kushneaheen Creek: stream, see Kushneahin Creek.

Kushneaheen Lake: lake, see Kushneahin Lake.

Kushneahin Creek: stream, heads at Kushneahin Lake, flows SW 6 miles to Keku Strait, on S coast of Kupreanof Island, 2.5 miles N of Point Barrie, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 28' 20" N, 133° 39' 50" W; (map 6). Variant: Kushneaheen Creek, Kusnaheen Creek. Tlingit Indian name meaning "Kushnea River" reported in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Kushneahin Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 6.5 miles NE of Point Barrie, on S coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 30' N, 133° 31' W; (map 6). Variant: Kushneaheen Lake. Tlingit Indian name meaning "Kushnea River" reported in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Kushtahcah Lake: lake, see Kushtaka Lake.

Kushtahka Lake: lake, see Kushtaka Lake.

Kushtahka Ridge: ridge, see Kushtaka Ridge.

Kushtahkah Lake: lake, see Kushtaka Lake.

Kushtahkah Ridge: ridge, see Kushtaka Ridge.

Kushtaka Glacier: glacier, trends S 3.5 miles to its terminus 0.6 miles N of Kushtaka Lake, 20 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' 30" N, 144° 07' 00" W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin (1905, p. 17). Name derived from nearby lake.

Kushtaka Lake: lake, 3.5 miles long, at terminus of Kushtaka Glacier, 18 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 23' N, 144° 07' W; (map 64). Variant: Kushtahcah Lake, Kushtahka Lake, Kushtahkah Lake. Indian name reported in 1903 as "Kushtahkah," meaning "demon" or "ghost," by G. C. Martin, USGS. "The natives believe that this lake is inhabited by evil spirits who often make the water boil in the winter or break up the ice. The cause of these phenomena is the escape of coal gas from the bottom of the lake through the water. In winter it accumulates under the ice, with increasing tension till the ice gives way and is sometimes shot into the air."

Kushtaka Ridge: ridge, elev. 1,200 ft., extends 5 miles SW of Martin River Glacier along W side of Kushtaka Lake, 20 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 25' N, 144° 09' W; (map 64). Variant: Kushtahka Ridge, Kushtahkah Ridge. Native name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS; name derived from Kushtaka Lake.

Kushutuk: locality, see Kashutuk.

Kusiloak: watercourse, see Kwemeluk Pass.

Kusiloff: mountains, see Kuzilvak Mountains.

Kusilov Mountain: mountains, see Kuzilvak Mountains.

Kusilvak Island: island, one of outer islands of Yukon Delta; Variant: Kusalvak Island. Eskimo name published about 1860. This feature cannot be identified on current maps.

Kusilvak Mountains: mountains, highest elev. 2,400 ft., extend 7 miles along SE shore of Nunavakanuk Lake, 50 miles S of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 00' N, 164° 34' W; BGN 1966; (map 77). Variant: Ingieguk Ingriguk, Ingun, Kusiloff, Kusilov Mountain, Kusilvak Mountain, Kuzilvak Mountains. Eskimo name reported in 1867 as "Kusilvak" by Dall (1870, p. 232). The plural form of the generic is relatively recent. The Russian maps called it "Ingieguk," undoubtedly the Eskimo name meaning "mountain. "

Kusilvak: locality, "at mouth of Yukon River," Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 92). Variant: Kusilvak. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported by Ivan Petroff on an 1880 map.

Kusilvak: watercourse, see Kwemeluk Pass.

Kusilvuk: locality, see Kusilvak.

Kuska: island, see Kiska Island.

Kuskaluk River: stream, see Kushluk River.

Kuskoguak Slough: stream, see Kuskokuak.

Kuskohkkagamiut: locality, see Kuskovak.

Kuskokuak Slough: stream, an anabranch of Kuskokwim River, heads at 60° 52' N, 161° 19' W, flows SW 25 miles, 8 miles E of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 48' N, 161° 32' W; (map 59). Variant: Kushluk Slough, Kuskoguak Slough. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Kuskokvagmute: locality, see Kuskovak.

Kuskokvakh Creek: stream, see Kuskokwak Creek.

Kuskokvim, Ryka: stream, see Kuskokwim River.

Kuskokwak Channel Kuskokwim Bay: channel, extends S 10 miles from mouth of Kuskokwak Creek to point 7 miles NW of Quinhagak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 53' N, 162° 15' W; (map 54). Local name obtained in 1943 by USC&GS; name derived from Kuskokwak Creek.

Kuskokwak Creek: stream, heads at 59° 55' N, 161° 33' W, flows NW 50 miles to Kuskokwak Channel in Kuskokwim Bay, 55 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 02' N, 162° 14' W; (map 58). Variant: Kuckokwak Creek, Kuskokvakh Creek, Kuskovakh Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1914 by USC&GS.

Kuskokwim Bay: gulf, 100 miles wide, extends NE 60 miles from Bering Sea to mouth of Kuskokwim River, bounded on NW by Cape Avinof and on SE by Cape Newenham; 59° 00' N, 163° 00' W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 54). Variant: Kuskoquim Bay, Kouskokvim Bay. Eskimo name obtained by Ustingov [cnna], a Russian who visited the area in 1818. The word "Kuskokwim," according to the Moravian missionary J. H. Kilbuck, is the genitive of "Kuskokwik," the last syllable meaning "river," but the rest of the name is of unknown meaning (Spurr, 1900, p. 73). The name of the bay was derived from the river name.

Kuskokwim Mountains: mountain range, 430 miles long and 50 miles wide, extends NE-SW between Canyon Creek and Chikuminuk Lake on S and Tanana River on N; bounded on SE by Kantishna River, North Fork Kuskokwim River, Kuskokwim River, Holitna River, and Kogrukluk River, and on NW by Kaiyuh Mountains at Sulatna Crossing, Innoko River, Dishna River, Iditarod River, Russian Mountains, and Kilbuck Mountains; 64° 45' N, 151° 30' W [NE end], 60° 10' N, 159° 40' W [SW end]; Variant: Tanana Hills. Reported and defined in 1898 by Spurr (1900, p. 239), USGS. The name was derived from the Kuskokwim River which flows

across the range. Spurr (p. 70) applied the name "Tanana Hills" to the low mountains at the northeast end of what are now the Kuskokwim Mountains. See Kuskokwim Bay.

Kuskokwim River: stream, heads at confluence of its East and North Forks, flows SW 500 miles to Kuskokwim Bay; 60° 05' N, 162° 25' W; BGN 1964; (map 58). Variant: Chin-ana, Kugikukvik River, Kugikukwik River, Ryka Kuskokvim. Eskimo name apparently obtained in 1818 by Ustingov [cnna] and published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, as "Ryka Kuskokvim." According to Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, in 1899, the Tanana Indian name for the stream "was Chin-ana, now obsolete except among the old Indians." See Kuskokwim Bay.

Kuskokwim River: stream, see North Fork Kuskokwim River.

Kuskokwim River: stream, see South Fork Kuskokwim River.

Kuskoquim Bay: gulf, see Kuskokwim Bay.

Kuskovak: locality, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 6 miles SW of Eek Island and 53 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, 60° 07' 30" N, 162° 30' 00" W; (map 58). Variant: Kuskohkagamiut, Kuskokvagmute, Kuskokvakh, Kuskovakh. Eskimo village reported by E. W. Nelson, U. S. Signal Service, who passed near it in January 1879; he spelled the name "Kuskovakh. " Its population in 1880 was 24. This may be the same place listed as "Kuskohkagamiut" in the 11th Census in 1890 with 115 people, but because of another village with a similar name on the left bank of the river, it is difficult to determine which place is meant.

Kuskovakh: locality, see Kuskovak.

Kuskulana Glacier: glacier, trends SW 15 miles from Mount Blackburn to its terminus at head of Kuskulana River, 29 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 37' N, 143° 42' W; (map 67). Indian name given in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Kuskulana Pass: pass, 4,500 ft. , between Kuskulana and Chokosna Rivers, at head of Trail Creek, 15 miles SW of Mount Blackburn and 25 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 33' N, 143° 39' W; (map 67). Indian name reported in 1907 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS (Moffit and Maddren, 1909, pl. 1).

Kuskulana River: stream, heads at Kuskulana Glacier, flows SW 21 miles to Chitina River, 0.4 miles NE of mouth of Nerelna Creek and 73 miles NE of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61° 28' 00" N, 144° 10' 30" W; (map 68). Ahtena Indian name obtained in 1899 by Oscar Rohn.

Kuskunuk: locality, "on Hooper Bay," Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 75). Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1899 by E. W. Nelson, U. S. Signal Service.

Kuslina Creek: stream, flows SW 5.5 miles to Copper River, 7 miles N of Chitina and 68 miles ENE of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61° 36' 55" N, 144° 27' 00" W; (map 68). Ahtena Indian name obtained in 1900 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Kusluik: stream, see Fish River.

Kusnaheen Creek: stream, see Kushneahin Creek.

Kussan Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, in Tuxekan Passage, 25 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 50' 25" N, 133° 10' 10" W; (map 4). Indian name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Kussilof River: stream, see Kasilof River.

Kussilof: village, see Kasilof.

Kussiloff River: stream, see Kasilof River.

Kussiloff, Cape: point of land, see Kasilof, Cape.

Kussilowa River: stream, see Kasilof River.

Kussu Islands: islands, in Naukati Bay on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, 28 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 52' 05" N, 133° 10' 15" W (map 4). Indian name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Kustahekdaan: locality, on Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago. Former Tlingit Indian camp or settlement reported by J. R. Swanton (in Hodge, 1907, p. 738), BAE.

Kustatan Ridge: ridge, elev. 450 ft., extends S 9 miles from McArthur River, on SW shore of Trading Bay, 30 miles NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 53' N, 151° 50' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS. Name derived from Tanaina Indian village of Kustatan.

Kustatan River: stream, tributary of McArthur River, flows S 24 miles to Redoubt Bay, 24 miles NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland 60° 44' N, 151° 50' W; (map 62). Tanaina Indian name published by USFS on a Chugach National Forest map dated 1910. Name derived from village of Kustatan.

Kustatan: village, summer pop. only, on SW coast of West Foreland, 20 miles NW of Kenai Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 43' N, 151° 45' W, (map 62). Tanaina Indian name published by Petroff (1881, p. 29) in the 10th Census in 1880. "The last syllable, tan, means point or cape."

Kut River: stream, see Kutna Creek.

Kut-tuk-wah Island: island, see Tongass Island.

Kutarlak Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Kogoluktuk River, 39 miles NE of Kobuk Brooks Range; 67° 23' N, 156° 05' W, (map 126). Eskimo name literally meaning "big drop," probably referring to the head-wall at the head of the stream; obtained at Kobuk by Orth in 1956.

Kutchaurak Creek: stream, heads in Brooks Range, flows NNW 35 miles to Etivluk River, 36 miles NE of Howard Pass, Arctic Slope 68° 40' N, 156° 14' W; BGN 1960; (map 132). Variant: Etivolipar Creek. Eskimo name obtained probably in 1949 by USGS.

Kutchik River: stream, flows NE 40 miles to Chandler River 9 miles S of its junction with Colville River, Arctic Slope; 69° 19' 30" N, 151° 26' 00" W; (map 141). Eskimo name used in 1945 by USGS geologists during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4. The name may mean "hip [kutsik]."

Kutchilkag Hill: hill, see Kochilagok Hill.

Kutchiuma Island: islands, see Kutchuma Islands.

Kutchlok: locality, "on Unalaska Island," Aleutian Islands; (map 23). Variant: Ikutchlok. Former Aleut village reported by Coxe (1787, p. 160).

Kutchuma Group: islands, see Kutchuma Islands.

Kutchuma Islands: islands, group 1.3 miles long, 3 miles S of Sitka, off W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' 30" N, 135° 18' 30" W; BGN 1897; (map 9). Variant: Boidarkin Group, Kutchiuma Island, Kutchuma Group, Kutchuma Islets, Ostrov Boydarkin, Ostrov Kuchyuma. This feature was originally called "O[strov] Boydarkin," or "Boydarkin Island," in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 38), IRN, published the name "Ostrov Kuchyuma." This was transliterated about 1882 by USC&GS.

Kutchuma Islets: islands, see Kutchuma Islands.

Kutegi Point: point of land, on E coast of Tuxekan Island, 30 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 54' 15" N, 133° 16' 05" W; (map 4). Indian name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Kutigrarak Creek: stream, see Kugirarak Creek.

Kutkan Island: island, 0.15 miles across, in Galankin Islands, 1 mile S of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 25" N, 135° 19' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Garden Islet, Gull Island, Kuchkan Island, Kuch-Kan Island, Kukhkan Island, Kukh-Kan Island, Ostrov Stanovoy, Popoff Island, Stanovoi Islet. Named by the Russians for a famous Indian chief who freed his slaves and embraced Christianity (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 142). It was called "Ostrov Stanovoy" meaning "camp island" in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first.

Kutkwutlu: locality, see Katkwaahltu.

Kutlakoo Creek: stream, see Kutlaku Creek.

Kutlakoo Lake: lake, see Kutlaku Lake.

Kutlaku Creek: stream, flows NE 0.4 miles to head of Bay of Pillars, on W coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 37' 10" N, 134° 07' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Kutlakoo Creek, Point Ellis Creek. Tlingit Indian name reported in 1900 as "Kutlakoo Creek" by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of USBF steamer Albatross.

Kutlaku Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, just SE of Bay of Pillars, on W coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 36' 40" N, 134° 08' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Kutlakoo Lake, Point Ellis Lake. Tlingit Indian name reported in 1900 as "Kutlakoo Lake" by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of USBF steamer Albatross.

Kutloot Island: rock, see South Island.

Kutmiut: locality, site of Eskimo village, on left bank of Kun River, 2.7 miles east of village of Scammon Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 51' N, 165° 30' W; (map 75). Variant: Kutmut, Ku-Henmut. This name is first mentioned by W. H. Dall (1870, p. 275) who wrote "Ten miles from the mouth [of the Kun] is a native settlement known as Kuttenmut." The people at Scammon Bay told Orth in 1965, the name means "people of the Kun," and the name is sometimes used locally for the village of Scammon Bay.

Kutmiut: village, see Scammon Bay.

Kutmuknuk Channel: water passage, extends W from Kwemeluk Pass to Bering Sea, 17 miles NE of Black; 62° 34' N, 165° 08' W; (map 76). Variant: Koot-mahk-nak Channel. Eskimo name from USC&GS in 1898.

Kutmut: locality, see Kutmiut.

Kutna Creek: stream, flows SE and N 7 miles to Twentymile Slough, which flows to Yentna River, 50 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 48' 35" N, 150° 48' 20" W; (map 70). Variant: Cutnu Creek, Kut River. Tanaina Indian name reported in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, as "Cut-nu," or "Cut [Kut] River."

Kutoark River: stream, see Kutuk River.

Kutokbuna Lake: lake, 1 mile across, in course of Hungry Creek, 3.3 miles NE of Tundra Lake and 60 miles SE of Sleetmute, Lime Hills; 61° 16' N, 155° 34' W; (map 71). Indian name published in 1951 by USGS.

Kuttak River: stream, heads in Kagankaguti Lake, flows SW 25 miles to Kokechik River, 11 miles S of village of Scammon Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 41' N, 165° 35' W; (map 75). Eskimo name reported in 1952 by AMS.

Kutuark River: stream, see Kutuk River.

Kutuk Pass: pass, 3,450 ft., in Endicott Mountains, between head of April Creek to the N and Unakserak and Kutuk Rivers to the S, Brooks Range; 67° 52' N, 153° 58' W; (map 125). Local name reported in 1931 by Robert Marshall.

Kutuk River: stream, heads at 67° 53' N, 153° 49' W, flows SW 30 miles to Alatna River, 24 miles S of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 31' N, 153° 58' W; BGN 1912; (map 125). Variant: Kootoark River, Kutoark River, Kutuark River. Eskimo name first reported by Stoney (1900, map), USN, in 1886 as "Koo-too-ark" or "Koo-to-ark," but spelled "Kutuk" by P. S. Smith (1913, p. 35), USGS.

Kutuk River: stream, see Pish River.

Kutukhum River: stream, heads at 60° 44' N, 162° 59' W, flows SE 35 miles to Napatuk Creek, 36 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 30' N, 162° 37' W; (map 58). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Kutukturok River: stream, see Katakturuk River.

Kutul: locality, on Yukon River, 50 miles upstream from Anvik, Innoko Lowland Variant: Hultulkakut, Khutulkakat. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported about 1844 as "Khutulkakat" by L. A. Zagoskin, IRN.

Kutulnakht: stream, see Kaiyuk Slough.

Kutulnakt: stream, see Khotol River.

Kutuzof, Cape: promontory, elev. 150 ft., on NW shore of Alaska Peninsula, 24.5 miles NE of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 18' N, 160° 20' W; (map 30). Variant: Mys Kutuzova, Cap Koutousoff, Cap Koutouzoff, Cape Kutuzoff, Cap Seniavine. Shown as C[ap] Koutousoff in von. Krusenstern's "Atlas of the Pacific Ocean" (1827, map 20); it was also reported as Cap Seniavine by Capt. Lutke (1836, map 14), IRN. Confusion between the names Kutuzof and Seniavine applied to the same cape was clarified in 1890 by USBF when the name "Cape Seniavin" was applied to a promontory 10 miles to the northeast.

Kutuzoff, Cape: promontory, see Kutuzof, Cape.

Kutuzova, Mys: promontory, see Kutuzof, Cape.

Kutzkatna Creek: stream, heads on Anthracite Ridge, flows SW 1.8 miles to Mudflow Creek, E of Tukmakna Creek, 37 miles NE of Palmer Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 49' 10" N, 148° 05' 45" W, BGN 1932; (map 69). Tanaina Indian name meaning "canyon river" reported in 1932 by a USGS field party.

Kutznou: islands, see Kootzanhoo Archipelago.

Kutznov Inlet: water passage, see Kootznahoo Inlet.

Kuunguyauluk: bend, see Kunguyoluk Bend.

Kuunruq: canyon, see Kunruk Canyon.

Kuvakhselak: point of land, see Koovukseluk Point.

Kuveleek River: stream, see Kivalina River.

Kuveleek: village, see Kivalina.

Kuviak Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.5 miles E of Leaf Lake and 31 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 48' N, 150° 32' W; (map 62). An Eskimo-sounding

name given about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Kuvirok Lake: lake, 2 miles long, E of and drains into Epizetka River, 23 miles SE of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 31' N, 162° 21' W; (map 145). Eskimo name published by USGS in 1955.

Kuvlomiut: locality, 8 miles SE of Cape Etolin, on NE coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 20' 15" N, 166° 04' 20" W; (map 57). Variant: Kavaloonmiut, Kavlumiut, Koovloomute. Eskimo summer fish camp and winter village reported in 1932 by USC&GS.

Kuvlurak: point of land, see Kupluruak Point.

Kuvritovik Entrance: water passage, on coast of Beaufort Sea, between Arey and Barter Islands, Arctic Plain; 70° 07' N, 143° 47' W; BGN 1961; (map 152). Variant: Kukritovik Entrance. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1952 as "Kuvritovik Ekit," meaning "Kuvritovik entrance (or inlet)."

Kuvritovik: locality, near Barter Island, on coast of Beaufort Sea, Arctic Plain; (map 152). This is the name of a fish camp reported by USC&GS in 1952, although its exact location is not given in the report. See Kuvritovik Entrance.

Kuvuk: stream, see Kobuk River.

Kuyaak, Reka: stream, see Koyukuk River.

Kuyanak Bay: estuary, extends W 5 miles off Admiralty Bay, at mouth of Meade River, 30 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 70° 55' N, 156° 05' W; (map 147). Eskimo name obtained in 1956 at Wainwright by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kuyemabo, Mys: point of land, see Quemada, Point.

Kuyikanuikpul: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, below Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; (map 78). Former Eskimo camp settlement reported in 1869 by C. W. Raymond, U.S. Engineers.

Kuyikanuikpul: settlement, see Paimiut.

Kuyu, Ostrov: island, see Kuiu Island.

Kuyuk River: stream, see Koyuk River.

Kuyuk: village, see Koyuk.

Kuyukak: locality, see Kuiuukuk.

Kuyukak: stream, see Koyukuk River.

Kuyuktuvok Creek: stream, flows S 14.5 miles to Dietrich River, 10 miles NNW of Snowden Mountain and 46 miles NW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 55' 30" N, 149° 50' 00" W; BGN 1939; (map 123). Eskimo name reported in 1939 by Marshall (1956, p. 160).

Kuyukutuk River: stream, heads at junction of its South and West Forks at 61° 52' N, 161° 41' W, flows NW 50 miles to Five Day Slough, 17.5 miles N of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 08' N, 162° 10' W; (map 77). Variant: Koyakutuk River. Eskimo name obtained in 1948 by USC&GS.

Kuyungsik River: stream, heads in lake at 61° 29' N, 164° 35' W, flows SW 30 miles to join Aphrewn River, 1.5 miles S of its source, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 22' 30" N, 165° 10' 00" W; (map 75). Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1949.

Kuyuyukak, Cape: promontory, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula between Chiginagak Bay and Nakalilok Bay, 16 miles NE of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 54' N, 156° 50' W; (map 31). Variant: Cap Kouiou-ioukack. Eskimo name published as "C[ap] Kouiouioukack" by Adm. von Krusenstern (1827, map 20), IRN, and as "Cape Kuyuyukak" by USC&GS on an 1899 chart.

Kuzilvak: village, see Kusilvak.

Kuzitrin Flats: flat, trends NE 30 miles from junction of Kougarok and Kuzitrin Rivers, 25 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 22' N, 164° 15' W; (map 110). Local name published by Henshaw and Parker (1913, p. 195), USGS.

Kuzitrin Lake: lake, extends E-W 3 miles at head of Kuzitrin River, 15 miles S of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 23' N, 163° 13' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS. So named by a USGS field party in 1948 because the name "appears in the official station description of Coast and Geodetic Survey Bench Mark 'Kuzitrin,' 2 miles north of the lake * * * [the lake] is used by a few commercial pilots * * * [and] is the source of the Kuzitrin River."

Kuzitrin River: stream, heads in Kuzitrin Lake, 13 miles S of Imuruk Lake, flows W 95 miles to Imuruk Basin, 30 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 10' N, 165° 25' W; BGN 1952; (map 111). Variant: Kassatream, Kassatriem, Kaviavizak River, Koosetrina, Port Clarence River. Eskimo name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 3), USGS.

Kvichak Bay: bay, at head of Bristol Bay, extends NE 45 miles from line between Etoin Point and Goose Point at S entrance of Egegik River to mouth of Kvichak River at Koggiung, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 26' N, 157° 54' W; (map 41). Named in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross. The name was probably derived from the Kvichak River.

Kvichak River: stream, heads in Iliamna Lake, flows SW 50 miles to Kvichak Bay at Koggiung on Alaska Peninsula, 9 miles N of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 52' N, 157° 03' W; (map 41). Variant: Bristol River, Kvitchak, Reka Kviychak, Riviere Bristol. Eskimo name reported in 1828 by Capt. Lutke (1836, map 14), IRN, as "Riviere Bristol or Kvitchak." The spelling "Kvichak" was given by USBF on an 1888 map.

Kvichak River: stream, see Kvichavak River.

Kvichak: village, on E bank of Kvichak River, on Alaska Peninsula, 17 miles NE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 58' N, 156° 56' W; (map 41). Eskimo name “reported by the early Russians” and published in 1898 by USGS. See Kvichak River.

Kvichak: village, see Levelock.

Kvicharak River: stream, see Chelunginik River.

Kvicharak River: stream, see Kwecharak River.

Kvichavak River: stream, heads at 61° 20' N, 161° 28' W, flows SW 40 miles to Johnson River, 30 miles NW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 08' 30" N, 162° 07' 20" W; (map 74). Variant: Ankitaktuk Creek, Izawerknuk River, Kinvichavak, Kritchek River, Kulchavak River, Kulichavak River, Kulichivak River, Kvichak River, Kvichivak River, Kvinchagak River, Kwachuvak River. Eskimo name reported by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, in 1842-44 as “R[eka] Kvinchagak.” It is shown, however, as flowing directly to the Bering Sea at about Hazen Bay and thus may refer to another stream. E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, traveled along the stream in January 1879, and gave the Eskimo name as “Kivvichavak,” from which the present spelling is derived.

Kvichavak River: stream, see Johnson River.

Kvichivak River: stream, see Kvichavak River.

Kvichpak: stream, see Yukon River.

Kvichvauk Pass: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, extends NE 5.8 miles from Apoon Pass to Pastol Bay, 40 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 05' N, 163° 27' W; (map 92). Eskimo name [Kuiguak] meaning “slough” obtained in 1899 by R. L. Faris, USC&GS; published in 1901 on Chart 9372.

Kvieguk River: stream, see Koyuk River.

Kvienkhakg-miut: village, see Koyuk.

Kvigathlogamute: locality, see Kvigatluk.

Kvigathluk: locality, see Kvigatluk.

Kvigatluk: locality, E of Kyigayalik Lake, 26 miles NW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, 60° 59' N, 162° 25' W; (map 58). Variant: Kvigathlogamute, Kvigathluk. Site of an Eskimo village or camp visited in January 1879 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, who spelled it “Kvigathlogamute,” that is “Kvigathlok people.”

Kvigmut: locality, see Kwik.

Kvigym Painagmute: locality, see Kolmakof.

Kvikhlyuak, Protok: stream, see Kwikluak Pass.

Kvikhlyuak, Reka: stream, see Kwikluak Pass.

Kvikhlyuak: locality, see Kwikluak.

Kvikhpak, Reka: stream, see Kwipak Pass.

Kvikhpakh: stream, see Yukon River.

Kvinchagak River: stream, see Kvichvak River.

Kvingak: village, see Quinhagak.

Kviougmioute: locality, see Kwik.

Kvitchak: stream, see Kvichak River.

Kviychak, Reka: stream, see Kvichak River.

Kvyguk, Reka: stream, see Koyuk River.

Kvyguk: stream, see Akulik River.

Kvynkhak, Reka: stream, see Koyuk River.

Kvynkhakg-myut: village, see Koyuk.

Kwachuvak River: stream, see Kvichavak River.

Kwahteetah River: stream, see Katete River.

Kwain Bay: bay, 1.2 miles across, on SE coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 05' 30" N, 131° 21' 30" W; (map 3). Variant: Khwain Bay. Local navigators' name published in 1917 by USC&GS; reported in 1904 as "Khwain" by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Kwain Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Annette Island, 1.4 miles SW of Kwain Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 04' 45" N, 131° 24' 15" W; BGN 1917; (map 3). Variant: Khwain Lake. Named in 1917 by USC&GS.

Kwalana: stream, see Foraker River.

Kwatahein Creek: stream, flows W 6 miles to Bay of Pillars, on W coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 35' 50"N, 134° 14' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Quat-a-hein. Tlingit Indian name reported in 1900 as "Quat-a-hein Creek," probably from "x' eitahhin," meaning "trout river," by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, commander of USBF steamer Albatross.

Kwati Point: point of land, on NE coast of Tuxekan Island, in Jinhi Bay, 29 miles N of Craig Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' 15" N, 133° 16' 30" W, (map 4). Indian name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Kweakpak: locality, in SW Alaska, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 74). Variant: Queakhpaghamiut. Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed as "Queakhpaghamiut" in the 1890 Census.

Kwecharak River: stream, heads in a lake, flows NE, then NW 10 miles to Kokechik River, 12 miles S of village of Scammon Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 40' 20" N, 165° 41' 10" W; (map 75). Variant: Kvicharak River, Tellamishuk River. Eskimo name reported in 1951 by USC&GS.

Kweek River: stream, see Knik River.

Kweek-lok-choon: water passage, see Kwiklokchun Channel.

Kweek: village, see Knik.

Kwegamut: locality, see Kwik.

Kwegamy River: stream, see Quigmy River.

Kwegugamiut: village, see Kwiguk.

Kweguk River: watercourse, see Kwiguk Pass.

Kwek River: stream, see Gweek River.

Kwek: locality, see Kwik.

Kweleluk: locality, in SW Alaska, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 58). Variant: Quelochamiut. Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed as "Quelochamiut," with a population of 112, in the 1890 Census.

Kwelow River: stream, see Kivalina River.

Kwemeluk Pass: watercourse, 30 miles long, a tributary of Yukon River, S of Kwikluak Pass, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 33' N, 165° 01' W; (map 76). Variant: Kousilvak, Reka Kuimla, Kusiloak, Kusilvak, Naulchi. Eskimo name shown by P. Tikhmeniev as "R[eka] Kuimla" meaning "Kuimla[k] River." The present spelling was recommended by USC&GS in 1898.

Kwethluk River: stream, heads at 60° 05' N, 160° 00' W, flows NW 85 miles to Kuskokuak Slough, 10 miles E of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 49' N, 161° 27' W; BGN 1938; (map 59). Variant: Kuethluk, Kushluk, Kwikli, Kwiklimut, Kwikluk, Kwithluk River, Quethluk. Eskimo name shown as "Kwiklimut," meaning "Kwikli (river) people," and "Kwikluk" on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS, according to information obtained from J. H. Kilbuck,

Moravian missionary. The present spelling was used by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, p. 355), USGS.

Kwethluk: village, pop. 325, on left bank of Kwethluk River E of its junction with Kuskokuak Slough, 11 miles E of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 49' N, 161° 26' W; BGN 1938; (map 59). Variant: Kuilkhlogamute, Kuilkluk, Kuljkhlogamute, Kwiklak, Kwithluk, Quithlook. Eskimo village mentioned by Eakin (1914, pl. 1), USGS, who spelled it "Kwiklak." The spelling evolved to "Quithlook" in 1923 and to "Kwethluk" in 1938. Its population was 186 in 1939 and 242 in 1950. The Kwethluk post office was established in 1947 (Ricks, 1965, p. 38). This may be the same village reported in 1879 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, as "Kuilkhlogamute," or "Kuilkhlok people." In the 1880 U.S. Census, Ivan Petroff used Nelson's spelling on his map but spelled it "Kuljkhlogamute" in the text. In 1880, the population of the village was 75.

Kwichlowak Pass: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, extends N 5 miles from Okwega Pass to Pastol Bay, 38 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 07' N, 163° 37' W; (map 92). Variant: Kwikhlowak Pass. Eskimo name [Kuigtluak] meaning "good stream" reported in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS.

Kwichpak: stream, see Yukon River.

Kwick River: stream, see Kwik River.

Kwickpack River: stream, see Kwipak Pass.

Kwigalogamute: locality, see Kwigalok.

Kwigalok: locality, on Kuskokwim River, between Tuluksak and Tuklak 40 miles NE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 12' N, 160° 45' W; (map 73). Variant: Kwigalogamute, Kwikagamut, Kwikak, Queekagamut, Quiechochlogamiut. This unidentified place is listed in the 1880 Census, on the right bank of the river, as "Kwigalogmute," having 314 inhabitants. The 1890 Census lists a place in the same area, on the left bank, as "Quiechoehlogamiut," population 65. This may be the same place shown in Russian by P. Tikhmeniev on his 1861 map as "S[eleniye] Kviguglyugmyut."

Kwigamute: locality, see Kwik.

Kwigillingok: village, pop. 344, on W shore of Kuskokwim Bay, 17 miles SW of Kulvagavik 37 miles SW of Kwinhagak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 51' N, 163° 08' W; BGN 1937; (map 54). Variant: Quigillingok, Quillingok. Eskimo village reported as "Quillingok" on a map in the 1927 Annual Report of the Governor of Alaska. Its population was 146 in 1940 and 245 in 1950.

Kwigluk Island: island, 4 miles long, in Kuskokwim Bay, 5 miles SE of Kipnuk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 42' N, 164° 00' W; (map 54). Eskimo name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Kwigomiut: locality, see Ingloothloogramiut.

Kwigorlak: locality, at junction of Big and Kashunuk Rivers, 45 miles W of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 48' 30" N, 163° 25' 30" W; (map 74). Eskimo fish camp shown on a manuscript map by "Father Delon," dated 1937; reported by USC&GS in 1949.

Kwiguk Pass: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, ex. tends NW-SE 15 miles between Kwikluak Pass and Norton Sound, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 49' N, 164° 52' W; (map 77). Variant: Kweguk River, Kwikak Pass, Kwikuk Slough. A common descriptive Eskimo name meaning "big stream" reported in 1898 by USC&GS.

Kwiguk: village, pop. 358, on left bank of Kwiguk Pass, 3 miles NNW of Akumsuk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 45' 30" N, 164° 30' 00" W; (map 77). Variant: Kwegugamiut. Eskimo village reported in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS. A post office was established here in 1920.

Kwihcherak: stream, see Goodnews River.

Kwihukhamut: locality, on E shore of Togiak Bay, S of Nunavarchak Lake, 78 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 48' N, 160° 05' W; (map 39). Variant: Kwi-huk-ha-mut. Eskimo village or camp shown on a 1910 manuscript map by H. F. Fassett, USBF. It is now abandoned.

Kwik Delta: delta, at mouth of Kwik Stream, between Sudden Stream and Strawberry Island, 21 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 47' N, 139° 50' W; (map 46). Name published by Tarr and Martin (1912, p. 30), USGS.

Kwik River: stream, flows SE 27 miles to Norton Bay, 37 miles NW of Christmas Mountain, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 47' N, 161° 40' W; (map 96). Variant: Kuik River, Kwick River, Quick River. Eskimo name meaning "river" reported in 1897 by Lt. D. H. Jarvis, USRCS, as "Kuik."

Kwik River: stream, see Grand Wash River.

Kwik Stream: stream, heads in Hayden Glacier, flows SE 5 miles to Grand Wash, 7 miles NW of Blizhni Point and 25 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 54' 00" N, 139° 57' 45" W; (map 46). Variant: Grand Wash. Native name given as "R[eka] Kvik," or "Kvik River," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN. The lower part of this stream is called "Grand Wash."

Kwik Stream: stream, see Grand Wash River.

Kwik: locality, at mouth of Kwik River, 3 miles W of Baldhead, on N shore of Norton Bay, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' N, 161° 40' W (map 96). Variant: Isaacs, Kuik, Kuikh, Kuikli, Kwikmute, Kvigmut, Kviougmioute, Queekmute, Quick. Site of a former Eskimo village first reported in 1865 by members of Western Union Telegraph Expedition as "Kwikmute." Its population was 30 in 1880.

Kwik: locality, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, W of mouth of Gweek River, 7 miles NE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta 60° 51' N, 161° 35' W; (map 59). Variant: Kooigamute, Kuigamute, Kwegamut, Kwek Kwigamute. Small Eskimo settlement, now abandoned, listed

by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census, in 1880, as “Kooigamute” and “Kwigamute” with a population of 215. The name means “river [kuik].”

Kwik: locality, on S coast of Nunivak Island, 2 miles N of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 59° 48' N, 166° 05' W; (map 55). Variant: Kweegamute, Kwigamiut. Eskimo village, reported as “Kweegamute” with a population of 43 in the 1890 Census (1893, map) and as “Kwigamiut” (p. 111) according to Hodge (1907, p. 747), BAE.

Kwikagamiut: locality, see Kwikak.

Kwikagamut: locality, see Kwigalok.

Kwikak Pass: watercourse, see Kwiguk Pass.

Kwikak: locality, on Bering Sea coast, 6.5 miles SW of Black, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 16' N, 165° 28' W; (map 76). Variant: Kwikagamiut. This is the site of a village reported by USC&GS in 1898, as “Kwikagamiut,” or “people of Kwikak.”

Kwikak: locality, see Kwigalok.

Kwikh: locality, see Kiwk.

Kwikhlwak Pass: watercourse, see Kwichlowak Pass.

Kwikhpak Pass: stream, see Kwikpak Pass.

Kwikhsak Pass: stream, see Kwikpak Pass.

Kwiklak: village, see Kwethluk.

Kwikli: stream, see Kwethluk River.

Kwiklimut: stream, see Kwethluk River.

Kwikluak: stream, see Kwikluak Pass.

Kwikloaklok: locality, on left bank of Yukon River, 6 miles W of Pitkas Point, 46 miles NW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 03' 40" N, 163° 28' 15" W; (map 77). Eskimo camp reported in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS.

Kwiklokchun Channel: water passage, in Yukon Delta, E of Munson Island, extends N-S 2 miles between Kwemeluk and Kwikluak Passes, 17 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 34' N, 164° 52' W; (map 77). Variant: Kweek-lok-choon. Eskimo name meaning “fish saltry” reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Kwiklokchun: locality, on left bank of Kwikluak Pass, Yukon Delta, 15 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 34' 50" N, 164° 49' 05" W; (map 77). Eskimo settlement or camp reported in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS.

Kwiklowak Pass: stream, see Kwikluak Pass.

Kwikltak: stream, see Kwikluak Pass.

Kwikluagamiut: locality, see Kwikluak.

Kwikluak Channel: water passage, in off-shore mud flats between Avogon and Flat Islands, extends NW 9.5 miles from Kwikluak Pass to Bering Sea, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 42' N, 165° 07' W; (map 76). Named for Kwikluak Pass; reported by USC&GS in 1898.

Kwikluak Pass: channel, in Yukon Delta, heads at Head of Passes, flows NW and SW 40 miles to Norton Sound 18 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 35' N, 164° 58' W; (map 77). Variant: American Mouth, Kwikliuak Kwiklowak Pass, Kwikltak, Protok Kvikhlyuak, Reka Kvikhlyuak. Eskimo name published in 1842-44, by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, as "Kvikhlyuak," with note in Russian "Krivoy, Izvilistyy," meaning "crooked, meandering." Capt. C. W. Raymond, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, referred to it as "American Mouth" in 1869.

Kwikluak: locality, on S bank of Kwikluak Pass, Yukon Delta, 12.5 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 36' N, 164° 43' W; (map 77). Variant: Kaoklorokamiut, Kvikhlyuak, Kwikluagamiut. Eskimo village which, according to Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, in 1842-44, was mentioned in 1832 by Alexander Glazanov. Zagoskin spelled it "Kvikhlyuak." G. R. Putnam, USC&GS, recorded the name "Kaoklorokamiut" in 1899.

Kwikluk: stream, see Kwethluk River.

Kwikmute: locality, see Kwik.

Kwikoktuk Pass: water passage, S of Blind Island, in offshore mud flats, extends NW 4 miles from Avogon Island to Norton Sound, 13 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 40' N, 164° 58' W; (map 77). Variant: Blind Pass, Kui-kohk-tak Pass. Eskimo name reported to mean "blind" (USC&GS, 1949).

Kwikpak Crossing: crossing, at junction of Kwikpak and Apoon Passes, in Yukon Delta, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 55' N, 164° 03' W; (map 77). Riverboat pilots' name for the crossing or bar at the junction of two Yukon tributary channels; name reported in 1899 by USRCS.

Kwikpak Pass: stream, in Yukon Delta, flows NW 50 miles from Head of Passes to Norton Sound, 23 miles N of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 05' N, 164° 34' W; BGN Sixth Reports (map 92). Variant: Kwickpack River, Kwikhpak Pass, Kwikhsak Pass, Reka Kwikhpak ili Yukkhana. Eskimo name [Kuigpak] meaning "big stream" published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 3) as "Reka Kwikhpak."

Kwikpak: locality, on N bank of Kwikpak Pass, 22 miles N of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 04' 15 " N, 164° 24' 15 " W; (map 92). Variant: Kwikpakamiut, Old Kwikpakamiut. Eskimo village, now abandoned, reported in 1879 by USC&GS as "Kwikpakamiut," meaning "Kwikpak people." "Kwikpak" is the Eskimo name for one of the major tributary channels of

the Yukon River; it is a name often applied to the Yukon itself. This may be the same as the village of Kwikpuk reported in 1899 by USC&GS at about 62° 40' N, 163° 55' W.

Kwikpak: stream, see Yukon River.

Kwikpakak Slough: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, flows NW 19 miles from Aproka Pass to Kawanak Pass opposite Sea Gull Point, 18.5 miles N of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 01' N, 164° 22' W; (map 92). Eskimo name [Kuigpakak] meaning “part of (?) the big stream,” according to R. L. Faris, USC&GS, in 1899.

Kwikpakamiut: locality, see Kwikpak.

Kwikpuk River: stream, see Big River.

Kwikpuk: locality, see Kwikpak.

Kwikpukna River: stream, see Big River.

Kwiktalik Mountain: mountain, 1,707 ft., in Kwiktalik Mountains, 13 miles SE of Golovin and 19 miles SW of Elim, Seward Peninsula High; 64° 25' N, 162° 42' W; (map 95). Variant: Quiktalik Mountain. Eskimo name reported in 1900 by W. J. Peters (in Mendenhall, 1901, pl. 20), USGS.

Kwiktalik Mountains: mountain range, trends N-S 11 miles between Golovnin Bay and Norton Bay, 52 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 25' N, 162° 45' W; (map 95). Local name published in 1956 by USGS. The name is derived from Kwiktalik Mountain.

Kwikuk Slough: watercourse, see Kwiguk Pass.

Kwilokuk: locality, “in the Kuskokwim district.” Variant: Quilochugamiut. Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed as “Quilochugamiut,” with a population of 12, in the 1890 Census.

Kwimlithla Slough: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, extends NW-SE 25 miles between Kwikluak and Akularak Passes, 9 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 38' 30" N, 164° 20' 10" W; (map 77). Eskimo name possibly meaning “river without place or camp [kwimlithkok]” obtained in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS.

Kwina River: stream, see Kanektok River.

Kwinak: village, see Quinhagak.

Kwinhagak: village, see Quinhagak.

Kwinhagamut: village, see Quinhagak.

Kwiniuk Inlet: lagoon, 6 miles long, on N side of Norton Bay, 13 miles NE of Elim, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 45' N, 161° 50' W; (map 96). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Kwiniuk Mountain: mountain, see Kwiniuk, Mount.

Kwiniuk River: stream, flows NE 43 miles to Norton Bay, at Moses Point, 72 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 162° 02' W; (map 95). Variant: Oweruk Creek, Quinnehuk River, Quinnelhook River. Eskimo name reported as "Quinnehuk" on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. Davidson and Blakeslee applied "Quinnehuk" to a stream to the southwest and applied "Oweruk" to this stream.

Kwiniuk, Mount: mountain, 2,073 ft., on NW shore of Norton Bay, 6 miles SW of Elim, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Variant: Haystack Mountain, Kwiniuk Mountain, Quinnehuk Mountain. Eskimo name reported in 1900 as "Kwiniuk Mt." by W. J. Peters (in Mendenhall, 1901, pl. 20), USGS.

Kwinlatah Slough: stream, a distributary of the Oaklee River, flows W 2.7 miles to Controller Bay, 20 miles SE of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 02' N, 144° 00' W; (map 64). Variant: Quinlatah Slough. Eskimo name reported by F. H. Moffit (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Kwinukamut: locality, on E shore of Kuskokwim Bay, 50 miles N of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 50' N, 162° 00' W; (map 53). Name of Eskimo village or camp meaning "Kwinuk people" was published on a 1928 post-route map. The place is now abandoned.

Kwithluk River: stream, see Kwethluk River.

Kwithluk: village, see Kwethluk.

Kwitschak-Sund: gulf, see Bristol Bay.

Kwittevunkud Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 12 miles SE of Christian and 12 miles SW of Burnt Mountain, Yukon Flats; 67° 16' N, 144° 49' W; (map 122). Kutcha-kutchin Indian name; obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Kwiyadik Creek: stream, see Arolik River.

Kwiyadik Creek: stream, see North Mouth Arolik River.

Kwygyschpainagmjut: village, see Quinhagak.

Kyagamiut: locality, on N shore of Duchikthluk Bay, 3 miles N of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 79° 51' 45" N, 166° 11' 45" W; (map 55). Variant: Kyagamute. Eskimo fish camp reported in 1942 by the USAAF.

Kyagamute: locality, see Kyagamiut.

Kyak Island: island, see Kayak Island.

Kychchogljuk River: stream, see Ulukuk River.

Kyena Hills: ridge, see Kiana Hills.

Kygane: point of land, see Muzon, Cape.

Kyigialik Lake: lake, see Kayigyalik Lake.

Kyikhgyit, Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, in Hogatza Flats, W of Twin Lakes, 22 miles NW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 19' 30" N, 154° 39' 00" W; (map 116). Indian name "K' yikh-g' yi-it," reported to mean "between (or among) the birch," recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth.

Kykhkat: locality, see Kikhkat.

Kypreia, Point: point of land, see Kupreanof Point.

Kyska Harbor: bay, see Kiska Harbor.

Kyska: island, see Kiska Island.

Kystotank, Mys: point of land, see West Foreland.

Kytlek Island: rock, see South Island.

Kyuatka: island, see Kauatka.

L

L!uxa'caiyik-an: locality, see Tluhashaiyikan.

L' chtinige: cove, see Pyramid Harbor.

L' Kudinaku: stream, see Rosaunt Creek.

La Lakha: rock, see Laja, La.

La Perouse Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads on the S slope of Mount Crillon, trends S 15 miles to the Gulf of Alaska 8 miles NW of Icy Point, 71 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 27' N, 137° 17' W; (map 10). Named in 1874 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for Jean Francois de Galaup de la Perouse, 1741-1788, a French navigator who explored the coast in this area in 1786. The name was published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 201). La Perouse, a member of the French navy, was sent in 1782 to Canada to attack the British forts on Hudson Bay. In 1785 he was given command of an expedition of exploration by Louis XVI. With two ships, La Boussole and L' Astrolabe, he sailed in 1791 from the Sandwich Islands to the Alaska coast in the neighborhood of Mount St. Elias where he mapped the coast and studied the Indians. While returning to France, La Perouse, his two ships, and crew were lost. Parts of his ships were found in 1827 on Santa Cruz Island in the New Hebrides in the South Pacific.

La Perouse, Mount: peak, 10,728 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 12 miles N of Icy Point, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 34' N, 137° 05' W; (map 10). Named in 1874 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for Jean Francois de Galaup de la Perouse. See La Perouse Glacier.

La Spray Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles, joins Myrtle Creek to form Flambeau River, 18 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 44' N, 165° 08' W; (map 94). Variant: Babylon Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. Shown as "Babylon Cr." on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Labandera Rock: rock, between Bucareli Bay and Port Santa Cruz, on W coast of Suemez Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' 00" N, 133° 27' 35" W; (map 4). Variant: La Labandera. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "la Labandera," meaning "the washer-woman."

Labaree Creek: stream, flows N 3 miles to Kuzitrin River, 17 miles NW of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 13' N, 164° 41' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Labastida, Isla: island, "one of a small group of islands west of Umnak Island." This name appears on a 1791 map of Bodega y Quadra; probably named by him for his secretary (Wagner, 1937, p. 465).

Label Reef: reef, at mouth of Eagle Bay on S coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 25' 50" N, 166° 57' 35" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). Descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1937 because, "its presence is advertised by breakers at all stages of tide."

Labor Hill: hill, 550 ft., central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 10" N, 177° 22' 25" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Labouchere Anchorage: anchorage, see Highfield Anchorage.

Labouchere Bay: anchorage, see Highfield Anchorage.

Labouchere Bay: bay, extends SW 2 miles to Sumner Strait, 4 miles S of village of Point Baker, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 17' 30" N, 133° 39' 30" W; (map 6). Variant: Labouchere Harbor, Port Labouchere. Named by local traders about 1880 for the Hudson Bay Co. steamer Labouchere.

Labouchere Harbor: bay, see Labouchere Bay.

Labouchere Harbor: cove, see Pyramid Harbor.

Labouchere Island: island, 0.1 miles long, at mouth of Labouchere Bay, 4.5 miles S of Point Baker, on NW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 17' 35" N, 133° 40' 20" W; BGN 1900; (map 6). Variant: Ship Island. Published in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 127). "Ship Island" was given to this feature in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN.

Labret River: stream, see Tutuksuk River.

Lace Hill: hill, 600 ft., south-central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 25" N, 177° 23' 05" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Lace River: stream, heads at terminus of branch of Meade Glacier, 13 miles S of Snow Top, flows S 19 miles to Berner Bay, 42 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 48' 30" N, 134° 59' 30" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Local name derived from the network of interlocking sloughs near the stream's mouth; reported in 1928 by USFS.

Lacey Island: island, 1,000 ft. long, near head of Cordova Bay, 1 mile E of Jackson Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 58' 45" N, 132° 41' 20" W; (map 1). Local name recorded in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Lachbuna Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, at head of Kijik River, 42 miles NE of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 29' N, 154° 01' W; BGN 1910; (map 61). Variant: Ingersol Lake, Lawsbina Lake. Indian name obtained by A. G. Maddren, USGS, in 1902. The "buna" ending means "lake." Early prospectors called it Ingersol Lake.

Lachina: stream, see Lakina River.

Lackie Gulch: ravine, trends SE 1 mile to Osborn Creek, 10 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' 30" N, 165° 06' 00" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Lacuna Glacier: glacier, heads W of Kahiltna Glacier at junction of three branches and trends SW 15 miles to Yentna Glacier, 56 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 41' N, 151° 40' W; (map 81). Mountain climbers' name published in the late 1940's.

Lacy Cove: cove, 0.7 miles across, on N coast of Chichagof Island, 1.4 miles E of Point Lavinia, 33 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 13' 10" N, 136° 19' 15" W; (map 10). Local name "for a Mr. Lacy (cnna)," by USFS in 1935.

Lad Hill: mountain, 1,260 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 55" N, 177° 29' 53" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Ladanan Creek: stream, flows SE 11 miles to Pegeeluk Creek, 16 miles S of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 37' N, 154° 16' W; (map 125). A girl's name recorded by USGS in 1956.

Ladd: locality, on NW shore of Cook Inlet at mouth of Chuitna River, 2 miles N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 06' 00" N, 151° 06' 40" W; (map 70). Variant: Chuitna, Ladds, Ladds Station. A former trading post and fishing station on or near the site of an Indian village called "Chuitna," named for a Mr. Ladd (cnna), the operator. The name was in use in 1895. The place served as a base camp for Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA, in 1898. Recent USGS maps indicate a site with one building.

Ladder Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in Kiliuda Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 18' 30" N, 152° 54' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 34). Descriptive name given in 1928 by USC&GS "because there was a native's ladder for scaling the cliffs, hanging at the south end of this island."

Ladds Station: locality, see Ladd.

Ladds: locality, see Ladd.

Ladia Rocks: rocks, see Laida Rocks.

Ladron Islands: islands, see Ladrones Islands.

Ladrones Islands: islands, group, extend 2 miles in Trocadero Bay, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' N, 133° 05' W; BGN 1922; (map 4). Variant: Islas de Ladrones, Ladron Islands, Robber Islands, Yslas de Ladrones. Name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isles de Ladrones," meaning "islands of robbers." This name is "Only found on the maps of the Arteaga expedition of 1779 [in which Quadra and Maurelle took part], but not in the narratives, although thieving Indians in this locality are mentioned by Mourelle [sic]" (Wagner, 1937, p. 395).

Ladue Creek: stream, see Ladue River.

Ladue River: stream, heads 2.5 miles NE of Tetlin Junction, flows E across Alaska-Canada boundary 110 miles to White River in Yukon, Canada, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 07' 25" N, 140° 22' 20" W; BGN 1954; (map 85). Variant: Ladue Creek, La Due River, West Fork

Ladue River. Presumably named for a prospector, La Due, who wintered on the Yukon in 1884-85.

Lady Hill: hill, 965 ft., 0.5 miles SE of Conquer Point, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 00' 13" N, 177° 29' 43" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Lady Island: island, in Yukon River, N of Burns Island, E of Lady Point, 10 miles SW of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 03' 45" N, 153° 52' 00" W; (map 107). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the Department of the Interior.

Lady Point: point of land, on N shore of Yukon River, W of Lady Island, N of Chokoyik Island and 11 miles WSW of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 03' 45" N, 153° 54' 46" W; (map 107). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the Department of the Interior.

Lafayette Glacier: glacier, trends NW 3.5 miles from Unakwik Peak, 4.5 miles SE of College Point and 51 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 02' 40" N, 147° 04' 15" W; BGN 1950; (map 69). Named in 1947 by Douglas Brown for Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., founded in 1826.

Lagartos, Rio de: stream, see Bering River.

Lagoma Bay: bay, 0.5 miles wide, on N shore of Roller Bay, W coast of Noyes Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' 35" N, 133° 43' 30" W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Variant: Gum Bay. Spanish name meaning "the gum," given in 1923 by USC&GS "because the topographic station here is called Gum."

Lagoon Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to lagoon on Bering Sea, 1.3 miles E of Tin City and 49 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 33' N, 167° 54' W; (map 111). Variant: Ocean Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Lagoon Creek: Stream, flows SW 3 miles to Landlocked Bay, 35 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 51' 30" N, 146° 31' 00" W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1912 by Capps and Johnson (1915, pl. 1), USGS. So called because of the lagoonlike head of Landlocked Bay.

Lagoon Creek: stream, on S coast of Alaska, flows SE 3 miles to Harrison Lagoon, 21 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 59' 40" N, 148° 12' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Lagoon Creek: stream, see Boulder Creek.

Lagoon Creek: stream, see Ocean Creek.

Lagoon Island: island, 0.3 miles across, off E shore of Bartlett Cove near S entrance to Glacier Bay, 5.6 miles NE of Point Gustavus and 54 miles WNW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 27' 30" N, 135° 52' 15" W; BGN 1962; (map 11). Local name published in 1948 by USGS.

Lagoon Lake: lagoon, see Salt Lagoon.

Lagoon Point: point of land, on N coast of Sitkalidak Island, between Port Hobron and McDonald Lagoon, SE of Kodiak Island; 57° 11' 15" N, 153° 04' 00" W; (map 34). Descriptive local name; published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Lagoon Point: point of land, on N shore of Nelson Lagoon, 22 miles W of village of Port Moller, on Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 00' 35" N, 161° 07' 00" W; (map 28). Variant: Cap Rojnoff, Rozhnof. Named in 1882 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS. This is possibly the same as "Cap Rojnoff (Rozhnof)" of Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 261). Shown as "Lagoon Point" on 1890 USBF chart.

Lagoon Rookery: rookery, on N shore of Village Cove, on S coast of Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 08' N, 170° 17' W; (map 38). Local name for a seal rookery reported by Elliott (1881, p. 5152).

Lagoon, The: estuary, 0.7 miles wide, at E end of Galena Bay, 40 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 57' 30" N, 146° 33' 30" W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1912 by S. R. Capps and B. L. Johnson (in Brooks and others, 1913, pl. 4), USGS.

Lagoon, The: lagoon, 0.4 miles long, on E shore of Yakutat Roads, 0.6 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 33' 30" N, 139° 44' 45" W; (map 46). Local name reported in 1964 (de Laguna and others, map 4).

Lagoon: locality, mile 343.7 on The Alaska Railroad, 12 miles S of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 41' N, 148° 52' W; BGN 1945; (map 87). Name of a railroad station reported by The Alaska Railroad on its 1922 timetable.

LaGorce Glacier: glacier, trends N 2 miles to its terminus, 6 miles S of junction of Bremner and Wernicke Rivers, 38 miles N of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 45' N, 144° 29' W; (map 64). Named in 1910 by Lawrence Martin for John O. LaGorce, 1880-1959, National Geographic Society.

LaGorce, Mount: mountain, 3,315 ft., on N shore Iliuk Arm Naknek Lake, on Alaska Peninsula in Katmai National Monument, 27 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 33' 20" N, 155° 29' 15" W; BGN 1925; (map 42). Named in 1919 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, for John Oliver LaGorce, 1880-1959, of the National Geographic Society.

Lahach-tak: locality, see Chilkat.

Laida Point: point of land, see Nemo Point.

Laida Rocks: rocks, at tip of Kupreanof Peninsula on N coast of Kodiak Island; 58° 00' 05" N, 153° 17' 30" W; BGN 1966; (map 43). Variant: Ladia Rocks, Rocky Reef Point. This name is a partial transliteration by USC&GS of the name "M[ys] Kamenistoy Laidy," meaning "Cape Rocky Reef," given by Sub. Lt. Murashev, IRN, in 1839 or 1840 and published by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. on Chart 1425 in 1849. The Russian word "laida," meaning "bank" or "shoal," was published for this feature by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN.

Laida Slough: lagoon, 1.5 miles long, on W coast of Kenai Peninsula, 1.5 miles NW of village of Anchor Point, 15 miles NW of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 48' N, 151° 51' W; (map 50). Local name reported by USGS or USC&GS in the 1940's.

Laida Spit: spit, on W coast of Kenai Peninsula, 1.5 miles NNE of village of Anchor Point and 15 miles NW of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 48' N, 151° 51' W; (map 50). Local name reported by USGS or USC&GS in the 1940's.

Laida: locality, see Kasnatchin.

Laidennoj: locality, see Kasnatchin.

Laidennoj: spit, see Anchor Point.

Laja, La: rock, or small island near San Fernando Island, Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago. Variant: La Lakha. Named by F. A. Maurelle and Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra in 1779. Laja is a Spanish word for a "thin flat stone."

Lake Bay Creek: stream, heads at Barnes Lake, flows NE 1 mile to Lake Bay, on NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 01' 20" N, 132° 55' 30" W; BGN 1915; (map 6). Named in 1914 by E. Lester Jones, USBF.

Lake Bay: bay, 3 miles across, at S end of Kashevarof Passage, on NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 03' N, 133° 53' W; BGN 1915; (map 6). Local name reported by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, Commander of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Lake Bay: cove, trends NE 3 miles to Chignik Bay, 5 miles E of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 18' N, 158° 17' W; (map 30). Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Lake Bay: estuary, on S coast of Esther Island, extends SE 1.5 miles to Wells Passage, 22 miles E of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 47' 15" N, 148° 04' 15" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Lake Bay: locality, on E shore of Lake Bay Creek on NE coast of Prince of Wales Island SE of Stevenson Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 01' 00" N, 132° 55' 30" W; (map 6). This is the site of an abandoned fishing village; shown as an abandoned cannery on current maps. In 1890 the U.S. Census Bureau (1893, p. 29) reported this fishing station to be one of the best on Prince of Wales Island; concerning the population, it was reported that "There is a settlement here usually of about 50 natives and half a dozen white men during the fishing season, but it is wholly abandoned in the winter months." A post office operated here from 1911 to 1921 (Ricks, 1965, p. 38).

Lake Clark Pass: pass, 1,000 ft., NE of Summit Lake, 50 miles WNW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 49' N, 152° 44' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS. "So named because it is a pass through the Aleutian Range from Cook Inlet to Lake Clark."

Lake Clark Villages: locality, see Kijik.

Lake Creek: stream, 3.5 miles long, flows NE to Fork Creek, 29 miles W of Chikuminuk Lake and 73 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 11' N, 160° 00' W; BGN 1959; (map 59). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Lake Creek: stream, flows 10 miles N to Hanagita River W of Hanagita Lake, 33 miles SW of McCarthy, Chugach Mountains; 61° 15' 00" N, 143° 49' 45" W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1911 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Lake Creek: stream, flows 4 miles SE to Auke Lake, 1.2 miles NE of village of Auke Bay and 10 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 23' 30" N, 134° 38' 00" W; (map 11). Local name published by Knopf (1912a, pl. I), USGS.

Lake Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Tisuk River, 18 miles E of Cape Douglas and 39 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 59' N, 166° 05' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Lake Creek: stream, flows NW 5.5 miles from Squaw Lake to North Fork Chandalar River, 11 miles N of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 39' 30" N, 148° 23' 45" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Lake Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to Nizina River, 10 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 22' 33" N, 142° 38' 30" W; (map 67). Name used by prospectors and shown on a map of the Nizina Mining District, dated 1902, by George M. Esterly of Valdez.

Lake Creek: stream, flows NW then SW 29 miles to Coleen River, 11 miles WNW of Rabbit Mountain and 33 miles N of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 35' N, 142° 38' W; (map 121). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Lake Creek: stream, flows SE 5.5 miles to an oxbow lake of North Fork Kuskokwim River, 26 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 18' N, 153° 59' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Lake Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Susitna River, 80 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 01' 15" N, 147° 22' 00" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name shown on a 1910 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS; published by Moffit (1912, pl. 1).

Lake Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 miles from N of Mathews Dome to Wild Lake, 6.5 miles N of junction of Flat Creek and Wild River, Brooks Range; 67° 28' 30" N, 151° 35' 00" W; (map 124). Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Lake Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles through a lake to Helpmejack Creek, 60 miles SSE of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 02' N, 153° 33' W; (map 125). Local name reported by Orth, USGS, in 1956.

Lake Creek: stream, flows SW to Turner Creek which flows to Noxapaga River, about 30 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Lake Creek: stream, heads at Chelatna Lake, at 62° 26' 30" N, 151° 24' 00" W, flows SE 50 miles to Yentna River, 58 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 54' 25" N, 150° 54' 25" W; BGN 1911; (map 70). Variant: Mantalik Creek, Mentalik Creek. Prospectors' name reported by Sidney Paige and Adolph Knopf (in Brooks and others, 1906, p. 119), USGS. W. S. Post, USGS, reported in 1898 the Tanaina Indian name for this stream as "Mentalik."

Lake Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows W 5 miles to Tatondan Lake 39 miles NE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 46' 25" N, 147° 58' 55" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Lake Creek: stream, heads in Canada near boundary monument 30, flows SW 19 miles to Unuk River, 12 miles NE of head of Burroughs Bay, Coast Mountains; 56° 08' N, 130° 58' W; (map 7). Local descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Lake Creek: stream, heads in Lake Nancy, flows SE 7 miles to Little Susitna River, 29 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 37' 30" N, 149° 56' 15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Lake Creek: stream, heads in Wonder Lake, flows NNW 2 miles to Moose Creek, Alaska Range; 63° 31' 00" N, 150° 54' 25" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1932 by USGS.

Lake Creek: stream, see Lone Creek.

Lake Creek: stream, see Sapsuk River.

Lake Dune: dune, 77 ft., on NE coast of Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 13' 25" N, 170° 08' 10" W; (map 38). Descriptive name reported by W. W. Duffield, USC&GS, in 1897.

Lake Fork Crescent River: stream, flows S 10 miles to Crescent Lake, 70 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 24' N, 153° 01' W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Lake Fork Crescent River: stream, flows SE 20 miles through Crescent Lake, joins North Fork to form Crescent River, 53 miles SW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 21' 20" N, 152° 44' 40" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Lake Fork Knik River: stream, heads in Upper Lake George, flows N 11.5 miles to join Glacier Fork to form Knik River, 20 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 25' 30" N, 148° 37' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Lake Fork Paint River: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Paint River, 8 miles NE of Akjemguiga Cove, 39 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 11' N, 154° 28' W; (map 51). Local name reported by K. F. Mather, USGS, in 1923 (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3).

Lake Fork Sadlerochit River: stream, see Carnivore Creek.

Lake Fork Sadlerochit River: stream, see Kekiktuk River.

Lake George Glacier: glacier, trends N 14 miles to its terminus at a stream which drains into Upper Lake George, 42 miles E of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 10' 45" N, 148° 37' 40" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Lake Hill: hill, 282 ft., on central Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 10' 40" N, 170° 14' 50" W; (map 38). A local name published in 1875 by USC&GS; so called because a small lake is located at its foot.

Lake Kenai: locality, see Primrose.

Lake Minchumina: village, pop. 30, on NW shore of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 53' N, 152° 19' W; (map 88). Variant: Minchumina. This is the location of an airfield, Indian village, and store. A post office was established in 1930.

Lake Point: point of land, on N shore of Kvichak Bay at mouth of Supply Creek, 29 miles W of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 41' 55" N, 157° 47' 30" W; (map 41). Local name published in 1965 by USGS.

Lake Point: point of land, on SW coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 37' 40" N, 176° 59' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, "because of the numerous lakes back of the point."

Lake Point: point of land, see Aiak, Cape.

Lake Point: point of land, see Lance Point.

Lake River: stream, see Karta River.

Lakekta Point: point of land, 0.15 miles long, E shore of Revillagigedo Channel, Coast Mountains; 54° 51' 30" N, 130° 57' 00" W; BGN 1937; (map 2). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Lakeshore Cone: hill, 585 ft., W of Fenner Lake on Semisopochnoi Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 40" N, 179° 37' 25" E; BGN 1952, (map 15). So named in 1950 by USGS "because of the proximity to Fenner Lake."

Lakeside Point: point of land, 5.5 miles NW of Naga Point, on central Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' N, 177° 12' W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1957 on Chart 9193.

Lakeside Roadhouse: roadhouse, along The Alaska Railroad, on W side of Bear Lake, Kenai Peninsula, 7 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 12' N, 149° 22' W; BGN 1910 vacated 1966; (map 63). Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS.

Lakeview: locality, on Kenai Peninsula, at E end of Kenai Lake, mile 20.0 on The Alaska Railroad, 16 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 21' 15" N, 149° 21' 20" W; BGN 1945; (map 63). Variant: Kenai. Name of a stop on The Alaska Railroad listed in the timetables of 1927.

Lakina Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 5 miles SW of Long Lake and 18.5 miles SW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; BGN 1966; 61° 20' 40" N, 143° 27' 00" W; (map 67). Name used by local airplane pilots, because of its proximity to the river of that name; reported in 1965 by L. A. Yehle, USGS.

Lakina River: stream, flows SW 25 miles from Lakina Glacier terminus to Chitina River, 23 miles SW of McCarthy, Copper River Basin; 61° 19' 30" N, 143° 34' 00" W; (map 67). Variant: Lachina. Oscar Rohn (1900, p. 406) spelled the Indian name "Lachina" in 1899.

Lakloey Hill: hill, 700 ft., SE of Badger Road, 5.5 miles E of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 49' 30" N, 147° 30' 30" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Lakso Slough: stream, anabranch, flows SW 0.8 miles to Khotol River, 4.3 miles SW of Fall Camps Lake, 32 miles SE of Nulato, Koyukok Lowland; 64° 17' N, 158° 25' W; (map 97). Variant: Takuzatolatlna. Appears to be a translation of an Indian name; reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguna, BAE.

Lamande Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Discovery Creek, 22 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 51' N, 164° 45' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Lamb Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows NW, across Alaska-Canada boundary, 5 miles to Baultoff Creek, in Nutzotin Mountains, 6 miles NE of Braye Pass, Alaska Range; 62° 05' 28" N, 141° 01' 38" W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Lamb Island: island, 0.5 miles across, off mouth of Afognak Bay, 3.5 miles NE of Afognak, on S coast of Afognak Island; 58° 02' 35" N, 152° 41' 40" W; (map 43). Local name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Lambda Rock: rock, 0.1 miles across, in Maurelle Islands, 0.6 miles S of Twin Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 38' 35" N, 133° 40' 00" W; (map 4). Named in 1925 by USC&GS; derived "from the 11th letter of the Greek alphabet."

Lame Creek: stream, flows SE 1.6 miles to Lazy Creek, center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 20" N, 177° 25' 51" E; (map 14). Variant: Coffee Creek. An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Lame Hill: hill, 1,600 ft., SW end of Russian Ridge, in center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 30" N, 177° 22' 13" E; (map 14). Variant: Russian Ridge. An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Lamna Lake: lake, see Iliamna Lake.

Lamont Slough: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, extends NW-SE 5.6 miles between Sunshine Bay and Kwikluak Pass, 1.5 miles S of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 44' N, 164° 30' W; (map 77). "Name derived from the name of the Eskimo family whose camp (Lamont) is situated at the mouth" of this slough; reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Lamont: locality, on S bank of Lamont Slough, 4.5 miles SE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 42' 25" N, 164° 23' 50" W; (map 77). Variant: Eluktuk. This is the fish camp of an Eskimo family named Lamont; reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Lamp Hills: hills, 1,015 ft., center Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 17" N, 177° 29' 44" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Lamplugh Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends N 8 miles to its 1961 terminus in Johns Hopkins Inlet, 1.4 miles W of Ptarmigan Creek and 76 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 53' 30" N, 136° 55' 45" W; BGN 1923; (map 10). Named by Lawrence Martin, USGS, about 1912 for George W. Lamplugh, 1859-1926, English geologist who visited Glacier Bay in 1884. Lamplugh joined the Geological Survey in 1901 and was assistant director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, 1914-20.

Lana Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 19 miles E of Chitina and 31 miles W of McCarthy, Copper River Basin; 61° 30' N, 143° 52' W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Lanagan Creek: stream, in Bendeleben Mountains, flows SW 3.5 miles to Pargon River, 13 miles E of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 09' N, 163° 39' W; (map 110). Variant: Dry Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1909 by Smith and Eakin (1911, pl. 1), USGS. This appears to be the stream shown as "Dry" on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Lancashire Rocks: rocks, on W edge of Neptune Bay, on E shore of Kachemak Bay, 8 miles SE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 33' N, 151° 25' W; (map 50). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1880, for Sir Thomas Hesketh's yacht Lancashire Witch, which visited Cook Inlet that year.

Lancaster Cove: cove, extends SE 0.5 miles, off Cholmondeley Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 13' 15" N, 132° 05' 30" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (P 79).

Lancaster Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Yukon River, 20 miles W of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 12' N, 152° 46' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Lance Hill: mountain, 1,315 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 14" N, 177° 29' 20" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Lance Point: point of land, on SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 20' 10" N, 167° 18' 40" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). Variant: Lake Point. Named for triangulation station Lance which was established on this point by USC&GS in 1936. This point was reported as Lake Point by USBF in 1888, "because early chart showed a lake in the vicinity."

Lance Point: point of land, on W shore of Lynn Canal, at N entrance to William Henry Bay 42 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains, 58° 44' 00" N, 135° 13' 50" W; (map 11). Name published in 1924 by USC&GS on Chart 8302.

Lanchas, Puerto de las: cove, "on the east side of Yakutat Bay." Name shown on a 1791 Spanish map, but not mentioned in Capt. Alessandr Malaspina's narrative; see Wagner (1937, p. 466).

Landing, The: landing, on Wilson Creek Slough 1.2 miles SE of Marshall, Nulato Hills, Yukon Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 52' N, 162° 03' W (map 74). The riverboat landing for the Willow Creek Mine was at the end of a "cat" road about 5 miles downstream from here. The USC&GS reported in 1951 that this place is now used and is referred to as "The Landing."

Landlocked Bay: bay, 2.2 miles wide, on N shore of Port Fidalgo, 35 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48' 40" N, 146° 35' 00" W; (map 64). Local descriptive name reported in 1898 by Schrader (1900a, p. 417, map 19), USGS.

Landlocked Creek: stream, flows NW 16 miles to lower Meshik River, 17 miles S of Port Heiden Airfield, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 43' N, 158° 33' W; (map 30). Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Landmark Gap Lake: lake, 4 miles long, in Landmark Gap, in Amphitheater Mountains, 19 miles WNW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 07' 30" N, 146° 05' 00" W; (map 86). Named in 1955 by Reuben Kachadoorian, USGS.

Landmark Gap: water gap, elev. 3,250 ft., 5.5 miles long, in Amphitheater Mountains, at Landmark Gap Lake, 19 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 08' N, 146° 05' W; (map 86). Descriptive name given in 1898 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS.

Landslide Creek: stream, flows NW 3.8 miles to Oshetna River 31 miles SW of its junction with Susitna River, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 15' 15" N, 147° 52' 10" W; BGN 1960; (map 82). Named in 1956 by USGS "for a landslide on the east side of its valley."

Lane Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Placer Creek which flows to Goodhope River, 25 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 48' N, 164° 00' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Lane Creek: stream, flows NW to Niukluk River, between Camp and Richter Creeks, about 6 miles NW of Council and 30 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a prospector's manuscript map dated 1902. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps. See Paterson Creek.

Lane Creek: stream, flows SW 11 miles to Susitna River, 14 miles N of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 31' 55" N, 150° 06' 05" W; (map 81). Name reported on a 1915 railroad location blueprint map.

Lane Creek: stream, see Bennett Creek.

Lane Island: island, 800 ft. long, in Danger Passage between Felice Strait and Revillagigedo Channel, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 02' 10" N, 131° 13' 00" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Lane Ridge: ridge, 0.6 miles long, between Mutt and Jeff Coves, center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 15" N, 177° 29' 06" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to the "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Lane River: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NE 17 miles to Nugnugaluktuk River, 44 miles NW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 12' N, 164° 15' W; (map 113). Variant: Kugachuk River. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Lane, Mount: mountain, in York Mountains, about 30 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Lane: city, see Anchorage.

Lane: locality, miles 242 on The Alaska Railroad, 15 miles N of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 32' 30" N, 150° 05' 20" W; (map 81). This place was listed as a flag stop in the 1922 Railroad Time Table.

Lanes Landing: locality, see Shelton.

Langara, Islas de: islands, "the easternmost of the Barren Islands including East and West Amatuli Islands." Name appears on a 1779 Spanish map (Wagner, 1937, p. 466). Probably named for Juan de Langara.

Langara, Islas de: islands, see Barren Islands.

Langdon Glacier: glacier, heads in Sargent Icefield, trends NW 4 miles to its terminus, 2 miles E of head of Kings Bay, 24 miles S of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 26' 15" N, 148° 39' 00" W; BGN 1911; (map 63). Named in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS; "probably named for Seth Langdon of Evanston, Illinois."

Lange Island: island, 1.6 miles long, in Yukon River E of Clay Island, 11 miles E of Birches, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 07' 45" N, 153° 11' 30" W; (map 107). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the Department of the Interior.

Lange: area, the W part of Mountain View, in Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 13' 40" N, 149° 48' 50" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1954 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

Langmuir, Mount: mountain, 8,648 ft., N of Second Branch Columbia Glacier 29 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 20' 30" N, 147° 00' 45" W; (map 69). Named for Irving Langmuir, 1881-1957, chemist; name published by Nielson (1963, p. 135).

Lanin, Cape: point of land, see Lapin, Cape.

Lankey Road House: locality, see Tatalina Roadhouse.

Lansberg Creek: stream, heads at Lake Gilbert, flows S to Morzhovoi Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 05' N, 163° 12' W; (map 29). Name reported by USC&GS in 1926.

Lansing Bluff: bluff, on E coast of Long Island, 5.5 miles SE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 45' 40" N, 152° 16' 05" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Lansing Creek: stream, flows E 10 miles to Granite Fork, 60 miles N of Stevens Village, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 51' N, 149° 21' W; (map 118). Name reported in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Lantern Creek: stream, flowing N 1 mile to Bluff Cove, S of Leo Hill, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 13" N, 177° 28' 52" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Lapin, Cape: point of land, on N coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 58' 00" N, 164° 07' 30" W; (map 24). Variant: Cape Lanin. Probably named for Capt. Ivan Savich Lapin, a fur trader in this area in 1762. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN, however, shows the name as "M[ys] Lanin."

Lapin, Cape: point of land, see Cave Point.

Lapin, Cape: point of land, see Mordvinof, Cape.

Lapin, Cape: point of land, see Oksenof Point.

Larch Bay: bay, 2 miles across, 3 miles NW of Cape Ommaney, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 12' N, 134° 43' W; (map 5). Variant: Listvinichnaia Bay, Lisvinichnaya Bukhta, Lisvinitchny Bay. This is an 1865 translation by the British Admiralty of the name "Lisvinichnaya Bukhta," given in 1850 by the Russian American Company.

Lard Hill: mountain, 1,600 ft., NE end of Russian Ridge, westcentral Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 40" N, 177° 22' 30" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Lare Glacier: glacier, heads 1.8 miles SE of Mount McPherson, trends SW 1.5 miles to its 1950 terminus at head of Little River, 81 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 02' 10" N, 141° 48' 45" W; (map 65). Name reported in 1913 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Larga, Isla: island, see Naked Island.

Large Bay: bay, see Starrigavan Bay.

Large Island: island, see Bolshoi Island.

Large Rock: rock, 80 yds. across, 0.4 miles S of Ringgold Island, in S part of Bay of Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 47' 37" N, 176° 48' 15" W; (map 17). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1960 on Chart 9120.

Large, Ile du: island, see Navy Island.

Largo Creek: stream, flows SW 9 miles to Berry Creek which flows to Noxapaga River, 19 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 40' N, 163° 56' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS; named for the ridge to the south.

Largo Ridge: ridge, elev. 1,157 ft., extends EW 10 miles, between Largo Creek and Noxapaga River, 12 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 40' N, 163° 45' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS; so named for the "musical term 'Largo,' * * * meaning 'broad and stately.' Both of these adjectives are appropriate when applied to Largo Ridge."

Lark Hill: mountain, 1,200 ft., central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 55" N, 177° 24' 40" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Lark Island: island, in Yukon River, 33 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 48' N, 157° 00' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Lark Lake: lake, 1.1 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 6 miles SE of Moose Point and 36 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 54' 30" N, 150° 31' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for the Pallid Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris articola*), the only lark found in Alaska.

Larratita: island, see Larzatita Island.

Larry Hill: mountain, 1,300 ft., central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 40" N, 177° 23' 55" E; (map 14). Variant: Indian Hill. An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Lars Island: island, 0.4 miles across, at mouth of Berg Bay, Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.3 miles SE of Netland Island and 38 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 31' 30" N, 136° 07' 45" W; BGN 1942; (map 10). Named by USC&GS in 1939 for Lars Netland, 1869-1934, member of the U.S. section of the IBC from 1904-10. Netland aided in the reconnaissance survey of Berg Bay in 1907. He was born in Norway and came to the United States in 1889. After going to the Klondike in 1898, he did surveying work in Dawson. From 1900 to 1903 he was chief of a Canadian exploration party in the Yukon Territory.

Larsen Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, on E coast of Nagai Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 03' 30" N, 159° 59' 00" W; (map 27). Variant: Pete Larssen. Named for Peter Larson, an Unga Island furrier, hunter, and guide according to Polk's Gazetteer (1915-16, p. 543), and published on USC&GS Chart 8700 (1917).

Larsen Bay: bay, extends W 6 miles off Uyak Bay, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 32' 30" N, 153° 58' 40" W; (map 34). Variant: Larsen Harbor, Larsens Bay, Larson's Bay. Local name reported in 1890 in the 11th Census in 1890 (1893, p. 79).

Larsen Bay: village, pop. 72, near mouth of Larsen Bay, on W shore of Uyak Bay, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 32' 20" N, 153° 58' 45" W; (map 34). Variant: Larsons Bay, Uyak. Name derived from Larsen Bay and reported in 1890 to be a native settlement "containing less than 20 people" in the 11th Census in 1890 (1893, p. 79). The native name was "Uyak."

Larsen Creek: stream, in Rampart Mountains, flows E and S 7 miles to Bear Creek 2 miles N of that stream's junction with Yukon River, 34 miles NE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 33' 30" N, 151° 01' 00" W; (map 106). Variant: Bonanza Creek. Named in 1956 by Orth, for John Larsen, prospector, who once lived near the mouth of Bear Creek.

Larsen Harbor: bay, see Larsen Bay.

Larsen Island: island, 1.7 miles long in Anton Larsen Bay, 1 mile NW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 52' 30" N, 152° 39' 00" W; (map 34). Name derived from Anton Larsen Bay; published in 1952 by USGS.

Larsen Rocks: rocks, see Latax Rocks.

Larsens Bay: bay, see Larsen Bay.

Larson Lake: lake, 3 miles long, 6.5 miles E of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 20' 15" N, 149° 53' 10" W; BGN 1963; (map 82). Variant: Talkeetna Lake. Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

Larsons Bay: village, see Larsen Bay.

Larzatita Island Reef: reef, in San Christoval Channel, N of Larzatita Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 35' 05" N, 133° 14' 40" W; (map 4). Named by USC&GS and published in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 216).

Larzatita Island: island, 1,400 ft. long, in San Christoval Channel, between Prince of Wales and San Fernando Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' 50" N, 133° 19' 40" W; BGN 1908; (map 4). Variant: Isla Larzatita, La Ratita, Larratita. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "La Ratita," meaning "a short time (?)" ; the name Larzatita is an alteration of Maurelle and Qudara's name (Wagner, 1937, p. 394).

LaSalle Creek: stream, flows W 7.5 miles from Emma Dome, S of Bluecloud Mountain, to Glacier River, 4 miles S of Delay Pass, 15 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 23' N, 150° 39' W; (map 124). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Lascano, Archipelago de: islands, see Lascano, Islas de.

Lascano, Islas de: islands, in Unimak Pass off the north end of Unalaska Island. Variant: Archipelago de Lascano. Name appears on the "Galiano map of 1802" (Wagner, 1937, p. 467).

Lash Bay: cove, 0.7 miles across, on S coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 40' 00" N, 178° 02' 30" W; (map 16). Name published in the 1946 supplement to the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1946, p. 118).

Lash Hills: mountains, 1,400 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 43" N, 177° 28' 50" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Laska Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, on W coast of Kagalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 49' 45" N, 176° 24' 40" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). A clipped name derived from Kagalaska Island, and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Lass Lake: lake, 150 yd. across, 0.7 miles S of Beach Cove, on W central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 05" N, 177° 29' 35" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II. Published on a 1943 Army map.

Lasso Hill: hill, 700 ft., on E side of Quisling Cove, W coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands, 51° 58' 40" N, 177° 23' 30" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Last Chance Basin: valley, 0.2 miles SW of The Horn and 0.5 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 30" N, 134° 23' 30" W, (map 11). Variant: Lost Chance Basin. Named in 1881 by William Stewart, Squire Howe, and Oscar Cooper when they located here a group of placer claims called the "Last Chance group" (DeArmond, 1957, p. 29).

Last Chance Creek: ravine, see Last Chance Gulch.

Last Chance Creek: stream, flows E 0.6 miles to Salmon River, 26 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 56' 15" N, 161° 42' 30" W; (map 39).

Probably a prospectors' name obtained in 1948 or 1949 from John Hill, of the Goodnews Mining Co., by USGS. The name was published in 1950.

Last Chance Creek: stream, flows E 3.5 miles to North Fork Snake River, 14 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 43' N, 165° 27' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Last Chance Creek: stream, flows ENE 1.5 miles to NW end of Big Lake, 1 mile N of village of Big Lake and 25 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 31' 00" N, 149° 27' 30" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Last Chance Creek: stream, flows N 1 mile to Seventymile River, 34 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 59' N, 142° 14' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Last Chance Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to American Creek near its head, in Niukluk River basin, 23 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' 30" N, 164° 32' 50" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 10), USGS.

Last Chance Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Fish Creek, 16 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 00' 30" N, 147° 12' 00" W; (map 105). So named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Last Chance Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Tibbs Creek 4.6 miles S of that stream's junction with Goodpaster River and 49 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 25' N, 144° 18' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Last Chance Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles, joins Louis Creek to form Little Eldorado Creek, 17 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' 45" N, 147° 32' 00" W; (map 105). Variant: Big Eldorado Creek. Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Last Chance Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Moose Creek, 25 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 59' 30" N, 148° 10' 50" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1906 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1907, pl. 4), USGS.

Last Chance Creek: stream, flows SE 1.2 miles to Turner Creek which flows to Noxapaga River, 35 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 33' N, 164° 29' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Last Chance Creek: stream, flows SW 9 miles to Bering Sea, 44 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56' N, 166° 30' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Last Chance Creek: stream, flows SW to Angeles Creek which flows to Garfield Creek, about 5 miles SE of Baldy Mountain and 37 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Last Chance Creek: stream, flows W 9.5 miles to Wapoo Creek 6.2 miles NE of its junction with Innoko River, 48 miles NW of Ophir and 74 miles NW of McGrath, Innoko Lowland; 63° 43' 20" N, 157° 18' 30" W; (map 90). Local name reported in 1964 by Arthur Gervais, USGS.

Last Chance Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows W 6 miles to Yukon River, 6 miles NE of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 64° 51' 20" N, 141° 05' 00" W; BGN 1954; (map 102). Variant: Chance Creek, Last-Chance Creek, Last-chance Creek. Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Last Chance Creek: stream, heads N of Crater Mountain, flows NE 7 miles to Ganes Creek, 33 miles SW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 53' 30" N, 156° 39' 40" W; BGN 1936; (map 79). Variant: Last Chance Gulch, Spalding Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Last Chance Creek: stream, heads on W slope of Red Mountain, flows 1.5 miles W to Kuskokwim Bay, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 58' N, 161° 44' W; BGN 1938; (map 39). Local name published by Mertie (1940, pl. 2), USGS.

Last Chance Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows NW 2.7 miles to Caribou Creek, 8 miles NNE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 36' 25" N, 150° 48' 35" W; (map 88). Name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Last Chance Creek: stream, see North Fork Snake River.

Last Chance Gulch: ravine, trends SE 3.2 miles to Long Creek, 2 miles NW of Long and 21 miles S of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 26' 45" N, 155° 31' 45" W; (map 98). Variant: Last Chance Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Last Chance Gulch: stream, see Last Chance Creek.

Last Chance: locality, on right bank of First Chance Creek, 5 miles SE of Kiwalik Mountain and 33 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 27' N, 162° 02' W, (map 110). Variant: First Chance Cabin. Site of a mining camp; reported in 1951 by USGS. Shown as "First Chance Cabin" on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Last Creek: stream, heads on E slope of Sadlerochit Mountains, flows E 3 miles to Sadlerochit River, 23 miles N of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 38' N, 144° 24' W; BGN 1961; (map 139). So named by USGS because the final fieldwork of the 1948 season in the Sadlerochit Mountains was done on this stream.

Last Lake: lake, see Ambresvajun Lake.

Last Point: point of land, at mouth of Back Bay, in Afognak Bay, 5 miles N of Afognak, on S coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 04' 35" N, 152° 46' 05" W; (map 43). Variant: Krainie Cape. Translation of the name "M[ys] Krayniy," given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, in 1839 or 1840, and published by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1849 on Chart 1425.

Last Slough: stream, see Jacks Slough.

Last Tetlin Hill: hill, 2,360 ft., S of Tetlin Lake, 23 miles S of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 01' N, 142° 40' W; (map 85). Local name reported in 1963 by USGS. Named for Last Tetlin Village.

Last Tetlin Village: village, pop. 19, on N bank of Tetlin River, 3.3 miles SE of Tetlin Lake, 23 miles SE of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 02' N, 142° 37' W; (map 85). Local name reported in 1963 by USGS.

Last Timber Cape: point of land, see Last Timber Point.

Last Timber Point: point of land, on S coast of Raspberry Island, N of Kodiak Island; 57° 58' 50" N, 152° 58' 55" W; (map 34). Variant: Last Timber Cape, Mys Poslydnyago Lysu, Posliednaho Liesu. Translation of the descriptive name "M[ys] Poslydnyago Lysu" given in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Lastex Hill: hill, 600 ft., S of Bluff Cove, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 54" N, 177° 28' 25" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army For tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Lastova Bay: bight, see Bedard Cove.

Latax Rocks: rocks, 3 miles long, 5 miles N of Shuyak Island and 56 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 41' N, 152° 30' W; BGN 1921; (map 43). Variant: Bobrovie Islands, Larsen Rocks, Sea Otter Islets, SeaOtter Rocks. Name given by USC&GS in 1910 in an effort to stem the increasing duplication of "Bobrovyye," published for this feature by the Russian American Company in 1849, and "Sea Otter," the translation of Bobrovyye, applied to these rocks by Baker (1906, p. 558). In 1910 " * * *. A suggestion was made [to USC&GS] * * * that the Indian[?] name for Sea Otter is Latax * * *." The word may possibly be from the Aleut "cngatuq" meaning "hairy sea otter" according to R. H. Geoghegan.

Latch Hill: hill, 350 ft., near S coast of Quisling Cove, on NW shore of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 30" N, 177° 22' 45" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Late Point: point of land, the S tip of Windfall Island, in Seymour Canal, 29 miles NE of Angoon, on E coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 53' 00" N, 134° 15' 20" W; (map 9). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, and published by USC&GS on Chart 8228.

Lathrop, Mount: mountain peak, 6,190 ft., 1.4 miles E of Usibelli Peak and 17 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 54' 18" N, 148° 25' 40" W; BGN 1965; (map 87). Named in 1964 by USGS for Austin E. Lathrop, 1865-1950, coal-mining operator and businessman in the Healy area.

Latin Hill: hill, 900 ft., on Persian Ridge, westcentral Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 20" N, 177° 23' 30" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L"

grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Latouche Glacier: glacier, heads 3 miles SE of Point Latouche, trends N 0.9 miles to head of Indian Camp Creek, 23 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 52' 30" N, 139° 35' 40" W; (map 46). Named by Tarr (1906, map 145), USGS, probably for Latouche Point.

Latouche Island: island, 13 miles long, between Montague Strait and Latouche Passage, 55 miles ESE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 00' N, 147° 55' W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Variant: Foot Island, Isla San Antonio, Khlikakhlik Island, Ostrov Khlikakhlik. Named in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, probably "after the famous naval commander LaTouche-Treville, of France" (Wagner, 1937, p. 394). It was called "Foot Island" in 1787 by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock because of its shape. Its Eskimo name was reported by Martin Sauer in 1802 as "Ostrov Khlikakhlik," Island," i.e., "Khlikakhlik Island." The Eskimo name probably means "island."

Latouche Mountain: mountain, see Latouche Peak.

Latouche Passage: water passage, extends 16 miles SW from Knight Island Passage to Gulf of Alaska, on W side of Latouche Island, Chugach Mountains; 60° 00' N, 148° 00' W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Local name published in 1907 by USC&GS; derived from nearby Latouche Island.

Latouche Peak: mountain, 2,200 ft., on Latouche Island, 7 miles NE of Danger Island, 55 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 59' N, 147° 55' W; (map 49). Variant: Latouche Mountain. Named in 1928 by USC&GS "after the island."

Latouche Point: point of land, E point between Disenchantment and Yakutat Bays, 25 miles N of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 54' 10" N, 139° 37' 30" W; (map 46). Variant: Punta de la Esperanza. Named in 1794 by Lt. Peter Puget (in Vancouver, 1798, v. 3, p. 224), RN, undoubtedly for Adm. LaTouche-Treville, French naval commander (Wagner, 1937, p. 394) during the French Revolution and later under Napoleon Bonaparte. In 1791, Capt. Malaspina (Galiano, 1802, map 9). Named it "Punta de la Esperanza," meaning "point of hope," alluding to his hope of finding the Northwest Passage at the end of Yakutat Bay.

Latouche: village, on NW coast of Latouche Island, 18 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 03' 05" N, 147° 54' W; BGN 1919; (map 63). Variant: Barracks, Beatson, Beatsons Wharf. A mining village and landing on Latouche Island. A post office was established here in 1905, but was discontinued in 1955 (Ricks, 1965, p. 39). Recent maps indicate a settlement of about 20 buildings at the site.

Lauder, Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Whale Bay, on SW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 32' 25" N, 135° 03' 30" W; (map 5). Variant: South Point. Named about June 23, 1787, by Capt. George Dixon, for William Lauder, the surgeon of the vessel Queen Charlotte.

Lauf Islands: islands, 0.4 miles across, at head of Rodman Bay, on N coast of Baranof Island, 9 miles NW of Todd, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 27' 15" N, 135° 23' 15" W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, and published by USC&GS on Chart 8283.

Laughton Glacier: glacier, trends N 2.2 miles to its terminus, 0.2 miles S of Skagway River, 1.6 miles SE of Glacier and 9 miles NE of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 32' 10" N, 135° 05' 30" W; (map 45). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Launch Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, in Peril Strait, 1 mile N of Fish Bay, on NW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' N, 135° 37' W; (map 9). Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN; published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 182).

Launch Passage: water passage, 1 mile long, between Anguilla and Esquibel Islands, in Maurelle Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 39' N, 133° 34' W; (map 4). Named in 1925 by USC&GS.

Laura Lake: lake, 3 miles long, 3.5 miles SW of Duck Cape, on Afognak Island, 29 miles NE of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 21' 30" N, 152° 18' 00" W; (map 43). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Laurada Creek: stream, flows W 1.3 miles to Nome River, 5 miles E of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 30' N, 165° 13' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on a map by S. E. King dated 1900.

Lava Bight: cove, 1.4 miles across on NW coast of Akutan Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 09' 30" N, 166° 05' 00" W; (map 23). Name published in 1965 by USC&GS.

Lava Cove: bight, 2 miles across, on SE coast of Seguam Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 17' N, 172° 26' W; (map 19). Named for Lava Point, and published by USC&GS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 85).

Lava Creek: stream, flows N 1.5 miles to Kashevarof Passage, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 14' 30" N, 133° 06' 20" W; BGN 1923; (map 6). Named in 1923 by USFS.

Lava Creek: stream, flows N 21 miles to Cinder River, on Alaska Peninsula, 34 miles SW of Ugashik, Bristol Bay Lowland; 57° 06' N, 157° 51' W; (map 36). Descriptive name given in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, "because of the ejecta from Aniakchak Volcano which filled its valley and which is now deeply eroded."

Lava Creek: stream, flows NW 11 miles to Kiwalik River, 47 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 49' N, 161° 50' W; (map 109). Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Lava Creek: stream, flows S 10 miles to Thorne River, 2 miles NW of Thorne Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 42' 28" N, 132° 36' 30" W; BGN 1960; (map 4). Named in 1956 by C. L. Sainsbury, USGS, "because it is eroded into a sequence of lava beds."

Lava Creek: stream, heads in Bendeleben Mountains, flows SW 12 miles to Fish River, 34 miles S of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 05' N, 163° 01' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Lava Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows N 4.4 miles to Eagle Creek, 32 miles SW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 00' N, 163° 51' W; (map 113). Local name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Lava Fork: stream, flows S 4.5 miles from Canada, near boundary monument 42, to left bank of Blue River, 1.5 miles S of Blue Lake, Coast Mountains; 56° 19' 10" N, 130° 52' 30" W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Lava Island: island, 0.1 miles across, off S coast of Kruzof Island, 14 miles W of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' 20" N, 135° 42' 15" W; (map 9). Variant: Ostrov Lava, Lava Islet. Derived from a Russian name meaning "lava," given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[stro] Lava."

Lava Lake: lake, 2 miles across, 19 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 35' N, 163° 55' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS. "The name 'Lava Lake' was applied by the 11th Weather Squadron, USAAF, to a weather station operated on the east shore of the lake in 1945."

Lava Point: point of land, on NW coast of Akutan Island, Aleutian Islands, 54° 10' 20" N, 166° 04' 45" W; (map 23). Variant: Flat Top. Descriptive name, reported by USC&GS in 1902. It was called Flat Top by J. I Moser, USN, in 1897.

Lava Point: point of land, on SE coast of Seguan Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 17' 00" N, 172° 24' 50" W; (map 19). Descriptive name given by a special U.S. Navy survey party because the point forms the terminus of an extensive lava-flow; published by USC&GS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 85).

Lavanak Point: point of land, see Twinlava Point.

Lavinia, Point: point of land, on N tip of Inian Peninsula, on Chichagof Island, on S shore of South Inian Pass, 1.3 miles N of Elfin Cove and 3 miles WNW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 13' 30" N, 136° 10' 15" W; (map 10). Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, in 1794 for Lady Lavinia Spencer, daughter of Margaret Bingham, Countess of Lucan (Wagner, 1937, p. 394).

Lawak: village, see Klawock.

Lawing: locality, on E shore of Kenai Lake, mile 23.3 on The Alaska Railroad, 1 mile NE of Black Point, 21 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains 60° 24' 15" N, 149° 21' 50" W; (map 63). Variant: Roosevelt. Listed as a station in The Alaska Railroad guide of 1925. Recent USGS maps indicate a site of six or seven buildings.

Lawrence Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles through Lawrence Valley to Herendeen Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 44' 30" N, 160° 39' 00" W; (map 28). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner USN.

Lawrence Creek: stream, flows SW and S 2 miles to Gulf of Alaska, N of Umbrella Reef and 87 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 00' 30" N, 142° 02' 50" W; (map 65). Named

after Lawrence E. Barber, one of the first to locate oil in the Yakataga region in 1897. This local name was reported by G. C. Martin, USGS, in 1903 and published in 1905.

Lawrence Glacier: glacier, heads W of head of Tebenkof Glacier, trends NW 2.5 miles to Blackstone Bay, 8 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 40' 30" N, 148° 38' 00" W; BGN 1930; (map 63). Named in 1910 by Lawrence Martin for Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin.

Lawrence Valley: valley, 5 miles long, extends SW along course of Lawrence Creek to Herendeen Bay, between Gull and Crow Points, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 44' 30" N, 160° 39' 00" W; (map 28). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, USN.

Lawrence, Port: cove, 0.5 miles across, on S coast of Shuyak Island, 40 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 29' 30" N, 152° 36' 20" W; (map 43). Name published by USC&GS in 1926.

Lawrence: area, in NE part of Anchorage, between Runstettler and Vanover, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 13' 08" N, 149° 47' 35" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1954 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

Lawsbina Lake: lake, see Lachbuna Lake.

Lawson Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles, joins Munson Creek to form Clums Fork Birch Creek, 64 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 07' 10" N, 145° 30' 00" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1911 by USGS (Prindle, 1913, pl. 1).

Lawson Creek: stream, on NE shore of Douglas Island, flows 2 miles NE to Gastineau Channel, 0.7 miles NW of Douglas and 1 mile S of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 17' 12" N, 134° 24' 36" W; (map 11). Named for William Lawson, 1843-1932, a skilled carpenter and boatbuilder in Juneau in the 1880's. The name Lawson Creek appears first in the mining records in 1894 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 29).

Lawson Hills: mountains, 1,310 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 40" N, 177° 5' 06" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Lay, Point: point of land, on barrier island of Chukchi Sea coast, 43 miles SW of Icy Cape, Arctic Plain; 69° 45' 45" N, 163° 03' 05" W; (map 145). Variant: Lay Point, Sloistie. Named in September 1826 by Capt. Beechey (1831, v. 1, p. 303), RN, who wrote, "and to the points and inlets to the southward [of Cape Smyth] I with pleasure affixed the names of the officers of the ship, whose merits entitled them to this distinction." George Tradescant Lay was the naturalist of the expedition. Tikhmeniev's 1861 map shows the name M[ys] Sloisty meaning "in layers."

Laydanoprodevskie: locality, see Ledyanoprolivskoe.

Layman Hill: mountain, 1,445 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 07" N, 177° 28' 48" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Lazaref Peak: mountain, 1,259 ft., on SE coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands, 54° 38' 40" N, 163° 31' 30" W; (map 25). Name derived from Cape Lazaref; reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Lazaref Reef: reef, at Cape Lazaref, on SE coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 36' 20" N, 163° 35' 00" W; (map 25). Name derived from Cape Lazaref; published by USC&GS in 1938.

Lazaref River: stream, flows SE 10 miles to Pacific Ocean, on SE coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 37' 45" N, 163° 34' 00" W; (map 25). Name derived from Cape Lazaref; published in 1949 on a USGS map.

Lazaref, Cape: point of land, on SE coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 37' 00" N, 163° 35' 10" W; (map 25). Variant: Cape Lazareff, Touliouliaga. Named Lazareff by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 295), IRN, who said "that Kudiakof, 1791, reported its native name as Touliouliaga."

Lazareff, Cape: point of land, see Lazaref, Cape.

Lazaro, Mount: mountain, 1,710 ft., on S coast of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 53' N, 131° 22' W; (map 2). Variant: Mount St. Lazaro. Named on June 8, 1789, by Capt. W. Douglas, RN, who described it as "a high mountain on the west side of the [Buccleugh] Sound." The name was shortened to its present form in 1880 by USC&GS.

Lazier, Mount: hill, 977 ft., 4 miles NW of Katalla, Chugach Mountains, 60° 13' N, 144° 37' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1920 by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 4), USGS.

Lazy Bay: cove, 1.5 miles across, on W shore of Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 53' 30" N, 154° 14' 30" W; (map 32). Name reported in 1900 by Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Lazy Creek: stream, flowing S 2.1 miles to Gertrude Cove, central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 36" N, 177° 25' 38" E; (map 14). Variant: Cream Brook. An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Lazy Mountain: mountain, 3,720 ft., 5 miles NE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 37' 25" N, 148° 57' 50" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Lazy Slough: stream, flows S 9 miles to Yukon River N of Blackburn Island, Innoko Lowland; 63° 25' N, 159° 24' W; (map 91). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Lead Hill: hill, 1,500 ft., westcentral Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 11" N, 177° 22' 13" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Leader Island: island, 125 ft. elev., 0.1 miles across, 8 miles E of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 43' 30" N, 159° 27' 40" W; (map 27). Variant: Provodnik. Named "Provodnik," or

“leader,” by Lt. Woronkofski in 1837; published by USC&GS in 1947 Alaska Coast Pilot (v. 2, p. 302).

Leading Point: point of land, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, E of Barrier Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 48' 30" N, 132° 22' 25" W; (map 1). Descriptive name published in 1899 by USC&GS.

Leading Point: point of land, see Harrison Point.

Leadville Mountain: mountain, 1,750 ft., on Annette Island, 2 miles E of Metlakatla, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 07' 30" N, 131° 31' 30" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, for “Leadville, Colorado.”

Leaf Hills: mountains, 1,260 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 51" N, 177° 29' 30" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with “L” to correspond to “L” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Leaf Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1.5 miles SE of Owl Lake and 31 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 47' 45" N, 150° 33' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Leaf Lake: lake, 1 mile long, between Tanana River and Alaska Highway, 1.4 miles SW of Midway Lake and 22 miles SE of Tok, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 12' N, 142° 21' W; (map 85). Local name reported in 1963 by USGS; named because the lake's outline is similar to that of a leaf.

League, Point: point of land, on E shore of Stephens Passage, 0.3 miles S of Dry Bay and 53 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 37' 45" N, 133° 40' 20" W; (map 8). Named in 1868 by Lt. Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; name published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 147).

Leah Creek: stream, anabranch of Yukon River, flows SW 4.3 miles to Steamboat Slough, 61 miles SSW of Nulato, Innoko Lowland; 63° 55' 30" N, 159° 04' 30" W; (map 90). So called by riverboat pilots shortly after the riverboat Leah sank at the stream's mouth in 1906. The Leah was built by the Alaska Commercial Co. at St. Michael in 1895. She had a net tonnage of 295 tons.

Leah Crossing: crossing, in Yukon River, downstream from Quail Island, Innoko Lowland; 63° 53' N, 159° 10' W; (map 91). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 “Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers” published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Leah Island: island, see Quail Island.

Leah Slough: channel, of Yukon River between Quail Island and right bank, Innoko Lowland; 63° 55' N, 159° 03' W; (map 91). Variant: Steamboat Slough. Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 “Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers” published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior. It is said to have been so named “because a river boat, probably the Leah, was wrecked in this slough many years ago.”

Leak Hill: mountain, 1,225 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 43" N, 177° 29' 56" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Leaking Glacier: glacier, just W of Two Echo Cliffs, trends S 1 mile to its 1962 terminus, 0.5 miles N of terminus of Nugget Creek Glacier and 9 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 26' 20" N, 134° 25' 30" W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

Leaky Lake: lake, 150 yd. across, south-central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 10" N, 177° 22' 55" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Lean Hill: hill, 661 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 52" N, 177° 24' 43" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Leap Hill: hill, 610 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 46" N, 177° 24' 38" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Leare Point: point of land, on left bank of Yukon River, at junction of Jimmy Slough and Yukon River, 32 miles NE of Nulato; 64° 46' N, 157° 02' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Learnard Glacier: glacier, at SW end of Chugach Mountains, trends S 2.5 miles to its terminus 1.5 miles NW of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 47' 35" N, 148° 43' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 63). Variant: Longfellow Glacier. Named in 1910 by Lawrence Martin for Lt. H. G. Learnard, USA, of Capt. E. F. Glenn's expedition.

Lears Point: point of land, see Eightmile Point.

Leary Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Twelvemile Creek, 50 miles S of Eagle, Yukon Tanana Highlands; 64° 06' N, 141° 20' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Leask Cove: cove, 0.6 miles across, on Revillagigedo Island, near head of George Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30' 15" N, 131° 30' 15" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Leask Creek: stream, 2.8 miles long, drains Leask Lake SE into Leask Cove, near head of George Inlet, on Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30' 40" N, 131° 31' 00" W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Leask Lake: lake, 0.7 miles across, drained by Leask Creek into Leask Cove, near N end of George Inlet, on Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32' N, 131° 34' W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Leather Hill: hill, 750 ft., on central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 13" N, 177° 25' 00" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Leather Lake: lake, 125 yd. across, center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 15" N, 177° 25' 00" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Leavitt Island: barrier island, 2 miles long, one of Jones Islands on Beauford Sea coast, W of Pingok Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 34' N, 149° 35' W; (map 150). E. de K. Leffingwell (1919, p. 97). originally named "the largest of the Jones Islands, * * * Leavitt Island, * * * after Capt. [George] Leavitt of the whaling fleet." Leffingwell gave its Eskimo name as "Pingok," meaning "mound," which name is applied to the largest island on present day maps.

Leavitt Island: barrier island, see Pingok Island.

Lebedevski: islands, see Pribilof Islands.

Lebyazhye, Ozero: lake, see Swan Lake.

Lechner Glacier: glacier, 1.3 miles long, 1 mile E of Aialik Bay, 16 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 56' 30" N, 149° 39' 30" W; BGN 1911; (map 49). Named in 1909 by U. S. Grant, USGS, for John Lechner, prospector, then living at Seward; Lechner and F. P. Skee "probably had more to do with the finding of lode gold north of Seward than any other two men." See Skee Glacier.

LeConte Bay: bay, 1 mile across, at S end of Frederick Sound, 17 miles SE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 44' 30" N, 132° 31' 00" W; BGN 1905; (map 6). Variant: Hulti Bay, Hutli Bay, Leconte Bay, Thunder Bay. Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Joseph LeConte, professor of geology at the University of California That time. The Indian name is "Hutli," reported by John Muir, in 1884, for "the Tlingits' mythical thunder bird, the flapping of whose wings produces the thunder."

LeConte Glacier: glacier, trends S 6 miles to head of LeConte Bay, 20 miles E of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 49' 30" N, 132° 22' 30" W; BGN 1905; (map 6). Variant: Hutli Glacier, Thunder Glacier, Leconte Glacier. Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Joseph LeConte, professor of geology at the University of Calif. See LeConte Bay.

Ledaunala: bay, see Icy Bay.

Ledge Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Tolstoi Creek 2.7 miles S of its junction with Mastodon Creek, 21 miles NW of Ophir, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 18' 35" N, 157° 03' 50" (map 90). Prospectors' descriptive name published in 1921 by USGS.

Ledge Creek: stream, heads on SE slope of Sadlerochit Mountains, flows 2.5 miles to Sadlerochit River 5 miles NE of junction of Kekiktuk River, 21 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 35' N, 144° 35' W; (map 139). Named by USGS geologists in the 1950's.

Ledge Island: island, in Funter Bay, on Mansfield Peninsula, 0.4 miles SE of Funter and 18 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 15' 05" N, 134° 53' 20" W; (map 11). Variant: Ledge Islet. Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mans Field, USN; published in 1897 by USC&GS.

Ledge Islet: island, see Ledge Island.

Ledge Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on N coast of Kuiu Island, just W of Saginaw Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 53' 15" N, 134° 16' 30" W; (map 5). Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Ledge Point: point of land, on mainland, S point of entrance to Walker Cove, Coast Mountains; 55° 42' 25" N, 130° 53' 35" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Ledge Point: point of land, on N shore of Harry Bay, at entrance into Nakat Bay, NE of Dixon Entrance, Coast Mountains; 54° 48' 40" N, 130° 45' 45" W; (map 2). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Ledianoi: point of land, see Icy Cape.

Leduc Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, 3 miles NW of junction of Chickamin and Leduc Rivers, Coast Mountains; 55° 56' N, 130° 53' W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Leduc River: stream, heads at a glacier in British Columbia, Canada, flows SW 30 miles into Alaska, to Chickamin River, Coast Mountains; 55° 54' N, 130° 47' W; (map 3). Variant: Le Duc River. Local name published in 1898 by USC&GS.

Ledyanoi: point of land, see Icy Cape.

Ledianoprolivskoe: locality, "in SE Alaska." Variant: Laydanoprodevskie. Russian name reported by Veniaminov (1840, v. 2, p. 29), meaning "icy strait." According to Hodge (1907, p. 761), BAE, this may be a former Tlingit Indian town, its population "numbering 200 in 1835."

Ledyanoy, Mys: point of land, see Icy Point.

Ledyanoy, Proliv: water passage, see Icy Strait.

Lee Creek: stream, see Des Moines Creek.

Lee Gulch: ravine, trends SW 1.1 miles to Hastings Creek, 10 miles SE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 27' 30" N, 165° 05' 37" W; (map 94). Variant: Lees Gulch, Leo Gulch. Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Lee, Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, drains E through Lake Orbin to Sargent Creek, 9 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 42' 50" N, 152° 36' 00" W; (map 34). Local descriptive name; reported in 1949 by USGS.

Lee, Mount: peak, 2,650 ft., S of Burls Pass, on Alaska Peninsula, 45 miles NE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 39' 25" N, 156° 15' 00" W; (map 36). Local name reported in 1921 by

Capps (1923, pl. 2), USGS, as being named “for an oil prospector who had a cabin at the mouth of Des Moines Creek.”

Lee, Mount: peak, 6,300 ft., E of Glacier Point, E of Ruth Glacier, Alaska Range; 62° 53' 30" N, 150° 30' 20" W; (map 81). Mountain climbers' name probably given by members of the 1945 Mazama expedition to the area (Metcalf, 1945, map facing p. 11).

Leech Hill: hill, 760 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 00" N, 177° 29' 14" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with “L” to correspond to “L” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Leeper Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Carbon Creek, 17 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 23' N, 144° 10' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1907 by USGS.

Leeper Glacier: glacier, heads 7 miles SW of summit of Mount Leeper, trends SW 12 miles to 1950 terminus, 4.2 miles N of Duktoth Mountain and 107 miles NW of Yakutat, Chugach Mountains; 60° 14' 40" N, 142° 27' 30" W; BGN 1957; (map 65). Local name derived from Mount Leeper; published in 1964 by USGS.

Leeper, Mount: mountain, 8,200 ft., in Robinson Mountains, 8 miles NW of Yaga Peak and 98 miles NW of Yakutat, Chugach Mountains; 60° 17' 40" N, 142° 06' 00" W; (map 65). Local name reported in 1943 by ARC.

Leer Hill: hill, 346 ft., NW of Mutt Cove, center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 37" N, 177° 29' 14" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with “L” to correspond to “L” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Lees Camp: locality, on right bank of Solomon River, 4 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' N, 164° 23' W; (map 95). Site of a mining camp; published in 1956 by USGS.

Lees Gulch: ravine, see Lee Gulch.

Lees, Point: point of land, on mainland, E of Bell Island, between Anchor Pass and Behm Canal, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 57' 40" N, 131° 23' 25" W; (map 3). Variant: Mys Liz. Named August 11, 1793, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN (Wagner, 1937, p. 394).

Leesia Bay: bay, see Aleutkina Bay.

Leesoffskaia Bay: bay, 0.2 miles across, in Aleutkina Bay, 4 miles SE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' 00" N, 135° 16' 30" W; (map 5). Russian name meaning “fox” published in 1943 Coast Pilot (p. 357). See Aleutkina Bay.

Leesoffskaia Bay: bay, see Aleutkina Bay.

Leesy Island: island, see Fox Island.

Leffingwell Creek: stream, heads at Leffingwell Glacier, flows NE 3 miles to Okpilak River, in Romanzof Mountains, Brooks Range; 69° 21' N, 144° 03' W; (map 139). Name published on a map by E. G. Sable, in USGS open-file report 810, 1965. Named for Leffingwell Glacier.

Leffingwell Glacier: glacier, trends 5 miles from S side to E side of Mount Michelson at head of Leffingwell Creek in Romanzof Mountains, Brooks Range; 69° 18' N, 144° 08' W; (map 139). Named for Ernest de Koven Leffingwell who for several years, between 1906 and 1914, explored and studied the geology and geography of northeast Alaska, culminating with his report on "The Canning River Region." The name "Leffingwell Glacier" was published in USGS Open File Report 810, 1965, by E. G. Sable.

Lefler Creek: stream, 1.6 miles long, flows SE to Temnac Bay, on S coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 49' 30" N, 173° 02' 30" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Left Arm Amalik Bay: estuary, see Kinak Bay.

Left Arm: bay, see Lefthand Bay.

Left Cape: point of land, W point of entrance to Kiliuda Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 15' 30" N, 152° 57' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Lievoi, Mys Lyvoy. Partial translation of the descriptive name "M[ys] Lyvoy," meaning "Lefthand Cape," published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23).

Left Elk Creek: stream, flows SW 0.8 miles to Elk Creek, 6 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' 48" N, 165° 15' 00" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Left Fork American River: stream, see American River.

Left Fork Banner Creek: stream, flows E 1.5 miles to Banner Creek, 10 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 165° 20' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Left Fork Cache Creek: stream, flows E 8 miles to Cache Creek, 15 miles W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 51' 10" N, 148° 19' 45" W; (map 100). Variant: Cash Creek. Name shown as Cash Creek by C. W. Joint on a manuscript map in 1905, but published in its present form by USGS in 1952.

Left Fork Casadepaga River: stream, see Lower Willow Creek.

Left Fork Chicken Creek: stream, flows S 2.5 miles to Chicken Creek, 50 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 07' N, 141° 55' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Left Fork Chicken Creek: stream, see Chicken Creek.

Left Fork Dexter Creek: stream, flows N 0.5 miles to Dexter Creek, 6 miles NNE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' 42" N, 165° 20' 25" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Left Fork Dome Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Dome Creek, 23 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' N, 164° 39' W; (map 95). Variant: Left Fork Iron Creek. Prospectors' name reported as "Left Fork" on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Left Fork Dry Creek: stream, heads on Newton Peak, flows SW 1.5 miles to Dry Creek, 3 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 32' N, 165° 19' W; (map 94). Variant: Newton Creek, Newton Gulch No. 2. Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. Earlier maps showed "Newton Creek" or "Newton Gulch No. 2." See Newton Gulch.

Left Fork Goose Creek: stream, flows S 2 miles to Goose Creek, 30 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 19' 35" N, 149° 29' 00" W; (map 105). Local name reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 5).

Left Fork Harris Creek: stream, flows E 0.7 miles to Harris Creek which flows to North Fork Kougatok River, W of Harris Dome and 41 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 38' N, 164° 35' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Left Fork Hunter Creek: stream, flows NW 7.6 miles to Hunter Creek, 39 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 46' N, 161° 28' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1908 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21).

Left Fork Iron Creek: stream, see Left Fork Dome Creek.

Left Fork Kougatok Creek: stream, see Left Fork Kougatok River.

Left Fork Kougatok River: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Kougatok River, 18 miles S of Midnight Mountain and 45 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 31' N, 164° 43' W; (map 110). Variant: Left Fork Kougatok Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 11), USGS.

Left Fork Kougatok River: stream, see Washington Creek.

Left Fork Kviguk River: stream, see Koyuk River.

Left Fork McKinley Creek: stream, see Enterprise Creek.

Left Fork Onokovik River: stream, see Ishut Creek.

Left Fork Slate Creek: stream, flows NE 0.5 miles, joins Right Fork to form Slate Creek which flows E to Nome River, 13 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 165° 20' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Left Fork Tributary Creek: stream, flows E to Tributary Creek near its head about 10 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a prospector's manuscript map dated 1902. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Left Fork West Glacier Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus in Chigmit Mountains, flows S 14 miles, joins Right Fork to form West Glacier Creek, 5 miles N of Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 55' 40" N, 153° 17' 20" W; (map 51). Local name published by USGS in 1958.

Left Fork Windy Creek: stream, flows NE 4.5 miles to Windy Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 48 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 26' N, 164° 48' W; (map 110). Variant: Blue-Stone Creek. Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Left Head: bay, NE arm of Port Moller, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 50' 30" N, 160° 18' 00" W; (map 28). Named by Atwood (1911, pl. 2), USGS.

Lefthand Bay: bay, extends W 4 miles inland from Balboa Bay, 10 miles N of Unga Island, on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 32' N, 160° 40' W; (map 28). Variant: Left Arm. Named by Atwood (1911, pl. 2), USGS.

Leg Hills: hills, 500 ft., central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 15" N, 177° 24' 15" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Legend Hills: hills, 506 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 30" N, 177° 25' 00" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Leghveehuk Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SW 1 mile to Koozata River, 1 mile N of Koozata Lagoon and Silook Camp, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 25' N, 170° 40' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Leghvihak Creek. Eskimo name sometimes spelled "Leghvihak;" reported in 1944 by Lawrence Kulukhan, of Gambell.

Leghvihak Creek: stream, see Leghveehuk Creek.

Legina Island: island, Legma Island.

Legma Island: island, 1.8 miles long, 3 miles W of Goddard, in Necker Islands off W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 49' 30" N, 135° 27' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Legina Island. Aleut name reported to mean "calm" recorded in 1809 by Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN.

Legon: stream, see Innoko River.

Lehunua Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Chilkat Inlet, off SW coast of Chilkat Peninsula, 22 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains, 59° 08' 45" N, 135° 22' 45" W; BGN 1923; (map 45). Variant: Lehunuwu Island, Tlekunuwu Island. "Lehunua" is a Tlingit Indian name variously

spelled "Lehunuwu" and "Tlekunuwu" and is said to mean "red-ocher fort"; reported in 1923 by IBC and published in 1924 by USC&GS.

Lehunua Point: point of land, on SW coast of Chilkat Peninsula, in Chilkat Inlet, 0.4 miles E of Kochu Island and 22 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 08' 45" N, 135° 22' 45" W; BGN 1923; (map 45). Variant: Lehunuwu Point, Tlekunuwu Point. "Lehunva" is a Tlingit Indian name variously spelled "Lehunuwu," "Tlekunuwu," etc., meaning "red-ocher fort," reported by IBC in 1923 and published by USC&GS in 1924.

Lehunuwu Point: point of land, see Lehunua Point.

Leila, Lake: lake, 1.1 miles long, in course of Eureka Creek, SE of Tahnetta Pass, on Glenn Highway, 62 miles NE of Palmer, Copper River Basin; 61° 52' 45" N, 147° 19' 00" W; (map 69). Named in 1898 by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA.

Leisnoi Island: island, see Liesnoi Island.

Leland Islands: islands, in group 1.5 miles long, in Glacier Bay, Glacier Bay National Monument, 2 miles S of Sandy Cove and 62 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 39' 10" N, 135° 59' 15" W; BGN 1948; (map 11). Named in 1942 by USC&GS.

Leland, Mount: mountain peak, see Henry Clay, Mount.

Lemesurier Island: island, 5 miles across, in Icy Strait, between North and South Passages, 0.7 miles NW of Goose Island and 27 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 17' N, 136° 05' W; (map 10). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1879, for a midshipman on H.M.S. Chatham, who commanded one of Vancouver's boats during the exploration of Cross Sound in 1794. The name was published in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 190).

Lemesurier Island: island, see Misery Island.

Lemesurier Point: point of land, on NE tip of Kayak Island, 18 miles SE of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain, 60° 00' 15" N, 144° 12' 00" W; (map 64). Variant: Lemesurier Point, Mesurier Point, Punta de Navia. Explored by Le Mesurier, RN, about June 15, 1794, and named for him by Capt. George Vancouver, RN. Spanish explorers who were in the area about the same time, called it "Punta de Navia," meaning "ship point."

Lemesurier Point: point of land, W tip of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 46' N, 132° 17' W; (map 4). Variant: Point Mesurier, Misery Point. This feature was discovered by James Johnstone, RN; named August 25, 1793, for a midshipman on H.M.S. Chatham (Wagner, 1937, P. 394).

Lemeta Subdivision: village, see Lemeta.

Lemeta Tract: village, see Lemeta.

Lemeta: village, pop. 1,015, a residential suburb 1 mile N of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 51' 30" N, 147° 43' 30" W; (map 100). Variant: Lemeta Tract, Lemeta Subdivision. Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Lemley Rock: rocks, see Lemly Rocks.

Lemly Rock: rocks, see Lemly Rocks.

Lemly Rocks: rocks, offshore at Lemesurier Point SW coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 46' 05" N, 132° 17' 00" W; BGN 1900; (map 4). Variant: Lemley Rock, Lemly Rock. Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. R. Clover, USN, for "Capt. Samuel Conrad Lemly, Judge Advocate General, USN." The name was published erroneously as Lemley by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, p. 106), USN.

Lemon Brook: stream, flows S 1 mile to Lick Creek, on central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 00" N, 177° 27' 35" E; (map 14). shown on a 1943 USAAF map.

Lemon Creek Glacier: glacier, 4 miles long, trends S to Blackerby Ridge, 1 mile NE of Salmon Creek Reservoir and 4 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 21' 30" N, 134° 21' 30" W; (map 11). Variant: Lemon Glacier. Local name derived from Lemon Creek which drains the glacier; reported by W. T. Peters, and published in 1902 by USGS.

Lemon Creek: stream, flows 6 miles SW to Gastineau Channel, 0.8 miles E of Sunny Point and 4.8 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 21' N, 134° 30' W; (map 11). Reportedly named for John Lemon, who in 1879 did some placer mining on the creek with James Hollywood. In 1880 he joined the Edmund Bean party of prospectors who blazed a trail over Chilkoot Pass to the headwaters of the Yukon (DeArmond, 1957, p. 2930).

Lemon Creek: stream, flows NE 0.7 miles to Bering Sea, center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 12" N, 177° 27' 08" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Lemon Glacier: glacier, see Lemon Creek Glacier

Lemon Point Rock: rock, in Affleck Canal, near the mouth of Port McArthur, on S coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 04' N, 134° 06' 35" W; (map 5). Local name published by USC&GS in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 249).

Lemon Point: point of land, at N point of entrance to Port McArthur, in Affleck Canal, on S coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 04' 20" N, 134° 07' 20" W; (map 5). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1887 by USC&GS on Chart 706.

Lena Beach: village, pop. 54, in Lena Cove, on Favorite Channel, 14 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 23' 35" N, 134° 44' 50" W; (map 11). Name published in 1940 by the Bureau of the Census.

Lena Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, on E shore of Favorite Channel, 0.6 miles S of Tee Harbor and 14 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 24' N, 134° 46' W; (map 11). Named by USC&GS for Mrs. Lena Vanderbilt DeGroof; published in 1893 on Chart 8300.

Lena Creek: stream, flows 1 mile NW to Lena Cove on Favorite Channel, 1 mile SE of Tee Harbor and 13 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 23' 40" N, 134° 44' 45" W; (map 11). Name published in 1962 by USGS.

Lena, Point: point of land, at S entrance to Lena Cove on Favorite Channel, 14 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 23' 45" N, 134° 46' 45" W; (map 11). Named by Capt. L. A. Beardslee, USN, in 1880 and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 174).

Lenant Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to McCoy Creek, 29 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 29' 30" N, 146° 21' 00" W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Lenard Harbor: bay, 2 miles across, on E side of Cold Bay, 9 miles SE of village of Cold Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 08' N, 162° 27' W; (map 29). Named by USBF in 1888.

Lend Ridge: ridge, 0.6 miles long, SW of Quisling Cove, along Bering Sea coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 35" N, 177° 22' 15" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Lennan Shoal: shoal, off SW coast of Dolgoi Island, Aleutian Range; (map 28). Named in 1880 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and shown on an 1882 coast chart; the shoal has not been positively identified.

Lenora Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, drains NW into Lower Ugashik Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, 20 miles SE of Ugashik; 57° 24' 40" N, 156° 54' 30" W; (map 36). Named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Lenore Hill: mountain, 3,302 ft., on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 9 miles NE of entrance to Chinitna Bay and 50 miles NW of Homer, Aleutian Range; 59° 58' 45" N, 152° 47' 00" W; (map 50). Name reported by F. H. Moffit, USGS, in 1920 (in Brooks and others, 1922, pl. 2).

Lentil Hill: hill, 420 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 09" N, 177° 25' 24" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Leo Anchorage: anchorage, 0.5 miles across, 1 mile NE of Klokachef Island, on Chichagof Island, 19 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 25' 20" N, 135° 51' 30" W; (map 9). Surveyed and named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN, presumably for the steamer Leo, which operated in these waters at that time. The name was published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 180).

Leo Creek: stream, 0.1 miles long, on Chichagof Island, 1.5 miles NE of Klokachef Island, flows from Leo Lake to Leo Anchorage, 19 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 25' 30" N, 135° 51' 00" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Leo Gulch: ravine, see Lee Gulch.

Leo Hill: hill, 132 ft., E of Bluff Cove, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 15" N, 177° 29' 05" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Leo Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Klag Bay, 2 miles S of Chichagof, of W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 38' 00" N, 136° 05' 35" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Named in 1908 by USC&GS, probably for the steamer Leo.

Leo, Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, 1.5 miles NE of Klokachef Island, on Chichagof Island, 19 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 25' 30" N, 135° 51' 00" W; BGN 1930; (map 9). Named in 1928 by USC&GS for adjacent Leo Anchorage.

Leo, Point: point of land, on N shore of Salisbury Sound, on Chichagof Island, 20 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 23' 30" N, 135° 50' 30" W; (map 9). Named in 1896 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, for adjoining Leo Anchorage. The name was published in 1900 by USC&GS on Chart 8282.

Leon Bay: cove, 0.5 miles across, on E shore of Iliamna Lake, 0.8 miles SE of Tommy Point and 15 miles SE of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 35' N, 154° 38' W; (map 51). Local name published in 1954 by USC&GS.

Leon, Cape: point of land, see Leontovich, Cape.

Leona Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, on E coast of Baranof Island, 2.4 miles NW of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 16' N, 134° 42' W; (map 5). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Leonard Island: island, 0.7 miles long, 0.5 miles W of Long Island, in Yukon River, 2.5 miles SW of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 09' 30" N, 152° 10' 00" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Leonard Wood Point: point of land, see Aurora Point.

Leone, Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, 1 mile SW of Kuluk Bay, on NE coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' 30" N, 176° 38' 30" W; (map 17). Local name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Leonora Creek: stream, flows WSW 2.6 miles to Minook Creek, 1 mile E of Rampart and 62 miles ENE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 30' 30" N, 150° 07' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name shown on a manuscript map dated 1906; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Leontavitch, Cape: point of land, see Leontovich, Cape.

Leontovich, Cape: point of land, on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, 4 miles NE of mouth of Cathedral River, 18 miles NE of Moffet Point and 33 miles NE of village of Cold Bay, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 40' 25" N, 162° 16' 45" W; BGN 1966; (map 29). Variant: Cape Leon, Cape Leontavitch, Cape Leontovitch, Starling Cape, Starling Point. Named by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 261) IRN, for Lt. Alexander Leontovich, IRN, a member of his party on his voyage around the world, 1826-1829.

Leontovitch, Cape: point of land, see Leontovich, Cape.

Leper Lake: lake, 0.1 miles across, at mouth of Lazy Creek, center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 25" N, 177° 26' 00" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Lepping's, Cape: point of land, see Seppings, Cape.

Leroy Creek: stream, flows NW 2.4 miles to Bluestone River, 12 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 07' N, 166° 07' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Leskoff: point of land, see Lieskof, Cape.

Lesnoi Islet: island, see Liesnoi Island.

Lesser Arm: bay, see Small Arm Whale Bay.

Lessy, Mys: point of land, see Fox Cape.

Lester Island: island, 3.8 miles long, southernmost of the Beardslee Islands, in Glacier Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 28' N, 135° 50' W; BGN 1942; (map 11). Named in 1942 by USC&GS for Rear Adm. Lester Anthony Beardslee, 1836-1903, who as commander of the U.S.S. Jamestown, surveyed various Alaskan coves and harbors in 1879-1880, and who is supposed to have been the first to apply the name "Glacier Bay."

Lester River: stream, flows NW 15 miles to Tuxekan Passage, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 49' 15" N, 133° 10' 00" W; (map 4). Variant: Staney Creek. Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Let Island: island, 0.2 miles across, 4 miles SW of Deer Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 50' 15" N, 162° 26' 30" W; BGN 1942; (map 25). Variant: Big Sandy Island, Low Island Number 2. Named by USC&GS in 1939 for the triangulation station Let 1936 located on the island. According to USC&GS, this island was locally called "Big Sandy Island." The USBF called it "Low Island Number 2" in 1888.

Lethe, River: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, heads in glacial lake on Mount Mageik and flows NW 14 miles through Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes to Ukak River, 18 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 23' 45" N, 155° 24' 00" W; BGN 1924; (map 42). Named in 1917 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society; suggested by Lethe, the "river of forgetfulness" in the Hades of Greek mythology.

Letniki-Takaiak: locality, see Takaiak.

Letnikof Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, on SW coast of Chilkat Peninsula, 1.6 miles N of Kochu Island, in Chilkat Inlet, 19 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 10' 40" N, 135° 24' 10" W; (map 45). Variant: Letnikov Cove, Litnekof Cove. Named "B[ukhta] Letnikov,"

meaning "Letnikov Cove," on the 1848 Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396. It was published as Letnikoff Cove by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 197).

Letnikof Cove: locality, on SW shore of Letnikof Cove, Chilkat Peninsula, Coast Mountains; 59° 11' N, 135° 24' W; (map 45). Cannery reported in 1962 by USC&GS.

Letnikov Cove: cove, see Letnikof Cove.

Leto Point: point of land, on E shore of Kizhuyak Bay, 3.3 miles SW of Kekur Point, 16 miles W of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 49' 30" N, 152° 50' 45" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Letushkwin: locality, on Admiralty Island on N shore of Chaik Bay, 11 miles S of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 20' 10" N, 134° 31' 40" W; (map 9). Variant: Bear Fort, Khudsnu, Old Khootznahoo, Old Kootznahoo. Tlingit Indian village reported by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in the 1883 Coast Pilot.

Leuel Lake: lake, 100 yd. across, south-central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 15" N, 177° 23' 03" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Levacheff, Port: bay, see Levashef, Port.

Levashef, Port: bay, at head of Captains Bay in Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 49' 50" N, 166° 36' 15" W BGN 1931; (map 23). Variant: Captains Harbor, Port Levacheff, Saint Paul Harbor. Russian name given in honor of Lt. Michael Levashev, IRN, who spent the winter here in 1768-69, by Adm. Krusenstern (1827, atlas), IRN, who changed the name from "Captains Harbor" as given by Lt. Sarichev, IRN, in 1790 to distinguish it from Captains Bay. Levashev called this feature St. Paul Harbor after his ship (Coxe, 1787, p. 222).

Levashef, Port: bay, see Captains Bay.

Level Island: islands, see Level Islands.

Level Islands: islands, 2.7 miles long, between Sumner Strait and Duncan Canal, SE coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 28' N, 133° 05' W; (map 6). Variant: Level Island. Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, because "at high water it becomes two islands."

Level Mountain: hill, 600 ft., on Revillagigedo Island, 0.4 miles N of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 21' N, 131° 38' W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Levelock Creek: stream, flows SE 11 miles to Kvichak River, 58 miles E of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 07' 15" N, 156° 50' 30" W; (map 52). Local name published by USGS in 1952. The stream takes its name from the nearby village.

Levelock: village, pop. 88, on right bank of Kvichak River, 58 miles E of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 07' N, 156° 51' W; (map 52). Variant: Kvichak, Livelock, Old Kvichak. Eskimo village named "Kvichak" reported by early Russian explorers and mentioned in 11th Census in 1890. A post office called "Levelock" was established here in 1939 (Ricks, 1965, p. 39).

Lewes River: stream, see Yukon River.

Lewis Cass, Mount: mountain, 6,864 ft., on Alaska Canada boundary, 23 miles N of mouth of Unuk River, at Burroughs Bay, Coast Mountains; 56° 24' 25" N, 131° 05' 00" W; BGN 1924; (map 7). Named in 1924 by USGS for Lewis Cass, 1782-1866, American statesman, diplomat, soldier, and author.

Lewis Gulch: ravine, trends W 1.5 miles to Crooked Creek 1 mile N of its junction with American Creek, 43 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 03' N, 158° 14' W; BGN 1945; (map 79). Variant: Louise Gulch. Prospectors' name obtained in 1944 by USGS; named for a "prospector named Lewis who mined at the mouth." Called "Louise Gulch" in 1923 by Mertie and Harrington (1924, pl. 4), USGS.

Lewis Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Revillagigedo Channel, 0.5 miles E of Ham Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 11' 45" N, 131° 21' 50" W, (map 3). Variant: Side Island, Walker Island. Named by local pilots about 1880; called "Side Island" in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 7). This island has been confused with near Walker Island.

Lewis Island: island, see Walker Island.

Lewis Peak: peak, 7,800 ft., in Cathedral Spires of Kichatna Mountains, 81 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 24' N, 152° 41' W; (map 8). Named in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA.

Lewis Point: locality, on Lewis Point on N bank of Nushagak River, 14 miles SE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 00' N, 158° 06' W; BGN 1937; (map 40). Eskimo settlement or camp reported in 1924 by USBF.

Lewis Point: point of land, on N bank of Nushagak River, 13 miles SE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 00' N, 158° 06' W; BGN 1937; (map 40). Local name reported in 1937 by USGS.

Lewis Point: point of land, on NE coast Gravina Island, 4 miles NW of Ketchikan Harbor, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 30" N, 131° 44' 30" (map 3). Named about 1880 by local navigators; reported by USC&GS.

Lewis Reef: reef, in Tongass Narrows, extends 1,000 ft., off Lewis Point on NE coast of Gravina Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 30" N, 131° 44' 15" W; (map 3). Named about 1880 by local navigators; reported by USC&GS.

Lewis Rich Channel: stream, tributary of Kobuk River, flows SW 7 miles to Hotham Inlet, 52 miles NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 43' N, 161° 52' W; (map 114). Local name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Lewis River Slough: lake, 1 mile long, one Chedatna Lakes, on W bank of Ivan River, 1 mile NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Low; 61° 15' 45" N, 150° 46' 10" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS derived from nearby Lewis River.

Lewis River: stream, heads on Mount Susitna, flows S 30 miles to Cook Inlet, 30 miles W of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 14' N, 150° 48' W; BGN 1916; (map 70). Local name reported in 1916 by USGS.

Lewis River: stream, see Igloo Creek.

Lewis River: stream, see Ivan River.

Lewis River: stream, see Yukon River.

Lewis' Store: locality, see Lewis.

Lewis, Cape: promontory, 1,222 ft., on Chukchi Sea coast, 29 miles NE of village of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68° 42' 50" N, 166° 12' 01" W; (map 129). Variant: Ee-ree-nick Cape, Irinik Point. Named in 1826 by Capt. Beechey (1831, map on p. 328), RN, for Charles Lewis of his party. According to USC&GS in 1950, the Eskimo name is "Ee-ree-nick [Irinik]," meaning "falling rocks."

Lewis: locality, on right bank of Yukon River and 58 miles E of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 43' 30" N, 156° 09' 00" W; (map 97). Variant: Lewis' Store. Riverboat pilots' name reported in 1908 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Lgun, Kamen: rocks, see Liar Rocks.

Lgvac, Cape: point of land, see Kanatak Cape.

Lhakatruntamena: lake, see Fish Creek Lake.

Lhookoovik Cape: point of land, see Shlokovik Point.

Lhookoovik, Cape: point of land, see Vngyat Point.

Liakik Bay: bay, see Three Saints Bay.

Liakik, Cape: point of land, between Three Saints Bay and Sitkalidak Strait, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 07' N, 153° 27' W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Lyakh, Mys Lyakhik. Transliteration of "M[ys] Lyakhik," published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23). Possibly derived from the Aleut word "lakh," which, according to R. H. Geoghegan, means "black-footed tundra goose," and which Father Veniaminov (1846, p. 47) published as "Lyakh."

Liar Rocks: rocks, S of Eastern Channel, Sitka Sound, 3 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 01' 40" N, 135° 21' 50" W; (map 9). Variant: False Rock, Kamen Lgun. This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as K[amen] Lgun."

Libbey Glacier: glacier, heads on Haydon Peak, trends S 6 miles to Agassiz Glacier, 11 miles S of Mount St. Elias and 60 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 08' N, 140° 57' W; BGN 1929; (map 66). Variant: Libby Glacier. So named in 1888 by H. W. Topham (1889) for William Libbey, Jr., 1855-1927, of Princeton Univ., scientist, geologist, geographer, writer, and soldier, who was a member of the New York Times Expedition to this area in 1886.

Libby Creek: stream, heads about 57° 29' N, 133° 22' W, flows 5 miles SSW to Stephens Passage, 76 miles NE of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 28' 10" N, 133° 30' 30" W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Libby Glacier: glacier, see Libbey Glacier.

Libby Island: island, 0.5 miles across, at mouth of Graves Harbor, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 50 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 16' 40" N, 136° 46' 45" W; (map 10). Name published by USC&GS in the 1901 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 212).

Libby River: stream, heads N of Mount Bendeleben, flows SW 14 miles to Niukluk River, 50 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 02' N, 164° 14' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Libby Station: village, see Teller.

Libbysville: village, see Teller.

Libbyville: village, on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, 3.5 miles NW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 46' 40" N, 157° 03' 20" W; (map 41). Name published by USC&GS in 1947 Coast Pilot (p. 521). This village is the site of a Libby, McNeill, and Libby Co. cannery.

Libel Hill: hill, 500 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' N, 177° 26' E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Liberator Creek: stream, heads at Liberator Lake, flows NNE and E 12 miles to Colville River, Arctic Slope; 68° 59' N, 158° 10' W; BGN 1960; (map 132). Named by USGS geologists in 1950 for the lake which it drains.

Liberator Lake: lake, 1.5 miles across, 58 miles NW of Howard Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 53' N, 158° 22' W; BGN 1960; (map 132). So named by personnel of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations in the 1940's, because the lake was used as a landmark by supply-plane pilots flying converted B24 bombers called "Liberator" by the British during World War II.

Liberator Ridge: ridge, elev. 3,176 ft., trends EW 10 miles S of Liberator Lake, Arctic Slope; 68° 50' N, 158° 15' W; (map 132). Named by personnel of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations in 1949 for Liberator Lake.

Liberty Cap: point of land, see Battery Point.

Liberty Creek: stream, flows N 5 miles to Walker Fork, 55 miles SW of Eagle; 64° 02' N, 141° 34' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Liberty Creek: stream, flows NE 13 miles to Copper River, 4 miles SE of Lower Tonsina and 66 miles NE of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61° 38' 15" N, 144° 32' 30" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Liberty Falls: falls, on Liberty Creek 1.2 miles S of its mouth, on Copper River, 66 miles NE of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61° 37' 20" N, 144° 32' 45" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Liberty Fork: locality, see Liberty.

Liberty Fork: stream, heads in Canada, flows SW 12 miles to join King Solomon Creek to form O'Brien Creek, 22 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 29' 30" N, 141° 11' 15" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS. This is one of several names in the "Fortymile district" that are patriotic.

Liberty Landing: locality, see Johnnys Village.

Liberty: locality, N of junction of King Solomon Creek and Liberty Fork, 22 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 29' 30" N, 141° 11' 15" W; (map 102). Variant: Liberty Fork. Mining camp, now abandoned, reported in 1903 by Prindle (1905, p. 10), USGS.

Lick Creek: stream, flows S 2.6 miles to Gertrude Cove, central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 24" N, 177° 27' 28" E; (map 14). Variant: Gin Brook, Collins Creek. An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Lick Creek: stream, heads in Nutzotin Mountains, flows NE and NW 18 miles to Nabesna River, 7.5 miles SW of Jatahmund Lake and 29 miles SW of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 35' N, 142° 16' W; BGN 1941; (map 84). So named by USGS field party because the clays along the stream were licked by mountain sheep; reported in 1940 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Licking Creek: stream, on Revillagigedo Island, flows SW 3.2 miles to Carroll Inlet, E of Nigelius Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' 20" N, 131° 20' 10" W; BGN 1923; (map 3). Named in 1921 by USFS.

Lida Island: island, 0.1 miles across, 0.5 miles NW of Caton Island, Sanak Islands; Aleutian Range; 54° 25' 20" N, 162° 29' 10" W; (map 25). Name given in 1880 by USBF.

Lidrejana Bay: bay, see Andrew Bay.

Liebes Cove: bay, 1.2 miles across, off Saint Michael Bay, 2 miles SE of Saint Michael Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 27' N, 161° 59' W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1898 by USC&GS

Liebigstag River: stream, see Chetaslina River.

Liebigstag's: locality, see Liebigstag.

Liebigstag: locality, "on the left bank of Copper River, near 61° 57' N, 145° 45' W." Variant: Liebigstag's. A former Ahtena Indian village reported in 1885 as "Liebigstag's" by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 120), USA.

Lief Cove: cove, 0.8 miles across, on W coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 15" N, 177° 19' 20" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II. Published on a 1953 AMS map.

Liesistoi: island, see Wooded Island.

Lieskof, Cape: point of land, on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, at its SW end, 5 miles N of Black Hills and 45 miles NE of village of Cold Bay, Bristol Bay Lowland; BGN 1965; (map 29). Variant: Garfield Point, Leskoff, Lieskoff, Liskoff Mys Lyskova. Named "Mys Lyskova," or "Lyskov Cape," in 1828 by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 261), IRN, for Lt. Arkady Lyskov, IRN, who accompanied him on his voyage around the world in 1826-29. The name was published in 1847 on Chart 1379 by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. and by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN. The name "Garfield" was applied to this point in 1888 by USBF.

Lieskoff: point of land, see Lieskof, Cape.

Liesnoi Island: island, 0.1 miles across, 2.5 miles N of Fish Bay, in Peril Strait, off NW coast of Baranof Island, 24 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 25' 10" N, 135° 36' 20" W; (map 9). Variant: Liesnoi Islet, Ostrov Lysnoy, Woody Islet. Russian name meaning "wooded," given in 1809 by the navigator Ens. Vasiliev (cnna); published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "Os[trov] Lysnoy."

Liesnoi Island: island, 0.1 miles across, off S coast of Kruzof Island, 14 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' 45" N, 135° 41' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Lesnoi Islet, Ostrov Lysnoy. Russian name meaning "wooded" given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Lysnoy."

Liesnoi Island: island, 0.4 miles long, 4.4 miles SW of Goddard, in Necker Islands, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 48' 45" N, 135 28' 45" W; (map 5). Variant: Lusnoi Island, Ostrov Lysnoy. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Lysnoy," meaning "wooded island."

Liesnoi Island: island, 0.5 miles long, 4.5 miles NW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 30' N, 132° 29' W; (map 6). Variant: Leisnoi Island. Russian name meaning "wooded" given in 1863 by surveyors from the corvette Rynda See Rynda Island.

Liesnoi Island: island, 1.4 miles long, between Eliza and Woewodski Harbors, off SE coast of Admiralty Island, 14 miles NE of Tyee, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 10' N, 134° 17' W; (map 9). Variant: Ostrov Lysnoy. Named in 1838 by Capt. Lt. D. F. Zarembo; published as "Os[trov] Lysnoy" meaning "wooded island" in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396.

Liesnoi Island: island, see Makhnati Island.

Liesnoi Island: island, see Woody Island.

Liesnoi islet: island, see Liesnoi Island.

Liesnoi Shoal: shoal, in Peril Strait, 2 miles N of Fish Bay on Baranof Island, 25 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' 45" N, 135° 36' 30" W; (map 9). Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN, probably for Liesnoi Island, a short distance to the north. The name was published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 182).

Lietnik Cape: point of land, see Lipsett Point.

Lietnik: locality, 10 miles W of Northeast Cape, NE coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 20' 10" N, 168° 59' 00" W; (map 93). Variant: Kangighsak Camp. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1925.

Lietnik: locality, see Litnik.

Lieuy Lake: lake, 1 mile long, in course of Dorothy Creek 1.5 miles E of its mouth on Taku Inlet, 16 miles ESE of Juneau, Coast Mountains, 58° 14' 25" N, 134° 00' 15" W; BGN 1954; (map 12). Variant: Lake Veronica. Local name reported in 1947 by USFS.

Lievoi: point of land, see Left Cape.

Light House Rock: rock, see Pilot Rock.

Light Point: point of land, E tip of Kalgin Island, in Cook Inlet, 20 miles SW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 29' N, 151° 50' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS. So named because of the navigation light on the point.

Lighter Creek: estuary, extends NE 1.5 miles to Davis Creek, 5 miles E of Angoon, on W central Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 31' 20" N, 134° 26' 30" W; (map 9). Named by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1869 on Hydrog. Chart 225. It was so named because near the mouth of the stream are extensive coal croppings from which considerable lignite was lightered in 1868-69 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 159).

Lighthouse Point: point of land, at N tip of Afognak Island, 34 miles N of Afognak; 58° 28' 55" N, 152° 39' 00" W; (map 43). Variant: Mys Afognaka, North Point, Mys Syvernoy. Name published by USC&GS in 1926 and so called because "a 60 foot high light located in a white house is situated there." In 1849 this feature was called "Mys Afognaka," or "Cape Afognak," by the Russian American Company and "Mys Syvernoy" meaning "north cape" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN.

Lighthouse Rocks: rocks, 0.2 miles across, largest is 500 ft. long and 90 ft. high, 30 miles SW of Chowiet Island in Semidi Islands, in Pacific Ocean; Aleutian Range; 55° 47' N, 157° 24' W; (map 31). Variant: Namtschak Rock, Utes Namdak. Named in 1874 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN, called them "Ut[es] Namdak," or "Namdak

Crag,” whereas Capt. Archimandritov, IRN, is reported to have called them “Namtschak” in 1849.

Lightning Creek: stream, flows N 2 miles to Casadepaga River, 23 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' N, 164° 14' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Lignite Creek: Stream, flows W 15 miles to Nenana River, 3.5 miles NW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 54' N, 149° 00' W; (map 87). BGN 1947. Variant: Hoseanna Creek. Name from prospectors; reported in 1902 by A. H. Brooks, USGS. Named for the lignite coal deposits in the area. It was called “Hoseanna Creek” in 1916.

Lignite Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, heads in Canada, flows NW 2.6 miles to Rocker Creek, 0.3 miles W of Alaska-Canada boundary and 70 miles NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range; 61° 52' 30" N, 141° 00' 30" W; (map 67). Name used by prospectors and reported about 1908 by IBC surveyors.

Lignite: locality, mile 363.3 on The Alaska Railroad, 4 miles N of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 54' 30" N, 149° 01' 10" W; (map 87). Variant: Dry Creek. Name of a railroad station reported by The Alaska Railroad on its 1922 timetable; derived from the lignite coal found in the area. This station was originally named “Dry Creek.”

Likes Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SW 5 miles to Thumb Cove, 8 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 00' 50" N, 149° 17' 45" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS.

Lil Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Fox River, 24 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' 45" N, 163° 48' 10" W; (map 95). Variant: “I.X.L. Creek. Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS. Reported as “I.X.L.” on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Lila Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, N of Glenn Highway, SW of Nikolai Lake, 36 miles SW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 03' N, 146° 37' W; (map 83). Local name published by USGS in 1951.

Lilac Hill: hill, 925 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 52" N, 177° 26' 30" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with “L” to correspond to “L” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Lili Creek: stream, flows N 20 miles to Meade River, 88 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Slope; 69° 33' N, 158° 06' W; (map 143). Reported to be named for the wife of a member of one of the survey crews; name published by USGS in 1956.

Lili Lake: lake, 0.6 miles across, on Kenai Peninsula, 1.8 miles WNW of the Finger Lakes and 15 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 39' 30" N, 150° 49' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Lilian Creek: stream, flows NW to Anvil Creek which flows to Cripple River, about 23 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on

a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Liljegren Passage: water passage, in Prince William Sound, extends EW 6 miles between Storey Island and Peak and Naked Islands, 39 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 42' 30" N, 147° 25' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1910 by USC&GS.

Lillian Creek: stream, flows NW to Kuzitrin River, about 25 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Lillian Creek: stream, flows S 2.4 miles to Buster Creek, 8 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 165° 15' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Lillian Creek: stream, flows SW 2.2 miles to Henry Creek which flows to Kougarok Creek, 13 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 50 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 38' N, 164° 55' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Lillian Creek: stream, flows W 1 mile to Livengood Creek, 48 miles E of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 30' 45" N, 148° 34' 40" W; (map 105). This stream was prospected and named about 1914, by N. R. Hudson, for his daughter. The name was reported in 1915 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Lillian Creek: stream, see Magnet Creek.

Lillie Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Lake Aleknagik, in Sunshine Valley, 37 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 28' N, 159° 03' W; (map 53). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Lilliput Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, 1.8 miles NW of Vega Point, S coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' 50" N, 177° 17' 30" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Lilliwig Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Ingle Creek, 56 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon Tanana Highlands; 64° 05' 30" N, 142° 01' 45" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name published in 1925 by ARC.

Lilly Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Bering Sea, central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 50" N, 177° 23' 50" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Lilly Creek: stream, flows W 5 miles to Lake Nancy, 3 miles SE of Willow and 34 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 42' 10" N, 150° 00' 25" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Lilly Lake: lake, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.1 miles long, 6 miles WSW of Ohlson Mountain and 7 miles NW of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 42' 10" N, 151° 42' 10" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Lily Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Nenana River, 38 miles SE of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 22' 20" N, 148° 19' 00" W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Lily Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula N of Sterling Highway, 26 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 32' 10" N, 150° 30' 15" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Lily Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on Chilkat Peninsula, 1.2 miles SW of Battery Point on Chilkoot Inlet and 18 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 12' 15" N, 135° 23' 30" W; (map 45). Local name obtained by USGS field personnel and published on Federal maps since 1950.

Lily Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, between Birch and Elbow Lakes, 15 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 17' 50" N, 147° 55' 00" W; (map 118). Probably named by William Yanert who recorded it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Lily Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, in course of Tyone Creek, NW of Moore Lake, 49 miles NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 25' 30" N, 146° 57' 00" W; (map 83). Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

Lily Pad Lake: lake, see Long Lake.

Limb Island: island, 3 miles long, Stikine River. 14 miles NE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 40' 30" N, 132° 17' 00" W; (map 6). Variant: Desert Island. Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS.

Lime Butte: ridge, elev. 5,100 ft., extends SW 2 miles from junction of Copper and Dan Creeks, 17 miles SE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 21' 30" N, 142° 26' 30" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Lime Creek: stream, flows 3 miles NE to Chitina River, E of Iron Creek, 45 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 02' 30" N, 141° 50' 30" W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1915 by F. H. Moffit, USGS.

Lime Creek: stream, flows N 1.6 miles to East Fork Solomon River, 14 miles NE of Solomon Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 164° 06' W, (map 95). Variant: Little Creek. Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Lime Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows NW 1.5 miles to Rock Creek, 19 miles W of Mount Blackburn, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 41' 30" N, 143° 56, 45" W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Lime Creek: stream, heads at Lime Glacier terminus and flows 7.2 miles SE to White River, 43 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 45' N, 141° 47' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1902 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit and Knopf, 1910, pl. 1), USGS.

Lime Creek: stream, see Bear River.

Lime Glacier: glacier, trends 11 miles SE to its terminus at head of Lime Creek, E of Middle Fork Glacier and 42 miles NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range; 61° 47' 30" N, 141° 55' 00" W; (map 67). Name shown on 1908 fieldsheet by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Lime Gulch: ravine, trends NE 0.2 miles to Mystery Creek, 10 miles N of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 15' N, 154° 46' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1920 by G.C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1922, fig. 5), USGS.

Lime Hills: mountain range, 2,000 ft., extends NE 18 miles between Tundra Lake and Swift River, 80 miles NW of Lake Clark, Lime Hills; 61° 21' N, 155° 33' W; (map 71). So named in 1914 by P. S. Smith (1917, p. 50), USGS, "because they consist entirely of limestone."

Lime Peak: mountain, 5,062 ft., in White Mountains, 14 miles NW of Mount Prindle and 80 miles WSW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 38' N, 146° 46' W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Lime Point: point of land, between Hetta and Nutkwa Inlets, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 03' 15" N, 132° 37' 50" W; (map 4). Name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN; published by USC&GS in 1899.

Lime Springs Creek: stream, flows 4 miles NW to Chitistone River 2 miles E of junction of Nizina River and 13 miles E of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 27' 00" N, 142° 30' 30" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Lime Village: settlement, pop. 15, on left bank of Stony River near junction of Hungry Creek, 11 miles NE of Tundra Lake and 85 miles NW of Lake Clark, Lime Hills; 61° 21' 20" N, 155° 28' 00" W; BGN 1966; (map 71). Variant: Hungry Village. Native village listed in the 1939 Census as "Hungry Village" with a population of 38; 29 persons in 1950. It is presently referred to as "Lime Village," named for the nearby Lime Hills.

Limestack Mountain: mountain, 6,000 ft., at head of Graylime Creek, E of Ernie Pass, 23 miles E of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 06' 30" N, 150° 50' 54" W; (map 134). About his naming this mountain in 1930, Marshall (1956, p. 41) wrote, "Above me rose the last thousand feet of my mountain just a gray stack of limestone. So I called the peak ' Limestack Mountain'."

Limestone Bluffs: mountain, 3,650 ft., on N shore of Limestone Inlet, Stephens Passage, 25 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 03' 10" N, 133° 58' 30" W; (map 12). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN (in Baker, 1906, p. 404), who says, "' * * From a remarkable-looking streak on the side of the mountain forming the west side of the inlet I called it ' Limestone Inlet' and the mountain ' Limestone Bluff.' "

Limestone Cliffs: cliffs, extends NE-SW 3 miles along NW coast of Norton Bay, 13 miles SW of Elim, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 30' N, 162° 35' W; (map 95). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Limestone Creek: stream, flows 2.7 miles to Clear Creek, 4.5 miles NE of terminus of Long Glacier, 84 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 45' 35" N, 144° 04' 45" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1900 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Limestone Creek: stream, flows NE 1.7 miles to Jump Creek which flows to Candle Creek, 4.5 miles SW of Candle and 37 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 53' N, 162° 04' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson

Limestone Creek: stream, flows S 2.5 miles to Bettles River opposite mouth of Eightmile Creek, 24 miles WNW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 34' 15" N, 149° 22' 30" W; (map 123). This name was reported prior to 1956 by USGS. It applied to a longer stream to the west. See Mathews River.

Limestone Creek: stream, flows SE, through Trout Lake, 6 miles to Middle Fork Chistochina River, 27 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 05' 20" N, 144° 38' 00" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Limestone Creek: stream, flows W 4 miles to head of Limestone Inlet, 25 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 02' 10" N, 133° 56' 10" W; BGN 1929; (map 12). Name derived from Limestone Bluffs in 1929 by USFS.

Limestone Creek: stream, see Mathews River.

Limestone Gap: gap, 5,025 ft., in Limestone Hills at head of Little Nelchina River, 16 miles NW of Tahnetna Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 03' 30" N, 147° 38' 50" W; (map 82). Descriptive name given in 1898 by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA.

Limestone Gulch: ravine, extends W 2.3 miles to Billy Creek, in Limestone Hills, 16 miles NW of Tahnetna Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 02' 20" N, 147° 41' 45" W; (map 82). Local descriptive name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Limestone Gulch: ravine, trends SW 3.5 miles to Fossil Creek, 29 miles SE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 28' N, 147° 36' W; (map 105). Descriptive name applied by prospectors; published by USGS on recent maps.

Limestone Hills: mountains, 5,700 ft., extend NW-SE 10 miles at head of Little Nelchina River, 15 miles NW of Tahnetna Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 03' 30" N, 147° 37' 00" W; (map 82). Local descriptive name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Limestone Hogback: ridge, trends NE 1 mile from Yukon River, 1.6 miles NW of Hillard Peak and 12 miles NE of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 64° 57' 40" N, 141° 07' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 102). Descriptive name published in 1956 by USGS.

Limestone Inlet: cove, 0.2 miles across, on E shore of Stephens Passage, 2.5 miles S of Taku Harbor and 25 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 01' 50" N, 133° 59' 30" W; (map 12). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, who (in Baker, 1906, p. 404) says, “* * * From a remarkable-looking streak on the side of the mountain forming the west side of the inlet I called it Limestone Inlet * * *.”

Limestone Mountain: mountain, 2,844 ft., 13 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 16' N, 154° 33' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1953 by USGS.

Limestone Point: point of land, between Davidson Inlet and Edna Bay, SE coast of Kosciusco Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 56' 50" N, 133° 36' 50" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Limestone Ridge: ridge, 1,100 ft., trends SW 3 miles between headwaters of Carter and Sphinx Creeks, 8 miles NW of Goodnews, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 12' N, 161° 41' W; (map 53). Local descriptive name published in 1954 by USGS.

Limit Creek: stream, heads in Sadlerochit Mountains between Back Dog and Dodo Creeks, flows S 5 miles to Fire Creek 1.5 miles W of its junction with Sadlerochit River, 24 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 31' 40" N, 145° 00' 00" W; BGN 1961; (map 139). Name used by USGS geologists in 1948 and reported by C. L. Whittington in 1960.

Limpid Creek: stream, flows N 1 mile to Quisling Cove, center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 37" N, 177° 23' 00" E; (map 14). Variant: Martini Creek. An arbitrary name beginning with “L” to correspond to “L” grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Lina Bay: bay, see Lituya Bay.

Lincoln Anchorage: bay, 1.4 miles across, along Favorite Channel on E coast of Lincoln Island, 24 miles NW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 29' 30" N, 134° 58' 00" W; (map 11). Local name derived from Lincoln Island; published in 1962 by USGS.

Lincoln Bay: bight, see Lincoln Bight.

Lincoln Bight: bight, 1.5 miles across, on NW coast of Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 12' 30" N, 170° 21' 30" W; (map 38). Variant: Lincoln Bay. Local name published in 1890 by USC&GS as “Lincoln Bay.”

Lincoln Channel: water passage, 3.5 miles long, between Kanaganut and Sitklan Islands, Coast Mountains; 54° 44' 30" N, 130° 41' 40" W; (map 2). Variant: Lincoln Passage. Named in 1869 for U.S. Revenue Cutter Lincoln; reported by G. Davidson, USC&GS.

Lincoln Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Henry Creek which flows to Kougarok Creek, 16 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 51 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 37' N, 164° 58' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Lincoln Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to South Fork Serpentine River, 13 miles N of Kougarak Mountain and 27 miles SE of Ear Mountain, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 52' N, 165° 18' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Lincoln Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 miles to Eldorado Creek which flows to Noxapaga River, 28 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 42' N, 164° 13' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Lincoln Creek: stream, flows SE 3.2 miles to Goldstream Creek, 16 miles W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 52' 50" N, 148° 13' 40" W; (map 100). Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS.

Lincoln Creek: stream, flows SE to Washington Creek which flows to Lone Mountain Creek, near head of American River, about 35 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Lincoln Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to Fourth of July Creek, 6 miles S of Crater Mountain and 40 miles SW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 43' N, 156° 47' W; (map 79). Prospectors' name published in 1921 by USGS.

Lincoln Island: island, 250 ft. long, 0.3 miles NE of Lincoln Rock, on W coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 03' 30" N, 132° 41' 30" W; (map 6). Variant: Lincoln Rock. Named by USC&GS for charting purposes; name published in 1943. See Abraham Islands.

Lincoln Island: island, 4.7 miles long, trending NW, in Lynn Canal just S of its Junction with Favorite Channel, 24 miles NW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 30' N, 135° 00' W; (map 11). Named in 1868 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, presumably for Abraham Lincoln, 1809-1865, 16th President of the United States; published by the USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 194).

Lincoln Mountains: mountain range, 5,000 ft., W of Portland Canal and Salmon River, extends S 17 miles from West Fork Texas Creek, Coast Mountains; 55° 56' N, 130° 10' W; (map 3). Name published in 1891 by USC&GS.

Lincoln Passage: water passage, see Lincoln Channel.

Lincoln Peak: peak, 4,750 ft., 2.5 miles NW of Grant Peak and 86 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 14' 50" N, 133° 06' 27" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Abraham Lincoln, 1809-65, lawyer, statesman, and the 16th President of the United States, 1861-65.

Lincoln Rock: island, see Lincoln Island.

Lincoln Rock: rock, 0.3 miles SW of Lincoln Island, on W coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 03' 25" N, 132° 41' 50" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, for Abraham Lincoln. See Abraham Islands.

Lincoln, Cape: point of land, see Mordvinof, Cape.

Lind Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles to Sethkokna River, 74 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 58' N, 153° 17' W (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Lind Island: island, see Axel Lind Island.

Linda Creek Lake: lake, 0.1 miles across, at head of Linda Creek, 39 miles WNW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 33' N, 149° 45' W; (map 123). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Linda Creek Pass: pass, 2,400 ft., between Bettles and Middle Fork Koyukok Rivers by way of Linda Creek, a tributary of Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 31 miles WNW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 33' N, 149° 40' W; (map 123). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Linda Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Hunter Creek, 39 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 44' N, 161° 39' W; (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950.

Linda Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles from Linda Creek Lake to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 36 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 31' 15" N, 149° 51' 00" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Linda Vista Creek: stream, flows N 0.6 miles to Big Hurrah Creek, 9 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 164° 16' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Lindale: area, in S part of Anchorage, between Rees and North Fork Chester Creek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 12' 18" N, 149° 51' 15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1954 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

Lindblom Creek: stream, flows 1.6 miles to Snake River, 8 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' N, 165° 28' W; (map 94). Variant: Lindbloom Creek. Reported as "Lindbloom" on a map by S. E. King, dated 1900. Named for Erik C. Lindblom, one of the "three Swedes" who discovered gold in the Nome area in the summer of 1898. Lindblom, a native of Sweden, was 30 years old in 1898, and for several years had been a tailor in San Francisco. He joined the stampede to Kotzebue Sound, but ended up in Council where he met John Brynteson, a Swede, and Jafet Lindeberg, a Norwegian. These three, often called the "three Swedes," sought new territory and prospected along the coast of Norton Sound where they found gold along the Snake River (Rickard, 1909, p. 330-334).

Lindbloom Creek: stream, see Lindblom Creek.

Linden River: stream, see Don River.

Lindenberg Harbor: bay, 0.5 miles across, at Todd, on S coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 27' 30" N, 135° 01' 40" W; (map 9). Variant: Gavan Lindenberga.

Named in 1883 by the Russian navigator Ens. Vasiliev for G. Lindenberg (cnna), who made surveys in this area in 1838.

Lindenberg Head: point of land, 0.7 miles SE of Todd, on Peril Strait, on S coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 27' 20" N, 135° 01' 20" W; (map 9). Apparently named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, for adjacent Lindenberg Harbor. The name was published by USC&GS on Chart 8283.

Lindenberg Peninsula: peninsula, 30 miles long, on E coast of Kupreanof I., separated from Mitkof Island on SE by Wrangell Narrows, 26 miles NW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 48' 30" N, 133° 06' 00" W; (map 6). Variant: Bereg Lindenerga, Lindenberg Shore. Named by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1853, who published it on Chart 1493 as "Berg Lindenerga," i.e. "Lindenberg Shore," referring to the eastern shore. The generic "peninsula" was given by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1883. This feature was named for the Russian, G. Lindenberg (cnna), who explored and surveyed in the Alexander Archipelago in 1838.

Lindenberg Shore: peninsula, see Lindenberg Peninsula.

Lindenerga, Bereg: peninsula, see Lindenberg Peninsula.

Lindenerga, Gavan: bay, see Lindenberg Harbor.

Linder Lakes: lakes, 1.8 miles SW of Sawmill Island and 9 miles N of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 42' N, 149° 11' W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Lindita Peak: mountain peak, 7,910 ft., 0.7 miles SE of Tazcol Peak and 20 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 20' 38" N, 146° 36' 22" W; (map 68). Named about 1955 by L. E. Nielson; it is a Spanish word meaning "little beauty."

Lindman Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, at head of Kasaan Peninsula, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 36' 35" N, 132° 29' 50" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Line Island: island, 300 ft. across, in Sitka Sound, 1.5 miles W of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03' 27" N, 135° 22' 50" W; (map 9). Named by the U.S. Navy in 1880; published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 142).

Liner Island: island, 1.5 miles long, at NW end of Weir Island in Yukon River, 1 mile E of Birches, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 08' 15" N, 153° 30' 00" W; (map 107). Variant: Linet Island. Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the Department of the Interior.

Linet Island: island, see Liner Island.

Lingo: area, in SW Anchorage 1.5 miles SW of City Hall, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 12' 10" N, 149° 55' 15" W; (map 69). Residential district in city of Anchorage reported by office of city engineer of Anchorage.

Link Hills: mountains, 1,365 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 06" N, 177° 25' 10" E; (map 14). Variant: China Hills. An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II Published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Link Island: island, 1.6 miles long, in Beardslee Islands in Glacier Bay, Glacier Bay National Monument, 4 miles NE of Strawberry Island and 56 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 33' 00" N, 135° 53' 45" W; BGN 1948, (map 11). So named by the USC&GS in 1939 because two islands shown on previous charts are now linked together near the center by a narrow grass-covered isthmus.

Link Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, at head of Bottle Creek, 38 miles SW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 00' 05" N, 151° 05' 08" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Linkum Creek: stream, heads between Jacobs and Kasaan Mountains, flows SW 2 miles to Kasaan Bay at Kasaan, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32' 20" N, 132° 23' 50" W BGN 1960; (map 4). "This stream name has reference usage since 1929. * * * used in a FPC [Federal Power Commission] license issued July 9, 1930 to Booth Fisheries * * *;" reported in 1960 by USFS.

Linquist Creek: stream, heads on Kings Mountain flows NW 2.3 miles to Matanuska River, 20 miles NE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 45' 20" N, 148° 34' 45" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Linton Creek: stream, flows S 0.8 miles to join Sigard Creek to form Bonanza River, 18 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' 55" N, 164° 47' 30" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Liodiano Bay: bay, see Icy Bay.

Lion and Reliance Reef: island, see Tigvariak Island.

Lion and Reliance Reef: point of land, see Lion Point.

Lion and Reliance Reef: point of land, see Reliance Point.

Lion Bay: bay, on Beaufort Sea coast between Flaxman Island and mainland, extending 10 miles W of Point Brownlow, Arctic Plain; 70° 10' N, 146° 00' W; (map 151). Probably named for one of the two boats used by Sir John Franklin's party in 1826; the name, however, is recent.

Lion Bight: cove, 0.9 miles across, on SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 25' 15" N, 167° 08' 00" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). Named by USC&GS in 1938, "because of its nearness to Lion Rock."

Lion Cove: cove, 0.6 miles across, halfway between Yug and Orient Points, S coast of Little Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' N, 177° 41' E; (map 14). This is one of the animal

names arbitrarily applied to features in this area in 1943 by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Lion Creek: stream, flows N 1.1 miles to Big Hurrah Creek, 9 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' N, 164° 12' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Lion Head: mountain, 3,195 ft., at junction of Caribou Creek and Matanuska River, 49 miles NE of Palmer, 61° 47' N, 147° 40' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Lion Hills: hills, 520 ft., center Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 15" N, 177° 24' 56" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Lion Island: island, see Tigvariak Island.

Lion Point: point of land, NW tip of an island, was once part of Tigvariak Island, at E point of entrance to Foggy Island Bay, on Beaufort Sea coast, Arctic Plain; 71° 14' 30" N, 147° 16' 25" W; (map 150). Variant: Lion and Reliance Reef, Lion Reef, Point Lion. On August 7, 1826, Franklin (1828, p. 152). Named the island Lion and Reliance Reef after his two boats (the Lion was driven aground at this place). Leffingwell (1919, p. 100) adopted the Eskimo name "Tigariak" for the island, and, in his text, applied Franklin's names to the NE (Point Reliance) and NW (Point Lion) points of the island (p. 89). However Leffingwell's maps show these points as Reliance Point and Lion Point.

Lion Reef: point of land, see Lion Point.

Lion Reef: point of land, see Reliance Point.

Lion Rock: rock, in Lion Bight on SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 25' 12" N, 167° 08' 45" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). Descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1938, "because, when seen from the southwest it has the appearance of a crouching lion."

Lions Head Mountain: mountain, 5,400 ft., on Kakuhan Range, 3.6 miles NE of Point Sherman on Lynn Canal and 46 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 52' 45" N, 135° 03' 40" W; BGN 1923; (map 11). Variant: Lions Head. Descriptive name given in 1867 by George Davidson, USC&GS, because its "serrated profile is said to show, when seen from Chatham strait, a resemblance to a couchant lion" (Knopf, 1911, p. 10). The name was published in the 1869 Coast Pilot. The mountain was charted, however, east of Berners Bay and continued to be so shown for nearly 40 years.

Lions Head: mountain, see Lions Head Mountain.

Lipsett Point: point of land, at mouth of Afognak Bay, 1.5 miles NE of Afognak, on S coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 01' 35" N, 152° 45' 05" W; (map 43). Variant: Lietnik Cape, Point Lipsett. Local name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, Commander of the USBF steamer Albatross. This point was called "M[ys] Lytnika" meaning "summer village cape" by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, in 1839 or 1840, and published by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1849 on Chart 1425.

Lira, Punta de: point of land, on S shore of Port Refugio on Suemez Island; Alexander Archipelago; 55° 77' N, 133° 18' W; (map 4). Spanish name given by F. A. Maurelle and Bodega y Quadra in 1779, probably for Benito de Lira, naval captain (Wagner, 1937, p. 467).

Lisa Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 2 miles SW of junction of Johnson and Tanana Rivers and 39 miles SE of Delta Junction, Tanana Lowland; 63° 42' 40" N, 144° 40' 50" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Lisa Point: point of land, on a small island between Thetis and Tebenkof Bays, on W coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 26' 35" N, 134° 08' 50" W; BGN 1929; (map 5). Variant: Bridge Point. Russian name meaning "fox" given in 1928 by USC&GS; suggested by triangulation station Fox on the point.

Lisbon Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Bering Sea, center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 13" N, 177° 28' 22" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Lisbon, Cape: promontory, see Lisburne, Cape.

Lisborne, Cape: promontory, see Lisburne, Cape.

Lisburn, Cape: promontory, see Lisburne, Cape.

Lisburne Hills: range, 2,000 ft., extends SE 45 miles from Cape Lisburne to Kakpuk River, Arctic Slope; 68° 35' N, 165° 49' W; (map 129). Variant: Lisburne Mountain, Lisburne Range. Named in 1904 "after the cape" by Collier (1906, p. 13), USGS.

Lisburne Mountain: range, see Lisburne Hills.

Lisburne Range: range, see Lisburne Hills.

Lisburne Ridge: ridge, elev. 2,660 ft., extends WNW-ESE 11 miles between Etivluk River and Hardway Creek, 29 miles N of Howard Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 37' N, 156° 35' W, BGN 1960; (map 132). Variant: White Ridge. So named in 1950 by USGS because "the fifth and farthest north belt * * * the Lisburne [limestone] group is exposed * * * on Lisburne Ridge, a narrow * * * hogback * * * that coincides with a major fault" (Chapman and others, 1964, p. 342).

Lisburne, Cape: promontory, 1,500 ft., on Chukchi Sea coast, 40 miles NE of village of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68° 53' N, 166° 13' W; BGN 1944; (map 129). Variant: Cape Lisbon, Cape Lisborne, Cape Lisburn, Uivak, Uivaq, Uivfak, Uwuk, Webuk Unasiksuk, Wevok, Wevuk. Discovered and named by Capt. Cook (1785, p. 460), RN, on August 21, 1778, who wrote "The southern extreme seemed to form a point which was named Cape Lisburne." An early Eskimo name for the cape was "Uivaq," generally spelled "Wevuk" or "Wevok." Cape Lisburne was often referred to as "Uivaq Ungasiktoq" meaning "distant cape" as opposed to "Uivaq Qanitoq" (Cape Thompson) meaning "near cape."

Liscome Bay: estuary, extends N 2 miles, on S coast of Dall Island; Alexander Archipelago; 54° 41' N, 132° 48' W; (map 1). Named in 1792 by Ingraham (cna) (Baker, 1906, p. 405).

Liscome Point: point of land, on SW coast of Dall Island, W side of Liscome Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 41' N, 132° 51' W; BGN 1929; (map 1). Named in 1928 by R. S. Patton, USC&GS.

Liscome, Port: water passage, see Kaigani Strait.

Liscum Slough: stream, flows SE 10 miles to Goodpaster River, 18 miles E of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 11' 30" N, 145° 15' 00" W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1908 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Lises, Cape: point of land, on the NW coast of Little Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 52' 50" N, 176° 12' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Fox Cape. Russian name reported by Capt. Tebenkov (1849, atlas notes, p. 119), IRN, as "rises," probably from the word "lisa" meaning "fox" or "vixen." "C. Lises (Fox Cape)" was published by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office (1868, chart 8).

Lishtak: stream, see Shotgun Creek.

Lisianski Bay: bay, see Barling Bay.

Lisianski Inlet: estuary, 25 miles long, trends SE from its mouth on Cross Sound, on NW coast of Chichagof Island, 37 miles W of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 07' 30" N, 136° 27' 30" W; BGN 1908; (map 10). Name published by USC&GS in the 1908 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 169).

Lisianski Peninsula: peninsula, 8 miles N of Sitka, on NW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 10' N, 135° 23' W. (map 9). Named in 1883 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 152). It was named for Capt. Urey Theodorovich Lisianski, Russian explorer, who visited this area in 1804 and 1805.

Lisianski Point: point of land, on S tip of Lisianski Peninsula, 6.5 miles N of Sitka, on NW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 08' 35" N, 135° 23' 40" W; (map 9). Named in 1883 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for Capt. Urey Theodorovich Lisianski, Russian explorer, who visited Sitka in 1804 after the Indians had destroyed the settlement. He bombarded and destroyed the Indian village on Indian River in retaliation.

Lisianski River: stream, on Chichagof Island, flows 7 miles NW to head of Lisianski Inlet, 7 miles SE of Pelican, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 52' N, 136° 06' W; BGN 1960; (map 9). Named in 1955 by USGS for Lisianski Inlet.

Lisianski Strait: water passage, 13 miles long, extends S from Lisianski Inlet to Point Urey on NW coast of Chichagof Island, 18 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' N, 136° 27' W; (map 9). Variant: Lisiansky Strait. Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 184). It was named for Capt. Urey Theodorovich Lisianski, Russian explorer, on whose chart this strait first appeared in 1814.

Lisiansky Strait: water passage, see Lisianski Strait.

Liskoff: point of land, see Lieskof, Cape.

Listi: locality, see Tlistee.

Listvinichnaia Bay: bay, see Larch Bay.

Lisvinichnaya Bukhta: bay, see Larch Bay.

Lisvinitchny Bay: bay, see Larch Bay.

Lisyy, Ostrova: island, see Fox Islands.

Lithkealik River: stream, heads in Askinuk Mountains, flows SW 10 miles to Kokechik Bay, 11 miles SE of Cape Romanzof, Yukon Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 42' N, 165° 51' W; Variant: Ishkialik River. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1951.

Lithkealiktulik Slough: stream, see Owl Creek.

Litnekof Cove: cove, see Letnikof Cove.

Litnik Bay: estuary, see Afognak Bay.

Litnik Lake: lake, see Afognak Lake.

Litnik Mountain: mountain, 1,955 ft., 2.5 miles NW of Afognak, on S coast of Afognak Island; 58° 02' 20" N, 152° 48' 30" W; (map 43). Name derived from village of Litnik and published by USC&GS in 1910.

Litnik River: stream, see Afognak River.

Litnik: locality, on S coast of Afognak Island at head of Afognak Bay, 5 miles N of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 05' 00" N, 152° 48' 20" W; (map 43). Variant: Elitnik, Lietnik. Russian name (from the words "lytniy domik" meaning "summer house") reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN. Baker (1906, p. 406) wrote that this village "is apparently the Afognak of other maps * * *". In 1889 USBF applied this name to the village of Afognak. See Afognak.

Litnik: locality, see Nunalik.

Little Abraham River: stream, flows SW 1.6 miles to Abraham Bay, Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 53' 35" N, 172° 47' 30" E; (map 13). Name shown on an AMS map published in 1948, derived from Abraham Bay.

Little Afognak: locality, 16 miles NE of Afognak, on SE Coast of Afognak Island; 58° 07' 50" N, 152° 24' 30" W; (map 43). Variant: Duck Village. Name derived from Afognak Island, reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross, who made surveys and investigations in this area; published by USC&GS in 1910. Recorded in 11th Census in 1890 (1893, p. 74) as a part of greater Afognak. Sub. Lt. M. Murashev, IRN,

in 1839 or 1840, reported the name “S[eleniye] Afognakskoye” or “Afognak Village,” for this locality. See Afognak.

Little Aiktalik Island: island, see Sundstrom Island.

Little Alaid Island: island, see Alaid Island.

Little Albert Creek: stream, flows SE 7 miles to Albert Creek, 5 miles NW of Central and 30 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 36' 40" N, 144° 57' 45" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Little Anvil Creek: stream, see Silverbow Creek.

Little Apoon Pass: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, extends NE-SW 7 miles between Chinikluk Slough and Kwikpak Pass, 20 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 54' N, 164° 00' W; (map 77). Variant: Kravaksarok, Little Aproon Pass. Name recorded as “Little Aproon” in 1899 by R. L. Faris, USC&GS, who also obtained the Eskimo name “Kravaksarok.”

Little Aproon Pass: watercourse, see Little Apoon Pass.

Little Axel Lind Island: island, 1 mile long, in Prince William Sound, 1 mile SE of mouth of Eaglek Bay, 36 miles E of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48' 30" N, 147° 40' 00" W; (map 63). Local name published on recent USGS maps; name derived from nearby Axel Lind Island.

Little Baht Harbor: bight, 0.1 miles across, E of Baht Harbor, on N coast of Zarembo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 27' 10" N, 132° 46' 20" W; BGN 1917; (map 6). Local name reported in 1916 by USC&GS.

Little Basket Bay: cove, 0.4 miles across, 9.5 miles S of mouth of Tenakee Inlet, on SE coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 38' 10" N, 134° 53' 00" W; BGN 1935; (map 9). Local name reported in 1935 by USFS.

Little Bay: bay, 0.2 miles across, 11 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 46' 30" N, 136° 18' 00" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1919 by USC&GS.

Little Bay: bay, 1.3 miles across, on N coast of Akun Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 16' 45" N, 165° 35' 00" W; (map 24). Variant: Riecheshni Bay. Descriptive name given in 1888 by USBF. “Called Riecheshni bay by [Father] Veniaminov, 1830” (Baker, 1906, p. 406).

Little Bay: bay, trends SW 1.5 miles to Knight Island Passage at S end of Knight Island, 12 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 10' 30" N, 147° 48' 30" W; (map 63). Name published in 1909 by USC&GS.

Little Beach: beach, 1,700 ft. long, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula in Katmai National Monument, 1 mile N of Kukak Point and 32 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 21' 30" N, 154° 05' 50" W; (map 42). Local name reported in 1955 by USC&GS.

Little Bear Creek: stream, heads at 64° 56' 35" N, 160° 20' 00" W, flows NW 12 miles to Inglutalik River, 24 miles SE of Haycock, Nulato Hills; 65° 03' 35" N, 160° 26' 55" W; BGN 1966; (map 109). Local name reported in 1909 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Little Bear Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows NE 3.5 miles to Toklat River, 2.5 miles SW of junction of that stream's East Fork and 38 miles W of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 53' 00" N, 150° 13' 30" W; (map 88). Prospectors' name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Little Bear Lake: lake, 0.1 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.8 miles SE of Bear Lake, 6 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 11' 05" N, 149° 20' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Little Bear Rock: rock, on W shore of Bumble Bay, 23 miles SW of Karluk, Kodiak Island; 57° 16' 15" N, 154° 44' 00" W; (map 35). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Little Beauty Creek: stream, heads on Bean Ridge, flows NE 5 miles to Sunde Creek 1.3 miles S of that stream's junction with Baker Creek, 44 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' 15" N, 150° 34' 55" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Little Beaver Creek: stream, flows SW 9 miles to head of Nixon Fork, 24 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 26' N, 154° 21' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1910 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 14), USGS.

Little Beaver Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, in Nutzotin Mountains, N of Beaver Lake, 11.5 miles E of Euchre Mountain, Alaska Range; 62° 03' 30" N, 141° 49' 30" W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Little Beaver Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, one of the Beaver Lakes, 25 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 35' 15" N, 149° 51' 35" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Little Beaver Lake: lake, 2,000 ft. across, 5 miles NW of Flat Creek Lake and 24 miles S of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 01' 15" N, 147° 10' 30" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Little Biorka Island: island, 0.5 miles long, NW of Biorka Island, in the Necker Islands, W of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 52' N, 135° 34' W; (map 5). Local name published by USC&GS in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 285).

Little Black Creek: stream, flows NE 15 miles to Kobuk River, 17 miles NW of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 59' N, 157° 40' W; (map 115). Local name reported in 1954 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Little Black River: stream, heads at 65° 30' N, 143° 30' W, flows NNW 90 miles to its tributaries, the Grass and Sucker Rivers, 16 miles S of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 26' N, 143° 49' W; BGN 1959; (map 120). Variant: Big Black River, Rat River. Local name published in 1890 by USC&GS. In the early days this stream was often confused with the Big Black (now Black) and Rat Rivers.

Little Black River: stream, see Grass River.

Little Black River: stream, see Grayling Fork Black River.

Little Blanche Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to Engineer Creek, 6.5 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 56' N, 147° 38' W; BGN 1933; (map 100). Variant: Engineer Creek. Local name reported in 1933 by J. M. Hill, USGS.

Little Blanche Creek: stream, see Hudson Coulee.

Little Blanche Creek: stream, see Rock Creek.

Little Bogus Creek: stream, heads in a lake and flows SW 8 miles to Tuluksak River, 2.5 miles NE of Tuluksak and 38 miles SE of Russian Mission Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 07' N, 160° 5B' W; (map 73). Local name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1952.

Little Bonanza Creek: stream, flows E 2.5 miles to North Fork Fortymile River, 30 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 36' N, 142° 10' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Little Bonanza Creek: stream, flows N 5 miles to Boston Creek, 7 miles SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 38' 40" N, 155° 35' 45" W; (map 98). Local name reported in 1933 by USGS.

Little Bonanza Creek: stream, flows NE 5.4 miles to Bonanza Creek, 6 miles SW of Monzonite Hills, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 20' 12" N, 154° 40' 30" W; (map 98). Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

Little Boulder Creek: stream, flows SW 9 miles from Boulder Ridge to Boulder Creek, 28 miles E of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 08' 40" N, 151° 08' 00" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Little Boulder Creek: stream, heads in a glacier, 2.3 miles W of Four Winds Mountain, flows SE 6.5 miles to Klehini River, 3.6 miles E of Porcupine and 29 miles W of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 25' 30" N, 136° 07' 55" W; BGN 1956; (map 45). Variant: Jeltakatschkahin Creek, Teltakatschkahin Creek, Teltakhatskahin Creek, Yealthkaklatselahini, Yeltakaska Creek. Prospectors' name reported by Wright (1904, pl. 2), USGS. It was called by its Indian name Teltakatschkahin Creek or Jeltakatschkahin by Krause (1883, map). In 1898, J. A. Flemer, USC&GS, spelled it Teltakhatskahin. The IBC (1923, map 9) gave the native name Yeltakaska, and in 1952, C. E. Robertson, USGS, reported the full name as Yealthkaklatselahini.

Little Boulder Creek: stream, heads on Fairview Mountain, flows S 0.8 miles to join Big Boulder Creek to form Twin Creek, 46 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 20' 45" N, 151° 33' 20" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1911 by USGS.

Little Branch Bay: bay, 0.3 miles across, empties into Branch Bay, 8 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 18' 00" N, 134° 50'

30" W; (map 5). Variant: Bukhta Maloy Strylky, Maloi Strelka. Named published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 132); derived from "Bukhta Maloy Strylky [from Strelka]," meaning "little arrow bay"; published by the Russian American Company in 1850.

Little Bremner River: stream, heads in glacier, flows SSW 13 miles to Bremner River, 0.8 miles S of the mouth of MacCreel Creek, and 60 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 02' 05" N, 144° 26' 30" W; (map 68). Local name reported by F. H. Moffit (1912, pl. 5), USGS.

Little Brownson Bay: bight, 0.5 miles across, on S coast of Prince of Wales Island, E of Brownson Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 45' 30" N, 132° 13' 30" W; (map 1). Descriptive name derived from "Brownson Bay" and published in 1923 by USC&GS.

Little Brushman: peak, 3,810 ft., 3 miles SE of Brushman Mountain and 44 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 25' N, 144° 00' W; BGN 1960; (map 136). Variant: Brushman Annex. Named in 1960 by USGS relative to Brushman Mountain.

Little Cambell Creek: stream, flows NW 8.3 miles to Campbell Creek 4.4 miles S of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 09' 23" N, 149° 52' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

Little Cape Corwin: point of land, extends into Etolin Strait, 3 miles SE of Twin Mountain and 24 miles NE of Cape Mendenhall, on E coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 01' 15" N, 165° 38' 00" W; (map 57). Name reported about 1908 by USC&GS.

Little Caribou Creek: stream, flows NW 6.5 miles to Caribou Creek, 8 miles N of Flat, 52 miles SE of Holikachuk, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 34' 10" N, 158° 03' 40" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name published in 1921 by USGS.

Little Caribou Creek: stream, flows SE 0.8 miles to Chatanika River, 9.5 miles WNW of Mount Ryan and 47 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 17' 10" N, 146° 33' 45" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Little Caribou Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows NE 7 miles to Crooked Creek, 3 miles W of junction of Toklat River and its Clearwater Fork, Alaska Range; 63° 48' 30" N, 150° 22' 45" W; (map 88). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Little Cedar Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Freshwater Bay, 8.5 miles NE of Tenakee Springs, on E central Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 52' 15" N, 135° 03' 05" W; BGN 1935; (map 9). Local name reported in 1935 by USFS.

Little Champion Creek: stream, flows SW 11 miles to Champion Creek, 54 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 25' N, 146° 49' W; BGN 1910; (map 104). Local name reported in 1909 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

Little Champion Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Champion Creek, 25 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 31' 20" N, 141° 35' 40" W; (map 102). Variant: Star Creek. Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Little Chandler Lake: lake, 3 miles long, adjoins Chandler Lake on N, at head of Chandler River, 26 miles NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 16' 30" N, 152° 40' 00" W; (map 134). So named by the USGS in 1956 for the larger body of water it adjoins, Chandler Lake, which was named by Lt. Stoney, USN, in 1886, for William E. Chandler, 1835-1917, Secretary of the Navy.

Little Chena River: stream, heads at 65° 11' N, 146° 36' W, flows SW 45 miles to Chena River, 9 miles E of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 52' N, 147° 25' W; BGN 1965; (map 100). Variant: Little Chenoa River. Local name reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 16), USGS.

Little Chena Roadhouse: locality, on Little Chena River, 14 miles E of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 52' N, 147° 15' W; (map 100). Name of a roadhouse published in the 1915 Polk's Gazetteer.

Little Chenoa River: stream, see Little Chena River.

Little Clearwater Creek: stream, heads in Clearwater Mountains, flows S 14 miles to Clearwater Creek, 41 miles S of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 02' 35" N, 146° 52' 55" W; (map 86). Local name reported in 1910 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Little Coal Bay: estuary, extends S 0.5 miles off Kasaan Bay, E coast of Prince of Wales Island 0.5 miles E of Coal Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30' 25" N, 132° 27' 50" W; (map 4). Local descriptive name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Little Coal Creek: stream, flows NW 3.8 miles to Chulitna River, 42 miles NE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 53' 55" N, 149° 46' 15" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Little Cottonwood Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles, to Noatak River, 37 miles ESE of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 07' N, 159° 40' W; (map 131). Translation of an Eskimo name reported by Orth in 1956.

Little Cove: cove, 0.9 miles across, at head of Middle Bay, on NE coast of Kodiak I; 57° 39' 20" N, 152° 30' 05" W; (map 34). Variant: Zaliv Mylkoy. Translation by Baker (1906, p. 406) of the descriptive name "Zal[iv] Mylkoy," published by Sarichev (1826, map 16).

Little Crazy Mountains: mountains, 2,000 ft., extend 15 miles E from junction of Mule and Preacher Creeks, 25 miles W of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 50' N, 144° 55' W; (map 104). Local name reported by USGS in 1952; named in contrast to the higher Crazy Mountains three miles south.

Little Creek: locality, along Seward Peninsula Railroad, N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Site of a railroad station established in 1905 (Cole, 1953, p. 14). Its precise location is unknown.

Little Creek: stream, flows N 0.8 miles to California Creek, 14 miles NE of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 66° 57' 20" N, 156° 39' 00" W; (map 115). Prospectors' name reported by USGS after 1940.

Little Creek: stream, flows N 11 miles to Iditarod River, 3 miles SW of the junction of Montana Creek, 35 miles SE of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 05' 25" N, 158° 42' 00" W; BGN 1948; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Little Creek: stream, flows NE 1.5 miles to Trail Creek, 8 miles E of Long and 25 miles SSE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 23' 55" N, 158° 13' 15" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS. The stream's identity is in doubt.

Little Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Riley Creek, 12 miles S of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 41' 45" N, 148° 55' 30" W; (map 87). Local descriptive name reported by USGS in 1950.

Little Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Big Creek, 9 miles SE of Ruby, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 42' 15" N, 155° 12' 10" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by Mertie (1936, pl. 2), USGS.

Little Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Innoko River, 4 miles of Ophir and 28 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 06' N, 156° 26' W; (map 90). Prospectors' name obtained in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 1), USGS.

Little Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Kuskokwim River 1.4 miles N of its junction with Oskawalik River, 33 miles W of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 45' 40" N, 158° 10' 20" W; (map 72). Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Little Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 miles to Candle Creek, 9 miles SW of Candle and 34 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 48' N, 162° 05' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Little Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Otter Creek 12 miles E of its junction with Iditarod River, 4.5 miles E of Flat and 57 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 27' 10" N, 157° 51' 40" W; (map 79). Name shown on 1910 manuscript map of "Iditarod Placer Fields."

Little Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 16' 10" N, 133° 20' 50" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Little Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Snake River, 3 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 32' N, 165° 30' W; (map 94). Variant: Moonlight Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS. The 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee shows "Moonlight" along the lower half of the stream.

Little Creek: stream, in Nutzatin Mountains, flows SE 2.8 miles to easternmost of Braye Lakes, 1.5 miles NE of Braye Pass, Alaska Range; 62° 02' 28" N, 141° 06' 00" W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1959.

Little Creek: stream, see Lime Creek.

Little Crow Hills: mountains, 1,600 ft., extend SE 4 miles from junction of Kisaralik River and Quartz Creek, 55 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 32' N, 160° 15' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Little Dahl River: stream, see Little Dall River.

Little Daisy Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to Goodhope River, 27 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 50' N, 164° 02' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12).

Little Dall River: stream, heads at Sussaymin Lakes, flows SE 30.0 miles to Yukon River, 42 miles NE of Rampart, Yukon Flats; 65° 57' N, 149° 17' W; (map 105). Variant: Little Dahl River. Local name reported in 1927 by USGS.

Little Daykoo Harbor: water passage, 0.8 miles long, between SE coast of Dall Island and Daykoo Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 42' 10" N, 132° 42' 30" W; (map 1). Local name published in 1924 by USC&GS.

Little Delta Creek: stream, see Delta Creek.

Little Delta River: stream, heads at junction of East and West Forks of Little Delta River and flows N 24 miles to Tanana River, 28 miles NW of Big Delta, Tanana Lowland; 64° 17' N, 146° 42' W; (map 101). Variant: Delta Creek, Husacheg, Silok Creek, Silokh Creek. Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, named a stream west of the Delta River "Delta Creek," but its exact identity has been a problem to map makers. This particular stream came to be called "Little Delta River" in the early 1900's, no doubt in an effort to retain a form of Lt. Allen's name, but at the same time to differentiate it from nearby Delta River and Delta Creek. Its Indian name was "Silokh" according to A. H. Brooks, USGS, in 1898. J. T. Geoghegan, however, gives its Indian name as "Husacheg."

Little Delta: locality, see Delta Telegraph Station.

Little Denver Creek: stream, heads on Manley Hot Springs Dome, flows W 5.8 miles to Cache Creek, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 02' 35" N, 150° 54' 30" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Little Derby Creek: stream, flows S 0.6 miles to Norton Sound, 6 miles SE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 28' 09" N, 165° 12' 10" W; (map 94). Variant: Minne Ha Ha Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Little Devil Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, on Dall Island, SE of Devil Lake, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 54' 50" N, 133° 05' 00" W; (map 1). Local descriptive name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Little Dexter Creek: stream, flows SE to Dexter Creek 0.5 miles SW of its junction with Nome River, 7 miles NNE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 165° 17' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Little Diomed Island: island, 2 miles across, one of Diomed Islands, in Bering Strait, 25 miles NW of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 45' N, 168° 55' W; (map 111). Variant: Imaglin Island, Krusenstern Island, Kruzenstern Island, Ostrov Imaklit, Ostrov Inqalyuk. In the late 1800's this island was commonly known as "Little Diomed," which was derived from the collective name of both islands named in 1728 by Vitus Bering. See Diomed Islands. In 1826 Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 247). Named it "Krusenstern," after the Russian Adm. [Adam Johann von] Krusenstern. Its Eskimo name, reported by Martin Sauer (1802, p. 258), was "Imaglin"; Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 1), IRN, records the name as "Ingalyuk."

Little Dixie Creek: stream, flows NW 1.4 miles to Casadepaga River, 26 miles NE of Solomon Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 164° 09' W, (map 95). Variant: Nipple Gulch. Reported in 1907 as "Nipple Gulch" by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 3). The geologists applied "Little Dixie Creek" to the next stream to the northeast. Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Little Dollar Creek: stream, flows SE 1.7 miles to Dollar Creek, 32 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 28' 50" N, 151° 03' 40" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Little Dome Creek: stream, flows E 8.7 miles to Sulatna River, 13 miles NE of Sulatna Crossing and 36 miles SE of Ruby, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 15' 45" N, 155° 02' 45" W, (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Little Dome Creek: stream, flows N 0.8 miles to Sheep Creek, 9 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 54' 25" N, 147° 59' 15" W; (map 100). Locally named relative to Dome Creek north of Goldstream Creek Valley and published on a railroad location manuscript map of 1916 or 1917.

Little Dome: peak, 1,030 ft., on Hermit Ridge, 20 miles NW of Beaver, Kokrines Hodzana Highlands; 66° 26' N, 148° 10' W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Little Dry Creek: stream, see Cold Creek.

Little Dry Island: island, 0.8 miles long, between Dry and Farm Islands, at mouth of Stikine River, 11 miles NW of Wrangell, Coast Mountains, 56° 37' 10" N, 132° 31' 00" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Little Duncan Bay: bay, extends SE 3.5 miles to W shore of Duncan Canal, 16 miles SW of Petersburg, on S coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 35' 30" N, 133° 06' 30" W; BGN 1933; (map 6). Variant: Little Duncan Canal. Local name used by fishermen; name published in 1932 by USC&GS.

Little Duncan Canal: bay, see Little Duncan Bay.

Little Dutch Creek: stream, flows SE to Niukluk River, W of Ophir Creek, about 4 miles NW of Council and 32 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors'

name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Little Eagle Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Eagle River 2.5 miles downstream from Eagle Lake, 40 miles SE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 06' 15" N, 131° 31' 30" W; (map 7). Variant: Eagle Lake. Local name reported in 1966 by USFS; recorded in 1929 by USFS as "Eagle Lake."

Little East Fork George River: stream, flows SW 16 miles to join Munther Creek to form East Fork George River, 5 miles W of Granite Mountain and 38 miles SE of Flat, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 18' 20" N, 156° 53' 00" W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Little East Rookery: rookery, 1.2 miles E of village of Saint George, on N coast of Saint George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' 23" N, 169° 30' 40" W; (map 38). Variant: Kreg'lucht'en-ang' ten-algarel'ogrey, Little Eastern Rookery. The name is reported as "Little Eastern Rookery" by Elliott (1881, p. 61); this rookery has 750 ft. of sea-margin for seals. It was called "Little East Rookery" by Joseph Stanley-Brown, USGS, in 1891, and by W. W. Duffield, USC&GS, in 1897. Putnam (1903, p. 1015), USC&GS, gives the Aleut name as "Kreg' lucht' en-ang' ten-algarel' ogrey" [BGN orthography] meaning "the rookery at Kregluchten." See Kregluchten.

Little Eastern Rookery: rookery, see Little East Rookery.

Little Egg Island: island, 130 yds. across, in Popof Strait, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 17' 00" N, 160° 31' 25" W; (map 28). Variant: Egg Islands. Both Egg and Little Egg Islands were named Egg Islands in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS. The names were applied separately in USC&GS 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 177).

Little Eightmile Island: island, in Yukon River, 41 miles SW of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 11' N, 158° 40' W; (map 97). Variant: Dasger Island. Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Little Eldorado Creek: stream, heads at junction of Last Chance and Louis Creeks, flows NW 5.5 miles to Chatanika River, 17 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06' N, 147° 41' W; BGN 1933; (map 105). Variant: Eldorado Creek, Big Eldorado Creek. Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by USGS as Eldorado Creek (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13).

Little Eldorado Creek: stream, heads N of Lookout Mountain, flows NW 15 miles to Bonanza Creek, 10 miles S of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 18' 40" N, 158° 05' 40" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Little Eldorado Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows S 2.2 miles to Bonanza Creek 2.2 miles NE of its junction with Chathenda Creek, 12 miles E of Euchre Mountain, Alaska Range; 62° 06' 15" N, 141° 50' 00" W; (map 84). Named by prospectors and reported by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1915, p.222), USGS.

Little Eldorado Creek: stream, see Nugget Creek.

Little Fairmount Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in Prince William Sound, 0.5 miles SW of Fairmount Island, 43 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 51' 35" N, 147° 27' 45" W; (map 63). Local name published on recent USGS maps; derived from nearby Fairmount Island.

Little Falls Creek: stream, flows SE 0.5 miles to Falls Creek 0.8 miles NW of its junction with Cache Creek, 32 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 29' 08" N, 151° 01' 20" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Little Fish Creek: stream, flows SW 11 miles through Fish Lake to Fish Creek, 5 miles NW of Tanacross, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 27' N, 143° 26' W; (map 85). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Little Flash Lake: lake, 100 yd. across, on southern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 52' 42" N, 177° 18' 20" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Little Fork Island: island, 0.3 miles across, on SE coast of Shuyak Island, 42 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 30' 20" N, 152° 23' 00" W; (map 43). Variant: Maloi Krieposti. Translation of the name "Os[trov] Mal[o]y Krypост," published in 1849 by the Russian American Company.

Little Fox Creek: stream, flows S 2 miles to Sand Bay, Great Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 48" N, 176° 05' 15" W; (map 17). Descriptive name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Little Garfield Creek: stream, flows SE 8.5 miles to Noxapaga River, 3 miles S of Noxapaga and 29 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 26' N, 164° 13' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Little Gavanski Island: island, 0.4 miles across, in Gavanski Islands, 6 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 07' 30" N, 135° 25' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Gavanski Islet, Little Gavanski Islet, Ostrov Gavanskoy Menshoy. USC&GS derived this name about 1882 from translation of part of "Ostrov Gavanskoy Menshoy," meaning "smaller harbor island"; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN; originally given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN.

Little Gavanski Islet: island, see Little Gavanski Island.

Little Gerstle River: stream, flows NE 24 miles to Tanana River, 34 miles SE of Delta Junction, Tanana Lowland; 63° 47' 50" N, 144° 46' 30" W; BGN 1937; (map 86). Local name reported in 1937 by USGS.

Little Glacier Slough: stream, on S coast of Alaska, flows S 3 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 10 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 27' N, 145° 32' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Little Glacier: glacier, see Popof Glacier.

Little Goat Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, on mainland, drains into Big Goat Lake, 2 miles W of Wilson Lake, Coast Mountains; 55° 31' N, 130° 38' W (map 3). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Little Gold Creek: stream, flows N 6.5 miles to Jarvis Creek, 26 miles S of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 39' 55" N, 145° 40' 40" W BGN 1937; (map 86). Local name reported in 1937 by USGS.

Little Gold Creek: stream, flows S 2.8 miles to Gold Creek, 48 miles N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 49' 15" N, 145° 34' 30" W; (map 101). Named by prospectors and reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Prindle, 1913a, pl. 1), USGS.

Little Goldstream Creek: stream, heads at 64° 42' N, 148° 36' W, flows W and NE 32 miles to Goldstream Creek, 6 miles S of Minto Lakes Tanana Lowland; 64° 47' N, 148° 53' W, (map 100). Local name shown on an Alaska Railroad manuscript map dated 1914.

Little Goldstream: locality, see Berg.

Little Goldstream: railroad station, see Berg.

Little Goose Bay: cove, 0.4 miles wide, on Polk Inlet, Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 45" N, 132° 27' 30" W; BGN 1963; (map 4). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS; so called by local loggers and fishermen, "because of its proximity to Goose Bay."

Little Goose Island: island, 0.3 miles across, part of Sandman Reefs, 12 miles S of Deer Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 41' 00" N, 162° 12' 15" W; (map 25). Variant: Goose Island, Gusinnoi, Civoutchy Rocher. Name derived from Goose Island, published in 1882 by USC&GS on Chart 806. See Goose Island.

Little Granite Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 miles to Matanuska River, 2 miles E of Sutton and 12 miles NE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 43' 25" N, 148° 49' 35" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Little Granite Creek: stream, flows W 4 miles to North Fork Salcha River 7 miles N of that stream's junction with Salcha River and 45 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 45' N, 145° 18' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Little Green Island: island, 0.7 miles long, in Montague Strait, 1.5 miles SW of Green Island, 20 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 12' 20" N, 147° 30' 30" W; (map 63). Local name published on recent USGS maps; named relative to nearby Green Island.

Little Gulch: ravine, see Phillips Gulch.

Little Gulch: ravine, trends NE 0.5 miles to Nome River, 22 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' N, 165° 13' W; (map 94). Variant: Mays Oaks Gulch. Prospectors' name reported as "Little or Mays Oaks Gulch" on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Little Gulch: ravine, trends W 0.5 miles to Glacier Creek, 8 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' 15" N, 165° 20' 30" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Little Gunnuk Creek: stream, flows W 3.5 miles to Keku Strait, 0.5 miles S of Keku, on NW coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 58' 05" N, 133° 55' 45" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Little Hamilton Island: island, 0.6 miles long, in Hamilton Bay, 7.5 miles SE of Kake, on NW coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 53' 40" N, 133° 48' 30" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Little Harbor: anchorage, see Fox Hole.

Little Harris Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to North Fork Kougarok River, E of Harris Dome, 39 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 36' N, 164° 32' W; (map 110). Variant: Chilly Creek. Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson. This appears to be the "Chilly Creek" shown on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to 1903 by Arthur Gibson.

Little Hog Butte: hill, 930 ft., 51 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 36' N, 153° 31' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Little Hog River: stream, see Hogatzakhotak Creek.

Little Hogatza River: stream, see Hogatzakhotak Creek.

Little Honolulu Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 miles to Honolulu Creek, 60 miles SW of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 03' 10" N, 149° 34' 15" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by S. R. Capps (in Martin, 1919, pl. 5), USGS.

Little Humpback Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 0.4 miles S of Humpback Lake and 48 miles SE of Ketchikan, Coast Mountains; 55° 00' 30" N, 130° 33' 30" W; BGN 196S; (map 3). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Little Hurrah Creek: stream, flows N 1.3 miles to Big Hurrah Creek, 9 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 164° 14' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Little Indian Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, flows W 8 miles to Chickaloon Bay, 10 miles W of Hope, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 56' 00" N, 149° 55' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1895 by Becker (1898, p. 82), USGS.

Little Indian River: stream, flows NW 34 miles to Mathews Slough, 25 miles NNE of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 51' N, 154° 27' W; (map 107). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Little Island: island, 0.4 miles across, at mouth of Deep Bay, in Peril Strait, off S coast of Chichagof Island, 24 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 25' 45" N, 135° 35' 45" W; (map 9). Variant: Ostrov Malyy. This is a translation by USC&GS about 1882 of the name given by the Russian pilot Ens. Vasiliev; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "Os[trov] Malyy."

Little Island: island, in Lynn Canal, 0.4 miles N of Ralston Island and 28 miles NW of Juneau Alexander Archipelago; 58° 32' 25" N, 135° 02' 35" W, (map 11). Descriptive name given in 1880 by Lt. F. M. Symonds, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 194).

Little Jack Creek: stream, heads in Mentasta Mountains, flows S 7 miles to Jack Lake, Alaska Range; 62° 31' 20" N, 143° 18' 40" W; BGN 1939; (map 84). Local name reported in 1939 by USGS.

Little Jack Slough: stream, heads in lake, flows SE 4 miles to Redoubt Bay, 35 miles W of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 32' N, 152° 16' W; (map 62). Local name published in 1963 by USGS.

Little Jarvis Glacier: glacier, heads 2.4 miles NE of Mount Henry Clay, trends N 2 miles to its terminus, 1.9 miles S of the terminus of Jarvis Glacier, and 39 miles W of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 25' N, 136° 25' W; BGN 1959; (map 45). Variant: Jarvis Creek. Name published in 1954 by USGS.

Little Jessie Creek: stream, flows S to Niukluk River, about 6 miles NW of Council and 32 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Little Jew Mountain: peak, see Little Njoo Mountain.

Little Joe Creek: stream, flows SE 2.3 miles, joins New York Creek to form Beaver Creek, 11 miles SE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains, 64° 35' 30" N, 155° 24' 45" W; (map 98). Local name obtained in 1956 by Orth.

Little Joe Gulch: ravine, trends NE 1 mile to New Eldorado Creek, 13 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' 36" N, 165° 10' 30" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Little Johnny Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 miles to Dome Creek, 29 miles S of Eagle, Yukon Tanana Highlands; 64° 23' 15" N, 141° 16' 30" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Little Joker Island: island, 2.5 miles long, in Yukon River, 17 miles W of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 14' 30" N, 152° 40' 00" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Little Kalusuk Creek: stream, flows NW 14 miles to Kalusuk Creek, 49 miles NE of Haycock, Nulato Hills; 65° 38' N, 159° 51' W; (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950.

Little Kamishak River: stream, flows NE 18 miles to Akumwarvik Bay, 35 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 01' N, 154° 11' W; (map 51). Local name reported in 1923 by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3), USGS.

Little Kanatak Creek: stream, flows SW 4.4 miles to Kanatak Creek, 0.2 miles W of its mouth at Portage Bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula 53 miles E of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 34' 15" N, 156° 01' 55" W; (map 36). Local name published in 1924 by USC&GS.

Little Kasigluk River: stream, flows N 14 miles to Kasigluk River, 40 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 41' N, 160° 36' W (map 59). Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Little Kayak Island: island, see Wingham Island.

Little King Salmon River: stream, flows S 25 miles to Nuyakuk River, 65 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 56' N, 157° 57' W; (map 52). Name published in 1932 by the U.S. BIA.

Little Kings Creek: stream, see Young Creek.

Little Kiska Beach: beach, 100 yds. long, facing South Pass, W coast of Little Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 30" N, 177° 37' 15" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Little Kiska Head: point of land, on NW tip of Little Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands, 51° 58' 20" N, 177° 38' 20" E; BGN 1937; (map 14). Name published on a 1905 USC&GS chart.

Little Kiska Island: island, 3.5 miles long, E of Kiska Island, one of Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' N, 177° 39' E; BGN 1937; (map 14). So called by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 326) IRN, to distinguish Petite Kyska Ile (Little Kiska Island) from Grande Kyska Ile (Kiska Island).

Little Kitoi Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, at head of Kitoi Bay on SE coast of Afognak Islands, 20 miles NE of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 12' N, 152° 22' W; (map 43). Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS; derived from Kitoi Bay.

Little Kobuk Sand Dunes: sand dunes, 3 miles long and 1 mile wide, in Kobuk River valley, 32 miles NW of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 01' N, 158° 18' W; (map 126). Descriptive name given in 1956 by Orth. See Big Kobuk Sand Dunes.

Little Koniuji Island: island, 8 miles long, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 00' N, 159° 23' W; (map 26). Variant: Ostrov Malyy Koniushi, Tangimak Island, Tankinak, Toughimik Island. Named "O[strov] Malyy Koniushi," meaning "little Koniushi island" by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. and Capt. Tebenkov (1853, map 24), IRN. Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 254) used the Aleut name "Tangimak," and Capt. F. P. Lutke, IRN, called it "Tounghimik." "Little Koniuji" is shown on an 1888 USC&GS chart.

Little Kotlik River: stream, in Yukon Delta, flows NE 15 miles to Kotlik River opposite Kotlik, 36 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 02' N, 163° 33' W; (map 92). Local name published in 1901 by USC&GS on Chart 9372.

Little Lagoon: lagoon, 0.6 miles long, on W side of Morzhovoi Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 03' 30" N, 163° 13' 30" W; (map 29). Descriptive name published in 1943 on a USGS map.

Little Lagoon: lagoon, 1 mile long, on S coast of Port Houghton, 2 miles SW of Walter Island and 82 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 17' 45" N, 133° 19' 30" W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Little Lake Clark: lake, 8.5 miles long, at NE end of Lake Clark, 44 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 25' N, 153° 40' W; (map 61). Name shown on a 1909 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Little Lake Louise: lake, 2.1 miles long, 1 mile W of Lake Louise and 37 miles WNW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 19' N, 146° 40' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Little Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, WSW of Harding Lake and 37 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 24' 45" N, 146° 54' 00" W; (map 101). Local descriptive name; published in 1951 by USGS.

Little Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, between Boulder Creek and Swift Fork Kuskokwim River, 15 miles NW of Mount Russell, Alaska Range; 62° 57' 45" N, 152° 11' 00" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Little Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 2.8 miles W of Ratz Harbor, NE Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' N, 132° 41' W; BGN 1963; (map 4). Local descriptive name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Little Lake: lake, 765 ft. long, 52 miles NW of Valdez, between Nelchitna and South Fork Matanuska Rivers, Chugach Mountains; 61° 44' 25" N, 147° 13' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Little Level Island: island, 1.2 miles long, one of Level Islands, off SE coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 27' 30" N, 133° 06' 00" W; (map 6). Local descriptive name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Little Lockwood Creek: stream, heads NW of Wolf Creek Mountain, flows NE 14 miles to Hawk River, 34 miles SW of Anvik and 46 miles N of Russian Mission, Nulato Hills; 62° 27' 15" N, 161° 12' 40" W; (map 78). Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Little Long Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, 2.2 miles SE of Big Lake and 14 miles SW of junction of Herron and Foraker Rivers, Tanana Lowland; 63° 30' N, 152° 27' W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Little Macklin Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Macklin Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 6 miles W of Midnight Mountain and 47 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 45' N, 164° 47' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Little Macondray Creek: stream, flows SE to Nome River, about 37 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Little Manila Creek: stream, flows W 3 miles, joins Chicago Boy Creek to form Manila Creek, 50 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon Tanana Highlands; 64° 21' 45" N, 142° 35' 00" W; (map 102). Variant: Little Manilla Creek. Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Little Manilla Creek: stream, see Little Manila Creek.

Little Martin Lake: lake, 2.3 miles long, along S side of Martin River, 13 miles N of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' N, 144° 29' W; BGN 1948; (map 64). Name published in 1948 by USGS.

Little Matterhorn: peak, 5,900 ft., on Taku Range at edge of Taku Glacier, 0.7 miles NW of Cathedral Peak and 22 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 37' 20" N, 134° 22' 15" W; (map 11). Name proposed in 1964 by the Juneau Icefield Research Program.

Little May Creek: stream, flows SE to Nome River, about 36 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Little McKinley: peak, see Hunter, Mount.

Little McLellan Creek: stream, flows NE 3.5 miles from McLellan Pass to McLellan Creek, 13 miles ENE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 33' N, 148° 02' W; (map 123). Variant: McLellan Creek. Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Little Meadow Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows SW 3.2 miles to join Lucile Creek to form Meadow Creek, 25 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 34' 00" N, 149° 46' 40" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Little Melozi River: stream, see Little Melozitna River.

Little Melozitna Hot Springs: springs, on course of Hot Springs Creek 1.4 miles SE of mouth of that stream, 24 miles NNE of Birches, Kokrine Hodzana Highlands; 65° 27' 30" N, 153° 18' 40" W; (map 107). So named because "they are on a tributary of Little Melozitna River, though they are about 2 1/2 miles from that stream. * * *. A small cabin was built near the principal spring [of the group of 21] in 1913 by two French trappers, but it has been occupied for only short times * * *." (Waring, 1917, p. 66).

Little Melozitna River: stream, heads W of Gold Mountain, flows NE 38 miles to Melozitna River, 37 miles NNE of Birches, Kokrines Hodzana Highlands; 65° 38' 25" N, 153° 11' 20" W; (map 107). Variant: Little Melozi River. Local name reported in 1908 as "Little Melozi River" by Maddren (1910, pl. 5) USGS.

Little Merganser Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula NE of Big Merganser Lake, 25 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 43' 20" N, 150° 36' 15" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for the Red-Breasted Merganser, Saltwater Sheldrake, or Sea Robin (*Mergus serrator*), a duck which breeds in Alaska and along the Arctic coast to Greenland.

Little Mike Point: point of land, see Murder Point.

Little Miller Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 miles to Dome Creek, 29 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 23' 30" N, 141° 12' 10" W (map 102). Variant: Miller Creek. Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Little Mink Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula NW of Big Mink Lake, 20 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 39' 20" N, 150° 43' 50" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Little Minook Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Minook Creek, between Idaho and California Bars, 3.5 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 27' 30" N, 150° 06' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name published in 1898 by USC&GS on Chart 3098. Gold was discovered here in the early 1890's by John Minook, but the first claim was located by F. S. Langford in 1896. See Minook Creek.

Little Minook Junior Creek: stream, heads on California Bar, flows NW 2.1 miles to Minook Creek, 4 miles SSE of Rampart. Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 27' 35" N, 150° 06' 10" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1906, pl. 3), USGS.

Little Montana Creek: stream, flows SE 1.6 miles to Bonanza Creek, 20 miles NE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 31' 20" N, 157° 23' 50" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Little Moose Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Moose Creek, 37 miles S of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 02' N, 148° 58' W; (map 100). Named relative to Moose Creek, published in 1915 on GLO [BLM] survey Plateau

Little Moose Creek: stream, flows NW 5.4 miles to South Fork Sulatna River, 15 miles E of Poorman and 25 miles SW of Monzonite Hills, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 07' 36" N, 155° 03' 40" W; (map 98). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Little Moose Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to George River, 29 miles SE of Flat and 41 miles N of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 17' 40" N, 157° 11' 30" W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Little Moose Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows NE 5.6 miles to Clearwater Fork, 2.7 miles S of that stream's junction with Toklat River, 63° 46' 40" N, 150° 20' 30" W; (map 88). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Little Mosquito Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Big Mosquito Creek, 7 miles ENE of Central and 21 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 36' N, 144° 34' W; (map 104). Variant: Mosquito Creek. Name originally reported in 1915 as Mosquito Creek by Waring (1917, fig. 6), USGS.

Little Mount Juneau: peak, see Roberts, Mount.

Little Mount Susitna: mountain, 3,035 ft., W of Mt. Susitna, 31 miles NE of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 30' 45" N, 150° 56' 30" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS; so named in contrast to the larger Mount Susitna.

Little Mountain Village: locality, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 32 miles E of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 33' 35" N, 158° 32' 15" W; (map 72). This former Eskimo village or camp appears to have been first mentioned in 1842 44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, as "Ikalikhtuli," referring to a "fishing place" 2 miles above Wloyukuk [Holokuk River]. The name "Little Mountain Village," referring to Horn Mountain[s] behind it, was reported in 1916 by R. H. Sargent, USGS. W.S. Post, USGS, does not show a village here on his 1898 fieldsheet. There are no permanent buildings here.

Little Mountain: hill, 119 ft., on E shore of Reindeer Cove, 16 miles W of Christmas Mountain, Nulato Hills; 64° 32' N, 161° 05' W; (map 96). Local name reported about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Little Mountain: mountain, 4,468 ft., near head of Camp Creek, 12.5 miles NW of Mount Russell, Alaska Range; 62° 53' 35" N, 152° 13' 05" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Little Mountain: mountain, see Pilot Mountain.

Little Mud River: stream, flows SW 80 miles to Nowitna River 1.5 miles E of its junction with Lost River, 15 miles NE of Monzonite Hills, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 29' N, 154° 12' W; (map 98). Local name reported in 1915 by Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 10), USGS.

Little Mud River: stream, heads on SE slope of Kaiyuh Mountains at 64° 10' N, 157° 17' W, flows SW and SE 110 miles to Mud River 10 miles N of its junction with Innoko River, 60 miles NW of Ophir and 64 miles S of Nulato, Innoko Lowland; 63° 48' N, 157° 46' W; BGN 1965; (map 90). Variant: Kluklaklatna River. Local name published in 1965 by USGS. Indian name "Kluklaklatna" was reported in 1908 by A. G. Maddren, USGS. See Mud River.

Little Mukhlung River: stream, see Little Muklung River.

Little Muklung River: stream, flows S 20 miles to Black Slough, 7 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 03' 30" N, 158° 17' 00" W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Variant: Little Mukh-lung River. Eskimo name written Mukh-lung by H. C. Fassett, in 1910, USBF.

Little Mulchatna River: stream, flows W 17 miles to the Chilikadroth River, 40 miles NE of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 33' 30" N, 154° 35' 00" W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1933 by USGS.

Little Mulchatna River: stream, see Mulchatna River.

Little Mummy Island: island, 300 ft. across, 1 mile E of Mummy Island and 12 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 28' N, 146° 03' W; BGN 1933; (map 64). Local name reported by H. E. Smith, USFS, in 1933. So called because of its location near Mummy Island.

Little Munson Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Munson Creek, 55 miles N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 55' 50" N, 146° 01' 45" W; (map 101). Named by prospectors; reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Little Naked Island: island, see Peak Island.

Little Naked Island: island, see Storey Island.

Little Narrows: water passage, between Miller and Kodiak Islands, on W shore of Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 58' 00" N, 154° 08' 30" W; (map 32). Descriptive name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Little Nation Hill: mountain, 3,350 ft., 33 miles N of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 16' 30" N, 141° 15' 00" W; (map 103). Named by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith and others, 1933, p. 356), USGS, for purposes of geographic and geologic description, but the name did not become an established map name. It was named relative to the IBC survey triangulation station Nation on a higher hill 3.5 miles to the east.

Little Naukati Bay: estuary, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, trends W 1 mile to Tuxekan Narrows, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 52' 30" N, 133° 13' 15" W; (map 4). Indian name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Little Nelchina River: stream, heads at 62° 06' N, 147° 49' W, flows SE 43 miles to Nelchina River, 1.5 miles N of Twin Lakes and 61 miles NW of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61° 57' 10" N, 146° 52' 30" W; BGN 1915; (map 68). Variant: Bubb Creek, Nelchina River, Taiklano. E. F. Glenn named this river in 1898 "Bubb Creek" and gave its Ahtena Indian name "Taiklano." It was called "Nelchina River" in 1906 by USGS and later "Little Nelchina" River (Moffit, 1915, fig. 3).

Little Nenana River: stream, distributary, flows N 4 miles from Nenana River to Tanana River, 0.7 miles W of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 34' 00" N, 149° 07' 15" W; (map 100). Variant: Nenana Slough. Local name derived from Nenana River and reported by USGS (Capps, 1919, pl. 1). The stream had been shown earlier as Nenana Slough on a railroad manuscript map in 1914.

Little Njoo Mountain: peak, 5,568 ft., in Philip Smith Mountains, on N bank of Junjik River, 26 miles NW of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 26' N, 146° 07' W; (map 136). Variant: Little Jew Mountain. Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1926 by Mertie (in Smith, P. S., 1929, pl. 1), USGS.

Little Noatak River: stream, see Little Noatak Slough.

Little Noatak Slough: stream, a distributary of Noatak River, flows SE 10 miles to Hotham Inlet, 12 miles NE of Kotzebue, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 00' N, 162° 13' W; (map 128). Variant: Little Noatak River. Local name obtained at Kotzebue in 1956 by Orth.

Little Noquashinski Bay: water passage, see Nakwasina Passage.

Little Norway: bight, west arm of Clark Bay, on W shore of Stepovak Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 46' N, 160° 03' W; (map 28). Local name published by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 164).

Little Oshetna River: stream, heads at 62° 08' N, 147° 50' W, flows NE 27 miles to Oshetna River, 5 miles E of Twin Hills and 70 miles W of Gulkana, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 22' 25" N, 147° 29' 30" W; (map 82). Local name reported by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1915, fig. 3), USGS.

Little Panguingue Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Nenana River, 7 miles NW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 57' 20" N, 149° 02' 40" W; (map 87). Name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Little Pass: water passage, in Barrier Islands, 1 mile NE of Middle Island, SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 49' N, 132° 24' W; (map 1). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Little Pavlof: mountain, 6,762 ft., 9 miles W of Pavlof Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 24' N, 161° 55' W; (map 28). Named in 1929 by USGS.

Little Peters Creek: stream, flows N 5 miles to Peters Creek, E of Birchwood, 20 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 24' N, 149° 27' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Little Peters Hills: ridge, 2,500 ft., extends 6 miles along W bank of Bear Creek, 22 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 18' N, 150° 50' W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1911 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks, 1912, pl. 9), USGS.

Little Poker Creek: stream, flows SE 4.5 miles to Caribou Creek, 22 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 09' 15" N, 147° 29' 30" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1907 by C. C. Covert, USGS.

Little Polavina Rookery: rookery, see Little Polovina Rookery.

Little Pole Anchorage: estuary, see Fishermans Harbor.

Little Polly Creek: stream, flows SE 8 miles to Polly Creek, 1.8 miles W of Redoubt Point and 45 miles SW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 17' 00" N, 152° 27' 30" W; (map 62). Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

Little Polovina Hill: hill, 308 ft., on northcentral Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 11' 45" N, 170° 13' 40" W; (map 38). Variant: Little Polavina. "Polovina" is Russian for "halfway" (Baker, 1906, p. 408). The name was reported as "Little Polavina" by Elliott (1881, St. Paul map). See Polovina Hill.

Little Polovina Rookery: rookery, 1.1 miles N of Halfway Point, on E coast of Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 10' 40" N, 170° 09' 20" W; (map 38). Variant: Little Polovina Rookery, Polovina Cliffs Rookery. This seal rookery was named relative to Polovina Rookery; noted by Elliott (1881, p. 56): "There is a small rookery, which I call ' Little Polovina' * * *."

Little Polovina: hill, see Little Polovina Hill.

Little Port Walter: bay, 0.2 miles across, S of Port Walter, 9 miles N of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 23' 00" N, 134° 38' 30" W; BGN 193S; (map 5). Variant: Inner Port Walter. Local name used by fishermen; published in 1925 by USC&GS as "Inner Port Walter" and in 1927 as "Little Port Walter."

Little Potato Mountain: peak, 1,250 ft., on N side of Potato Mountain, 15 miles NE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 29' 15" N, 167° 34' 00" W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1918 by Steidtmann and Cathcart (1922, fig. 14), USGS.

Little Preacher Creek: stream, flows NW 13 miles to Preacher Creek, 0.2 miles SE of junction of Preacher and Birch Creeks and 33 miles SE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 07' 50" N, 144° 50' 00" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Little Ptarmigan Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Kuzitrin River, 22 miles NE of Salmon Lake and 22 miles W of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 13' N, 164° 49' W; (map 110). Variant: Ptarmigan Creek. Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS. Reported as "Ptarmigan Creek" on a 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Little Puffin Bay: bay, 0.9 miles long, on W coast of Baranof Island, 5 miles W of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 13' 50" N, 134° 47' 00" W; BGN 1925; (map 5). Named in 1925 by USC&GS; derived from Puffin Bay.

Little Pup: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Poorman Creek, 0.8 miles SE of Poorman and 45 miles S of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 05' 28" N, 155° 31' 58" W; (map 98). Local name reported in 1933 by USGS.

Little Pybus Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on SE coast of Admiralty Island, 5 miles SW of Pybus Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 13' N, 134° 08' W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Little Queenie Creek: stream, flows NW 3.5 miles to Goldstream Creek, 7 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 56' 20" N, 147° 45' 15" W; (map 100). Named by prospectors; shown in 1905 on a manuscript map by C. W. Joint.

Little Question Lake: lake, 0.1 miles long, at head of Question Creek, 6 miles S of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 13' 30" N, 150° 03' 55" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Little Rabbit Creek: stream, flows NW and W 6.2 miles to Rabbit Creek, 9.5 miles S of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 04' 38" N, 149° 49' 25" W; (map 69). Local name published in 1912 by USC&GS.

Little Rapids Island: island, 0.1 miles across, S of Rapids Island, in Sergius Channel, in Peril Strait, 26 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' 15" N, 135° 37' 40" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN; published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 181).

Little Raspberry Island: island, 1.7 miles long, between Raspberry and Afognak Islands, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 00' 00" N, 152° 54' 30" W; (map 43). Variant: Maloi Malinovoy Island. Translation of the name "Os[trov] Maloy Malinovoy" given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, in 1839 or 1840, and published by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1849 on Chart 1425.

Little Raspberry Strait: water passage, see Whale Passage.

Little Ratz Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Little Ratz Harbor, NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 51' 45" N, 132° 34' 40" W; BGN 1962; (map 4). "This stream is the only drainage into Little Ratz Harbor and the name is used locally"; reported in 1961 by USFS.

Little Ratz Harbor: cove, 0.7 miles wide, 1.5 miles S of Ratz Harbor, NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 51' 45" N, 132° 34' 00" W; BGN 1962; (map 4). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Little River Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, in course of Little River, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 46' 20" N, 153° 39' 00" W; (map 34). Name derived from Little River and published in 1952 by USGS.

Little River: stream, flows NW through Little River Lake 13 miles to Shelikof Strait, 3.7 miles NE of Cape Kuliuk, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 50' 30" N, 153° 51' 30" W; (map 34). Descriptive name given in 1897 by Comdr. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Little River: stream, heads in Lare Glacier and flows S 3.5 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 5 miles NW of Icy Cape and 79 miles NW of Yakutat Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 59' 20" N, 141 49' 00" W; (map 47). Local name reported by A. G. Maddren USGS in 1913.

Little Rock Mountain: mountain, 3,120 ft., 31 miles NW of Christian and 42 miles N of Venetie Brooks Range; 67° 37' N, 146° 09' W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Little Rock: rock, 200 ft. long, in Revillagigedo Channel 3 miles S of Mary Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 00' 10" N, 131° 11' 30" W; (map 3). Named about 1880 by local navigators; reported by USC&GS.

Little Rose Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in Peril Strait, 0.5 miles NE of Rapids Point, off NW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 27' 30" N, 135° 32' 40" W; (map 9). Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan USN; published by USC&GS on Chart 727.

Little Russian Mission: settlement, see Russian Mission.

Little Rusty Creek: stream, flows N 1.5 miles to White Creek, 69 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 11' 15" N, 147° 18' 20" W; (map 87). Named relative to nearby Rusty Creek published in 1960 by USGS.

Little Saint Michael Canal: watercourse, extends SW 6.8 miles, from North Branch, Big St. Michael Canal to Big St. Michael Canal 12 miles SW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 24' N, 162° 24' W; (map 92). Variant: North Branch Saint Michael Canal. Local name obtained in 1952 by USC&GS the northeastern part of this feature was published as "North Branch Big Saint Michael Canal" in 1901 by USC&GS.

Little Salcha River: stream, flows SW 17 miles to Tanana River, 44 miles NW of Big Delta Tanana Lowland; 64° 31' 45" N, 147° 03' 00" W (map 100). Variant: Little Salchaket River. Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS as "Little Salchaket River." Present name reported in local usage in 1907 by Prindle (1908, pl. 4), USGS.

Little Salchaket River: stream, see Little Salcha River.

Little Salmon Lake: lake, see Karta Lake.

Little Salmon River: stream, heads in a lake 1.6 miles NE of Porcupine Peak, flows E 8.5 miles to Tsirku River, 3.6 miles W of Klukwan and 25 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 23' 05" N, 135° 59' 20" W; (map 45). Local name reported by Wright (1904, pl. 2), USGS. At that time the Tsirku River was called the Salmon River by the miners, therefore the name.

Little Salmon: stream, see Karta River.

Little Salt Creek: stream, in Ray Mountains, flows ENE 13 miles to Yukon River, 21 miles N of Rampart and 73 miles NE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 48' 15" N, 150° 04' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Little Saltery Island: island, 0.4 miles across, 15 miles SW of Petersburg, between Woewodski Island and Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 35' 45" N, 133° 01' 30" W; BGN 1933; (map 6). Local name reported in 1933 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; name obtained from G. J. Hilderbrand of Pearl Island.

Little Sandy Island: island, see Fawn Island.

Little Scottie Creek: stream, heads in lake S of Mount Dave in Yukon, Canada, flows NW, across Alaska-Canada boundary, 12 miles to Scottie Creek, 36 miles SE of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 62° 38' 15" N, 141° 00' 15" W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Little Selatna River: stream, flows W 16 miles to Kuskokwim River, 3.3 miles NE of junction of Selatna River, 29 miles S of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 33' N, 155° 43' W; (map 80). Local name reported in 1940 by USGS.

Little Sheep Creek: stream, 1.1 miles long, flows SW to SW shore of Gastineau Channel, 1.5 miles NW of Dumont and 5 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 14' 40" N, 134° 17' 30"

W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1916 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS, and published in 1918.

Little Sheep Creek: stream, flows NE 1.5 miles to Goldstream Creek, 9 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 55' N, 147° 59' W; BGN 1939; (map 100). Local name reported in 1939 by USGS.

Little Shotgun Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Shotgun Creek, 61 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 02' 40" N, 149° 48' 00" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by S. R. Capps (in Martin, 1919, pl. 5), USGS.

Little Silver Bow Basin: valley, see Lurvey Basin.

Little Singatook: mountain, 3,653 ft., at W end of Kigluaik Mountains, 1 mile N of Grand Singatook and 35 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 166° 05' W; (map 94). Named in 1966 by L. G. Madland; he reported "the name 'Singatook' is the name the Eskimos living in the area use for both peaks."

Little Sitchin Island: island, see Little Sitkin Island.

Little Sitkin Island: island, 6.8 miles across, one of Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' N, 178° 31' E, BGN 1937; (map 15). Variant: Little Sitchin Island, Western Sitkin Island. Named "Os[trov] Malyy Sitkhin," meaning "little Sitkin island" on the 1848 Russian Hydros. Dept. Chart 1400. The name "Sitkin" may possibly be from the Aleut word "sitxan," which, according to R. H. Geoghegan, means "from beneath or from under."

Little Sitkin Pass: water passage, between Little Sitkin and Davidof Islands in Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' N, 178° 24' E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Named for Little Sitkin Island in 1936 by U.S. Hydrographic Office. See Little Sitkin Island.

Little Situk Lake: lake, see Mountain Lake.

Little Skookum Chuck: water passage, see Tonowek Narrows.

Little Smith Island: island, 0.5 miles long, off W coast of Smith Island, in Prince William Sound, 28 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 31' 15" N, 147° 25' 30" W; (map 63). Variant: Smith Islands. Local name reported in 1905 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Little South Fork George River: stream, flows W 30 miles to East Fork George River, 32 miles N of Sleetmute, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 09' 30" N, 157° 03' 40" W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Little Specimen Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.6 miles to Specimen Gulch, on NE slope Anvil Mountain, 5 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' 48" N, 165° 22' 50" W; (map 94). Variant: California Gulch. Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Little Spruce Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Willow Creek, 3 miles E of junction of Willow and Robert Creeks and 16.5 miles NW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 39' 30" N, 148° 56' 00" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Little Squaw Creek: stream, flows NE 2.5 miles to Little Squaw Lake, 11 miles NE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 35' 00" N, 148° 08' 30" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Little Squaw Lake: lake, 1 mile across, 2 miles SE of Squaw Lake, and 12 miles NE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 36' N, 148° 06' W; (map 123). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Little Squaw Peak: peak, 5,000 ft., 3.5 miles S of Squaw Lake and 8.5 miles NE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 33' 00" N, 148° 11' 30" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Little Squaw: settlement, see Chandalar.

Little Stony Creek: stream, heads N of Gravel Mountain, flows N 4.5 miles to Stony Creek, 2 miles N of Stony Hill and 11.5 miles NE of head of McKinley River, Alaska Range; 63° 29' 45" N, 150° 15' 00" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Little Supreme Bluff: bluff, on E shore of Ikpikpuk River, 18 miles N of its head, Arctic Plain; 69° 35' N, 154° 56' W; (map 142). Probably named in the 1940's by the geologists on the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 exploration.

Little Susitna River: stream, heads at Mint Glacier, in Talkeetna Mountains at 61° 51' 30" N, 149° 03' 30" W, flows SW 110 miles to Cook Inlet, 13 miles W of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 15' 15" N, 150° 17' 30" W; (map 70). Local name published in 1898 by USC&GS.

Little Swede Creek: stream, flows E 2 miles to Glacier River, 1.5 miles S of mouth of Swede Creek 11.5 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 31' 45" N, 150° 24' 30" W; (map 124). Local name reported by Marshall (1956, map).

Little Swift Creek: stream, flows NW 14 miles to Crooked Creek, 74 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 16' N, 159° 51' W; (map 59). Local descriptive name; reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Little Swift River: stream, see Enatalik Creek.

Little Tanaga Island: island, 10 miles long, one of Andreanof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' N, 176° 08' W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Tanaga Island, Tannak Island. Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, as "O[strov] Tanaga," or "Tanaga Island." The name was changed to Little Tanaga Island by the North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855 to distinguish it from the larger Tanaga Island.

Little Tanaga Strait: water passage, between Little Tanaga and Kagalaska Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48' N, 176° 14' W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Name derived from Little Tanaga Island and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Little Tanana Slough: stream, anabranch of Tanana River, N of Tanacross, flows W 15 miles, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 22' 30" N, 143° 26' 00" W; (map 85). Name reported in 1902 by Lt. William Mitchell, U.S. Army Signal Corps.

Little Taylor Mountains: mountains, 2,200 ft. in group 8 miles across, 5 miles SE of Taylor Mountains, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Lowland; 60° 52' N, 157° 12' W; BGN 1948; (map 60). Named relative to the Taylor Mountains; name reported about 1915 by USGS.

Little Togiak Lake: lake, extends SE 6 miles to Lake Nerka, 22 miles E of Togiak Lake and 96 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 34' N, 159° 06' W; BGN 1931; (map 53). Name reported in 1925 by USBF.

Little Tok River: stream, heads at glacier terminus in Mentasta Mountains, flows N 32 miles to Tok River, 22 miles SW of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 05' N, 143° 22' W; BGN 1936; (map 85). Variant: Little Tokio River. Local name reported in 1902 by Schrader, USGS (in Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, pl. 3, p. 48).

Little Tokichitna Glacier: glacier, see Kanikula Glacier.

Little Tokio River: stream, see Little Tok River.

Little Tonsina River: stream, flows NW 20 miles to Tonsina River, 3.3 miles SW of Tonsina and 49 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 36' 45" N, 145° 12' 35" W; BGN 1932; (map 68). Variant: Mosquito River. Local name reported in 1932 by C. F. Feuchsel, USGS.

Little Tonzona River: stream, heads at glacier, 62° 36' N, 152° 56' W, flows NW 70 miles to South Fork Kuskokwim River, 46 miles E of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 58' N, 154° 10' W; BGN 1964; (map 81). Variant: Tonzona River. Name suggested by C. F. Herbert, Deputy Commissioner, Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources, in order to qualify the local name "Tonzona River" for this feature. Long standing map usage applies the name "Tonzona River" to another feature.

Little Totem Bay: cove, W arm of Totem Bay, on S coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 28' N, 133° 25' W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Little Tulsona Creek: stream, flows S 7 miles to Tulsona Creek at Glenn Highway, 13 miles SW of Chistochina, Copper River Basin; 62° 26' N, 144° 58' W; (map 83). Local name published by USGS in 1951.

Little Turner Creek: stream, flows S to Turner Creek which flows to Noxapaga River, about 34 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Little Ugalentz River: stream, see Kiklukh River.

Little Ugashik Creek: stream, heads between Mounts Demian and Lee, and flows W 2.2 miles to Blue Creek 0.7 miles NE of its junction with Ugashik Creek, on Alaska Peninsula, 42 miles NE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 39' 45" N, 156° 19' 30" W; (map 36). Variant: Blue Creek. Name reported in 1920 by G. C. Martin, USGS, based on information obtained from J. L. McPherson, Deputy Mineral Surveyor, in 1902.

Little Ugashik Creek: stream, see Blue Creek.

Little Underhill Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows SW 47 miles to Stony River 18 miles NW of its junction with Telaquana River, 70 miles NW of Lake Clark, Lime Hills; 61° 14' 45" N, 154° 47' 40" W; (map 71). Prospectors' name published in 1951 by USGS.

Little Wabash Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 miles to lake in Nixon Fork Takotna River, 20 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 15' N, 155° 15' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Little Waldren Fork: stream, flows NE 14 miles to join Moore Creek to form Takotna River, 39 miles E of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 32' 30" N, 156° 47' 30" W; (map 79). Variant: Waldren Fork. Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographer.

Little Washington Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Seventymile River, 22 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 56' N, 141° 51' W; (map 102). Variant: Washington Creek. Named by prospectors and reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Little Waterfall Bay: bay, extends S 1.2 miles off Perenosa Bay, on N coast of Afognak Island, Kodiak Island; 58° 24' 00" N, 152° 29' 30" W; (map 43). Local descriptive name published in 1952 by USGS.

Little Whale Bay: bay, see Small Arm Whale Bay.

Little Whiteman Creek: stream, flows NW 9 miles to McKinley Creek, 60 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 20' 20" N, 142° 53' 50" W; (map 102). Variant: Solomon Gulch. Local name derived from Whiteman Creek; published in 1956 by USGS.

Little Williams Slough: stream, anabranch, heads at Tanana River, flows NW 5.8 miles to Williams Slough, 37 miles NE of The Bitzshini Mountains, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 58' N, 151° 28' W; (map 99). Riverboat pilots' name published on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Little Willow Creek: stream, flows NW and SW 36 miles to Susitna River, 5.5 miles NW of Willow and 42 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 48' 40" N, 150° 09' 30" W; (map 70). Name reported in 1906 by R. H. Sargent and T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Little Willow Creek: stream, flows S 1.9 miles to Willow Creek, 30 miles NE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 37' N, 157° 07' W; (map 79). Variant: Willow Creek. Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Little Willow Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Chatanika River, 17 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06' N, 147° 41' W; (map 105). Variant: Willow Creek. Name originally published in 1908 as Willow Creek by USGS, but changed by local use to its present form.

Little Windy Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Windy Creek which flows to Right Fork Bluestone River, 12 miles S of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 05' N, 166° 20' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Little Windy Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Windy Creek, 30 miles S of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 25' 27" N, 148° 54' 30" W; (map 87). Local descriptive name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Little Windy Gulch: ravine, trends SSE 2 miles to Salcha River, 7 miles NE of West Point and 56 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 01' 30" N, 144° 29' 30" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Little Woods Creek: stream, flows SE 5.8 miles to Mae West Lake, S of Glenn Highway, 17 miles W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin, 62° 05' N, 146° 05' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Little Wrangell Island: island, 0.2 miles across in Biorka Channel, S of Wrangell Island and E of Biorka Island, 4.5 miles WNW of Goddard, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 50" N, 135° 29' 30" W, (map 5). Variant: Ostrov Malyy Vrangel. This island was named in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, pub fished the name as "O[strov] Mal[yy] Vrangel" or "little Wrangell island."

Little Writer Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows SE 1 mile to Willow Creek, 0.5 miles N of its junction with Cottonwood Creek, 28 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 33' 20" N, 150° 49' 40" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Little Yetna River: stream, flows NE 55 miles to join Big Yetna River to form Yetna River, 32 miles E of Holikachuk and 32 miles NW of Flat, Innoko Lowland; 62° 51' 30" N, 158° 30' 00" W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Littlejohn Lagoon: lagoon, 2 miles long, on E side of Morzhovoi Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 01' N, 162° 56' W; (map 29). Local name published in 1925 by USC&GS.

Lituya Bay: bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads at terminus of Cascade Glacier, trends 7.5 miles SW to Gulf of Alaska, at Harbor Point, 88 miles NW of Hoonah, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58° 36' 45" N, 137° 39' 30" W; (map 10). Variant: Alituya Bay, Altona Bay, Altuya Bay, Busen Altua, Entrada de Aragon, Frenchman's Bay, H' lit-tu-yah, Lina Bay, Ltuya Bay, Port des Francais, Skecter Bay. Tlingit Indian name obtained and used by the Russians. In 1805 Capt. Lisianski (1814, p. 221), IRN, called it "L' tooa Bay." It was published in Russian as "Z[aliv] L' tua" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 8), IRN, and the Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378 shows "Zal [iv] Altua ili Port Frantsuzov" meaning "Altua Bay or Port of Frenchmen." La Perouse (1797, map 19) originally called the bay "Port des Francais"

meaning the “bay of the Frenchmen.” Whalers knew it as Frenchman's Bay. La Perouse visited and surveyed the bay in 1786 and made observations about the Indians living there.

Lituya Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads on SW slope of Fairweather Range; trends SW 11 miles to Gilbert Inlet, on Lituya Bay, 1.6 miles NW of the terminus of Cascade Glacier and 85 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 40' 30" N, 137° 31' 00" W; BGN 1945; (map 10). Variant: Desolation Glacier. Named in 1917 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS.

Lituya Mountain: mountain, 11,924 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.8 miles SW of Mount Salisbury, 87 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 48' 20" N, 137° 26' 00" W; (map 10). Variant: Mount Crillon. Name published in Russian by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 8), IRN, as “G[lor]a Livelock. L' tua” meaning “Lituya Mountain”, named for Lituya Bay.

Live Trap Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, &.7 miles SSE of junction of Foraker and Herron Rivers, Tanana Lowland; 63° 31' 30" N, 152° 04' 00" W; (map 88). Local name obtained in 1958 from Fabian Carey and “Val” Blackburn by USGS.

Livelock: village, see Levelock.

Lively Islands: islands, in Tlevak Strait, NE of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' N, 133° 05' W; (map 4). Variant: Voorhees Isles. Named in 1882 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for the steam launch Lively of the Coast Survey steamer Hassler. These islands were called “Voorhees Isles” by Sheldon Jackson in 1880.

Lively Rock: rock, in Port Chester, on W coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 09' 30" N, 131° 35' 00" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, for the steamer Hassler's launch Lively.

Livengood Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to Tolovana River, 5 miles SW of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 28' 30" N, 148° 34' 10" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors for Jay Livengood, who, with N. R. Hudson, discovered gold on July 24, 1914, on the banks of this creek. The name was reported in 1915 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9).

Livengood Dome: mountain, 2,622 ft., 5 miles NE of Livengood and 55 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 35' 25" N, 148° 28' 40" W; (map 105). Named for Jay Livengood, who discovered gold in the area in 1914. The name was reported in 1916 by J. B. Mertie (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13), USGS.

Livengood: village, (pop. 40), on Livengood Creek, 50 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 31' 30" N, 148° 32' 45" W; BGN 1944, (map 105). Variant: Brooks. Gold was discovered on July 24, 1914, on Livengood Creek by N. R. Hudson and Jay Livengood. The village was founded near their claim as a mining camp during the winter of 1914-15 when hundreds of people came into the district. A post office was established in 1915 and discontinued in 1957 (Ricks, 1965, p. 39). The town was named for Jay Livengood.

Liver Creek: stream, flowing NE 1 mile to Bering Sea, center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 54" N, 177° 25' 57" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with “L” to correspond to

“L” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Liver Lakes: lakes, 0.2 miles long, center Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 05" N, 177° 24' 15" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with “L” to correspond to “L” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Livingston Creek: stream, flows NW 9 miles to Feather River, 32 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 50' N, 166° 09' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Livingston Creek: stream, see Jordan Creek.

Liz, Mys: point of land, see Lees, Point.

Lizzie Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Kougarok River, 16 miles SE of Midnight Mountain and 45 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 33' N, 164° 44' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Loaf Island: island, tied to shore, on W shore of Massacre Bay, on SE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 50' 15" N, 173° 12' 45" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Loaf Ridge: ridge, 2 miles long, between Nakat Mountain and Fillmore Inlet, Coast Mountains; 54° 51' 15" N, 130° 36' 30" W; (map 2). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Lobo Lake: lake, see Kuirzinjik Lake.

Lobo, El: island, “shown on Camacho's map of 1779 where none exists. It was possibly the north end of Shuyak Island” (Wagner, 1937, p. 468).

Lobos, Islas de: islands, see Sealion Islands.

Lobster Creek: stream, flows NE 0.3 miles to Bluff Cove, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 08" N, 177° 28' 39" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with “L” to correspond to “L” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Lock Island: island, 0.15 miles across, in Portlock Harbor, 5.5 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 43' 30" N, 136° 11' 50" W; (map 9). Named by USC&GS and published in 1928 on Chart 8258. “Lock” is the last syllable of the name “Portlock,” the name of the harbor.

Lockanok: locality, on right bank of Alagnak River, 2.5 miles S of Hallersville and 60 miles E of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 00' 30" N, 156° 49' 30" W; (map 52). Eskimo name for a village and cannery recorded on the 1941 Cannery Map of Alaska. The cannery is now abandoned.

Lockenuck: stream, see Alagnak River.

Lockwood Hills: mountains, 4,130 ft., extend from Pick River E and SE 60 miles to Kokhila Hills at 66° 29' N, 155° 00' W, 50 miles NW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 40' N, 155° 30' W; (map 116). Variant: Asiksat Hills, Lockwood Mountains. Named in 1885 by Lt. Stoney (1900, map) USN probably for Lt. J. B. Lockwood. See Lockwood Peak. The Eskimo name "Asiksat," means "bending frame."

Lockwood Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, E of Yentna River, 43 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 45' 30" N, 150° 34' 25" W, (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Lockwood Peak: mountain, 3,300 ft., in Missionary Range; 13 miles NW of Petersburg, on Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 57' 15" N, 133° 11' 10" W, (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Lt. James Booth Lockwood USA, who died in 1883 at Cape Sabine.

Lockwood, Point: point of land, on E coast of Woewodski Island, 18 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 33' 25" N, 132° 57' 50" W; (map 6). Variant: Mys Poverotnyy, Poverotni Point. Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; named "Mys Poverotnyy" meaning "turning point" in 1838 by the Russian surveyor, G. Lindenberg.

Loco Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Cripple Creek, 76 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 43' 30" N, 159° 33' 10" W; (map 59). Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, pl. 11), USGS.

Locust Hill: hill, 300 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 33" N, 177° 26' 17" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Lodestone Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Secret Creek, 4.5 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 164° 15' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 3).

Lodge Hill: hill, 850 ft., south-central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 35" N, 177° 23' 15" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Lodge Island: island, 5 miles across, 7 miles SE of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 46' N, 135° 13' W; (map 5). Named by USC&GS for charting purposes: name published in the 1932 Coast Pilot (p 366).

Lodge Lake: lake, 150 yd. across, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 40" N, 177° 23' 12" E; (map 14). Variant: Double Lake. An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to 'L' grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Lodge, Mount: mountain, 10,530 ft., in St. Elias Mountains, on Alaska-Canada boundary, 6.8 miles N of Mount Watson, 83 miles WSW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 06' 55" N,

137° 32' 25" W; BGN 1954; (map 45). Variant: Boundary Peak 166. Named in 1908 by USC&GS for Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, 1850-1924, U.S. Boundary Commissioner in 1903. Senator Lodge was born and educated in Massachusetts, taught American history at Harvard Univ., and was a literary editor before entering politics. He was a member of Congress from 1887 to 1893 and Senator from 1893 to 1924.

Lofty Mountain: mountain, 2,284 ft., on NE part of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 56' 38" N, 166° 18' 00" (map 23). Descriptive name published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 28).

Log Cabin Inn: roadhouse, on Glenn Highway 3.6 miles S of junction of Little Tok and Tok Rivers, 23 miles S of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 01' 30" N, 143° 21' 00" W; (map 85). Name reported by USGS in 1952.

Log Island: island, see Loy Island.

Log Jam Road House: locality, on left bank of Tolovana River, 22 miles S of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 14' N, 148° 40' W; (map 105). Variant: Log Jam. Former roadhouse reported in 1915 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9). The name was given by prospectors because of a huge log jam there in the Tolovana River.

Log Jam: locality, see Log Jam Road House.

Log Lakes: lakes, 0.2 miles across, center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 12" N, 177° 26' 15" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Log Point: point of land, on N coast of Liesnoi Island, in Woewodski Harbor, on Admiralty Island, 26 miles SE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 10' 30" N, 134° 16' 00" W; (map 9). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 142).

Logan Beach: beach, 4 miles long, on E shore of Yakutat Bay, S of Logan Bluffs, 19 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 49' 00" N, 139° 35' 30" W; (map 46). Named by Tarr and Martin (1906, map), USGS. Gold, disseminated through the gravel of this beach, attracted prospectors to this area in 1905 (Tarr, 1909, p. 166-167).

Logan Bluffs: bluffs, on E shore of Yakutat Bay, extend 3 miles S of Point Latouche and 23 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 52' 30" N, 139° 38' 00" W; (map 46). Local name derived from nearby Logan Beach; published in 1959 by USGS.

Logan Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Yukon River, 43 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 16' 20" N, 141° 59' 10" W; (map 103). Variant: Butter Creek, Jewett Creek. Name used by prospectors and reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon. Mertie (1930, p. 7) reports some usage of "Jewett Creek" in 1925, which is probably derived from F. L. Jewett, one of the operators of a nearby coal mine in 1902 (Collier, 1903, p. 29).

Logan Creek: stream, flows NW to Inmachuk River near its junction with Pinnell River, about 16 miles N of Imuruk River, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Local name published

on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Logan Glacier: glacier, heads in Canada, 10 miles NE of Mount Logan, trends NW 50 miles into Alaska to Chitina Glacier, 13 miles SW of Mount Tittmann and 115 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains, 60° 57' 30" N, 141° 29' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 65). Named in 1912-13 by IBC because of its nearness to Mount Logan. Mount Logan was named by Island C. Russell in 1890, in honor of Sir William Edmond Logan, "founder and long director of the Geological Survey of Canada", who was born in Montreal and educated in the British Isles. After working for a while in a copper smelting works in Swansea, he became actively interested in geology, especially the coal beds of South Wales. He was director of the Geological Survey of Canada from 1842-69. He was knighted in 1856.

Logan Reef: reef, in outer Chiginagak Bay, 0.6 miles S of Derickson Island, near S shore of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 56° 58' 40" N, 156° 43' 10" W; (map 31). Local name published in 1953 by USC&GS.

Logan, Mount: mountain, 6,300 ft., 4.4 miles SE of Mount Cashman and 16 miles N of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 20' 25" N, 146° 20' 10" W; BGN 1960; (map 68). Variant: Mount Egan, Sourdough Peak. Named by L. E. Nielsen in 1959 for "Dr. Logan who spent the winter of 1898-99 in the interior of Alaska where he saved the lives of many prospectors. About March, 1899, he died on the Valdez Glacier while trying to bring a group of prospectors with scurvy to Valdez."

Logger Gulch: ravine, extends N 1.5 miles, from N of Devils Thumb to Boston Creek, 7 miles S of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 38' 15" N, 155° 29' 00" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Logging Cabin Creek: stream, heads on Mount Fairplay, flows N 15 miles to West Fork Dennison Fork, 43 miles NE of Tok, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 52' N, 142° 18' W; (map 85). Local name reported by USGS in 1956.

Logging Camp Bay: cove, 0.1 miles across, at NE side of Passage Canal, 8.5 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 49' 45" N, 148° 25' 30" W; BGN 1915; (map 63). Local name reported in 1914 by USC&GS.

Logging Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, between Tetlin and Tetlin Lake, 19 miles SE of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 08' N, 142° 35' W; (map 85). Local name reported by USGS in 1964.

Logjam Creek: stream, flows N 19 miles to Sweetwater Lake, N central Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 56' 28" N, 132° 58' 25" W; BGN 1963; (map 4). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS; "stream has a huge log jam that has accumulated over several hundred years."

Lohtianoi Point: point of land, see Glacier Point.

Lohtianoi: water passage, see Cross Sound.

Lois Creek: stream, heads in Davidson Mountains, and flows S 20 miles to Coleen River 14 miles SE of Bear Mountain and 45 miles SE of Table Mountain, Porcupine Plateau; 68° 12' N, 141° 57' W; (map 137). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Lois Dome: mountain, 2,592 ft., 7 miles W of junction of Pass Creek with Coleen River, 43 miles N of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 43' N, 142° 48' W; (map 121). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Lois Glacier: glacier, see Brilliant Glacier.

Loma Point: point of land, see Lomas, Point.

Lomas, Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, in Port Caldera, 6.8 miles S of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 40" N, 133° 10' 30" W; BGN 1922; (map 4). Variant: Cabo de las Lomas, Cape Lomas, Mys de los Lomas, Point Loma. Name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Cabo de las Lomas," meaning "cape of the hillocks." Baker (1906, p. 411), published the name "Cape Lomas"; changed to "Point Lomas" in 1922 by USC&GS, because "Not bold or prominent enough to be styled a Cape."

Lomauik: locality, see Lomavik.

Lomavigamute: locality, see Lomavik.

Lomavik Slough: channel, of Kuskokwim River, 8 miles long, 23 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 33' N, 162° 12' W; (map 58). Variant: The Canal. Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Lomavik: locality, on left bank of Kuskokwim River, 14 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 38' N, 161° 59' W; (map 59). Variant: Lomauik, Lomavikmut, Lomavigamute, Lomawigamute. Eskimo village, now abandoned, listed by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census, in 1880, with a population of 81. Petroff received his information from E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, who was there in January 1879 and who spelled the name "Lomavigamute," meaning "Lomavik people." In 1890 the village population was 53, of whom 29 were Eskimos.

Lomavikmut: locality, see Lomavik.

Lomawigamute: locality, see Lomavik.

Lombard Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Sunset Creek which flows to Grantley Harbor, 6 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 20' N, 166° 14' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Lomen Creek: stream, flows NE 9 miles to Mangoak River, 25 miles SW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 14' N, 160° 05' W; (map 114). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by USGS.

Lone Baldy: mountain, 1,294 ft., 2.5 miles NW of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 13' N, 144° 35' W; (map 64). Name published in 1907 by USGS.

Lone Butte Creek: stream, flows N 15 miles to Serpentine River, 33 miles SE of Shishmaref, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 02' N, 165° 03' W; (map 112). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by Collier (1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Lone Butte: mountain, 3,668 ft., 10 miles SE of junction of Oshetna and Susitna River and 64 miles NW of Gulkana, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 30' N, 147° 18' W; (map 82). Local descriptive name reported by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1915, pl. 6), USGS.

Lone Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Big Hurrah Creek 0.4 miles E of its junction with Solomon River, 7 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' 10" N, 164° 18' 00" W; (map 95). Local name reported on a 1902 prospector's manuscript map.

Lone Creek: stream, flows NW 3.5 miles to Igloo Creek which flows to American River, 29 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 26' N, 165° 27' W; (map 111). Variant: Lake Creek, Victoria Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS. This appears to be the "Victoria Creek" reported in 1900 by Messrs. Kemp and David Fox (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 11).

Lone Creek: stream, flows S 11.8 miles to Chuitna River, 6 miles NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 07' 10" N, 151° 17' 35" W; (map 70). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Lone Creek: stream, flows SW 1.5 miles to Sigard Creek which flows to head of Bonanza River, 18 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' 55" N, 164° 47' 30" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Lone Creek: stream, see Bullion Creek.

Lone Hill: mountain, 2,060 ft., on Alaska Peninsula SW of Wide Bay, 34 miles SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 16' N, 156° 39' W; (map 36). Local descriptive name published in 1956 by USGS.

Lone Indian Mountain: mountain, 2,701 ft., 45 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 44' N, 154° 25' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Lone Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Glacier Bay, Glacier Bay National Monument, 2 miles NE of Geike Rock and 53 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 43' 10" N, 136° 17' 40" W; (map 10). Local name published by Reid (1896, p. 425), USGS.

Lone Island: island, 2 miles long, in Prince William Sound, between Naked and Perry Islands, 30 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains, 60° 40' 30" N, 147° 45' 30" W; BGN 1908; (map 63). Variant: Long Island. Local name reported in 1900 by USC&GS. This island was occupied for many years after 1896 for the propagation of blue foxes.

Lone Jim Mountain: hill, 678 ft., S of Fourmile Creek, 53 miles N of Ophir and 66 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 53' 30" N, 156° 08' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 90). Variant: Lone Mountain. Prospectors' name obtained in 1933 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith, P. S., 1936, pl. 4), USGS.

Lone Mountain: hill, see Lone Jim Mountain.

Lone Mountain: mountain, 3,000 ft., in Ahklun Mountains, 4 miles E of Gechiak Lake and 52 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 22' N, 160° 15' W; (map 53). Descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Lone Mountain: mountain, 3,452 ft., S of Hodzana River, 40 miles NW of Beaver, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 34' N, 148° 46' W; (map 118). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Lone Mountain: mountain, near head of American River, about 20 miles SE of Ear Mountain and 35 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Lone Mountain: mountain, on Mansfield Peninsula, 1.8 miles SE of Barlow Cove and 15 miles W of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 18' 20" N, 134° 50' 00" W; BGN 1900; (map 11). Variant: Barlow Mountain. Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1881 on Hydrog. Chart 883.

Lone Mountain: ridge, 1,807 ft., extends N S 7.5 miles between Middle Fork Kuskokwim and Big Rivers, 39 miles SE of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 30' N, 154° 51' W; (map 80). Local name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Lone Passage: water passage, 4 miles long, in Prince William Sound, between Lone and Perry Islands, 32 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 43' N, 147° 47' W; (map 63). Local name published on recent USGS maps; derived from nearby Lone Island.

Lone Peak: mountain, 1,847 ft., on SW end of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 19' 25" N, 167° 45' 15" W; (map 23). Name reported by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1942 and published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 50).

Lone Point: point of land, on SW tip of Lone I 30 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 39' 45" N, 147° 46' 15" W; (map 63). Local name published on recent USGS maps; derived from the name of the island.

Lone Ridge: mountain, 1,800 ft., 3.5 miles long, 15 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 14' N, 151° 28' W; BGN 1964; (map 70). So named by USGS in 1962 "because the ridge stands alone on the surrounding lowland several miles from the nearest uplands."

Lone Rock: rock, 0.2 miles long, in Pacific Ocean E of Port Wrangell, 1 mile NE of David Island, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 40 miles NE of Sutwik Island, Aleutian Range; 57° 03' N, 156° 28' W; (map 36). Variant: Kamen Odinakoi, Kamen Odinakiy. This is a translation of

the Russian name “K[amen] Odinakiy,” meaning “isolated (lone) rock,” given by Ens. Vasiliev (cnna) in 1832 and published by Capt. Lutke (1836 p. 274), IRN.

Lone Rock: rock, 1.5 miles NE of Kigul Island, off SE coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands, 53° 03' 45" N, 168° 24' 15" W; (map 22). Name published by USC&GS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 71).

Lone Rock: rock, 2 miles S. Matushka Island, in Gulf of Alaska, 40 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 34' 30" N, 149° 37' 25" W, BGN 1908; (map 49). Local descriptive name reported in 1908 by USC&GS.

Lone Rock: rock, see Polka Rock.

Lone Spruce Rock: rock, 200 ft. long, between Tlevak and South Pass Sukkwan Strait, NW of Sukkwan Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' 00" N, 132° 53' 05" W; BGN 1908; (map 4). Variant: Green Rock. Descriptive name reported in 1907 by E F Dickins, USC&GS. This feature was called Green Rock in 1903, “according to Swift, of the Albatross.”

Lone Tree Islet: island, 300 ft. across, at S point of entrance to Whitewater Bay, on Admiralty Island, 17 miles S of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 15' 00" N, 134° 38' 15" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, and published in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 157). So named because of its single dead tree.

Lone Tree Point: point of land, westernmost tip of Mickey Island in Yukon River, 0.3 miles S of Hardluck Island and 30 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 55' N, 154° 33' W; (map 98). Riverboat pilots' name shown on 1940 “Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers” of the River Boat Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Lonely Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 14 miles NE of Shivering Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 57' 15" N, 153° 11' 00" W; BGN 1966; (map 125). So named in 1966 by Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert F. Staender because when they set up a base camp at this lake they were completely isolated.

Lonely Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula 0.3 miles SE of Leaf Lake and 31 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 47' 25" N, 150° 32' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Lonesome Bay: cove, 2 miles long, on N shore of Pile Bay, at E end of Iliamna Lake, Aleutian Range; 59° 47' N, 153° 59' W; (map 51). Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Lonesome Island: island, see Ninemile Island.

Lonesome Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 3 miles E of Barabara Lake and 27 miles SSW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 50' 30" N, 150° 06' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Lonesome Point: point of land, on NE shore of Iliamna Lake, between Lonesome and Pile Bays, Aleutian Range; 59° 46' 30" N, 153° 58' 20" W; (map 51). Local name derived from nearby Lonesome Bay; reported in 1954 by USGS.

Lonesome River: stream, see Magitchlie Creek.

Lonestar Creek: stream, heads in Moose Lake, flows SSW, through Sprucefish Lake, 7 miles to Highpower Creek, 31 miles SSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 29' 30" N, 152° 37' 20" W; (map 88). Local name obtained in 1958 from Fabian Carey and "Val" Blackburn by USGS.

Lonetree Point: point of land, on Elrington Island at SW cod of Elrington Passage, 45 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 59' N, 148° 12' W; (map 49). Local name reported in the early 1950's by USC&GS.

Long Arm: estuary, extends NE 1.5 miles from mouth of Moser Bay, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' 15" N, 131° 39' 30" W (map 3). Local navigators' descriptive name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Long Bay: bay, 0.5 miles across, 3.5 miles long, on W shore of Tenakee Inlet, on Chicagof Island 14 miles NW of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 52' 30" N, 135° 35' 00" W, BGN 1935; (map 9). Local descriptive name; reported in 1935 by USGS.

Long Bay: estuary, extends S 6.5 miles to Prince William Sound, 52 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 55' 30" N, 147° 13' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1900 by K C Schrader, USGS.

Long Bay: estuary, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, trends NE 2.5 miles to Culross Passage, 16 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains, 60° 42' 00" N, 148° 15' 10" W; (map 63). Descriptive name reported in 1916 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Long Beach: beach, 16 miles long on W shore of Pavlof Bay, on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 20' N, 161° 47' W; (map 28). Published by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 183).

Long Beach: locality, on right bank of Kobuk River near Kobuk; (map 115). This appears to have been an Eskimo camp or village near present-day Kobuk (Stuck, 1914b, p. 88).

Long Bend: bend, of Koyukuk River, 13 miles NE of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 14' N, 154° 03' W; (map 116). Local name reported in 1956 by Orth as a translation of a Koyukan Indian name transcribed as "Kild-o-gidiinakh-ten."

Long Channel: water passage, trends NS 6 miles, from Drier Bay to Knight Island Passage, on SW side of Knight Island, Chugach Mountains; 60° 15' 00' N, 147° 54' 30" W; BGN 1908; (map 63). Local name published in 1908 by USC&GS.

Long City: settlement, see Long.

Long Creek: stream, between Dutch and Peters Hills, formed by junction of Canyon and Divide Creeks, flows NE 3 miles to Tokositna River, 27 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 37' 25" N, 150° 41' 15" W; (map 81). Variant: Dog Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks, 1912, pl. 9 and p. 196), USGS. In 1906, R. W. Porter, USGS, applied the name "Dog Creek" to the same feature.

Long Creek: stream, flows NE to Eagle Creek which flows to Cripple River, about 30 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12). This stream cannot be identified on current maps.

Long Creek: stream, flows NW 3.8 miles to Otter Creek, 8.7 miles NE of Flat, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 29' 45" N, 157° 44' 50" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Long Creek: stream, flows S 23 miles to Sulatna River, 6.3 miles NW of Sulatna Crossing and 33 miles S of Ruby, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 15' 36" N, 155° 35' 30" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1912, p. 294-296), USGS.

Long Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Victoria Creek, 4.4 miles NNE of Victoria Mountain and 80 miles W of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 51' N, 146° 52' W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Long Creek: stream, flows SW 2.8 miles to a small lake 0.8 miles SE of Big Lake, 21 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 28' 20" N, 149° 17' 30" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Long Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Chatanika River, 31 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 13' 15" N, 147° 04' 15" W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Long Creek: stream, heads at an unnamed glacier, 63° 12' N, 149° 45' W, flows SE 12 miles to West Fork Chulitna River, 58 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 05' 20" N, 149° 35' 25" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by S. R. Capps (in Martin, 1919, pl. 5), USGS.

Long Creek: stream, heads in Peters Hills, flows NW and SW 3.5 miles to Cache Creek, 27 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 30' 50" N, 150° 54' 50" W; (map 81). Variant: Coal Creek. Name published by Cook (1908, map).

Long Creek: stream, see Coal Creek.

Long Fred Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long between Kalukna River and Titus Paul Hill, 22 miles SE of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 07' N, 142° 28' W; (map 85). Local name reported by USGS in 1964.

Long Glacier: glacier, heads at 61° 49' N, 144° 01' W, trends SW 9 miles to its terminus 3 miles NW of Hubbard Peak and 80 miles NW of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 43' 55" N, 144° 10' 45" W; (map 68). Glacier named by F. C. Schrader, USGS, in 1900 "because of its shape."

Long Island Channel: stream, anabranch of Copper River, on W side of Long Island, 25 miles NW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 26' N, 145° 03' W; (map 64). Local descriptive name published in 1952 by USGS.

Long Island: barrier island, 5.5 miles long, on Beaufort Sea coast, in Return Islands, 2.5 miles E of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 28' 55" N, 148° 55' 30" W; (map 150). Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 97) in 1911, "After Capt. Long of the whaling fleet."

Long Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Ugak Bay, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 25' 40" N, 152° 34' 10" W; (map 34). Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Long Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in Kootznahoo Inlet, 4 miles NE of Angoon, on Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 32' 10" N, 134° 30' 00" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 177).

Long Island: island, 0.6 miles long, at mouth of Tonsina Bay, 30 miles SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 18' 30" N, 150° 54' 00" W; (map 50). Local name reported by USC&GS in 1938.

Long Island: island, 0.6 miles long, off W shore of Port Frederick, 1 mile SW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 05' 50" N, 135° 28' 00" W; (map 11). Descriptive name given in 1880 by USN and published in 1881 on Hydrog. Chart 883.

Long Island: island, 1 mile long, in Southwest Islands, in Pybus Bay, on Admiralty Island, 25 miles SE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 16' 30" N, 134° 03' 30" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade; published on Hydrog. Chart 225. "The island is ten times longer than wide."

Long Island: island, 1 mile long, on W coast of Baranof Island, 3.5 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' N, 135° 21' W; (map 5). Variant: Dolgay Island, Dolgoi Island, Ostrov Dolgoy. This is a translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN. Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, published it as "Os[trov] Dolgoy."

Long Island: island, 14 miles long, 7 miles wide, E of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 51' N, 132° 41' W; (map 1). Variant: Dolgoi Island, Ostrov Dolgoy. Translation of the name "Ostrov Dolgoy," given by the Russians; published in 1865 on Brit. Adm. Chart 2431.

Long Island: island, 3.1 miles long, W of Tanana Island in Yukon River, 1 mile S of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 10' N, 152° 06' W; (map 106). Variant: Bull Island. Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Long Island: island, 3.5 miles long, SW of Sanak Island, one of Sanak Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 24' N, 162° 49' W; (map 25). Variant: Clifford Island. Name published by USC&GS in the 1947 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 348); called "Clifford Island" by USBF in 1890. See Clifford Island.

Long Island: island, 3.7 miles long, between Chiniak Bay and Gulf of Alaska, 5 miles E of Kodiak, NE of Kodiak Island, 57° 46' N, 152° 17' W; (map 34). Variant: Barren Island, Dolgoi Island, Goloi Island, Ostrov Dolgoy ili Goloy. Partial translation of The descriptive name "Os[trov] Dolgoy ili Goloy," meaning "long or bare island," published by Sarichev (1826, map 16). Called "Barren Island" by Lisianski in 1804 (1814, p. 169).

Long Island: island, 8 miles long, in Copper River, 23 miles NW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 28' N, 144° 58' W; (map 64). Local descriptive name reported in 1912 by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 1), USGS.

Long Island: island, see Bull Island.

Long Island: island, see Clifford Island.

Long Island: island, see Dolgoi Island.

Long Island: island, see Kasaan Island.

Long Island: island, see Lone Island.

Long Island: island, see Squire Island.

Long Island: spit, see Carter Spit.

Long John Lagoon: lagoon, 2.5 miles long, on W shore of Pavlof Bay, 6 miles NW of Dolgoi Island, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 14' 30" N, 161° 53' 30" W; BGN 1939; (map 28). Variant: East Bay, East Bay Lagoon, Long Johns Lagoon. W. H. Dall, USC&GS, reported the name as "East Bay" in 1880 it was published in 1911 by USC&GS as "Long Johns Lagoon." A 1929 USGS map shows "Long John Lagoon."

Long John: locality, on Long John Lagoon, 7 miles NW of Dolgoi Island, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 15' 15" N, 161° 53' 50" W; (map 28). Reported in 1929 by USGS.

Long Johns Lagoon: lagoon, see Long John Lagoon.

Long Lake Hills: ridge, 2,500 ft., extends E W 6 miles between Happy and Skwentna Rivers, 78 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 62° 00' N, 152° 31' W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Long Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, on N coast of Woody Island, 2 miles E of Kodiak, NE of Kodiak Island; 57° 47' 10" N, 152° 20' 00" W; (map 34). Local descriptive name published in 1965 by USC&GS.

Long Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 0.3 miles NW of Jack Lake and 18 miles NW of Nebesna, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 33' 30" N, 143° 24' 00" W; (map 84). Variant: Lily Pad Lake. Local descriptive name reported by USGS in 1960.

Long Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, in course of Sawmill Creek, 7 miles SW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 16' 00" N, 150° 18' 45" W, (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Long Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Baranof Island, among Wakefield Lakes, 26 miles SE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 52' 30" N, 134° 44' 00" W; (map 5). Local descriptive name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Long Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, 1 mile SE of Sprucefish Lake, 26 miles SSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 32' 45" N, 152° 38' 30" W; (map 88). Local name obtained in 1958 from Fabian Carey and "Val" Blackburn by USGS.

Long Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, in Matanuska Valley, 3.5 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 33' 45" N, 149° 12' 05" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Long Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1.3 miles W of Swan Lake, and 25 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 40' 30" N, 150° 35' 20" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Long Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, on Glenn Highway, 32 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 48' 25" N, 148° 12' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Long Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, between Alaska Highway and Tanana River, S of Midway Lake, 23 miles SE of Tok, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 12' N, 142° 16' W; (map 85). Local descriptive name reported by USGS in 1964.

Long Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, W of Fish Lake 1.5 miles SE of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 57' N, 141° 52' W; (map 84). Local descriptive name reported by USGS in 1955.

Long Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, drains NE to Tolsona Creek, 22 miles NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 12' N, 146° 10' W; (map 83). Local descriptive name reported by USGS in 1949.

Long Lake: lake, 1.8 miles long, 1.7 miles SW of Willow and 35 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 43' 30" N, 150° 05' 15" W B(7N 1961; (map 70). Variant: Big Lake. Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Long Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 2 miles W of Nelson Lake and 13 miles NW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 30' N, 147° 46' W; (map 118). Probably named by William Yanert, who recorded it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Long Lake: lake, 2 miles long, drains W to Patterson Creek, E of Harper Bend, 21 miles SE of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 00' 30" N, 151° 27' 00" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Long Lake: lake, 2 miles long, E of Iliamna Lake, 1.7 miles NE of Pile Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 49' 30" N, 153° 50' 30" W; (map 51). Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Long Lake: lake, 2 miles NE of Huslia, 14 miles NE of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 43' N, 156° 19' W; (map 108). Descriptive local name obtained in 1956 at Huslia by Orth.

Long Lake: lake, 2.2 miles long, on NW coast of Revillagigedo Island, 3 miles off Curlew Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' N, 131° 28' W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Long Lake: lake, 3 miles long, 2.5 miles NW of junction of Nizina and Chitina Rivers and 18 miles SW of McCarthy, Cooper River Basin; 61° 23' N, 143° 16' W; (map 67). Local name published on manuscript map 1909, by the Copper River and Northwestern Railway, Chitina Branch Line.

Long Lake: lake, 3 miles long, 38 miles NW of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 12' N, 142° 24' W; (map 120). Local descriptive name; reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Long Lake: lake, 3 miles long, drains W to Hay Slough, 13 miles ESE of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 08' N, 151° 36' W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Long Lake: lake, 3 miles SE of Fish Lake and 7 miles E of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 32' N, 156° 18' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Long Lake: lake, 3.5 miles long, 1 mile NW of Devils Lake and 21 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 17' N, 148° 10' W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Long Lake: lake, 4 miles long on Long River, 27 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 10' 00" N, 133° 43' 00" W; (map 12). Name derived from Long River; published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Long Lake: lake, 4.5 miles long, 12 miles W of Lake Clark and 12 miles NW of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 08' 30" N, 155° 03' 30" W; (map 61). Variant: Portage Lake. Named by R. H. Sargent and P. S. Smith, USGS, in 1914. The name "Portage Lake" was reported in 1914 by Thomas Hanmore, U.S. Commissioner at Iliamna.

Long Lake: lake, extends NS 1 mile, 4 miles SE of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 34' N, 159° 57' W; (map 114). Local name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Long Lake: lake, oxbow 1.4 miles long, 0.3 miles N of Beaver Creek and 17 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 14' N, 146° 51' W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Long Lake: lake, see Mundthag Lake.

Long Lake: lake, see Takslesluk Lake.

Long Lakes: lakes, 3 miles W of Beaver Lake and Creeks, 16 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 11' 20" N, 146° 57' 00" W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Long Mountain: mountain, on Peninsula between Unalaska and Kalekta Bays, on N coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands, near 53° 59' N, 166° 23' W; (map 23). Descriptive name used by the Harriman Alaska Expedition in 1899 (p. 91). The name was published by Baker (1906, p. 412), but is not shown on modern maps.

Long Mountains: mountains, 1,000 ft., on right bank of Yukon River, between Carlo and Turtle Islands, 17 miles NW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hill; 62° 25' N, 160° 10' W; (map 78). Local name reported in 1916 by G. L. Harrington and R. H. Sargent (in Harrington, 1918, pl. 1), USGS.

Long Point 'SD' : point of land, on SW coast of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 41' 42" N, 177° 34' 12" W; (map 17). Name published in 1943 on an AMS map.

Long Point: point of land, 4 miles long, formed by a bend of Yukon River, 10 miles NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 03' N, 148° 45' W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Long Point: point of land, at E entrance to Long Bay, 54 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains 60° 55' 55" N, 147° 10' 45" W; (map 63). Local name published on recent USGS maps; derived from nearby Long Bay.

Long Point: point of land, on SE shore of Karluk Lake, 24 miles SE of Karluk, Kodiak Islands; 57° 18' 20" N, 154° 01' 00" W; (map 35). Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Long Pond: estuary, flows NW 5 miles to Wrangell Narrows at Petersburg, on NW coast of Mitkof Island, 34 miles NW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 48' 30" N, 132° 57' 30" W; (map 6). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Long Portage Creek: stream, see Beaver Creek.

Long Portage Creek: stream, see Goblet Creek.

Long Ridge: ridge, elev. 2,200 ft., extends NE 17 miles from Dall River, 32 miles NW of Stevens Village, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 27' N, 149° 24' W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Long River: stream, flows E 12 miles to Speel River, 30 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 11' 45" N, 133° 37' 30" W; (map 12). Variant: Indian Creek. Descriptive name reported in 1916 by G. H. Canfield (in Brooks and others, 1918, p. 136), USGS. In 1921 this stream was shown as Indian Creek by the U.S. Federal Power Commission.

Long Sands: shoal, 4.5 miles long, in Nushagak Bay, between Middle and Ship Channels, 19 miles S of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 44' N, 158° 32' W; (map 40). Local name reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Long Slough: lake, 2 miles long, between Beaver Lake and Jefferson Creek, 18 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 11' 50" N, 146° 54' 00" W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Long Slough: stream, anabranch of Koyukuk River, 6 miles long E of Long Bend, 13 miles NE of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 14' N, 154° 02' W; (map 116). Local name reported by Orth in 1956.

Long Stretch: reach, of Koyukuk River, extends NS 12.4 miles, 43 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 08' N, 157° 39' W; (map 108). Descriptive name obtained in 1955 at Koyukuk by USGS.

Long Tangle Lake: lake, 4.5 miles long, one of Tangle Lakes, near head of Delta River, 15 miles W of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 06' 10" N, 145° 57' 40"W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Long, Lake: lake, 1 mile long, NE of Spruce Lake, 7.5 miles SE of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 13' 05" N, 150° 00' 50" W; (map 81). Variant: Long Lake. Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Long: settlement, pop. 28, on left bank of Long Creek, 23 miles S of Ruby, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 24' 15" N, 155° 30' 00" W; (map 98). Variant: Long City. This mining camp developed after the discovery of gold on Long Creek in 1911. A post office was established here in 1913 and discontinued in 1932 (Ricks, 1965, p. 39).

Longfellow Glacier: glacier, see Learnard Glacier.

Longmare Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, S of Sterling Highway, 13 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 30' N, 150° 55' W; BGN 1954; (map 62). Variant: DeLong Lake. Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Lonieof Lake: lake, 2 miles long, on Baranof Island, 20 miles NW of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 30' N, 134° 55' W; (map 5). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Lontana Point: point of land, S tip of Suemez Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 12' 15" N, 133° 20' 10" W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Spanish word (from "lontanaza"), meaning "distant" or "background," given in 1923 by USC&GS.

Look Lake: lake, 0.1 miles across, center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 40" N, 177° 26' 10" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Lookoovik Cape: point of land, see Vngyat.

Lookout Cove: cove, 2 miles across, on SE coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 00' 25" N, 168° 36' 45" W; (map 22). Name derived from Lookout Point; published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Lookout Glacier: glacier, heads 1.5 miles W of Mount Klooch, trends 1.5 miles SW to its 1961 terminus, 1.2 miles E of 1961 terminus of South Crillon Glacier and 77 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 36' N, 137° 21' W; (map 10). Name published by members of the Harvard Dartmouth Expedition, 1933-34 (Washburn and Goldthwait, 1936, map).

Lookout Hill: hill, 700 ft. elev., 1 mile NE of Bales Landing, on N shore of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 52' N, 159° 47' W; (map 27). Local name published by USC&GS in 1916 Alaska Coast Pilot (v. 2, p. 164).

Lookout Hill: mountain, 1,500 ft., on SE side of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 49' 37" N, 173° 07' 30" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Lookout Hill: mountain, 2,440 ft., NW of Rainy Pass Lodge, 86 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 06' 00" N, 152° 44' 45" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Lookout Mountain: hill, 413 ft., 7 miles E of Mumtrak Hill and 10 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 09' 15" N, 161° 20' 00" W; (map 53). Variant: Kiayankayagak. Name published in 1951 by USGS. The Eskimo name, reported to be "Kiayankayagak," was obtained about 1951 at Goodnews by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Lookout Mountain: hill, 528 ft., 3 miles N Reindeer Island, and 21 miles SE of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 30' N, 154° 37' W; (map 51). Name published by USGS (in Martin and Katz, 1912, pl. 1).

Lookout Mountain: mountain, 1,622 ft., on Kenai Peninsula, 3 miles NW of Kachemak Bay and 6 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 42' 30" N, 151° 27' 00" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Lookout Mountain: mountain, 2,118 ft., at E end of Alatna Hills, 3.5 miles SW of Bettles, Brooks Range; 66° 53' N, 151° 48' W; (map 117). Named by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 101), USA, who climbed this mountain in 1885.

Lookout Mountain: mountain, 2,146 ft., 23 miles S of Flat and 40 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 07' 30" N, 157° 59' 30" W; (map 79). Local name published in 1921 on a USGS map.

Lookout Mountain: mountain, 2,965 ft., 16 miles NW of Honolulu Pass, 50 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 13' 30" N, 149° 34' 20" W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Lookout Peak: hill, see Dexter Peak.

Lookout Point: point of land, on SE Caton Island, Sanak Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 23' N, 163° 27' W; (map 25). Name reported in 1900 by USC&GS.

Lookout Point: point of land, on SE coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 00' 15" N, 168° 36' 50" W; (map 22). Name published by USC&GS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 70).

Lookout Point: point of land, see Watch Point.

Lookout Ridge: ridge, extends 60 miles E from Disappointment Creek, between Colville and Awuna River, 115 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Slope; 69° 07' N, 158° 36' W; BGN 1926; (map 143). Name proposed by Gerald FitzGerald USGS, in 1925, in reference to the numerous Eskimo lookout stations and frames of old camps seen there. This ridge is a convenient observation area for the Eskimo in hunting caribou.

Lookout River: stream, heads in lake, flows E 60 miles to Awuna River, 140 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Slope; 69° 03' N, 156° 34' W; BGN 1926; (map 143). Variant: Kolaktok. So named in 1925 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, after Lookout Ridge. The Eskimo name for this stream is "Kolaktok."

Lookout, Cape: point of land, off S point of entrance to Sea Otter Harbor, on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 06' N, 133° 14' W; (map 4). Name published in 1912 by USC&GS.

Lookout, Point: point of land, on E shore of Stephens Passage, 0.8 miles N of Dry Bay and 52 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains, 57° 39' 00" N, 133° 40' 30" W; (map 8). Named in 1868 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; name published in 1869 on Hydrog. Chart 225. Probably so named because "a very dangerous reef awash at high water, extends off this point a mile and a half" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, p. 168).

Lookout, Point: point of land, on W shore of Security Bay, on N coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 00" N, 134° 20' 10" W; (map 5). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade USN.

Lookta-ek: locality, see Alaganik.

Loomis Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2.2 miles long, heads NE of Emerson Peaks, flows N to Plateau Glacier, 68 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 56' 30" N, 136° 25' 30" W; (map 10). Named by members of the American Geographical Society's Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941 (Field, 1947, map) for Henry B. Loomis, a companion of John Muir on his trip to the Muir Glacier in 1890.

Loon Creek: stream, flowing S 2.3 miles to Vega Bay, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands, 51° 55' 58" N, 177° 24' 20" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Loon Creek: stream, flows S 9.5 miles through Loon Lake to Agiak Creek, 9 miles N of Sillyasheen Mountain and 76 miles NW of Wiseman Brooks Range; 67° 53' 30" N, 152° 40' 30" W BGN 1932; (map 124). Named in 1931 by Marshall (1956, p. 102) who wrote, "*** we called it 'Loon Creek' after some loons we observed ***."

Loon Island: island, see Gagarin Island.

Loon Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, at head of Kasaan Peninsula, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 37' 40" N, 132° 20' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 4). So named by C. L. Sainsbury, USGS, in 1956 "because of the large number of loons observed on it at various times."

Loon Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 0.5 miles S of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 07' N, 145° 33' W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Loon Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 13 miles N of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 50' N, 143° 45' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Loon Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, 2 miles NNE of Old Man Lake and 35 miles WNW of Glennallen, Cooper River Basin; 62° 11' 30" N, 146° 36' 00" W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Loon Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, in course of Loon Creek, 13 miles N of Sillyasheen Mountain and 76 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 57' 30" N, 152° 37' 00" W; (map 124). Named about 1930 by Marshall (1956, p. 103) for the stream that flows through it; "we suddenly came upon a gorgeous lake * * * fresh as at creation."

Loon Lake: lake, 1.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.5 miles SW of Swan Lake and 24 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 39' 15" N, 150° 35' 45" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for the Black-Throated Loon or Arctic Diver, (*Gavia arctica*), which breeds in the tundra near Kotzebue Sound. (Pearson, 1944, pt. 1, p. 14).

Loon Lake: lake, 800 ft. long, on Revillagigedo Island, N of Throne Arm, between Ella and Mirror Lakes, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 29' 50" N, 131° 09' 00" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Loon Lakes: lakes, N of Beaver Creek, 19 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 14' N, 146° 49' W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Loon Point: point of land, at mouth of Eliza Harbor, on Admiralty Island, 25 miles SE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 10' 35" N, 134° 16' 55" W; (map 9). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; published by USC&GS on Chart 8216.

Loon Rock: rock, at N entrance to Hawkins Island Cutoff, 20 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 29' N, 146° 20' W; (map 64). Named in 1903 by Homer P. Ritter, USC&GS, for the family Gaviidae, birds, which are found throughout the Northern Hemisphere.

Loop, The: lake, an oxbow of Nowitna River, 38 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 46' N, 154° 14' W; (map 98). Local name obtained by Orth in 1956

Loot Hill: hill, 675 ft., N of Mutt Cove, center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 43" N, 177° 29' 54" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L," to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Loper Creek: stream, flows N 19 miles to Preacher Creek, 45 miles W of Circle, Yukon Tanana Highlands; 65° 46' N, 145° 37' W; (map 104). Variant: Preacher Creek. Name originally reported in 1896 by J. E. Spurr, USGS, to be Preacher Creek. However, in 1903, T. G. Gerdine, USGS, reported the present name (in Prindle, 1905 pl. 13)

Loper Island: island, 0.4 miles across, between Marconi Slough and Chena River at Tanana River, 6 miles SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 47' 45" N, 147° 55' 00" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Lopp Lagoon: lagoon, 18 miles long, on NW coast of Seward Peninsula, 2 miles NE of Cape Prince of Wales and 52 miles NW of Teller, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 45' N, 167° 45' W; (map 111). Named in 1900 by A. H. Brooks, USGS. for "Rev. William Thomas Lopp, of Indiana. a missionary to the Eskimo, who began work here in 1890" (Baker, 1906, p. 413). According to Schrader and Brooks (1900, p 25), USGS, Lopp was in charge of a U.S. government reindeer station in 1899 and employed Kivyearzuk, the Eskimo who discovered gold in the Cape York region.

Lorraine Creek: stream, flows SW 3.7 miles to Kotsina River, 0.3 miles N of mouth of Iron Creel; and 76 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains: 61° 36' 15" N, 144° 12' 15" W; (map 68). Prospectors' name shown on a 1912 field sheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Loras Harbor: harbor, see Dora Harbor.

Lord Islands: islands, 2 miles across, at mouth of Nakat Bay, Coast Mountains; 54° 44' N, 130° 47' W; (map 2). Named in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN.

Lord Rock: island, 0.1 miles across, in SW end of Lord Islands at mouth of Nakat Bay, Coast Mountains; 54° 43' 35" N, 130° 49' 05" W; (map 2). Name derived from Lord Islands; given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN

Lords Harbor: harbor, see Dora Harbor

Lords Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 12 miles N. of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 64° 57' 30" N, 141° 18 0 W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS

Lords Pocket: bay, 0.1 miles across, 4 miles N of mouth of Patterson Bay, on SE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 35' 35" N, 134 37 30 W, (map 6). Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USC&GS.

Lore Hill: mountain, 1,275 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58 20" N, 177° 26' 30" E; (map 14). Variant: Sorghum Hill. An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Loren Hill: mountain, 1,600 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 20" N, 177° 28' 25" E; (map 14). Variant: Panther Peak. An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Lorentz River: stream, see Zitziana River.

Lorenz River: stream, see Zitziana River.

Loring: village, pop. 10, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, near head of Naha Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 36' 12" N, 131° 38' 00" W; (map 3). This fishing village was built around a salmon cannery established in 1885 and abandoned in 1930. A post office, established here in 1885 was discontinued in 1936 (Ricks, 1965, p 4o)

Lorna Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Aurora Creek which flows to Noxapaga River, 27 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 38' N, 164° 13' W; (map 110). Variant: Money Creek. Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson. Reported as "Money Creek" in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Lorraine, Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, in Elmendorf Moraine, W of Knik Arm Cook Inlet, 5.4 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 17' 38" N, 149° 57' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Losa Island: island, 0.1 miles long, in Iphigenia Bay, 2.4 miles SW of Cape Lynch, off NW coast of Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 46' 20" N, 133° 45' 30" W; BGN 1925; (map 4). Spanish name meaning "flagstone," given in 1924 by USC&GS.

Lost Butte: hill, 2,305 ft., 1.8 miles W of Billy Lake 17 miles SE of Chitina and 34 miles W of McCarthy, Copper River Basin; 61° 26' N, 143° 58' W; (map 67). Local name published by Moffit (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Lost Cabin Lake: lake, 1 mile long, at mouth of Atlasta Creek, S of Glenn Highway, 21 miles W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin, 62° 04' 30" N, 146° 11' 00" W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS

Lost Chance Basin: valley, see Last Chance

Lost Chicken Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to South Fork Fortymile River, 55 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 03' N, 141° 3' W, (map 102). Prospectors, name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Lost Chicken Hill: mountain, 2,100 ft., 1 mile N of junction of Dennison and Mosquito Forks, 55 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 04' N, 141° 55' W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Lost Cove: cove, 0.3 miles across, near S end of Lisianski Strait, on Chichagof Island, 12 miles SW of Pelican, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 51' 40" N, 136° 25' 00" W; (map 9). Named by USC&GS and published in 1928 on Chart 8258.

Lost Creek: stream, flows 2.5 miles S to North Fork Bremner River, 4.5 miles SW of Hanagita Peak and 41 miles SW of McCarthy, Chugach Mountains; 61° 01' 35" N, 143° 48' 30" W; (map 67). Local name published by Moffit (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Lost Creek: stream, flows N 1 mile to Lower Willow Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 16 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' N, 164° 24' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Lost Creek: stream, flows N 3.2 miles to Stewart River, 22 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49' 24" N, 165° 21' 50" W; (map 94). Variant: Christmas Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. Shown as "Christmas Cr." on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Lost Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to Nome River, 6 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 165° 13' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on a map by S. E. King, dated 1900.

Lost Creek: stream, flows NW 1.3 miles to American Creek which flows to Niukluk River, 26 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56' N, 164° 25' W; (map 95). Variant: Game Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 4).

Lost Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Portage Creek which flows to American River, 12 miles NW of Kougarok Mountain and 22 miles SE of Ear Mountain, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 46' N, 165° 33' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Lost Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Klokerblok River, 20 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 163° 49' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Lost Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to Chatanika River, 11 miles NE of Twin Buttes and 45 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 16' 30" N, 146° 41' 15" W; (map 104). Variant: Nome Creek. Originally reported in 1903 as "Nome Creek" by Prindle (1905, pl. 13), USGS. However, the name was later changed by local usage, probably because there is a Nome Creek a few miles north of this stream.

Lost Creek: stream, flows S 2 miles to Mission Creek, 2 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 48' 30" N, 141° 16' 20" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Lost Creek: stream, flows SW 1.2 miles to Kasson Creek which flows to Solomon River, 9 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' 40" N, 164° 23' 45" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Lost Creek: stream, flows SW 15 miles to West Fork Tolovana River, & miles SW of Livengood Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 29' N, 148° 49' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors, reported in 1915 by Brooks (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9), USGS.

Lost Creek: stream, flows SW 2.6 miles to Tubutulik River, 28 miles N of Elim and 50 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 00' N, 162° 06' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by W. J. Peters (in Mendenhall, 1901, pl. 20) USGS.

Lost Creek: stream, flows SW 20 miles to Serpentine Creek, 62 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 51' N, 144° 30' W; (map 101). Named by prospectors; reported in 1910 by USGS (Prindle 1913, pl. 1).

Lost Creek: stream, flows W 3 miles to Minook Creek, 15 miles S of Rampart, Yukon Tanana High; 65° 17' N, 150° 06' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

Lost Creek: stream, heads at 65° 52' N, 147° 35' W, flows NW 37 miles to Tincan Lake, 20 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 09' 45" N, 147° 55' 00" W; (map 118). Named by prospectors and reported in 1902 by Lieut. H. Erickson, USA.

Lost Creek: stream, in Mentasta Mountains, flows S 10 miles to Jack Creek, 2.5 miles SE of Jack Lake Alaska Range; 62° 30' 00" N, 143° 10' 45" W, (map 84). Local name reported by Mendenhall (1905, pl. 11), USGS.

Lost Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, heads at Lost Lake, flows S 6.5 miles to Salmon Creek 4.5 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 15' 45" N, 149° 24' 45" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pls. 1, 2), USGS.

Lost Creek: stream, see Crescent Creek.

Lost Creek: stream, see Lost River.

Lost Creek: stream, see Panamaroff Creek.

Lost Creek: stream, see Serpentine Creek.

Lost Harbor: bay, 1.5 miles across, on W coast of Akun Island, Krenitzen Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 13' 45" N, 165° 36' 30" W; (map 24). Named in 1901 by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS.

Lost Harbor: locality, at Lost Harbor on W coast of Akun Island, Aleutian Islands; (map 24). Name of a former mining camp that was located on the island in the 1920's. The camp contained a smelter, tramway, machine shop, commissary and other buildings for the operation of a sulphur mine.

Lost Horse Creek: stream, flows SW 5.5 miles to Washington Creek, 22 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 09' 45" N, 147° 49' 20" W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Lost Jim Cone: hill, 1,536 ft., in lava, 3 miles NW of Sandy Lake and 5 miles S of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 29' N, 163° 18' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS; so named because while "mapping the [lava] flow in 1947, a member of the Geological Survey field party was separated from the remainder of the group and lost for nearly a day."

Lost Lake: lake, 0.2 miles across, 1 mile NE of Chitina and 56 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 31' 45" N, 144° 25' 45" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Lost Lake: lake, 0.2 miles across, N of Pierucci Ridge, on E end of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 54' 03" N, 173° 17' 15" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Lost Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, WSW of Quartz Lake and 3.3 miles N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 12' N, 145° 51' W; (map 101). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Lost Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, 0.4 miles S of mouth of Dome Creek and 29 miles NW of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 30' 30" N, 154° 03' 00" W; (map 107). Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Lost Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 1 mile SW of Sweeney Lake and 18 miles SW of Beaver Yukon Flats; 66° 08' 20" N, 147° 47' 00" W (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Lost Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula SW of Woods Lake, 32 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 48' 40" N, 150° 30' 15" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Lost Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, W of Knik Arm Cook Inlet, 8.4 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 20' 10" N, 149° 59' 40" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Lost Lake: lake, on Kenai Peninsula, 1.5 miles long, at head of Lost Creek, 10 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 16' N, 149° 26' W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pls. 1, 2), USGS.

Lost Lake: lake, see Crescent Lake.

Lost River: locality, on Bering Sea coast, near mouth of Lost River, about 2 miles S of York Mountains and 25 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Site of a mining camp and landing listed in the 1915-16 Polk's Gazetteer. In 1903 A. J. Collier, USGS, accompanied three miners to Lost River, where he discovered the first lode tin in the York district (Steidtmann and Cathcart, 1922, p. 14). This area remained an important source of tin for many years. It appears a resident population was never established at this site.

Lost River: stream, flows NE 46 miles to Nowitna River, 14 miles NE of Monzonite Hills, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 30' N, 154° 15' W; (map 98). Local name reported in 1915 by H. M. Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 10), USGS.

Lost River: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 7 miles SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 27' 20" N, 139° 36' 30" W, BGN 1962; (map 46). Variant: Lost Creek, Thaghe-an, Thaghian Creek, Thaghian River. Local name reported as early as 1903; a general translation of the stream's Tlingit Indian name was reported in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, as 'Tha-ghe-an.'

Lost River: stream, heads in York Mountains, flows S 9 miles to Bering Sea, 24 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 23' N, 167° 09' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by Collier (1904, pl. 2), USGS.

Lost Rocker Falls: waterfall, somewhere along Sheep Creek, about 5 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 16' N, 134° 19' W; (map 11). Miners' name reported by DeArmond (1957, P.39).

Lost Slough: stream, distributary of Nenana River, flows N 12 miles to Seventeenmile Slough, 9 miles S of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 27' 30" N, 149° 10' 20" W; (map 100). Local name published by USGS in 1919.

Lost Temper Creek: stream, heads on Monument Ridge, flows N 17 miles to Colville River, Arctic Slope; 68° 54' N, 157° 25' W; (map 132). Named in 1950 by B. H. Kent, USGS geologist connected with the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations because of a camp incident. Name was published by USGS in 1951.

Lothiano: bay, see Icy Bay.

Lotus Island: island, 0.15 miles long, between Nizki and Shemya Islands, Semichi Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 43' 40" N, 174° 02' 40" E; (map 13). Name published in 1948 on USC&GS Chart 9130.

Lou Lake: lake, 2 miles across, 2 miles W of Kagalurpak Lake and 83 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 56' N, 164° 12' W; (Map 58). Name reported about 1965 by personnel of Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range.

Loud Hill: hill, 1,307 ft., center of Kiska Island Aleutian Islands, 51° 58' 20" N, 177° 27' 23" E. (map 14). Variant: Tobacco Hill. An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. variant published on a 1943 USAF map.

Louden Slough: stream, anabranch of Yukon River, 40 miles E of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 40' N, 156° 46' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Louden Slough: stream, see Kala Slough.

Louden: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, 43 miles E of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 38' N, 156° 41' W; (map 97). Variant: Lowden, Sachertelontin, Saghadelautin, Sakadelontin, Sakatalan, Sakataloden, Sakedelontin, Sar-du-Loten, Zakatlantan. Telegraph station established in 1903 by the U.S. Army Signal Corps. Former Indian village or camp, which Frederick Whympier (1869, p. 226) reported as "Sachertelontin;" Petroff (1881, p. 62) listed "Sakatalan," population 25; the 1890 Census recorded "Sakataloden," population 39; "Sar-du-Loten" was Shown in 1899 on Edwards Track Chart of the Yukon. Since the origin of the name Louden has not been determined, it is of interest to note the various endings of the Indian names, from which the name Louden may have been derived.

Louie Creek: stream, flows SW 14 miles to Koyukuk River, 7 miles W of Roundabout Mountain Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 33' N, 156° 47' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Louie Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, 3 miles ENE of Tetlin and 21 miles SE of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 09' N, 142° 25' W; (map 85). Local name reported by USGS in 1964.

Louie Pup: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Boulder Creek, 7 miles SW of Central and 35 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 31' N, 145° 00' W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Louies Corner: locality, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula at head of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 51' 10" N, 159° 47' 00" W; (map 27). Local name published by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot.

Louis Bay: estuary, at NE end of Knight Island, extends NE 1 mile to Lower Passage, in Prince William Sound, 42 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 28' 45" N, 147° 40' 00" W; BGN 1908; (map 63). Local name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Louis Creek: stream, flows N 0.8 miles to Little Eldorado Creek, 16 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' 35" N, 147° 32' 00" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Louis Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Yanert Fork, 28 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 36' 20" N, 148° 10' 00" W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS, published by Moffit (1915, pl. 1).

Louis Creek: stream, see California Creek.

Louis Lake: lake, 5 miles NE of Bucket Lake and 26 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 14' N, 157° 01' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Louisa Creek: stream, flows W 1.2 miles to Kougarok River, 18 miles S of Midnight Mountain and 45 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 31' N, 164° 42' W; BGN 1966; (map 110). Variant: Louise Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Louisa, Point: point of land, on E shore of Stephens Passage, 0.8 miles SW of Fairhaven and 12 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 22' 25" N, 134° 43' 30" W; (map 11). Named in 1880 by Capt. L. A. Beardslee, USN, for the great aunt of Oliver J. Vanderbilt; local miner; published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 174).

Louise Cove: cove, 0.8 miles across, in Kakul Narrows, on NW coast of Baranof Island, 26 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 22' 10" N, 135° 40' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Rodman Cove. Probably a local name, reported in 1896 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, and published in 1900 by USC&GS on Chart 8282.

Louise Cove: cove, on SE coast of Kuiu Island, trends SE 1 mile to Sumner Strait, 18 miles SW of village of Point Baker, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 11' 30" N, 133° 57' 00" W; BGN 1966; (map 6). Local name published by USC&GS in 1917 Coast Pilot (p. 126).

Louise Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 miles to Lignite Creek, 5 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 54' 55" N, 148° 52' 15" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Louise Creek: stream, see Louisa Creek.

Louise Gulch: ravine, see Lewis Gulch.

Louise Island: island, see Blackburn Island.

Louise, Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, drains S to Buskin River, 4 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 45' 40" N, 152° 30' 00" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Louise, Lake: lake, 8.5 miles long, 32 miles NW of Glennallen' Copper River Basin; 62° 20' N, 146° 32' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1898 by Capt. E. F. Glenn (in Glenn and Abercrombie, 1889, p. 63), USGS.

Louise, Point: point of land, on the mainland, S point of entrance to Rudyerd Bay, Behm Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 32' 42" N, 130° 52' 05" W; (map 3). Variant: Cape New Eddystone, Mys Novoeddiston, New Eddystone Point. Name published in 1899 by USC&GS; originally named "New Eddystone Point" by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, August 9, 1793, "for a supposed resemblance to Eddystone [lighthouse off the coast of Cornwall] in England * *" (Wagner, 1937, p. 399-400).

Louisville Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Igloo Creek which flows to American River 35 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65 29' N, 165° 16' W; (map 111). Prospectors, name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Loups, Ile aux: island chain, see Kudobin Islands.

Loups, L' ile aux: island, see Kritskoi Island.

Louse Creek: stream, flows N 2.2 miles to Bluff Cove through Middle Pass, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' N, 177° 29' E; (map 14). Variant: Swallow Creek. An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Lousy Creek: stream, flows N 2 miles to Middle Fork Fortymile River, 45 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 27' 45" N, 142° 31' 50" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Lousy Hill: mountain, 1,300 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 33" N, 177° 28' 22" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Love Lakes: lakes, 0.2 miles across, center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 37" N, 177° 24' 55" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Lovelace Creek: stream, flows NW 5.5 miles to Keku Strait, on SW coast of Kupreanof Island, 14 miles N of Point Baker, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 33' 15" N, 133° 39' 20" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1960 by USGS.

Lovers Cove: bay, 0.2 miles across, on N shore of Big Port Walker, 10 miles N of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 23' 20" N, 134° 43' 00" W; (map 6). Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USC&GS.

Low Bluff: point of land, 1.2 miles SE of Chitka Point, on N coast of Amchitka Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 34' 52" N, 178° 59' 30" E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Name recorded by the U.S. Navy North Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1855.

Low Bluffs: bluffs, between Zapadni and Southwest Points, on SW coast of Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 09' 30" N, 170° 23' 00" W; (map 38). A local descriptive name reported in 1965 by USBF.

Low Cape: point of land, 13 miles NW of Alitak Bay, on SW coast of Kodiak Island; 56° 59' 35" N, 154° 31' 10" W; (map 32). Variant: Mys Nizmennoi, Nizmenno Point. Translation by USC&GS in 1868 of the Russian "M[ys] Nizmennoi," published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN.

Low Cape: point of land, on W shore near head of Kizhuyak Bay, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 44' 30" N, 152° 52' 30" W; (map 34). Variant: Nizmennie. Baker (1906 p. 414) published this name as a translation of Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev's "Nizmennie," which is an error in location since Murashev's application of the name was to the E shore of the bay. See Dovolno Point.

Low Cape: point of land, see Narrow Cape.

Low Creek: stream, on Iniskin Peninsula, flows N 2 miles to Trail Creek, Aleutian Range; 59° 48' N, 153° 16' W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name published by USGS in 1958.

Low Creek: stream, see Trail Creek.

Low Hill: hill, 407 ft., just S of North Hill, on northcentral Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 11' 50" N, 170° 18' 30" W; (map 38). Named by Elliott (1881, Saint Paul map).

Low Island Anchorage: anchorage, 1 mile across, between Low Island and Shakmanof Point, 11 miles NW of Kodiak, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 55' N, 152° 34' W; (map 34). Name derived from Low Island, published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Low Island Number One: island, see Sozavarika Island.

Low Island Number Two: island, see Let Island.

Low Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Sitka Sound, 10 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' 40" N, 135° 36' 35" W; (map 9). Variant: Low Islets, Ostrov Nizmennoy, Ostrov Nizmynnoy. This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19) IRN, as "O[strov] Nizmynnoy."

Low island: island, 0.5 miles long, 0.8 miles W of Entrance Point, at NW end of Narrow Strait on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 54' 45" N, 152° 33' 20" W; (map 34). Variant: Nizmennie,

Ostrov Nizmennyy. Translation of the descriptive name "O[strov] Nizmennyy" given in 1839 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Low Islets: island, see Low Island.

Low Islets: islands, group of, 0.5 miles across, in Sitka Sound, 1 mile E of Shoals Point, on Kruzof Island, 11 miles W of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' 41" N, 135° 36' 30" W; (map 9). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 138). They are "low rocky islets, wooded and with some rocks * * *" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, p. 168).

Low Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Revillagigedo Island, in course of Fish Creek, at head of Thorne Arm, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 50" N, 131° 11' 40" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Low Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, between Farewell Lake and junction of South Fork Kuskokwim River and Tin Creek, 71 miles SE of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 33' 00" N, 153° 36' 20" W; (map 80). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Low Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Mine Harbor, on SE shore of Herendeen Bay, on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 46' 15" N, 160° 42' 00" W; (map 28). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, USN.

Low Point: point of land, on E shore of Bay of Waterfalls, on S coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 41' 20" N, 176° 50' 20" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Descriptive name given by Lt. William Gibson, USN, commander of the schooner Fenimore Cooper, during The North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855.

Low Point: point of land, on E shore of Chilkoot Inlet, 2.3 miles SW of Mount Villard, 14 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 15' 50" N, 135° 22' 10" W; BGN 1929; (map 45). Local descriptive name published in 1914 by USC&GS. The point is marked by Low Point Light, a white wooden house, 35 feet above high tide, built in 1915.

Low Point: point of land, on E shore of St. John Harbor, on NW coast of Zarembo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 27' N, 132° 57' W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Low Point: point of land, see Broken Point.

Low Point: point of land, see Kaslokan Point.

Low Point: rock, on W shore of Bay of Waterfalls, on SW coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 41' 25" N, 176° 50' 45" W; (map 17). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1956 on Chart 9145.

Low Ridge: moraine, 4 miles long, 27 miles SE of Palmer, between Inner and Lower Lakes George, Chugach Mountains; 61° 18' 45" N, 148° 31' 00" W; (map 69). Descriptive name reported in 1951 by Stone (1963, p. 33).

Low Rock: rock, in Hook Arm Sea Otter Harbor, 0.1 miles S of Channel Island, on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 07' 30" N, 133° 09' 52" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1924.

Lowden: locality, see Louden.

Lowe River: stream, heads in Deserted Glacier, flows W 28 miles to head of Port Valdez, 1.6 miles S of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 05' 30" N, 146° 15' 30" W; (map 68). Named by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, in 1898, for Lt. Percival G. Lowe, a member of his exploring party.

Lowe, Point: point of land, on N shore of Valdez Arm, 1 mile W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 02' 35" N, 146° 45' 50" W; (map 68). Named by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, in 1898, for Lt. Percival G. Lowe, USA, a member of his exploring party.

Lowell Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, heads between Marathon Mountain and Bear Mountain, flows E 2.5 miles to an aqueduct W of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 06' 10" N, 149° 27' 00" W; (map 63). Local name published by D. H. Sleem on his map of Central Alaska dated 1910. Probably named for Capt. Lowell who, with his family, were the first white settlers in the area, arriving there in 1884.

Lowell Glacier: glacier, in Dora Keen Range; trends W 4 miles to Harvard Glacier, 46 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 18' 30" N, 147° 37' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 69). Named by Lawrence Martin in 1910 for Abbot Lawrence Lowell, 1856-1943, educator and president of Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.

Lowell Glacier: glacier, in Kenai Mountains on Kenai Peninsula, trends NE 5 miles to head of Placer Creek, 14 miles NW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 14' 59" N, 149° 44' 30" W; BGN 1966; (map 63). Variant: Placer River Glacier. Name reported in 1915 by USGS; probably named "for Mr. Lowell the first white settler in Seward."

Lowell Glacier: glacier, trends NE 2 miles to its terminus, 3 miles SE of Carmen Lake and 5 miles N of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 51' N, 148° 41' W; (map 63). Named by USC&GS in 1915 for James Russell Lowell, 1819-91, American poet, essayist, editor, and dramatist.

Lowell Island: island, see Renard Island.

Lowell Point: point of land, at NW side of Resurrection Bay, on Kenai Peninsula, 2 miles S of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 04' 15 " N, 149° 26' 00" W; BGN 1906; (map 63). Local name reported in 1905 by USC&GS.

Lowenstern, Cape: point of land, E entrance point to Shishmaref Inlet, 6 miles E of Shishmaref, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 14' N, 165° 52' W; (map 112). Named in August 1816, by Lt. Otto von Kotzebue, IRN.

Lower Arm Cabin Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, on E coast of Kagalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 49' 20" N, 176° 18' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: South Arm Cabin Cove.

Descriptive name given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Lower Basin: valley, on lower part of Nugget Creek, 0.2 miles E of 1962 terminus of Mendenhall Glacier and 9 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 25' 30" N, 134° 30' 45" W; (map 11). Local name published by USGS (Knopf, 1912, pl. 1).

Lower Beluga Lake: lake, 3 miles long, in course of Beluga River, 20 miles NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 21' 30" N, 151° 21' 30" W; (map 70). Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

Lower Birch Creek Slough: stream, anabranch of Yukon River, flows SW 15 miles, 44 miles SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 27' N, 146° 50' W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Lower Boulder Creek: stream, flows NW 9 miles to Salcha River 9.5 miles E of that stream's junction with its North Fork and 46 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 39' N, 145° 00' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Lower Checats Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 1 mile NE of Winstanley Island in Behm Canal, 32 miles NE of Ketchikan, Coast Mountains; 55° 27' 50" N, 130° 52' 10" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1955 by USGS. See Checats Point.

Lower Cohoe Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, one of the Cohoe Lakes, on W coast of Kenai Peninsula, 16 miles SW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 19' 35" N, 151° 20' 30" W; BGN 1966; (map 62). D. F. Smith, Anchorage, proposed this name in 1965 to differentiate the Cohoe Lakes.

Lower Dewey Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, 1.4 miles W of Upper Dewey Lake and 2 miles SE of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 26' 30" N, 135° 19' 00" W; (map 45). Local name obtained by USGS field personnel and published on Federal maps since 1950.

Lower Doame Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Doame River, 3 miles S of Gateway Knob, in Alsek River, 62 miles SE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 08' 50" N, 138° 09' 25" W; (map 46). Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

Lower Ella Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on E coast of Revillagigedo Island, in course of Ella Creek, 2 miles W of Behm Canal, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30' 15" N, 131° 02' 55" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Lower Engineers Camp: locality, pop. 60, on The Alaska Railroad, on Kenai Peninsula, at E end of Turnagain Arm, Chugach Mountains; 60° 49' N, 148° 58' W; (map 63). Railroad camp reported in 1953 by USGS.

Lower Falls: falls, on Kisaralik River, 4.5 miles NW of Quicksilver Creek, 65 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 25' 30" N, 160° 05' 30" W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Lower Fire Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, one of the Fire Lakes, at head of Fire Creek, 15 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 21' 20" N, 149° 32' 30" W; (map 69). Variant: Fire Lake. Local name reported in 1942 as Fire Lake by AMS.

Lower Fish Lake: lake, 1 mile long, in course of Fish Creek, 4 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 05' 15" N, 145° 25' 00" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Lower Fork Twelvemile Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to Twelvemile Creek, 3 miles NNE of Twelvemile Mountain and 17 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 11' 30" N, 150° 24' 00" W; (map 124). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Lower Halfway Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, 0.7 miles S of Gas Lake and 23 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 66° 05' N, 146° 57' W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Lower Herring Bay: estuary, on NW coast of Knight Island, extends SW 4.5 miles to Knight Island Passage, 10 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 22' 45" N, 147° 51' 15" W; (map 63). Local name published in 1908 by USC&GS. So named because it is south of Herring Bay.

Lower Horseshoe Lake: lake, 2 miles long, E of Big Rat Lake, 21 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 15' 30" N, 148° 09' 00" W; (map 118). Variant: Lower Horseshoe. Probably named by William Yanert, who recorded it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Lower Icefall: icefall, in Muldrow Glacier, NW of Mount Tatum, in Carpe Ridge, on NE slopes of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 12' 30" N, 150° 51' 00" W; (map 88). Mountain climbers' name published in 1954 by USGS.

Lower Kalskag: village, pop. 122, on right bank of Kuskokwim River 2.2 miles SW of Kalskag and 27 miles W of Aniak, Yukon Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 30' 50" N, 160° 21' 30" W; (map 73). Variant: Kaltchagamut, Kaltkhagamute, Kaltshak. This name is listed as "Kaltkhagamute," having a population of 106, in the 10th Census, in 1880. W. S. Post, USGS, spells the name "Kaltchagamut" on his 1898 field sheet, but places the village on the right bank of a slough 1.5 miles west of the present village called "Lower Kalskag." The place shown by Post is now abandoned; the people have moved to Lower Kalskag and Kalskag. The Russian (Greek) Orthodox Church maintains a mission here which probably accounts for its separation from Kalskag.

Lower Ketchikan Lake: lake, 1.8 miles long, in course of Ketchikan Creek, 1 mile N of Ketchikan, Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 15" N, 131° 37' 30" W; BGN 1966; (map 3). Variant: Ketchikan Lake, Ketchikan Lakes, Ketchikan Lake Number One. Local name reported in 1911 as "Ketchikan Lake" by USFS.

Lower Khudsnu Bay: bay, see Whitewater Bay.

Lower Kobuk Canyon: canyon, on Kobuk River, 9 miles W of Norutak Lake, Kotzebue Kobuk Lowland; 66° 49' N, 154° 42' W; (map 116). Name published by USGS in 1956. Referred to as the "lower gorge of the Kowak" by Mendenhall (1902, p. 25).

Lower Kootznahoo Bay: bay, see Whitewater Bay.

Lower Koutsnow Bay: bay, see Whitewater Bay.

Lower Lagoon, The: bend, of Naknek River 0.6 miles wide, S of Grassy Point, on Alaska Peninsula, 15 miles SE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 39' 45" N, 156° 39' 00" W; (map 41). Descriptive name given by USGS in 1962 "because of the wide bend in the Naknek River."

Lower Lake George: lake, 2.7 miles long, 27 miles SE of Palmer, between Inner Lake George and Knik Glacier, Chugach Mountains; 61° 19' N, 148° 30' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by Stone (1963, p. 33)

Lower Lake: lake, see Dolgoi Lake.

Lower Malina Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 17 miles NW of Afognak, on W coast of Afognak Island; 58° 09' 30" N, 153° 08' 00" W; (map 43). Name derived from Malina Bay; published by USGS in 1952.

Lower Mountain: mountain, 5,462 ft., on N bank of Beaver Creek, 18 miles N of Pingpong Mountain and 65 miles NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range; 62° 00' N, 141° 21' W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Lower Mouth Birch Creek: stream, distributary, flows NW 50 miles from Birch Creek to Lower Birch Creek Slough, 39 miles SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 27' N, 146° 38' W; (map 119). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Lower Mouth Porcupine River: stream, distributary of Porcupine River, flows SW 6.4 miles to Yukon River, 5 miles W of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 34' 40" N, 145° 26' 00" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Lower Niklaremut Creek: stream, flows SW 2.3 miles to Yukon River, 5 miles NW of Ruby, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 64° 44' 30" N, 155° 35' 40" W; (map 98). Variant: Necklaremont River. Riverboat pilots' name shown on 1940 "Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers" of the Riverboat Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Lower Noatak Canyon: canyon, 8 miles long, course of Noatak River through Igichuk Hills, 21 miles N of Kotzebue, Arctic Slope; 67° 14' N, 162° 33' W; (map 128). Variant: Amortak Canyon, Amortuk Canyon. Local name reported in 1956 by Orth. The Eskimo name "Amortak" means "canyon."

Lower Ohmer Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1 mile N of Skilak Lake and 33 miles ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' 20" N, 150° 18' 50" W; BGN 1966; (map 62). Variant: Alcatraz Lake. Local name reported in 1966 by USGS. Named for the late Earl N. Ohmer, former chairman of the Territorial Game Commission. "Alcatraz Lake" was a local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Lower Paradise Lake: lake, extends NE-SW 1.5 miles, at SW end of Paradise Lakes, 20 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 20' 30" N, 149° 04' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Lower Passage: water passage, trends SE-NW 6 miles, between Knight and Disk Islands, in Prince William Sound, 40 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 30' N, 147° 40' W; BGN 1908; (map 63). Variant: Knight Island Passage. Local name reported in 1908 by USC&GS.

Lower Ramparts: bluffs, 300 ft. high, extend 4 miles along banks of Porcupine River, 35 miles NE of Chalkyitsik, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 59' N, 142° 46' W; (map 120). Descriptive name published in 1895 by USC&GS.

Lower Ramparts: canyon, see Rampart Gorge.

Lower Ruby Creek: stream, flows SW 1.6 miles to Cache Creek, opposite Hansen Bar, 31 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 26' 32" N, 151° 03' 00" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Lower Russian Lake: lake, on Kenai Peninsula, 1.5 miles long, coursed by Russian River, 6 miles NW of Upper Russian Lake, 29 miles NW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 26' 30" N, 149° 59' 00" W; (map 63). Local name published by USGS (Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2).

Lower Silvis Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Revillagigedo Island, W of George Inlet, in course of Beaver Falls Creek, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 00" N, 131° 30' 30" W; (map 3). Variant: Silvis Lake. Local name reported in 1919 by USGS.

Lower Sucker Creek: stream, heads in Sucker Lake, flows SE 13 miles to Alexander Creek, 6.5 miles NW of Susitna and 33 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 36' 50" N, 150° 39' 30" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Lower Summit Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, along Canyon Creek, 16 miles S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 39' 45" N, 149° 28' 40" W; (map 63). Local name reported about 1914 by USGS (Martin and others, 1915, pls. 2, 4).

Lower Sweetheart Lake: lake, 5 miles long, on Sweetheart Creek, 2 miles from Gilbert Bay and 38 miles ESE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 56' 45" N, 133° 38' 05" W; (map 8). Variant: Gilbert Lake, Sweetheart Lake. Local name reported in 1955 by USGS; named "Sweetheart Lake; not Gilbert Lake" in 1923 by USFS.

Lower Talarik Creek: stream, flows SSW 10 miles to Iliamna Lake 24 miles SW of Iliamna, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 37' 25" N, 155° 32' 00" W; (map 51). Name published in 1957 by USGS.

Lower Tangle Lake: lake, 2 miles long, one of Tangle Lakes, near head of Delta River, 16 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 08' 20" N, 145° 57' 30" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Lower Tazimina Lake: lake, 6 miles long, in course of Tazimina River, 10 miles E of Nondalton and 20 miles NE of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 50° 00' N, 154° 28' W; BGN 1910; (map 51). Variant: Lower Taschemna Lake, Nohutno Lake, Nulkutno Lake, Tazhemina Lake, Taziminah Lake. Tanaina Indian name reported in 1902 as “Taziminah Lakes” by A. G. Maddren, USGS. The present spelling was shown on a 1909 fieldsheet by D.C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Lower Telida Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 52 miles NE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 25' N, 153° 14' W; (map 89). Local name derived from the village name; reported in 1958 by USGS.

Lower Tonsina: locality, 1 mile NW of junction of Tonsina River with Copper River, 64 miles NE of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61° 39' 20” N, 144° 40' 30” W; (map 68). This probably was little more than a roadhouse; first reported by F. H. Moffit, USGS, in 1914.

Lower Trail Lake: lake, extends N 1.5 miles from head of Trail River to Upper Trail Lake, 22 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 26' 30” N, 149° 21' 45” W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Lower Ugashik Lake: lake, 11 miles across, in course of Ugashik River, S of Upper Ugashik Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, 14 miles E of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 31' N, 156° 54' W; (map 36). Variant: Ugashik Lakes. Local name reported in 1903 as “Ugashik Lakes” for both Upper and Lower Ugashik Lakes by G. C. Martin (1905, pl. 6), USGS. The name “Lower Ugashik Lake” is applied separately on 1956 USGS map.

Lower Willow Creek: stream, flows SE 7.5 miles to Casadepaga River, 18 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49' N, 164° 21' W; (map 95). Variant: Alert Creek, First Fork Koksuktapaga, Left Fork Casadepaga River, Willow Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. It was reported in 1900 as “Left Fork” by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS. It was shown as “Left Fork” on the lower course and as “Willow” at the head on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Lower Wolf Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, drains into Moser Bay, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' 30” N, 131° 37' 00” W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Lowlying Point: point of land, see Nismeni Point.

Lowpal Pass: pass, see Kiwook Pass.

Lowrie Island: island, 0.6 miles long, in Pacific Ocean, 1.2 miles N of Forrester Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 51' 30” N, 133° 32' 15” W; (map 1). Named in 1879 by Dall, USC&GS, for “Captain Lowrie, of the [vessel] * * * Captain Cook, in 1786, who was perhaps the first English-speaking navigator to visit [the] Queen Charlotte Islands, and possibly the first who saw this island.”

Loy Island: island, 1,700 ft. across, in Twelvemile Arm Kasaan Bay, near center of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 29' N, 132° 37' W; (map 4). Variant: Log Island.

Local descriptive name; reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS. A loy is a long, narrow spade once used for stony soil.

Loyal Hills: mountains, 1,325 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 30" N, 177° 28' 46" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Loyd Hill: mountain, 1,340 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 53" N, 177° 28' 47" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II. Published on a 1943 Army map.

Lozi-koket: village, see Ruby.

Ltua, Mys: point of land, see Fairweather, Cape.

Ltuya Bay: bay, see Lituya Bay.

Lubbe Creek: stream, flows 3 miles W to McCarthy Creek 10 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 32' 45" N, 142° 47' 10" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Lucan, Point: point of land, on N tip of Althorp Peninsula, on Chichagof Island, 0.8 miles SE of Three Hill Island, 34 miles W of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 09' N, 136° 22' W; (map 10). Named in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, probably for the Countess of Lucan. Lucan was also the family name of the wife of the second Earl of Spencer (Wagner 1931, P. 395). ,

Lucan, Point: point of land, see Column Point.

Lucas Island: island, 0.8 miles long, in Skilak Lake on Kenai Peninsula, 41 miles ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' 30" N, 150° 10' 00" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Luce Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Kutchuma Islands, 3 miles S of Sitka, off W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' 40" N, 135° 19' 20" W; (map 9). Named in 1880 by U.S. Navy "for Mr. Luce, USN, one of the men on the U.S.S. Jamestown at Sitka that year." The name was published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 144).

Luce Island: island, see Emgeten Island.

Luchek Mountain: mountain, 1,699 ft., on W shore of Moser Bay, on SW coast of Kodiak Island, 41 miles S of Karluk; 57° 00' 20" N, 154° 10' 00" W; BGN 1934; (map 35). Named by USC&GS in 1934 from the "Eskimo word meaning 'signal' because the summit forms a natural signal for navigation."

Lucia Glacier: glacier, heads at 60° 05' N, 140° 00' W, and trends SE and S 15 miles to 1961 terminus, 4 miles NW of Blizhni Point and 23 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains, 59° 52' N, 139° 53' W; (map 46). Named in 1891 for Lucia Kerr, the mother of Mark B. Kerr, USGS topographer, who accompanied Russell on his expedition to this area.

Lucia Nunatak: nunatak, 1,400 ft., in Lucia Glacier, 2 miles E of Floral Pass and 30 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 58' 30" N, 139° 54' 30" W; (map 46). Named in 1906 by Tarr (1909, p. 79), USGS, for Lucia Glacier.

Lucile Creek: stream, heads in Lucile Lake, flows W 11 miles and joins Little Meadow Creek to form Meadow Creek, 22 miles W of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 34' 00" N, 149° 46' 45" W; (map 69). Local name published by The Alaska Railroad on a 1918 blueprint map.

Lucile Gulch: stream, see Lucille Creek.

Lucile Lake: lake, 1.7 miles long, in Matanuska Valley, W of Wasilla, 11 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 34' 30" N, 149° 28' 30" W; (map 69). Variant: Wassillas Lake, Lucille Lake. Named in 1898 by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA, and published by him on a map of military expeditions of the route from Knik Arm to Tanana River.

Lucille Creek: stream, flows N 0.6 miles to Livengood Creek, 3 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 32' 25" N, 148° 27' 10" W; (map 105). Variant: Lucile Gulch. Name originally reported in 1916 by J. B. Mertie, USGS, as Lucile Gulch (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13), but local usage has applied the name to the stream as shown on recent USGS maps.

Lucille Lake: lake, see Lucile Lake.

Luck Creek: stream, flows N 7.5 miles to Luck Lake, on NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' 42" N, 132° 45' 51" W; BGN 1963; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS; derived from Luck Point.

Luck Lake: lake, 2 miles long, NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 56' N, 132° 46' W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS; derived from Luck Point.

Luck Point: point of land, 2.4 miles NE of Luck Lake, on NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 59' N, 132° 44' W; (map 4). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Luck-Luc Creek: stream, flows SW to Noxapaga River, about 15 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. The stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Lucky Bay: estuary, extends SW 1.5 miles to Knight Island Passage, at SW end of Knight Island, 8.5 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 13' 00" N, 147° 52' 15" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1909 by USC&GS.

Lucky Chance Lakes: lakes, on Baranof Island, W of Lucky Chance Mountain, 12 miles SE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 57' 10" N, 135° 03' 00" W; (map 5). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Lucky Chance Mountain: mountain, 3,240 ft. on Baranof Island, 13 miles SE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 57' 00" N, 135° 02' 30" W; (map 5). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Lucky Cove: estuary, 0.2 miles long, on S coast of Revillagigedo Island, 3.4 miles NW of Point Alaya, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 12' 45" N, 131° 16' 00" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Lucky Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Livengood Creek, 4 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 33' 05" N, 148° 25' 35" W; (map 105). Variant: Goodluck Creek. Name originally reported in 1916 as Goodluck Creek by J. B. Mertie (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13), USGS; however, local usage has shortened it to the present form shown on recent USGS maps.

Lucky Creek: stream, flows S 2 miles to Cache Creek, between Iron and Rambler Creeks, 29 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 29' 50" N, 150° 27' 15" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by Capps (1913, fig. 5), USGS.

Lucky Creek: stream, flows S to Sinuk River, about 39 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Lucky Creek: stream, flows SW 1.7 miles to join Shasta Creek to form Harris Creek which flows to North Fork Kougarkok River, 5 miles NE of Harris Dome and 37 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 41' N, 164° 27' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Lucky Dick Creek: stream, see Lucky Ditch Creek.

Lucky Ditch Creek: stream, flows NW 1.4 miles to Grantley Harbor, 4 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 15' N, 166° 14' W; (map 111). Variant: Lucky Dick Creek. Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Lucky Dog Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Pilgrim River, 18 miles W of Mount Bendeleben and 56 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 07' N, 164° 43' W; (map 110). Variant: Williams Creek. Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome sold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. Fox appears to have applied the name "Williams" to this stream and "Lucky Dog" to the next stream south.

Lucky Gulch: ravine, in Kantishna Hills, extends S 0.5 miles to Eureka Creek, 3.5 miles N of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 32' 40" N, 150° 53' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Prospectors' name reported in 1932 by F. G. Wells and S. C. Kain, USGS.

Lucky Gulch: ravine, trends E 2 miles to Faro Creek, 25 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 27' 30" N, 161° 31' 00" W; (map 53). Probably a prospector's name reported in 1919 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks, 1921, pl. 7), USGS. Gold was discovered in this area about 1900.

Lucky Gulch: ravine, trends N 5 miles to Fourth of July Creek, 33 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 09' 45" N, 141° 50' 00" W; (map 103). Prospectors' name reported in 1902 by Lt. Hjalmar Erickson and William Yanert, USA.

Lucky Gulch: ravine, trends NW 1 mile to Valdez Creek, 70 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 12' 30" N, 147° 17' 00" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1909, p. 159), USGS.

Lucky Gulch: ravine, trends SE 2.5 miles to Fox I Creek, 15 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 57' N, 141° 34' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Lucky Gulch: ravine, trends SW 3.1 miles to Monument Creek, 11 miles S of Long, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 15' N, 155° 30' W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported by Mertie and Harrington (1924, p. 97), USGS.

Lucky Gulch: stream, see Bullion Creek.

Lucky Hill: mountain, 5,200 ft., 70 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 11' 25" N, 147° 14' 50" W; (map 87). Name taken from the name of the ravine which heads on its western flank; reported in 1960 by USGS.

Lucky Point: point of land, between Finger and Sweeper Coves, on SW shore of Kuluk Bay, on NE coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands, 51° 51' 20" N, 176° 35' 00" W; BGN 1930; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, for the survey signal Luk, located on this point.

Lucky Point: point of land, on left bank of Yukon River, S of Horseshoe Lake, 3 miles NW of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 14' 20" N, 159° 48' 50" W; (map 78). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Lucky Shot Landing: village, pop. 10 (1940), at junction of Grubstake and Willow Creeks, 15 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 46' 30" N, 149° 24' 30" W; (map 69). Variant: Lucky Shot. Name of a mining camp reported in 1942 by AMS. A post office was established here in 1933, using just the name Lucky Shot, but was discontinued in 1942 (Ricks, 1965, p. 40). Recent USGS maps indicate an airfield and five or six buildings at this site. The name is derived from the nearby Lucky Shot mine.

Lucky Shot: village, see Lucky Shot Landing.

Lucky Six Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles from Gull Pass to Noatak River, Brooks Range; 67° 32' N, 154° 57' W; (map 125). Variant: Kununak. Gold was discovered on this stream in 1898 and the stream was probably named at that time. The place was so inaccessible, however, that the miners spent only a few days there. Not only was the area inaccessible but it was also difficult to prospect because of lack of timber. It is reported that the planks used for sluice boxes were whipsawed by hand on the Reed River, 30 miles away, and hauled by dogs and men to the "Lucky Six." The Eskimo name for it is "Kununak," reported by Orth, USGS, in 1956 to mean "waterfall."

Lucky Strike Creek: stream, flows S 4.5 miles to Bluestone River, 11 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 08' N, 166° 09' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Lucy Lake: lake, 1,700 ft. long, in Matanuska Valley, 16 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 31' N, 149° 34' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Lucy Lake: lake, 1.6 miles long, near Eldridge Glacier terminus, 40 miles N of Talkeetna Alaska Range; 62° 53' 40" N, 149° 53' 15" W, (map 82). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Lucy, Port: bay, 1 mile across, extends NE 5 miles 6 miles N of the village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 20' N, 134° 39' W; (map 5). Named for charting purposes; name published in 1901 by USC&GS.

Ludaseska Creek: stream, flows E 1 mile to Chilkat Inlet, 3 miles NW of Glacier Point and 23 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains, 59° 07' 45" N, 135° 27' 00" W; BGN 1922; (map 45). Variant: Hludasetzk, Kludasetsh, Tikudasetzk. "Ludaseska" is a Tlingit Indian name published in 1923 on IBC Sheet 9 (1951 atlas). The variant names are also reported to be Indian.

Ludvik Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, on Baranof Island 9 miles N of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 22' 40" N, 134° 42' 00" W; (map 5). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Luebner Lake: lake, 0.3 miles across, on Kenai Peninsula, 10 miles SW of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 45' 30" N, 148° 59' 15" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Lufin Point: point of land, see Manning Point

Lug Point: point of land, SE tip of Lane Ridge, between Mutt and Jeff Coves, on SE coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 00" N, 177° 29' 20" E; (map 14). Variant: Walrus Point. Name shown on a 1943 AMS map; variant name shown on a 1943 USAAF map.

Luisa Creek: stream, flows SW to Coarse Gold Creek which flows to Penny River, about 8 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Lukanin Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, between Lukanin and Tonki Points, on SE coast of Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 08' 30" N, 170° 14' 00" W; (map 38). Variant: Lukannon Bay. See Lukanin Rookery.

Lukanin Hill: hill, 90 ft., on S coast of Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 07' 40" N, 170° 15' 40" W; (map 38). Variant: Lukannon Hill. See Lukanin Rookery.

Lukanin Point: point of land, just NE of Saint Paul, on SE coast of Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 07' 50" N, 170° 15' 15" W; (map 38). Variant: Lukannon Point. See Lukanin Rookery.

Lukanin Rookery: rookery, on Lukanin Point, on S coast of Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 04' 50" N, 170° 15' 15" W; (map 38). Variant: Lukannon Rookery. Elliott (1881, p. 164) wrote "' Lukannon'; so named after one of the Russian pioneers, a sailor, who is said to have taken from St. Paul Island in 1787, over 5,000 sea-otter, aided by another promyshlenik, named Kaiekov; * * *." According to Petroff (Bancroft, 1886, p. 183) Ivan Lukanin was "the peredovchik [senior officer] with Ismailof."

Lukannon Bay: bay, see Lukanin Bay.

Lukannon Hill: hill, see Lukanin Hill.

Lukannon Point: point of land, see Lukanin Point.

Lukannon Rookery: rookery, see Lukanin Rookery.

Lukas Creek: stream, see Lumber Creek.

Luke Creek: stream, flows S 2.5 miles to Luke Lake, 16 miles W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 22' 30" N, 147° 59' 00" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Luke Lake: lake, 0.7 miles across, E of Doctor Cook Lake, 16 miles W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 22' 30" N, 147° 59' 00" W; (map 118). Variant: Third Lake. Local name reported in 1956 by USGS; in 1916, William Yanert recorded the lake as "Third Lake" on a manuscript map. It was so called because the lake is third in a series of lakes.

Luke Point: point of land, between Grace Harbor and Vesta Bay on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 55' 45" N, 132° 53' 35" W BGN 1929; (map 1). Variant: Grace Point. Named in 1928 by USC&GS "in honor of Frank Luke, aviator in World War I, who made a brilliant record in the few weeks he served before being killed in action * * *." The name "Grace Point" was proposed for this feature in 1927 by Capt. R. S. Patton, USC&GS.

Lukeens Fort: locality, see Kolmakof.

Lukins Fort: locality, see Kolmakof.

Lukluksukwik Lake: lake, 0.9 miles across, 2.6 miles W of Seemalik Butte, 45 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 60° 09' N, 167° 14' W; (map 57). Eskimo name reported in 1942 by the USAAF.

Lukthlukrit Marsh: marsh, 1 mile across, 2 miles N of Kimiksthek Hill and 38 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 60° 09' N, 167° 00' W; (map 57). Eskimo name refers to "molting place of geese," according in 1949 to USC&GS.

Lulanna: locality, "in SE Alaska." Variant: Sul-an-na. Former Haida Indian town reported in 1836-41 by Work (cnna) (Hodge, 1907 p. 778).

Lull, Point: point of land, on E shore of Echo Cove at S tip of Catherine Island, 16 miles SW of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 18' 00" N, 134° 48' 45" W; (map 9). Named in 1883 by

W. H. Dall, USC&GS for Capt. Phelps Lull, USN, a hydrographic inspector for USC&GS; published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (map , p. 122).

Lulu Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Allene Creek, in Agiapuk River basin, 11 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 21' N, 166° 02' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Lulu Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Cleary Creek, 20 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06' 30" N, 147° 29' 00" W; (map 105). Variant: Cora Gulch. Local name originally reported in 1909 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1910, fig. 4), USGS, as Cora Gulch; however, through local usage the present name was adopted and published on recent maps.

Lulu Creek: stream, see Benson Creek.

Lulu Hill: mountain, 1,275 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 20" N, 177° 24' 54" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Lulu Island: island, 7 miles across, between Noyes and San Fernando Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 28' N, 133° 30' W; BGN 1922; (map 4). Named in 1915 by Theodore Chapin (in Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 3), USGS, for his sister.

Lumber Bay: bight, 1 mile across, on SW coast of Chignik Bay and 4 miles NE of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 19' N, 158° 18' W; (map 30). Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Lumber Bay: bight, 1.5 miles across, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 31' 30" N, 160° 27' 00" W; (map 28). Variant: Rough Beach. Published as "Lumber Bay, or Rough Beach as it is called locally" by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 165).

Lumber Cove: cove, 0.3 miles across, at S end of Lisianski Strait, on Chichagof Island, 17 miles SW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' N, 136° 25' W; (map 9). Descriptive name given by USC&GS; published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 325). So named "because of the high trees in this area."

Lumber Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Niukluk River, 1 mile SW of Council and 32 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' N, 163° 39' W; (map 95). Variant: Lukas Creek. Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS; reported as "Lukas Cr." on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Lump Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in entrance to Pavlof Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 24' 25" N, 161° 37' 40" W; (map 28). Named in 1924 by USC&GS.

Lump Mountain: mountain, 1,270 ft., 3 miles NE of Beluga Hill and 10 miles NW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 09' N, 161° 43' W; (map 53). Descriptive name given in 1914 by USC&GS; published in 1915 on Chart 9103.

Lunatic Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, N of Jeff Cove, center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 25" N, 177° 28' 15" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "L" to correspond to "L" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Lunch Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows SW and NW 4 miles to Clover Passage, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30' 45" N, 131° 43' 20" W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Lunch Gulch: ravine, in Peters Hills, trends SE 2.6 miles to South Fork Martin Creek, 25 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 25' 30" N, 150° 52' 00" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Lunch Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 5 miles SW of Minto, Tanana Lowland; 64° 52' N, 149° 19' W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Lung Island: island, 1 mile long, at mouth of Duncan Canal, on S coast of Kupreanof Island, 21 miles SW of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 30' 45" N, 133° 04' 15" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705.

Lupine River: stream, heads in Brooks Range; flows NW 45 miles to Sagavanirktok River 30 miles SW of its junction with Ivishak River, Arctic Slope; 69° 05' N, 148° 44' W; (map 140). Named about 1951 by USGS geologists.

Lure Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula NW of Paddle Lake, 31 miles NE of Kenai Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 46' 45" N, 150° 31' 20" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Lurvey Basin: valley, near head of Lurvey Creek on NW slope of Sheep Mountain, 3 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' N, 134° 19' W; (map 11). Variant: Dix Bow Basin, Little Silver Bow Basin, Upper Silver Bow Basin. Locally named for W. L. Lurvey who mined in this valley about 1883. The miners also called it "six Bow Basin" for John Dix, one of the early miners at Juneau in 1881 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 30).

Lurvey Creek: stream, heads in glacier on NW slope of Sheep Mountain, flows 1 mile NW to Gold Creek, 2.5 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 35" N, 134° 19' 50" W; (map 11). Variant: Dix Creek, Dix Gulch. Locally named for W. I. Lurvey, who mined along the creek about 1883. The creek was also called "six Creek" and "six Gulch" by the miners working for John Dix (DeArmond, 1957, p. 30).

Lush Creek: stream, flows SE 25 miles to East Fork Chandalar River 30 miles W of Christian, Brooks Range; 67° 32' N, 146° 13' W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1927 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS. In his notes one finds the notation "name of pike, trans[lation] of Ind[ian]."

Lush Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, on W bank of Yukon River, 3 miles N of Rampart, 61 miles ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 33' N, 150° 10' W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Lusnoi Island: island, see Liesnoi Island.

Lutak Inlet: estuary, 4.5 miles long, trends NW from head of Chilkoot Inlet to outlet of Chilkoot Lake, 0.5 miles S of Chilkoot and 13 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 17' 15" N, 135° 22' 30" W; (map 45). Variant: Klutak Inlet, West Arm Chilkoot Inlet. Tlingit Indian name published in 1923 on IBC Sheet 9 (1951 atlas).

Luther Creek: stream, flows E 6.5 miles to American River, 31 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 36' N, 165° 39' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a map by George M. Ashford dated August 1907.

Lutke, Cape: point of land, on S central coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 29' 10" N, 164° 20' 15" W; (map 24). Variant: Cape Promontory, Mys Sivuchiy, Sealion Cape, Siuchi. Named by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. (1847, chart 1379) for Capt. Feodor Petrovitch Lutke who, in command of the corvette Seniavine, named many features in the Aleutian Islands while on a voyage around the world in 1826-29, and published an account of the voyage in 1836 which was used quite extensively in the preparation of this dictionary. This point was called M[ys] Sivuchiy meaning "sealion cape" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26) and Cape Promontory by USBF in 1888.

Lyakh, Mys: point of land, see Liakik, Cape.

Lyakhik, Mys: point of land, see Liakik, Cape.

Lyakhik, Zaliv: bay, see Three Saints Bay.

Lydick Creek: stream, heads in Robinson Mountains and flows SW 2.5 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 4.5 miles NW of Icy Cape and 79 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 59' 20" N, 141° 48' 20" W; (map 47). Local name published in 1945 by USGS.

Lydick Slough: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Eyak River, 4 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 30' 15" N, 145° 40' 00" W; (map 64). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Lydonia Island: island, 0.7 miles long, 4 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 42' 40" N, 136° 10' 00" W, BGN 1926; (map 9). Named in 1926 by USC&GS for the USC&GS steamer Lydonia, which anchored near the foot of Mount Lydonia, just northwest of the island, a few years before.

Lydonia, Mount: mountain, 3,262 ft., 4.5 miles NNW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 43' 45" N, 136° 08' 00" W; BGN 1920; (map 9). Named in 1920 by the USC&GS for the U.S.S. Lydonia, a USC&GS vessel, which was used in a reconnaissance of this region about this time.

Lydonia, Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Black Bay, 4 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 42' 35" N, 136° 09' 15" W; BGN 1926; (map 9). Named in 1926 by USC&GS. See Mount Lydonia and Lydonia Island.

Lyee-Ighit Cliff: cliff, 4 miles SW of Savoonga, Koomlangeelkuk Bay, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 40' N, 170° 36' W; (map 93). Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Lydam Rock: rock, see Lyman Rock.

Lyman Anchorage: anchorage, 1.2 miles across, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, between Figgins and Lyman Points, on Kasaan Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' N, 132° 17' W; (map 4). Variant: Port Hadley. Named in 1901 by USC&GS for "Charles Lyman, second watch officer of the Coast Survey steamer Gedney, engaged in Coast Pilot work in 1900."

Lyman Creek: stream, see Sockeye Falls.

Lyman Point: point of land, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, E point of entrance to Lyman Anchorage on Kasaan Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32' 30" N, 132° 16' 35" W; (map 4). Named and described in the 1901 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 84).

Lyman Rock: rock, in Lyman Anchorage, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, on Kasaan Peninsula Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32' 25" N, 132° 17' 25" W, (map 4). Variant: Lydam Rock. Named and described in the 1901 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 84).

Lynch, Cape: point of land, S of Cone Bay, on NW coast of Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 47' N, 133° 42' W; (map 4). Local navigators' name recorded by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, p. 122) USN.

Lynden Creek: stream, flows W 2.4 miles to Herendeen Bay, 14 miles SW of Village of Port Moller near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 49' N, 160° 45' W; (map 28). Name shown on 1963 USC&GS chart.

Lynn Brothers: islands, in chain about 3.5 miles long, on W side of Lynn Canal in St. James Bay, 35 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 36' 30" N, 135° 12' 00" W; (map 11). Variant: Brothers, The Brothers. Named "The Brothers" in 1868 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 195). The name was modified to Lynn Brothers in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 119). See Lynn Sisters.

Lynn Canal: water passage, 60 miles long, trends S from Chilkat Islands to Chatham Strait, 22 miles W of Juneau; 58° 10' N, 134° 58' W; BGN 1933; (map 11). Variant: Lynn Channel. Examined by Joseph Whidbey and named in July 1794, by Capt. Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 249), RN, for his birthplace, King's Lynn, Norfolk, England (Wagner, 1937, p. 395).

Lynn Channel: water passage, see Lynn Canal.

Lynn Creek: stream, flows W 1 mile to Snake River, 5 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 165° 28' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

Lynn Sisters: islands, both are 0.2 miles long, off W shore of Lynn Canal 5.5 miles S of Point Whidbey and 29 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 30' 00" N, 135° 07' 15" W;

(map 11). Variant: The Sisters. Named "The Sisters" in 1868 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and later modified to "Lynn Sisters." The present name was published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 194). See Lynn Brothers.

Lynne Lake: lake, 3,300 ft. long, 2 miles S of Willow and 34 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 42' 40" N, 150° 02' 20" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Lynx Creek: stream, flows NE 16 miles to Hess Creek, 20 miles NE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 41' N, 149° 34' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1902 by Lt. H. Erickson, USA. The name was published by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 16).

Lynx Creek: stream, flows NE 18 miles to Kantishna River, 44 miles SE of Bitshtini Mountains, Tanana Lowland; 64° 19' N, 150° 34' W; (map 99). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Lynx Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Grant Creek 2 miles N of that stream's junction with Yukon River, 25 miles W of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 13' 15" N, 152° 56' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Lynx Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Nenana River, 1.4 miles E of village of McKinley Park, Alaska Range; 63° 43' 58" N, 148° 52' 20" W BGN 1965; (map 87). Named in 1965 by the Alaska Dept. of Highways for the "many lynx which live in the area." See Iceworm Gulch.

Lynx Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Kogoluktuk River, 13 miles NE of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 66° 58' N, 156° 44' W; (map 115). Prospectors' name reported by USGS after 1940.

Lynx Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to McAdam Creek, 40 miles SE of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 02' 10" N, 148° 40' 45" W; (map 100). Prospectors' name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Lynx Creek: stream, heads in Kuskokwim Mountains, flows SSE 12 miles to North Fork Kuskokwim River, 11 miles W of village of Lake Minchumina, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 52' 05" N, 152° 50' 45" W; (map 88). Local name obtained in 1958 from Fabian Carey and "Val" Blackburn by USGS.

Lynx Creek: stream, in Teocalli Mountains, flows SE 5 miles to Tatina River, 2.5 miles E of junction with South Fork Kuskokwim River, 85 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 17' 45" N, 153° 18' 20" W; (map 80). Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Lynx Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows N 3 miles to Center Creek, 14 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 43' 00" N, 149° 17' 35" W; (map 63). Local name published in 1899 by USGS.

Lynx Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NW 9 miles to Lopp Lagoon, 11 miles NE of Cape Prince of Wales and 51 miles NW of Teller, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 41' N, 167° 49' W; (map 111). Variant: Potato Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Lynx Dome: mountain, 1,952 ft., N of Yukon River, 27 miles WNW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 16' N, 152° 59' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1956 by R. M. Chapman, USGS.

Lynx Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, one of the Swanson Lakes, on Kenai Peninsula S of Birch Tree Lake, 36 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 51' 10" N, 150° 23' 55" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Lynx Lake: lake, 1.8 miles long, 6 miles S of Willow and 28 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 38' 00" N, 150° 03' 20" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Lynx Lake: lake, 2 miles long, S of Frog Mountains and Lake Nerka, 35 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 30' N, 158° 53' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Variant: Chu-du-lung. Local name published by USBF in 1929. The Eskimo name "Chu-du-lung" was used in 1910 by H. C. Fassett, USBF, and is reported to mean "a lot of trout."

Lynx Mountains: mountain, see Sawtooth Mountain

Lyon Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 5 miles to Tincan Creek, 11 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 46' 50" N, 149° 13' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 1), USGS.

Lysistoy, Ostrov: island, see Wooded Island.

Lyskova, Mys: point of land, see Lieskof Cape.

Lysnoy, Ostrov: island, see Liesnoi Island.

Lysnoy, Ostrov: island, see Woody Island.

Lyvoy, Mys: point of land, see Left Cape.

M

M' Kay Inlet: bay, see McKay Inlet.

M' Kay Inlet: lagoon, see Fatigue Bay.

M' Ladies Mountain: peak, 8,880 ft., near head of Fels Glacier, 24 miles N of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 22' 35" N, 145° 25' 00" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

M' Leod Point: point of land, see McLeod Point.

M'Pherson Point: point of land, see McPherson Point.

Mab Island: island, 3 miles long, off E shore of Lynn Canal, 3 miles SE of Point Bridget and 30 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 38' 00" N, 134° 57' 15" W; (map 11). Named in 1800 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, and published in 1897 by USC&GS on Chart 8302.

Mabe Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.4 miles to Lost Creek which flows to Nome River, 6 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' 15" N, 165° 14' 20" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Mabel Bay: bay, extends SE 3 miles, off Cordova Bay, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, E of Point Webster, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 59' 40" N, 132° 36' 30" W; (map 1). Local name published in 1924 by USC&GS Derived from Mabel Island.

Mabel Creek: stream, flows N 8 miles to Rocky Bay, 2 miles SW of Thorne Island, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 02' N, 133° 04' W; (map 6). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS; derived from Mable Island.

Mabel Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Mascot Creek in Noxapaga River basin, 33 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 27' N, 164° 23' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Mabel Island: island, 0.7 miles long, between Mabel and Cordova Bays, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 59' 30" N, 132° 35' 45" W; (map 1). Local name recorded in 1900 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Mabel Island: island, 1 mile long, in Whale Passage, between Thorne and Prince of Wales Islands 40 miles SW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 03' 00" N, 133° 04' 30" W; (map 6). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Mabel, Lake: lake, see Josephine, Lake.

Mable Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in Dewey Anchorage, between Etoilin and Onslow Islands Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' 10" N, 132° 24' 40" W, (map 4). Variant: Mable Island. Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow USN.

Mable Island: island, see Mabel Island.

Mable, Lake: lake, see Josephine, Lake.

Mac's Pond: lake, see Ned Pond.

Macaroni Creek: stream, flows S 6.3 miles to Indian River, S of Indian Mountains, 40 miles NE of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 54' 15" N, 153° 46' 30" W, (map 107). Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Macartney, Point: point of land, between Frederick Sound and Keku Strait, on NW coast of Kupreanof Island, 38 miles SE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 01' 30" N, 134° 02' 50" W; (map 9). Named in 1794 by Capt. Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 292) for George, Earl Macartney, English Governor of the Windward Islands in the Caribbean and later Governor of Madras, India (Wagner, 1937, p. 395). It was discovered in 1794 by James Johnstone, a member of Capt. Vancouver's party.

MacColl Ridge: ridge, elev. 5,500 ft., 26 miles long, between Chitina River and Young Creek, 15 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 09' N, 142° 12' W (SE end), 61° 18' N, 142° 54' W (NW end); BGN 1962; (map 67). Named in 1962 by USGS for Robert S. MacColl, 1933-61, USGS geologist, who lost his life in the Kiagna River while mapping in this area.

MacCreel Creek: stream, heads in glacier, flows SE 2.6 miles to Little Bremner River, 60 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 02' 45" N, 144° 26' 25" W; (map 68). Local name reported by Moffit (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

MacDougall Creek: stream, flows NW 4.2 miles to Kuskulana River, 17 miles SW of Mt. Blackburn and 31 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 33' 45" N, 143° 50' 00" W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1912 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Machewik Mountain: hill, 730 ft., 4 miles NE of Beluga Hill and 3 miles NW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 08' N, 161° 40' W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Machie Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Fox River, 30 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' N, 163° 38' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Machin Island: islands, see Magoun Islands.

Mackay Inlet: bay, see McKay Inlet.

Mackay Inlet: lagoon, see Fatigue Bay.

Mackenzie Bay: estuary, see Iko Bay.

MacKenzie, Point: point of land, on S shore of Knik Arm, 3.4 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 14' 18" N, 149° 59' 00" W; (map 69). Variant: Point Mackinzie. Named by Joseph Whidbey of Capt. Vancouver's party on May 4, 1794 for the Rt. Hon. James Stuart Mackenzie (Wagner 1937 P 395).

Mackey Creek: stream, see Fred Creek.

Mackeys Lakes: lakes, group extends 4.5 miles NW of Soldatna, on Kenai Peninsula, 10 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 01' 30" N, 151° 00' 00" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1965 by USGS.

Mackinzie, Point: point of land, see MacKenzie, Point.

Macklin Creek: stream, flows SW 6.5 miles to join Washington Creek, forms Kougarok River, 8 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 49 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 44' N, 164° 51' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Macks Bay: bay, see Tanaskan Bay.

Macks Head Island: island, 300 ft. across, in Sanborn Harbor, on W coast of Nagai Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 07' 25" N, 160° 01' 00" W; (map 28). Variant: Mack's Head Island. Local name published in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Macks Head: point of land, in Sanborn Harbor on W coast of Nagai Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 07' 20" N, 160° 00' 30" W; (map 28). Variant: Mack's Head. Local name shown on a USC&GS chart about 1900.

Maclaren Glacier: glacier, trends W and S 13 miles to its 1951 terminus at head of Maclaren River, 24 miles SE of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 17' N, 146° 31' W; (map 86). Local name shown on 1910 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Maclaren River: stream, heads at Maclaren Glacier in Clearwater Mountains, flows SW 55 miles to Susitna River, 16 miles NE of junction of Oshetna River, Alaska Range; 62° 50' 15" N, 147° 07' 20" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1909 by USGS.

MacLeod Harbor: bay, 3 miles long, on NW coast of Montague Island, 8 miles NE of Cape Cleare, 60 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 53' N, 147° 15' W; (map 49). Variant: Macleod Harbor, McLeods Harbour. Named "McLeods Harbour" in 1789 by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock (1789, pp. 260-211), for William MacLeod, one of the mates of the King George (Wagner, 1937, p. 468). Portlock was anchored here from April 24 to May 1, 1787.

Macnamara Point: point of land, on W coast of Zarembo Island, 28 miles SW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 19' 50" N, 133° 03' 45" W; (map 6). Variant: McNamara Point. Named on September 1, 1793, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, "no doubt in honor of James Macnamara, who served under Hood and was later Rear-Admiral in the RN" (Wagner, 1937, p. 395).

Macomb Plateau: plateau, 4,490 ft., at head of Dry Creek, 45 miles SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 36' 30" N, 144° 41' 00" W; BGN 1937; (map 86). Local name shown on a 1927 manuscript map of the "Endicott and Haley Hunting Expedition."

Macooshino: settlement, see Makushin.

MacVicar, Mount: mountain, 6,600 ft., 4 miles SE of S end of Chandler Lake and 15 miles NW of headwater of John River, Brooks Range; 68° 10' N, 152° 37' W; BGN 1959; (map 134). Named in 1958 by John M. Campbell of Yale Univ. for Donald George MacVicar who drowned in Chandler Lake while doing geologic studies in the area in 1956.

Mad Hill: hill, 315 ft., between Kilignak and Niyiklik Creeks, 8 miles E of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 09' 50" N, 165° 40' 35" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Named about 1962 by personnel of Project Chariot.

Madan Bay: bay, 2 miles long, at S end of Eastern Passage, N of Wrangell Island, 12 miles SE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 23' N, 132° 09' W; BGN 1936; (map 6). Named in 1935 by USFS; derived from Point Madan.

Madan, Point: point of land, W entrance to Madan Bay, N of Wrangell Island, 11 miles SE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 22' 45" N, 132° 09' 45" W; (map 6). Named on August 27, 1793, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, "possibly after Bishop Spencer Madan" (Wagner, 1937, p. 395).

Made Creek: stream, flows SW 0.6 miles to Osborn Creek, 11 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' 30" N, 165° 07' 30" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Madean Peak: mountain peak, 8,190 ft., 0.8 miles SE of Tazlina Tower and 25 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 23' 00" N, 146° 44' 30" W; BGN 1965; (map 68). Named about 1955 by L. E. Nielsen (1963, p. 135).

Madeira Creek: stream, flows W 0.3 miles to Slate Creek which flows to Pilgrim River, 25 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' 00" N, 164° 49' 45" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 10), USGS.

Madhouse, The: locality, see Phoenix.

Madison Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Wild River, 5 miles N of Twoday Mountain and 36 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 21' 30" N, 151° 27' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Madison Creek: stream, flows NE to Adams Creek which flows to Shovel Creek, W of Button Creek, 10 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a prospector's manuscript map dated 1902. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Madison Creek: stream, flows SE to Anikovik River, about 15 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Madison Creek: stream, heads on N slope of Madison Mountain, flows NW and SW 23 miles to Tolstoi Creek 6 miles SE of its junction with Dishna River, 26 miles NW of Ophir and 55 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 23' 40" N, 157° 07' 00" W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by USGS.

Madison Gulch: ravine, heads on Mount Brynteson, trends E 0.5 miles to Glacier Creek, 9 ml. N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' 18" N, 165° 20' 40" W; (map 94). Variant: Mountain Gulch. Prospectors' name reported on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904. Reported as "Mt. Gull" on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Madison Mountain: mountain, 1,958 ft., on W slope of Kuskokwim Mountains, at heads of Fourmile and Madison Creeks, 19 miles NW of Ophir and 47 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 23' N, 156° 47' W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by USGS.

Madjujuinuk: locality, on E shore of Norton Sound between Cape Denbigh and Point Dexter, 14 miles NW of Shaktoolik, Nulato Hills; 64° 28' 30" N, 161° 28' 30" W; (map 96). Eskimo name for an archeological site reported in 1950 by Geddings (1964, p. 9).

Madre de Deos, Ostrov de la: island, see Madre de Dios Island.

Madre de Dios Island: island, 1.8 miles long, between Bucareli and Trocadero Bays, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 40" N, 133° 08' 00" W; (map 4). Variant: Isla de la Madre de Dios, Isla Madre de Dios, Ostrov de la Madre de Deos. Name "Isle de la Madre de Dios" or "Mother of God Island" was given to this island June 1, 1779, by Francisco Antonio Maurelle (Wagner, 1937, p. 395).

Madre de Dios, Isla de la: island, see Madre de Dios Island.

Madre de Dios, Isla: island, see Madre de Dios Island.

Madson Mountain: mountain, 5,269 ft., on Kenai Peninsula, 24 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' 30" N, 149° 25' 45" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pls. 1, 2), USGS.

Mae West Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, S of Glenn Highway, 17 miles W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 05' 30" N, 146° 04' 30" W; (map 83). Local name published in 1964 by USGS.

Mafsorak Hill: hill, see Mafsorak Mountain.

Mafsorak Mountain: hill, see Mafsorak Hill.

Mafsorak: stream, see Mafsorak Creek.

Magaktlek Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to Bessie Creek, 4 3 mi. N of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 58' N, 161° 37' W; (map 53). Local Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Magazine Ridge: ridge, 2.5 miles long, N of Fort GlenN, between Teal and Thirty Three Creeks, NE coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 25' N, 167° 55' W; (map 23). Name published by Byers (1959, Pl. 41), USGS. This name is one of many given to local features during and after World War II, by U.S. military personnel.

Magdalena, Cape: point of land, N point of entrance to Port Bazan, on SW coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 50' 10" N, 133° 00' 30" W; (map 1). Variant: Cabo de Santa Maria Magdalena. According to Baker (1906, p. 421), “* * * Either this cape or Cape Muzon was named ' Cabo dc Santa Maria Magdalena' [Cape of St. Mary Magdalen] by [Juan] Perez, 1774.”

Magdalena, Isla de la: island, see Hinchinbrook Island.

Mageik Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, heads near Katmai Pass, flows SE 10 miles to Katmai River 7 miles S of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 09' 10" N, 155° 01' 00" W; BGN 1924; (map 42). Named in 1916 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, probably after Mount Mageik.

Mageik Landslide: slope, along upper course of Martin Creek, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 12 miles SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 07' 30" N, 155° 12' 00" W; (map 42). Named in 1917 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, to designate this unusual slide of boulders, soil, peat, and other debris triggered by the Mount Katmai eruption.

Mageik Mountain: mountain, see Mageik, Mount.

Mageik Volcano: mountain, see Mageik, Mount.

Mageik, Mount: mountain, 7,250 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument 11 miles SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 11' 45" N, 155° 15' 10" W; BGN 1966; (map 42). Variant: Mageik Mountain, Mageik Volcano. Native name reported in 1917 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, as Mageik Volcano (map) and as Mount Mageik (text).

Maggie Creek: stream, flows W to Agiapuk River, about 18 miles N of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula gold fields by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected up to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Maggie Creek: stream, in Rampart Mountains, flows S 3 miles to Morelock Creek, NW of Bonanza Creek, 23 miles ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 20' N, 151° 23' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Maghi Point: point of land, see Tangent Point.

Magic Mountain: mountain, 1,260 ft., central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 27" N, 177° 30' 18" E; (map 14). Variant: Stubble Ridge. An arbitrary name beginning with “M” to correspond to “M” grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Magician Creek: stream, flows SW 0.5 miles to Mutt Cove, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 52" N, 177° 30' 30" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Magician Hill: hill, 470 ft., E of Mutt Cove, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 02" N, 177° 30' 33" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Magitchlie Creek: stream, heads on E slope of the Magitchlie Range, flows S 90 miles to Innoko River, 60 miles NW of Ophir and 60 miles NE of Holikachuck, Innoko Lowland; 63° 32' 30" N, 158° 12' 30" W; (map 90). Variant: Lonesome River. Local name obtained from Joseph Ferris in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS.

Magitchlie Range: mountain range, extends NS 15 miles, 39 miles SW of Nulato, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 08' N, 158° 24' W; (map 97). Variant: Black River Mountain, Sistdlila. Ingalik Indian name reported in 1939 by USGS. It was referred to in 1935 as "Black Bear Mountain" by Frederica de Laguna.

Magnet Creek: stream, flows 2.5 miles N from N of Poss Mountain to Gold Creek, 33 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 31' N, 149° 43' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Magnet Creek: stream, flows NE 5.7 miles to Pinnell River, 14 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 47' N, 163° 02' W BGN 1952; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2) USGS.

Magnet Creek: stream, flows S 1.3 miles to North Fork Kougarok River, 2 miles SW of Harris Dome and 42 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 36' N, 164° 37' W, (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Magnet Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to Cache Creek, on coast of Norton Sound, 7 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 164° 13' W; (map 95). Variant: Lillian Creek. Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Magnet Rock: rock, in Cook Inlet, 0.5 miles W of SW end of Kenai Peninsula, 14 miles SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 18' 30" N, 152° 00' 00" W; BGN 1908; (map 50). Local name published in 1908 by USC&GS.

Magnetic Island: island, 1 mile long, in Tuxedni Bay, W of Rusty Mount, 59 miles SW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 14' 30" N, 152° 51' 00" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Magnetic Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Union Bay, W coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 47' 00" N, 132° 11' 15" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Magnificent, Mount: mountain, 4,285 ft., 5 miles E of the village of Eagle River and 18 miles NE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 19' N, 149° 24' W; BGN 1959; (map 69). Variant: My Mountain. Descriptive name given in 1953 by Mrs. Ollie A. Trower of Anchorage.

Magnolia Creek: stream, flows NW to Snake River, about 31 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Magnolia Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Igloo Creek which flows to American River, 32 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 28' N, 165° 22' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Messrs. Kemp and David Fox (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 11).

Magnolia Gulch: ravine, trends SW 0.7 miles to Grouse Creek which flows to Goldbottom Creek, 15 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' 30" N, 165° 22' 20" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Magoffin Lake: lake, see Volkmar Lake.

Magoghyik River: stream, see Maghoweyik River.

Magot Point: point of land, E of mouth of Susitna River, 22 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 17' N, 150° 32' W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Magoun Islands: islands, 1.5 miles long, between Krestof and Sitka Sounds, 11 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 10' N, 135° 34' W; (map 9). Variant: Machin Island, Magun Island, Ostrov Magun. Named by the Russians in the 1840's for Capt. Magoun (cnna), an early trader.

Magpie Creek: stream, flows SW 1.5 miles to Elliott Creek, 2.3 miles SE of Hubbard Peak and 78 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 40' 05" N, 144° 11' 20" W; (map 68). Name published by USGS (Moffit and Maddren, 1909, fig. 2).

Magpie Creek: stream, see Camp Creek.

Magtok: locality, "on Agattu Island in Near Islands," Aleutian Islands Former Aleut village reported as "uninhabited" by Hodge (1907, p. 785), BAE.

Maguire Creek: stream, flows S 18 miles to Little Susitna River, 15 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 16' 25" N, 150° 19' 00" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Maguire Islands: barrier islands, on Beaufort Sea coast W of Flaxman Island, extends 9 miles between Challenge and Mary Sachs Entrances, Arctic Plain; 70° 14' N, 146° 30' W; (map 151). Named in 1910 by Leffingwell (1919, p. 97) for Comdr. Rochfort Maguire, RN.

Magun, Ostrov: islands, see Magoun Islands.

Maguriak Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows N 15 miles to Kungok River, 19 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 31' N, 159° 17' W; (map 146). Eskimo name obtained at Wainwright in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS; probably means (Magurok) "it howls."

Mahid Island: island, see Maid Island.

Mahlo River: stream, heads on E slope of Bence Mountain, flows NNE 16 miles to Klutina Lake, 48 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 44' 10" N, 145° 44' 30" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, for Emil Mahlo, a member of his party.

Mahlo, Mount: mountain, 6,300 ft., 0.5 miles SE of Mount Brookfield and 17 miles N of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 21' 20" N, 146° 16' 20" W BGN 1960; (map 68). Named in 1898 for Emil Mahlo, a topographer with Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, who with F. C. Schrader, USGS, made the first topographic map of the Valdez Glacier area.

Mahon: locality, 4 miles N of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 37' N, 149° 04' W; (map 100). Railroad station name published in 1923 railway guide and on a USGS map in 1924.

Mahoney Lake: lake, 0.7 miles across, on Revillagigedo Island, on W bank of George Inlet, 7 miles NE of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 15" N, 131° 31' 15" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS

Mahoney Mountain: mountain, 3,350 ft., on Revillagigedo Island, between Mahoney and Up Per Silvis Lakes, 5 miles NE of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 50" N, 131° 32' 40" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Mahtkweengak Slough: watercourse, see Mahtkwingak Slough.

Mahtkwingak Slough: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, flows N 20 miles from Kwikpak Pass to Norton Sound, 34 miles N of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 14' N, 164° 21' W; (map 92). Variant: Mahtkweengak Slough, Malitqweengak Slough. Eskimo name reported in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS; published in 1901 on Chart 9372.

Mahtqweengak Slough: watercourse, see Mahtkwingak Slough.

Mahutzu River: stream, see Delta Creek.

Maiachnoi Island: island, see Signal Island.

Maid Island: island, 0.7 miles long, in Necker Islands, 16 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 10" N, 135° 27' 45" W; BGN 1940; (map 5). Variant: Mahid Island, Maid Island, Ostrov Mayd. Tlingit Indian name reported in 1809 by Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Mayd" or "Maya Island."

Maid Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, on E bank of Susitna River, 23 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 25' 25" N, 150° 26' 40" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Maiden Creek: stream, flows N 1.7 miles to Spruce Creek, 3.5 miles S of Ophir and 32 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 05' 30" N, 156° 31' 30" W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1912 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Maiden Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Salcha River 11 miles E of that stream's junction with its North Fork and 45 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 39' N, 144° 56' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Maiden Lake: lake, 100 ft. long, S of Kiska Harbor, on E coast of Kiska Island; Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 50" N, 177° 35' 30" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Maiden Mountain: hill, 300 ft., on eastern Kiska Island, near South Pass, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 50" N, 177° 35' 45" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Maiden Pup: stream, flows W 1.5 miles to North Fork Harrison Creek, 15 miles SW of Circle Hot Springs and 42 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 23' 20" N, 145° 07' 10" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Mail Slough: stream, an anabranch of Yukon River, flows W 16 miles, 4 miles NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 03' N, 149° 00' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Mailboat Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, on S shore of Chernofski Harbor, on SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 23' 35" N, 167° 32' 25" W; BGN 1940; (map 23). Variant: West Bight. Named by USC&GS in 1939 because "the mailboat on its regular calls generally anchors in this cove." The cove was first called West Bight in 1937 by a USC&GS field party.

Mailbox Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles from Twelvemile Mountain to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 23 miles S of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 06' 20" N, 150° 28' 30" W; (map 124). Variant: Branson Creek. This stream was reported as Branson Creek in 1899 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS, but in 1956 USGS reported "Mailbox Creek" to be local usage.

Main Bay: estuary, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, extends NE 3.5 miles to Prince William Sound, 20 miles N of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 33' N, 148° 02' W; BGN 1914; (map 63). Descriptive name given in 1913 by USC&GS.

Main Creek: stream, flows S 14 miles to Amber Bay, 12 miles NW of Cape Kunmik, near S shore of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 56° 51' N, 157° 28' W; (map 31). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Main Creek: stream, heads on Yuki Mountain, flows N 26 miles to Ruby Slough, 12 miles W of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 42' 45" N, 155° 52' 45" W; (map 98).

Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and other., 1909, p. 230), USGS.

Main Lake: lake, former glacier lake in Glacier Bay National Monument, extending S 4 miles from present mouth of Berg Creek, 64 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 50' 00" N, 135° 45' 30" W; (map 11). Variant: Endicott Lake. Named in 1890 by H. F. Reid (1892, pl. 14) for the valley in which the lake was located. Later he changed the name to Endicott Lake for the river which drained it. Reid's map shows the lake at the terminus of Muir Glacier. Since 1900 the glacier has retreated 6 miles to the N, a condition resulting in the lake's disappearance. The name Endicott Lake is now given to a small lake 2 miles SW of the outlet of the original lake.

Main Lake: lake, see Endicott Lake.

Main Valley: lake, see Endicott Lake.

Main Valley: valley, 7 miles long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, extending N from Endicott Gap, 60 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 52' N, 135° 43' W; (map 11). Variant: Endicott Valley. Named in 1882 by John Muir when the valley was occupied by a branch of Muir Glacier. In 1890 H. F. Reid (1892, pl. 114) showed "Main Valley" as the ice-filled portion NW of Main Lake. Later Reid (1896, p. 86 and 90), named the entire valley "Endicott Valley" because it drained into the Endicott River. With the retreat of the Muir Glacier after 1890, the entire valley was uncovered. The northern part of the valley now drains into Muir Inlet, and the southern part drains into the Endicott River.

Main Valley: valley, see Endicott Valley.

Maioagaluk: locality, see My-og-g-a-gal-look.

Maiyumerak Creek: stream, in Baird Mountains, at N end of Maiyumerak Mountains, flows NE 8 miles to Noatak River, 55 miles NE of Noatak, Brooks Range; 67° 59' N, 161° 12' W; (map 127). Named for the mountains; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Maiyumerak Mountains: mountains, 1,000-4,000 ft., in Baird Mountains, extend W 45 miles from Nakolik River, between Eli and Noatak Rivers, 15 miles NE of Noatak, Brooks Range; 67° 50' N, 161° 27' W; (map 127). Eskimo name meaning "all the mountains are steep," obtained in 1956 at Noatak by Orth.

Major Creek: stream, 1.4 miles long, flows SE to Sargeant Cove on E coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 02" N, 177° 33' 23" E; (map 14). Variant: Brandy Creek. An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Major Ridge: ridge, 1 mile long, extending from Mason Hill to Kiska Harbor, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 25" N, 177° 31' 40" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Majority Creek: stream, flowing SE 1 mile to Trout Lagoon, W of Kiska Harbor, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 34" N, 177° 31' 25" E; (map 14). Variant: Trout Creek. An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Makag' mut: locality, see Makak.

Makagamute: locality, see Makak.

Makak: locality, "on right bank of Yukon River below Anvik." Variant: Akka, Makagamute, Makag' mut, Makeymut, Makka, Makki, Manki. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1861 as "Makka" by P. Tikhmeniev. Ivan Petroff listed the name as "Makeymute" with a population of 121 in the 1880 Census, its population was 50 in 1890.

Makaka Point: point of land, at NW end of Hawkins Island, 20 miles W of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 31' 00" N, 146° 17' 20" W; (map 64). This is presumably a "native" name reported in 1898 by Capt. Abercrombie (1900 map), USA, while exploring the Copper River region.

Makaktuk Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, in Anaktuvuk River valley, 11 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 17' N, 151° 32' W; (map 134). Eskimo name obtained at Anaktuvuk Pass in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Makarius Bay: bay, 2 miles across, on SW facing coast of Amchitka Island, Aleutian Islands, 51° 23' 15" N, 179° 12' 00" E; (map 15). Variant: Saint Makarius Bay. Name shown on a 1951 USGS map; shown as "St. Makarius Bay" on a 1955 AMS map.

Makeymut: locality, see Makak.

Makhnak, Ostrov: rock, see Black Rock.

Makhnashka, Mys: point of land, see Rocky Point.

Makhnashka, Zaliv: bay, see Monashka Bay.

Makhnashkina, Mys: point of land, see Miller Point.

Makhnati Island: island, 0.1 miles across, connected to Japonski Island, in Sitka Sound, 2 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 25" N, 135° 23' 15" W; BGN 1932; (map 9). Variant: Liesnoi Island, Mokhnatoi Island, Moknatoi Island, Ostrov Mokhnatoy, Ostrov Mokhnatyy, Wooded Island. Russian name meaning "rough" given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Os[trov] Makhnatyy."

Makhnati Islands: islands, 0.8 miles across, near head of Whale Bay, on SW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 38' N, 135° 01' W; (map 5). Variant: Makhnatoi Islet, Ostrov Makhnatoy. Russian name from "mokhnatyy," meaning "rough" or "rugged," published in 1850 by the Russian American Company as "Ostrov Makhnatoy."

Makhnati Rock: rock, sunken rock SW of Makhnati Island, in Sitka Sound, 2.5 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 10" N, 135° 23' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Beacon Rock. Named in 1883 by USC&GS and published in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 141). Name was derived from Makhnati Island.

Makhnatoi Islet: islands, see Makhnati Islands.

Makhnatoy, Ostrov: islands, see Makhnati Islands.

Makingiyeeek Bay: cove, 1 mile across, between Taphook Point and base of Pungokosit Spit 19 miles SE of Gambell, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 37' N, 171° 16' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Makiugiyuk Bay. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Makiugiyuk Bay: cove, see Makingiyeeek Bay.

Makka: locality, see Makak.

Makki: locality, see Makak.

Maknak Creek: stream, see Muknuk River.

Maknashka Bay: bay, see Monashka Bay.

Maknashkina Cape: point of land, see Miller Point.

Maknek River: stream, heads at Soomaghat Mountain, flows S 12 miles to Bering Sea, on St. Lawrence Island; 63° 08' N, 169° 24' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Eskimo name recommended by the Gambell village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Maknighak, Camp: locality, Eskimo camp, on barrier beach, S of Maknik Lagoon, 20 miles SW of Northeast Cape, St. Lawrence Island, 63° 10' N, 169° 18' W; (map 93). Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Maknik Lagoon: lagoon, 7 miles long, 16 miles SW of Northeast Cape, on S coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 11' N, 169° 15' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Lake Cynthia. Eskimo name recommended by the Gambell village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Makpik Creek: stream, heads in DeLong Mountains, flows SSW 38 miles through Feniak Lake to Noatak River, 47 miles WSW of Howard Pass Brooks Range; 68° 01' 30" N, 158° 39' 00" W, (map 132). Eskimo name obtained at Noatak by Orth in 1956, and reported to mean "mouth of a small stream" or "outlet."

Makpik, Lake: lake, 1.7 miles long, NE of Aiutak Lagoon, 15 miles E of Point Hope, Arctic Slope 68° 20' N, 166° 12' W; (map 129). Variant: Lake Mukpik. Eskimo name reported in 1956 by Orth. See Makpik Creek. It was originally applied to the short stream which connects Makpik Lake to another lake to the north.

Maktak Mountain: mountain, 1,128 ft., on S bank of Ipewik River, 10 miles NE of its junction with Kukpuk River, Arctic Slope; 68° 25' N, 165° 26' W; (map 129). Eskimo name meaning “whale skin” reported in 1956 by Orth.

Makuschkin Volcano: volcano, see Makushin Volcano.

Makushi, Cape: point of land, see Makushin Point.

Makushi: bay, see Makushin Bay.

Makushin Bay: bay, 2.4 miles across, W coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 44' N, 167° 00' W; BGN 1890; (map 23). Variant: Guba Makushinskaya, Makushi, Makushinskoi, Makyshinskaia. Russian name given by Capt. P. K. Krenitzin and Lt. M. Levashev (Coxe, 1787, p. 222). IRN, and was transliterated as “Makyshinskaia Bay” by Rev. Coxe (1787, p. 205). This name may have been taken from the Russian word “makushka,” meaning “the crown (of the head)” or “top,” possibly referring to Makushin Volcano. Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14, dated 1792), IRN, published the name “Guba Makushinskaya,” meaning “Makushin Bay.”

Makushin Cape: point of land, see Kovrizhka Cape.

Makushin Cape: point of land, see Makushin Point.

Makushin Cape: point of land, see Point Kadin.

Makushin Point: point of land, N shore of Makushin Bay, W coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 45' 30" N, 167° 01' 20" W; BGN 1938; (map 23). Variant: Cape Makushi, Cape Makushinck, Cape Makushinski, Makushin Cape, Mys Makushinskoy. According to Lt. Sarichev (1802, v. 2, p. 82), IRN, this name was published by the Russians as “M[ys] Makushinskoy” or “Cape Makushin.” The USBF used the generic “Point” in 1888.

Makushin Valley: valley, extends E 4.5 miles to Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 54' 50" N, 166° 38' 20" W; (map 23). Variant: Glacier Valley. Named for Makushin Bay. Reported by George Davidson, USC&GS, in 1869; called “Glacier Valley” by W. H. Dall in 1873.

Makushin Volcano: volcano, 6,680 ft., northcentral Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 53' 15" N, 166° 55' 00" W; (map 23). Variant: Aigagin, Aiyagin, Ajagisch, Ayagish, Ayyagyh, Cheerful Mountain, Makuschkin Volcano, Ognedieshutshai Gora, Ognedyshushchaya Gora, Wesselow. Russian name, probably derived from the word “makushka,” meaning “the crown (of the head)” or “top,” and applied to this feature because it is the highest point on Unalaska Island. This volcano was called “Ognedyshushchaya Gora” meaning “burning mountain” by Sarichev (1826, map 14, dated 1792), IRN. Sarichev also called it “Ayyagyh” (1802, v. 2., p. 132). Rev. Coxe (1787, p. 210) wrote “there is a burning mountain here called ' Ayagish.' “ These native names are probably derived from the Aleutian word “ayaq” which, according to R. H. Geoghegan, is the name applied to Makushin Volcano on Unalaska Island. This Aleut word may possibly come from the words “aigay meaning “greater, larger,” and “kigusiq,” meaning “volcano.” Bank (1956, p. 24) reported “an old Aleut legend which told of a great battle that had occurred between the Makushin and Recesnoi, one of the volcanoes on the

next island to the west. As the legend relates, Makushin still smokes a little, resting and waiting while the other volcano is quiet, extinguished in the duel.”

Makushin: settlement, pop. 10 (1940), on N shore of Makushin Bay, on W coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 46' 15" N, 166° 59' 05" W; (map 23). Variant: Macooshino, Makushinskoe. Named after Makushin Bay and published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN, as “Makushinskoe Seleniye” meaning “Makushin village.” The location of Makushin Village on Sarichev's map is 4 miles NW of The location applied on modern maps.

Makushinck, Cape: point of land, see Makushin Point.

Makushinskaya, Guba: bay, see Makushin Bay.

Makushinski, Cape: point of land, see Makushin Point.

Makushinskoe: settlement, see Makushin.

Makushinskoi: bay, see Makushin Bay.

Makushinskoy, Mys: point of land, see Makushin Point.

Makushinskaia: bay, see Makushin Bay.

Malaia Ugalenka, Reka: stream, see Kiklukh River.

Malalolik Creek: stream, see Melatolik Creek.

Malamute Creek: ravine, see Malamute Gulch.

Malamute Fork Alatna River: stream, flows SW 35 miles to Alatna River, 6.5 miles SW of mouth of Iniakuk River, Brooks Range; 67° 02' 00" N, 153° 15' 45" W; (map 125). Variant: Mettenpherg Creek. Local name reported in 1930 by USGS.

Malamute Fork John River: stream, flows SE 40 miles to John River, W of Ninemile Hills, 37.5 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 02' 10" N, 151° 48' 45" W; (map 124). Variant: Malamute River. Local name reported in 1899 as “Malamute River” by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Malamute Gulch: ravine, trends S 0.8 miles to Otter Creek, 3 miles E of Flat, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 28' N, 157° 56' W; (map 79). Variant: Malamute Creek, Malamute Pup. Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Malamute Pup: ravine, see Malamute Gulch.

Malamute River: stream, see Malamute Fork John River.

Malaspina Glacier: glacier, 30 miles across, heads 8 miles S of Alaska-Canada boundary, trends S 28 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 38 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 42' 30" N, 140° 37' 30" W; BGN 1944; (map 46). Variant: Malaspina Plateau. Named Malaspina

Plateau in 1874 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, who at the time did not recognize its true character because of its cover of morainal material. Named for Capt. Don Alessandro Malaspina, Italian navigator and explorer in the service of Spain, who explored the NW coast of North America in 1791. A closer approach to the glacier was made in 1880 and its true character was seen. Since then it has been known as the Malaspina Glacier (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 211).

Malay Creek: stream, see Maylay Creek.

Malay Hill: mountain, 1,025 ft., 0.5 miles E of Beach Cove, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 35" N, 177° 30' 10" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Malburn Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Birch Creek, 57 miles SW of Circle, Yukon Tanana Highlands; 65° 16' 30" N, 145° 32' 00" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1911 by USGS (Prindle, 1913, pl. 1).

Malchatna: locality, see Mulchatna.

Malchatna: stream, see Mulchatna River.

Malcolm River: stream, heads in British Mountains, 14.5 miles E of Mount Greenough, flows NE, across Alaska-Canada boundary, 56 miles to Beaufort Sea, 5.5 miles W of Herschel Island, Yukon, Canada, Arctic Plain; 69° 33' N, 139° 32' W; BGN 1953; (map 138). Variant: Firth River, Sir Pulteney Malcolm River. Named "Sir Pulteney Malcolm River" by Sir John Franklin, July 23, 1826.

Male Creek: stream, see Mule Creek.

Male Hill: hill, 843 ft., 1.3 miles W of Kiska Harbor, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 25" N, 177° 30' 25" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Male Point: point of land, SW tip of Fillmore Island, Coast Mountains; 54° 47' 40" N, 130° 36' 55" W; (map 2). Named in 1891 by USC&GS.

Malemute Riffle: rapids, in Koyukuk River at Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 34' N, 152° 40' W; (map 117). This name was reported by Archdeacon Stuck (1917, p. 329), because the riffle is opposite Alatna, "a little village of Eskimos, or ' Malemutes' as the Indians call them, from the Kobuk [River] * * *."

Maley Roukav: bay, see Small Arm Whale Bay.

Malga Bay: bay, 0.8 miles across, on NW coast of Unalga Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 59' 30" N, 166° 10' 40" W; (map 23). Variant: Unalga Cove. Named "Unalga Cove" by J. J. Gilbert, commander of the USC&GS steamer Pathfinder during 1900-01. Published as "Malga Bay" in the 1916 Coast Pilot (pt. 2, p. 205).

Maliard Lake: lake, see Millard Lake.

Malikfik Bay: bay, on Norton Sound, 24 miles SW of Christmas Mountain, Nulato Hills; 64° 24' N, 161° 17' W; (map 96). Variant: Malikvik Bay. Eskimo name reported about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Malikvik Bay: bay, see Malikfik Bay.

Malina Bay: bay, 4 miles across, 18 miles NW of Afognak, on W coast of Afognak Island; 58° 13' N, 153° 05' W; BGN 1913; (map 43). Variant: Alimvoak Bay. Local Russian name meaning “raspberry” reported by G. C. Martin, USGS, in 1912. The Russian American Company published the native name “Zal[iv] Alimvoak,” or “Alimvoak Bay,” for this feature in 1849.

Malina Creek: stream, heads at Upper Malina Lake, flows W 4.5 miles to Shelikof Strait, 20 miles NW of Afognak, on W coast of Afognak Island; 58° 10' 30" N, 153° 12' 45" W; (map 43). Name derived from Malina Bay; published in 1952 on a USGS map.

Malina Point: point of land, 22 miles W of Afognak, on W coast of Raspberry Island; 58° 02' 20" N, 153° 21' 45" W; BGN 1909; (map 43). Variant: Cape Malinoff, Cape Ustya, Raspberry Cape. Russian name meaning “raspberry,” given in 1909 by USC&GS. Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, applied the name “M[ys] Malinovoy,” “cape raspberry,” to this feature in 1839 or 1840 and the Russian American Company called it “M[ys] Ustya,” “Cape Ustya,” in 1849. see Raspberry Cape and Ustia Point.

Malinof Island: island, see Raspberry Island.

Malinoff Island: island, see Raspberry Island.

Malinoff, Cape: point of land, see Malina Point.

Malinoff, Cape: point of land, see Raspberry Cape.

Malinovoi Strait: water passage, see Raspberry Strait.

Malinovoi: point of land, see Raspberry Cape.

Malinovski Litnik: locality, see Nunalik village.

Malinovskie lietnik: locality, see Nunalik village.

Malinovskie lietnik: point of land, see Nuniliak, Cape.

Malinovskiy Lytnik: locality, see Nunalik.

Malinovskoi, Cape: point of land, see Nuniliak, Cape.

Malka Bay: bay, 0.5 miles across, Malina Bay, 15 miles NW of Afognak, on W coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 11' 30" N, 153° 00' 00" W; BGN 1923; (map 43).

Named by USC&GS in 1923; suggested by the Russian name meaning “bevel” for a nearby village “found on an 1849 Russian map.”

Mallard Bay: bay, see Stone Rock Bay.

Mallard Bay: cove, see Mallard Cove.

Mallard Bay: estuary, on W coast of Knight Island, extends N 1.5 miles to Drier Bay, 9 miles E of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 18' 10" N, 147° 49' 00" W; (map 63). Local name published in 1910 by USC&GS.

Mallard Bay: estuary, trends 1.6 miles to Clarence Strait, SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 46' 30" N, 131° 59' 30" W; (map 2). Name published by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1914, p. 82), USGS, who says “according to local usage this name correctly applies to the next bay south which is called on the charts Stone Rock Bay * * *.” See Stone Rock Bay.

Mallard Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, on E shore of Port Snettisham, 0.4 miles W of Fannie Island and 29 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 02' 45" N, 133° 48' 10" W; BGN 1930; (map 12). Variant: Mallard Bay. Local name reported in 1921 by USFS.

Mallard Duck Bay: estuary, on S shore of Alaska Peninsula, trends NW 4 miles to head of Chignik Lagoon, 9 miles W of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 16' N, 158° 37' W; (map 30). Local name reported in 1908 by W. D. Atwood, USGS.

Mallard Head: point of land, on W coast of Knight Island, on S side of Drier Bay, between Cathead Bay and Mallard Bay, 8.5 miles E of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 18' 10" N, 147° 49' 45" W; (map 63). Local name published in 1910 by USC&GS.

Mallard Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1 mile N of Swan Lake and 27 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 42' 45" N, 150° 32' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for the Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), “the one duck most important to the human race.”

Mallard Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, N of Big Grass Lake, 16 miles W of Beaver Yukon Flats; 66° 20' N, 147° 59' W; (map 118). Probably named by William Yanert, who recorded it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Mallard Rocks: rocks, see Northeast Rocks.

Malmesbury, Port: estuary, 6 miles long, on W coast of Kuiu Island, 15 miles E of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 01' 30" N, 134° 16' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Port Malmsbury. Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, on August 4 or 6, 1794, “no doubt in honor of James Harris, first Earl of Malmesbury” (Wagner, 1937, p. 396).

Malmsbury, Port: estuary, see Malmesbury, Port.

Maloi Krieposti: island, see Little Fort Island.

Maloi Malinovoi: island, see Little Raspberry Island.

Maloi Rukov: bay, see Small Arm Whale Bay.

Maloi Strelka: bay, see Little Branch Bay.

Maloney Creek: stream, flows NW to Goodhope River near its head, about 16 miles NW of Imurak Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Maloy Malinovoy Proliv: water passage, see Whale Passage.

Maloy Malinovoy, Proliv: water passage, see Narrow Strait.

Maloy Rukav: bay, see Small Arm Whale Bay.

Maloy Strylky, Bukhta: bay, see Little Branch Bay.

Malpelo, Bajo del: shoals, off S end of Kayak Island Name shown on a 1779 chart by Josef Camacho. It may represent a transposition of "pelo malo" meaning "bird's down" (Wagner, 1937, p. 470).

Malyy Koniushi, Ostrov: island, see Little Koniuji Island.

Malyy Vrangell, Ostrov: island, see Little Wrangell Island.

Malyy, Ostrov: island, see Little Island.

Mamagnak Mountains: hills, 500 ft., extend 4 miles at N end of Poovookpuk Mountain, 20 miles S of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 31' N, 171° 34' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Momaghunk Mountains. Eskimo descriptive name reported in 1965 by Orth, to mean "like breasts."

Mamalak Creek: stream, see Mamelak Creek.

Mamelak Creek: stream, heads in Igichuk Hills, and flows SE 9 miles to Noatak River, 18 miles N of Kotzebue, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 10' 30" N, 162° 06' 30" W; (map 128). Variant: Mamalak Creek, Mumayluk Creek. Eskimo name meaning "stink" (mamaqtoq-it smells bad") according to USC&GS in 1950.

Mamelak Mountain: hill, 699 ft., 1.5 miles NW of junction of Noatak River and Mamelak Creek, 18 miles N of Kotzebue, Arctic Slope; 67° 10' 30" N, 162° 39' 30" W; (map 113). Variant: Mumayluk Mountain. Eskimo name, probably derived from the nearby stream, reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Mammary Peak: peak, 6,800 ft., 3 miles NE of Avalanche Canyon between Gilkey Glacier and Matthes Glacier, and 16 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 49' 00" N, 134° 16'

00" W; (map 11). Variant: Mammary Point. Descriptive name proposed in 1964 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project.

Mammoth Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles joins Porcupine Creek to form Crooked Creek, 37 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 33' 20" N, 145° 09' 00" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, pl. 1). So named because fossil remains of mammoths, mastodons and several other prehistoric animals have been found near the stream.

Mammoth Creek: stream, flows SW 1.3 miles to Mastodon Creek, 20 miles NW of Ophir and 50 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 22' N, 156° 56' W; (map 90). Prospectors' name published in 1921 by USGS.

Mammoth Creek: stream, see Kiliguak Creek.

Mammoth Gulch: ravine, trends W 1 mile to Bluff Creek which flows to Arctic Creek, a tributary of Cripple River, 12 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' 30" N, 165° 45' 00" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson.

Mammoth House: locality, see Miller House.

Mammoth River: stream, see Kugruk River.

Mamtrellich: town, see Bethel.

Man-of-War Peak: peak, 2,800 ft., N of Frederick Sound, 1 mile W of Alaska Peak and 77 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 08' 30" N, 133° 20' 15" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN; name published in 1888 by USC&GS.

Manayagavik Slough: stream, flows W 2.3 miles to Bering Sea, 3.5 miles NW of village of Hooper Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 34' N, 166° 11' W; (map 75). Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1951 to refer to the "place where fish are hooked."

Manby Stream: stream, at terminus of Malaspina Glacier, flows S 3.5 miles to Yakutat Bay, 1.5 miles W of Point Manby and 23 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 41' 35" N, 140° 20' 00" W; (map 46). Named in 1891 by Russell (1892, pl. 4), USGS, for Point Manby.

Manby, Cape: point of land, see Manby, Point.

Manby, Point: point of land, at mouth of Yakutat Bay, 4 miles S of Malaspina Glacier and 23 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 41' 30" N, 140° 18' 15" W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 46). Variant: Bolshoi Point, Cape Manby, Cape Saint Elias, Pointe de la Boussole. Named by Capt. Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 205), RN, for Thomas Manby, master's mate of the H.M.S. Discovery. The point is apparently identical with Pointe de la Boussole of La Perouse, 1786 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 206).

Mancha Creek: stream, flows SE 30 miles across Alaska-Canada boundary to Firth River in Yukon, Canada, Brooks Range; 68° 40' N, 140° 57' W; (map 137). Name reported in 1911 by IBC survey crew.

Mandarin Hill: hill, 447 ft., 1.5 miles E of Conquer Point, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 00' 20" N, 177° 31' 03" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to the "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Mandarin Rock: rock, at head of Zachary Bay, on N coast of Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range. Named in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; not identified on present maps.

Manelak River: stream, see Mauneluk River.

Maneuver Hills: hill, 458 ft., 1 mile W of Salmon Lagoon, center Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 00' 10"N, 177° 31' 20"E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Mangoak River: stream, flows NW 34 miles to Selawik Lake, 15 miles SW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 25' N, 160° 13' W; (map 114). Variant: Mangoak. Name reported in 1886 as "Man-go-ak" by Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN.

Mangy Hill: hill, 410 ft., E of Moron Lake, 1.5 miles E of Conquer Point, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 00' 27" N, 177° 31' 13" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Manhattan Arm Sea Otter Harbor: estuary, extends E 2.5 miles, off Sea Otter Harbor, on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 06' 30" N, 133° 11' 15"W; (map 4). Named in 1923 by USC&GS after the nearby Manhattan Copper Mine.

Manhattan Creek: stream, flows S 1.2 miles to Jeff Cove, on south-central coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 18" N, 177° 28' 30" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Manhattan Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on W coast of Dall Island, near head of Manhattan Arm Sea Otter Harbor, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 05' 20" N, 133° 08' 30" W; (map 4). Named in 1923 by USC&GS.

Maniac Hill: mountain, 1,220 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 30" N, 177° 30' 35" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Manigam Kunga: stream, see Manikam Creek.

Manikam Creek: stream, flows E 1 mile to Kangnirvik Creek, 25 miles NE of Kivalina, Brooks Range; 68° 02' N, 163° 55' W; (map 130). Variant: Maniqam Kunga, Moneykam Koonga. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Manila Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles to Middle Pork Fortymile River, 54 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 25' 20" N, 142° 45' 40" W; (map 102). Variant: Manilla Creek. Named by prospectors for Manila Bay, Philippine Islands, where the United States destroyed the Spanish fleet in 1898 at the end of the Spanish-American War. The name is shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff.

Manila Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to Salmon Lagoon, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 00' 20" N, 177° 33' 00" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Manila Creek: stream, flows SE 1.8 miles to Hobson Creek, 17 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 45' N, 165° 17' W; (map 94). Variant: Manilla Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Manila Creek: stream, flows SE 1.8 miles to Solomon River, 2 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 164° 25' W; (map 95). Variant: Manilla Creek, Mannilla Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Manilla Creek: stream, see Manila Creek.

Maningdlik River: stream, see Maninglik River.

Maninglik River: stream, flows W 6.4 miles to Kashunuk River, 15 miles N of Kgun Lake and 58 miles W of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 49' N, 163° 50' W; (map 74). Variant: Maningdlik River. Eskimo name shown on a manuscript map by "rather Delon" dated 1937.

Maniqam Kunga: stream, see Manikam Creek.

Mankakvik Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Kashunuk River, W of Takonak Creek, 37 miles W of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 50' 15" N, 163° 12' 45" W; (map 74). Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1951.

Manker Creek: stream, flows NE 20 miles to Klutina River, 1 mile SW of The Gorge and 49 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 45' 55" N, 145° 38' 40" W; (map 68). Variant: Grayling Creek. Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Mankomen Lake: lake, 3.7 miles long, at head of East Fork Chistochina River, 30 miles NE of Chistochina, Alaska Range; 63° 00' N, 144° 32' W; (map 83). Indian name, applied by prospectors and reported by USGS (in Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, map).

Manley Hot Springs Dome: mountain, 2,649 ft., on Bean Ridge, 3.5 miles NW of village of Manley Hot Springs, 40 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 01' 50" N, 150° 44' 30" W; BGN 1962; (map 106). Variant: Hot Springs Dome. Prospectors' name, generally

referred to locally as “Hot Springs Dome.” The name “Manley” was added to differentiate from a similarly named feature.

Manley Hot Springs: village, pop. 72, on Hot Springs Slough, 54 miles NE of the Bitzhtini Mountains, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 00' N, 150° 38' W; (map 99). Variant: Hot Springs, Baker Hot Springs. J. F. Karshner located a homestead here in 1902, about the same time the U.S. Army Signal Corps established a telegraph station nearby; the place soon became known as Baker Hot Springs after Baker Creek. In 1907 Frank Manley (Hilliard B. Knowles) built a four-story Hot Springs Resort Hotel (Sims, 1965, p. 14). The village population became 101 in 1910; 29 in 1920; 45 in 1930; 39 in 1939; and 29 in 1950. The Hot Springs post office was established in 1907; name changed to Manley Hot Springs in 1957 (Ricks, 1965, p. 27, 41).

Manleyville: locality, 1 mile E of Baranof, on E coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 05' 35" N, 134° 48' 30" W; (map 9). This locality, shown with two cabins, was reported in 1966 by USGS.

Manna Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NNW 7.5 miles to Lynx Creek which flows to Lopp Lagoon, 11 miles NE of Cape Prince of Wales and 50 miles NW of Teller, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 41' N, 167° 47' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Mannilla Creek: stream, see Manila Creek.

Manning Lake: lake, 0.1 miles across, on W end of Agattu Island at head of Miner Creek, 2.5 miles NE of Gillon Point, Aleutian Islands; 52° 25' 20" N, 173° 25' 15" W; BGN 1946; (map 13). Proposed in 1944 to honor Pfc. Ned H. Manning, USA, who was killed in action on Attu Island, May 29, 1943.

Manning Point: point of land, at mouth of Kismaliuk Bay, on SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 27' 20" N, 167° 20' 00" W; BGN 1938; (map 23). Variant: Lufin Point. Named by USC&GS in 1937 for the USCG steamer Manning.

Manning Point: point of land, on coast of Beaufort Sea, 8 miles E of Barter Island, between Jago and Kaktovik Lagoons, Arctic Plain; 70° 07' N, 143° 30' W; (map 152). Variant: Manning Spit, Nanning Point, Nuwaak Point, Nuwuak Point, Point Manning. On August 4, 1826, Sir John Franklin (1828, p. 146), applied the name “Point Manning” to the E point of an island, which now is, by local usage, called “Barter Island” John Simpson's 1853 native map seems to apply the Eskimo name “Nuwaak Point [the place of barter]”; however, Leffingwell (1919, p. 94) applies the similar Eskimo name “Nuwuak” to Collinson Point, although these two names may be of entirely separate origins. Leffingwell is probably responsible for the present application of the name “Manning Point.”

Manning Rock: rock, see Manning Rocks.

Manning Rocks: rock, in Prince William Sound, 2 miles E of Bay of Isles off E coast of Knight Island, 20 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' N, 147° 34' W; BGN 1966; (map 63). Variant: Manning Rock. Name reported in 1908 by USC&GS. “Named for the U.S. Revenue Cutter Manning which struck here in 1907.”

Manning Spit: point of land, see Manning Point.

Manning, Cape: promontory, 20 miles SE of Cape Etoin, on E coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 16' 30" N, 165° 40' 30" W; (map 57). Name reported about 1908 by USC&GS.

Manning, Point: island, see Barter Island.

Manokenak River: stream, see Manokinak River.

Manokinak River: stream, tributary of Kashunuk River, heads at 61° 48' N, 163° 53' W, flows SW 140 miles to Hazen Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 08' N, 165° 12' W; BGN 1965; (map 75). Variant: Manokenak River, Manokinok River, Manopiknak River. Eskimo name reported by E. W. Nelson (1882, v. 4, p. 667) as "Manopiknak" in his text and "Manokinak" on his map. Nelson crossed this stream in December 1878.

Manokinok River: stream, see Manokinak River.

Manokotak: village, pop. 149, on left bank of Igushik River, 22 miles SW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 58' 50" N, 159° 03' 25" W; (map 40). Variant: Manokutuk. Eskimo village reported in 1948 by USC&GS. Its population was 120 in 1950; a post office was established here in 1960 (Ricks, 1965,p.41).

Manokutuk: village, see Manokotak.

Manook Creek: stream, see Minook Creek.

Manopiknak River: stream, see Manokinak River.

Mansfield Creek: stream, flows SW 31 miles to Lake Mansfield, 7 miles N of Tanacross, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 62° 29' N, 143° 26' W; (map 85). Named by E. H. Wells, of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspapers, in 1890.

Mansfield Peninsula: peninsula, on N end of Admiralty Island extending from Point Retreat 23 miles S to Hawk Point, 14 miles W of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 15' N, 134° 50' W; (map 11). Named in 1893 by USC&GS for Lt. Comdr. Henry Buckingham Mansfield, USN, 1846-1918. As commander of the USC&GS steamer Patterson, he made coast and hydrographic surveys of Alaska waters from 1889 to 1891.

Mansfield Village: village, pop. 39, S of Lake Mansfield, 6 miles NW of Tanacross, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 28' N, 143° 26' W; BGN 1944; (map 85). Variant: Mansfield. Named for the lake.

Mansfield, Cape: point of land, on Kenai Peninsula, at W end of Whidbey Bay, 20 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 57' N, 149° 01' W; BGN 1910; (map 49). Named in 1908 by U. S. Grant, USGS, for Lt. Comdr. Henry Buckingham Mansfield, USN. See sources in the Introduction.

Mansfield, Lake: lake, 3 miles long, N of Mansfield Village, 7 miles N of Tanacross, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 30' N, 143° 25' W; (map 85). Named in 1890 by E. H. Wells, of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, for Lt. Comdr. Henry Buckingham Mansfield, USN.

Mansfield, Point: point of land, in Sitklan Passage, on N coast of Sitklan Island, Coast Mountains; 54° 45' 50" N, 130° 40' 30" W; (map 2). Named for Lt. Comdr. Henry Buckingham Mansfield, USN, who made surveys in this vicinity in 1889-91; published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Mansfield: village, see Mansfield Village.

Manslaughter Creek: stream, flows S 12 miles to Khotol River, 2 miles SE of junction of Khotol River and Ground Surface Slough, 22 miles SE of Nulato, Koyukuk Low; 64° 24' N, 158° 13' W; (map 97). Variant: Tenadziladlakatna. Appears to be a translation of an Indian name; reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguna.

Mantalik Creek: stream, see Lake Creek.

Mantas River: stream, see Mentasta Creek.

Mantaschlano: stream, see Stony River.

Mantashtano: stream, see Stony River.

Manuilyisat Hills: hills, 960 ft., extend 5 miles on right bank of Ambler River 5 miles NNE of its junction with Kobuk River, Brooks Range; 67° 10' N, 157° 43' W; (map 126). Eskimo name reported in 1965 by Wilfried Zibell.

Manzanita Bay: estuary, extends SW 2 miles off Behm Canal, between Skirt and Wart Points, on E coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 35' N, 130° 58' W; BGN 1929; (map 3). Local name reported in 1928 by USFS to have been given for "the lighthouse tender Manzanita, detailed on the International boundary work in 1901."

Manzanita Creek: stream, 2 miles long, drains Manzanita Lake into Manzanita Bay, on E coast of Revillagigedo Island, 32 miles NE of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 35' 50" N, 130° 58' 20" W; BGN 1923; (map 3). Named in 1923 by USFS.

Manzanita Island: island, 1.2 miles long, in Behm Canal, E of Wart Point on E coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 35' N, 130° 56' W; (map 3). Named in 1891 by USC&GS. See Manzanita Bay.

Manzanita Lake: lake, 6 miles long, in course of Manzanita Creek, on E coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' N, 131° 03' W; (map 3). Variant: Ella Lake, Lake Manzanita. Name recorded in 1926 by R. H. Sargent and F. H. Moffit (in Smith and others, 1929 pl. 5), USGS. See Manzanita Bay.

Manzanita Lake: lake, see Ella Lake.

Manzanita Peak: mountain, 2,481 ft., on E coast of Mitkof Island, 12 miles NW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 35' 30" N, 132° 39' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705.

Manzoni, Lake: lake, 2.4 miles long, on mainland, S of Walker Cove, at head of Granite Creek, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 39' N, 130° 46' W; BGN 1963; (map 3). Named by the Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce and USFS in 1962 for Carl Anthony Manzoni, 1928-62, a local bush pilot who, in cooperation with USFS, helped in selecting sites and in planning multiple type recreational facilities in and adjacent to the lake, streams, and bays of the Tongass National Forest.

Map Hill: mountain, 1,227 ft., at head of Moose Creek, central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands, 51° 57' 40" N, 177° 30' 58" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Mapsa, Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on S bank of Noatak River, 37 miles NE of Noatak, Brooks Range; 67° 57' N, 161° 57' W; (map 127). Eskimo name meaning "spleen" reported in 1956 by Orth.

Mapsorak Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Mapsorak Lagoon, between Mapsorak Mountain and Tinguk Ridge, 18 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 02' N, 165° 20' W, BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Mafsorak, Mapsorrak Creek, Singdolik Creek, Singoolik Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1962 by Project Chariot personnel; named after the hill.

Mapsorak Hill: hill, 152 ft., E of Mapsorak Lagoon, 19 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 02' 05" N, 165° 19' 30" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Mafsorak Mountain, Mapsorrak Mountain, Mapsorrax Mountain, Mupsorut Hill. Eskimo descriptive name meaning "overhanging," reported in 1950 by USC&GS. See Mapsorak Mountain.

Mapsorak Lagoon: lagoon, 2 miles long, on Chukchi Sea coast, 17 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 02' 11" N, 165° 22' 00" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Mapsorrak Lagoon, Mupsorut Lagoon. Named "Mapsorrak Lagoon" in 1960 by Project Chariot personnel "for the hill." Spelling changed to conform with that of the hill."

Mapsorak Mountain: hill, 740 ft., between Kisimilok and Mapsorak Creeks, 17 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 04' N, 165° 21' W; (map 129). Variant: Mafsorak Hill, Mapsorrax Mountain, Mupsorut Hill. Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS as "Mupsorut." W. O. Pruitt, Univ. of Alaska, spelled the name "Mafsorak" and gives its meaning as "overhanging." The name is derived from the low hill located just to the south.

Mapsorrak Creek: stream, see Mapsorak Creek.

Mapsorrak Lagoon: lagoon, see Mapsorak Lagoon.

Mapsorrak Mountain: hill, see Mapsorak Hill

Mapsorrax Mountain: hill, see Mapsorak Hill.

Mapsorrax Mountain: hill, see Mapsorak Mountain.

Maquinna Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, in Glacier Bay National Monument, on Muir Inlet, 0.5 miles N of Point George and 57 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 51' 45" N, 136 03' 15" W; (map 10). Named by members of the American Geographical Society's Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941 (Field, 1947, map) for the SS Princess Maquinna, which anchored there on an excursion of the Twelfth International Geological Congress in 1913.

Marabilla Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in Saint Nicholas Channel, off NW coast of Lulu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' 00" N, 133° 32' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Isla Maravilla, Ostrov de la Mirabilya, Ysla de la Marabilla. Spanish name given in 1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isle Maravilla" or "marigold island."

Marabilla, Point: point of land, on NW coast of Lulu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30' 20" N, 133° 32' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys de la Mirabilya, Punta de la Marabilla, Punta Maravilla. Spanish name given in 1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta Maravilla" or "point marigold."

Marabilla, Punta de la: point of land, see Marabilla, Point.

Marabilla, Ysla de la: island, see Marabilla Island.

Marack Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, in course of Meadow Creek, 24 miles W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 17' 40" N, 148° 16' 00" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Marathon Mountain: mountain, 4,603 ft., in Kenai Mountains, on Kenai Peninsula, 2 miles W of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 07' N, 149° 30' W; (map 63). Named for the marathon races that are run on the mountain each year. The first "mountain marathon" race was run in 1915. The marathon consists of a race to the top of the mountain and back (Currier, 1966, p. 1013).

Maravilla, Isla: island, see Marabilla Island.

Maravilla, Punta: point of land, see Marabilla, Point.

Marble Bluffs: bluffs, 1,000 ft., 17 miles NW of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 44' 30" N, 134° 43' 20" W (map 9) , Descriptive local name published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 179). This may be a misnomer because the USGS shows this area covered by plutonic rocks.

Marble Cliffs: cliffs, on SE side of Mount Kwiniuk, on NW coast of Norton Bay, 6 miles SW of Elim, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 162° 26' W; (map 95). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Marble Cove: cove, 0.1 miles across, 13 miles NW of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 41' 15" N, 134° 41' 50" W; (map 9). Descriptive name reported in 1919 by USGS and published by Chapin (1920, p. 50). The marble here is of "considerable scientific interest and possibly some commercial value."

Marble Creek: stream, 6 miles long, in Tongass National Forest, on Chichagof Island, heads in series of small lakes on N slope of Tarn Mountain, flows circuitously N to Idaho Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 04' 30" N, 136° 09' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 10). Named in 1955 by Rossman (1959, map), USGS, because it flows through an area underlain by marble.

Marble Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Shakan Bay, on NW coast of Prince of Wales Island, 15 miles SE of Point Baker, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 10' 30" N, 133° 28' 00" W; (map 6). Local name obtained from Capt. Cyrus Orr, of Shaken in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Marble Creek: stream, heads in glacier, on N slope of Mount Gage, flows N 5 miles to Chitina River, 68 miles NE of Cape Yakataga, Chugach Mountains; 60° 59' 10" N, 140° 42' 00" W; (map 65). Name derived from a 1915 fieldsheet by F. H. Moffit, USGS.

Marble Creek: stream, on Chichagof Island, flows W 4 miles to Black River, 4 miles NE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 42' 45" N, 136° 01' 45" W; (map 9). Descriptive local name reported in 1939 by USGS. So named because "a band of white marble is exposed near its mouth."

Marble Creek: stream, on Revillagigedo Island, flows SW 5 miles to Carroll Inlet, 3 miles N of Island Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 29' 45" N, 131° 18' 00" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1915 by Theodore Chapin (in Brooks and others, 1916, fig. 6), USGS.

Marble Hill: hill, 100 ft., W of Kiska Harbor, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 15" N, 177° 31' 55" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II, published on 1943 Army map.

Marble Island: island, 4 miles across, NE Davidson Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 58' N, 133° 27' W BGN 1906; (map 4). Variant: Fox Island. Named in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, "at request of President of Great American Marble Company whose quarry is on the island * * *. This island was discovered by R. L. Fox which he earlier named after himself before being surveyed."

Marble Islands: islands, two small islands, 0.3 miles and 1.6 miles across, in Glacier Bay, Glacier Bay National Monument, 45 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 39' N, 136° 03' W; (map 10). Variant: Marble Islets. So named by Capt. W. E. George in 1883 "because the islands are composed largely of marble" (USC&GS, 1883, p. 189).

Marble Islet: island, 0.1 miles long, 7 miles NE of Cape Decision, in Affleck Canal, on S coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 06' 05" N, 134° 05' 10" W; (map 5). Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, "from its [geological] formation."

Marble Islets: islands, see Marble Islands.

Marble Mountain: mountain, 3,364 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.7 miles E of Shag Cove and 48 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 38' 30" N, 136° 18' 15" W; (map 10). Local name reported by USGS in 1951.

Marble Passage: water passage, 1.5 miles long, between Marble and Orr Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 57' 30" N, 132° 25' 30" W; (map 4). Name published in 1914 by USC&GS.

Marble Point: point of land, E entrance to Mosman Inlet, on SW coast of Etolin Island, 29 miles S of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 04' 45" N, 132° 31' 45" W; BGN 1917; (map 6). Named in 1916 by USC&GS.

Marble Point: point of land, on E shore of Herendeen Bay, 16 miles SW of village of Port Moller, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 47' 15" N, 160° 45' 00" W; (map 28). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, USN, "because of the white marble-like appearance of the rock on the point."

Marble Point: point of land, on SW shore of Russell Fiord, 4.5 miles SE of Osier Island and 29 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 56' 20" N, 139° 23' 55" W; (map 46). Descriptive name given in 1905 by Tarr (1906, map and p. 165), USGS, because of a mile-long band of white marble on the point.

Marchainville, Mount: mountain, 4,067 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2.7 miles N of Palma Bay and 62 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 26' 55" N, 137° 01' 30" W; (map 10). Name published by USC&GS in 1943.

Marcia Cove: estuary, see Marsha Bay.

Marconi Slough: stream, distributary, flows SW 0.3 miles from Chena River to Tanana River, 5.5 miles SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 47' 45" N, 147° 55' 10" W; (map 100). So named for the inventor of the telegraph, Guglielmo Marconi, 1874-1937, because the Fairbanks-Nenana telegraph line followed the right bank of stream. The name is published on recent USGS maps.

Marcus Baker Glacier: glacier, heads on Mount Marcus Baker, trends W 23 miles to its terminus at head of Glacier Fork, 29 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 27' N, 148° 17' W; (map 69). Name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Marcus Baker, Mount: mountain, 13,176 ft., at head of Knik and Matanuska Glaciers, 47 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 26' 15" N, 147° 45' 00" W; BGN 1924; (map 69). Variant: Mount Saint Agnes. Named in 1924 by A. H. Brooks, USGS, for Marcus Baker, 1849-1903, cartographer with USC&GS and USGS.

Mardow Creek: stream, flows SE 13 miles to Kandik River, 7 miles NE of that stream's junction with Yukon River, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 26' N, 142° 19' W; (map 103). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Mardow Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 24 miles SW of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 19' N, 143° 56' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Marelock Creek: stream, see Morelock Creek.

Margaret Bay: bay, 0.15 miles across, 0.6 miles NW of Unalaska, in Unalaska Bay on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 53' 02" N, 166° 32' 48" W; (map 23). Name published by USC&GS in 1965 on Chart 9008.

Margaret Creek: stream, flows SW 17 miles to Kejulik River, on Alaska Peninsula, 8 miles E of Becharof Lake and 40 miles SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 57° 51' 10" N, 155° 44' 15" W; (map 35). Local name obtained from J. L. McPherson of Iliamna, and published by W. R. Smith and A. A. Baker (in Brooks and others, 1924, pl. 9), USGS.

Margaret Creek: stream, on Revillagigedo Island, flows NW, through Margaret Lake, 6 miles to Traitors Cove, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 41' 40" N, 131° 37' 30" W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Margaret Lake: lake, 1 mile long, in course of Margaret Creek, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 41' N, 131° 36' W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Margaret Lake: lake, see Catherine, Lake.

Margaret, Mount: mountain, 5,059 ft., 11 miles W of Mount Healy and 14 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 45' 10" N, 149° 21' 00" W; (map 87). Name reported and perhaps given by Woodbury Abbey on his 1921 survey of the boundaries of McKinley National Park.

Margaretta Creek: stream, flows NW to Big Hurrah Creek, E of Little Hurrah Creek, about 9 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a prospector's manuscript map dated 1902. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Marge, Lake: lake, 0.6 miles across, on Prince of Wales Island, E of Hetta Inlet, S of Summit Lake, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 13' N, 132° 31' W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1908 by C. W. Wright (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 3), USGS.

Margerie Glacier: glacier, heads on S slope of Mount Root, on Alaska-Canada boundary trends NE 21 miles to Tarr Inlet, 1 mile SE of the terminus of Grand Pacific Glacier and 87 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 02' 12" N, 137° 04' 00" W; BGN 1923; (map 45). Named by Lawrence Martin, USGS, in 1923 for Emmanuel de Margerie, 1862-1953 French geologist, who visited Glacier Bay in 1913. Margerie was a famous geographer and geologist, who published many scientific papers including several on the geology of North America.

Margot Creek: stream, flows NW 24 miles to Iliuk Arm Naknek Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 27 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 29' 15" N, 155° 34' 10" W; (map 42). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Margret Creek: stream, on N part of Chichagof Island, heads in lake 0.4 miles N of Mount Althorp flows 4 miles N to Port Althorp, 1.8 miles SE of Point Lucan, 33 miles W of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 07' N, 136° 20' W; BGN 1960; (map 10). Local name reported in an application for a power license dated 1927.

Marguerite Creek: stream, flows NW 9 miles, joins with Emma Creek to form California Creek, 41 miles SE of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 01' N, 148° 44' W; (map 100). Local name reported by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Marhlan Creek: stream, see Marlan Creek.

Maria Antonia, Punta: point of land, on S side of San Juan Bautista Island, Bucareli Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' N, 133° 18' W; (map 4). Named by the 1779 Don Ignacio Arteaga expedition. "One of the children of Fernando IV, King of Naples, bore this name" (Wagner, 1937, p. 470).

Maria Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Kugrupaga River, 7 miles SW of Ear Mountain and 40 miles N of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 50' N, 166° 24' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Maria Josefa, Punta de: point of land, see Maria, Point.

Maria Josefa, Punta: point of land, see Maria, Point.

Maria Khosefa, Mys: point of land, see Maria, Point.

Maria Louisa: stream, see Kun River.

Maria, Point: point of land, on E coast of Baker Island, NE point of entrance to Port Asumcion, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 00" N, 133° 29' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys Maria Khosefa, Punta de Maria Josefa, Punta Maria Josefa. Name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta de Maria Josefa," i.e. "Point of Mary Josephine." "Maria Josefa was one of the daughters of Charles III" (Wagner, 1937, p. 470).

Mariagamiut: see Scammon Bay.

Mariakamut: village, see Scammon Bay.

Marian Creek: stream, see Mariner Creek.

Marie Creek: stream, flows 12 miles SW to Becharof Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, 1 mile N of Kejulik River and 44 miles SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 57° 53' 05" N, 155° 56' 00" W; (map 35). Local name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, and published by W. R. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 4), USGS.

Marie Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Bonanza Creek, 10 miles SE of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 12' N, 142° 35' W; (map 103). Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Marie Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Walker Fork, 54 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon Tanana Highlands; 64° 03' 00" N, 141° 26' 30" W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and shown on an 1898 manuscript map by E. F. Ball, prospector.

Marie Creek: stream, flows W to Nome River, about 20 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Marie Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, in course of Mendeltna Creek, 46 miles WNW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 10' N, 146° 57' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Marie Mountain: mountain, 4,350 ft., in Romanzof Mountains, between McCall Creek and Jago River, 15 miles NE of Mt. Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 24' N, 143° 41' W; (map 138). Named about 1959 by members of the International Geophysical Year McCall Glacier expedition.

Marie, Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Ushk Bay, in Peril Strait, on Chichagof Island, 21 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 33' N, 135° 34' W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. Moore, USN, and published in 1900 by USC&GS on Chart 8282.

Marilyns Twins: peak, see Peril Peak.

Marin Range: ridge, elev. 1,800 ft., 5 miles long, 16 miles S of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 33' N, 152° 23' W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Marina, Port de la: water passage, see Real Marina, Port.

Marine Creek: stream, flows NW 1.3 miles to Taylor Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 4 miles SE of Midnight Mountain and 39 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 45' N, 164° 29' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Mariner Creek: stream, flows NE 7.5 miles to Canyon Creek, 40 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 14' N, 141° 08' W; BGN 1954; (map 102). Variant: Marian Creek, Marion Creek, Merriam Creek. Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Marion Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to American Creek, 5 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon Tanana Highlands; 64° 43' 45" N, 141° 15' 30" W; (map 102). Named by prospectors; reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Marion Creek: stream, flows W 17.5 miles to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 7 miles S of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 19' 12" N, 150° 10' 00" W; (map 124). Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Marion Creek: stream, see Mariner Creek.

Marion Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.5 miles to Darling Creek which flows to Nome River, 17 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 44' N, 165° 12' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson.

Marion, Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, S of Big Lake, 20 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 30' 35" N, 149° 54' 20" W; BGN 1960; (map 69). Variant: Oscar Lake. Named "in memoriam" in 1960 by a petition of friends of Marion Calvert Suomela, who died in 1955.

Mariposa Creek: stream, flows N 1.5 miles to Yankee River which flows to Mint River, 35 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 38' N, 167° 10' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Mariposa Gulch: ravine, trends NE to American Creek which flows to Niukluk River, W of Game Creek and 26 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by USGS (Smith, P. S., 1910, p. 206). This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Mariposa Reef: reef, S of Strait Island in Sumner Strait, between Kupreanof, Kuiu, and Prince of Wales Islands, 3 miles NW of Point Baker, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 22' 45" N, 133° 42' 00" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Mariposa Rock: rock, at entrance to Steamer Bay, on W coast of Etolin Island, 24 miles SW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 10' 40" N, 132° 44' 15" W; (map 6). Spanish word meaning "butterfly" given in 1918 by USC&GS.

Mariuk: village, see Scammon Bay.

Mariy, Port: bay, see Shelikof Bay.

Mark Creek: stream, anabranch of Chisana River, flows N 11 miles to its mouth 1 mile SE of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 00' N, 141° 47' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Marka Bay: estuary, extends NW 1 mile, on S coast of Afognak Island, 6 miles NE of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 04' 00" N, 152° 39' 15" W; (map 43). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Marks Creek: stream, flows NE 3.3 miles, joins Orthmer Creek to form Flat Creek, 19 miles S of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' N, 142° 50' W; (map 103). Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain dated 1902.

Marlan Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Niukluk River valley, 3.5 miles SE of Council and 32 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 51' N, 163° 37' W; (map 95). Variant: Marhlan Creek. Prospectors' name published as "Marhlan Cr." on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Marmion Island: island, 0.2 miles across, SE of Douglas Island at S end of Gastineau Channel 9 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 11' 55" N, 134° 15' 20" W; (map 11). Named and published by W. H. Dall USC&GS, in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 171). The name was taken from the title of a narrative poem by Sir Walter Scott (DeArmond, 1957, p. 31).

Marmot Bay: bay, extends E 25 miles from Whale Island, between Afognak and Kodiak Islands; 58° 00' N, 152° 06' W; (map 34). Variant: Chigik, Evershichie Bay, Ewatschitze Bay,

Tsalk, Tschijtschi, Ulnik, Whitsuntide Bay, Zaliv Yevvashichey. Translation by USC&GS of the name "Zaliv Yevvashichey," derived from an early name for Marmot Island, published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN. Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 404), RN, called it "Whitsuntide Bay" in 1778[?]. See Izhut Bay.

Marmot Cape: point of land, on S tip of Marmot Island, at mouth of Marmot Bay, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 10' 00" N, 151° 51' 50" W; BGN 1910; (map 43). Name derived from Marmot Island and given by USC&GS in 1910.

Marmot Island: island, 6 miles long, 3 miles E of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 13' N, 151° 50' W; (map 43). Variant: Evrashichie Island, Isla de Camacho, St. Hermogenes Island. Translation by USC&GS of "Os[trov] Yevrashichey," from the Russian "Yevrashka," published by Sarichev (1826, map 5). Otto von Kotzebue (in Baker, 1906, p. 426) says "An animal in many respects similar to the squirrel; but it is much larger and lives in the earth; it is called in Siberia 'Gewraschka.' The Americans call it 'Tschikschi' [probably from the Eskimo 'Sikrik' or 'Siksik' meaning 'ground squirrel']. In 1890 the U.S. Census Bureau (11th Census, 1893, p. 73) reports "The only land animals [on Marmot Island] are the foxes and myriads of ground squirrels (spermophilus), * * *. These rodents are called 'yevrashka' in Russian. This word our mapmakers erroneously translated 'marmot,' and thus misnamed the island * * *." Father Veniaminov (1846, p. 63) published the Aleut name "Uhnik" [for Yevrashka] from "ulngiq" which according to R. H. Geoghegan, means "ground squirrel." This island was named "St. Hermogenes" on May 25, 1778, by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 384) and "Isle de Camacho" in 1779 by Don Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle (Baker, 1906, p. 426). Wagner (1937, p. 437) says, "Afognak Island is drawn so out of place on Camacho's map that I have grave doubts about this being Marmot Island, as identified by Baker. It has more the appearance of being Afognak Island proper." The name given by Quadra and Maurelle was probably for the navigator Josef Camacho who copied their map.

Marmot Strait: water passage, between Afognak and Marmot Islands, N of Kodiak Island, 58° 15' N, 151° 55' W; (map 43). Variant: Evarashichiche. Translation of "Pr[oliv] Yevrashichiy" from an early name for Marmot Island published by the Russian American Company in 1849.

Marmot Valley: valley, 1.5 miles long, near head of Rhine Creek, 0.5 miles SW of North Rhine Peak and 8 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 15' 00" N, 134° 11' 25" W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS. Named for the hoary marmot (*Marmota caligata*).

Maroonitch: locality, see Marunich.

Marquette Glacier: glacier, on Kenai Peninsula trends NW 2.5 miles to its terminus E of SE side of Blackstone Bay, 8 miles SE of Whittier Chugach Mountains; 60° 39' 40" N, 148° 39' 20" W BGN 1930; (map 63). Named in 1910 by Lawrence Martin for Marquette Univ., Milwaukee, Wis.

Marr, Mount: mountain, 2,211 ft., in Coleen Hills, 4 miles SW of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 05' N, 142° 56' W; (map 121). Local name reported in 1939 by FitzGerald (1944, p. 234), USGS.

Marr, Mount: mountain, 2,283 ft., 3 miles S of Helm Bay, on SE coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' 30" N, 131° 58' 55" W; (map 3). Named in 1886 by USC&GS for Robert Athelston Marr, USC&GS.

Marryat Creek: stream, see Kukpuk River.

Marryat Inlet: lagoon, on Chukchi Sea coast, extends NE 10 miles from Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68° 22' N, 166° 33' W; BGN 1966; (map 129). Variant: Marrayatt Inlet, Marriet Inlet, Marryatt Inlet. Discovered by Lt. Edward Belcher in September 1827 and named by Capt. Beechey (1831, v. 2, p. 549), RN, who wrote "This cove, which I have named after his (Lieut. Belcher's) relation, Captain Marryat, R.N., is the estuary of a river which has no doubt contributed to throw up the point [Point Hope]." Captain Marryat was a famous sailor and novelist.

Marsan: village, see Alatna.

Marsden, Point: point of land, on W coast of Admiralty Island in Chatham Strait, 2 miles S of mouth of Hawk Inlet and 22 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 03' 30" N, 134° 48' 25" W; (map 11). Joseph Whidbey in 1794 passed by The point which was later named by Capt. Vancouver, RN (1801, v. 15, p. 439), either for William Marsden or Samuel Marsden of Paramatta New South Wales (Wagner, 1937, v. 2, p. 396).

Marsh Bay: bay, 0.4 miles across, at S end of Redoubt Lake, 0.4 miles NE of Goddard on western Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 50" N, 135° 20' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Kluchev Bay. The 1848 Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 applied the name "Zaliv Klyuchevoy" to a bay on the coast about two miles to the southwest. In 1880 the British Admiralty translated the Russian name as "Marsh Bay," but misapplied it to this feature. Subsequent maps have followed the British Admiralty application.

Marsh Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Otter Bight, on NE coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 25' 42" N, 167° 51' 20" W; (map 23). Name published in 1958 by AMS.

Marsh Creek: stream, flows SE 0.8 miles to Marsh Lake, E central Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 45' 55" N, 133° 25' 15" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Marsh Creek: stream, heads N of Mount Weller in the Sadlerochit Mountains, flows N 28 miles to Camden Bay, 3 miles E of Collinson Point and 27 miles SW of Barter Island, Arctic Plain; 69° 59' N, 144° 48' W; (map 139). Variant: Marsh River, Nuvoak Creek. Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 97) for the prospector, S. J. Marsh, who spent many years in northern Alaska. In 1948 USC&GS reported the Eskimo name "Nuvoak [nuvuk]" meaning "point of land" or "cape."

Marsh Creek: stream, in Chigmit Mountains, flows S 2 miles to Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 49' 50" N, 153° 16' 30" W; BGN 1961; (map 51). Local name published by USGS in 1922. The name was originally applied to what is now known as Clearwater Creek.

Marsh Creek: stream, see Clearwater Creek.

Marsh Fork Canning River: stream, heads at glacier in Philip Smith Mountains, flows N 50 miles to Canning River, 11 miles NE of Mount Salisbury and 40 miles W of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 12' N, 145° 51' W; (map 139). Variant: Right Fork Channing River, Right Fork Kooguru River. In 1903 S. J. Marsh, who explored and sketched this stream, called it "Right Fork," after the manner of prospectors who term the tributaries right and left when ascending the stream. "Marsh Fork" first appears in Baker's Dictionary, 1906.

Marsh Island: island, 0.4 miles long, off W coast of Etolin Island, 27 miles SW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 07' N, 132° 43' W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Marsh Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, E central Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 45' 55" N, 133° 25' 00" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Marsh Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, in Ptarmigan Valley, 1 mile S of Houston Pass and 92 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 62° 01' 45" N, 153° 07' 20" W; (map 80). Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Marsh Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 7.5 miles WSW of Lake Louise and 40 miles WNW of Glennallen Copper River Basin; 62° 15' N, 146° 45' W (map 83). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Marsh Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula, 2.5 miles N of Skilak Lake and 28 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 30' N, 150° 27' W; (map 62). So named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, because the lake is located in a low wetland or marsh.

Marsh Mountain: mountain, 1,600 ft., E of Aleknagik Lake and 17 miles N of Dillingham Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 17' N, 158° 31' W; BGN 1932; (map 52). Local name reported in 1932 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Marsh Peak: peak, 4,000 ft., 2 miles W of head of Thomas Bay and 98 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 07' 30" N, 132° 52' 05" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, presumably for O. C. Marsh, 1831-99, vertebrate paleontologist. He was professor of paleontology at Yale Univ., 1866-99. He headed numerous scientific expeditions to the Rocky Mountain Area, and in 1887 he was made honorary curator in vertebrate paleontology at the U.S. National Museum. His best known work dealt with the evolution of the horse.

Marsh River: stream, see Marsh Creek.

Marsh, Point: point of land, on an island, E point of entrance to Cordova Bay, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 43' 15" N, 132° 19' 05" W; (map 1). Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. R. Clover, USN, for Ens. Charles C. Marsh, USN, a member of his party.

Marsh, Point: point of land, on the Chukchi Sea coast, at S point of entrance to Wainwright Inlet 2.5 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 36' 25" N, 160° 07' 00" W; (map 146). Named by Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 303), RN, in September, 1826, for George Marsh, ship's purser.

Marsha Bay: estuary, on E coast of Knight Island extends SE 2 miles to Prince William Sound, 15 miles ENE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 19' 30" N, 147° 39' 30" W; BGN 1908; (map 63). Variant: Marcia Cove. Local name published in 1908 by USC&GS.

Marsha Peak: mountain, 4,525 ft., 14 miles E of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 29' 20" N, 132° 02' 00" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1955 by USGS.

Marshall Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Yukon River, 10 miles W of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 29' N, 150° 29' W; (map 106). Riverboat pilots' name shown on Edwards Track Chart of the Yukon, dated 1899.

Marshall Glacier: glacier, trends N 5 miles to its terminus, 2 miles SW of Marshall Pass and 25 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 04' 45" N, 145° 31' 30" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Marshall Gulch: ravine, trends W 1.7 miles to Little Eldorado Creek, 15 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' 30" N, 147° 32' 15" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Marshall Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Thimbleberry Bay, 2.5 miles SE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 00" N, 135° 15' 10" W; (map 9). Variant: Marshall Islet. Named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (P 144)

Marshall Islet: island, see Marshall Island.

Marshall Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Mount Doonerak, 37 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 54' N, 150° 35' W; BGN 1954; (map 124). Named in 1956 by USGS for Robert Marshall, 1901-39, woodsman, explorer, and author.

Marshall Landing: village, see Marshall.

Marshall Mountain: mountain, 5,200 ft., 5.6 miles SE of Powell Peak and 41 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 41' 15" N, 145° 53' 55" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Marshall Pass: pass, 4 miles E of Heiden Canyon and 26 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 06' 15" N, 145° 28' 30" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Marshall Reese, Mount: mountain, 1,930 ft., on N coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 59' 05" N, 166° 49' 00" W; (map 23). Name derived from Reese Bay and published in 1951 by USGS.

Marshall: village, pop. 166, on E bank of Poltes Slough, N of Arbor Island, on right bank of Yukon River, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 53' N, 162° 05' W; (map 74). Variant: Marshall Landing, Fortuna Ledge. On July 15, 1913, gold was discovered on Wilson Creek by E. L. Mack and Joe Mills and Marshall quickly became a placer mining camp with the ensuing

stampede. The camp was located on a channel of the Yukon River because of the convenience for a riverboat landing. A post office called "Fortune Ledge" was established here 1915 (Ricks, 1965, p. 21). The camp was named for Thomas Riley Marshall, 1854-1925, Vice President of the United States in the Woodrow Wilson administration, 1913-21 (Stuck, 1917, p. 197). See Wilson Creek.

Marshmallow Mountain: mountain, 7,000 ft. between Nanushuk River and Alapah Creek N of Alapah Mountain, 24 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 13' 00" N, 150° 50' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 134). So named by Robert Marshall in 1930 "because the appearance of its summit looked like a marshmallow."

Marten Arm Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 1 mile N of Marten Arm and 4 miles NE of Bactrian Point, Coast Mountains; 55° 09' 10" N, 130° 36' 00" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1955 by USGS.

Marten Arm: estuary, extends 7 miles NE off Boca de Quadra, Coast Mountains; 55° 07' N, 130° 42' W; (map 3). Named in 1891 by USC&GS.

Marten Creek: stream, flows SE 20 miles to Coleen River 11 miles NNE of its junction with Strangle Woman Creek, 66 miles NE of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 59' N, 142° 04' W; (map 121). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Marten Creek: stream, flows WSW 8 miles to South Fork Chena River 7 miles SW of that stream's junction with Chena River and 35 miles E of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 49' N, 146° 30' W; (map 101). Local name published in 1956 by USGS

Marten Creek: stream, heads at 67° 28' N, 145° 43' W, flows S 68 miles to Cutoff Slough, Yukon River, 18 miles NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 39' 45" N, 145° 53' 45" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Marten Creek: stream, heads in Upper Marten Lake, flows 5 miles S through Marten and Clay Lakes to Bradfield Canal, Coast Mountains; 56° 14' N, 131° 53' W; BGN 1923; (map 7). Named in 1923 by USFS.

Marten Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows SE 3.5 miles to Crooked Creek, 4 miles W of junction of Toklat River and its Clearwater Fork, Alaska Range; 63° 48' 40" N, 153° 25' 00" W; (map 88). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Marten Island: island, 8 miles long, in Yukon River N of Marten Slough, 20 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 13' N, 148° 06' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Marten Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 0.7 miles SW of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 39' N, 143° 45' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Marten Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, N of Heart Lake, 15 miles W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 21' N, 147° 57' W; (map 118). Probably named by William Yanert, who recorded it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Marten Lake: lake, 1.8 miles long, in course of Marten Creek, 2 miles N of Bradfield Canal, Coast Mountains; 56° 16' N, 131° 51' W; BGN 1923; (map 7). Named in 1923 by USFS.

Marten River: stream, heads at glacier, in Peabody Mountains, flows SW 23 miles to Marten Arm, Coast Mountains; 55° 09' 30" N, 130° 31' 45" W; BGN 1963; (map 3). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Marten Slough: stream, an anabranch of Yukon River, flows W 9 miles, 21 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 12' N, 148° 15' W, (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Marten Stand Mountain: peak, 3,810 ft., 7.5 miles SW of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 01' 30" N, 145° 36' 30" W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Marten Upper Lake: lake, see Upper Marten Lake.

Martha B Creek: stream, flows N 7.5 miles to Koyukuk River, E of Kohokachalla Mountain, 36 miles NE of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 23' N 153° 17' W; (map 116). Name reported by Orth in 1956.

Martha Creek: stream, flows NW 3.7 miles to Tisuk River, 18 miles E of Cape Douglas and 38 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 59' N 166° 04' W; (map 94). Prospectors, name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Martin Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Norton Sound, 0.5 miles E of Peluk Creek and 2 miles E of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 29' N, 165° 20' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Martin Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Goldstream Creek, 6 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 32' 50" N, 148° 21' 20" W; (map 105). Variant: Cash Creek. Named by prospectors; reported in 1915 by Brooks (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9), USGS.

Martin Creek: stream, heads in Peters Hills, flows SE 8 miles to Peters Creek, 20 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 30' 40" N, 150° 44' 15" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks, 1912, pl. 9), USGS.

Martin Creek: stream, heads in Slender Lake, flows generally NE 7 miles to Kiagna River, 119 miles NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60,57' 40" N, 142° 19' 30" W; (map 65). Name published by F. H. Moffit (1918, pl. 6), USGS.

Martin Creek: stream, in Baird Mountains, flows SE 2.5 miles to Klery Creek, 18 miles N of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 13' 40" N, 160° 24' 00" W; (map 127). Name used by prospectors; reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 13), USGS.

Martin Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, flows SE through Mageik Landslide 10 miles to Katmai River, 11 miles SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 06' 25" N, 155° 03' 10" W; BGN 1925; (map 42). Named in 1916 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, for Mount Martin.

Martin Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SW 6 miles to Resurrection River, 12 miles NW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 14' 30" N, 149° 38' 45" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1912 by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 1), USGS.

Martin Glacier: glacier, on W slope of Brabazon Range; trends W 2.4 miles to 1961 terminus at head of Gines Creek, 0.8 miles W of Tanis Lake and 47 miles SE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 16' 45" N, 138° 30' 00" W; (map 46). Named by Blackwelder (1907, p. 417, 426), USGS, for E. R. Martin, who was in charge of the U.S. Boundary Survey party that surveyed this area in 1906.

Martin Harbor: bay, 0.9 miles across, on SE side of Korovin Bay, on NW coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 13' 40" N, 174° 17' 00" W; (map 18). Variant: Pestchanaia, Peschani, Sand Bay, Sand Harbor. Named for Capt. Martin Klinkofstrom of the Russian American Company, who first used the bay, according to Dall (1873, p. 114). It was called "Peshtchanaia anse," meaning "sandy bay," by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 313), IRN.

Martin Island: barrier island, 4 miles long, E of Cooper Island, in Plover Islands, 27 miles E of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 13' N, 155° 30' W; BGN 1916; (map 153). Variant: Shiningarok. Named in 1850 by Comdr. Moore, RN, after one of his officers. Comdr. Maguire (Great Britain, 1854, map facing p. 186), RN, shows it as the first island E of Point Barrow, now named Doctor Island. Leffingwell (1919, p. 97) applied the name to the present day Cooper Island and reported the Eskimo name "Shiningarok," meaning "he slept."

Martin Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Kutchuma Islands, 3 miles S of Sitka, off W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' 18" N, 135° 18' 05" W; (map 9). Variant: Gravel Island, Pesiak. Local name reported in 1898 by USC&GS. It was called "Pesiak," a Russian name meaning "gravel," by Ivan Vasiliev the first, in 1809.

Martin Islands: islands, off S coast of Alaska, 0.5 miles S of Cape Martin, 2.7 miles SW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 10' N, 144° 36' W; (map 64). Variant: Anglice Island, Fox Islands, Ostrov Kikhtak. Name published in 1904 by USC&GS. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 6) showed one island here called "Ostrov Kikhtak," or "Kiktak island." It was an Eskimo name meaning "island."

Martin Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, one of the Canoe Lake Chain, on Kenai Peninsula, 23 miles NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 41' 40" N, 150° 30' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of the Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Martin Lake: lake, 4.2 miles long, drains NW to Martin River E of Ragged Mountain, 10 miles N of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 22' N, 144° 32' W; BGN 1948; (map 64). Variant: Big Martin Lake. Originally named "Big Martin Lake" in 1938 by geologists of the Iniskin Drilling Company; changed, in 1948, to its present form by USGS.

Martin Mountain: volcano, see Martin, Mount.

Martin Point: point of land, on coast of Beaufort Sea, 8 miles E of Barter Island, between Jago and Tapkaurak Lagoons, Arctic Plain; 70° 07' 50" N, 143° 15' 30" W; BGN 1944; (map 152). Variant: Point Sir Henry Martin. Named Point Sir Henry Martin by Sir John Franklin (1828, p.

146), August 4, 1826. The original location is doubtful; however, the name was definitely applied to this point by Leffingwell (1919, p. 97) in 1912.

Martin River Glacier: glacier, trends SW 25 miles to its terminus at head of Martin River, 20 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 28' N, 144° 20' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin (1906, pl. 12), USGS.

Martin River Slough: stream, distributary of Martin River, flows S 12 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 8 miles NW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 17' N, 144° 42' W; BGN 1948; (map 64). Local name reported about 1947 by USGS.

Martin River: stream, heads at terminus of Martin River Glacier, flows W 22 miles to Copper River, 19 miles NW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 24' N, 144° 53' W; (map 64). Named by Capt. Abercrombie (Glenn and Abercrombie, 1899, map), USA.

Martin River: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows N 7 miles to Kachemak Bay, 20 miles NE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 45' 45" N, 151° 00' 00" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Martin Rock: rock, in Port Chester, on W coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 08' 30" N, 131° 33' 15" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Martin Volcano: volcano, see Martin, Mount.

Martin, Cape: point of land, see Martin Point.

Martin, Mount: volcano, 6,050 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 16 miles SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 10' N, 155° 21' W; BGN 1966; (map 42). Variant: Martin Mountain, Martin Volcano. Named in 1919 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, for George C. Martin, USGS, who wrote the first authoritative report of the eruption of Mount Katmai.

Martin, Point: point of land, at NW end of Controller Bay, 0.5 miles N of Whale Island and 2.7 miles SW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 11' N, 144° 36' W; (map 64). Variant: Cape Martin, Punta de Eguia, Punta Nodales. Named in 1794 by Capt. Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 217), RN, who wrote, there are "two rocky islets lying off the northwest point of Controllers Bay which after Sir Henry Martin, I called Point Martin * * *." It was called "Punta de Eguia" by Don Jacinto Arteaga in July, 1779, probably for "Manuel de Eguia, a brigadier in the Spanish navy who wrecked in 1787 in the San Pedro Alcantara, while enroute from Callao to Cadiz" (Wagner, 1937, p. 449). The "Punta Nodales" of Capt. Alessandro Malaspina appears to be this point of land also. He named it thus July 16, 1791.

Martin: railroad station, on The Alaska Railroad, 15 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 54' N, 148° 11' W; (map 100). Variant: Spinach Reek. Local name listed on a timetable in 1922. It had been formerly called Spinach Creek as the stream by that name enters Goldstream Creek nearby.

Martinez Mountain: mountain, 3,000 ft., between Temnac River and O'Donnell Creek, on E central Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 52' 25" N, 173° 03' 25" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Martinez, Punta de: point of land, see East Forland.

Martini Creek: stream, see Limpid Creek.

Martins Bar: island, see Henry Martin Island.

Marukta Mountain: hill, 1.5 miles E of Sevuokuk Mountain, 0.5 miles SE of Sevooghak Mountain and 3 miles SE of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, 63° 46' N, 171° 39' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Mount Marukta, Mount Merukta. Eskimo name reported by Orth in 1965; name derived from that of an unidentified point of land.

Marunich: locality, just SE of North Point, on N Coast of Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 12' 50" N, 170° 17' 20" W; (map 38). Variant: Maroonitch, Marunichen. Elliott (1881, St. Paul notes) wrote "Maroonitch, the site of a pioneer village, established by one Maroon."

Marvel Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Eagle Creek, 73 miles E of Bethel, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 53' N, 159° 36' W; (map 59). Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, pl. 11), USGS.

Marvel Dome: mountain, 4,500 ft., 72 miles NE of Bethel, in Kilbuck Mountains, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 58' N, 159° 41' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, pl. 11), USGS.

Marvine Glacier: glacier, heads on Mount Cook and trends SW 12 miles to Malaspina Glacier, 49 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 03' N, 140° 12' W; (map 66). Named by Russell (1891, p. 112), for Archibald Robertson Marvine, 1848-76 American geologist.

Mary Anderson Bay: cove, extends N 1.4 miles off Duck Bay, on SE coast of Afognak Island, 15 miles NE of Afognak, Kodiak Island, 58° 08' 00" N, 152° 27' 30" W; (map 43). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Mary Bay: bay, see Mary, Port.

Mary Creek: stream, see Marys Creek.

Mary Creek: stream, see Marys Slough.

Mary Ellen Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to Killik River 11 miles SW of its junction with Easter Creek, Brooks Range; 68° 02' N, 154° 30' W; (map 133). Name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Mary Frances Anchorage: bay, see Orel Anchorage.

Mary Gulch: ravine, at head of Mountain Creek, trends W 0.7 miles to Snake River valley, 6 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 165° 27' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Mary Island Anchorage: bay, on N coast of Mary Island Revillagigedo Channel, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 06' 40" N, 131° 11' 45" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1883 by USC&GS.

Mary Island: island, 0.3 miles long, one of Sanak Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 20' 40" N, 162° 38' 00" W; (map 25). Name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Mary Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in Womens Bay, 7 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island, 57° 42' 25" N, 152° 32' 00" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Mary Island: island, 5 miles long, between Felice Strait and Revillagigedo Channel, 25 miles SE of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 05' N, 131° 12' W; (map 3). Variant: Saint Mary Island. Named in 1880 by W. E. George, a local pilot. The British Admiralty erroneously called it "Saint Mary Island" on Chart 2431 published in 1882.

Mary Island: locality, on NE coast of Mary Island on W shore of Revillagigedo Channel, 25 miles SE of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 06' 00" N, 131° 10' 08" W; (map 3). This is the site of an abandoned settlement which had a post office from 1892-1900 (Ricks, 1965, p. 41).

Mary Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, N of Chandalar River, 5.5 miles W of Caro and 23 miles SSE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 10' 40" N, 148° 14' 00" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Mary Lake: lake, see Bart Lake.

Mary Lou Gulch: ravine, trends SE 4 miles to Granite Creek, 58 miles NE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 59' 40" N, 160° 05' 30 W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Mary Louise Fork: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Ketchem Creek, 4 miles SW of Circle Hot Springs and 32 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 27' 29" N, 144° 45' 25" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Mary Mountain: hill, see Soomaghat Mountain

Mary Mountain: hill, see Tomname Mountain

Mary Range: mountains, 7,700 ft., extend N 18 miles from crest of Brooks Range to the mouth of Whistler Creek, between Whistler Creek on W and Carnivore Creek on E, in Franklin Mountains, Brooks Range; 69° 15' N, 145° 10' W; (map 139). Name published by Bee and Hall (1956, p 295).

Mary Sachs Entrance: water passage, on Beaufort Sea coast between Flaxman Island and Maguire Islands, Arctic Plain; 70° 13' N, 146° 15' W; (map 151). Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 97) after the schooner Mary Sachs, of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, which first passed through this entrance in August 1913.

Mary Sachs Island: island, now part of Flaxman Island on Beaufort Sea coast; (map 151). "First sand island west of Flaxman Island" (Leffingwell, 1919, p. 97). See Mary Sachs Entrance.

Mary, Lake: lake, in course of Old Franks Creek, on Prince of Wales Island, NW of Skowl Arm Kasaan Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' 40" N, 132° 30' 20" W; (map 4). Name published in 1927 by USC&GS.

Mary, Lake: lake, see Bart Lake.

Mary, Mount: hill, see Tomname Mountain.

Mary, Mount: mountain, 2,920 ft., at SW end of Lake Schrader-Lake Peters Channel in Franklin Mountains, Brooks Range; 69° 20' N, 145° 08' W; (map 139). Name published by Bee and Hall (1956, p. 295).

Mary, Point: point of land, at N entrance to Shelikof Bay, on Kruzof Island, 20 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 10' 10" N, 135° 49' 30" W; (map 9). Name published in 1899 by USC&GS on Chart 8050.

Mary, Port: bay, see Shelikof Bay.

Maryland Creek: stream, flows N 1 mile to North Fork Kougarak River, 1.5 miles SE of Harris Dome and 38 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 37' N, 164° 30' W; (map 110). Variant: Napoleon Creek. Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Marys Bay: cove, 0.7 miles wide, on Rugged Island, 19 miles S of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 51' N, 149° 23' W; (map 49). Local name reported in the early 1950's by USC&GS.

Marys Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 miles to Puffy Slough, 6 miles E of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 12' N, 144° 20' W; (map 64). Variant: Mary Creek. Local name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin (1905, p. 12), USGS.

Marys Igloo: village, pop. 5, in Kuzitrin River basin, 2 miles NW of Marys Mountain and 40 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 09' N, 165° 04' W; (map 111). Variant: Igloo. Miners' name popularly applied to the Eskimo settlement at the head of steamboat navigation on the Kuzitrin River; reported as "Marys Igloo" by Brooks (1901, p. 11) USGS, in 1900, the first year of gold prospecting in this area. At this place, goods were transferred to flat-bottomed river boats that were towed upstream to the gold fields along the Kougarak and Kuzitrin Rivers or to the railway at Lanes Landing (Collier and others 1908, p. 09). Balcom (1965, p. 16) attributes the name to an "Eskimo woman named Mary who held open house there for visiting miners, trappers and other travelers, who never arrived too late or too early

for snacks and coffee at Mary's house, or ' igloo,' the Eskimo word for 'shelter.' “ Balcom (ibid.) also notes that in “1952 the Alaska Native School was closed for lack of students by the teacher, the only white man left in the place.” In 1952 the post office of Igloo, which had been in continuous operation since 1901, was discontinued. The population in 1910 was 141; in 1930, 113; and in 1950, 64.

Marys Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, at mouth of Kaviruk River, N of Lake Omiaktalik, 32 miles E of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 13' N, 165° 15' W; (map 111). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Marys Mountain: hill, 550 ft., between Kuzitrin and Pilgrim Rivers, 40 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 08' N, 165° 01' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Glbson.

Marys River: stream, see Kaviruk River.

Marys Slough: stream, flows Island 1 mile NW to Unalakleet River, 1.1 miles S of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 51' 25” N, 160° 46' 15” W; (map 91). Variant: Mary Creek. Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS; named for “Sinrock Mary, an Eskimo woman famed for her part as interpreter in the first reindeer purchase in Siberia.”

Mascot Creek: stream, flows N 11 miles to Beaver Creek, 80 miles W of Circle, Yukon Tanana Highlands; 65° 44' 30” N, 146° 53' 10” W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS.

Mascot Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to East Fork Chena River, 63 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' N, 145° 10' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1911 by USGS (Prindle, 1913, pl. 1).

Mascot Creek: stream, flows S 8.5 miles to Glacier River, 4 miles E of Delay Pass and 12.5 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 27' N, 150° 34' W; (map 124). Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Mascot Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Magnolia Creek which flows to Igloo River, in American River basin, 32 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 28' N, 165° 23' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Mascot Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to North Fork Salcha River 3 miles N of that stream's junction with Salcha River and 42 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 41' N, 145° 18' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Mascot Creek: stream, flows SE 7.2 miles to Little Garfield Creek which flows to Noxapaga River, 31 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 26' N, 164° 16' W; (map 110). Variant: Tina Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS. Gerdine showed the upper course of the stream as “Tine Creek.”

Mascot Creek: stream, flows SW to Dome Creek which flows to American River, about 30 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Mashik: village, see Port Heiden.

Mashik: village, see Port Moller.

Mashikh: village, see Port Moller.

Mashooshalluk Creek: stream, flows S 15 miles from Pamichtuk Lake to John River, 8.5 miles NW of Gunsight Mountain and 57 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 35' N, 152° 12' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Robert Marshall reported this in 1932 as an "Eskimo name, the first part being the Eskimo word for the root of the wild potato plant."

Masked Bay: estuary, on N end of Chenega Island, extends NW 2 miles to Dangerous Passage, 36 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 22' 30" N, 148° 03' 00" W; BGN 1934; (map 63). Named in 1933 by a USC&GS field party "because the entrance to the bay is masked by a group of small islands."

Mason Creek: stream, flows SE 10 miles to Mason Slough, 7.5 miles WSW of Kallands, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 10' N, 153° 19' W; (map 107). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 5), USGS.

Mason Creek: stream, flows SE 2.8 miles to Goldbottom Creek which flows to Niukluk River, 32 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 58' N, 163° 54' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Mason Hill: mountain, 1,275 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 57" N, 177° 31' 12" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Mason Narrows: reach, on Tanana River, extends 4 miles S of Goodpaster River and 7 miles E of Big Delta, Tanana Lowland; 64° 07' N, 145° 48' W; (map 101). Variant: Mason's Narrows. Named in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 84), USA, for Otis Tufton Mason of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mason Slough: stream, anabranch of Yukon River, extends 11 miles from W end of Flora Island to E end of Clay Island, 5 miles E of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 07' 30" N, 153° 18' 00" W; (map 107). Variant: Herman Slough. Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the Department of the Interior.

Mason's Narrows: reach, see Mason Narrows.

Massacre Bay: bay, 4 miles across, on SE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 50' N, 173° 14' E; BGN 194:4; (map 13). Variant: Gavan Ubiennaya, Gavan Ubiennykh, Gavan Ubiyennykh, Gaven Ubiyennaya, Massacre Harbor, Oubiennaia Bay, Subienna Bay,

Ubienni Bay, Uniyenna Bay, Ubiyenna Harbor. This name was given by G. Island Davidov in 1802, presumably referring to the killing of 15 Aleut by promyshlenniki in 1745. See Attu Island. The Russians called it "Gavan Ubiyennykh" and "Gavan Ibiyennaya" meaning "massacre harbor" (Sarichev, 1826, map 13), IRN. This bay was also called "Oubiennaia" by Capt. F. P. Lutke (1836, p. 329) and "Subienna" by Grewingk (1849, p. 235).

Massacre Beach: beach, 0.9 miles long, on SE coast of Attu Island, on N shore of Massacre Bay, Aleutian Islands; 52° 51' 15" N, 173° 12' 40" E; (map 13). Name derived from Massacre Bay; published in 1948 by AMS.

Mastadon Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to Chena River, 7 miles WNW of Granite Tors and 56 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 53' 45" N, 146° 24' 45" W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS. "Named for the mastodon bones found in the frozen muck while mining."

Masters Creek: stream, flows SE 2.8 miles to Sulatna River E of Tamarack Bluff, 7.5 miles SE of Sulatna Crossing, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 10' 15" N, 155° 13' 30" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Mastic Rock: rock, in Revillagigedo Channel, between Bold and Revillagigedo Islands, near mouth of Coho Cove, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 15' 31" N, 131° 24' 00" W; (map 3). Variant: Mastick Rock, Mystic Rock. Name published "as Mastick Rock" in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 78). "A vessel named Mastick struck on this rock in July, 1882."

Mastodon Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles, joins Independence Creek to form Mammoth Creek, 40 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 30' 25" N, 145° 13' 45" W; (map 104). Named in 1894 by prospectors; name reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, pl. 50). So called because "fossil mastodon bones were found in the muck along the creek."

Mastodon Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Columbia Creek in Kougarok River basin, 12 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 53 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 43' N 165° 00' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Mastodon Creek: stream, flows S 10 miles to Fish Creek, 20 miles NW of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 41' N, 149° 04' W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS (Mertie, 1937, pl. 1).

Mastodon Creek: stream, flows SW 11 miles to Nowitna River 14 miles SW of its junction with Titna River, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 13' 30" N, 153° 54' 48" W; (map 98). Local name reported in 1915 by H. M. Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 10), USGS.

Mastodon Creek: stream, flows W 11 miles to Tolstoi Creek, 23 miles NW of Ophir and 53 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 21' N, 157° 04' W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington (in Martin and others, 1919, pl. 9), USGS.

Mastodon Dome: mountain, 4,418 ft., 46 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 25' 45" N, 145° 20' 40" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, pl. 39).

Mastodon Fork Eagle Creek: stream, flows NW 2.2 miles, joins Miller Fork to form Eagle Creek, 46 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 27' N, 145° 25' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; name reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, pl. 50).

Mastodon: locality, on Mastodon Creek, 40 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 30' N, 145° 14' W; (map 104). Name of an early mining camp, derived from the name Mastodon Creek. A post office was maintained here from 1902 to 1906 (Ricks, 1965, p. 41).

Mastoid Hill: mountain, 1,380 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 36" N, 177° 31' 40" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Maston Creek: stream, flows NW 5.5 miles to Crosby Creek which flows to Kugrupaga River, 6 miles SW of Ear Mountain and 42 miles N of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 51' N, 166° 23' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Masu Creek: stream, flows SE 11 miles to Kollutarak Creek 1 mile N of its junction with Ekokpuk Creek, 11 miles SW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 03' N, 152° 07' W; (map 134). Eskimo name published by Rausch (1951, p. 150)

Masukatalik Creek: stream, flows NW 18 miles to West Fork Buckland River, Nulato Hills; 65° 43' N, 160° 33' W; (map 109). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Matach Bay: cove, 0.6 miles across, between Kresta Point and Cape Wrangell, on NW coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 57' 30" N, 172° 31' 30" E; (map 13). This name was shown on a manuscript map by L. M. Turner in the 1880's.

Mataktook Creek: stream, see Mataktook.

Mataktook Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Chukchi Sea, between Tulugak and Kahkatak Creeks, Arctic Plain; 69° 01' N, 163° 52' W; (map 145). Variant: Mataktook Creek. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1949, meaning "without parka." There is another stream with this name about 15 miles to the SW.

Matanooski River: stream, see Matanuska River.

Matanuska Glacier: glacier, trends NW 27 miles to its terminus at a stream which drains into Matanuska River, 46 miles NE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 46' 35" N, 147° 46' 00" W; (map 69). Named in 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, p. 299 and 327), USGS; derived from the Matanuska River.

Matanuska Lake: lake, 3,000 ft. long, in Matanuska Valley, 4.5 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 33' 20" N, 149° 13' 40" W, (map 69). Name published on a 1918 blueprint map of The Alaska Railroad

Matanuska River: stream, formed by its East and South Forks at 61° 47' 30" N, 147° 30' 15" W, flows SW 75 miles to the Knik Arm Cook Inlet, 9.5 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 29' 40" N, 149° 16' 00" W; (map 69). Variant: Matanooski River, Mednofski River, Mednorchka River, Mednoviska River, Miduuski River. Name derived from the Russian term for the "copper river people" spelled Matanooski, Mednofski, Miduuski, Mednoviska, etc. It appears to be the same name used by the Russians for the Ahtena Indians on the Copper River, and may have originally been used in the 19th century to imply a route from Cook Inlet to the Copper River. The present spelling was used by USC&GS in 1897.

Matanuska Valley: valley, of Matanuska River extends SW 60 miles from terminus of Matanuska Glacier to Knik Arm Cook Inlet, 25 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 40' N, 149° 06' W; (map 69). Name reported in 1898 by Mendenhall (1899, p. 46), USGS, while he was exploring the Matanuska River region under the command of Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA.

Matanuska: locality, on E shore of Old Man Lake, 21 miles W of junction of Tolsona Creek and Tazlina River, Copper River Basin; 62° 08' N, 146° 38' W; Former Indian village reported in 1898 by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA. See Miduuski.

Matanuska: village, pop. 50, mile 150.7 on The Alaska Railroad, in Matanuska Valley, 5.5 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 32' 30" N, 149° 13' 45" W; (map 69). Village established as a railroad station about 1914 and named for the Matanuska River. A townsite was surveyed here in 1916 because this was the junction of the main railroad line and the Matanuska Branch to the coal fields.

Matcharak, Lake: lake, 2 miles long, in Noatak River valley, 37 miles SE of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 45' N, 156° 12' W; (map 126). Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1956.

Mather, Mount: peak, 12,123 ft. in Mount McKinley National Park, 20 miles NE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 11' 45" N, 150° 26' 00" W; BGN 1947; (map 88). Named in 1947 by NPS in honor of Stephen T. Mather, Director of the National Park Service from May 16, 1917, to January 8, 1929.

Mathews Dome: mountain, 4,710 ft., 3 miles E of Wild Lake and 37 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 28' N, 151° 28' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Robert Marshall reported this local name in 1932, "given by the prospectors for the late Joe Mathews, who made the first gold strike on the Wild River."

Mathews River: stream, flows S 22 miles from N of Snowden Mountain to Bettles River S of Wiehl Mountain, 27 miles WNW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 33' 30" N, 149° 30' 00" W; (map 123). Variant: Limestone Creek. This stream was reported as Limestone Creek in 1899 by T. G. Gerdine (in Maddren 1913, pl. 1), USGS, and in 1901 by W. J. Peters (Schradler, 1904, pl. 2), USGS. This present name was published in 1956 by USGS

Mathews Slough: stream, an anabranch of Koyukuk River, flows SW 16 miles on S and E side of Huggins Island, 24 miles NNE of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 51' 15" N, 154° 33' 00" W; (map 107). Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Matin Peak: peak, 4,700 ft., 2 miles NW of Olds Mountain and 7 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 21' 45" N, 134° 19' 35" W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS. It may be from the French word meaning "morning".

Matogak River: stream, heads at 59° 12' N, 160° 40' W, flows SW 28 miles to Hagemeister Strait, 10 miles N of Hagemeister Island, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 53' N, 160° 57' W; (map 39). Variant: Matuwalk River. Eskimo name obtained about 1947 from Frank Waskey, trader and prospector, by USGS. He states "This stream is well known to former prospectors as 'Matuwalk'."

Matsnu: island, see Moose Island.

Matson Creek: stream, flows NW 1.2 miles to East Fork Solomon River, 11 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' 30" N, 164° 12' 45" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Matson Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Garnet Creek which flows to Flambeau River, 15 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 165° 07' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Matsutuak River: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Ekaluakat River SE of its junction with Egaksrak River, 19 miles W of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 44' N, 142° 04' W; (map 138). Eskimo name recorded on Barter Island in 1952 by USC&GS and refers to a kind of tuber used for food.

Matthes Branch: glacier, see Matthes Glacier.

Matthes Glacier: glacier, heads at Alaska Canada boundary, 3 miles SE of Mount Ogilvie, and trends SW 12 miles to Taku Glacier, 27 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 41' N, 138° 17' W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Variant: Matthes Branch, North Branch Taku Glacier, Upper Taku Neve. Named in 1964 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Program for Dr. Francois Emile Matthes, 1874-1948, topographer and glaciologist.

Matthes Glacier: glacier, see Bucher Glacier.

Matthews Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 miles to Pilgrim River, 28 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56' 35" N, 164° 45' 30" W; (map 95). Variant: Mattis Creek. Reported as "Mattis" in 1906 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1907, fig. 8).

Matthews Mountain: mountain, 1,710 ft., 3 miles W of Chirikof Point, on E coast of Attu Island Aleutian Islands; 52° 51' 06" N, 173° 21' 03" E BGN 1945; (map 13). This name was proposed in 1944 to honor Capt. Ralph D. Matthews, USAAF, killed December 26, 1943; published in 1951 on USC&GS Chart 9127.

Mattis Creek: stream, see Matthews Creek.

Mattress Hill: mountain, 1,370 ft., central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 43" N, 177° 31' 17" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Matushka Island: island, 1.2 miles long, among Chiswell Islands, 36 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 37' N, 149° 37' W; BGN 1930; (map 49). Named by the 1912 USC&GS field party; it is "a Russian word meaning 'mother'."

Matuwalk River: stream, see Matogak River.

Matwi Island: island, see Saint Matthew Island.

Maud Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Derwent Creek, 12 miles SE of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 10' N, 142° 34' W; (map 103). Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain dated 1902.

Maud Creek: stream, heads in Kigluaik Mountains, flows NE 1 mile to Golden Gate Creek, 3.5 miles SW of that stream's junction with Pilgrim River, 12 miles NE of Salmon Lake and 22 miles SW of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 02' 45" N, 164° 45' 30" W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Maud Point: point of land, on S shore of Kimsham Cove, 2 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 41' 10" N, 136° 07' 30" W; (map 9). Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8258. Reported to be named for Amundsen's ship. See Maudheim.

Maude, Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Cleveland Peninsula, E of Bailey Bay, 4 miles N of Bell Island Hot Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 58' N, 131° 39' W; (map 3). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Maudheim: locality, site of settlement at entrance to Wainwright Inlet, 3 miles SW of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 36' N, 160° 06' W; (map 146). Roald Engelbregt Gravning Amundsen, 1872-1928, explorer, established a small settlement here when investigating airplane navigation prior to his flight over the North Pole in 1925. Named for the expedition's ship Maud (Smith and Mertie, 1930, p. 104).

Mauneluk River: stream, heads in Schwatka Mountains, flows SW 50 miles to Kobuk River, 23 miles E of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 52' N, 156° 18' W; (map 115). Variant: Mau-ne-luck, Manelak River. Eskimo name written "Mau-ne-luck" by Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN, in 1885.

Maurelle Islands: islands, extend 7 miles W, off Gulf of Esquibel, W coast of Prince of Wales Island Alexander Archipelago; 55° 39' N, 133° 37' W; (map 4). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1879, for the Spanish navigator Don Francisco Antonio Maurelle who, under the command of Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra, made and took part in surveys in this region from 1775 to 1779.

Maury Peak: peak, 5,452 ft., 2.5 miles E of Farragut Lake, 97 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 16' 00" N, 132° 53' 40" W; (map 8). Named in 1895 by USC&GS for Capt. M. F. Maury, USN. The name was published in 1895 by USC&GS on Chart 8050.

Mausolus, Mount: mountain, 9,170 ft., NW of Stony Glacier, between headquarters of Stony and Swift Rivers, 100 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 37' 30" N, 153° 51' 20" W; (map 71). Name shown on a manuscript map, probably done by a prospector, dated 1917. He must have been a classicist because several of his names come from classical history. Mausolus, ruler of Caria (now Turkey) about 353 B.C., was commemorated by a magnificent tomb at Halicarnassus.

Mauze Gulch: ravine, trends SW 2 miles to Kougarok River 13 miles N of its junction with Kuzitrin River, 45 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 26' N, 164° 40' W; (map 110). Variant: Moses Gulch. Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson. Reported as "Moses Gulch" in 1906 by A. H. Brooks (in Collier and others, 1908, pl. 9), USGS.

Mavis Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Eyak Lake, 2 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 32' 45" N, 145° 41' 30" W; BGN 1937; (map 64). Named for Miss Mavis Fields of Cordova, who was killed in an airplane accident near this island on May 19, 1935; reported in 1936 by USGS.

Max Cove: estuary, extends SE 3 miles off Klakas Inlet, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 57' 15" N, 132° 24' 15" W; (map 1). Local name published by USC&GS in 1911.

Max Hill: hill, 980 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 57" N, 177° 30' 30" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Max Lake: lake, 3,000 ft. long., in Tordrillo Mountains, 12 miles NW of Chakachamna Lake and 61 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 22' 25" N, 152° 52' 25" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Maxeys-Cache: locality, near junction of North Fork Goodpaster River and Eisenmenger Fork, 51 miles ENE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 28' N, 144° 14' W; (map 101). Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Maxon Lake: lake, see Maxson Lake.

Maxson Lake: lake, 1 mile across, 13 miles SW of Lake Louise, 45 miles NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 12' 30" N, 146° 55' 00" W; (map 83). Variant: Maxon Lake. Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Maxwell Creek: stream, flows W 1.5 miles to Shepherd Creek, 18 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' N, 144° 12' W; (map 64). Name used by local prospectors and reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

May Creek: locality, on Dan Creek Road at May Creek crossing, 9 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 21' 00" N, 142° 41' 40" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

May Creek: stream, between Chititu and Young Creeks, flows N 8 miles to Nizina River, 9 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias, Mountains; 61° 22' 00" N, 142° 41' 40" W; (map 67). Local name recorded in 1902 by G. M. Easterly of Valdez.

May Creek: stream, flows E 5.6 miles to join Iron Creek to form Sullivan Creek which flows to Kotzebue Sound, 27 miles N of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 66° 00' N, 163° 10' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by D. L. Reaburn (in Mendenhall, 1902, pl. 4a), USGS.

May Creek: stream, flows NE 6.2 miles to Sulatna River, 9 miles E of Sulatna Crossing, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 11' N, 155° 10' W; (map 98). Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

May Creek: stream, flows NW 31 miles around E And N sides of Arc Mountain to Nanushuk River, 15 miles NE of Table Top and 52 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope, 68° 45' N, 150° 34' W; BGN 1949; (map 134). Named in 1944 by USGS geologists during The exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 during the month of May.

May Creek: stream, flows SW 1.5 miles to Bear Creek, 28 miles N of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 37' N, 161° 09' W; (map 109). Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

May Creek: stream, see Sullivan Creek.

May Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.5 miles to Hungry Creek which flows to Oregon Creek, a tributary of Cripple River, 14 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' 40" N, 165° 40' 20" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1904 "Map Of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson.

May Gulch: ravine, trends W 1 mile to Heine Creek, 5 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 33' 30" N, 148° 24' 50" W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

May Lake: lake, 0.8 miles across, at head of Canoe Creek, between Canoe Hills and Fortress Creek, 47 miles NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 37' 30" N, 153° 00' 00" W; (map 134). Named in 1944 by W. W. Patton, USGS, For a May camp during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.

Mayachnoy, Ostrov: island, see Signal Island.

Mayastetchnoi Island: island, see Signal Island.

Maybe Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Moose Creek, 8 miles SE of its junction with Billy Goat Creek and 33 miles NE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 45' 10" N, 157° 11' 30" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Maybe Creek: stream, heads in lake at 69° 15' 30" N, 153° 26' 00" W, flows W 55 miles to join Kigalik River to form Ikpikpuk River, Arctic Slope; 69° 20' 45" N, 154° 42' 30" W; BGN 1925; (map 142). Named by members of USGS Expedition of 1924, because "when searching for a portage, we were doubtful where this [stream] led."

Maybeso Creek: stream, flows E 6.4 miles to Hollis Anchorage, near center of Prince of Wales Island, N of Cat Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 29' 10" N, 132° 39' 55" W; (map 4). Name published by Wright and Wright (1908, fig. 15), USGS.

Mayd, Ostrov: island, see Maid Island.

Mayer Peak: mountain peak, 5,100 ft., 4.2 miles SE of Terrace Mt. and 32 miles N of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 33' 45" N, 146° 01' 30" W; (map 68). Variant: Meyer Peak. Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Mayeral, Gavan: water passage, see Mayoral, Port.

Mayflower Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Kal Sin Bay, 10 miles S of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 38' 45" N, 152° 25' 45" W; BGN 1966; (map 34). Local name reported in 1966 by the Alaska State Geographic Board.

Mayflower Island: island, see Juneau Island.

Maylay Creek: stream, flowing N 1.1 miles to Bering Sea, 0.5 miles NE of Conquer Point, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 00' 35" N, 177° 30' 03" E; (map 14). Variant: Bourbon Creek, Malay Creek. An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Maynard Glacier: glacier, 3 miles long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads on Goat Ridge, trends NE to its 1950 terminus 1.4 miles W of Charpentier Inlet, 58 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 42' 15" N, 136° 33' 00" W; BGN 1937; (map 10). Named by W. O. Field and W. S. Cooper For Rear Adm. Washburn Maynard, 1844-1913, USN, who was in command of the U.S.S. Pinta when he took H. F. Reid to Muir Glacier in 1892.

Maynard Hill: hill, 380 ft., on west central Saint George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 35' 25" N, 169° 41' 00" W; (map 39). Variant: Eganuta-kover-ushka' , Iganata-koverushka' , Maynards Hill. This feature was named in 1891 by Joseph Stanley-Brown, USGS, probably for Lt. Washburn Maynard, USN, who accompanied H. W. Elliott in 1874. According to Putnam (1903, p. 1014), USC&GS, "Eganuta-kover-ushka' is the Aleut-Russian name meaning "hill near Eganuta."

Maynard Mountain: mountain, 4,000 ft., in Chugach Mountains, 3 miles NW of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48' 12" N, 148° 44' 40" W; BGN 1965; (map 63). Named by R. G. Warns, USA, for Robert L. Maynard, U.S. Army helicopter pilot, who was killed in April 1964, while aiding victims of the Good Friday earthquake.

Maynards Hill: hill, see Maynard Hill.

Mayoeak River: stream, flows N 5 miles to Elson Lagoon, 5 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain 71° 16' N, 156° 24' W; (map 153). Variant: Belle Vue River, Bellevue River, Bellevue River Mayoria. Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS meaning “to ascend,” [meokiak], referring to step-like ponds along its course. The name was first recorded as “Mayoria” by Comdr. Maguire (Great Britain, 1854, map facing p 186), RN. Thomas Simpson (1843 p. 152). Named the stream “Bellevue” in expression of delight on seeing his goal, Point Barrow.

Mayoral Cove: water passage, see Moyoral, Port.

Mayoral, Port: water passage, 3 miles long, between Baker and Saint Ignace Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' N, 133° 27' W; (map 4). Variant: Gavan Mayeral, Mayoral Cover, Puerto de Mayoral. Name “Puerto de Mayoral” or “port of steward” was given on May 20, 1779, by Francisco Antonio Maurelle (Wagner, 1937, p 396).

Mayoral, Puerto: water passage, see Mayoral Port.

Mayoria: stream, see Mayoeak River.

Mayoriak River: stream, heads in Imakruak Lake, flows N 5 miles to Smith Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 48' N, 154° 03' W; (map 148) Variant: Miguakiak River. Eskimo name attributed to Stefansson by Leffingwell (1919, p. 97). Reported as an outlet of Teshekpuk Lake, this feature is probably the same stream shown on Maguire's chart (Great Britain, 1854, facing p. 186) as “R. Miguakiak” (see Miguakiak River).

Mayoriak: stream, see Miguakiak River.

Maypole Hill: mountain, 1,724 ft., 16 miles NE of Rampart, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 41'45” N, 149° 52' 10” W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Mays Oaks Gulch: ravine, see Little Gulch.

Maysi, Cabo: point of land, in Port Refugio Bucareli Bay, Alexander Archipelago. Spanish name probably given by Francisco Antonio Maurelle in 1779 “after a cape of that name at the east end of Cuba as he had seen service in the Caribbean” (Wagner 1937, p. 471).

Mayuasanik Creek: stream, flows N 10 miles to Colville River 1.2 miles S of its junction with Killik River, Brooks Range; 68° 59' N, 153° 58' W; (map 133). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Mayukuit Mountain: mountain, 6,200 ft., E of junction of Easter Creek and Killik River, Brooks Range; 68° 10' N, 154° 00' W; (map 133). Eskimo name referring to “hunting [Dall] sheep with dogs, and reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Mazama, Mount: peak, 6,860 ft, 4 miles NE of Glacier Point, E of Ruth Glacier, Alaska Range; 62° 54' 50” N, 150° 29 30” W; (map 81). Mountain climbers' name probably given by members of the 1945 Mazama expedition to the area (Metcalf, 1945, map facing p. 11).

Mazarredo'Puerto: estuary, see Fidalgo, Port.

Mazuma Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Caribou Creek, 20 miles NW of Tahnetta Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 01' 25" N, 147° 52' 20" W; (map 82). Local name published by G. C. Martin and J. B. Mertie (in Brooks and others, 1914, pl. 11), USGS.

McAdam Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to California Creek, 38 miles SE of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 02' 25" N, 148° 42' 30" W; (map 100). Local name published in 1915 on a GLO[BLM] survey Plateau

McAdam Creek: stream, flows SW 4.2 miles to Tisuk River, 40 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 59' N, 166° 11' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

McAlister Creek: stream, see McAllister Creek.

McAllister Creek: stream, flows E 2.5 miles to Shoup Bay, 0.5 miles SE of Palmer Creek and 11 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 08' 05" N, 146° 35' 45" W; (map 68). Variant: McAlister Creek. Local name published in 1912 by USGS.

McAllister Gulch: ravine, trends NE 1 mile to Arizona Creek which flows to Kougarok Creek, 15 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 48 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 36' N, 164° 52' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

McAntee Creek: stream, flows SE 7.5 miles to Yukon River, 13 miles NE of Ruby, Kokrines Hodzana Highlands; 64° 51' 30" N, 155° 09' 10" W; (map 98). Local name obtained in 1956 by Orth.

McArthur Cove: cove, 0.5 miles wide, on N coast of Ragged Island, in Pye Islands, 48 miles E of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 22' 30" N, 150° 21' 30" W BGN 1929; (map 50). Named by USC&GS in 1927, probably for nearby McArthur Pass.

McArthur Creek: stream, flows N 23 miles to Ladue River, W of Moosehorn Ridge, 30 miles NE of Northway Junction, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 16' N, 141° 02' W; BGN 1912; (map 85). Probably named in 1912 for J. J. McArthur of the IBC.

McArthur Flats: flats, extend NE 8 miles from Kustatan Ridge at mouth of McArthur River, 30 miles NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 55' N, 151° 43' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

McArthur Glacier: glacier, in Chigmit Mountains, trends E 6.2 miles to its terminus at head of McArthur River, 33 miles W of Tyonek, Aleutian Range; 61° 06' 50" N, 152° 21' 00" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

McArthur Pass: water passage, 0.5 miles wide, N of Ragged Island, connecting East Arm Nuka Bay with Gulf of Alaska, 48 miles E of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 27' 30" N, 150° 21' 00" W; (map 50). Named by USC&GS in 1906 for Coast Survey steamer McArthur which was used for surveys in this area during 1906-07.

McArthur Pass: water passage, on approach to Kiska Harbor from Bering Sea, between McArthur Reef and NE coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 04' N, 177° 46' E; (map 14). Name published in the 1954 Coast Pilot (p. 466).

McArthur Reef: reef, 0.8 miles across, in Bering Sea, 11.5 miles ESE of Kiska Volcano, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' 45" N, 177° 52' 10" E; BGN 1937; (map 14). Named for USC&GS steamer McArthur and published on a 1906 USC&GS chart.

McArthur Reef: reef, in Sumner Strait, between Zarembo, Prince of Wales and Kupreanof Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 23' 45" N, 133° 10' 30" W; (map 6). Named in late 1880's by USC&GS for its steamer McArthur.

McArthur Reef: rock, see Westdahl Rock.

McArthur River: stream, heads at McArthur Glacier terminus, flows SE 33 miles to Trading Bay, 30 miles NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 55' N, 151° 43' W; BGN 1916; (map 62). Named in 1910 by USC&GS for the steamer McArthur.

McArthur, Mount: mountain, 2,150 ft., 6 miles N of Cape Decision, on S coast of Kuiu Island Alexander Archipelago; 56° 05' 00" N, 134° 11' 15" W, (map 5). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, which he commanded in 1886.

McArthur, Port: bay, 0.6 miles across, in Affleck Canal, on S coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 04' 00" N, 134° 07' 30" W; (map 5). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, which he commanded in 1886.

McBann Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 miles to Gold Run Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 23 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 51' N, 164° 05' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

McBlaine Lake: lake, see Sadie Lake.

McBride Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads on S slope of Takhinsha Mountains, trends S 14 miles to Muir Inlet, 4 miles N of Sealers Island, and 42 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 02' 00"N, 136° 08' 30" W; (map 45). Variant: Second North Tributary. Named in 1890 by Reid (1896, pl. 86) for H. McBride, a member of his party in 1890. On the map dated 1890, Reid (1892, pl. 14) had named the glacier "Second North Tributary Muir Glacier," but later he changed the name to McBride Glacier.

McCall Creek: stream, heads at McCall Glacier in Romanzof Mountains, flows NE 8 miles to Jago River, 18 miles NE of Mt. Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 25' N, 143° 36' W; BGN 1959; (map 138). Named in 1958 by R. E. Isto, USGS, "after McCall Glacier."

McCall Glacier: glacier, heads on Mt. Hubley in Romanzof Mountains, trends N 5 miles to its terminus at head of McCall Creek, 10 miles E of Mt. Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 20' N, 143° 49' W; BGN 1960; (map 138). Named in 1956 by R. C. Hubley for John Gill McCall, glaciologist, University of Alaska, who died in 1954.

McCallie Creek: stream, flows E 3 miles to Ohio Creek, 60 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 06' N, 149° 49' W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1925 by S. R. Capps (in Moffit and others, 1927, pl. 2), USGS.

McCallum Creek: stream, heads at glacier near head of West Gulkana Glacier, flows SW 6 miles to Phelan Creek, 2 miles N of Fielding Lake and 14 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 13' 22" N, 145° 40' 00" W; (map 86). Named for the McCallum telegraph station; local name reported about 1913 by U.S. Army Signal Corps personnel.

McCally Creek: stream, heads on Barometer Mountain, flows NE 2.8 miles to Kuskokwim River, 0.6 miles N of Red Devil and 7 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 46' 15" N, 157° 19' 20" W; BGN 1943; (map 72). Locally named "for a prospector" according to USGS in 1942.

McCament Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Allen River, 6.5 miles S of Gunsight Mountain and 50 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 23' N, 151° 59' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named in 1931 by Robert Marshall "for an old prospector in the area, 'Mac' McCament."

McCann Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Smalls River, 29 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 58' 50" N, 161° 42' 40" W; BGN 1938; (map 39). Local name published in a 1933. U.S. Dept. of Interior mining report.

McCann Hill: mountain, 4,275 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 11 miles NE of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 64° 55' N, 141° 00' W; (map 102). Named in 1914 by CPCGN for W. S. McCann, member of 1912 Canadian Geological Survey party under D. D. Cairnes.

McCartey, Point: point of land, on an island in Bronaugh Islands, at mouth of Nichols Passage, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 05' 50" N, 131° 42' 15" W; (map 3). Variant: McCarty Point. Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

McCarthy Creek Glacier: glacier, trends S 1.9 miles to its terminus at head of McCarthy Creek, 11 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 36' N, 142° 49' W; (map 67). Named for the creek; reported by Moffit and Capps (1911, p. 48), USGS.

McCarthy Creek: stream, flows S and W 18 miles from McCarthy Glacier terminus to Kennicott River at McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 25' 45" N, 142° 56' 00" W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine (in Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, pl. 3), USGS.

McCarthy Glacier: glacier, see McCarty Glacier.

McCarthy Telegraph Station: village, see Big Delta.

McCarthy, Mount: mountain, see McCarty, Mount.

McCarthy: settlement, at mouth of McCarthy Creek near Kennicott Glacier, 12 miles NE of the junction of the Nizina and Chitina Rivers, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 26' 00" N, 142° 55' 30" W; (map 67). Variant: Shushanna Junction. Mining camp named for nearby stream.

Established about 1908; population of 127 in 1920; 115 in 1930; and 49 in 1939. The McCarthy post office operated from 1912 to 1943. See Kennicott.

McCarthy: village, see Big Delta.

McCarthy's Marsh: basin, 25 miles long, at junction of Pardon and Fish Rivers, S of Bendeleben Mountains and W of Darby Mountains, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 05' N, 163° 10' W; (map 110). Variant: Upper Fish River Basin. Local name published in 1956 by USGS; referred to as "Upper Fish River Basin" by Mendenhall (1901, p. 125), USGS.

McCarty Glacier: glacier, heads 0.2 miles W of summit of Mount McCarty, trends SE 1.6 miles to 1961 terminus, 2.7 miles NW of Cape Enchantment and 25 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 51' 45" N, 139° 23' 10" W; BGN 1911; (map 46). Variant: McCarthy Glacier. Named in 1905 by R. S. Tarr and G. C. Martin, USGS. See McCarty, Mount.

McCarty Glacier: glacier, heads in Kenai Mountains and trends S 7 miles to its terminus at East Arm Nuka Bay, 45 miles E of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 44' 00" N, 150° 13' 30" W; BGN 1911; (map 50). Named for William McCarty of Seward and reported by USGS in 1911.

McCarty Lagoon: lagoon, 0.5 miles wide, on E shore of East Arm Nuka Bay, Kenai Peninsula, 43 miles ESE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 32' N, 150° 21' W; BGN 1911; (map 50). Local name reported by USGS in 1911 as being "named for William McCarty of Seward."

McCarty Point: point of land, see McCartey, Point.

McCarty Roadhouse: village, see Big Delta.

McCarty Telegraph Station: village, see Big Delta.

McCarty, Mount: mountain, 3,519 ft., 2.6 miles SE of Mount Alexander and 26 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 53' N, 139° 24' W; (map 46). Variant: Mount McCarthy. Named in 1905 by Tarr and Martin, (1906, map), USGS, for Neil McCarty, one of Island C. Russell's assistants on his 1891 expedition.

McCarty: village, see Big Delta.

McClellan Flats: tidal flat, 2.2 miles across, at mouth of Chilkat River on Chilkat Inlet, 1 mile N of Pyramid Harbor and 17 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 13' N, 135° 29' W; (map 45). Published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 201). This flat was named by the U.S. Navy for Lt. E. P. McClellan, USN who visited the locality in 1880.

McClellan Group: islands, 0.1 miles across, in Galankin Islands, Sitka Sound, 1.5 miles S of Sitka Alexander Archipelago; 57° 01' 40" N, 135° 20' 30" W, (map 9). Named in 1880 by U.S. Navy for Lt. E. P. McClellan, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 143).

McClellan Rock: rock, 0.7 miles SE of Todd in Peril Strait, off S coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 27' 10" N, 135° 01' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: McLellan. Named in

1880 by U.S. Navy for its discoverer Lt. E. P. McClellan, USN (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 166).

McCloud Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Murphy Creek, 17 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 00' N, 148° 07' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 2).

McCloud Creek: stream, see McLeod Creek.

McCloud Head: promontory, on E tip of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 49' 50" N, 173° 25' 40" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; map published in 1948 by AMS.

McCloud Lake: lake, see McLeod Lake.

McCloud Ranch Creek: stream, flows SE 1.6 miles to Hot Springs Slough, 52 miles NE of Bitzshini Mountains, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 59' N, 150° 43' W; (map 99). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

McClure Bay: estuary, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, extends N 8 miles to Port Nellie Juan, 24 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 34' 00" N, 148° 10' 30" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Named in 1910 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

McClure Islands: barrier islands, extends 6.5 miles on Beaufort Sea coast, 8 miles N of Foggy Island Bay and 28 miles NW of Flaxman Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 22' N, 147° 25' W; (map 150). Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 97) after Capt. Robert McClure, RN, who discovered, in August 1850, "the long chain of islands that extend from the Midways to Flaxman Island * * *."

McConnell Ridge: ridge, 3 miles long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, extends W from McBride Glacier to Muir Inlet, 4 miles N of Sealers Island and 40 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 03' N, 136° 07' W; (map 45). Named in 1947 for R. G. McConnell, 1857-1942, Canadian geologist, who visited Muir Inlet in 1913. McConnell was a member of the Canadian Geological Survey and was famous for his geological investigations of the Klondike and Yukon areas of Canada.

McCord Bay: bay, 0.5 miles across, at head of Port Hobron, on N coast of Sitkalidak Island, SE of Kodiak Island; 57° 08' 30" N, 153° 12' 00" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

McCord Creek: stream, flows E 11 miles to McElfish Creek W of Alaska-Canada boundary 49 miles NE of Northway Junction, Yukon Tanana Highlands; 63° 37' 30" N, 141° 00' 00" W; (map 85). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

McCord Creek: stream, flows SW 5.5 miles to Tolovana River, 8 miles SE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 28' 40" N, 148° 12' 45" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors for a local miner; reported in 1915 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9).

McCord: locality, site of former village, on E shore of McCord Bay, at head of Port Hobron on N coast of Sitkalidak Island, SE of Kodiak Island, 57° 08' 30" N, 153° 11' 45" W; (map 34). The McCord post office was established in 1929 and moved to Old Harbor in 1931.

McCoy Creek: stream, flows NW 22 miles to Salcha River, 31 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 30' 55" N, 146° 23' 45" W; BGN 1964; (map 101). Variant: Flat Creek. Name originally applied by mistake by USGS to the stream now known as Flat Creek (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

McCoy Creek: stream, see Flat Creek.

McCulloch Rock: rock, at mouth of Chapel Cove, on SW coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 38' 52" N, 176° 48' 44" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in the 1954 Coast Pilot.

McCumber Creek: stream, heads 1.6 miles N of St. Anthony Pass, flows NW 13 miles to Jarvis Creek, 21 miles S of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 44' 55" N, 145° 39' 10" W; BGN 1937; (map 86). Name recorded in 1937 by USGS.

McCune Glacier: glacier, trends N 4 miles to its terminus 1.5 miles S of Honey Glacier, 50 miles NW of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54' 00" N, 144° 48' 30" W; (map 64). Named by Lawrence Martin in 1910 for "McCune of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad."

McCurdy Creek: stream, flows N 4.5 miles to Chitina River, 3 miles SW of Gibraltar Hill and 35 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 05' N, 142° 11' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1915 by F. H. Moffit, USGS.

McCush Lake: lake, see Mendenhall Lake.

McDame Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Gold Run which flows to Bluestone River, 14 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 04' 00" N, 166° 12' 00" W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

McDermott Creek: stream, flows N 12 miles to Yukon River, 15 miles NE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 38' 45" N, 149° 48' 50" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1902 by Lt. Hjalmar Erickson, USA. The name was published by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 16).

McDoel Peak: mountain, 5,111 ft., 3 miles NE of junction of Happy and Skwentna Rivers, 74 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 01' 10" N, 152° 18' 20" W; (map 81). Named in 1898 by W. S. Post, USGS.

McDonald Arm: bay, 3.5 miles long, at head of Duncan Canal, on Kupreanof Island, 11 miles E of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 47' 30" N, 133° 15' 30" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

McDonald Bar: ridge, elev. 2,600 ft., extends S 3 miles from junction of Hoosier and Minook Creeks, 5.5 miles SSE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 25' 30" N, 150° 05' 30" W;

(map 106). Variant: MacDonald Bar. Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

McDonald Bay: cove, see McDonald Cove.

McDonald Bay: estuary, see Yes Bay.

McDonald Cove: cove, 0.6 miles across, S of Monolith Point, on E coast of Agattu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 27' 40" N, 173° 42' 00" E, BGN 1938; (map 13). Variant: McDonald Bay. Named in 1896 by USBF to honor Marshall McDonald, who was U.S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries before his death in 1895.

McDonald Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to Discovery Creek which flows to Flambeau River, 13 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' N, 165° 05' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson.

McDonald Creek: stream, flows SE 2.2 miles to Nome River, 5 miles E of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 30' N, 165° 14' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks and others, 1901, pl. 17), USGS. This stream may have been named for "Alex" McDonald, who claimed Polte Gulch on Cripple Creek.

McDonald Creek: stream, flows W 14 miles to Anvik River, 32 miles SE of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 28' N, 160° 17' W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

McDonald Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Frederick Sound, 6 miles NE of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 50" N, 132° 49' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. S1. Thomas, USN, for Ens. John McDonald, USN a member of his party.

McDonald Lagoon: lagoon, 4 miles long, on E central Sitkalidak Island, SE of Kodiak Island; 57° 09' N, 153° 05' W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

McDonald Point: point of land, on E coast of Agattu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 26' 00" N, 173° 42' 20" E; BGN 1938; (map 13). Name derived from McDonald Cove; proposed by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office in 1938.

McDonald Rock: rock, in Stephens Passage W of Hobart Bay, about 3 miles W of The Twins and 71 miles NE of Sitka, Coast Mountains, 57° 25' N, 133° 38' W, (map 8). Name published in 1895 by USC&GS.

McDonald Spit: spit, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula, at W edge of Kasitsna Bay, 5 miles NE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 29' N, 151° 35' W; (map 50). Local name published by USGS in 1951.

McDonald, Lake: lake, 4.5 miles long, on Cleveland Peninsula, N of Yes Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 58' N, 131° 50' W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

McDonald, Mount: mountain, 2,157 ft., E of Anvik River, 40 miles S of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 17' 30" N. 160° 28' 00" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS

McDonald: locality, see Yes Bay.

McDonalds Trading Post: locality, on S bank of Kuskokwim River, 3 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 44' 30" N, 157° 13' 10" W; (map 72). Published in 1950 by USGS.

McDonell, Mount: mountain, 5,481 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 4 miles NW of Pleasant Camp and 41 miles W of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 28' 00" N, 136° 28' 30" W; BGN 1952; (map 45). Variant: Boundary Peak 150, Mount McDonnell. Named in 1950 by the IBC for Inspector A. E. C. McDonell (died 1938) of the Royal Mounted Police. Inspector McDonell, in 1904, was commanding officer and assistant surgeon of the Mounted Police at Pleasant Camp; he later became superintendent of this camp.

McDonnell, Mount: mountain, see McDonell, Mount.

McDonough Peak: mountain, 2,700 ft., on S part of Douglas Island, 5.2 miles E of Point Hilder on Stephens Passage and 6 miles S of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 13' 25" N, 134° 21' 25" W; (map 11). Named in 1893 by USC&GS and published on Chart 8235.

McDougal: locality, E of junction of Lake Creek and Yentna River, 57 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 54' 05" N, 150° 52' 30" W; (map 70). Variant: McDougall. Local name reported in 1911 by USGS. In 1912 S. R. Capps, USGS, reported the locality as McDougall, "possibly named for a local businessman."

McDougal Creek: stream, flows NE 3.5 miles to Flat Creek, 12 miles NW of Tahnetna Pass and 70 miles SW of Gulkana, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 03' N, 147° 27' W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1917 by USGS.

McDougall: locality, see McDougall

McElfish Creek: stream, flows SE, across Alaska-Canada boundary, 15 miles to North Ladue River in Yukon, Canada, 48 miles NE of Northway Junction, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 36' 45" N, 140° 59' 30" W; BGN 1954; (map 85). Name reported in 1912 by Thomas Riggs, IBC.

McFadden Creek: stream, see Buffalo Creek.

McFarland Islands: islands, extend 4 miles in Tlevak Strait off W coast of Sukkwan Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 04' N, 132° 55' W; (map 4). Variant: Hill Islets. Named in 1882 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS for "Mrs. A. R. McFarland, a missionary and teacher who began work in Alaska in 1877." These islands were called "Hill Islets" by Jackson (1880, p. 376).

McGilvery Creek: stream, heads on Pin Peak, near center of Prince of Wales Island, flows NE 6 miles to Salmon Lake, 15 miles E of Klawock, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' 13" N, 132° 42' 50" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

McGinnis Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Montana Creek, 2.5 miles NW of Mendenhall Lake and 12.5 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 26' 30" N, 134° 38' 40" W; (map

11). Variant: McInnis River, McKinnis Creek. Named "McInnis River" in 1881 by John McInnis and Edward Brennan who staked claims there (DeArmond, 1957, p. 30). The name "McGinnis Creek" was reported in 1903 by A. C. Spencer and C. W. Wright, USGS.

McGinnis Glacier: glacier, heads on McGinnis Peak, trends NE 8 miles, in two arms which join 2 miles W of its 1951 terminus NW of Mount Pillsbury, 19 miles E of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 35' 30" N, 146° 05' 35" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

McGinnis Mountain: mountain, 4,228 ft., 1.6 miles NW of Mendenhall Lake and 12 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 27' 10" N, 134° 35' 45" W; BGN 1930; (map 11). Variant: Mount McGinnis. Local name reported in 1912 by the USFS and published by USGS (Knopf, 1912, pl. 1).

McGinnis Peak: peak, 11,400 ft., at head of McGinnis Glacier, 14 miles SE of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 32' 45" N, 146° 18' 00" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

McGinnis, Mount: mountain, see McGinnis Mountain.

McGinty Point: point of land, W entrance point to Beaver Bay, 10 miles NW of Unga Island, on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 27' 30" N, 160° 59' 00" W; (map 28). Variant: McGintys Point. Published as McGintys Point in USC&GS 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 182) and as McGinty Point in 1926 Coast Pilot (v. 2, p. 201).

McGintys Point: point of land, see McGinty Point.

McGonagall Mountain: peak, 6,560 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, W of Muldrow Glacier, 14 miles NE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 14' 10" N, 150° 44' 20" W; (map 88). Named for Charles McGonogal; spelling was changed in publication. See McGonagall Pass.

McGonagall Pass: pass, 5,600 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, N of Muldrow Glacier, between McGonagall and Oastler Mountains, 14 miles NE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 14' N, 150° 43' W; (map 88). BGN 1948. Variant: Glacier Pass, McGonigal Pass, McGonnagal Pass, McGonogal Pass, McGonogill Pass. Named about 1916 for Charles McGonogal, prospector, who was one of the first to discover this pass; spelling was changed in publication. He almost reached the north summit of Mount McKinley, April 3, 1910, but stopped a few hundred feet below while his partners, "Pete" Anderson and "Billy" Taylor, made the first ascent.

McGonigal Pass: pass, see McGonagall Pass.

McGonnagal Pass: pass, see McGonagall Pass.

McGonogal Pass: pass, see McGonagall Pass.

McGonogill Pass: pass, see McGonagall Pass.

McGrath: town, pop. 241, on left bank of Kuskokwim River opposite junction of Takotna River, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 57' 30" N, 155° 35' 30" W; BGN 1944; (map 80). Variant: Old McGrath. A small trading post was established here in the spring of 1907 for the new diggings on the Innoko River. The town was named for Peter McGrath, U.S. Deputy Marshall for the area who established headquarters here the same year. A post office was established in 1913. Its population in 1920 was 90; in 1930, 112; in 1940, 138; and in 1950, 175. The original townsite, now called "Old McGrath" was on the right bank of the river.

McHenry Anchorage: bay, 1.7 miles long, SW coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 58' N, 132° 27' W; (map 4). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, for John McHenry, a member of his party.

McHenry Inlet: estuary, extends SW 3 miles to Clarence Strait, on SW coast of Etolin Island, 32 miles S of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 00' 30" N, 132° 24' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, for John McHenry, a member of his party.

McHenry Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, E of Navy Peak, on Etolin Island, 28 miles S of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 03' 45" N, 132° 20' 30" W; BGN 1923; (map 6). Named in 1923 by USFS; derived from McHenry Inlet.

McHenry Ledge: shoal, 1 mile NW of Lemesurier Point, W coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 46' 45" N, 132° 18' 00" W; (map 4). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. R. Clover, USN.

McHugh Creek: stream, flows NW 11 miles to Hess Creek, 14 miles NW of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 43' N, 148° 42' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1916 by J. B. Mertie (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13), USGS.

McHugh Creek: stream, heads in lake, NE of Suicide Peak, flows SW 5 miles to Turnagain Arm Cook Inlet, 15 miles S of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 01' 00" N, 149° 43' 40" W; (map 69). Local name published in 1912 by USC&GS.

McHugh Peak: mountain, 3,500 ft., on N bank of McHugh Creek, 14 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 02' 05" N, 149° 41' 50" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

McIntosh Peak: peak, 4,000 ft., in Robinson Mountains on SW side of Bering Glacier, 25 miles NW of Cape Yakataga, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 18' N, 42° 55' W; BGN 1960; (map 65). Named in 1960 by USGS for "Scotty" McIntosh, who, after surviving a Royal Canadian Air Force plane crash in about 1943, was drowned while attempting to cross the Kosakuts River.

McIntosh Property: locality, see McIntosh.

McIntosh: locality, roadhouse on Mineral Creek, 5.4 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 11' 00" N, 146° 20' 30" W; (map 68). Variant: McIntoshs Road House, McIntosh Property. Local name for a former roadhouse; published in 1912 by USGS.

McIntoshs Road House: locality, see McIntosh.

McIntyre, Point: point of land, W point of entrance to Prudhoe Bay, on Beaufort Sea coast, 15 miles SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 24' N, 148° 35' W; (map 150). Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 15, 97). "After Samuel [Scotty] McIntyre, who worked for the writer for 3 years."

McIver Bight: cove, 1.2 miles across, on SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 30' 20" N, 167° 10' 30" W; (map 23). Name published as being "locally known" in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 47).

McKay Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles to Chatanika River, 30 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 13' 20" N, 147° 09' 30" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1907 by USGS.

McKay Inlet: bay, 5 miles long and 2 miles wide, extends S from Fatigue Bay, 3 miles SE of Tangent Point at mouth of Dease Inlet and 44 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 07' 20" N, 154° 59' 25" W; BGN 1966; (map 153). Variant: Fatigue Bay, Mackay Inlet, M' Kay Inlet. Named in 1837 by Thomas Simpson in honor of one of his guides, James McKay.

McKay Inlet: lagoon, see Fatigue Bay.

McKelvie Creek: stream, in Bendeleben Mountains, flows NE 3.2 miles to Pargon River, 31 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 11' N, 163° 42' W; (map 110). Variant: Warnecke Creek. Prospectors' name published on the 1908 Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson. This appears to be the stream shown as "Warnecke" on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

McKensie's Bay: estuary, see Iko Bay.

McKenzie Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to Chichagof Harbor, NE Attu Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 43" N, 173° 14' 15" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

McKenzie Creek: stream, flows W 1.8 miles to Susitna River, 3.5 miles SW of Curry and 17 miles N of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 34' 00" N, 150° 03' 20" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1922 by USGS.

McKenzie Inlet: estuary, extends S 6 miles off Skowl Arm, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' N, 132° 22' W; (map 4). Local navigators' name reported in 1901 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

McKenzie Rock: rock, 300 ft. long, between McKenzie Inlet and Skowl Arm Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 45" N, 132° 22' 00" W; (map 4). Local navigators' name reported in 1901 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

McKeon Flats: flats, at E edge of lagoon in back of Neptune Bay, on S shore of Kachemak Bay, on Kenai Peninsula, 9 miles SE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 32' 15" N, 151° 21' 30" W; (map 50). Local name reported by USGS or USC&GS in the 1940's.

McKeon Rock: rock, at entrance to Neptune Bay, on E shore of Kachemak Bay, on Kenai Peninsula, 8 miles SE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 33' N, 151° 24' W; (map 50). Local name reported by USGS or USC&GS in the 1940's.

McKinley Bar: bar, in headwaters of McKinley River in Mount McKinley National Park, extends W 18 miles from Muldrow Glacier terminus to Eagle Gorge, Alaska Range; 63° 25' N, 150° 50' W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

McKinley Creek: stream, flows 3.5 miles to Rhode Island Creek 0.3 miles N of that stream's junction with Omega Creek, 26 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 07' 45" N, 150° 20' 15" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

McKinley Creek: stream, flows N 11 miles to Preacher Creek, 60 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 33' N, 146° 02' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

McKinley Creek: stream, flows N 8 miles to Middle Fork Fortymile River, 58 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 23' N, 142° 53' W;;(map 102). Named by prospectors; shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

McKinley Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Bryan Creek which flows to Serpentine River, 8 miles NE of Kougarok Mountain and 33 miles SE of Ear Mountain, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 47' N, 165° 07' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

McKinley Creek: stream, flows NW 15 miles from Halfway Mountain to South Fork Hoholitna River. 65 miles NW of Nondalton, Lime Hills; 60° 50"00" N, 155° 35' 30" W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1950 by USC&GS

McKinley Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to Walker Fork, 53 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 03' N, 141° 23' W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and shown on an 1898 manuscript map by E. F. Ball, prospector

McKinley Creek: stream, flows SE 10 miles to John River, 5.5 miles S of Gunsight Mountain and 51 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 24' 00" N, 152° 03' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

McKinley Creek: stream, flows SE to Boulder Creek which flows to Snake River, about 25 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

McKinley Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Grantley Harbor, 9 miles E of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 15' N, 166° 04' W; (map 111). Variant: Dewey Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

McKinley Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Golovnin Bay, 5 miles SE of Golovin and 47 miles SE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 30' N, 162° 53' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name shown on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected up to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson.

McKinley Creek: stream, flows W 4 miles to O'Brien Creek, 24 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 27' N, 141° 17' W; (map 102). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by L. M. Prindle (1905, pl. 16), USGS.

McKinley Creek: stream, heads in a glacier, 1.5 miles S of Porcupine Creek, flows NW 5 miles to Porcupine Creek, 2 miles S of Porcupine and 33 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 23' 35" N, 136° 14' 50" W; (map 45). Probably named by prospectors. Name as reported in 1899 by USGS.

McKinley Fork Kuskokwim River: stream, see Swift Fork Kuskokwim River.

McKinley Fork: stream, see McKinley River.

McKinley Fork: stream, see Swift Fork.

McKinley Glacier: glacier, see Muldrow Glacier.

McKinley Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, 4 miles W of Copper River, 1 mile N of Copper River Highway, 20 miles SE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 28' N, 145° 11' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS.

McKinley Park: settlement, pop. 28, and railroad station, miles 347.9 on the Alaska Railroad, 9 miles S of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 43' 45" N, 148° 55' 00" W; (map 87). Variant: Riley Creek, Riley. Settlement reported in 1920 as Riley Creek, perhaps in a slightly different location than the present place. The Riley post office was Established in 1922 and its name changed to McKinley Park the same year (Ricks, 1965, p. 40). Its population was listed as 49 in the 1930 census.

McKinley Peak: mountain, 2,351 ft., 18 miles SE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 28' N, 145° 13' W; (map 64). Local name reported by Moffit (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

McKinley Range: mountain range, that part of Alaska Range; including Mount McKinley, which extends SW from the Chulitna Cantwell divide; (map 88). So defined in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, but not used on subsequent maps.

McKinley River: stream, heads at Muldrow Glacier terminus, flows NW 58 miles, joins Birch Creek to form Kantishna River, 23 miles E of village of Lake Minchumina, Alaska Range; 63° 52' N, 151° 33' W; BGN 1947; (map 88). Variant: McKinley Fork. Named in 1902 "McKinley Fork" by A. H. Brooks; shown as "McKinley River" on a 1905 manuscript map of "Kantishna Gold Fields," by A. Friedrich, prospector.

McKinley, Mount: mountain, highest elev. on North American Continent, consists of two summit peaks, South Peak, 20,320 ft., and North Peak, 19,470 ft., collectively called Churchill Peaks, in Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska Range; 63° 04' 15" N, 151° 00' 20" W; (map 88). Variant: Bulshaia Gora, Bulshaya Gora, Denmores Peak, Denali, Din-al-ee, Din-az-ee, Doleika, Doleyka, Mount Denali, Mount Doleika, Tennaly, To-lah-gah, Traleika, Traleyka.

Named in 1896 by William A. Dickey, prospector, "after William McKinley of Ohio, who had been nominated for the presidency, and That fact was the first news we received on our way out of that wonderful wilderness." McKinley, 1843-1901, was the 25th President of the United States. The first mention of the Mount McKinley massif is by Capt. George Vancouver, who, after seeing it from Cook Inlet in 1794, referred to the "stupendous snow mountains." The Russians descriptively called the mountain "Bolshaya (Bulshaia) Gora" or "big mountain." Alfred Mayo and Arthur Harper, pioneer Alaska traders, after a trip up the Tanana in 1878, reported an enormous ice mountain to the south but did not name it. A prospector, Frank Densmore, spoke so enthusiastically after seeing the mountain from Lake Minchumina in 1889, that it was known for years among prospectors as "Densmores Peak." The Tanana Indian name was reported as "Denali," and the Tanaina Indian name is given as "Doleika" or "Traleika." Each of these names is said to mean "the big one" or "the high one." North Peak was first reached on April 3, 1910, by two prospectors, Peter Anderson and William Taylor. South Peak, the higher was first "conquered" on June 7, 1913, by Archdeacon Hudson Stuck, Walter Harper, Robert Tatum and Harry Karstens (later park superintendent).

McKinley: locality, see Denali.

McKinney Lake: lake, 2 miles long, on central Admiralty Island, empties into Hasselborg Lake, 15 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 40' 30" N, 134° 18' 30" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

McKinsey Valley: valley, trends SE 3 miles to Chignik Bay, 11.5 miles N of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 27' 30" N, 158° 24' 00" W; (map 30). Local name published in 1927 by USC&GS.

McKorryok: village, see Mekoryuk.

McLain Creek: stream, see McLean Creek.

McLain Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1 mile SE of Hook Lake, 32 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 52' N, 150° 35' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

McLane Creek: stream, flows E 3 miles to Faro Creek, 25 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 28' N, 161° 31' W; (map 53). Variant: McLean Creek. Probably a prospector's name reported in 1919 by G. I., Harrington (in Brooks, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

McLanes Creek: stream, heads in Babantaltlin Hills, flows SE and SW 19 miles to Hogatza River, 30 miles W of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 00' N, 155° 19' W; (map 116). Local name obtained in 1956 at Hogatza by Orth.

McLean Arm: estuary, extends 5.5 miles W from Clarence Strait, SE coast of Prince of Wales Island Alexander Archipelago; 54° 47' 45" N, 131° 57' 15" W, (map 2). Variant: McLeans Arm. Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. R. Clover USN, for Ens. Walter McLean, USN, a member of his party.

McLean Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to Birch Creek, 12 miles SSE of Mastodon Dome and 50 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 18' 20" N, 145° 02' 00" W; (map

104). Variant: McLain Creek. Named by prospectors and reported in 1910 by C. E. Ellsworth and G. L. Parker (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 195), USGS.

McLean Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Colorado Creek 0.2 miles E of its junction with Innoko River, 38 miles N of Ophir and 54 miles NW of McGrath, Innoko Lowland; 63° 40' 25" N, 156° 21' 10" W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by USGS.

McLean Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Eldorado Creek which flows to Noxapaga River, 27 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 43' N, 164° 12' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

McLean Creek: stream, see McLane Creek.

McLean Point: point of land, S point of entrance to McLean Arm, SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 47' 30" N, 131° 57' 15" W; (map 2). Local name derived from McLean Arm; reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

McLeans Arm: estuary, see McLean Arm.

McLees Lake: lake, 1.7 miles long, on N coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 59' 00" N, 166° 43' 35" W; BGN 1937; (map 23). Named for George T. M. McLees, quartermaster, USC&GS, who drowned September 26, 1936, off the coast near this lake during a survey of the locality.

McLellan Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles, E of McLellan Peak, joins Slate Creek to form Grave Creek, 15 miles ENE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 34' 30" N, 147° 58' 00" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1923 by USGS and applied in part to Little McLellan Creek.

McLellan Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Deep Canyon Creek which flows S to Nome River, 28 miles NNE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' N, 165° 15' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson.

McLellan Creek: stream, see Little McLellan Creek.

McLellan Pass: pass, 3,800 ft., between Crystal Peak and McLellan Peak, 9 miles ENE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 32' N, 148° 09' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

McLellan Peak: peak, 5,320 ft., SE of McLellan Pass, 9 miles ENE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 31' 15" N, 148° 08' 30" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

McLellan: rock, see McClellan Rock.

McLeod Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, on SE coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 41' 30" N, 132° 41' 40" W; (map 1). Local name published by USC&GS in 1911.

McLeod Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus in Mount McKinley National Park, flows N 20 miles to McKinley River at W end of Eagle Gorge, 11 miles W of Wonder Lake, Tanana Lowland; 64° 28' 10" N, 151° 14' 45" W; (map 88). Variant: McCloud Creek. Named by prospectors for John McLeod a member of Judge James Wickersham's McKinley Expedition in 1903. "The Circle philologer, the interpreter for Day-yin-num, the medicine man of too-whun-na. He is a hunter, a canoeman, a trapper who knows the wilderness life like his foster brothers, the [Tena] Indians." (From Wickersham's notes printed in the Fairbanks News-Miner July 17, 1963). Name reported as "McCloud" by S. R. Capps, USGS, in 1925.

McLeod Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, between McLeod Creek and Muddy River, 4 miles SW of mouth of Muddy River, Alaska Range; 63° 22' 30" N, 151° 05' 00" W; (map 88). Variant: McCloud Lake. Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

McLeod Lake: lake, 1,000 ft. across, in Matanuska Valley, 2.5 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 33' 55" N, 149° 09' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

McLeod Point: point of land, on coast of Beaufort Sea, 4 miles E of Smith Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 53' N, 153° 46' W; (map 148). Variant: M' Leod Point, Macleod Point. The exact identity of several points of land, in this area, named in 1837 by P. W. Dease and Thomas Simpson, are difficult to determine. These points, from east to west, are McLeod, McPherson, and Drew. It seems the Point McLeod of current maps is applied to what Dease and Simpson named Point McPherson, and their Point McLeod is applied to a small point 3 miles to the east (Simpson, Thomas, 1843, pp. 136-137).

McLeod, Point: point of land, on W shore of Muir Inlet, in Glacier Bay National Monument, at mouth of Hunter Cove, 61 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 54' 50" N, 136° 06' 25" W; (map 10). Named by members of the American Geographical Society's Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941 (Field, 1947, map) for "Capt. McLeod" of the SS Princess Maquinna which brought members of an excursion of the Twelfth International Geological Congress to Glacier Inlet in 1913.

McLeods Harbour: bay, see MacLeod Harbor.

McLoughlin Rocks: reef, see Yukon Reef.

McLoughlins Point: point of land, see Petrof, Point.

McLoughlins Rocks: reef, see Yukon Reef.

McMahon Creek: stream, flows W 1 mile to Butte Creek, 30 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon Tanana Highlands; 64° 42' N, 142° 02' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

McManus Creek: stream, flows SW 14 miles, joins Smith Creek to form Chatanika River, 76 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 17' 30" N, 146° 20' 50" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

McMullen Cove: cove, on E coast of Harris Peninsula, 28 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 46' N, 149° 46' W; BGN 1930; (map 49). Named by the 1912 USC&GS field party "in honor of Capt. McMullen, a veteran pilot, who commanded the steamer Dora."

McNair Island: island, see Grand Island.

McNairy Point: point of land, at S limit of entrance to Steamboat Bay, 1 mile NE of Whitney Island and 61 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 15' 45" N, 133° 32' 00" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN; published in 1888 by USC&GS.

McNally Creek: stream, flows N 1.4 miles to Ugashik Creek, on Alaska Peninsula, 42 miles NE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 37' 45" N, 156° 16' 50" W; (map 36). Prospector's name reported in 1921 by Capps (1923, pl. 2), USGS.

McNaughton Point: point of land, near head of Big John Bay, 13.5 miles SE of Kake, on W coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 10" N, 133° 41' 40" W; (map 6). Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USC&GS.

McNears: locality, on S bank of Goldstream Creek, 5 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 55' N, 147° 48' W, (map 100). Name of a railroad station of the now defunct Chatanika Branch of The Alaska Railroad (formerly Tanana Valley Railroad); published on a timetable in 1922.

McNeil Canyon: canyon, on Kenai Peninsula, trends S 2 miles in course of McNeil Creek to Kachemak Bay, 12 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 43' N, 151° 15' W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

McNeil Cove: bay, 3 miles across, on W shore of Kamishak Bay, 32 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 08' 30" N, 154° 11' 30" W; (map 51). Named for Charlie McNeil, a rancher in the area, and reported by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1923. The name was published by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3).

McNeil Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows S 3 miles to Kachemak Bay, 12 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 43' N, 151° 15' W; (map 50). Local name reported by W. H. Dall, USGS, in 1895.

McNeil Head: promontory, on E shore of Kamishak Bay, 1.5 miles N of Horseshoe Cove 32 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 07' 20" N, 154° 10' 30" W; (map 51). Local name published by USGS in 1951. Charlie McNeil was a rancher in the area in the early 1920's.

McNeil Islet: island, 45 ft. high, in Kamishak Bay, 0.7 miles NE of McNeil Head, 31 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 07' 40" N, 154° 09' 30" W; (map 51). Local name published by USGS in 1951. Charlie McNeil was a rancher in the area in the early 1920's.

McNeil River: stream, heads at a glacier at 58° 56' N, 154° 40' W, and flows NE 22 miles to McNeil Cove, 34 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 07' 20" N, 154° 15' 00" W; (map 51). Named for Charlie McNeil, a rancher in the area, and reported by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1923. The name was published by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3).

McNeill Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles, between Faith and Joe Wise Creeks, to Spruce Creek, 10.3 miles SE of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 46' 45" N, 161° 50' 45" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported by Harrington (1918, map), USGS, in 1916.

McNett Fork: stream, flows 2 miles E to Squaw Creek 2 miles S of Squaw Lake, 9.5 miles NE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 34' 30" N, 148° 11' 30" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

McNew Hill: ridge, (elev. 1,050 ft.), on E end of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 50' 15" N, 173° 23' 00" W; BGN 1945; (map 13). Proposed in 1944 to honor Sgt. John B. McNew, USA, who was killed in action on Attu Island, May 30, 1943.

McNichol Bay: bay, see Kittilingook Bay.

McPherson Bay: bay, on N coast of Naked Island, extends N 2 miles to McPherson Passage, 38 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 40' 30" N, 147° 22' 30" W; (map 63). Local name published on recent USGS maps; derived from nearby McPherson Passage.

McPherson Glacier: glacier, trends W 6 miles to its terminus at a Lake, 1.5 miles S of Goat Mountain, 27 miles N of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 40' N, 144° 39' W; (map 64). Name published in 1959 by USGS.

McPherson Passage: water passage, in Prince William Sound, extends NW-SE 6 miles between Peak and Naked Islands, 38 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains, 60° 40' 45" N, 147° 22' 30" W; (map 63). Local name published in 1910 by USC&GS.

McPherson Point: point of land, on coast of Beaufort Sea, near Point McLeod, Arctic Plain; (map 148). Variant: M'Pherson Point, McPherson. Named by P. W. Dease and Thomas Simpson July 27, 1837. See McLeod Point.

McPherson, Mount: mountain, 6,461 ft., in Robinson Mountains, 4.3 miles E of Munday Peak and 82 miles NW of Yakutat, Chugach Mountains; 60° 04' 15" N, 141° 49' 45" W; (map 65). Probably named for J. L. McPherson, Deputy U.S. Mineral Surveyor. Name reported in 1913 by A. C. Maddren, USGS, and published in 1921 by G. C. Martin (pl. 6). USGS.

McQuesten Creek: stream, heads in Ray Mountains, flows S 15 miles to Tozitna River, 28 miles NNE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 32' 47" N, 151° 42' 40" W; BGN 1961; (map 106). Variant: McQuisten Creek, McQuistern Creek. Named in 1956 by Orth for Napoleon Leroy "Jack" McQuesten, one of the first prospectors and fur traders on the Yukon. He Was born in New Hampshire in 1836 and came to Alaska in 1872. See Harpers Bend.

McQuesten Island: island, see Huggins Island.

McQuestion Island: island, see Huggins Island.

McQuisten Creek: stream, see McQuesten Creek.

McQuister Island: island, see Huggins Island.

McQuistern Creek: stream, see McQuesten Creek.

McTarish Point: point of land, see McTavish Point.

McTavish Point: point of land, on W shore between Admiralty Bay and Dease Inlet, Arctic Plain; 70° 57' 35" N, 155° 49' 15" W; (map 148). Variant: McTarish Point, Point McThvisk. This name originated on Maguire's chart (Great Britain, 1854, facing p. 186) as "Pt. McThvisk." This spelling was considered an error, and published on British Admiralty Chart No. 593 as "McTavish Point."

McThvisk, Point: point of land, see McTavish Point.

Mead Creek: stream, heads in Horn Mountains, flows N 3 miles to Flat Creek, 2 miles SW of its junction with Little Nelchina River and 13 miles N of Tahnetta Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 04' 20" N, 147° 21' 50" W; BGN 1960; (map 82). Variant: Placer Creek. Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Mead Point: point of land, see Heald Point.

Mead River: stream, see Meade River.

Mead River: village, see Meade River.

Meade Glacier: glacier, heads 5 miles W of Mount Poletica on Alaska-Canada boundary, trends NW 27 miles to its terminus at head of Katzehin River, 8 miles E of Chilkoot Inlet and 17 miles SE of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 14' 15" N, 135° 05' 00" W; (map 45). Named by the USC&GS, probably for Rear Adm. R. W. Meade, 1870-1933, USN, who as commander of the U.S.S. Saginaw made a reconnaissance voyage through the Alexander Archipelago in the winter of 1868-69.

Meade Mountain: mountain range, see Brooks Range.

Meade Point: point of land, on Kuiu Island, at entrance to Security Bay, 38 miles SE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 53' 30" N, 134° 21' 00" W; (map 5). Named in late 1880's by USC&GS for Rear Adm. Richard Worsam Meade, USN, who made surveys in this vicinity in 1868-69. See Meade Glacier.

Meade River Delta: delta, 11 miles across, on W shore of Admiralty Bay, 30 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain, 70° 52' N, 156° 07' W; (map 148). Name published by USGS in 1955.

Meade River Mountains: mountain range, see Brooks Range.

Meade River Village: village, see Meade River.

Meade River: stream, heads on Kulugra Ridge at 69° 23' N, 158° 40' W, flows NE 250 miles to Admiralty Bay Arctic Plain; 70° 52' N, 155° 55' W; BGN 1893; (map 148). Variant: Cogtua River, Kaksu River, Koloogrua River, Kolukruak River, Koolokroak River, Kulugrua River, Mead River, Meads River. This river was explored by Capt. P. H. Ray (1885, p. 27), USA, in

April 1883. Ray name the river “presumably after an admiral of The U.S. Navy [Richard Worsam Meade] who was engaged * * * in survey work in southwest Alaska * * *” (Stuck, 1920, p. 263-264). The Eskimo name, according to John Murdoch of Ray's party, was “Kulugrua, second large river east of Point Barrow (Meade) “ (Ray, p. 55). On a 1925 fieldsheet by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, the name Kaksu River is shown applied to present-day Awuna River. This name [Kaksu] somehow migrated to the headwaters of the Meade River, and is so applied on current maps.

Meade River: village, pop. 30, on W bank of the Meade River near Imakrak Lake, 58 miles SW of Barrow, Arctic Plain, 70° 28' N, 157° 24' W; BGN 1965; (map 147). Variant: Atkasak, Atkasuk, Mead River, Meade River Village Tikikluk, Tikilook, Tikiluk. The Eskimo name for this place is “Atkasak” according to 1923 fieldsheet by E. C. Guerin, USGS, although another Eskimo name, “Tikiluk,” was reported in 1951. A post office was established there in 1951 with the name “Meade River”; it was discontinued in 1957.

Meadow Creek: stream, 6 miles long, on Chichagof Island, heads in lake, flows generally W to Lisianski Inlet, 30 miles W of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; BGN 1960; 55° 01' 00” N, 136° 18' 15” W; (map 10). Named in 1955 by USGS and published in 1959 (Rossman, 1959, map). So named “because the lower part of this stream flows through a low-lying park or meadow-like area.”

Meadow Creek: stream, flows N 33 miles to Nowitna River, 41 miles N of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 49' N, 154° 46' W; (map 89). Local name obtained in 1924 by J. S. Brown (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1926, pl. 5), USGS.

Meadow Creek: stream, flows NE 2.5 miles to Karluk Lake, 24 miles SE of Karluk, Kodiak Island; 57° 18' 00” N, 154° 02' 25” W; (map 35). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Meadow Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Brushkana Creek, 50 miles SE of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 13' N, 148° 25' W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Moffit (1915, pl. 1), USGS.

Meadow Creek: stream, flows SE 1.7 miles to Purinton Creek, 35 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 49' 00” N, 148° 08' 30” W BGN 1932; (map 69). So named in 1931 by a USGS field party because the stream flows through several meadows.

Meadow Creek: stream, flows W 8.5 miles to Eagle River S of village of Eagle River, 12 miles NE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 18' 45” N, 149° 34' 30” W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Meadow Creek: stream, formed by Little Meadow and Lucille Creeks, flows SW 5 miles to Big Lake, 23 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 33' 00” N, 149° 52' 30” W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1914 by GLO [BLM].

Meadow Creek: stream, heads at Roaring Bear Lake, flows SW 4 1 mile to Gamble Slough, 13 miles NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 10' N, 148° 51' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Meadow Creek: stream, heads on Mount Adair, in Kenai Mountains, flows NE 3.5 miles to Kenai Lake, 20 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 23' 45" N, 149° 25' 45" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Meadow Island: island, 0.5 miles long, at S end of Keku Strait, between Kupreanof and Kuiu Islands, 11 miles NW of Baker Point, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 29' 40" N, 133° 42' 50" W; (map 6). Descriptive name given for charting purposes by USC&GS in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 257).

Meadow Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.7 miles SW of Rock Lake and 21 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 38' 30" N, 150° 40' 15" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Meadow Lake: lake, 4 miles long, 5 miles S of Pile Bay and 29 miles NW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 38' N, 154° 02' W; (map 51). Variant: Medow Lake. This name first appears in 1907 on a blueprint manuscript map drawn by W. E. Smith, Chief Engineer, Alaska Short Line Railway.

Meadow Lake: lake, 650 ft. long, 4.2 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 10' 03" N, 149° 57' 35" W; (map 69). Name published on a 1918 blueprint map of The Alaska Railroad.

Meadow Lakes: lake, approximately 10 miles long, between Little Susitna River and The Alaska Railroad, 5 miles NW of Wasilla, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 37' N, 149° 38' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Meads River: stream, see Meade River.

Meakerville: village, pop. 48, on Odiak Slough, 0.5 miles S of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 32' 30" N, 145° 00' 30" W; Name of a settlement reported in 1955 by Rand McNally.

Mean Rock: rock, part of Sandman Reefs, 4.5 miles S of Deer Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 46' 25" N, 162° 22' 05" W; BGN 1942; (map 25). Named by USC&GS in 1941 "because the waters surrounding it are generally rough."

Meares Glacier: glacier, heads between Aspero Peak and Mount Michelson, trends SW 15 miles to Unakwik Inlet, 42 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 09' N, 147° 31' W; BGN 1910; (map 69). Variant: Brooks Glacier. Named in 1909 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS, for Capt. John Meares, 1756-1809, British explorer and trader. Capt. Meares, while on a trading expedition aboard the English vessel Nootka, spent the winter of 1786-87 in Prince William Sound.

Meares Island: island, 0.9 miles long, in Meares Passage 1 mile N of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' 15" N, 133° 10' 30" W; (map 4). Named in 1907 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Meares Passage: water passage, 6 miles long, between Dall and Suemes Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' N, 133° 14' W; (map 4). Variant: Sea Otter Bay. Name

published by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 97). This feature was named for Capt. John Meares, who visited this vicinity in 1788 while on a trading cruise.

Meares Point: point of land, southernmost point on Perry Island, SW entrance to South Bay, 26 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 39' 15" N, 147° 55' 45" W; BGN 1966; (map 63). Variant: South Point. Name published in 1954 by USGS; undoubtedly named for Capt. John Meares who explored the region in 1788.

Meares, Port: bay, "in Prince William Sound." Named by Capt. William Douglas on August 14, 1788 (Wagner, 1937, p. 472).

Meares, Port: bay, see Bazan, Port.

Meat Mountain: mountain, 2,900 ft., near head of Colville River, 49 miles NNE of Misheguk Mountain, Arctic Slope; 68° 56' N, 160° 45' W; BGN 1926; (map 131). Variant: Nikipak Mountain. Named by the 1925 USGS exploring expedition, "derived from the Eskimo name, 'Nikipak,' which means 'meat'" (Chapman and Sable, 1960, p. 54).

Mechakamiut: locality, on a stream flowing to Bering Sea, 8 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 59° 51' 40" N, 166° 25' 15" W; (map 55). Eskimo camp reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Mechanic Creek: stream, in DeLong Mountains, flows NE 9 miles to Singayoak Creek, 54 miles NE of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 43' N, 159° 27' W; BGN 1960; (map 131). Named in 1953 by Island L. Tailleux, USGS, "for mechanical work on vehicles."

Mecklenberg Creek: stream, see Mettenpherg Creek.

Meddler Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Minnesota Creek which flows to Penny Creek, 0.1 miles NE of Sapphire Creek and 8 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' 35" N, 164° 21' 20" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 3).

Medfra: village, pop. 8, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 29 miles SW of Mystery Mountains, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 06' N, 154° 43' W; BGN 1937; (map 89). Variant: Berrys Landing. Medfra may have been a small Indian camp, but more likely owes its existence to the establishment early in the 20th century of a trading post here and of a landing originally called "Berrys Landing." In 1930 the settlement had a population of 24. A post office was maintained here from 1922 to 1955 (Ricks, 1965, p. 41).

Medial Creek: stream, heads between the two parts of Smith Mountain, flows N 7 miles to Ipnarik River, 41 miles N of Howard Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 47' N, 156° 31' W; (map 132). Named by geologists connected with the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations; name published by USGS in 1951.

Medicine Creek: stream, flows SW 0.8 miles to Chatanika River, 4 miles downstream from mouth of Sourdough Creek, 45 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 16' 30" N, 146° 37' 00" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Medicine Creek: stream, flows SW 16 miles to Kuskokwim River, 0.4 miles upstream from Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 06' N, 154° 42' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1933 by J. B. Mertie (in Smith, P. S. and others, 1936, pl. 4), USGS.

Medicine Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Salmon River, 27 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 55' 40" N, 161° 42' 30" W; (map 39). Local name published in a 1933 U.S. Dept. of Interior mining report.

Medicine Lake: lake, 1.2 miles across, 3 miles NE of Circle Hot Springs and 26 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 30' N, 144° 30' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, pl. 39).

Medicine Man Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus in Nutzotin Mountains and flows SE 4 miles to Cross Creek near its junction with Chisana River, Alaska Range; 62° 10' 30" N, 142° 06' 00" W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Medicineman Creek: stream, flows SW 12 miles to Red Slough, 54 miles NE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 34' N, 153° 20' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Mednofski River: stream, see Matanuska River.

Mednorchka River: stream, see Matanuska River.

Mednoviska River: stream, see Matanuska River.

Medow Lake: lake, see Meadow Lake.

Medvednaia: locality, "on left bank of Yukon River." Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported with a population of 15 by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census.

Medvednikova: bay, see Bear Bay.

Medvejie Lake: lake, 1 mile long, drains into Silver Bay, 8 miles SE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 01' 30" N, 135° 07' 00" W; BGN 1935; (map 9). Variant: Bear Lake. Russian word meaning "bear" reported as a local name in 1934 by USFS; USFS published the name "Bear Lake" for this feature in 1929.

Medvetcha River: stream, see Sawmill Creek.

Medviezhi, Ostrova: island, see Woewodski Island.

Medvydnyk, Mys: point of land, see Bear Cape.

Medvydnykova, Zaliv: bay, see Bear Bay.

Medvyzhiy, Mys: point of land, see Bear Cape.

Medvyzhya, Reka: stream, see Sawmill Creek.

Mee-sulk-mah-nee: lake, see Big Lake.

Meehan City: locality, see Meehan.

Meehan: locality, 1.5 miles N of Fairbanks Creek Camp, on left bank of Fairbanks Creek, 22 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' 20" N, 147° 09' 45" W; (map 105). Variant: Alder Creek Camp, Meehan City, Mehan. Name published in 1907 by USGS as Mehan, a former mining camp. The settlement began about 1905 (Kitchener, 1954, p 297) and was named by prospectors for an early miner, Pat Meehan. A post office was established here in 1906 and maintained until 1942 (Ricks, 1965, p. 41).

Meek, Mount: mountain, 3,000 ft., on N end of Douglas Island, 2.5 miles S of Entrance Point and 8 miles W of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 17' 55" N, 134° 36' 40" W; BGN 1959; (map 11). Named by USF&WS for Joseph Robert Meek, 1909-54, a pilot for the Service. The mountain peak overlooks the Juneau airport from which he operated.

Meeks Pond: lake, 500 ft. long, 2.5 miles W of terminus of Sheridan Glacier and 10 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 31' 45" N, 145° 26' 30" W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Meela-toal-ik Slough: stream, see Melatolik Creek.

Megotsol Island: island, on Yukon River, 13 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 51' N, 157° 46' W; (map 97). Variant: Split Tip Island. Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Mehan: locality, see Meehan.

Meiers Roadhouse: locality, see Meiers.

Meiers: locality, on Richardson Highway, 4 miles SE of Paxson Lake, Copper River Basin; 62° 49' N, 145° 29' W; (map 83). Variant: Meiers Roadhouse, Myers. Local name of a station or roadhouse reported in 1910 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS; named for C. J. Meiers, the proprietor.

Meigs Peak: peak, 2,661 ft., on Snettisham Peninsula, 4 miles E of Midway Islands, and 40 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 51' 15" N, 133° 42' 15" W; BGN 1935; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Gen. Montgomery Cunningham Meigs, 1816-92, USA, who was in charge of building the Potomac Aqueduct and other structures in Washington, D.C., including parts of the Capitol.

Meiklejohn Entrance: water passage, see Hinchinbrook Entrance.

Meiklejohn Pass: pass, 4,500 ft., in Mentasta Mountains, between Little Tok and Nebesna Rivers. 25 miles E of Mentasta Lake, Alaska Range; 62° 59' 30" N, 143° 00' 00" W, (map 84). Named in 1898 by Lt. P. G. Lowe, USA, in honor of the Assistant Secretary of War, the Honorable George DeRoe Meiklejohn, 1857-1929.

Meinzer Creek: stream, flows NE 11.7 miles to Fairhaven Creek, 50 miles N of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 55' N, 161° 07' W; (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950

Mejillones, Punta de los: point of land, see Miliflores, Point.

Meketchum Creek: stream, flows SW 2.1 miles to Sulatna River, 14 miles SE of Long, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 12' 15" N, 155° 28' 55" W; BGN 1936; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by Mertie (1936, pl. 2), USGS.

Mekorryok: village, see Mekoryuk.

Mekoryok: village, see Mekoryuk.

Mekoryuk River: stream, heads at 60° 04' N, 166° 21' W, flows NE 32 miles to Shoal Bay at Mekoryuk, 3 miles S of Cape Etolin, on N coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 23' N, 166° 11' W; (map 57). Eskimo name reported in 1937 by USAAF.

Mekoryuk: village, pop. 242, at mouth of Shoal Bay, 2.7 miles SSW of Cape Etolin, Nunivak Island; 60° 23' 20" N, 166° 11' 00" W; BGN 1952, (map 57). Variant: Koot, Mekorryok, McKorryok, Mekoryok. Eskimo village shown on a 1937 manuscript map of Nunivak Island. USC&GS reported a summer camp here in 1874, and it may be the same place shown on early maps as "Koot."

Melalolic: stream, see Melatolik Creek.

Melanson Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, on Annette Island, 2 miles NE of Metlakatla, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 08' 10" N, 131° 30' 30" W; (map 3). Named in 1897 by USC&GS.

Melalolic: stream, see Melatolik Creek.

Melatolik Creek: stream, flows NW 30 miles to Bering Sea, 28 miles NE of Cape Romanzof, 16 miles SW of Black, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 09' N, 165° 08' W; (map 76). Variant: Malalolik Creek, Melalolic, Melatolic, Muganolowik, Meela-toal-ik Slough. Eskimo name published by Dall (1870, p. 275) as "Muganolowik" and reported by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS, in 1899, as "Melatolic."

Melba Creek: stream, flows N 1 mile to Monte Cristo Creek, 15 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 59' 55" N, 147° 20' 55" W; BGN 1033; (map 100). Name reported in 1913 by Theodore Chapin, USGS (in Brooks and others, 1914, p. 330).

Melboune Creek: stream, flows W to Cripple River, about 31 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee, this feature has not been positively identified.

Meli, Point: point of land, see Green Point.

Meliktahkvik: locality, see Mitliktavik.

Melkouodiya, Mys: point of land, see Dolphin Point.

Melkowadia, Mys: point of land, see Dolphin

Mellen Rock: rock, in Cordova Bay, off SE coast of Sukkwan Island, 2.4 miles SW of Lime Point Alexander Archipelago; 55° 01' 35" N, 132° 39' 55" W; (map 4). Named in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS; derived from Lake Mellen.

Mellen, Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Prince of Wales Island, E of Hetta Inlet, in course of Reynolds Creek, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 13' N, 132° 34' W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS

Mellicks Trading Post: locality, on W bank of Kuskokwim River 1 mile S of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 41' 05" N, 157° 10' 45" W; (map 72). Variant: Smeaton's Trading Post. Named for the owner, "Nick" R. Mellick, former postmaster at Sleetmute. In 1923 the Alaska Road Commission reported Smeaton's Trading Post here. William M. Smeaton was postmaster at Sleetmute from 1926 to 1933.

Mellow Creek: stream, flows N 2 miles to Phoebe Creek, 2 miles NW of the more northern Twin Lake and 18 miles WNW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 34' 30" N, 149° 08' 15" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Melnichi, Ozero: lake, see Island Lake.

Melnichnoi: point of land, see Miller Point.

Melnichnoy, Mys: point of land, see Miller Point.

Melnitsa Lake: lake, see Island Lake.

Melokoshar Point: bluff, 25 ft., on N bank of Naknek River opposite Smelt Island, on Alaska Peninsula, 10 miles SW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 41' 30" N, 156° 44' 00" W; (map 41). Eskimo name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Meloy Creek: stream, flows N 10 miles to Cinder River, on Alaska Peninsula, 37 miles NW of Sutwik Island, Aleutian Range; 57° 01' 25" N, 157° 48' 30" W; (map 36). Named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, for "Joe Meloy," a packer for Sargent and for earlier USGS expeditions.

Meloze: stream, see Melozitna River.

Melozecargut: stream, see Melozitna River.

Melozekargut: stream, see Melozitna River.

Melozitna Creek: stream, flows N 0.8 miles to Yukon River, 1.5 miles NE of Ruby, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 45' N, 155° 27' W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Melozi Hot Springs: springs, in course of Hot Springs Creek 3.5 miles E of its mouth, 26 miles NNW of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 54' 30" N, 154° 59' 30" W; (map 107). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Melozi Island: island, in Yukon River, 6 miles NW of Ruby, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 64° 46' N, 155° 40' W; (map 98). Variant: Woodchopper Island. Named for the Melozi telegraph station on the river shore nearby; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Melozi Landing: locality, at mouth of Melozitna River, 2 miles NE of Ruby, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 46' N, 155° 28' W; (map 98). Former riverboat landing and telegraph station.

Melozi River: stream, see Melozitna River.

Melozi Springs: springs, S shore of Hot Springs Creek, 0.7 miles NE of mouth of Glacier Creek, 33 miles W of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 07' 45" N, 154° 41' 30" W; (map 107). Group of 20 springs is so called "because they are on a tributary of Melozitna (or Big Melozi) River, though they are fully 10 miles from the main stream. "In December, 1911, a two room cabin and a dog house were built. * * * Two small log bath houses, apparently of somewhat earlier construction on either side of the spring have furnished bathing facilities * * * " (Waring, 1917, p. 6768).

Melozi: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, 8 miles NW of Ruby, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 64° 46' N, 155° 45' W; (map 98). Former riverboat landing and telegraph station. This may be the same place as the Melozi Landing mentioned in early records as being at the mouth of the Melozitna River.

Melozikakat: locality, on N bank of Yukon River N of Ruby, at mouth of Melozitna River, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 64° 45' N, 155° 28' W; (map 98). Former Indian village or camp reported in 1880 Census, with a population of 30, by Petroff (1884 p. 12).

Melozikakat: stream, see Melozitna River.

Melozimoran Creek: stream, heads on Moran Dome and flows NW 21 miles to Little Melozitna River, 39 miles NNE of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 36' 03" N, 153° 10' 30" W; (map 107). Prospectors' name derived from parts of the names "Little Melozitna River" and "Moran Dome"; reported by USGS in the 1940's.

Melozitna Canyon: canyon, extends NE SW 13 miles along Melozitna River, 7 miles N of Ruby, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 64° 51' N, 155° 30' W; (map 98). Local name obtained in 1956 by Orth.

Melozitna River: stream, flows SW 135 miles to Yukon River, 2 miles NE of Ruby, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 64° 46' N, 155° 28' W; (map 98). Variant: Meloze, Melozecargut, Melozekargut, Melozikakat, Melozi River, Melozoi River, Melzoi River, Reka Molekostna. Indian name recorded in 1867 by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition as "Melozecargut," or "mouth of the Meloze." The river appears to be the same stream reported as "R[eka] Molekostna" in 1842-44 by Lt. Zagoskin, IRN. Present-day usage is "Melozi River."

Melozoi River: stream, see Melozitna River.

Melsing Creek Divide: ridge, 15 miles long, divides drainage of Pargon River to N and Niukluk River to S, 8 miles NE of Council and 40 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 57' N, 163° 25' W; (map 95). Local name reported in 1906 by USGS.

Melsing Creek: stream, flows SW 8.5 miles to Niukluk River at Council, 33 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 54' N, 163° 40' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS. Named for L. S. Melsing, one of those who found gold in this area.

Melvin Channel: stream, distributary of Kobuk River, flows SW 45 miles to Hotham Inlet, 53 miles NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 48' N, 161° 51' W; (map 114). Local name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Mely, Mys: point of land, see Green Point.

Melzoi River: stream, see Melozitna River.

Mememdez, Ensenada de: bay, see Sheep Bay.

Memorial Creek: stream, flows NE 18 miles to Ipnarik River, 17 miles NNW of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 26' N, 157° 12' W; (map 132). So named in 1951 by Island L. Tailleur, USGS, "for a traverse on May 30 [Memorial Day]."

Memorial Point: point of land, on E shore of Kanaga Bay, and SE coast of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 42' 55" N, 177° 11' 55" W; (map 17). Name published in 1957 by AMS.

Memory Lake: lake, 0.6 miles across, in Matanuska Valley, 10 miles NW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 37' 45" N, 149° 25' 15" W; BGN 1958; (map 69). Variant: Swamp Lake. Named by C. C. Shrock, of Wasilla, in 1957 because "Swamp Lake," the former name, "was not appropriate for the feature" and because a school for children was about to be established on the lake frontage and Mr. Shrock wished the students to leave the school with "happy memories."

Menace Creek: stream, flows SE 0.6 miles to Salmon Lagoon, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 00' 05" N, 177° 32' 22" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Menafee Anchorage: bay, see Menefee Anchorage.

Menafee Inlet: inlet, see Menefee Inlet.

Menchikoff, Cap: bluff, see Menshikof, Cape.

Menchikoff, Cape: bluff, see Menshikof, Cape.

Mendana, Isla: island, "in about 57° 32' N." Probably named by Capt. Alessandro Malaspina in 1791 for Alvaro de Mendana, the discoverer of the Solomon Islands (Wagner, 1937, p. 472).

Mendeltna Creek: stream, heads in Cat Lake, flows SE through Marie and Old Man Lakes, 40 miles to Tazlina Lake, 30 miles SW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 61° 58' N, 146° 25' W; (map 68). Indian name reported by USGS (in Moffit, 1915, pl. 6).

Mendeltna Lodge: locality, near Mendeltna Creek, SW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 00' N, 146° 30' W; (map 83). Name reported in 1961 (Rand McNally, 1961, p. 57).

Mendeltna Springs: springs, in course of Mendeltna Creek, 4 miles NW of Old Man Lake and 40 miles WNW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 11' N, 146° 46' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Mendenhall Glacier: glacier, heads just N of Mendenhall Towers and trends S 10 miles to its terminus (1962) at Mendenhall Lake, 10 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 25' 30" N, 134° 33' 30" W; (map 11). Variant: Auke Glacier. The feature was called Auke Glacier by John Muir in 1879, and this name was used by the early miners (DeArmond, 1957, p. 31). USC&GS renamed the glacier for its Superintendent, Prof. Thomas Corwin Mendenhall, 1841-1924, in 1892.

Mendenhall Lake: lake, 1.8 miles across, at 1962 terminus of Mendenhall Glacier, 3 miles N of the Juneau Airport, Coast Mountains; 58° 24' 30" N, 134° 34' 30" W; (map 11). Variant: McCush Lake. Local name derived from the Mendenhall Glacier and published in 1962 by USGS. In 1909 the lake was called McCush Lake by miners because Neil McCush had mining property near it (DeArmond, 1957, p. 31).

Mendenhall Peninsula: peninsula, 2.6 miles long, trending S from N shore of Auke Bay, 9 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 22' N, 134° 38' W; BGN 1929; (map 11). Named by USFS in 1928 for Prof. Thomas Corwin Mendenhall, 1841-1924, Superintendent of USC&GS, 1889-94. See Mendenhall Glacier.

Mendenhall River: stream, heads in Mendenhall Lake, flows 4 miles S to Gastineau Channel at Juneau Airport, 8 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 21' 30" N, 134° 36' 00" W; (map 11). Variant: Glacier River. Local name reported in 1903 by A. C. Spencer and C. W. Wright, USGS, and derived from Mendenhall Glacier. Early miners about 1885 called this stream Glacier River (DeArmond, 1957, p. 32).

Mendenhall Towers: ridge, with a series of peaks, trending EW 1.5 miles, 2.5 miles SW of Emperor Peak and 21 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 32' 00" N, 134° 29' 05" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Variant: The Towers. Descriptive name given in 1964 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project. The name is derived from nearby Mendenhall Glacier.

Mendenhall, Cape: point of land, protrudes SE 5 miles into Bering Sea from SE coast of Nunivak Island; 59° 45' N, 166° 10' W; BGN 1944; (map 55). Variant: Ignatiet Point. Named for Thomas C. Mendenhall, Supt. of USC&GS and listed by Baker (1906, p. 431), USGS.

Mendenhaven: locality, 2 miles N of Juneau Airport and 8 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 23' 30" N, 134° 34' 00" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Menefee Anchorage: bay, 1 mile across, near S entrance to Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 02' 15" N, 132° 01' 00" W; (map 4). Variant: Menafee Anchorage, Menefes Anchorage. Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. R. Clover, USN, "for Ensign Daniel Preston Menefee," USN, a member of his party. This name was published erroneously as "Menafee" in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 87).

Menefee Inlet: inlet, extends SE 8 miles to Ernest Sound, on E coast of Etolin Island, 29 miles S of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 03' 30" N, 132° 09' 30" W; (map 6). Variant: Menafee Inlet, Menefes Inlet. Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, for Ens. Daniel Preston Menefee, USN; a member of his party.

Menefee Islands: islands, extend 1 mile in Menefee Anchorage, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, near entrance to Moira Sound, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 02' 00" N, 132° 01' 30" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 76).

Menefee Point: point of land, S entrance to Menefee Inlet, SE coast of Etolin Island, 30 miles S of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 02' 45" N, 132° 10' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1924 by USC&GS.

Menefes Anchorage: bay, see Menefee Anchorage.

Menefes Inlet: inlet, see Menefee Inlet.

Menotl Creek: stream, heads in Kaiyuh Mountains, flows S 15 miles to Hather Creek, 51 miles NE of Holikachuck and 68 miles SE of Unalakleet, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 32' 45" N, 158° 42' 00" W; (map 90). Indian name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Menshikof, Cape: bluff, 25 ft., on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, SW of Ugashik Bay and 16 miles W of Ugashik, Bristol Bay Lowland; 57° 31' 20" N, 157° 49' 15" W; (map 36). Variant: Cap du Prince Menshikoff, Cap Menchikoff, Cape Menchikoff, Mys Menshikova. Named "M[ys] Menshikova," meaning "Menshikov's Cape," by Capt. Lutke (1836, map 14), IRN, probably for a Russian prince.

Menshikova, Mys: bluff, see Menshikof, Cape.

Mensis Point: point of land, at SW end of Chignik Lagoon, 10 miles W of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 17" N, 158° 38' W; (map 30). Local name published in 1927 by USC&GS.

Mentalik Creek: stream, see Lake Creek.

Mentanontle River: stream, see Mentanontli River.

Mentanontle, Lake: lake, see Todatonten, Lake.

Mentanontlekakat Lake: lake, see Todatonten, Lake.

Mentanontlekakat: stream, Mentanontli River.

Mentanontli Creek: stream, see Mentanontli River.

Mentanontli River: stream, flows N 17 miles from Lake Todatonten to Kanuti River 6.5 miles S of its junction with Kobuk River 53 miles SW of Bettles, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 21' 15" N, 152° 58' 30" W; (map 117). Variant: Mentanontlekakat, Mentanontle River, Mentanontli Creek, Mentantlekakat. Name reported in 1901 as "Mentanontli Creek" by D. L. Reaburn (in Mendenhall, 1902, pl. 4a), USGS. In a sense, Lt. Allen (1887, p. 96), USA, reported this name on 1885 when he referred to the outlet of "Lake Todatonten (Tatatontly)" as "Mentanontlekakat," or "mouth of the Mentanontle."

Mentanontli, Lake: lake, see Todatonten, Lake.

Mentantlekakat Lake: lake, see Todatonten' Lake.

Mentantlekakat: stream, see Mentanontli River

Mentasta Creek: stream, flows S 1.1 miles from Mentasta Lake to Slana River 37 miles SW of Tok, Alaska Range; 62° 54' 20" N, 143° 46' 00" W; BGN 1952; (map 84). Variant: Mantas River. Named for the lake; reported by USGS in 1929.

Mentasta Creek: stream, see Station Creek.

Mentasta Lake Pass: pass, see Mentasta Pass.

Mentasta Lake: lake, 3.3 miles long, 3 miles W of Mentasta Pass and 36 miles SW of Tok, Alaska Range; 62° 55' N, 143° 46' W; BGN 1952; (map 84). Indian name reported in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 72), USA.

Mentasta Lake: village, pop. 40, on shore of Mentasta Lake, on W side of Mentasta Pass, 38 miles SW of Tok, Alaska Range; 62° 54' 50" N, 143° 45' 10" W; BGN 1952; (map 84). Variant: Johnnie's Village, John's House, John's Village, Mentasta, Mentasta Telegraph Station, Mentasta Village, Montasta Lake. This appears to be an early Indian settlement site which has been located in more than one place around Mentasta Lake. P. G. Lowe in 1898 reported near the lake an Indian's house which he called John's House or John's Village, after the Indian occupant. The U.S. Army Signal Corps established a telegraph station in the pass in 1902. Mendenhall (1905, p. 23), USGS, noted that this area has been the best known route of native migration across the Alaska Range since the first native settlements here. The Mentasta Lake post office was established in 1947 and discontinued in 1951 (Ricks, 1965, p. 42). The 1940 U.S. Census reported "Montasta Lake native village" with a population of 15.

Mentasta Mountains: mountain range, elev. 4,000-7,000 ft., 40 miles long and 25 miles wide, bounded by Slana River on W, Jack Creek on S, Nabesna River on E, and Station and Tuck Creeks on N, Alaska Range; 62° 30' N, 142° 40' W [SE end], 62° 50' N, 143° 35' W [NW end]; (map 84). Indian name used in 1902 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Mendenhall, 1905, pl. 11), USGS; derived from Mentasta Pass at the NW end of the range. See Mentasta Pass.

Mentasta Pass: pass, 2,280 ft., on Glenn Highway, at NW end of Mentasta Mountains, 35 miles SW of Tok, Alaska Range; 62° 55' N, 143° 40' W; (map 84). Indian name reported in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, Tanana River map), USA. In 1905 F. C. Schrader USGS. observed that the name "Mentasta" appears to be a corruption of the name "Mantasna," i.e. "Mantas River." See Mentasta Lake: village.

Mentasta Telegraph Station: village, see Mentasta Lake.

Mentasta Village: village, see Mentasta Lake.

Mentasta: village, see Mentasta Lake.

Mentokakat: locality, "on left bank of Yukon River." Variant: Minkhotliatno, Montekakat. Former Eskimo camp or settlement reported in 1844 as "Minkhotliatno" with a population of 46 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN. Ivan Petroff listed the entry name with a population of 20 in the 1880 Census.

Menu Hill: hill, 280 ft., E side of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 16" N, 177° 34' 03" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Menzies Cape: point of land, see Ommaney, Cape.

Menzies Strait: water passage, see Chatham Strait.

Menzies' Strait: water passage, see Chatham Strait.

Merchandise Peaks: hills, 491 ft., E side of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 45" N, 177° 35' 00" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on 1943 Army map.

Mercy Hill: hill, 704 ft., W of Kiska Harbor, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 55" N, 177° 31' 28" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Meri, Port: bay, see Shelikof Bay.

Meridian Creek: stream, heads near Noluck Lake, flows N 13 miles to Colville River, Arctic Slope; 69° 00' N, 159° 56' W; BGN 1925; (map 131). So named by the 1924 USGS field party, "because it runs close to and nearly parallel to the 160th meridian."

Meridian Island: island, 1.5 miles long, in Tanana River, 5 miles SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 47' N, 147° 38' W; (map 100). Named for the Fairbanks meridian that crosses the west end of the island. The name was published in 1949 by the USGS.

Meroyuk River: stream, see Napatuk Creek.

Merriam Creek: stream, see Mariner Creek.

Merriam, Mount: mountain, 5,083 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.6 miles N of head of Twin Glacier, 66 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 54' 05" N, 136° 26' 00" W; (map 10). Named by members of the 1941 Glacier Bay Expedition for Dr. Clinton Hart Merriam, 1855-1942, Chief of the USDA Biological Survey. He was with the Harriman Expedition in 1899 and was editor of the Harriman Alaska Series of the Smithsonian Institution. Merriam was born in New York and practiced medicine 1879-85. He became chief of the U.S. Biological Survey in 1885, a position he held until 1910. In 1891 he visited Alaska as a member of the U.S. Bering Sea Seal Commission. He was a founder of the National Geographical Society and the Chairman of the U.S. Geographic Board, 1917-25. He was also the author of numerous publications.

Merrifield Bay: cove, 0.2 miles across, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, 1.5 miles E of Point Baker, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 21' 00" N, 133° 35' 20" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Merrill Pass: pass, 3,180 ft., in Alaska Range; at head of Merrill River, 10 miles W of Kenibuna Lake and 73 miles NW of Tyonek; 61° 12' N, 153° 18' W; BGN 1930; (map 71). Named in 1929 by USGS "for R. H. Merrill, pioneer aviator of Alaska, who discovered this pass, and who was killed in 1929 while flying near Anchorage."

Merrill River: stream, heads at Merrill Pass, flows NW 10 miles to Necons River, 7.4 miles NE of Two Lakes and 84 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 13' 20" N, 153° 36' 30" W; (map 71). Named in 1929 by USGS. See Merrill Pass.

Merry Christmas Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Slate Creek, 40 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 37' N, 142° 29' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Mertz Island: island, 0.1 miles across, N of Long Island, 3.5 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' 02" N, 135° 21' 15" W; (map 9). Variant: Mertz Islet. Named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy for Lt. Albert Mertz, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 143).

Mertz Islet: island, see Mertz Island.

Merukhta: point of land, see Meruwtu Point.

Merukta, Mount: hill, see Marukta Mountain.

Meruwtu Cape: point of land, see Meruwtu Point.

Meruwtu Point: point of land, 4 miles SE of Gambell, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 45' N, 171° 38' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cape Noovookiak, Merukhta, Meruwtu Cape. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF; recorded in 1965 as "Merukhta" by Orth.

Mesa Creek: stream, flows N 9 miles to Jacksina Creek, 10 miles NE of Jacksina Glacier terminus, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 14' 30" N, 143° 12' 30" W; (map 84). Named in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, "because its source is in the lava mesa of the locality."

Mesa Lake: lake, 1.8 miles long, on Revillagigedo Island, in course of Gokachin Creek, 2 miles E of head of Thorne Arm, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 45" N, 131° 07' 20" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Mesa Mountain: mountain, 3,200 ft., 2 miles E of Tutna Lake and 28 miles NW of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 22' 30" N, 155° 12' 00" W; (map 61). Variant: Cornforth Peak. Descriptive name given by R. H. Sargent and P. S. Smith, USGS, in 1914. It was called Cornforth Peak by early prospectors.

Mesa Rocks: rocks, between Uganik Bay and Uganik Passage, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 50' 35" N, 153° 28' 40" W; (map 34). Descriptive local name; published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Meshagak: locality, see Nushagak.

Meshik Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, at head of Meshik River, in a low pass through Aleutian Range; on S side of Pinnacle Mountain, 28 miles W of Cape Kunmik, on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 56° 47' N, 157° 57' W; (map 31). Variant: Mishik Lake. Presumably an Eskimo name used by local fishermen; published as Mishik in 1905 by USGS.

Meshik River: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, heads in Meshik Lake, flows W 31 miles to Port Heiden, 34 miles NNW of Chignik, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 46' N, 158° 38' W; (map 30). Variant: Mishik River. Probably an Eskimo name adopted by the fishermen. It is shown as Mishik River on a 1905 USGS map and reported as Meshik River by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Meshik: village, see Port Heiden.

Messy Slough: stream, flows W 16 miles from Koyukuk River to Cutoff Slough, 42 miles NW of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 55' 45" N, 155° 59' 45" W; (map 107). Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Mesurier Point: point of land, see Lemesurier Point.

Metal Creek Glacier: glacier, trends W 5.7 miles to its terminus at head of Metal Creek, 23 miles E of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 38' N, 148° 25' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Metal Creek: stream, heads at Metal Creek Glacier, flows SW 15 miles to Glacier Fork Knik River, 23 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 26' 28" N, 148° 30' 45" W; (map 69). Named by local prospectors; reported in 1906 by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Metal Hill: hill, 866 ft., W of Minute Hill, center Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands, 51° 56' 42" N, 177° 32' 30" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on 1943 Army map.

Meteor Hill: hill, 455 ft., S of Kiska Harbor, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 12" N, 177° 33' 20" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Meteor Peak: peak, 8,574 ft., near head of Black Rapids Glacier, 14 miles SE of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 27' 05" N, 146° 27' 00" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Meteorite Mountain: mountain, 6,565 ft., 15 miles NE of Mount Denson, 32 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 59' N, 145° 58' W, (map 64). Local name published in 1953 by USGS.

Meter Bight: bight, 5 miles across, on E coast of Zarembo Island, 14 miles SW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 21' N, 132° 40' W; BGN 1917; (map 6). Named in 1916 by J. A. Daniels, USC&GS.

Metervik Bay: bay, extends NW 2 miles off Kulukak Bay, 4 miles NE of Right Hand Point and 48 miles SW of Dillingham, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 49' N, 159° 46' W; (map 40). Native name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Metlah-Catlah: town, see Metlakatla.

Metlahkatlah: town, see Metlakatla.

Metlakahtla: town, see Metlakatla.

Metlakatla: town, pop. 830, on W coast of Annette Island, 15 miles S of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 07' 45" N, 131° 34' 30" W; BGN 1957; (map 3). Variant: Metlah-Catlah, Metlah-catlah, Metlahkatlah, Metla-katla, Metla-kahtla, New Metlakahta, New Metlakatla, Port Chester. Tsimshian Indian town established in 1887 when Rev. William Duncan, who established a mission of the Church of England at [Old] Metlakatla in British Columbia in 1857, moved here with most of the Indians in his charge due to differences with his superiors over the conduct of his work. The Annette Island location was first called New Metlakatla and "sometimes Port Chester by outsiders." The 1890 census listed a population of 823; 465 in 1900; 602 in 1910; 574 in 1920; 466 in 1930; 674 in 1939; and 817 in 1950. The Metlakahtla post office was established in 1888, discontinued in 1889. It was reestablished as New Metlakahtla in 1892; spelling changed to Metlakahtla in 1895 and again changed in 1904 to its present form (Ricks, 1965, p. 42, 45).

Metlatavik: locality, see Mitliktavik.

Metletukeruk: locality, see Mitletukeruk.

Mettenpherg Creek: stream, flows S 25 miles to Malamute Fork Alatna River, 32 miles NW of Bettles, Brooks Range; 67° 06' N, 152° 44' W; BGN 1959; (map 124). Variant: Mecklenberg Creek. Reported as "Mecklenberg Creek" by P. S. Smith (1913, p. 143), USGS. The present spelling was recommended about 1930 by Robert Marshall after his work in the region.

Mettenpherg Creek: stream, see Malamute Fork Alatna River.

Metukatoak: locality, "at Port Clarence," Seward Peninsula Highlands; Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed in the 1890 Census (p. 162).

Metzdorf Slough: stream, anabranch on left side of Yukon River, flows SW 17 miles E of Quail Island, Innoko Lowland; 63° 54' N, 159° 00' W, (map 90). Riverboat pilots' name shown on 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers," U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Mexico Point: point of land, on an island at S entrance to Eureka Channel, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 45' 20" N, 132° 22' 30" W; (map 1). Local name published by USC&GS in 1899.

Meyer Creek: stream, heads in Horn Mountains, flows NW 1.7 miles to Flat Creek, 2 miles SW of its junction with Little Netchina River and 13 miles N of Tahnetta Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 04' 25" N, 147° 21' 30" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1917 by USGS.

Meyer Peak: mountain peak, see Mayer Peak.

Meyers Chuck: cove, on E side of Clarence Strait on SW side of Lemesurier Point, on Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 44' 30" N, 132° 15' 45" W; BGN 1965; (map 4). Variant: Meyerschuck, Myers Chuck. Local name published in 1917 by USC&GS see Salt Chuck, village.

Meyers Chuck: village, pop. 27, on Clarence Strait, at SW end of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 44' 30" N, 132° 15' 15" W; BGN 1965; (map 4). Variant: Myers Chuck. Fishing village reported to be named for "a prospector named Meyer who found his food in the woods" (Alaska Sportsman, 1962 No. 12, p. 26). A post office was established here in 1922 and discontinued in 1945 (Ricks 1965, p. 44). See Salt Chuck, village.

Meyers Creek: stream, flows S 2 miles to Butte Creek, 22 miles W of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 45' N, 141° 55' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on a 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Meyers Island: island, 1,600 ft. long, in Clarence Strait, W of village of Meyers Chuck, on SW coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 44' 25" N, 132° 15' 40" W; BGN 1965; (map 4). Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Meyers Stream: stream, flows NW 0.7 miles to Meyers Chuck, on SW coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 44' 13" N, 132° 14' 40" W; BGN 1965; (map 4). Name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN; so named because "it is fished by Mr. Meyers."

Miam, Lake: lake, 1 mile long, drains SW to Portage Bay, on N shore of Ugak Bay, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 30' 30" N, 152° 34' 00" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Mice Creek: stream, flows E 11 miles to Bear Creek, 6.3 miles S of Tetlin Lake and 32 miles S of Tok, Alaska Range; 62° 58' N, 142° 42" W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Michael Bay: cove, see Steller Cove.

Michael Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Delta River, crosses Richardson Highway, 29 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 25' 55" N, 145° 47' 00" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Michael Point: point of land, see Mikhail Point

Michaelovski Island: island, see Saint Michael Island.

Michaelovski: village, see Saint Michael.

Michaels Sword: peak, 6,840 ft., on Hades Highway, 1.2 miles W of Devils Paw, 36 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 43' 30" N, 133° 52' 30" W; (map 12). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Michel Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, among Loon Lakes, 48 miles SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 14' N, 146° 47' W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS

Michelson, Mount: mountain, 8,855 ft., in Romanzof Mountains, between Hulahula and Okpilak Rivers, 56 miles SW of Barter Island, Brooks Range; 69° 19' N, 144° 15' W; BGN 1961; (map 139). Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 97) for Albert Abraham Michelson, 1852-1931, American scientist.

Michelson, Mount: mountain, 8,975 ft. at head of Meares Glacier, 34 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 16' 50" N, 147° 13' 40" W; (map 69). Named about 1957 by members of the Chugach Mountains Expedition sponsored by the Arctic Institute of North America (Nielsen, 1963, p. 135). Named for Albert Abraham Michelson, 1852-1931, American physicist.

Michigan Creek: stream, flows N 14 miles to Yukon River, 30 miles SE of junction of Charley River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 12' N, 141° 48' W; (map 103). Prospectors' name reported in 1898 by E. F. Ball.

Michigan Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to South Fork Goodpaster River, 35 miles E of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 11' 15" N, 144° 41' 00" W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Michigan Creek: stream, flows SE 24 miles to George River, 27 miles SE of Flat and 37 miles N of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 13' 40" N, 157° 18' 30" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Michigan Creek: stream, flows SW 20 miles to Wild River, E of Twoday Mountain and 35 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 16' 15" N, 151° 24' 00" W; (map 124). Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T.G. Gerdine, USGS.

Mickey Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Chandalar River, 3.5 miles W of Caro and 25 miles SSE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 09' 30" N, 148° 08' 30" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained by A. G. Maddren, USGS, in 1909 (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7).

Mickey Island: island, extends EW 2.5 miles, in Yukon River, 2 miles W of Edith Island and 32 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 55' N, 154° 31' W; (map 98). Riverboat pilots' name shown on 1940 "Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers" of the River Boat Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Mid Point: point of land, between Scabbard and Finger Bays, on S shore of Kuluk Bay, on NE coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' 40" N, 176° 33' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). So named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, "because it is midway between Lucky Point and Thunder Point."

Mid Point: point of land, see Middle Point.

Mid Reef: reef, in Amlia Pass, between Atka and Amlia Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 07' 47" N, 174° 04' 15" W; (map 18). Name published by the USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 90). So called because "it is midway between the islands."

Midarm Island: island, 0.2 miles long, on SE Coast of Afognak Island, in W arm Izhut Bay at mouth of Kitoi Bay, 20 miles NE of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 11' 10" N, 152° 19' 40" W; (map 43). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Midas Camp: site, mining camp 0.5 miles S of Solomon Gulch, 7 miles S of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 00' 55" N, 146° 16' 30" W, (map 68). Local name reported in 1911 by USGS.

Midas Creek: stream, flows N 8 miles to Sixtymile Creek, 5 miles W of that stream's mouth and 56 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 20' 45" N, 152° 13' 30" W; (map 124). Local name shown on a 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Midas Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to South Fork Avolik River, 28 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 28' N, 161° 19' W; (map 53). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Midas Creek: stream, heads at 67° 56' N, 155° 36' W, flows SW 27 miles to Noatak River, 27 miles SE of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 51' N, 156° 27' W; (map 126). Prospectors' name probably given around 1900 when a small amount of placer gold was found in the stream's gravel. The name was reported by P. S. Smith (1913, p. 141), USGS, in 1911. The Eskimo name for this stream is "Ningyak" meaning "cottonwood," reported by Orth in 1956.

Midday Creek: stream, flows SW to Penny River, about 27 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Middle Arm Kelp Bay: bay, 1 mile across, 5 miles long, empties into Kelp Bay, on Baranof Island, 10 miles SE of Todd, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 20' N, 134° 57' W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, and published by USC&GS on Chart 8050.

Middle Arm Perenosa Bay: bay, see Delphin Bay.

Middle Arm Three Arm Bay: bay, 0.7 miles across, part of Three Arm Bay, on W coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 45' 00" N, 176° 51' 20" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Descriptive name given by Lt. William Gibson, USN. See Low Point.

Middle Arm: cove, 0.8 miles long, on E shore of Eyak Lake, 3.5 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 33' 30" N, 145° 38' 30" W; (map 64). Local descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Middle Basin: valley, on Nugget Creek, 2 miles E of terminus of Mendenhall Glacier and 9 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 25' 45" N, 134° 28' 30" W; (map 11). Variant: Sunrise Basin. Local name published in 1962 by USGS. The original name used by miners was "Sunrise Basin."

Middle Bay: bay, extends SW 5 miles off Chiniak Bay between Broad and Cliff Points, 8 miles S of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 41' N, 152° 27' W; (map 34). Variant: Guba Srednyaya, Srednaia. Translation by USC&GS in 1881 of the name "Guba Srednyaya," published by Sarichev (1826, map 16).

Middle Bay: bay, see Alimuda Bay.

Middle Bay: bay, see Kismaliuk Bay.

Middle Bluff: bluff, 110 ft., on W coast of Alaska Peninsula, 29 miles SW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 24' 20" N, 157° 31' 15" W; (map 41). Local name published in 1958 by USGS.

Middle Branch Norris Glacier: glacier, heads E of Nugget Mountain, trends NE 5.5 miles to Death Valley Branch Morris Glacier, 13 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 28' N, 134° 15' W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

Middle Branch South Fork Chester Creek: stream, flows SW 2.7 miles through De Barr Vista, Nunaka Valley, and Bonibrook, joins South Branch to form South Fork Chester Creek in Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 11' 23" N, 149° 47' 05" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

Middle Breaker: rocks, 10 miles S of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 31' 00" N, 136° 04' 40" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Named in 1908 by USC&GS and published in the 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 167). Named presumably because the rocks are halfway between the reefs off the West coast of Khaz Peninsula and the Khaz Breakers.

Middle Cape: point of land, on S shore of Halibut Bay, on W coast of Kodiak Island, 18 miles SW of Karluk; 57° 22' N, 154° 46' W; BGN 1931; (map 35). Variant: Middle Headland. Named by USC&GS in 1929 "because of its central location with respect to other prominent points or capes." The USC&GS survey of 1919 called it "Middle Headland."

Middle Cape: point of land, see Sereдни Point.

Middle Channel Kiwalik River: stream, a distributary of Kiwalik River, heads at Mud Creek Channel, flows NE 0.8 miles to Kiwalik Lagoon, 56 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 58' N, 161° 52' W; (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950.

Middle Channel: channel, 10 miles long, in Nushagak Bay, between Long Sands and Big Sands, 22 miles S of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 40' N, 158° 30' W; (map 40). Local name reported in 1950 by USC&GS. The Nushagak Bay channels are constantly changing in location and navigability.

Middle Channel: stream, 6 miles long, anabranch of Porcupine River 14 miles N of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 54' N, 143° 36' W; (map 120). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Middle Channel: water passage, 2.5 miles long, along NW coast of Beauchamp Island, W of Baranof Island, 8.5 miles SE of Goddard, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 43' 00" N, 135° 17' 30" W; (map 5). Local name published by USC&GS in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 376).

Middle Channel: water passage, in Sitka Sound, extends NE 1.5 miles to Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' N, 135° 21' W; (map 9). Variant: Farvater Sredniy. An 1882 translation by USC&GS of name "Farv[ater] Sredniy" published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 38).

Middle Chugach Island: island, see Perl Island.

Middle Craig Point: point of land, on NE coast of Zarembo Island, 11 miles SE of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 26' 15" N, 132° 39' 20" W; (map 6). Local name used by fishermen; name published in 1923 by USC&GS.

Middle Creek: stream, flows N 6 miles to W shore of Duncan Canal, on S coast of Kupreanof Island, 16 miles SW of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 38' 20" N, 133° 14' 50" W; (map 6). Local descriptive name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Middle Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to East Fork Matanuska River, 59 miles NE of Palmer, Copper River Basin, 61° 49' 15" N, 147° 21' 30" W; BGN 1960; (map 69). Local descriptive name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Middle Creek: stream, heads N of Slow Fork Hills, flows SW 26 miles to Slow Fork Kuskokwim River, 42 miles E of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 16' N, 153° 27' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Middle Dome: mountain, 2,117 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, on W side of La Perouse Glacier, 3 miles NE of Gulf of Alaska and 73 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 31' 10" N, 137° 16' 15" W; (map 10). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Middle Finger Lake: lake, longest of the Finger Lakes, on Kenai Peninsula, 1.7 miles long, 13 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 38' 45" N, 150° 53' 45" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Middle Fork Bremner River: stream, heads at a glacier terminus, flows NW 14 miles, joins North Fork to form Bremner River, 42 miles SSE of Chitina, Chugach Mountains; 60° 57' N, 143° 53' W; (map 65). Name published by Moffit (1914, fig. 2), USGS.

Middle Fork Buckland River: stream, flows SW 25 miles to the Buckland River, 50 miles NE of Haycock, Nulato Hills; 65° 44' N, 160° 00' W; (map 109). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Middle Fork Chandalar River: stream, flows SW 102 miles, joins North Fork Chandalar River to form Chandalar River, 23 miles SSE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 10' N, 148° 18' W; (map 123). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader (1900b, pl. 60), USGS.

Middle Fork Chester Creek: stream, heads in Russian Jack Springs, flows SW 2.6 miles, joins South Fork to form Chester Creek in Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 11' 58" N, 149° 49' 55" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

Middle Fork Chistochina River: stream, flows SW 20 miles from E terminus of Chistochina Glacier to Chistochina River, 30 miles NW of Slana, Alaska Range; 62° 54' N, 144° 47' W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS (in Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903).

Middle Fork Chulitna River: stream, heads at 63° 18' N, 148° 50' W, flows SW 28 miles to join East Fork Chulitna River to form Chulitna River, 55 miles SW of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 06' 30" N, 149° 31' 30" W; (map 87). Name reported in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Middle Fork Copper Creek: stream, flows N 3 miles to Copper Creek, 1.4 miles S of Kotsina River, 82 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 41' 20" N, 144° 03' 15" W; (map 68). Local name shown on a 1912 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Middle Fork Eek River: stream, heads at 60° 03' N, 160° 30' W, flows NW 44 miles to the Eek River, 46 miles S of Bethel, Yukon Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 09' N, 161° 35' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1935 by USGS.

Middle Fork Eldorado Creek: stream, heads on NE side of East Peak of Ear Mountain, flows E 1.5 miles to Eldorado Creek, in Arctic River basin, 2.8 miles E of The Ears, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 56' 05" N, 166° 08' 50" W; BGN 1954; (map 111). Named in 1945 by a USGS field party.

Middle Fork Fortymile River: stream, heads at 64° 01' N, 144° 50' W, flows NE 60 miles to North Fork Fortymile River, 38 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 27' 40" N, 142° 13' 00" W; (map 102). Variant: Granite Fork, Middle Fork North Fork Fortymile River, Two White Men Creek. Named by prospectors and shown in 1902 on a manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor. The name was reported in 1898 as "Granite Fork" by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Middle Fork George River: stream, see Julian Creek.

Middle Fork Glacier Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to join the Glacier Fork to form Glacier Creek, 8 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; Prospectors' name published in

1900 by Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS. Subsequent maps show a different drainage pattern at the head of Glacier Creek.

Middle Fork Glacier: glacier, trends E 9.6 miles to its terminus at head of Middle Fork White River, 39 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 46' N, 141° 59' W; (map 67). Local name reported by Capps (1916, pl. 1), USGS.

Middle Fork Goodnews River: stream, flows SW 44 miles to Goodnews River, 4 miles E of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 08' N, 161° 29' W; (map 53). Variant: Koguklik. Name published by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks 1921, pl. 7), USGS. Harrington reports that the Eskimo name of the fork is "Koguklik," meaning "having the middle."

Middle Fork Gulkana River: stream, flows E through Dickey Lake 29 miles to Gulkana River, 2.5 miles SW of Paxson Lake, Alaska Range; 62° 51' N, 145° 40' W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS (in Moffit, 1912, pl. 1).

Middle Fork Holitna River: stream, see Kogruklu River.

Middle Fork Iron Creek: stream, flows W 8 miles to Iron Creek, 14 miles SE of its junction with Talkeetna River and 32 miles E of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 20' 15" N, 149° 07' 30" W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1917 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1919, pl. 4) USGS.

Middle Fork Jones Creek: stream, flows W 6 miles to Jones Creek 10 miles SE of its junction with East Fork Kuskokwim River and 30 miles SE of Medfra Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 30' 00" N, 153° 45' 30" W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS

Middle Fork Koyukuk River: stream, heads from junction of Bettles and Dietrich Rivers flows SW 62 miles to join North Fork, to form Koyukuk River, 26 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 02' 30" N, 151° 04' 00" W; (map 124). Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. C. Gerdine, USGS.

Middle Fork Koyukuk River: stream, see Dietrich River.

Middle Fork Kuskokwim River: stream, heads SW of Trimokish Hills at 62° 07' 40" N, 154° 24' 00" W, flows NW 130 miles to Kuskokwim River, 21 miles E of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 59' N, 154° 58' W; (map 80). Variant: Keklone River. Local name reported in 1905 by A. H. Brooks, USGS. The native name was "Keklone" according to Gordon (1917, map).

Middle Fork Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, on Middle Fork Goodnews River, 6 miles W of Gechiak Lake and 42 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 24' N, 160° 36' W; (map 53). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Middle Fork Montana Creek: stream, flows SW 19 miles joining the North Fork to form Montana Creek, 11 miles SE of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 11' 25" N, 149° 57' 00" W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1950 by USGS.

Middle Fork North Fork Fortymile River: stream, see Middle Fork Fortymile River.

Middle Fork of the West Fork Tozitna River: stream, see Banddana Creek.

Middle Fork Okpikruak River: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows N 20 miles to Okpikruak River 11 miles SW of its junction with Okokmilaga River, Brooks Range; 68° 35' N, 153° 29' W; (map 133). So named in 1949 by W. W. Patton, USGS during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.

Middle Fork Paint River: stream, flows N 1 5 miles, joins South Fork Paint River to form Paint River, 8 miles SE of Spectacle Lake, 4 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 07' 15" N, 154° 38' 10" W; (map 51). Local name reported by K. F. Mather' USGS, in 1923 (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3).

Middle Fork Salcha River: stream, see Salcha River.

Middle Fork Tozitna River: stream, see Banddana Creek.

Middle Fork Tuentna River: stream, see West Fork Nixon Fork.

Middle Fork White River: stream, heads at Middle Fork Glacier, flows SE 8 miles to White River, 42 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 45' N, 141° 18' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon (Moffit and Knopf, 1910, pl. 2), USGS.

Middle Fork Willow Creek: stream, flows S 1.7 miles to Willow Creek, 18 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 07' N; 147° 44' W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Middle Glacier Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows S 5.5 miles to Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 52' N, 153° 09' W; BGN 1906; (map 51). Local name published by G. C. Martin (1905, pl. 4), USGS.

Middle Glacier: glacier, see Cascade Glacier.

Middle Ground Shoal: shoal, 3.5 miles long, in Gompertz Channel of Cook Inlet, 12 miles N of East Foreland and 24 miles NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 53' N, 151° 23' W; (map 62). Local descriptive name; published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Middle Ground Shoal: shoal, 4 miles long, in Orca Bay, NW of Hawkins Island; 20 miles W of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 31' 30" N, 146° 20' 00" W BGN 1933; (map 64). Local name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Middle Harbor Kaigahnee Harbors: bay, see South Kaigani Harbor.

Middle Headland: point of land, see Middle Cape.

Middle Hill: hill, 125 ft., 2 miles N of Saint Paul Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands, 57° 09' N, 170 17' W; (map 38). Local name published in 1897 by W. W. Duffield, USC&GS.

Middle Hill: hill, 650 ft., center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 46" N, 177° 34' 10" E; (map 14). Variant: Elephant Hill. An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M"

grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant name was published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Middle Island Sankhat: island, see San Island.

Middle Island: island, 0.2 miles across, 11 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 46' 55" N, 136° 19' 20" W; (map 9). Named in 1925 by USC&GS and published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 322). Presumably named because it is at the middle of the mouth of Davison Bay.

Middle Island: island, 0.5 miles across, in Natuhini Bay, 1.5 miles N of Hydaburg, on W coast Of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' N, 132° 51' W; (map 4). Local descriptive name published in 1965 by USC&GS.

Middle Island: island, 2 miles across, in Sitka Sound, 5.5 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 06' N, 135° 27' W; (map 9). Variant: Ostrov Sredney, Ostrov Yabloshny. This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Os[trov] Sredney." The name "Ostrov Yabloshny," meaning "apple island," was published for this island in 1848 by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. on Chart 1397.

Middle Island: island, 2 miles long, in Shakan Bay, between Kosciusko and Prince of Wales Islands, 14 miles S of Point Baker, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 10' N, 133° 32' W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1887 on USC&GS chart 706.

Middle Island: island, 2.3 miles long, largest of Barrier Islands, in Cordova Bay, off SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 48' N, 132° 26' W; (map 1). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by

Middle Island: island, 200 ft. long, in Kalsin Bay, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 38' 30" N, 152° 21' 51" W; (map 34). Variant: Ostrov Sredney, Srednie Island. Translation of the name "Os[trov] Sredney" published by Sarichev (1826, map 16).

Middle Island: island, 700 ft. long, in Sakie Bay on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 03' 35" N, 133° 11' 30" W; (map 4). Descriptive name published in 1924 by

Middle Island: islands, see Apple Islands.

Middle Islands: islands, 2.5 miles long, in Kashevarof Islands, off NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, 30 miles SW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 11' N, 132° 57' W; (map 6). Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, because of their location.

Middle Islands: islands, group in north arm of Lake Nerka, 1 mile NE of Anvil Bay and 38 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 35' N, 158° 45' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Local name obtained in 1930 from F. H. Waskey and Beverley Polley, local inhabitants, by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS; published in 1938 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Middle Islands: islands, see Vitskari Island.

Middle Kaigani Harbor: bay, see South Kaigani Harbor.

Middle Kiska Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, between East and West Kiska Lakes, north central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' 45" N, 177° 34' 00" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF during World War II.

Middle Lagoon: lagoon, 1.5 miles long, on W side of Morzhovoi Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 04' 30" N, 163° 13' 00" W; (map 29). Descriptive name published in the 1926 Coast Pilot (p. 215).

Middle Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, 3 miles W of terminus of Sheridan Glacier, 10 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 32' N, 145° 23' W; (map 64). Local descriptive name published in 1950 by USGS.

Middle Lake: lake, 2,100 ft. across, E of Little Susitna River, 14 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 23' 00" N, 150° 09' 30" W; (map 70). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Middle Lake: lake, 3.4 miles long, N of Ewan Lake, 27 miles NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 29' N, 145° 44' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Middle Ledge: rocks, extending W 0.3 miles toward middle of Tanaga Bay, Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 45' 50" N, 177° 57' 00" W; (map 17). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1957 on Chart 9146.

Middle Mountain: mountain, 1,000 ft., 5.5 miles W of McNeil Cove, 39 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 08' N, 154° 25' W; (map 51). Local name reported by K. F. Mather, USGS, in 1923 (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3).

Middle Mountain: mountain, 1,760 ft., near E coast of Annette Island, between Blunt and Narrows Mountains, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 09' 30" N, 131° 24' 25" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Middle Mountain: mountain, 3,328 ft., on Admiralty Island, 7 miles NE of Soapberry Mountain and 49 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 27' 17" N, 134° 16' 00" W; BGN 1962; (map 9). Local name reported in 1962 by USFS. Named for the middle arm of Pybus Bay, which trends toward it. "The Indians have called it by this name for many years."

Middle Pass: pass, between Bluff Cove and Kiska Harbor, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 00" N, 177° 29' 35" E; (map 14). Variant: Windy Pass. An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Middle Peak: peak, 2,050 ft., on E end of Attu Island, 2 miles W of Point Hope, Aleutian Islands; 52° 54' 47" N, 173° 16' 07" E; (map 13). Descriptive name given in 1854-55 by Lt. William Gibson, USN.

Middle Peak: peak, 3,722 ft., 0.6 miles SW of Hawthorne Peak, 3 miles SE of Thane on Gastineau Channel, and 7 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 15' 20" N, 134° 15' 00' W; (map 11). Descriptive name given in 1916 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS, and published in 1918.

Middle Point: point of land, 4 miles N of Fish Bay, on N coast of Baranof Island, 27 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 26' 20" N, 135° 34' 00' W; (map 9). Variant: Mid Point, Mys Sredniy, Srednie Point. This is a translation by USC&GS about 1882 of the name given by the Russian pilot Ens. Vasiliev; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "M[ys] Sredniy."

Middle Point: point of land, in Ham Cove, on E Coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 52' 40" N, 132° 51' 15" W; (map 1). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 By USGS.

Middle Point: point of land, in Stephens Passage on The W coast of Douglas Island, 2 miles NW of Inner Point and 9 miles SW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 15' 00" N, 134° 37' 30" W; (map 11).Local name published in 1942 by USGS.

Middle Point: point of land, on E shore of Bay of Waterfalls, at Chapel Cove, on SW coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 39' 15" N, 176° 49' 20" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by U.S. Navy officers in 1893; published by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office in 1895.

Middle Point: point of land, on N coast of Montague Island, between Rocky Bay and Zaikof Bay, 39 miles E of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 20' 40" N, 147° 00' 00" W; (map 63). Variant: Punta de Carrillo. Descriptive name given in 1902 by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS. Named "Punta de Carrillo" about August 1, 1779, by Don Ignacio Arteaga "perhaps after one of the Carrillos then in California" (Wagner, 1937, p. 440).

Middle Point: point of land, on SW shore of Port Moller, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 51' 30" N, 160° 41' 00' W; (map 28). Name shown on a 1963 USC&GS chart.

Middle Point: point of land, see Bear Cape.

Middle Point: point of land, see Center Point.

Middle Point: point of land, see Sennett Point.

Middle Point: point of land, see Vincennes Point.

Middle Pujuk Island: island, in Pujuk Islands, 16 miles S of Northeast Cape, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 05' N, 168° 49' W; (map 93). Descriptive name; see Pujuk Islands.

Middle Reef: reef, 3 miles long, in middle of Alitak Bay. at S end of Kodiak Island: 56° 54' N, 154° 03' W; (map 32). Descriptive name reported in 1900 by Comdr. T. F. Moser USN.

Middle Reef: reef, in Pacific Ocean, 22 miles S Of Buldir Island and 50 miles W of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands: 51° 59' N, 176° 01' E; (map 14). Local name reported in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 129).

Middle River: stream, distributary of Chakachatna River, flows SE 10 miles to Trading Bay, 32 miles NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 58' N, 151° 35' W; (map 62). Local descriptive name; reported in 1958 By USGS.

Middle Rock: island, see Prolewy Rocks.

Middle Rock: rock, 1 mile N of Legma Island, in Necker Islands, 16 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 55" N, 135° 26' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Srednie Rock, Kamen Sredney. This is a translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN. Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, published it as "K[amen] Sredney."

Middle Rock: rock, in Bay of Waterfalls, on SW coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 40' 15" N, 176° 51' 35" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Descriptive name given by Lt. William Gibson, USN. See Low Point.

Middle Rock: rock, in Valdez Narrows, at entrance to Port Valdez, 13 miles SW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 04' 55" N, 146° 39' 00" W; (map 68). Name published in 1911 by the USC&GS on Chart 5519; so called because of its position in the channel.

Middle Rocks: rocks, E of Kennon Island, in mouth of Chichagof Harbor, on NE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 22" N, 173° 15' 55" E; (map 13). Descriptive name given in 1854-55 by Lt. William Gibson, USN.

Middle Rocks: rocks, see Vistskari Rocks.

Middle Salt Lagoon: lagoon, 1 mile across, on Chukchi Sea coast, at mouth of Beaded Creek, 2 miles NE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 19' N, 156° 41' W; (map 153). Variant: Sinnyu, Sinnyuli. Named for scientific purposes (Carson and Hussey, 1962). This is probably the same lagoon that Lt. P. H. Ray (1885, p. 55) recorded as Sinnyu, meaning "thong" or "shoestring."

Middle Slough: water passage, on N coast of Blacksand Island at mouth of Situk River, 10 miles SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 26' 40" N, 139° ' 33' 10" W; (map 46). Variant: Johnsons Slough. Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

Middle Slough: watercourse, 4.5 miles long, a channel of Yukon River, in Devils Elbow, W of Blade Island and 25 miles SW of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 36' N, 162° 00' W; (map 73). Riverboat pilots' descriptive name shown on a 1916 field sheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Middle Spit: point of land, see Cutter Point.

Middle Yoke Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Yoke Bay, on SE coast of Great Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 01' 24" N, 176° 02' 28" W; (map 17). Descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Middleton Island: island, 19 miles long, in Gulf of Alaska, 80 miles SW of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 26' N, 146° 20' W; (map 48). Variant: Achakoo Island, Achek Island, Atchaka Island, Galiano Island, Isla de Hijosa, Middletons Island, Ostrov Kocheck, Rasa Island. Named in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver RN, “probably after Sir Charles Middleton a rear admiral and comptroller of the navy. In 1788 it had been discovered by [E.J.] Martinez who named it 'Hijosa' In 1791 Malaspina first named it 'Rasa' but soon changed this to 'Galiano'” (Wagner, 1937, p. 397-398). The Eskimo name 'Achakoo' was published for this island by Bancroft (1886 p. 268); Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 6) IRN, called it “Ostrov Ochek” or “Ochek Island,” probably from “ochekanit,” meaning “to chisel (or carve) round,” because of its shape.

Middleton, Mount: mountain, 5,266 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 34 miles NW of Hyder, Coast Mountains, 56° 16' 00” N, 130° 37' 20” W; BGN 1924; (map 7). Named in 1924 by USGS for Henry Middleton, 1771-1846, U.S. minister to Russia, 1820-1830, who “negotiated treaty with Russia, 1824, regulating trade and fisheries in the Pacific Ocean and northwest coast of America, and establishing the line of 54° 40' as the southern limit of Russian settlement.”

Middletons Island: island, see Middleton Island

Middy Point: point of land, E tip of Ham Island, at N entrance to Felice Strait, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' 15” N, 131° 19' 30” W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols. USN; “named for the [U.S. Naval] Academy middies.”

Midnight Cove: cove, 0.3 miles wide, on N shore of Moonlight Bay, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, 43 miles ESE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 30' 40” N, 150° 20' 15” W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Named by USC&GS field party in 1927.

Midnight Creek: stream, flows SW 5.6 miles to Long Creek, 8 miles W of Long and 31 miles SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 18' 12” N, 155° 37' 45” W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1912, p. 294-296), USGS.

Midnight Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows NW across Alaska-Canada boundary 15 miles to Bull Creek, 50 miles NE of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 58' 30 N, 141° 12' 45” W; (map 103). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Midnight Creek: stream, heads NE of Midnight Mountain, flows SE 5 miles to Taylor Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 38 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 45 N, 164° 28' W; (map 110). Variant: Kennedy Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12). USGS.

Midnight Dome: mountain, 3,600 ft., 1.5 miles S of Smith Creek Dome and 3.5 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 27' 30” N, 150° 09 W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name reported in 1932 by Robert Marshall, “because it is a spot to which the inhabitants climb on June 22, to see the midnight sun.”

Midnight Hill: mountain, 3,180 ft., 3 miles SW of Alaska-Canada boundary and 84 miles SE of Chalkyitsik, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 03' N, 141° 06' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Midnight Mountain: mountain, 2,720 ft., 11 miles N of Harris Dome and 40 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 46' N, 164° 35' W; (map 110). Local name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 11), USGS.

Midnight Mountain: mountain, 6,000 ft., 2 miles S of Mount Doonerak and 36 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 53' 00" N, 150° 36' 30" W; (map 124). Named in 1939 by Marshall (1956, p. 148) who wrote, "we spent more than an hour, equally distributed around midnight, on the summit, and called our peak Midnight Mountain."

Midsitena: stream, see Canoe Portage Creek.

Midtimber River: stream, heads in lake at 1950 terminus of Bering Glacier, flows SE and W 8 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 13 miles NE of Cape Suckling, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 05' 30" N, 143° 24' 50" W; (map 65). Name published by F. H. Moffit (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Midun Island: island, 0.5 miles across, 4 miles SE of Deer Island, SW end of Aleutian Range; 54° 50' 30" N, 162° 10' 20" W; (map 25). Name reported by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and published in 1882 by USC&GS on Chart 806.

Miduuski River: stream, see Matanuska River.

Miduuski: locality, "On E bank of Copper River." Former Athapascan Indian camp or settlement listed by Hodge (1907, p. 859).

Midway Bay: bay, extends NW 2 miles, off Sitkalidak Strait, W of Bush Point, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 13' 30" N, 153° 14' 00" W; BGN 1930; (map 34). Variant: Sheep Bay. Descriptive name given in 1930 by USC&GS, "because this bay is about midway of the length of Sitkalidak Strait * * *." The name "Sheep Bay" was suggested in 1928 by a USC&GS field party.

Midway Camp: locality, 2 miles S of Mount Cameron and 15 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 10' 45" N, 146° 40' 30" W; (map 68). Former mining camp name reported in 1911 by USGS.

Midway Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in S part of Port Frederick, 10 miles SW of Hoonah, OD N central Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 59' 50" N, 135° 36' 30" W; (map 9). Descriptive name published in 1926 by USC&GS on Chart 8304. Presumably so named because the island is in the center of The Narrows.

Midway Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in Redfish Bay, 10 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 19' 40" N, 134° 52' 10" W; (map 5). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of USBF steamer Albatross.

Midway Island: island, 300 ft. long, in Tlevak Strait, between Dall and Prince of Wales Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 15' 15" N, 133° 05' 55" W; (map 4). Local descriptive name; published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 138).

Midway Island: rock, see Hague Rock.

Midway Islands: barrier islands, consist of Argo and Reindeer Islands, extend 3 miles on Beaufort Sea coast, 7 miles N of Prudhoe Bay, and 18.5 miles E of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 27' N, 148° 16' W; (map 150). Name reported in 1889 by Capt. C. R. Stockton, RN.

Midway Islands: islands, 1 mile across, in N part of Pybus Bay, on SE coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 19' N, 134° 05' W; (map 9). Name published in 1947 by USC&GS on Chart 8218.

Midway Islands: islands, in Stephens Passage between Snettisham Peninsula and Admiralty Island, 4 miles NE of Point Glass and 37 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 50' 15" N, 133° 48' 45" W; (map 8). Named by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; name published in 1869 on Hydrog. Chart 225; so named because "they are nearly in the middle of Stephens Passage."

Midway Lake: lake, 3.4 miles long, S of Alaska Highway, 22 miles E of Tok, Yukon Tanana Highlands; 63° 13' N, 142° 17' W, (map 85). Local name published by USGS in 1950.

Midway Lakes: lakes, extend NW-SE 1.5 miles between East and West Forks Yentna River, 59 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 21' 25" N, 151° 56' 40" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Midway Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Isthmus Bay, on S shore of Chiniak Bay, 13 miles SE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 37' 30" N, 152° 15' 00" W; (map 34). Local descriptive name; reported in 1949 by USGS.

Midway Point: point of land, on E coast of Glass Peninsula, 5 miles S of Point Glass and 42 miles S of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 44' 00" N, 133° 52' 25" W; (map 8). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; published in 1892 by USC&GS.

Midway Reef: reef, at E end of Peril Strait, 2 miles S of Chichagof Island, 11 miles SW of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 26' 00" N, 134° 50' 40" W; (map 9). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and pub fished in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 167).

Midway Reef: reef, in Mine Harbor, in SE arm of Herendeen Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 45' 50" N, 160° 41' 40" W; (map 28). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, USN, and shown on a 1963 USC&GS chart.

Midway Rock: rock, at S end of Wrangell Narrows, 19 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 31' 50" N, 132° 57' 45" W; (map 6). Variant: Polivnoi Rock, Polivnoy. Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; named "Polivnoy" meaning "awash" in 1838 by the Russian surveyor, G. Lindenberg.

Midway Rock: rock, between Ukolnoi and Wosnesenski Islands, 10 miles NE of Dolgoi Island, Aleutian Range; 55° 12' 15" N, 161° 28' 30" W; (map 28). Name shown on a USC&GS chart published in 1964.

Midway Rock: rock, in Peril Strait, 2.5 miles N of Fish Bay, off NW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 25' 00" N, 135° 36' 20" W; (map 9). Variant: Kamen Sredniy. This is a translation by USC&GS about 1882 of the name given by the Russian pilot Ens. Vasiliev; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "Kam[en] Sredniy."

Midway Rocks: rocks, in Port Frederick on Chichagof Island, 1.6 miles S of Chimney Rock and 0.5 miles SW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 00' 00" N, 135° 37' 25" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1950 by USC&GS on Chart 8304.

Miednaia: stream, see Copper River.

Mielkie Point: point of land, see Rock Point.

Mielkoi Cove: bay, 0.2 miles across, 6.5 miles S of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 57' 45" N, 135° 22' 30" W; (map 5). Russian word "melkoi," meaning "shallow," published in 1929 by USC&GS.

Mieshak, Zaliv: bay, see Missak Bay.

Miesof: point of land, see Black Point.

Miesofski: point of land, see Black Point.

Miga, Cape: point of land, on N coast of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 20" N, 177° 10' 50" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Mys Miga. Russian name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, as "M[ys] Miga," or "Cape Miga," from the word "mig," meaning "wink" or "twinkling of an eye."

Migrant Lakes: lakes, 16 miles WSW of Liberator Lake, Arctic Slope; 68° 49' 30" N, 158° 58' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 132). Named in 1953 by Island L. Tailleur, USGS, "for migration of lake beds."

Miguakiak River: stream, tributary of Ikpikpuk River, flows E 20 miles to Teshekpuk Lake, Arctic Plain; 70° 39' N, 154° 06' W; (map 148). Variant: Mayoriak. Eskimo name that first appeared on Maguire's chart (Great Britain, 1854, facing p. 186) as "R. Miguakiak." This feature is probably the same stream spelled "Mayoriak" by Stefansson (Leffingwell, 1919, p. 97).

Miguakiak River: stream, see Mayoriak River.

Mijillones, Punta de los: point of land, see Miliflores, Point.

Mikchalk Lake: lake, extends SE 1.6 miles from mouth of Wind River to head of Peace River, 51 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 45' N, 158° 52' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Variant: Fourth Lake, Nan-viuk-ka-nuk. The Eskimo name of this lake was

reported as “Nan-viuk-ka-nuk” on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF; called “Fourth Lake” in 1925 by the U.S. Commissioner of Fisheries because it is the fourth one from Nushagak Bay. The descriptive Eskimo name “Mikchalk,” meaning “small lake,” was recorded in 1931 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS; published by Mertie (1938b, pl. 1), USGS.

Mike Creek: stream, heads at Leak Hill, flows SE 2 miles to Mutt Cove, center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 20" N, 177° 30' 14" E; (map 14). Variant: Sidecar Creek. An arbitrary name beginning with “M” to correspond to “M” grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Mike Hess Creek: stream, see Hess Creek.

Mike Hill: hill, 350 ft., E of Mutt Cove, center Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 30" N, 177° 30' 15" E (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with “M” to correspond to “M” grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Mike Point: point of land, between Raymond and Wadding Coves, on E coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 37' 15" N, 131° 52' 40" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Mikes Bay: cove, 0.5 miles wide, on W coast of Nuka Island, 36 miles ESE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 21' 30" N, 150° 43' 00" W; (map 50). Local name published by USGS in 1953.

Mikfik Creek: stream, flows N 5 miles to McNeil River, 35 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 07' N, 154° 15' W; (map 51). Native name reported by K. F. Mather, USGS, in 1923 (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3).

Mikhail Point: point of land, between Abraham and Etienne Bays, on SW coast of Attu Island Aleutian Islands; 52° 52' N, 172° 37' E; BGN 1938, (map 13). Variant: Michael Point, Portage Point. Named for Capt. Mikhail Dmitrievich Tebenkov, 1831-50, early explorer of the North Pacific, director of the Russian American Company and Governor of Russian America from 1845-50. Shown as “Portage Point” on a manuscript map by L. M. Turner in the 1880's. The name “Michael Point” was proposed in 1938 by U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office and was subsequently approved as “Mikhail Point” by BGN.

Mikhaila, Ostrov: island, see Saint Michael Island.

Mikhailovosk: locality, see Fort Saint Michael.

Mikhailovsk: locality, see Old Sitka.

Mikigealiak River: stream, heads in Takrak Lake, flows N 25 miles to Kungok River, 17 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 30' N, 159° 25' W; (map 146). Variant: Mikigialek River. Eskimo name reported as “Mikigialek” in 1924 by USGS.

Mikigialek River: stream, see Mikigealiak River.

Mikisagimiut: locality, on N coast of Nunivak Island, 7 miles NW of Seemalik Butte, 42 miles SW of Cape Etolin; 60° 13' 15" N, 167° 16' 30" W; (map 57). Eskimo summer camp reported in 1932 by USC&GS.

Mikischkin, Cap: promontory, see East Foreland.

Mikkelsen Bay: bay, 9 miles across, on Beaufort Sea coast, between Bullen Point and Tigvariak Island, 15 miles W of Flaxman Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 11' N, 147° 04' W; (map 150). Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 97) for his associate, Capt. Ejnar Mikkelsen of the Anglo-American Polar Expedition, 1906.

Milady Island: island, off left bank of Yukon River, S of Koyukuk and between Megotsol and Koyukuk Island, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 50' N, 157° 43' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Mile Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Shovel Creek near its head, 12 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 43' 30" N, 165° 26' 00" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Mile Twenty: locality, see Bluff.

Miles Glacier: glacier, trends W 30 miles to its terminus at Miles Lake, 2 miles N of Goat Mountain and 33 miles N of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 40' N, 144° 37' W; (map 64). Named in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, pl. 5), USA, during his Alaska expedition, for Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, 1839-1925, USA. "He entered the Army as a volunteer in 1861, attaining the rank of Maj. General of Volunteers, grade by grade, and at age of 25 commended an army corps. He entered regular army at close of Civil War, rose by regular grades to be Major General, succeeding to command of USA on retirement of Gen. Schofield. He conducted several campaigns against hostile Indians on the Western frontiers, notably that against Apaches under Geronimo and Natchez, who surrendered in 1886." (Who's Who in America, 1899, p. 491).

Miles Lake: lake, 3.5 miles across, in Copper River, at terminus of Miles Glacier, 33 miles N of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 41' N, 144° 40' W; (map 64). Local name published by the Alaska Railroad Commission (1913, pl. 5). Name derived from nearby Miles Glacier.

Miles Pass: pass, see Suslota Pass.

Miliak Cove: estuary, see Soapstone Cove.

Miliflores Point: point of land, see Miliflores Point.

Miliflores, Point: point of land, SE tip of San Juan Bautista Island, in Bucareli Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 30" N, 133° 15' 05" W, (map 4). Variant: Miliflores Point, Punta de los Mejillones Punta de los Mijillones, Punta de los Milillores, Thousand Flowers Point. This point was originally called "Punta de MeJillones" meaning "mussel (or clam) point", by the 1779 Don Ignacio Arteaga expedition. Its present name was derived from a mistake in

reading the original Spanish map and recording “Milflores (Miliflores),” i.e. “thousand flowers.”

Milillores, Punta de los: point of land, see Miliflores, Point.

Military Creek: stream, flows NW 0.8 miles to Birch Creek, which flows to Big Four Creek 19 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49' N, 164° 10' W; (map 95). Variant: Milton Creek. Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS. Reported as “Milton” on a prospectors' manuscript map dated 1902.

Militia Hill: hill, 325 ft., on eastern Kiska Island, near South Pass, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 15" N, 177° 36' 10" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with “M” to correspond to “M” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Milk Creek: stream, 22 miles long, flows NE from Heart Lake to Chikuminuk Lake, 98 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 12' N, 159° 09' W; (map 59). Descriptive name given in 1954 by J. M. Hoare and W. L. Conrad, USGS; “Chikuminuk Glacier drains into this creek causing it to appear white.”

Milk Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to lower Alec River, 3 miles E of Black Lake, Aleutian Range; 56° 27' N, 158° 52' W; (map 30). Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Milk Creek: stream, heads at Milk Glacier, flows SW 0.9 miles to Crow Creek, 29 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 01' 35" N, 149° 06' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 69). Local name reported in 1932 by W. G. Carson and C. F. Park, USGS.

Milk Glacier: glacier, heads between Goat and Summit Mountains, trends SW 2 miles to its terminus at Milk Creek, 29 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 02' 15" N, 149° 06' 10" W; BGN 1932; (map 69). Local name reported in 1932 by W. G. Carson and C. F. Park, USGS.

Mill Bay: bay, extends SW 1.4 miles, between Miller Point and Spruce Cape, 3 miles NE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 49' 30" N, 152° 20' 30" W; BGN 1933; (map 34). Variant: Bukhta Popovskaya, Popof Bay, Popofskaja, Popogg Bay, Priest Bay. Local name reported in 1933 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS; “given because there was an old Russian flour mill, now in ruins, at the head of this bay.” Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 named it “Bukhta Popovskaya,” meaning “Popov bay.” Baker (1906, p. 504) wrote, “Vasili and Ivan Popof were pioneer traders and fur hunters in Alaska in 1762-63.”

Mill Creek: stream, flows SE 4.8 miles to Lakina River, 2.5 miles SW of Lakina Glacier terminus 17 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains, 61° 32' N, 143° 23' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Mill Creek: stream, heads at Virginia Lake, flows SW 0.7 miles to Eastern Passage, 7 miles NE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 27' 30" N, 132° 12' 20" W; (map 6). Local name reported in 1914 by E. Lester Jones, USBF.

Mill Creek: stream, heads in a series of lakes, flows SW 2 miles to marsh along Stuart Creek, 4 miles W of Mount Tiekel and 29 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 17' 40" N, 145° 28' 20" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Mill Hill: hill, 310 ft., 0.9 miles E of Conquer Point, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 00' 30" N, 177° 30' 40" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Mill Lake: lake, see Virginia Lake.

Millar Rocks: rocks, extend 0.6 miles, between Meares Passage and Pacific Ocean, S of Suemez Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55 11' 50" N, 133° 15' 45" W; (map 4). Name published as "Millers Reef" in 1914 by USC&GS; possibly named for Craig Millar, a cannery man for whom the village of Craig was named. See Craig.

Millard Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Galen' Bay, 40 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 55' 30" N, 146° 35' 30" W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1912 by Capps and Johnson (in Brooks and others, 1913, p. 88) USGS; possibly named for B. F. Millard, an officer of the Granite Gold Mining Co.

Millard Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 2.5 miles N of Copper Mountain, 38 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54' 30" N, 146° 34' 30" W; (map 64). Variant: Mallard Lake. Reported in 1912 as "Mallard" by R. H. Sargent and C. E. Giffin, USGS, but was published in 1918 as "Millard Lake" by USC&GS.

Miller Cape: point of land, see Miller Point.

Miller Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Troublesome Creek, 15 miles E. of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 26' 40" N, 149° 42' 00" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 5).

Miller Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Mammoth Creek, 40 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 31' 20" N, 145° 13' 10" W; (map 104). Named for O. C. Miller, who discovered the creek and prospected there in 1894; reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, p. 349).

Miller Creek: stream, flows S to Fish River between Bourne and Jarvis Creeks, about 40 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Miller Creek: stream, flows SE 5.5 miles to Lake Clark, 32 miles NE of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 19' 30" N, 154° 09' 30" W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Miller Creek: stream, flows SE 6.5 miles to Fish Creek, 28 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' 40" N, 146° 58' 00" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (M. Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Miller Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Hunter Creek, 0.5 miles E of that stream's junction with Minook Creek and 3 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 29' N, 150° 05' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Miller Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Goldstream Creek, 6 miles E of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 31' 25" N, 148° 20' 10" W; (map 105). Local name reported in 1915 by Brooks (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9), USGS.

Miller Creek: stream, heads at Canwell Glacier terminus, flows W 3 miles to Delta River, crossing Richardson Highway 25 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 22' 35" N, 145° 45' 00" W; (map 86). Name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Miller Creek: stream, heads in Miller Glacier trends S and W 9 miles to Ahrnklin River, 4 miles W of Harlequin Lake and 22 miles SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain, 59° 27' 00" N, 139° 06' 50" W; (map 46). Name published in 1928 by IBC.

Miller Creek: stream, heads in Robinson Mountains flows 3 miles SW to North Channel Yakataga River, 4.5 miles N of Cape Yakataga and 102 miles NW of Yakutat; St. Elias Mountains; 60° 07' 40" N, 142° 24' 30" W; BGN 1945; (map 65). Probably named for J. B. Miller, a prospector in this region about 1907.

Miller Creek: stream, heads in Vogel Lake, flows NW 4 miles to Cook Inlet, 25 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 00' 18" N, 150° 30' 30" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1933 by USGS.

Miller Creek: stream, see Little Miller Creek.

Miller Fork Eagle Creek: stream, flows SW 2.6 miles, joins Mastodon Fork to form Eagle Creek, 46 miles SW of Circle, Yukon Tanana Highlands; 65° 27' N, 145° 25' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported by USGS in 1896 (Spurr, 1898, pl. 50).

Miller Glacier: glacier, heads on S slope of Crescent Mountain, trends S 4 miles to 1961 terminus at head of Miller Creek, 26 miles E of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 31' 50" N, 139° 00' 10" W; (map 46). Name published in 1928 by IBC.

Miller Glacier: glacier, trends SE 5 miles to its 1959 terminus near head of Disenchantment Bay, 36 miles NNE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 03' N, 139° 31' W; (map 66). Named by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, in 1901 for Ens. Cyrus R. Miller, USN, a member of his party.

Miller Gulch: ravine, extends NE 0.8 miles to Slate Creek 1.5 miles E of its junction with Chistochina River 23 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 10' 02" N, 144° 49' 40" W; (map 86). Named about 1900 by prospectors for Jack Miller, who first found gold here; reported by W.C. Mendenhall, USGS.

Miller Gulch: ravine, extends SE 3 miles to Sullivan Creek, 34 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' 30" N, 150° 55' 20" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Miller House: locality, pop. 20, on right bank of Mammoth Creek, 40 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 31' 30" N, 145° 13' 00" W; (map 104). Variant: Mammoth House, Miller House Post Office. Local name reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS. The name was previously reported as "Mammoth House" in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 50), USGS.

Miller House: locality, see Millers Camp.

Miller Island: island, 1 mile across, at mouth of Moser Bay, in Alitak Bay, S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 57' 30" N, 154° 08' 00" W; (map 32). Named in 1900 by Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the Albatross, for Ens. Cyrus R. Miller, USN, a member of his party.

Miller Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, on Prince of Wales Island, N of Eudora Mountains, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 08' 45" N, 132° 13' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Mitten Lake, Mitter Lake. Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. R. C. Clover, USN, for Gen. John F. Miller, senator from California, his wife's father.

Miller Lake: lake, see Situk Lake.

Miller Peak: peak, 3,556 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 3 miles NE of Sandy Cove on E shore of Glacier Bay and 61 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 43' 05" N, 135° 53' 45" W; BGN 1957; (map 11). Named by NPS in 1956 for Ben C. Miller, 1898-1953, first Superintendent of Sitka National Monument and the first NPS official in charge of Glacier Bay National Monument and Old Kasaan National Monument.

Miller Point: point of land, between Mill and Monashka Bays, 3.5 miles NE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 50' 15" N, 152° 21' 10" W; (map 34). Variant: Maknashkina Cape, Melnichnoi, Miller Cape, Millers Cape, Mys Makhnashkina, Mys Melnichnoy, Popof Cape, Popofskie. "M[ys] Melnichnoy," which literally means "mill cape," was published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23). Called "M[ys] Makhnashkina," or "Makhnashkina Cape," in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Miller, Mount: mountain, 11,000 ft., near W end of Barkley Ridge, 13 miles NW of Mount Leeper and 110 miles NW of Yakutat, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' N, 142° 19' W; (map 65). Name reported by F. H. Moffit (1914, pl. 1), USGS, for a prospector who accompanied James Barkley on his trip across this area in 1906 or possibly 1905 (Moffit, 1918, p. 77).

Millers Camp: locality, on N bank of Yukon River, 0.5 miles NW of junction of Tatonduk River and 15 miles N of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 00' 15" N, 141° 20' 40" W; (map 103). Variant: Miller House, Millers Roadhouse. A roadhouse name published in 1925 by ARC.

Millers Landing: locality, on N shore of Kachemak Bay, on Kenai Peninsula, 4 miles NW of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 40' N, 151° 26' W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Millers Roadhouse: locality, see Millers Camp.

Millichetah Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to Alatna River, 25 miles NE of Walker Lake, Brooks Range; 67° 22' N, 153° 38' W; BGN 1932; (map 125). Variant: Akoblooiek River, A-

koo-loo-ik River. Indian name of unknown meaning reported by Robert Marshall in 1931. The Eskimo name "Akoblooiek" reported by Mendenhall (1902, pl. 4), USGS, or "A-koo-loo-ik" reported by Stoney (1900, map), USN, is similar to the present-day name "Akabluk" for a nearby pass.

Million Creek: stream, flows W 4 miles to Windy Creek which flows to Budd Creek, in American River basin, 10 miles SW of Kougatok Mountain and 33 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 34' N, 165° 27' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a map by George M. Ashford dated August 1907.

Million Creek: stream, see Windy Creek.

Millowcrawlook Mountain: mountain, see Milokrawlok Mountain.

Mills Bay: cove, extends N 0.5 miles off Kasaan Bay, on E Coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 35' 10" N, 132° 29' 30" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Mills Creek: stream, heads at junction of Wagner Gulch and Squirrel Creek, flows SE 8 miles to Camp Creek, 40 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 20' 45" N, 151° 21' 00" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Mills Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows N 10 miles to Canyon Creek, 16 miles S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 40' 25" N, 149° 28' 15" W; (map 63). Name used by local miners and reported in 1895 by Becker (1898, p. 82), USGS.

Mills Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Krestof Sound, 12 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 11' 10" N, 135° 34' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Mills Islet, Ostrov Krugloy. This feature was named "Mills Islet" in 1897 by Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, for a prominent Sitka merchant. It was originally called "Ostrov Krugloy," meaning "round island," in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first.

Mills Islet: island, see Mills Island.

Mills, Mount: mountain, 3,205 ft., in Kenai Mountains, 13 miles SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 17' N, 151° 32' W; BGN 1910; (map 50). Named by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins USGS, in 1909, for Sanford J. Mills, a local prospector.

Milne Point: point of land, on Beaufort Sea coast, 7 miles W of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 31' 00" N, 149° 27' 30" W; (map 150). Variant: Point Milne. Named "Point Milne" by P. W. Dease and Thomas Simpson on July 24, 1837 (in Simpson, 1843, p. 129). Leffingwell (1919, p. 89) writes, "Point Milne has been placed [by Leffingwell] on a conspicuous point on the mainland in the approximate position indicated by the Dease and Simpson map."

Milocrawluk Mountain: mountain, see Milokrawlok Mountain.

Milokrawlok Creek: stream, heads on Milokrawlok Mountain in Igichuk Hills, and flows S 9 miles to Situkuyok River, 10 miles SE of Cape KrusensterN, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67°

05° 30" N, 163° 22' 30" W; (map 128). Variant: Millowcrawlook River, Milowcrawluk Creek. Eskimo name obtained in 1950 by USC&GS.

Milokrawlok Mountain: mountain, 1,000 ft., in Igichuk Hills at head of Milokrawlok Creek, 10 miles NE of Cape KrusensterN, Arctic Slope; 67° 12' N, 163° 26' W; (map 128). Variant: Millowcrawlook Mountain, Milocrawluk Mountain. Eskimo name obtained in 1950 by USC&GS.

Milowcrawluk Creek: stream, see Milokrawlok Creek.

Milroy Creek: stream, flows SE 2.3 miles to Hannum Creek which flows to Inmachuk River, 22 miles N of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 55' N, 163° 17' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12).

Milton Creek: stream, flows E 0.8 miles to North Pass Kiska Harbor, S of Model Cove, Kiska Island, Aleutian Is; 51° 59' 10" N, 177° 34' 26" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Milton Creek: stream, see Military Creek.

Milton Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 1 mile E of lower arm of Simpson Bay, 6 miles N of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 38' N, 145° 48' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Miluet Creek: stream, flows S 25 miles to Ambler River, 25 miles NW of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 08' N, 157° 47' W; (map 126). Probably an Eskimo name, reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Miluveach River: stream, heading at 69° 57' N, 150° 18' W, flows N 50 miles to Colville River Delta, Arctic Plain; 70° 23' N, 150° 31' W; (map 149). Eskimo name reported in 1951 by USC&GS.

Mimosa Hill: hill, 296 ft., on east-central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 25" N, 177° 35' 46" E; (map 14). Variant: Minosa Hill. An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II Published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Mina Creek: stream, flows SW, then NW, 8.8 miles to Kugruk River, 24 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 46' N, 162° 26' W; (map 110). Variant: Torrance Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS. This appears to be the Torrance Creek noted on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected up to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson.

Minchumina, Lake: lake, 9 miles long, 66 miles NNW of Mount McKinley, Tanana Lowland; 63° 53' 30" N, 152° 14' 00" W; (map 88). Tanana Indian name meaning "clear lake," reported in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA.

Minchumina: village, see Lake Minchumina.

Mindalina Island: island, 0.1 miles long, at S entrance to Squid Bay, on S coast of Yakobi Island, 11 miles SW of Pelican, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 52' 20" N, 136° 29' 35" W; BGN 1928; (map 9). Russian word meaning "almond" given in 1928 by USC&GS "on account of its shape."

Mine Cove: cove, see Kimshan Cove.

Mine Harbor: cove, 1 mile across, on SE arm of Herendeen Bay, 16 miles SW of village of Port Moller, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 45' 50" N, 160° 42' 20" W; (map 28). Variant: Coal Harbor. Named in 1890 by USBF "for a coal mine opened in the vicinity in 1888."

Mine Mountain: mountain, 2,500 ft., on Chichagof Island, 4 miles N of head of Goulding Harbor, 13 miles N of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' 30" N, 136° 10' 30" W; (map 9). Name reported by Rossman (1959, p. 209), USGS. So named because of the gold mine on the west side, which was opened in 1921.

Miner Cove: bay, 0.2 miles across, 4 miles N of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 18' 30" N, 134° 38' 10" W; (map 5). Local name used by fishermen; published in 1927 by USC&GS.

Miner Creek: stream, on SW coast of Agattu Island, heads at Manning Lake, flows S 2 miles to the Pacific Ocean W of Nile Point, Aleutian Islands; 52° 23' 45" N, 173° 24' 40" E; (map 13). Name published in 1953 by USGS.

Miner Hill: point of land, on S shore of Nelson Lagoon, 19 miles W of village of Port Moller, on Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 58' N, 161° 08' W; (map 28). Named in 1929 by USGS.

Miner Island: island, 0.3 miles across, off E coast of Yakobi Island, on Lisianski Inlet, 0.5 miles N of Rock Point, 34 miles SW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 00' 40" N, 136° 20' 15" W; BGN 1908; (map 10). Named by USC&GS in 1908 and published in the 1908 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 169).

Miner River: stream, see Miners Creek.

Mineral Creek Glacier: glacier, heads 3.5 miles S of Mount Logan, trends S 2 miles to its terminus, 3 miles N of Smith Mill on Mineral Creek and 10 miles N of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 15' 25" N, 146° 18' 30" W; (map 68). Variant: Mineral Glacier. Local name published in 1915 by USGS.

Mineral Creek Islands: islands, 1 mile across, at E end of Port Valdez, 2 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 07' 35" N, 146° 19' 00" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Mineral Creek: stream, flows N 2 miles to Woodchopper Creek, 4 miles SSW of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 41 SE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 18' 20" N, 143° 22' 40" W; (map 103). Prospectors' name reported by A. H. Brooks (in Brooks and others,

1907, p. 203), USGS. This stream was “staked” as early as 1898, and by 1906 was the principal placer gold-mining site on Woodchopper Creek.

Mineral Creek: stream, flows NW 1.7 miles to Kluvesna River, 18 miles NW of Mount Blackburn, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 45' N, 143° 55' W; (map 67). Name reported by USGS in 1923.

Mineral Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Gulf of Alaska, 1.5 miles NW of mouth of Crillon River, 80 miles WNW of Hoonah, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58° 32' 25" N, 137° 27' 1" W; (map 10). Name published by the Harvard-Dartmouth Expedition, 1933-34 (Washburn and Goldthwaite, 1936, map).

Mineral Creek: stream, flows SW 1.7 miles to Nome River, 12 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' N, 165° 18' W; (map 94). Local name published in 1900 on USC&GS Chart 9380.

Mineral Creek: stream, heads in Mineral Creek Glacier, flows S 11 miles to Port Valdez, 4.7 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 07' 45" N, 146° 24' 05" W; (map 68). This is presumably a local name published in 1898.

Mineral Glacier: glacier, see Mineral Creek Glacier.

Mineral Hill: hill, probably on N slope of Mount Roberts, about 3 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' N, 134° 20' W; (map 11). Named about 1885 by miners (DeArmond, 1957, p. 37).

Mineral Hill: mountain, 2,050 ft, 0.7 miles W of Alaska-Canada boundary and 8.5 miles N. of Hyder, Coast Mountains, 56° 02' 30" N, 130° 03' 15" W; (map 6). Local descriptive name published by USGS in 1928.

Mineral Island: island, see Spuhn Island.

Mineral Lake: lake, 1.2 miles across, in course of Station Creek, in Mentasta Mountains, 29 miles S of Tok, Alaska Range; 62° 56' N, 143° 22' W; BGN 1936; (map 84). Local name reported in 1936 by USGS.

Mineral Mountain: mountain, 3,400 ft., on Chichagof Island, 2 miles N of mouth of Phonograph Creek, on Lisianski Inlet, 3.8 miles SE of Pelican, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 56' 07" N, 136° 08' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 9). So named in 1955 by D. L. Rossman USGS, “because of the presence of well-formed minerals in several localities on its slopes.”

Mineral Point: point of land, on E coast of Baker Island, in Port San Antonio, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 21' 00" N, 133° 35' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Punta de Mineral. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as “Punta de Mineral,” i.e., “mineral point.”

Mineral, Punta de: point of land, see Mineral Point.

Miners Bay: estuary, extends E 1.5 miles off Unakwik Inlet, Prince William Sound, 40 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 04' N, 147° 31' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1898 by Capt. Glenn (Glenn and Abercrombie, 1899, p. 24), USA.

Miners Creek: stream, heads at Pedro Glacier, flows SW 6.7 miles, through Miners Lake, to Miners Bay, 40 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 04' N, 147° 29' W; BGN 1910; (map 69). Variant: Miner River. Local name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser (1899c, p. 138), USN, while collecting hydrographic data for USBF.

Miners Lake: lake, 2.2 miles long, E of Unakwik Inlet, in course of Miners Creek, 38 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 04' 45" N, 147° 26' 30" W; BGN 1910; (map 69). Variant: Boot Lake. Local name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, while doing survey work in the area aboard the USBF steamer Albatross.

Miners Point: point of land, W point of entrance to Uganik Bay, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 54' 00" N, 153° 43' 20" W; BGN 1910; (map 34). Named in 1908 by W. C. Hodgkins, USC&GS.

Minerva Mountain: mountain, 2,602 ft., on Revillagigedo Island 2 miles N of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 22" N, 131° 39' 15" W (map 3). This is one of several names given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, which were suggested by classical mythology.

Minett Island: island, 150 ft. across, in Jamestown Bay, 1.5 miles SE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 57' 02' 30" N, 135° 17' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Minett Islet. Named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy, presumably for Lt. Henry Minett, USN. The name was published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 144).

Minga, Lake: lake, see Sinclair Lake.

Mingkoket Lake: lake, 1.8 miles long, drains E to Koyukuk River, 15 miles SE of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 30' N, 152° 07' W; (map 117). Koyukan Indian name meaning "big lake," obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by Orth.

Mingkoket, Lake: lake, 1 mile long, N of Niitluktalugi Mountain, drains N to Siruk Creek, 38 miles NE of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 31' N, 153° 36' W; (map 116). Indian descriptive name, meaning "big lake," recorded at Allakaket in 1956 by Orth.

Mingogut Lake: lake, 0.3 miles N of Huslia, 12 miles NE of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 42' N, 156° 24' W; (map 108). Koyukan Indian name meaning "big lake [mingkokat]," reported in 1955 by USGS.

Miniatulik Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Iron Creek which flows to Norton Bay, 4 miles N of Elim and 66 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 162° 15' W; (map 95). This is an Eskimo name reported in 1909 by Smith and Eakin (1911, pl. 1), USGS.

Miniatulik Creek: stream, see Iron Creek.

Miniatulik River: stream, flows E 9.8 miles to Koyuk Inlet, 30 miles NW of Christmas Mountain Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 161° 12' W, BGN 1910; (map 96). Variant: Iron Creek, Neechuck River. Eskimo name reported in 1900 by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS.

Mink Bay: estuary, extends S 5.4 miles from Boca de Quadra, 3 miles E of Vixen Bay and 40 miles SE of Ketchikan, Coast Mountains; 55° 05' 30" N, 130° 43' 30" W; (map 3). One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USC&GS.

Mink Creek Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula at head of Mink Creek, 14 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 41' N, 150° 53' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Mink Creek: stream, 0.5 miles long, drains Mink Lake into Tonovek Creek, E central Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 46' 25" N, 133° 23' 55" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Mink Creek: stream, flows S 5.7 miles to Kaiyuh Slough, 0.5 miles W of The Forks, 20 miles SE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 26' N, 157° 58' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguna.

Mink Creek: stream, flows W 4 miles to Squirrel River, 3.2 miles NE of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 01' N, 160° 23' W; (map 127). Name used by prospectors; reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 13),USGS.

Mink Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows W 1.9 miles to Fire Creek, 17 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 23' 30" N, 149° 32' 15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Mink Creek: stream, heads on W slope of Watson Peak and flows generally SW 4.5 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 1.4 miles NW of Cape Yakataga and 102 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 04' 35" N, 142° 27' 45" W; BGN 1945; (map 65). Local name reported in 1945 by USGS.

Mink Creek: stream, on S side of Mount Ripinski, flows E 1 mile to Tanani Bay at Tanani, 14 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 16' 00" N, 135 D 26' 30" W; (map 45). Local name obtained by USGS field personnel and published on Federal maps since 1950.

Mink Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, E central Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 45' 50" N, 133° 23' 45" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Mink Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 2 miles WNW of Graphite Lake and 21 miles W of Coleen Mountain, Yukon Flats; 67° 06' N, 143° 34' W; (map 121). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Mink Point: point of land, between South and East Arms Uganik Bay, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 43' 00" N, 153° 25' 50" W; (map 34). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Mink Slough: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Yukon River, Innoko Lowland; 63° 17' N, 159° 38' W; (map 91). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Minkokhwin Lake: lake, see Minnkohwin Lake.

Minkoshchaliton Lake: lake, 3 miles long, 1.5 miles NW of Abraham Lake and 12 miles N of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 11' N, 148° 59' W; (map 118). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Minnehaha Creek: stream, flows NE 9 miles to Kiwalik Lagoon, 7 miles N of Candle, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 03' N, 161° 56' W; (map 114). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by W. C. Mendenhall and D. L. Reaburn, USGS.

Minnesota Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Arolik River, 32 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 34' N, 161° 29' W; (map 53). Name published by Harrington (in Brooks, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

Minnesota Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Penny Creek, 7 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' N, 164° 23' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Minnesota Creek: stream, flows W 5 miles from O'Keefe Hills to South Fork Koyukuk River, 25 miles WSW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 21' N, 149° 23' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Minnesota Ridge: ridge, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends NW 5 miles from Curtis Hills, on Muir Inlet, 67 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 59' 30" N, 136° 13' 30" W; (map 10). Named by members of the American Geographical Society's Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941 (Field, 1947, map) for the Univ. of Minnesota in recognition of the studies carried on in Muir Inlet since 1916 by W. S. Cooper of the Botany Department.

Minnie Bay: estuary, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, extends NE 0.5 miles off Minnie Cutoff, E of Point March, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 43' 15" N, 132° 18' 30" W; (map 1). Local name published by USC&GS in 1923.

Minnie Creek Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, drains into Minnie Creek, 4 miles W of Poss Mountain and 36 miles WSW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 27' 15" N, 149° 52' 00" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Minnie Creek: stream, flows NE 17 miles to Takotna River, 34 miles SW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 41' 05" N, 156° 32' 00" W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Minnie Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Hidden Creek, 9 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 12' N, 154° 52' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Minnie Creek: stream, flows W 14.5 miles from S of Poss Mountain to Middle Fork Koyukuk River at Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 25' N, 150° 06' W; (map 124). Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Minnie Creek: stream, heads in Bendeleben Mountains, flows NW 20 miles to Kuzitrin River, 25 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 26' N, 164° 02' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Variant: South Fork Kuzitrin River. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Minnie Cutoff: water passage, 1 mile long, between SW coast of Prince of Wales Island and Point Marsh, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 43' 00" N, 132° 18' 15" W; (map 1). Name reported in 1948 by USGS; derived from Minnie Bay.

Minnie Reef: reef, N of Lydonia Island, in Portlock Harbor, 4.5 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast Of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 43' 10" N, 136° 10' 15" W; (map 9). Name published by USC&GS in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 320). The Minnie Reef Light is located here.

Minnkohwin Lake: lake, 0.7 miles across, 2 miles N of Katalahosa Lake, 21 miles SE of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 19' 45" N, 152° 08' 30" W; (map 117). Variant: Minkokhwin Lake. Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Mino Creek: stream, flows SE 9 miles to Pacific Ocean, 12 miles W of Unga Island, on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 23' 50" N, 161° 08' 00" W; (map 28). Named in 1929 by USGS.

Minook Creek: stream, heads on Eureka Dome and flows N 22 miles to Yukon River, 1 mile N of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 31' N, 150° 08' W; (map 106). Variant: Clanachargut, Klanachargut River, Klana-Kakat, Manook Creek, Minuk Creek, Munook Creek, Mynook Creek. Named in the early 1890's by prospectors for John Minook, "Russian half-breed," who is reported to have found gold on Little Minook Creek about 1893. The Indian name for this stream, reported by Capt. Raymond (1871, p. 113), USA, was "Clanachargut" "Klana-Kakat, or mouth of the Kla River."

Minook Island: island, 1.5 miles long, in Yukon River, 2 miles NNE of Rampart, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 32' N, 150° 08' W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Minor Creek: stream, flows SE 1.2 miles to Major Creek, N of Sargeant Cove, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 09" N, 177° 33' 20" E; (map 14). Variant: Vermouth Brook. An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Minosa Hill: hill, see Mimosa Hill.

Minotocloga Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, on W bank of Alatna River, 1 mile N of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 34' 45" N, 152° 39' 00" W; (map 117). Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Mint Creek: stream, flows E to Solomon River, S of Gem Creek, about 9 miles NE of Solomon Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a prospector's manuscript map dated 1902. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Mint Glacier: glacier, on Montana Peak, extends S 1.5 miles to its terminus at head of Little Susitna River, 18 miles N of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 51' 30" N, 149° 03' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Mint River: stream, on Seward Peninsula, heads in York Mountains, flows NW 23 miles to Lopp Lagoon, 47 miles NW of Teller, Kotzebue Kobuk Lowland; 65° 45' N, 167° 30' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 13), USGS.

Minto Lake: lakes, see Minto Lakes.

Minto Lakes: lakes, near mouth of Goldstream Creek, 34 miles NW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 53' N, 148° 49' W; (map 100). Variant: Mintokh Lake, Minto Lake, Mintu Lake. This is a Tanana Indian name published in 1861 by P. Tikhmeniev as "Oz[ero] Mintokh" or "Lake Mintokh." Although early maps apply the name to a vaguely shown single lake, present-day usage applies the name to all the lakes in this lowland area. R. H. Geoghegan spells the name "Mintu," the first syllable, "min," meaning "lake."

Minto Landing: village, see Minto.

Minto Roadhouse: village, see Minto.

Minto Telegraph Station: village, see Minto.

Minto: village, pop. 161, on E bank of Tanana River, 44 miles W of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 53' 15" N, 149° 11' 00" W; BGN 1944; (map 100). Variant: Minto Landing, Minto Roadhouse, Minto Telegraph Station, Munto. Name derived from Minto Lakes and reported by the Chief Signal Officer, U.S. Army, 1909 as Minto Telegraph Station and published in 1911 by the USGS (Brooks and others, pl. 12).

Mintokh Lake: lakes, see Minto Lakes.

Minton Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to McCoy Creek, 23 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 25' 45" N, 146° 15' 00" W; (map 101). Prospectors' name; reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Mintu Lake: lakes, see Minto Lakes.

Minuk Creek: stream, see Minook Creek.

Minute Hill: hill, 875 ft., between Major and Minor Creeks, center of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 40" N, 177° 32' 40" E; (map 14). Variant: Clover Spur. An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Minx Islands: islands, extend 0.5 miles, at head of Thorne Arm off S coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 10" N, 131° 15' 35" W; (map 3). Arbitrary name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Minya Peak: peak, 7,700 ft., S of Canwell Glacier, 18 miles N of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 17' 45" N, 145° 28' 00" W; (map 86). Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS.

Mirabales, Mys: point of land, see Miraballes, Point.

Miraballes, Point: point of land, between Port Saint Nicholas and Trocadero Bay, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 50" N, 133° 05' 05" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys Mirabales, Punta de Miraballes, Punta de Miravalles. Spanish name given in 1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta de Miraballes," meaning "sunflower point."

Mirabilia, Mys de la: point of land, see Marabilla, Point.

Mirabilia, Ostrov de la: island, see Marabilla Island.

Miramar, Mount: mountain, 2,001 ft., highest point on Baker Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 25" N, 133° 36' 00" W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Spanish word meaning "seaview," given in 1923 by USC&GS because this feature "commands a magnificent view of the sea."

Miranda, Volcan de: mountain, see Iliamna Volcano.

Miranda, Volcan de: volcano, see Redoubt Volcano.

Miravalles, Punta de: point of land, see Miraballes, Point.

Mirror Bay: bay, extends NE 2 miles to Nuyakuk Lake, 105 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 54' N, 159° 05' W; BGN 1932; (map 53). So named in 1932 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, because "the bay gives a remarkable reflection of the surrounding mountain tops."

Mirror Creek: stream, heads in Yukon, Canada, flows NW across Alaska-Canada boundary 13 miles to Chisana River, 37 miles SE of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 62° 36' N, 141° 18' W; BGN 1952; (map 84). Named in 1898 by W. J. Peters and A. H. Brooks, USGS, "because of the exceptional clear character of the water for this region."

Mirror Creek: stream, on Attu Island, flows N 1.3 miles to McKenzie Creek, 1.2 miles SW of Attu, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 27" N, 173° 13' 50" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Mirror Harbor: bay, 0.2 miles across, 12 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 47' 45" N, 136° 19' 00" W; (map 9). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 322).

Mirror Lake: lake, 0.2 miles across, on NE coast of Attu Island, 2 miles SW of Attu, Aleutian Islands; 52° 54' 43" N, 173° 13' 35" E; (map 13). Named by U.S. Army during World War II, published in 1948 by AMS.

Mirror Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, 2 miles NE of Birchwood and 21 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 25' 30" N, 149° 24' 40" W; BGN 1962; (map 69). Variant: Bear Lake. Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Mirror Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, between Flat and Big Lakes, 22 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 32' 05" N, 149° 58' 45" W; BGN 1958; (map 69). Variant: Mud Lake. Named in 1958 by Mrs. Margaret Almdale because "the former name 'Mud Lake' implies that the water is muddy, while it is clear and has a sandy, rocky bottom. 'Mirror Lake' would be more appropriate since the lake itself is small in size and reflects the trees surrounding the lake along the water's edge."

Mirror Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, in Broad Pass, 37 miles S of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 20' N, 149° 07' W; (map 87). Local descriptive name reported in 1953 by USGS.

Mirror Lake: lake, 1.6 miles long, on Funnel Creek, 3 miles NE of Spectacle Lake, 37 miles S of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 14' N, 154° 45' W; (map 51). Local name reported by K. F. Mather, USGS, in 1923 (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3).

Mirror Lake: lake, 4.5 miles long, on Revillagigedo Island, 6 miles N of Thorne Arm, in course of Fish Creek, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' N, 131° 09' W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1916 by USGS.

Mirror Slough: stream, flows NW 6.5 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 6 miles NW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 16' N, 144° 41' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Misery Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows 2 miles SE to lower Yantarni Creek, 7.5 miles N of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 52' N, 157° 11' W; (map 31). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Misery Island: island, 0.6 miles long, in Clarence Strait, W of Lemesurier Point on SW coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 45' 00" N, 132° 16' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Lemesurier Island. Local name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF. This name is derived from the French name "Lemesurier" and has been "folk etymologized" to its present form.

Misery Point: point of land, see Lemesurier Point.

Mishap Creek: stream, flows SW 5.7 miles to Unimak Pass, on SW coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 25' 40" N, 164° 50' 52" W; BGN 1939; (map 24). Variant: Big Loss Creek, Big River. USC&GS reports that the name "Big Loss Creek" was derived "from an incident * * *. A lightkeeper attempting to swim the creek, when finding the foot bridge washed out, tried to throw his clothes ahead across the creek. Misjudging the distance, his bundle of clothes fell short of the far bank and were washed down stream." When USC&GS recommended a name for this feature, they chose "Mishap Creek."

Misheguk Mountain: mountain, 4,500 ft., in De Long Mountains, Brooks Range; 68° 15' N, 161° 03' W; BGN 1961; (map 131). Named by the 1925 USGS exploring expedition. An Eskimo named Misheguk helped the USGS field party, and the mountain may have been named for him.

Mishevik Slough: stream, flows SW 23 miles to Kuskokwim River, 3.3 miles NE of Akiak and 23 miles NE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 56' 30" N, 161° 07' 40" W; (map 59). Eskimo name reported in 1948 by USC&GS.

Mishik Lake: lake, see Meshik Lake.

Mishik River: stream, see Meshik River.

Mishik: village, see Port Heiden.

Mishuk Creek: stream, flows NNE 8 miles through a low wetland to Kobuk River, 24 miles NW of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 04' N, 157° 54' W; (map 126). Eskimo name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Missak Bay: bay, extends N 5 miles from Cape Atushagvik, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 25 miles SE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 06' N, 154° 16' W; BGN 1924; (map 42). Variant: Baie Tehivilh-Kyd, Zaliv Mieshak. Aleutian name published in 1847 as "Z[aliv] Mieshak" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379. In 1919 R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, reported the present spelling.

Mission Cove: bight, extends SE 800 ft. off Howkan Narrows, on W coast of Long Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 52' 25" N, 132° 48' 10" W; (map 1). Variant: Hyda Cove, Hydah Cove. Descriptive name given in 1882 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, probably for the Presbyterian mission at Howkan village. According to Baker (1906, p. 440) this cove "has also been named 'Hydah' by Sheldon Jackson."

Mission Creek: stream, flows N 10 miles to Arctic River, 15 miles NE of Ear Mountain and 53 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 59' N, 165° 45' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Mission Creek: stream, flows W to Anikovik River, about 15 miles ESE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula gold fields by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected up to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Mission Creek: stream, heads at 64° 38' N, 141° 40' W, flows NE 27 miles to Yukon River, N of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 47' 45" N, 141° 12' 00"; (map 102). Variant: Tatotlinda, Tototlindu. Prospectors' name reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 48), USGS; so called because a "small temporary mission" was located at the stream's mouth. Its Indian name was recorded by Lt. Schwatka (1885, map 7), USA, as "Tototlindu" and his text "Tatotlinda."

Mission Creek: stream, heads in Russian Mountains and flows S 8.5 miles to Kuskokwim River 11 miles E of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 34' 15" N, 159° 11' 00" W; BGN 1948; (map 73). Local name reported by A. G. Maddren, USGS, in 1914; so called for the Russian (Greek) Orthodox Mission at its mouth.

Mission Creek: stream, in Rampart Mountains, flows SW 8 miles to Yukon River, E of Mission Hill, 4 miles NE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 11' 30" N, 151° 58' 00" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1956 by Orth; so named because St. James Episcopal Mission was located nearby.

Mission Creek: stream, see Bear Creek.

Mission Creek: stream, see Dupont Creek.

Mission Creek: stream, see Shelman Creek.

Mission Creek: stream, see Village Creek.

Mission Hill: hill, 852 ft., on N bank of Yukon River, 3 miles ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 11' N, 151° 59' W; (map 106). Variant: Misson Hill. Local name shown on a 1930(?) manuscript chart of junction of Yukon and Tanana Rivers; named for St. James Episcopal Mission.

Mission Hill: mountain, 1,270 ft., between Minor and Hatch Creeks, center Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 25" N, 177° 31' 55" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Mission Island: island, 1 mile across, in Yukon River, S of Mission Hill, 3 miles E of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 10' N, 151° 58' W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Mission Warehouse: locality, see Shiniak.

Missionary Range: mountain range, elev. 1,000,253 ft., 8 miles long, on Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, 10 miles NW of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 58' N, 133° 15' W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705.

Misson Hill: hill, see Mission Hill.

Missoula Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Fish Creek, 58 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon Tanana Highlands; 64° 20' 45" N, 142° 45' 00" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Missouri Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to John River, W of Threetime Mountain, 13 miles N of mouth of Timber Creek and 51 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 14' 30" N, 151° 58' 30" W; (map 124). Local name reported in 1939 by Marshall (1956, map).

Missouri Creek: stream, flows NW to Anikovik River, about 15 miles E. of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Missouri Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to the Pacific Ocean, on NE coast of Umnak Island, 6 miles SE of Okmak Caldera, Aleutian Islands; 53° 19' 30" N, 167° 59' 45" W; (map 23). Name published by Byers (1959, pl. 41), USGS.

Mist Cove: bay, 0.6 miles across, at W point of entrance to Patterson Bay, 19 miles N of village of Port Alexander, on SE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 31' 20" N, 134° 40' 00" W; BGN 1937; (map 5). Variant: Deep Cove. Descriptive name given in 1928 by USC&GS because "a high waterfall into the cove causes a heavy mist at all times"; previously named "Deep Cove" by USFS in 1923.

Mist Creek: stream, heads E of Fillmore Peak, flows S 1.5 miles to N shore of Port Snettisham, 2 miles NE of Point Styleman and 30 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 59' 35" N, 133° 51' 00" W; (map 8). Name derived from Mist Island near its mouth; reported in 1921 by USFS.

Mist Harbor: cove, 0.6 miles across, on E coast of Nagai Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 08' N, 159° 51' W; (map 27). Name published by USC&GS in 1882.

Mist Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Port Snettisham, 0.5 miles SE of mouth of Mist Creek and 30 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains, 57° 59' 20" N, 133° 50' 40" W; (map 8). Name published in 1895 by USC&GS.

Misty Creek: stream, see Mystery Creek.

Misty Mountain: mountain, 6,010 ft., 12 miles NW of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 15' N, 145° 54' W; (map 136). Descriptive name given by USGS party; reported in 1926 by Mertie (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1929, pl. 1), USGS.

Misty, Cape: point of land, on SW coast of Amlia Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' N, 173° 50' W; (map 19). Descriptive name published on a 1951 USGS map.

Mit-Le-Topik: locality, see Mitletukeruk.

Mitchel Creek: stream, see Mitchell Creek.

Mitchell Bay: bay, 3.5 miles across, 7 miles NE of Angoon, on W central Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 33' N, 134° 24' W; (map 9). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for his classmate Lt. Comdr. John Gardner Mitchell, USN. The name was published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 177).

Mitchell Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Agiapuk River, 22 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 24' N, 165° 44' W; (map 111). Variant: Mitchel Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Mitchell Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to East Fork Solomon River 1 mile E of its mouth and 1 mile NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 164° 15' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Mitchell Point: point of land, E entrance to Douglas Bay, on S coast of Kupreanof Island, 26 miles SW of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 27' N, 133° 12' W; (map 6). Named on August 31, 1793, by Capt George Vancouver, RN, "after Captain William Mitchell, RN" (Wagner, 1937, p. 398)

Mitchell Rock: rock, in Galankin Islands, in Sitka Sound, 0.8 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 40" N, 135° 20' 15" W; (map 9). Named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 142).

Mitchell Slough: estuary, on Kupreanof Island, extends NW 1 mile to Duncan Canal, 11 miles SW of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 44' 10" N, 133° 12' 30" W; BGN 1961; (map 6). Variant: Ohmer Slough. Local name reported in 1960 by USFS. See Ohmer Slough.

Mitchells Island: island, see Wingham Island.

Mitcher Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Redwood Creek, 4 miles E of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 11' N, 144° 25' W; BGN 1946; (map 64). Local name reported in 1945 by USGS; "named for the Mitcher group of oil fields near the head of the creek."

Mite Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, on N coast of Yakobi Island, on Lisianski Inlet, 1.3 miles SE of Ewe Ledge and 37 miles W of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 04' 15" N, 136° 26' 20" W; (map 10). Named by J. F. Pratt, USC&GS, in 1901 and published in the 1901 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 205).

Mite Island: island, 0.1 miles across at mouth of Mite Cove, in Lisianski Inlet, on Yakobi Island, 1.2 miles SE of Ewe Ledge, 37 miles W of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 04' 25" N, 136° 26' 50" W; (map 10). Variant: Mite Islet. Named by J. F. Pratt, USC&GS, in 1901 and published in the 1901 Alaska Coast Pilot.

Mite Islet: island, see Mite Island.

Mitgoff Island: island, see Mitkof Island.

Mitik Creek: stream, flows W 2.5 miles to Ogotoruk Creek, S of Conglomerate Creek, 6.5 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 06' 40" N, 165° 44' 30" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Eskimo name meaning "eider duck" given in 1963 by personnel of Project Chariot. An earlier name, "Duck Creek," was changed to avoid duplication.

Mitkof Island: island, 17 miles long, separated from Kupreanof and Woewodski Islands by Wrangell Narrows, 12 miles NW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 40' N, 132° 50' W; BGN 1890; (map 6). Variant: Mitgoff Island, Mitkoff Island, Mittkoff Island, Ostrov Mitkova. Published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396 as "Os[trov] Mitkova" for a Capt. Mitkov (cna).

Mitkoff Island: island, see Mitkof Island.

Mitkova, Ostrov: island, see Mitkof Island.

Mitlak Mountain: mountain, 1,800 ft., 15 miles NE of Tooth Mountain and 22 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 26' N, 161° 32' W; (map 53). Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Mitlak Mountain: mountain, 2,900 ft., in Ahklun Mountains, 53 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 36' N, 160° 21' W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Mitletukeruk: locality, on spit at NE end of Lopp Lagoon, on Chukchi Sea coast, 22 miles NE of Cape Prince of Wales, at W end of Seward Peninsula, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 49' N, 167° 33' W; (map 111). Variant: Mit-Le-Topik, Metletukeruk. Site of an Eskimo village or campground; name obtained in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS. The name "Mit-Le-Topik," was shown on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula," by Arthur Gibson.

Mitliktavik: locality, site of an Eskimo village, on Chukchi Sea coast, on Kasegaluk Lagoon, 21 miles SW of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 25' N, 160° 38' W; (map 146). Variant: Metlatavik, Meliktahvik. Eskimo name recorded as "Me-lik-tahk-vik" by Archdeacon Stuck (1920, p. 192). Orth was told at Wainwright in 1965 that this is a place where canoes are built. "Mitlik" means "adz", or "place where the adz is used."

Mitre, The: peak, 6,600 ft., 5.5 miles S of Eklutna Lake and 30 miles E of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 15' 52" N, 148° 57' 12" W; BGN 1966; (map 69). Named in 1965 by members of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska. "In Europe mitre is the term used for a sharp, symmetrical, rock peak such as this one."

Mitrofa Island: island, see Mitrofanina Island.

Mitrofanina Bay: bay, 6 miles across, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 25 miles SW of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 55° 55' N, 158° 48' W; (map 27). Named for Mitrofanina Island; published in 1888 by USBF.

Mitrofanina Harbor: anchorage, on E side of Mitrofanina Bay, 24 miles SW of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 55° 59' N, 158° 43' W; (map 27). Named in 1888 by USBF.

Mitrofanina Island: island, 8 miles across, 33 miles E of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 53' N, 158° 50' W; BGN 1890; (map 27). Variant: Mitrofa Island, Saint Mitrofanina Island, Saint Mitrophan. Name published as "St. Mitrophan" by Grewingk (1850, p. 49), and as "Os[trov] Sv[iataya] Mitrofanina," or "St. Mitrofanina Island," on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1455 (1852). "Os[trov] Mitrofanina," or "Mitrofanina Island" is shown by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN.

Mitrofanina: locality, between Kuiukta and Mitrofanina Bays, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 24 miles SW of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 55° 59' N, 158° 43' W; (map 27). Native village, shown on a USBF Chart (1890) and reported as abandoned in USC&GS Alaska Coast Pilot (1947, v. 2, p. 293).

Mitt Lake: lake, 0.1 miles across, 0.5 miles SW of Sweeper Cove, Kuluck Bay, on NE coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' 37" N, 176° 39' 24" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1961 on Chart 9141.

Mitten Creek: stream, flows N 7 miles to Colville River, 13 miles NW of Liberator Lake, Arctic Slope; 68° 59' N, 158° 46' W; BGN 1960; (map 132). Named in 1951 by H. N. Reiser, USGS, "for mitten lost on this creek."

Mitten Hill: hill, 4,300 ft., on S bank of Beaver Creek, 11 miles N of Rock Lake and 66 miles NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range; 61° 58' 30" N, 141° 14' 25" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Mitten Lake: lake, see Miller Lake.

Mitter Lake: lake, see Miller Lake.

Mittkoff Island: island, see Mitkof Island.

Miyghapak, Cape: point of land, see Niyghapak Point.

Miykhapakhit Mountain: mountain, see Myghapowit Mountain.

Miyook Mountain: hill, see Owalit Mountain.

Mizofek Point: point of land, see Black Point.

Mkleetokumenah: mountain, see Schwatka, Mount.

Model Cove: cove, 1.4 miles across, on E coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 00' N, 177° 35' E; (map 14). Variant: Crawfish Cove. An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Model Creek: stream, flows SE 1.8 miles to Model Cove, on eastern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 00' 32" N, 177° 34' 50" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Model Hill: hill, 300 ft., NW of Model Cove, on Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 00' 35" N, 177° 34' 15" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Modesta Creek: stream, flows SE to Don River, 6 miles SE of Cassiterite Peak and 17 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Variant: Modesty Creek. Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Modesty Creek: stream, see Modesta Creek.

Modoc Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 miles to Chatanika River, 45 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 16' 45" N, 146° 34' 30" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 4).

Mofeta, Mys: point of land, see Moffet Point.

Moffet Bay: lagoon, see Moffet Lagoon.

Moffet Cove: lagoon, see Moffet Lagoon.

Moffet Lagoon: lagoon, 7 miles long, 15 miles NE of village of Cold Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 24' N, 162° 35' W; BGN 1965; (map 29). Variant: Moffet Bay, Moffet Cove, Neumann Bay, Sloss Bay. Name derived from Moffet Point and given by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1882. This lagoon was given the names "Neumann and Sloss Bays" by USBF in 1888 and was called "Moffet Cove" by USC&GS in 1890 (chart 806).

Moffet Point: point of land, at N end of Moffet Lagoon, 19 miles N of village of Cold Bay, SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 27' 20" N, 162° 32' 00" W; BGN 1966; (map 29). Variant: Mys Mofeta, Mys Moffeta, Neumann Point. Named by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 262), IRN, for Midshipman Samuel Moffet, a member of his crew on the sloop Moller during his voyage around the world from 1826-29. This point was called "Neumann" by USBF in 1888.

Moffet, Cape: point of land, see Moffett, Cape.

Moffet, Mount: volcano, see Moffett, Mount.

Moffeta, Mys: point of land, see Moffet Point.

Moffett, Cape: point of land, on NW coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 25" N, 176° 47' 10" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Cape Moffet. Named by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office in 1936 for Rear-Adm. William Adger Moffett, 1869-1933, USN, who was lost with the U.S.S. Akron on April 4, 1933, off Barnegat, N.J.

Moffett, Mount: volcano, 3,924 ft., on N Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 18" N, 176° 44' 22" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Mount Moffet. Named by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office in 1936 for Rear-Adm. William Adger Moffett, 1869-1933, USN. See Moffett, Cape.

Moffit, Mount: peak, 13,020 ft., near head of Trident Glacier, 11 miles SE of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 34' 08" N, 146° 23' 50" W; BGN 1960; (map 86). Named in 1950 by USGS for Fred Howard Moffit, 1874-1958, USGS, who worked in Alaska for 40 years and authored over fifty publications on Alaskan geology and mining.

Mogak Creek: stream, heads in lake at 61° 25' N, 162° 33' W, flows SE 35 miles to Putu Creek 6 miles NW of its junction with Johnson River, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 18' 30" N, 162° 11' 45" W; (map 74). Eskimo name reported by Orth in 1965, as "Morale" meaning "wood," but misspelled on a recent USGS map.

Moghoweyik River: stream, flows NW 12 miles to Bering Sea, 22 miles S of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 28' N, 171° 51' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Magoghyik River, Mogoghyik River, Mookyik River. Eskimo name reported in 1944 by Lawrence Kulukhan of Gambell.

Mogilnoi Island: island, 250 ft. across, connected to Japonski Island, in Sitka Sound, 2 miles W of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 35" N, 135° 23' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Ostrov Mogilnoy, Shell Island. Russian name meaning "grave" given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN, published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Mogilnoy."

Mogilnoy, Ostrov: island, see Mogilnoi Island.

Mogoghyik River: stream, see Moghoweyik River.

Mogtalik: locality, see Mukialik.

Mogul Creek: stream, flows NE 19 miles to Seventymile River, 18 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 40' N, 141° 42' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Mohican, Cape: peninsula, on Nunivak Island, extends NW 2 miles into Bering Sea, 53 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall; 60° 12' N, 167° 25' W; BGN 1902; (map 57). Variant: Ikoox, Ikukh, Mys Boil. Name reported about 1899 by USC&GS. Capt. M. D. Tebenkov, IRN, in 1849 named it "Mys Boil" for Lt. Roman Boil, who was in the party when Capt. Lt. M. N. Vasiliev, IRN, discovered Nunivak Island in 1821.

Mohler Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 11 miles SW of Lake Louise, E of Nicholson Lake, 45 miles WNW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 13' 30" N, 146° 54' 00" W; (map 83). Variant: Moyler Lake. Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Moira Island: island, 0.8 miles long, at mouth of Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 03' 45" N, 132° 00' 45" W; (map 4). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. R. C. Clover, USN.

Moira Rock: rock, 0.1 miles long, at mouth of Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 05' 00" N, 131° 59' 45" W; BGN 1966; (map 3). Variant: Moira Rocks. Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. Richardson Clover, USN.

Moira Rocks: rock, see Moira Rock.

Moira Sound: estuary, extends from junction of its South and West Arms 10 miles NE to Clarence Strait, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 05' N, 132° 00' W; (map 4). Named by Capt. Vancouver (1798, v. 2, p. 206), RN, in August 1793, "after the noble Earl of that title." See Apodaca, Bocas de.

Mojovy Island: island, see Hall Island.

Moke Rock: rock, near water level, SE of Maurelle Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 36' 30" N, 133° 34' 55" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1925 by USC&GS.

Mokhnatoi Island: island, see Makhnati Island.

Mokhnatoy, Ostrov: island, see Makhnati Island.

Mokhnatyy, Ostrov: island, see Makhnati Island.

Mokhoweyik Camp: locality, see Booshu Camp.

Moknatoi Island: island, see Makhnati Island.

Mokrovskoi, Cape: point of land, see Spray Cape.

Mokrovskoi: bay, see Pumicestone Bay.

Molchatna: locality, see Mulchatna.

Molchatna: stream, see Mulchatna River.

Moldy Lake: lake, oxbow lake of Koyukuk River, 10 miles NW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 41' N, 156° 36' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Mole Harbor: bay, 1.3 miles across, in Seymour Canal, on Admiralty Island, 24 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 40' N, 134° 03' W; (map 9). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 144).

Mole River: stream, flows E 3 miles to Mole Harbor Admiralty Island, 20 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 38' 50" N, 134° 06' 00" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Molekostna, Reka: stream, see Melozitna River.

Moller Island: barrier island, one of Kudobin Islands, about 20 miles W of village of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 01' N, 161° 05' W; (map 28). Variant: Moller Island. This name was reported in 1882 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; shown as Moller Island on an 1890 USBF chart. Subsequent changes in the shore line make it impossible to identify this feature at present.

Moller, Port: bay, 3 miles across, trends NW 18 miles toward Bristol Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 53' N, 160° 28' W; BGN 1944; (map 28). Named by Capt. M. N. Staniukovich, of Capt. F. P. Lutke's expedition, for the sloop Moller, in which he explored the bay in 1828.

Molly Creek: stream, flows NW 13 miles to Middle Fork Fortymile River, 80 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 11' 40" N, 143° 28' 20" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Molybdenum Mountain: mountain, 1,705 ft., on W bank of Owhat River 19 miles NE of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 49' N, 161° 15' W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported by USC&GS in 1948.

Molybdenum Ridge: ridge, elev. 5,900 ft., extends 5.5 miles, between East Fork Little Delta River and Delta Creek, 14 miles N of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 49' 15" N, 146° 39' 00" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Momaghnuk Mountains: hills, see Mamagnak Mountains.

Monahan Creek: stream, flows NE 18 miles to Chakina River, 7 miles N of Goodlata Peak and 18 miles SW of McCarthy, Chugach Mountains; 61° 10' N, 143° 07' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1911 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Monahan Creek: stream, heads N of Butte Lake, flows NNW 19 miles to Brushkana Creek, on S side of Monahan Flats, 46 miles SE of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 19' 00" N, 148° 04' 20" W; (map 87). Name reported in 1966 by USGS.

Monahan Flat: flat, extends SW 18 miles from West Fork Glacier to junction of Canyon Creek and Nenana River, 50 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 20' N, 147° 50' W; (map 87). Named locally for George Monahan, prospector; name reported in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Monarch Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to North Fork Chandalar River, 9.5 miles W of Caro and 22 miles S of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 10' 30" N, 148° 22' 00" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Monarch Slough: stream, channel of Yukon River, extends N 2 miles to Poltes Slough 2 miles NW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 54' N, 162° 09' W; (map 74). Riverboat pilots name shown on a fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1916.

Monashka Bay: bay, 1.2 miles N of Kodiak, extends SW 3 miles, between Miller and Termination Points, Kodiak Island; 57° 50' N, 152° 25' W; BGN 1933; (map 34). Variant: Chernieshef, Devils Bay, Maknashka Bay, Sycamore Bay, Zaliv Chernysheva, Zaliv Makhnashka. Local name reported in 1933 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, derived from the name "Z[aliv] Makhnashka" [from Monakhinya], meaning "nun bay," published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23). This feature was called "Zaliv Chernysheva" [from Chernichie] meaning "sycamore bay," by Sub Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840. USC&GS called it "Devils Bay" in 1881 and later in 1910, "Sycamore Bay."

Monashka Creek: stream, flows NE 3.8 miles to Monashka Bay, 3.7 miles NW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 50' 15" N, 152° 26' 30" W; (map 34). Name derived from Monashka Bay and published in 1952 by USGS.

Monashka Mountain: mountain, 1,814 ft., N of Monashka Bay, 4.7 miles NW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 51' 20" N, 152° 27' 15" W; (map 34). Name derived from Monashka Bay and published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Monday Creek: stream, flows S 1.8 miles to Grant Creek 4.5 miles NE of that stream's junction with Yukon River, 23 miles WNW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 14' 08" N, 152° 57' 25" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1956 by R. M. Chapman, USGS.

Monday Creek: stream, flows W to Anikovik River, about 15 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Variant: Right Fork Ono-ko-vuk River. Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Mondragones, Los: islands, see Ballena Islands.

Money Creek: stream, see Lorna Creek.

Money Gulch: ravine, trends to Albert Creek, 8 miles N of Tahnetta Pass, 62° 00' N, 147° 20' W; (map 82). Local name published by Theodore Chapin (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 128), USGS.

Money Knob: mountain, 1,800 ft., 1.5 miles SE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 30' 15" N, 148° 31' 30" W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Moneykam Koonga: stream, see Manikam Creek.

Monie Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, W of Doctor Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 25" N, 132° 10' 20" W; (map 4). Name published in 1927 by USC&GS.

Monja, La: rock, see Perl Rock.

Monkey Ridge: ridge, 0.5 miles long, 0.5 miles W of Kiska Harbor, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 10" N, 177° 31' 20" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Monocline Bluff: promontory, 628 ft., on right bank of Yukon River, in Paimiut Hills, 16 miles SW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 05' N, 160° 02' W; (map 78). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Monolith Point: point of land, on E coast of Agattu Island, N point of entrance to McDonald Cove, 3.7 miles SW of Krugloi Point, Aleutian Islands; 52° 28' 00" N, 173° 42' 05" E; (map 13). This name was published in the USBF Annual Report for 1893-94 (1896, p. 223).

Monolith Point: point of land, on W shore of Albatross Anchorage, at head of Balboa Bay, 28 miles S of village of Port Moller, on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 35' 00" N, 160° 36' 45" W; (map 28). Name published in 1893 by U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office.

Monopoly Creek: stream, flows SE 8 miles to Fish Creek, 25 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' N, 147° 02' W; (map 105). Local name published in 1940 by USGS.

Monotis Creek: stream, flows NE 4.5 miles to Kiruktagiak River, 13 miles S of Castle Mountain and 33 miles WNW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 24' N, 152° 49' W; (map 134). Named in 1944 by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 for the fossil, *Monotis subcircularis*, abundant on the creek.

Monrak River: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Kolavinarak River, 6 miles SE of Emperor Island and 92 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 29' N, 164° 26' W; (map 58). Variant: Munroke River. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Monrak: locality, S of mouth of Monrak River on left bank of Kolavinarak River, 92 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 29' N, 164° 26' W; (map 58). Variant: Munroke. Former Eskimo camp or village reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Monrak: locality, see Agiukchuk.

Monroe Bay: bay, 0.7 miles across, on W coast of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 42' 20" N, 177° 41' 30" W; (map 17). Name published in 1951 by USGS.

Monroke: locality, see Agiukchuk.

Monsoon Lake: lake, 0.1 miles long, S of Kiska Harbor on east-central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands, 52° 56' 15" N, 177° 35' 45" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Monsoon Lake: lake, 2.1 miles long, 15 miles E of junction of MacLaren and Susitna Rivers, Alaska Range; 62° 50' N, 146° 37' W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS in 1959.

Montagnas Brillantes: mountain, see Iliamna Volcano.

Montagu Island: island, see Montague Island.

Montague Island: island, trends NE-SW 50 miles in Prince William Sound, 76 miles E of Seward Chugach Mountains; 60° 10' N, 147° 15' W, BGN 1900; (map 63). Variant: Isla de Quiros, Montagu Island, Ostrov Tsukli, Tsukli Island. This island was named "Montagu" by Capt. James Cook, RN, on May 18, 1778, for John Montagu, Earl of Sandwiche, the son of Viscount Hinchinbroke (Wagner, 1937, p. 398). It was called "Isle de Quiros" or "Quiros' Island" by the Spaniards in the late 1700's. The Eskimo name, published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 5), IRN, was "Ostrov Tsukli," or "Tsukli Island."

Montague Peak: mountain, 2,160 ft., at NE end Of Montague Island, 37 miles E of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 14' 59" N, 147° 00' 45" W (map 63). Named in 1903 by Ferdinand Westdahl USC&GS.

Montague Point: point of land, on N tip of Montague Island, above NW entrance to Rocky Bay, 36 miles ENE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 22' 30" N, 147° 05' 15" W; (map 63). Variant: Punta de Aliaga. Named in 1902 by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS. It was called "Punta de Aliaga" by Don Ignacio Arteaga in 1779.

Montague Strait: water passage, 5 miles wide, between Montague and Latouche Islands, at SW edge of Prince William Sound, 20 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 00' N, 147° 45' W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS. Name derived from nearby Montague Island.

Montana Bill Creek: stream, distributary of South Fork Big River, flows E 13 miles to Redoubt Bay, 28 miles W of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 38' 15" N, 152° 04' 30" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Montana Creek: ravine, see Montana Gulch.

Montana Creek: stream, flowing 8 miles SE to the Mendenhall River, 1 mile N of Juneau Airport and 8 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 22' 55" N, 134° 36' 00" W; (map 11). Variant: Brennan River. The origin of the name is unknown. The Name was in use in the 1880's, but the stream was called Brennan River in 1881 by Edward J. Brennan who with John McInnis located placer claims along the stream (DeArmond, 1957, p. 32).

Montana Creek: stream, flows E 3 miles to Hutchinson Creek, 47 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 19' 15" N, 142° 19' 00" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Montana Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to Creston Creek, 5.5 miles N of Cripple Creek Mountains and 52 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 36' N, 155° 58' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Montana Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Beaver Creek, 26 miles E of Livengood, Yukon Tanana Highlands; 65° 30' N, 147° 39' W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Montana Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to South Fork Grouse Creek, in Mint River basin, 41 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 35' N, 167° 31' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Montana Creek: stream, flows S 2.3 miles to East Fork Chena River, 67 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 02' 15" N, 145° 23' 50" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1911 by USGS (Prindle, 1913, pl. 1).

Montana Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to McManus Creek, 67 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 21' 30" N, 146° 05' 10" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Montana Creek: stream, flows S 7.5 miles to Yukon River, E of Birches and 14 miles WSW of Kallands, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 08' 15" N, 153° 33' 00" W; (map 107). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Montana Creek: stream, flows SE 1.6 miles to Solomon River, 15 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' N, 164° 19' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Montana Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Seventymile River, 40 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 58' N, 142° 40' W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamber, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Montana Creek: stream, flows SW 21 miles to Tolovana River, 50 miles NW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 65° 10' N, 149° 16' W. (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS.

Montana Creek: stream, flows W 6 miles to Nenana River, 10 miles S of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 43' 30" N, 148° 53' 00" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1923 by The Alaska R. R. on a manuscript map.

Montana Creek: stream, flows W 8.6 miles to Kugruk River, 26 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 49' N, 162° 26' W; (map 110). Variant: Trace Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS. This appears to be the Trace Creek noted on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected up to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson.

Montana Creek: stream, formed by its North and Middle Forks, flows SW 9.2 miles to Susitna River, 15 miles S of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 06' 18" N, 150° 04' 20" W; BGN 1954; (map 81). Variant: Sunshine Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1898 by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA.

Montana Creek: stream, heads near Black Pass, flows S 2.4 miles to Bonanza Creek, 2 miles SW of Camelback Mountain and 20 miles NE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 31' 15" N, 157° 22' 30" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name published in 1921 by USGS.

Montana Creek: stream, heads on Juninggulra Mountain, flows NW 22 miles to Iditarod River, 24 miles NW of village of Crooked Creek and 37 miles SE of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 06' 45" N, 158° 38' 00" W; BGN 1945; (map 79). Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by Mertie (1936, p. 243), USGS.

Montana Creek: stream, see Polly Creek.

Montana Creek: stream, see Sheep Creek.

Montana Creek: village, see Montana.

Montana Gulch: ravine, extends E 1.9 miles to Minook Creek, 3 miles SSE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 27' 50" N, 150° 06' 20" W; (map 106). Variant: Montana Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1960, pl. 3), USGS.

Montana Peak: peak, 6,900 ft., 20 miles N of Palmer, at head of Mint Glacier, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 53' 00" N, 149° 03' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Montana: village, pop. 39, mile 209.3 on The Alaska Railroad, 17 miles S of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 04' 47" N, 150° 04' 15" W (map 81). Variant: Montana Creek. This place originated as a railroad construction camp and was so named in 1919 by the builders. Homesteaders settled here in fall of 1957.

Montasta Lake: village, see Mentasta Lake.

Montauk Bluff: bluff, 2,643 ft., extends 1 mile on N bank of Yukon River, 23 miles NNW of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 06' 30" N, 141° 29' 00" W; (map 103). Variant: Montauk Point. Local name published in 1956 by USGS. Probably the "Montauk Point" reported in 1900 by Lt. J. C. Cantwell, USRCS, although Baker (1906, p. 442) states that the point is on the left bank.

Montauk Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Yukon River, opposite Montauk Bluff, 23 miles NNW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06' N, 141° 31' W; (map 103). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Monte Carlo Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Star Creek in Pargon River basin, 12 miles NE of Council and 18 miles SE of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 03' N, 163° 32' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Monte Carlo Island: island, 0.7 miles long, between Kuiu and Kupreanof Islands, 13 miles NW of Point Baker, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 32' 00" N, 133° 46' 15" W; (map 6). Named by USC&GS for charting purposes; name published in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 257).

Monte Cristo Creek: stream, flows NE 1.5 miles to Barnes Creek, 16 miles NE of Fairbanks Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 01' N, 147° 21' W. BGN 1933; (map 105). Variant: Fish Creek. This stream was originally considered part of Fish Creek; the present name was reported in 1917 by Theodore Chapin (in Martin, G. C., and others, 1919, fig. 13), USGS.

Monte Cristo Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to O'Connor Creek, 10 miles NW of Fairbanks Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 58' 15" N, 147° 50' 45" W; (map 100). Local name published in 1908 by USGS.

Monte Cristo Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile, joins Alfield Creek to form Sulphur Creek, 23 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49' 00" N, 165° 11' 40" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Monte Cristo Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to McCoy Creek, 24 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 26' 15" N, 146° 17' 307, W; (map 101). Named by prospectors; reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Monte Cristo Creek: stream, heads on Mount Gordon, flows NE 9.5 miles to Nabesna River 11 miles SE of Nabesna, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 14' N, 142° 54' W; (map 84). Variant: Na-un-da. Named by prospectors and reported in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, who states that the Indian name is "Na-un-da."

Montekakat: locality, see Mentokakat.

Monterde, Isla: island, "one of a group of islands west of Umnak," Aleutian Islands. Name shown on a 1791 map by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra probably to honor Jose Maria de Monterde, one of the royal officials at San Blas at this time (Wagner, 1937, p. 474).

Monterey Creek: stream, flows SW 1.5 miles to California Creek which flows to Pargon River, 13 miles NE of Council and 25 miles SE of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 00' N, 163° 18' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Montgomery Bay: cove, 0.6 miles across, on NW coast of Latouche Island, 4.3 miles NE of Danger Island, 5.2 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 58' 45" N, 148° 01' 20" W; (map 49). Local navigators' name published in 1907 by USC&GS on Chart 8522.

Monti Bay: bay, 3.5 miles long on SE shore of Yakutat Bay, S of Khantaak Island, W of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 34' N, 139° 50' W; (map 46). Variant: Bahia de Monti, Bahie de Monti, Baie de Monti, De Monti Bay. The name "Baie de Monti" was given to 1786 to Yakutat Bay or a part of it by Capt. La Perouse. It was named for Lt. de Monti who was the first officer of L' Astolabe, one of La Perouse's ships, and the first to reconnoiter the bay. It was called De Monti Bay by USC&GS. Since 1945 the name has been contracted to Monti Bay, although the name De Monti Bay is still used on some maps.

Monti, Baie de: bay, see Yakutat Bay.

Monument Creek: stream, flows NE 1.3 miles to Casadepaga River, 15 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 47' N, 164° 24' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Monument Creek: stream, flows NW 1.6 miles to North Fork Kougarok River, 2 miles SW of Harris Dome and 41 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 36' N, 164° 37' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Monument Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 miles to Skowl Arm Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' 10" N, 132° 23' 40" W; BGN 1963; (map 4). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS; given "because of its proximity to Old Kasaan National Monument * * *."

Monument Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Snake River, 6 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 165° 28' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS. This appears to be the stream labeled "Peacer Creek" by Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS.

Monument Creek: stream, flows SE 36 miles to Sheenjek River, 4 miles W of Grayling Lake and 63 miles NW of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 59' N, 143° 16' W; (map 121). Prospectors, name reported in 1927 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS.

Monument Creek: stream, flows SW 9 miles to Sulatna River, 3.6 miles NW of Sulatana crossing and 35 miles S of Ruby, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains, 64° 13' 48" N, 155° 32' 10" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Monument Creek: stream, flows WSW 10 miles to North Fork Chena River, 1.3 miles NW of Chena Hot Springs and 78 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' N, 146° 05' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1914 by Ellsworth and Davenport (1915b, pl. 12), USGS.

Monument Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows NE 5.5 miles to Matanuska River, 37 miles NE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 46' 25" N, 148° 02' 45" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Monument Hill: mountain, 1,050 ft., between Beach Cove and Kiska Harbor, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 32" N, 177° 30' 27" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Monument Mountain: mountain, 2,400 ft., 6 miles N of Kiwalik Mountain and 25 miles E of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 36' N, 162° 13' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Monument Mountain: mountain, 2,667 ft., 24 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 26' N, 44° 01' W; (map 64). So named after a GLO (BLM) monument on its top; name reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin (1908, pl. 335), USGS.

Monument Mountain: mountain, see Monument Rock.

Monument Ridge: ridge, elev. 2,000 ft., extends EW 12 miles, divided by Cutaway Creek, 20 miles SE of Liberator Lake, Arctic Slope; 68° 41' N, 157° 40' W; (map 132). So named in 1949 by USGS geologists "because the eroded hogback forms freestanding monuments."

Monument Rock: mountain, 1,447 ft., 1.7 miles N of Sunset and 7 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 165° 33' W; (map 94). Variant: Monument Mountain. Local name reported on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904. Shown as "Mounment Mountain" on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Monument Rocks: rocks, elev. 1,405 ft., on mountain at head of Flint Creek, 10 miles NE of Sulatna Crossing and 28 miles SE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 20' N, 155° 27' W; (map 98). Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

Monzonite Creek: stream, heads in Monzonite Hills, flows NE 10 miles to Sulatna River, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 32' N, 154° 35' W; (map 98). Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

Monzonite Hills: hills, extend EW 11 miles, on right bank of Sulatna River, 33 miles SE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 25' N, 154° 30' W; (map 98). Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

Moody Creek: stream, flows NW 21 miles to Healy River, 2.5 miles E of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 51' N, 148° 53' W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1910 by J. W. Bagley (in Capps, 1912, pl. 2), USGS.

Moody: locality, mile 353.2 on The Alaska Railroad, 4 miles S of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 47' 45" N, 148° 56' 00" W; (map 87). Name of a flag stop reported on a 1922 timetable by the Alaska Railroad

Mookyik River: stream, see Moghoweyik River.

Moon Creek: stream, flows SE 2.3 miles to Peace River, 4 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 15' N, 161° 14' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Moon Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, on Kenai Peninsula W of Aspen Lake, 11 miles S of Point Possession and 38 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 52' 45" N, 150° 22' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Moon Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, between Alaska Highway and Tanana River, 6 miles W of Tanacross, Alaska Range; 63° 23' N, 143° 23' W; (map 85). Local name reported by USGS in 1964.

Moon Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, 1 mile SW of Gamble Slough, 9 miles NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 08' N, 148° 56' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Moonlight Bay: cove, 0.7 miles wide, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, 5 miles SW of Black Mountain and 42 miles ESE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 30' 15" N, 150° 22' 00" W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Named by USC&GS in 1928.

Moonlight Creek: stream, flows NE 2.5 miles to Eldorado River, 20 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 44' N, 164° 58' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Moonlight Creek: stream, flows NE 5.6 miles to Humboldt Creek which flows to Goodhope River, 38 miles NW of Imuruk Lake on Seward Peninsula, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 59' N, 164° 07' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12).

Moonlight Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 miles to Casadepaga River, 15 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 47' N, 164° 27' W; (map 95). Variant: Alert Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. Shown as "Alert" on a prospector's 1902 manuscript map.

Moonlight Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Tubutulik River in Death Valley, 38 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 09' N, 162° 17' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Moonlight Creek: stream, heads in Moonlight Springs, flows S 0.7 miles to Little Creek, 3.2 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 32' 48" N, 165° 24' 40" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name published on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Moonlight Creek: stream, heads in York Mountains, flows NW 2 miles to Anikovik River, 15 miles E of Cape Prince of Wales and 41 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 33' N, 167° 34' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Moonlight Creek: stream, heads on Eva Mountain, flows SW 5.5 miles to Grantley Harbor, 5 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 18' N, 166° 13' W; (map 111). Variant: Igloo Creek. Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Moonlight Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, heads on Kankone Peak, flows NE 6.4 miles to Clearwater Fork Toklat River, 17 miles N of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 40' N, 150° 24' W; (map 88). Prospectors' name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Moonlight Creek: stream, see Little Creek.

Moonlight Point: point of land, S tip of Nevensky Island, in Yukon River, 1.5 miles SW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 51' 40" N, 162° 07' 00" W; (map 74). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1916.

Moonlight Springs: springs, 0.3 miles SE of Perkinsville and 4 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' 20" N, 165° 24' 25" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Moonshine Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 miles to Frederick Sound, 10 miles SE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 48' 50" N, 132° 42' 22" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1961 by USGS.

Moonshine Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Birch Creek which flows to Big Four Creek, 20 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49' N, 164° 09' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Moonshine Creek: stream, flows W 5.3 miles to Nizina River, 4.5 miles E of Nizina Mountain and 20 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 36' N, 142° 26' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1922 by Moffitt (in Smith and others, 1930, pl. 3), USGS.

Moore Channel: water passage, see Eluitkak Pass.

Moore City: locality, on Ganes Creek, at mouth of Last Chance Gulch, 38 miles SW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 53' 30" N, 156° 39' 40" W; (map 79). Mining camp and recording office established in 1907; local name reported in 1908 by A. G. Maddren, USGS. Probably abandoned in 1908.

Moore Creek: locality, on Moore Creek, 7.5 miles NE of Camelback Mountain and 30 miles E of Iditarod, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 36' 00" N, 157° 09' 10" W; (map 79). Name reported in 1947 by USGS.

Moore Creek: stream, flows N 12 miles to Mosquito Fork, 9.5 miles E of Eagle Cliff and 42 miles SW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 04' 15" N, 149° 37' 00" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1901 by Schrader (1904, pl. 3), USGS.

Moore Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Crooked Creek, 5 miles E of its mouth at Upper Ugashik Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, 35 miles NE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 37' 05" N, 156° 30' 00" W; (map 36). Local name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Moore Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Woodchopper Creek, 3 miles S of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 41 miles SE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 19' N, 143° 21' W; (map 103). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Moore Creek: stream, heads 2 miles SE of Camelback Mountain, flows E 25 miles to join Little Waldren Fork to form Takotna River, 39 miles E of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 32' 30" N, 156° 32' 30" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name reported in 1910 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Moore Harbour: bay, see Moore, Port.

Moore Icefall: icefall, of 2,200 ft., extends WNW 1.8 miles from Icefall Peak, at head of Gulkana Glacier, 18 miles NNE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 17' N, 145° 22' W; (map 86). Variant: Moores Icefall. Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS.

Moore Island: island, in Koyukuk River, about 7 miles S of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66° 48' N, 151° 45' W; (map 117). This island, named in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 100), USA, cannot be identified.

Moore Lake: lake, 2.3 miles long, in course of Tyone Creek, 6 miles W of Susitna Lake and 46 miles NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 24' N, 146° 54' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Moore Mountains: mountains, 30 miles long, on central Chichagof Island, 38 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 38' N, 135° 20' W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by USC&GS for Lt. Comdrs. Edwin King Moore and William Irwin Moore, USN.

Moore Nunatak: nunatak, 1,000 ft., at junction of Agassiz Glacier and Malaspina Glacier, 5 miles SW of Samovar Hills and 57 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 06' 30" N, 140° 55' 30" W; (map 66). Named by Island C. Russell, in 1891, presumably for Will C. Moore, a member of his party, who was drowned while landing at Icy Bay on June 6, 1891.

Moore Ridge: ridge, 1 mile long, between West and East Arms Holtz Bay, Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 20" N, 173° 09' 00" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Moore's Harbour: bay, see Moore, Port.

Moore, Mount: peak, 7,410 ft., 0.8 miles SW of Elephant Promontory and 37 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 48' 29" N, 134° 07' 45" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Named in 1964 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Program.

Moore, Port: bay, 3.5 miles across, SE side of Point Barrow at W end of Elson Lagoon, Arctic Plain; 71° 22' N, 156° 27' W; (map 153). Variant: Ikiraaluk, Ikkeraluk, Moore Harbour, Moore's Harbour. Comdr. Rochfort Maguire (Great Britain, 1854, map facing p. 188) applied the name "Moore's Harbour" to the area just S of Plover Point where he wintered the H.M.S. Plover in 1852-53. The subsequent 1853 Brit. Adm. Chart 2164 used the name "Port Moore." It commemorates Comdr. Thomas E. L. Moore, RN (Leffingwell, 1919, p. 97).

Moores Channel: water passage, see Eluitkak Pass.

Moores Icefall: icefall, see Moore Icefall.

Moorovskoy: bay, see Pumicestone Bay.

Moose Creek Bluff: hill, 805 ft., NE of junction of Moose Creek and Piledriver Slough, 13 miles SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 44' N, 147° 12' W; (map 100). Name derived from Moose Creek; published on recent maps.

Moose Creek Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, near head of Moose Creek, 83 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 13' 40" N, 152° 40' 40" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Moose Creek Number One: stream, flows N 1.5 miles to Dome Creek, 13 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 02' N, 147° 38' W; (map 105). Variant: Moose Creek. Originally published in 1908 by USGS; as Moose Creek, however, local usage has applied the present name to the stream's lower course, including its west fork; "Moose Creek Number Two" applies to the east fork.

Moose Creek Number Two: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Moose Creek Number One, 12 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 01' 20" N, 147° 37' 20" W; (map 105). Variant: Moose Creek. Originally published in 1908 by USGS as Moose Creek; however, when local usage applied the name Moose Creek Number One to lower course of the stream, the present name was applied to this tributary.

Moose Creek: locality, along Richardson Highway, 20 miles SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 62° 42' 30" N, 147° 08' 30" W; (map 100). Local name derived from Moose Creek that flows north of the locality. The name has appeared on recent maps.

Moose Creek: settlement, pop. 10, on Alaska R. R., on N bank of Matanuska River, E of Moose Creek, 5.8 miles NE of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 40' 30" N, 149° 01' 45" W; (map 69). Name of a station on The Alaska Railroad that had its beginning about 1916. A post office was established here in 1917; discontinued in 1922 (Ricks, 1965, p. 43). Recent USGS maps indicate a site with four or five buildings.

Moose Creek: stream, flows E 1 mile to Steel Creek, 8 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 56' N, 147° 29' W; BGN 1933; (map 100). Local name reported in 1933 by J. M. Hill, USGS; “many mining claims have been recorded under this name.”

Moose Creek: stream, flows E 4.5 miles from Emma Dome to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 3 miles S of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 22' 15" N, 150° 08' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Moose Creek: stream, flows NE 1.1 miles to Kiska Harbor, on east-central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands 51° 58' 06" N, 177° 32' 07" E; (map 14). Variant: Whiskey Creek. An arbitrary name beginning with “M” to correspond to “M” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Moose Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Starvation Creek, 30 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon Tanana Highlands; 65° 20' 05" N, 149° 17' 10" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 5).

Moose Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Beaver Creek, 9.5 miles ENE of Victoria Mountain and 72 miles W of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 49' 50" N, 146° 34' 10" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Moose Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to its junction with Sheep Creek to form Tatlanika Creek, 46 miles SE of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 01' N, 148° 12' W; (map 100). Named by prospectors; reported in 1906 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1907, pl. 4), USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, flows NW 12 miles to South Fork Hess Creek, 12 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 40' 30" N, 148° 20' 45" W; (map 105). Local name reported in 1915 by Brooks (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9), USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, flows NW 17 miles to Yanert Fork, 17 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 40' N, 148° 38' W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1913 by J. W. Bagley (in Brooks, 1914, pl. 12), USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, flows NW 18 miles to join Billy Goat Creek to form California Creek, 35 miles NE of Flat, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 50' 50" N, 157° 19' 50" W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Moose Creek: stream, flows NW 2.3 miles to Stewart River, 20 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 47' N, 165° 36' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name published on the 1900 “Map of Nome Peninsula” by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Moose Creek: stream, flows NW 30 miles to Iditarod River, 20 miles N of Flat and 50 miles SE of Holikachuck, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 45' 15" N, 157° 59' 00" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name reported in 1912 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Bonanza Creek, 9.4 miles SE of Flat and 51 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains, 62° 22' 25" N, 157° 46' 00" W; (map 79). Prospectors, name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Moose Creek: stream, flows NW 9.3 miles to South Fork Sulatna River 13 miles E of Poorman and 27 miles SW of Monzonite Hills, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 05' N, 155° 06' W; (map 98). Variant: Big Moose Creek. Local name reported as Big Moose Creek by Mertie and Harrington (1924, pl. 1), USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 miles to Seventymile River, 15 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 54' N, 141° 36' W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and reported in 1903 by Prindle (1905, pl. 16), USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, flows S 3.5 miles to Boulder Creek, 24 miles E of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 08' 30" N, 151° 14' 30" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, flows S 40 miles to Kuskokwim River, 18 miles NE of Sleetmute, Stony River Lowland; 61° 47' 40" N, 156° 39' 15" W; (map 72). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, flows S 7 miles to West Fork Gulkana River 32 miles NW of that stream's junction with Gulkana River, Alaska Range; 62° 44' N, 146° 33' W; (map 83). Local name reported by F. H. Moffit (1912, p. 114), USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, flows S 7.8 miles to Yentna River, 52 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 47' 30" N, 150° 41' 45" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Fairbanks Creek, 20 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' 10" N, 147° 16' 10" W; (map 105). Local name reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Mosquito Fork, 58 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana High; 64° 17' 30" N, 142° 16' 00" W; (map 102). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Tuck Creek, 23 miles SE of Mentasta Pass, Alaska Range; 62° 52' N, 142° 56' W; BGN 1936; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1933.

Moose Creek: stream, flows SW 1.9 miles to Poorman Creek, 14 miles SW of Poorman, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 01' 20" N, 155° 48' 55" W; BGN 1936; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1935 by USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Chatanika River, 4.5 miles N of Twin Buttes and 40 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 13' 30" N, 146° 56' 30" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Moose Creek: stream, flows SW 3.4 miles to Taku River, 1.7 miles E of outlet of Twin Glacier Lake and 25 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 31' 45" N, 133° 50' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 12). Local descriptive name reported in 1932 by B. D. Stewart, USGS, to have been given because "moose abound in the vicinity * * * [and this area] is the moose hunting ground of [the] natives and the people of Juneau."

Moose Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Wicker. sham Creek, 30 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 16' 30" N, 147° 48' 20" W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Moose Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Nome Creek, 4.5 miles SE of Table Top Mountain and 48 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 20' N, 146° 49' W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Moose Creek: stream, flows SW 8.5 miles to Goldstream Creek, 12 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 55' 30" N, 148° 04' 40" W; (map 100). Local name shown on a location map of the Tanana Mines Railroad dated 1905.

Moose Creek: stream, flows W 23 miles to Piledriver Slough, 17 miles SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 43' N, 147° 13, W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 16), USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, flows W 9 miles to Nenana River, 23 miles S of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 03' 45" N, 149° 09' 30" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1910 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 10), USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, heads at glacier on Montana Peak, in Talkeetna Mountains, flows S 18 miles to Matanuska River, 5.5 miles NE of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 40' 30" N, 149° 02' 05" W; BGN 1910; (map 69). Variant: Tsadaka Creek. Local name obtained in 1910 by USGS. In 1898 Capt. Glenn (in Glenn and Abercrombie, 1899, p. 52), USA, referred to the stream as "Tsadaka," which appears to be either a Tanaina Indian word or a combination of Indian and Russian words meaning "moose."

Moose Creek: stream, heads in a lake at 62° 29' 30" N, 150° 24' 00" W, flows S 52 miles to Kroto Creek, 20 miles NW of Willow and 56 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 59' 10" N, 150° 23' 45" W; BGN 1961; (map 70). Variant: Deshka River. Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows SW, through Moose Creek Lake, 8 miles to Happy River, 86 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 08' 15" N, 152° 44' 20" W, BGN 1962, (map 81). Named in 1902 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, heads in Black Hills 2 miles N of Jatahmund Lake, flows N through many lakes 45 miles to Chisana River, at Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 01' N, 141° 49' W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1954.

Moose Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows NW 13 miles to Fortymile River, 36 miles SE of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 17' 15" N, 141° 01' 30" W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 46), USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, heads in Kenai Mountains 9 miles S of Grandview, flows NW to Trail Creek, 0.5 miles E of Hunter, 26 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 33' 50" N, 149° 07' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS

Moose Creek: stream, heads in Mount McKinley National Park, flows W and N 50 miles to Bearpaw River, 18 miles E of Chilchukabena Lake, Tanana Lowland; 63° 53' 15" N, 150° 54' 05" W; (map 88). Name shown on a 1905 manuscript map of "Kantishna Gold Fields," by A. Friedrich, prospector.

Moose Creek: stream, heads in Rampart Mountains, flows S 12 miles to Yukon River, 2 miles N of Garnet Island, 15 miles WSW of Rampart, Kokrines Hodzana Highlands; 65° 28' N, 150° 40' W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Moose Creek: stream, heads in Twin Lakes, flows SE through Glennallen, 17 miles to Tazlina River, Copper River Basin; 62° 04' 40" N. 145° 28' 35" W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS (in Moffit, 1915, pl. 6).

Moose Creek: stream, heads on Granite Mountain flows SW 18 miles to East Fork George River 36 miles N of Sleetmute, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 12' 45" N, 156° 56' 30" W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Moose Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows E 3 miles to Resurrection Creek, 14 miles SSW of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 43' 25" N, 149 43 30" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name; reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NE 3 miles to Resurrection River, 18 miles NW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 18' 00" N, 149° 45' 20" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1912 by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 1), USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SE 3 miles to Upper Trail Lake, 27 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 30' 15" N, 149 25' 15" W, (map 63). Local prospectors' name; reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SE 3.5 miles to Fox Creek 0.8 miles N of NE end of Kachemak Bay, 21 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 48' 20" N, 151° 03' 00" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Moose Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows W 1.5 miles to Canyon Creek, 11 miles S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 43' 55" N, 149° 27' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported by G. F. Becker (1898, p. 82), USGS.

Moose Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, in Kenai Mountains, flows W 11 miles to Tustumena Lake, 35 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 09' N, 150° 42' W; (map 62). Local name reported about 1911 by USGS

Moose Creek: stream, see Happy River.

Moose Creek: stream, see Ida Creek.

Moose Creek: stream, see Moose Creek Number One.

Moose Creek: stream, see Moose Creek Number Two.

Moose Creek: stream, see Vault Creek.

Moose Creek: village, see Stony River.

Moose Gulch: ravine, trends S 0.9 miles to Ester Creek, 10 miles W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 50' 50" N, 148° 03' 55" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1913 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Moose Hill: hill, 925 ft., 24 miles SW of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 04' N, 153° 57' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Moose Island: island, 0.4 miles across, in entrance to Giles Bay, in Lake Minchumina; 63° 51' 45" N, 152° 19' 30" W; (map 88). Variant: Matsnu Local named reported about 1952 by "Val" Blackburn of village of Lake Minchumina The Tanana Indian name was reported to be "Matsnu," meaning "gull island."

Moose Island: island, 3.5 miles long, in Yukon River, 20 miles NE of Stevens Village Yukon Flats; 66° 13' N, 148° 30' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Moose Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, at head of Lonestar Creek, NE of Sprucefish Lake, 23 miles SSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 35' 15" N, 152° 41' 30" W; (map 88). Local name obtained in 1958 from Fabian Carey and "Val" Blackburn by USGS.

Moose Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula, SW of Grouse Lake, 35 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 45' N, 150° 19' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Moose Lake: lake, 1 mile N of Crow Lake and 19 miles NW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukok Lowland; 65° 47' N, 156° 48' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Moose Lake: lake, 1,000 ft. long, on N bank of Yukon River, 17 miles E of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 12' 20" N, 151° 29' 30" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Moose Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, SW of Healy Lake, 29 miles SE of Delta Junction, Tanana Lowland; 63° 55' 25" N, 144° 48' 05" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Moose Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, drains E to Tolsona Creek N of Glenn Highway, 17 miles W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 08' N, 146° 04' W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS in 1949.

Moose Lake: lake, 3 miles long, 8 miles SE of Pile Bay and 26 miles NW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 35' N, 154° 00' W; (map 51). Local name reported by Martin and Katz (1912a, pl. 1), USGS.

Moose Pass: pass, on Kenai Peninsula, between Mud and Upper Trail Lakes, 28 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 31' N, 149° 28' W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS

Moose Pass: village, pop. 136, mile 29.3 on The Alaska Railroad on Seward Highway, on SW shore of Upper Trail Lake, 26 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 29' 20" N, 149° 22' 00" W; (map 63). Name of a station on The Alaska Railroad reported in 1912 by A. H. Brooks, USGS. It is reported that the village originally got the name Moose Pass because "in 1903, a mail carrier driving a team of dogs had considerable trouble gaining the right-of-way from a giant moose * * *." A post office was established here in 1928 (Ricks, 1965, p. 43).

Moose Pasture Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 4 miles NW of Trapper Joe Lake and 30 miles SSW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 48" N, 150° 08' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Moose Pasture Pass: pass, 5 miles SW of junction of North Fork Tlikadila and Tlikadila Rivers, at head of Chokotonk River, 70 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; (map 61). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Moose Point Shoal: shoal, extends NE-SW 5 miles, in Cook Inlet, 1.8 miles NW of Moose Point, Kenai Peninsula, 27 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 00' N, 150° 39' W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Moose Point: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, 33 miles NE of Ruby, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 64° 57' N, 154° 27' W; (map 98). Variant: Mouse Point. Settlement reported in 1917 by USGS; now abandoned.

Moose Point: point of land, NW coast of Kenai Peninsula, 12 miles WSW of Point Possession and 35 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 57' 15" N, 150° 41' 00" W; (map 62). Local name published in 1933 by USGS.

Moose Rapids: rapids, see Moosehead Rapids.

Moose River: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SW 23 miles to Kenai River at Sterling, 18 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 32' 15" N, 150° 45' 30" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Moose Slough: stream, see Hardluck Slough.

Moose Valley: valley, 2 miles long, between Klehini River and Mosquito Lake, 3 miles NW of Wells, 25 miles W of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 26' 30" N, 136° 01' 15" W; (map 45). Local name obtained by USGS field personnel and published on Federal maps since 1950,

Moose Village: locality, on right bank of Kuskokwim River at mouth of Moose Creek, 17 miles NE of Sleetmute, Stony River Lowland; 61° 47' 40" N, 156° 40' 00" W; (map 72). Variant: Stony River Village. Trading post and riverboat landing reported by the Alaska Road Commission on its 1923 map. This may have been the original site of the Indian village prior to the development of nearby Stony River.

Moose Village: village, see Stony River.

Moosehead Lake: lake, 2 miles long, S of Lake George, 41 miles SE of Delta Junction, Tanana Lowland; 63° 45' N, 144° 32' W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Moosehead Rack: bluff, elev. 600 ft., on S bank of Yukon River, at mouth of Cheyenne Creek, 25 miles ENE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 15' N, 151° 16' W; (map 106). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a Yukon River track chart manuscript dated 1906.

Moosehead Rapids: rapids, in Kasilof River on Kenai Peninsula, 18 miles S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 18' N, 151° 13' W; (map 62). Variant: Moose Rapids. Reported by D. H. Sleem as "Moose Rapids" on his 1910 map of Central Alaska. The present name was reported about 1911 by USGS.

Mooseheart Mountain: mountain, 2,136 ft., 34 miles NE of Bitzstini Mountains, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 45' N, 151° 03' W; (map 99). Local name reported in 1937 by USGS.

Moosehorn Island: island, 2 miles long, in Yukon River, W of Bonasila Island, and 23 miles NW of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 30' N, 160° 07' W; (map 78). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Moosehorn Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, 24 miles N of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 59' N, 143° 48' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Moosehorn Lake: lake, 1.1 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1 mile SW of Swan Lake and 24 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 38' 40" N, 150° 34' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Moosehorn Mountain: ridge, see Moosehorn Ridge.

Moosehorn Mountains: ridge, see Moosehorn Ridge.

Moosehorn Ridge: ridge, elev. 3,400 to 4,400 ft., 14 miles long, extends across Alaska Canada boundary S of Ladue River, 61 miles E of Tok, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 08' N, 140° 58' W; BGN 1954; (map 85). Variant: Moosehorn Mountain, Moosehorn Mountains. Named "Moosehorn Mountain" in 1898 by A. H. Brooks (1900a, p. 434), USGS.

Mooses Tooth, The: peak, 10,335 ft., near head of Buckskin Glacier, 15 miles SE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 62° 58' 15" N, 150° 36' 45" W; (map 81). Variant: Mount Hubbard. A translation of the original Athabaskan Indian name obtained in 1953 by USGS; originally named "Mt. Hubbard" in 1910 by The Browne-Parker Expedition for Thomas H. Hubbard, then president of the Peary Arctic Club.

Moowookyik Camp: locality, see Booshu Camp.

Mop Point: point of land, on N shore of Thorne Arm on S coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 55" N, 131° 14' 20" W; (map 3). Arbitrary name given in 1891 by USC&GS

Moquawkie: locality, see Tobona.

Moquawkie: village, see Tyonek.

Moraine Creek: stream, at Russell Glacier terminus, flows N 1.7 miles to White River, 42 miles NE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 42' N, 141° 47' W; (map 67). Name reported in 1908 by F. H. Moffit, USGS; so named because of its relationship to moraine of Russell Glacier.

Moraine Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Crescent Creek, 80 miles W of Eagle, Yukon Tanana Highlands; 64° 48' N, 143° 55' W; (map 102). Local name reported in 1912 by USGS.

Moraine Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Karluk Lake, 17 miles SE of Karluk, Kodiak Island; 57° 26' 00" N, 154° 04' 30" W; (map 35). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Moraine Creek: stream, heads at 59° 05' N, 154° 47' W, flows NW 23 miles to Kukaklek Lake, 14 miles S of Big Mountain, 41 miles SW of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 11' 30" N, 155° 11' 00" W; (map 51). Named in 1923 by K. F. Mather (in Brooks, and others, 1925, pl. 3), USGS.

Moraine Creek: stream, heads on Caribou Mountain in Zane Hills, flows E 5 miles to Bear Creek, 39 miles WNW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 10' 30" N, 155° 37' 00" W; (map 116). Named about 1955 by mining engineers; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Moraine Island: island, 0.7 miles long, 0.4 miles from S shore of Icy Bay, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 55' 30" N, 141° 23' 00" W; (map 47). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1923. This island is a part of the moraine of Malaspina Glacier.

Moraine Pass: pass, 4,000 ft., at head of North Fork Ship Creek, 25 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 05' 30" N, 149° 11' 50" W; BGN 1964; (map 69). So named in 1963 by members of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska because "the surface of the pass consists of morainal material."

Moraine Reef: reef, extends 1 mile along S shore of Icy Bay, 0.5 miles SW of Moraine Island, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 55' N, 141° 25' W; (map 47). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1923. The reef is a part of a moraine of Malaspina Glacier.

Moraine: locality, mile 7.1 on the Whittier branch of The Alaska Railroad, 4 miles WNW of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 47' N, 148° 52' W; (map 63). Name of a railroad engineering camp reported in 1951 by USGS.

Morakas Point: bluff, elev. 122 ft., on S bank of Naknek River, on Alaska Peninsula, 2.5 miles E of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 44' N, 156° 56' W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Moran Creek: stream, flows NW 19 miles to Little Melozitna River, 22 miles N of Birches. Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 26' 40" N, 153° 31' 30" W; (map 107). Name from prospectors, reported in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 5), USGS.

Moran Creek: stream, flows W 0.8 miles to Solomon River, 4 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' 15" N, 164° 23' 20" W; (map 95). Prospectors' named reported in 1903 or 1904 on a location map of Council City & Solomon River Railroad.

Moran Dome: mountain, 3,608 ft., at head of Melozimoran Creek, 28 miles NW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 23' N, 152° 55' W; (map 106). Named about 1908 by prospectors for Moran Creek.

Mordaunt Creek: stream, flows NE to Niukluk River, between Alice Creek and Casadepaga River, 31 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a prospector's manuscript map dated 1902. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps. Probably named for A. P. Mordaunt, one of the party that found gold along Melsing and Ophir Creeks in early 1898 (Collier and others, 1908, p. 15).

Mordaunt, Mount: hill, 662 ft., 1 mile NE of junction of Ophir Creek and Niukluk River and 34 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56' N, 163° 43' W; (map 95). Local name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson. See Mordaunt Creek.

Mordvinof, Cape: point of land, on NW coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 56' 45" N, 164° 26' 00" W; BGN 1942; (map 24). Variant: Cape Lapin, Cape Lincoln, Mys Mordvinova, Mys Oksenova, Noisak, Oksenof. Russian name given as M[ys] Mordvinova, probably from the word morda meaning "muzzle" or "snout," [the point does look like the snout of an animal] by Capt. Staniukovich (cna), in 1828. This point was called M[ys] Mordvinova (M[ys] Oksenova) by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN. It was also called Cape Lincoln by USBF in 1888.

Mordvinof, Cape: point of land, see Oksenof Point.

Mordvinova, Mys: point of land, see Mordvinof, Cape.

Mordvinove, Mys: point of land, see Oksenof Point.

More Creek: stream, flows SE 0.3 miles to Clear Creek, 24 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 25' 30" N, 144° 00' 05" W; (map 64). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Morelock Creek: stream, in Rampart Mountains, flows SE 14 miles to Yukon River, 23 miles ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 16' N, 151° 18' W; (map 106). Variant: Marelock Creek. Prospectors' or riverboat pilots' name shown on Edwards Track Chart of the Yukon, dated 1899; published by Cantwell (1902, p. 277), USRCS.

Morgan Creek: stream, flows W 1.2 miles to Cache Creek 3 miles E of its junction with Kahiltna River, 30 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 23' 30" N, 151° 02' 30" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Morgan Gulch: ravine, trends S 1 mile to Glacier Creek which flows to Snake River, 7 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 165° 24' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1904 map of Cape Nome Precinct by Arthur Gibson.

Morgan Hill: hill, 850 ft., 1.7 miles NE of Conquer Point, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 01' 00" N, 177° 31' 25" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Morgan Island: island, 0.7 miles long, in Tanana River, E of mouth of Chena River and 6 miles SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 47' 30" N, 147° 51' 45" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Morgan Island: island, 0.9 miles long, in Yukon River opposite Stink Creek, 56 miles SW of Nulato and 57 miles E of Unalakleet, Innoko Lowland; 63° 59' N, 158° 55' W; (map 90). Name shown on 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Morgan Point: point of land, at W entrance to King Cove, on SW end of Alaska Peninsula, 18 miles SE of village of Cold Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 02' 20" N, 162° 20' 00" W; (map 29). Name reported by USC&GS in 1927.

Morgan, Cape: point of land, S tip of Akutan Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 02' 50" N, 166° 02' 30" W; (map 23). Name given by the USBF in 1888.

Morjevskaja: bay, see Morzhovoi Bay.

Morjevskoi Pic: peak, see North Walrus Peak.

Morjovi Island: island, see Hall Island.

Morjovi: island, see Walrus Island.

Morkovskoi, Cape: point of land, see Spray Cape.

Morkovskoi: bay, see Pumicestone Bay.

Morne Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Galankin Islands, 1 mile S of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 15" N, 135° 19' 15" W; (map 9). Variant: Horn Island, Homey Island, Ostrov Rogova, Rogova Island, Rokhova Island. This name may be a misspelled translation of the Russian name "Rogova," meaning "horn," given in 1809 by Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN The "M" may represent a typographical error.

Morning Call Creek: stream, flows N 2.7 miles to Grand Central River, 29 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 54' N, 165° 06' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Morning Cove: cove, 0.3 miles wide, on NE coast of Ragged Island, in Pye Islands, 50 miles E of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 27' 30" N, 150° 18' 00" W; BGN 1929; (map 50).

Variant: Morning Sun Cove. Named "Morning Sun Cove" by USC&GS in 1927; shortened to "Morning Cove" by BGN.

Morning Star Creek: stream, flows NE to Goodhope River, about 17 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Morning Sun Cove: cove, see Morning Cove.

Morningstar Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles to McCumber Creek, 24 miles SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 42' N, 145° 33' W; BGN 1937; (map 86). Local name reported in 1937 by USGS.

Moron Lake: lake, 0.2 miles across, 1.1 miles E of Conquer Point, on Westcentral Kiska Island Aleutian Islands; 52° 00' 25" N, 177° 30' 50" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Moroyak: locality, on right bank of Tagayarak River, 18 miles SW of Tuntutuliak and 58 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 17' N, 163° 07' W; (map 58). Former Eskimo camp or small settlement reported in 1949 by USC&GS. The exact location of this site is in doubt; however, the name is similar to "Meroyuk," a variant name of Napatuk Creek.

Morozofa Bay: bay, see Cold Bay.

Morozoffski Bay: bay, see Cold Bay.

Morozova Bay: bay, see Cold Bay.

Morozovskie Bay: bay, see Cold Bay.

Morozovskiy, Zaliv: bay, see Cold Bay.

Morris Cove: cove, 0.3 miles across, in Summer Bay, on E shore of Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 55' 00" N, 166° 26' 10" W; (map 23). Name published by USC&GS in 1966 on Chart 9007.

Morris Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Fox River, 31 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' N, 163° 33' W; (map 95). Variant: Dewey Creek. Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson. Reported in 1900 as "Dewey Cr." by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Morris Creek: stream, heads at glacier E of Simpson Pass, flows SE 8 miles to Kichatna River, 83 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 18' N, 152° 41' W; (map 81). Named in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA.

Morris Reef: reef, at mouth of Sitkoh Bay, off SE tip of Chichagof Island, 8 miles E of Todd, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 28' 30" N, 134° 50' 30" W; (map 9). Named in 1880 by the U.S.

Navy for William Gouverneur Morris, U.S. Collector of Customs at Sitka (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883,p. 167).

Morris, Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 13.5 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' N, 136° 17' W; (map 9). Named in 1917 by USGS and published by R. M. Overbeck (in Martin and others, 1919, pl. 2), USGS.

Morse Cove: estuary, 2 miles long, E coast of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 55' 45" N, 131° 14' 15" W; (map 2). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, for Fremont Morse, a member of his party.

Morse Creek: stream, see Ida Creek.

Morse Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads 2 miles N of Tidal Inlet trends E 5 miles to its 1948 terminus, 3 miles W of Muir Inlet, 58 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 51' 50" N, 136° 11' 00" W; (map 10). Variant: West Tributary Muir Glacier. Named in 1892 by Reid (1896, p. 440) for J. F. Morse, one of his companions on his trip to this area in 1890. Reid originally called it "West Tributary" (1892, map).

Morse Island: island, see Bendel Island.

Morse Lake: lake, 65 yd. across, 1.3 miles W of Kiska Harbor, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 03" N, 177° 30' 40" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Morse Peak: mountain, 3,554 ft., on Glass Peninsula, 33 miles NE of Angoon, on E coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 51' 15" N, 134° 02' 20" W; BGN 1934; (map 9). Named in 1887 by Lt. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Samuel Finley Breese Morse, 1791-1872, American inventor and artist, who invented the electric telegraph in 1832.

Morse Rock: rock, in Port Chester, on W coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 09' 15" N, 131° 34' 05" W; (map 3). Named in the 1880's by USC&GS, probably for Fremont Morse, USC&GS; published in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 93).

Morserovia: island, see Walrus Island.

Morsezovia: island, see Walrus Island.

Morshevoi: bay, see Morzhovoi Bay.

Morshovoi: bay, see Morzhovoi Bay.

Morskiy Ostrov: island, see Navy Island.

Morskoi Rock: rock, 2 miles off NW tip of Kruzof Island and 28 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 20' 30" N, 135° 54' 00" W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 9). Variant: Kamen Morskoy, Ostrov Morskoy, Sea Rock. Russian name meaning "sea," given in 1833 by the

navigator Ens. Vasiliev; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as “Os[trov] Morskoy.”

Morskoi, Cape: peninsula, see Phipps Peninsula.

Morskoi, Cape: point of land, see Ocean Cape.

Morskoi, Ostrov: island, see Navy Island.

Morskoy, Kamen: rock, see Morskoi Rock.

Morskoy, Mys: point of land, see Ocean Cape.

Morsky, Mys: point of land, see Hinchinbrook Cape.

Morzhevskoy Pik: peak, see North Walrus Peak.

Morzhovia: village, see Morzhovoi.

Morzhovoi Bay: bay, 5 miles across, on SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° N, 163° W; BGN 1890; (map 25). Variant: Adamagan, Morjevskaja, Morshevoi, Morshovoi, Morzovia Bay. Transliteration of the Russian name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN, as “Za[liv] Morzhovoi,” meaning “walrus island.” Baker (1906, p. 445) reports “Its Aleut name as Adamagan “

Morzhovoi Island: island, see Hall Island.

Morzhovoi: island, see Walrus Island.

Morzhovoi: village, pop. 17, on S shore of Traders Cove, on Bechevin Bay, Aleutian Range; 54° 54' 35" N, 163° 18' 10" W; BGN 1890; (map 25). Variant: Morzhovia, New Morzhovoi Old Morzhovoi, Protassof, Selo Morzhovskoe. Name published in 1847 on Chart 1379 of the Russian Hydrog Dept. as “S[elo] Morzhovskoe” (walrus village).

Morzhovoy, Ostrov: island, see Hall Island.

Morzhovoy, Ostrov: island, see Walrus Island.

Morzovia Bay: bay, see Morzhovoi Bay.

Moser Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, on NW shore of Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 59' N, 154° 08' W; (map 32). Named by USBF in 1901 for Lt. Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser, 1848-1934, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross from 1897 to 1901. Moser made a reconnaissance of the Alitak Bay area in 1900 and named many features along the south coast of Alaska.

Moser Bay: estuary, extends SE 3 miles, off Behm Canal, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, 3 miles S of Naha Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' N, 131° 41' W; (map 3). Named in 1886 by USC&GS for Lt. Comdr. Jefferson Franklin Moser, USN.

Moser Creek: stream, heads in Moser Glacier, flows S 6 miles to Ahrnklin River, 4.2 miles S of Slate Peak and 22 miles E of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 30' 00" N, 139° 06' 30" W; (map 46). Name published in 1928 by IBC.

Moser Glacier: glacier, heads on S slope of Crescent Mountain, trends W 1.4 miles to 1961 terminus at head of Moser Creek, 24 miles E of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains, 59° 34' 20" N, 139° 03' 15" W; (map 46). Named by USBF for Lt. Comdr. Jefferson Franklin Moser, USN, 1848-1934, who, as Commander of the USBF steamer Albatross, made a reconnaissance trip to this region in 1901.

Moser Island: island, 0.5 miles long, between Behm Canal and Moser Bay on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, 16 miles N of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' 30" N, 131° 41' 00" W; (map 3). Local navigator's name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Moser Island: island, 6 miles long, separating North and South Arms Hoonah Sound on Chichagof Island, 17 miles E of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 41' N, 135° 40' W; (map 9). Named by USC&GS for Lt. Comdr. Jefferson Franklin Moser, 1848-1934, USN, who later became Rear Adm. He was in command of the USBF steamer Albatross which explored salmon streams in Alaska. The results of these studies were published in 1899 and 1902.

Moser Peninsula: peninsula, 13 miles long, between Deadman Bay and Moser Bay, at head of Alitak Bay, S end of Kodiak Island; 57° 04' N, 154° 00' W; BGN 1934; (map 32, 34, 35). Variant: Kashuvak Peninsula. Named by USC&GS in 1934 for Lt. Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. "Kashuvak" is the name of a former native village located on this peninsula. See Moser Bay.

Moser Point: point of land, at S tip of Moser Peninsula, between Moser and Alitak Bays, at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 58' 10" N, 154° 05' 35" W; BGN 1934; (map 32). Named by USC&GS in 1935 for Lt. Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. See Moser Bay.

Moses Gulch: ravine, see Mauze Gulch.

Moses Point: point of land, on N side of Norton Bay, NE tip of bar on SE shore of Kwinink Inlet, 20 miles NE of Elim, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 60° 45' 30" N, 161° 45' 00" W; BGN 1910; (map 96). Local name reported in 1910, derived from Moses Roadhouse to the southwest.

Moses Point: village, pop. 15 (1958), at mouth of Kwiniuk River on N shore of Norton Bay, 8 miles NE of Elim, Seward Peninsula High; 64° 42' N, 162° 02' W; (map 95). Variant: Moses, Roadhouse Moses. Shown as "Moses" on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Moses Rocks: rocks, off Coal Bay, 8 miles E of Pavlof Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 21' N, 161° 20' W; (map 28). Local name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross from 1897 to 1901, who surveyed and investigated this area.

Moses Village: locality, see Arctic City.

Moses, Point: point of land, on W shore of Hanus Bay, on NE coast of Baranof Island, 3 miles S of Todd, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 25' 15" N, 135° 03' 40" W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, for asst. engineer Stanford Elwood Moses, a member of his party.

Moses: village, see Moses Point.

Mosheim Dome: mountain, 6,450 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 23 miles NE of mouth of Unuk River at Burroughs Bay, Coast Mountains; 56° 22' 15" N, 131° 49' 00" W; (map 7). Named by IBC for Adolph Mosheim, one of the U.S. Boundary Commission surveyors who worked in this area in 1905. The name was published in 1927 on IBC sheet 3.

Mosk Cape: point of land, see Moss Cape.

Mosman Inlet: estuary, extends SE 6 miles to Clarence Strait, on SW coast of Etolin Island, 28 miles SW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 04' 30" N, 132° 32' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for Alonzo Tyler Mosman, USC&GS, who made surveys in Alaska in 1867.

Mosman Island: island, 1 mile long, at mouth of Mosman Inlet, on SW coast of Etolin Island, 30 miles SW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 04' N, 132° 33' W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS.

Mosman Point: point of land, on S coast of Mosman Island, off SW coast of Etolin Island, 30 miles SW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 03' 15" N, 132° 32' 15" W; BGN 1914; (map 6). Variant: Reef Point. Named in 1914 by USC&GS.

Mosquito Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles, joins Junction Creek to form Redmond Creek, 28 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 22' 40" N, 146° 36' 10" W; (map 101). Prospectors' name; reported in 1910 by C. E. Ellsworth and G. L. Parker (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 193), USGS.

Mosquito Creek: stream, flows SE 1.3 miles to Eldorado Creek which flows to Candle Creek, 0.4 miles SW of Tunnel Creek and 33 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 43' N, 162° 05' W; (map 110). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Mosquito Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 miles, joins Ernestine Creek to form Tiekkel River, 1 mile NE of mouth of Fall Creek and 44 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 26' 05" N, 145° 07' 00" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Mosquito Creek: stream, flows SW 25 miles to Mulchatna River, 100 miles SE of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 19' N, 156° 13' W; (map 60). Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Mosquito Creek: stream, formed by junction of its North and South Forks, flows NW to Telephone Creek, 0.7 miles E of its junction with Fish River, 25 miles NW of Council and 34 miles S of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 05' N, 162° 57' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Mosquito Creek: stream, see Little Mosquito Creek.

Mosquito Flats: swamp, 13 miles across, at junction of Wolf Creek and Mosquito Fork, 33 miles N of Tok, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 52' N, 142° 55' W; (map 85). Named by Lt. William Mitchell, U.S. Army Signal Corps, in 1902.

Mosquito Fork South Fork Fortymile River: stream, see Mosquito Fork.

Mosquito Fork: stream, heads at 63° 58' N, 143° 47' W, flows NE 86 miles, joins Dennison Fork to form South Fork Fortymile River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 03' 20" N, 141° 54' 40" W; (map 102). Variant: Mosquito Fork South Fork Fortymile River. Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Mosquito Fork: stream, see Kechumstuk Creek.

Mosquito Islands: islands, 0.3 miles long, on NW coast of Kupreanof Island, 1.3 miles W of Kake Alexander Archipelago; 56° 58' 15" N, 133° 58' 15" W, (map 6). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Mosquito Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula SW of Silver Lake, 15 miles ENE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 38' N, 150° 49' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Mosquito Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on SW side of Chilkat River, 4.6 miles NW of Wells and 25 miles W of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 28' 00" N, 136° 01' 45" W; (map 45). Variant: Kuhnteah. Local name reported by E. C. Robertson and published in 1952 by USGS. It was called "Kuhnteah" by the Indians. A road was cut to it in the summer of 1951 for recreational purposes.

Mosquito Mountain: mountain, 2,474 ft., W of Iditarod River, 29 miles SE of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 05' N, 158° 54' W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1945 by USGS topographers.

Mosquito Pass: pass, in Kigluaik Mountains, between Windy Creek and Cobblestone River, 30 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56' N, 165° 28' W; (map 94). Local name reported in 1912 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Mosquito Point: locality, N of Aleknagik, at SE end of Lake Aleknagik, 18 miles N of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 18' N, 158° 37' W; BGN 1937; (map 52). Variant: I-gi-ahk. Former Eskimo village called "I-gi-ahk"; recorded on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF. The local name "Mosquito Point" was reported in 1937 by USGS and published by Mertie (1938, pl. I), USGS. In 1937 this village consisted of 40 white people.

Mosquito River: stream, see Little Tonsina River.

Moss Cape: point of land, 4 miles NE of Belkofski, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 07' 30" N, 161° 57' 00" W; (map 28). Variant: Mosk Cape. Local name reported in 1880 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Moss Creek: ravine, see Moss Gulch.

Moss Creek: stream, flows E 1.4 miles to Moose Creek, W of Kiska Harbor, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 51" N, 177° 31' 57" E; (map 14). Variant: Rum Brook. An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Moss Creek: stream, heads at a glacier, flows SE 3 miles to Chickaloon River, 38 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 59' 15" N, 148° 18' 00" W; (map 69). Named in 1898 by guide John Bagg of Capt. E. F. Glenn's expedition.

Moss Gulch: ravine, trends SW 1 mile to Nome River, 5 miles E of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 31' N, 165° 13' W; (map 94). Variant: Moss Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1899 as "Moss Creek" by D.C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks. 1900, map 2), USGS. Witherspoon appears to have applied the name to Osborn Creek. "Moss Gulch" was shown on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Moss Island: island, 0.8 miles long, in Douglas Bay, on S coast of Kupreanof Island, 27 miles SW of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 27' 30" N, 133° 18' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705.

Moss Point: point of land, on E coast of Umak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 53' 40" N, 175° 57' 25" W; BGN 1936; (map 18). Named by a member of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition of 1934, and shown on a 1952 USGS map.

Moss Point: point of land, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, at entrance to North Arm Nuka Bay, 34 miles SE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 32' 30" N, 150° 36' 30" W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Descriptive local name reported by USC&GS in 1927. So named "because of a close-by cluster of moss covered rocks."

Moss Point: point of land, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, in Port Johnson, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 07' 15" N, 132° 02' 45" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Moss Point: point of land, W point of entrance to Tamgas Harbor, on S coast of Annette Island, 22 miles S of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 01' 15" N, 131° 33' 30" W; (map 3). Name published in 1891 by USC&GS.

Moss: locality, where The Alaska R. R. crosses Moose Creek, 3 miles N of Ferry and 36 miles S of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 03' N, 149° 08' W; (map 100). Former railroad station listed on a 1922 timetable.

Moth Bay: estuary, extends N 1.7 miles from Thorne Arm, on S coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' N, 131° 20' W; BGN 1917; (map 3). Named in 1917 by USC&GS; derived from Moth Point.

Moth Point: point of land, between Moth Bay and Thorne Arm, on S coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 15' 55" N, 131° 19' 35" W; (map 3). Arbitrary name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Mother Goose Glacier: glacier, on Kenai Peninsula, heads 1.5 miles W of Snow River Pass, trends W 2.5 miles to its terminus at head of Victor Creek, 18 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 21' 00" N, 149° 14' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Mother Goose Lake: lake, 6.4 miles long, at head of King Salmon River, on Alaska Peninsula, 21 miles S of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 13' N, 157° 22' W; (map 36). Variant: King Salmon Lake. Named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; "suggested by its goose-like shape." According to Sargent, the local name was King Salmon Lake.

Motherwood Point: point of land, on Seward Peninsula, extends into Spafarief Bay, 16 miles E of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 04' N, 162° 02' W; (map 113). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Mound Hill: hill, 900 ft., on S coast of Revillagigedo Island, 3.3 miles NW of Point Alava, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 13' 50" N, 131° 14' 05" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Mound Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Karta Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales I Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' 30" N, 132° 33' 55" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. R. C. Clover, USN.

Moundhill Point: point of land, on E coast of Seguam Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 20' 00" N, 172° 18' 30" W; (map 19). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 85).

Mount Andrew: locality, on Kasaan Peninsula, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30' N, 132° 20' W; (map 4). Former mining camp operated by the Andrew mining company; reported by Brooks (1902, p. 13), USGS, in 1901.

Mount Edgecumbe: locality, pop. 1,884, on E coast of Japonski Island, 0.5 miles W of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03' N, 135° 21' W; (map 9). Name derived from Mount Edgecumbe. The place, formerly a USN center, is now a hospital and a boarding school for Alaska natives. The vocational school operated by the BIA had an enrollment of 650 in 1962. The hospital consisting of a tuberculosis sanatorium and an orthopedic hospital is operated by the U.S. Public Health Service. A post office was established here in 1947 but was discontinued in 1959 (Ricks, 1965, p. 44).

Mount Fairweather Range: mountain range, see Fairweather Range.

Mount McKinley National Park: national park, 3,030 sq. miles of subarctic wilderness, on N slope of Alaska Range; extends SW 115 miles from Nenana River, E of Mount Healy, to Mount Russell: it includes Mount McKinley, highest peak on North American Continent; 63° 20' N , 150° 20' W; (map 88). Charles Sheldon, 1867-1928, noted hunter-naturalist, visited the Mount McKinley area in 1906, 1907, and 1908 to study Dall sheep and other wildlife. He believed the outstanding wilderness wonders of the area should be protected, and worked

unrelentingly toward that goal. He was the prime figure in Mount McKinley's establishment as a National Park on February 26, 1917.

Mountain Bay: bay, see Uniktali Bay.

Mountain Cape: point of land, see Gori Point.

Mountain Cape: point of land, see Kayak Cape

Mountain Creek: stream, flows E to Frederick Creek which flows to Hungry Creek, about 33 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Mountain Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Bonanza River, between Frost and Sunrise Creeks, about 13 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' N, 164° 48' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula," by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Mountain Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Black River, 8 miles E of Bear Mountain and 39 miles W of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 05' N, 142° 19' W; (map 120). Local descriptive name; reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Mountain Creek: stream, flows NW 1.4 miles to Stewart River, 20 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' N, 165° 29' W, (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS

Mountain Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles to Fork Creek, 11 miles E of Eek Lake and 71 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 13' 30" N, 160° 01' 00" W; (map 59). Local descriptive name; reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Mountain Creek: stream, flows S 9 miles to Chandalar River E of Funchion Creek, 38 miles SE, of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 07' N, 147° 28' W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Mountain Creek: stream, flows SE to Flambeau River, about 13 miles E of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Mountain Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to s lagoon on Port Clarence, 3 miles SE of Teller Mission and 4 miles N of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 19' N, 166° 23' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Mountain Creek: stream, heads in Mary Gulch. flows W 1.5 miles to Gold Creek, 6 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 165° 28' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks 1900, map 2), USGS.

Mountain Creek: stream, heads in Paimiut Mountains. flows NW and SW 25 miles to Tuckers Slough. 36 miles N of Base Island in Yukon River and 27 miles NE of Russian Mission, Nulato Hills: 62° 00' 25" N, 160° 40' 00" W; (map 78). Variant: Ingram Kwik, Ingrie Kwik, Ingrik Kwik. Name translated from the Eskimo and reported in 1916 by G. L. Harrington and R H. Sargent (Harrington, 1918, pl. 1), USGS

Mountain Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows SW 4 miles to Northeast Creek 2 miles above that stream's mouth on Amber Bay, 11 miles NW of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 50' N, 157° 23' W; (map 31). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Mountain Gulch: ravine, see Madison Gulch.

Mountain Head: point of land, in Peril Strait 2 miles N of Fish Bay on Baranof Island, 26 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' 35" N, 135° 35' 15" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1884 by Comdr. J B. Coghlan, USN; published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 182).

Mountain Lake: lake, 1.9 miles long, 16 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 40' 00" N, 139° 20' 45" W; BGN 1962; (map 46). Variant: Little Situk Lake. Local name reported by USGS in 1959. It is also known locally as Little Situk Lake.

Mountain Men, River of the: stream, see Tanana River

Mountain Peak, Cape: point of land, see Upright, Cape.

Mountain Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Carroll Inlet, on S coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' 35" N, 131° 32' 20" W; (map 3). So named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, "because of the view of the mountains to the northwest of this point."

Mountain Point: point of land, on E coast of Kruzof Island, 10 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 07' N, 135° 34' W; (map 9). Name published in 1932 by USGS.

Mountain Point: point of land, on E coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, W shore of Wrangell Narrows, 5 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 44' 15" N, 132° 57' 30" W; (map 6). Variant: Cove Point. Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 115) as "Cove Point." This point is possibly "Mys Vodopada" meaning "waterfall cape," or "Mys Kritoy," meaning "steep cape": given in 1838 by the Russian surveyor, G. Lindenberg.

Mountain Point: point of land, on S tip of Nagai Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 52' N, 160° 13' W; (map 26). Variant: Golova, Mountain Cape. Named M[ys] Golova, meaning "chief (head) point," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN.

Mountain Point: point of land, on W coast of Knight Island, at W point of entrance to Port Audrey. at head of Drier Bay, 11 miles NE of Chenega Chugach Mountains, 60° 20' 00" N, 147° 21' 15" W; (map 63). Local name published in 1908 by USC&GS.

Mountain Point: suburb, pop. 372, on S coast of Revillagigedo Island at Mountain Point 5 miles SE of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' 45" N, 131° 32' 00" W; (map 3). Local name for this residential district of Ketchikan reported in 1960 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Mountain Slough: stream, distributary of Eyak River, flows SW 4 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 5 miles S of Cordova. Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 28' 30" N, 145° 44' 00" W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross in 1897-1901.

Mountain View: area, in NE section of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 13' 42" N, 149° 48' 25" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1941 by AMS.

Mountain View: locality, at the junction of Fish and Skookum Creeks, 4.5 miles N of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 55° 59' 10" N. 130° 03' 00" W; (map 3). Settlement referred to as a camp in 1949 by USFS.

Mountain Village: locality, see Ingregamiut.

Mountain Village: village, pop. 300, on N bank of Yukon River, 52 miles SE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 05' N, 163° 43' W; (map 77). Variant: Mountain. Eskimo village listed with a population of 136 in 1920; 76 in 1930; 128 in 1939; and 221 in 1950. So called because "it is located at the foot of the first mountain met with going up the Yukon."

Mountain: village, see Mountain Village.

Mountaineers Pass: pass, 8,700 ft., between 2 arms of Nabesna Glacier, 6 miles NE of Mount Blackburn and 26 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 46' 45" N, 143° 13' 30" W; BGN 1966; (map 67). Named in 1965 by the Mountaineering Club of Alaska, "because it can be reached only by glacier travel and is likely to be used only by mountaineers."

Mouse Creek: stream, heads in lake and flows ESE 2.5 miles to Alfred Creek, 4 miles upstream from Caribou Creek, 56 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 57' 00" N, 147° 33' 30" W; BGN 1960; (map 69). Named in 1956 by USGS for the small rodent.

Mouse Point: locality, see Moose Point.

Mouse Point: point of land, easternmost tip of Mickey Island, in Yukon River, 33 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 56' N, 154° 29' W; (map 98). Riverboat pilots' name shown on 1940 "Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers" of the River Boat Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Mouse Point: point of land, extends into Kagalurpak Lake, 2 miles N of Blair Inlet and 80 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 54' N, 164° 05' W. (map 58). Name used by personnel of Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range; reported in 1965.

Mouse, The: peak, see Knob H.

Movie Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, northern lake of Trinity Lakes, 39 miles NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 37' 30" N, 151° 27' 00" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Moving Mountain: mountain, 3,600 ft., 5 miles S of Redstar Mountains and 27 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 40' N, 150° 54' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). According to Marshall (1956, p. 12), "there had been large landslides on the sides of this mountain which accounted for our naming it ' Moving Mountain'."

Mox Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.7 miles N of Hidden Lake and 33 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 30' 45" N, 150° 18' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Moyler Lake: lake, see Mohler Lake.

Mu-gee-lu Creek: stream, Ikkileruk Creek.

Mucha Lake: lake, 1.7 miles long, 9 miles N of Bearpaw Mountain, 37 miles SE of Bitzstini Mountains, Tanana Lowland; 64° 13' N, 150° 54' W; (map 99). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Muck-a-Charley Mountain: mountain, see Mukacharni Mountain.

Mucker Hill: hill, 890 ft., 1.2 miles W of Kiska Harbor, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 16" N, 177° 30' 30" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1943 Army map.

Mud Bay River: stream, on N end of Chichagof Island, flowing N 10 miles to Mud Bay on Icy Strait, 19 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 10' 30" N, 135° 57' 30" W; BGN 1960; (map 11). Variant: Hyde Bay River. Local name derived from Mud Bay published by USGS in 1948.

Mud Bay: bay, 0.5 miles across, on SE shore of Hetta Inlet, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 05' N, 132° 38' W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Mud Bay: bay, 0.8 miles across, on N coast of Chichagof Island on Icy Strait, 1 mile SE of Goose Island and 20 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 11' 30" N, 135° 59' 00" W; (map 11). Descriptive name given in 1880 by Master G. C. Hanus, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 190).

Mud Bay: bay, SW arms of Port Moller, extends S 3.5 miles inland, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 49' N, 160° 27' W; (map 28). Named by Atwood (1911, pl. 2), USGS.

Mud Bay: cove, 0.2 miles across, 8.5 miles W of Wrangell, on S coast of Yank Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 27' 10" N, 132° 36' 10" W; (map 6). Local name published by USC&GS in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 205).

Mud Bay: cove, 0.4 miles wide, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, on E shore of Tongass Narrows, 5 miles NW of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 15" N, 131° 46' 00" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 104).

Mud Bay: cove, 0.5 miles across, on E coast of Kruzof Island, 13.5 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 10' 45" N, 135° 36' 30" W; (map 9). Descriptive name published in 1900 by USC&GS.

Mud Bay: cove, see Flat Bay.

Mud Bay: estuary, 0.5 miles wide, on N shore of Orca Inlet, on Hawkins Island, 3 miles W of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 33' 30" N, 145° 50' 00" W; BGN 1961; (map 64). Variant: Hyde Bay. Local descriptive name reported in 1960 by USFS.

Mud Bay: estuary, trends NE 6 miles past extensive mud flats, to Chignik Bay, 6 miles NW of Chignik, on S shore of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 59° 19' N, 158° 25' W; (map 30). Variant: Doris Bay. Local name reported in 1899 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, Commander of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Mud Bay: lagoon, 0.5 miles wide, at NW end of Homer Spit, on N shore of Kachemak Bay, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.5 miles E of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 38' 15" N, 151° 29' 30" W; (map 50). Local name reported by USGS or USC&GS in the 1940's.

Mud Bay: lagoon, see Guyot Bay.

Mud Bay: suburb, pop. 35, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, 5.5 miles NW of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 15" N, 131° 46' 00" W; (map 3). Variant: Totem Lodge, Totem Village. This is a residential suburb of Ward Cove, recorded in 1954 by USGS.

Mud Canyon: canyon, trends N 4.6 miles, 4.5 miles SW of Abraham Lake and 21 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 66° 09' 00" N, 146° 47' 30" W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Mud Creek Channel Kiwalik River: stream, a tributary of Kiwalik River, flows NW 3 miles to Kiwalik Lagoon, 57 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 59' N, 161° 54' W; (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950.

Mud Creek Ditch: ditch, flows NE, then SE 4.4 miles to Kiwalik River, 54 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 56' N, 161° 55' W; (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950.

Mud Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Snake River along Norton Sound coast, 5 miles W of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 165° 34' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Mud Creek: stream, flows NE, then SE 5.2 miles to Mud Creek Channel Kiwalik River, 57 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 58' N, 161° 54' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1908 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21).

Mud Creek: stream, flows NW 1.2 miles to Ruby Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 17 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' N, 164° 17' W; (map 95). Variant: Iowa Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. The variant name "Iowa" was reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (P. S. Smith, 1910, pl. 4).

Mud Creek: stream, flows S 0.5 miles to Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, 12 miles E of Point Baker, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 18' 55" N, 133° 20' 40" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Mud Creek: stream, flows SE 0.5 miles to Mystery Creek 2 miles upstream from its junction with Niukluk River, 34 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 52' N, 163° 31' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by USGS (Collier and others, 1908, p. 240).

Mud Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to Koyukuk River, 10 miles ESE of Ninemile Hills and 43 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 00' 30" N, 151° 19' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Mud Creek: watercourse, anabranch of Kuskokwim River, heads at Lower Kalskag and flows W 9 miles, 30 miles W of Aniak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 30' N, 160° 27' W; (map 73). Local name shown on a 1919 field sheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Mud Fork: stream, flows NE 18 miles to Troublesome Creek, 24 miles NW of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 35' N, 149° 20' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 5).

Mud Fork: stream, heads on Dall Mountain, flows NE 32 miles to Hodzana River, 49 miles NW of Beaver, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 42' N, 148° 58' W; (map 118). Local name reported in 1909 by Maddren (1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Mud Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 14 miles NE of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 50' N, 143° 32' W; (map 120). Local descriptive name; reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Mud Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula, 26 miles S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 31' 50" N, 149° 32' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Mud Lake: lake, 1.3 miles across, 1 mile W of Little Lake Louise and 4 miles NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 19' N, 146° 43' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Mud Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, 1 mile NE of Khaali Lake and 0.9 miles S of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 06' 30" N, 145° 32' 00" W; (map 136). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Mud Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, N of Glenn Highway, 12 miles W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 08' N, 145° 56' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Mud Lake: lake, see Flat Horn Lake

Mud Lake: lake, see Mirror Lake.

Mud Lakes: lakes, at head of Ed Berg Slough 7 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 19' N, 147° 00' W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Mud River: stream, heads in Tlatl Hills at 64° 04' N, 156° 55' W, flows SW 100 miles to Innoko River, 52 miles NW of Ophir and 74 miles S of Nulato, Innoko Lowland; 63° 40' N, 157° 42' W; BGN 1965; (map 90). Variant: Kluklaklatna River. Local name published by USGS in 1965: The Indian name "Kluklaklatna" was reported in 1908 by A. G. Maddren, USGS. See Little Mud River.

Mudbank, The: bank, on Hodzana River, 35 miles NW of Beaver, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 41' N, 148° 21' W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Muddy Creek: stream, distributary of Ustay River, flows SE 3 miles to Dry Bay, at mouth of Clear Creek, 47 miles SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 09' 45" N, 138° 37' 45" W; BGN 1962; (map 46). Variant: Kakangina, Kakanhini Creek, Kakan River, Ko-kon-hee-ni, Stickleback Creek. Local descriptive name reported in 1927 by USGS. Capt. Tebenov (1852, map 7), IRN, shows five outlets of the Alsek River and one he recorded as "Kakangina [Kakanhini]," meaning "stickleback river." Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, found the Alsek to have only three main outlets. Just west of these is The "Ko-kon-hee-ni" an outlet of the Ustay River. It is this latter application that is now called "Muddy Creek."

Muddy Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Skwentna River, 8 miles NE of Mount Estelle and 76 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 54' N, 152° 41' W; (map 70). Local descriptive name reported by S. R Capps (in Smith and others, 1929, pl. 1), USGS.

Muddy Creek: stream, heads on Anthracite Ridge, flows S 4.2 miles to Matanuska River, 38 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 47' 00" N, 148° 00' 35" W; (map 69). Descriptive name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Muddy Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, in Kenai Mountains, on Kenai Peninsula, in distributary of Skilak River, 0.8 miles E of Skilak Lake and 42 miles ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' N, 150° 06' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Muddy Lake: lake, 1 mile long, W of Jefferson Creek and 19 miles S of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 05' 35" N, 147° 09' 20" W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Muddy River: stream, flows E 25 miles from Lake Minchumina to Birch Creek, 2 miles SW of Chilchukabena Lake, Tanana Lowland; 63° 53' 10" N, 151° 35' 50" W; (map 88). Local descriptive name reported in 1925 by USGS. Once considered to be the head of the Kantishna River.

Muddy River: stream, flows NW 18 miles to Frederick Sound, 8 miles NE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 54' 10" N, 132° 49' 05" W; BGN 1923; (map 6). Descriptive name given in 1923 by USFS.

Muddy River: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows N 14 miles from Peters Glacier terminus to McKinley River, 6 miles WSW of Wonder Lake, Tanana Lowland; 63° 25' 30" N, 151° 02' 30" W; BGN 1947 (map 88). Variant: Nichutalino, The Great Muddy. Descriptive name reported in 1913 by Belmore Browne as "The Great Muddy." The present form of the name was given in 1925 by S. R. Capps, USGS; the Indian name is "Nichutalino."

Mudflow Creek: stream, heads on Anthracite Ridge, flows SW 3 miles to Purinton Creek, 36 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 49' 10" N, 148° 07' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 69). So named by a 1932 USGS field party because of "large mudflow in middle course of stream."

Mudslide Creek: stream, 0.7 miles long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, flows NW to Lituya Bay 1 mile SW of Crillon Inlet and 84 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 30' 55" N, 137° 39' 00" W; BGN 1959; (map 10). Local name reported by Mertie (1930, fig. 4), USGS.

Mudslide Creek: stream, see Fall Creek.

Mudyutok River: stream, distributary of Fish River, flows SE 8 miles to Golovnin Lagoon, 37 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 163° 14' W; (map 95). Local name reported about 1940 by USC&GS and published on Chart 9382.

Mueller Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, in SE part of Nikolski Bay, on SW coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 56' 35" N, 168° 52' 00" W; BGN 1940; (map 21). Variant: Inner Nikolski Anchorage. Named in 1938 by USC&GS for Karl Mueller, USC&GS, a coxswain on a survey party who was killed on May 28, 1938, when his boat struck a reef at the entrance to the cove. See Rudisell Reef.

Mueller Cove: estuary, extends SE 1.5 miles to W side of Unakwik Inlet, 38 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' 15" N, 147° 35' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Mueller Mountain: hill, 945 ft., 50 miles E of Nulato, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 64° 44' N, 156° 25' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Muerta Island: island, 1,100 ft. across, in Port Real Marina, on NE coast of Baker, Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 10" N, 133° 29' 15" W; (map 4). Variant: Isla del Muerto, Ysla del Muerta. Name "Isle del Muerto," meaning "island of the dead," was probably given to this island in 1779 by Francisco Antonio Maurelle. "[Juan] Pantoja in his account of the 1779 exploration of the bay [Bucareli] describes finding a dead male Indian on an island in the Puerto Real Marina * * *" (Wagner, 1937, p. 398).

Muerto, Isla del: island, see Muerta Island.

Muffin Islands: islands, extend 1.2 miles in SW Ernest Sound, 0.4 miles E of Eagle Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 52' 30" N, 132° 17' 30" W; (map 4). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. Snow, USN.

Muganolowik: stream, see Melatolik Creek.

Mugilak Creek: stream, see Ikikileruk Creek.

Mugisitokiwik: locality, on bar between Lopp Lagoon and Chukchi Sea, 12 miles NE of Cape Prince of Wales, at W end of Seward Peninsula, 54 miles NW of Teller, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 44' N, 167° 52' W; (map 111). Site of an Eskimo village or camp reported about 1940 by USC&GS and published on Chart 9380.

Mugum Peak: hill, 370 ft., 4 miles E of Taphook Mountain and 23 miles SE of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 34' 30" N, 171° 09' 00" W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Mount Niivouk, Mount Nyghook No. 1, Mugum-Nyagha, Nairak, Naiwak. Eskimo name reported in 1944 by Lawrence Kulukhan, of Gambell. Orth, recorded local usage in 1965 as "Naiwak" or "Nairak," meaning "high mound" or "mount."

Mugum-Nyagha: hill, see Mugum Peak.

Muir Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads about 9 miles S of Mount Harris, trends SE 12 miles to Muir Inlet, 6 miles NW of Westdahl Point and 77 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 69° 00' N, 136° 10' W; (map 10). Named about 1880 for John Muir, 1834-1918, the American naturalist who discovered this glacier on his 1879 trip to Alaska. See Muir Inlet.

Muir Inlet: estuary, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads in Muir Glacier, extends S 21 miles to Glacier Bay, 51 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 45' N, 136° 05' W; (map 10). Named in 1883 by USC&GS for John Muir, 1834-1918, an American naturalist who visited this area in 1890. Born in Scotland, he came to the United States in 1849 and settled in California in 1868. He was a conservationist and crusader for national parks and made extended trips throughout the United States and Alaska.

Muir Island: island, see Sealers Island.

Muir Point: point of land, at mouth of Adams Inlet, on Muir Inlet, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2 miles SSW of Point George, 55 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 49' 40" N, 136° 04' 35" W; BGN 1948; (map 10). Variant: Cabin Point, Camp Muir, White Mans Point. Camp Muir was named in 1890 by Reid (1892, p. 21). "On July 1st the George W. Elder cast anchor in Muir Inlet, not far from the glacier, and landed our instruments, tents, personal baggage, and provisions on the eastern shore. We found Professor Muir and Mr. Loomis encamped there * * *. This was our base-camp, and, in honor of Professor Muir we named it Camp Muir." The point of land was named for the camp. It was known by the Huna Indians as "White Mans Point," probably because of the tourists who landed there.

Muir, Mount: mountain, 7,605 ft., NW of Harriman Fiord, 8 miles NW of Point Doran and 50 miles E of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 06' 30" N, 148° 22' 45" W; BGN 1910; (map

69). Name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS. Probably named for John Muir, 1838-1914, American naturalist and writer who traveled in Alaska. See Muir Inlet.

Muisofski Island: island, see Saint Lazaria Islands.

Mukacharni Mountain: mountain, 1,426 ft., 1 mile W of Eva Mountain and 8 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 21' N, 166° 11' W; (map 111). Variant: Muck-a-Charley Mountain. Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson. This appears to be the feature reported in 1896 as "Muck-a-Charley Mountain" (Jackson, 1896, p. 45).

Mukachiak Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to Noatak River, 2 miles E of its junction with Kalluktarik River, 59 miles NE of Noatak, Brooks Range; 67° 55' N, 160° 56' W; (map 127). Eskimo name meaning "baby diaper," obtained in 1956 at Noatak by Orth.

Mukh-lung River: stream, see Muklung River.

Mukhak: locality, near mouth of Kun River, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 51' N, 165° 37' W, (map 75). Reported in 1949 by USC&GS to be the name of a fish camp, but its location is unverified.

Mukialik: locality, on left bank of Yukon River, 49 miles SE of Kwiguk, Yukon Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 06' N, 163° 55' W; (map 77). Variant: Mogtalik. Eskimo camp name obtained in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS. Published in 1901 on Chart 9370.

Mukluk Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to Schlitz Creek which flows to Serpentine River, 11 miles NW of Midnight Mountain and 53 miles NW of Imuluk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 52' N, 164° 54' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Mukluk Creek: stream, flows S 12.4 miles through Nulato to Mukluk Slough, Nulato Hills; 64° 43' N, 158° 06' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Mukluk Slough: channel, on Yukon River, flows SW 3.2 miles around Nulato Island, Nulato Hills; 64° 42' N, 158° 08' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Mukluktulik River: stream, flows NE 12 miles to Koyuk Inlet, 31 miles NW of Christmas Island, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 161° 12' W; BGN 1910; (map 96). Variant: Mukluktuluk River. Eskimo name reported in 1900 by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS.

Mukluktuluk River: stream, see Mukluktulik River.

Muklung Hills: mountains, 2,526 ft., trend SE 14 miles, 10 miles E of Marsh Mountain and 22 miles NE of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 20' N, 158° 20' W; BGN 1937; (map 52). Local name published by USGS in 1934; named for the Muklung River.

Muklung River: stream, flows S 24 miles to Wood River, 9 miles N of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 10' N, 158° 32' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Variant: Mukhlung River. Eskimo name written in 1910 as "Mukhlung" by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Muknuk River: stream, heads in Kookooligit Mountains, flows W 5 miles to Bering Sea, 12 miles SW of Savoonga, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 36' N, 170° 48' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Maknak Creek. Eskimo descriptive name reported in 1965 by Orth as "Maknak," meaning "a drainage." The spelling recommended by the Savoonga village council in 1949, was "Muknuk."

Mukpik, Lake: stream, see Makpik, Lake.

Mukslulik Creek: stream, flows SE 20 miles to Holitna River 4 miles N of its junction with Chukowan River, 59 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 54' N, 157° 47' W; BGN 1948; (map 60). Eskimo name reported in 1945 by USGS to mean "dirty water."

Mukugnuk: locality, "on Agattu Island in Near Islands," Aleutian Islands. Former Aleut village reported as "uninhabited" by Hodge (1907, p. 955), BAE.

Mukuksok Channel: stream, heads at Nazurak Channel, Kobuk River, flows SE 7 miles to Selawik Lake, 33 miles NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 35' N, 161° 12' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Mukuksok Point: point of land, extends into Selawik Lake, 33 miles W of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 35' N, 161° 13' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Mulchatna River: stream, heads at Turquoise Lake, flows SW 160 miles to Nushagak River, 65 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 40' N, 157° 07' W; (map 52). Variant: Little Mulchatna River, Malchatna, Molchatna, Pahls-chat-nok. Native name reported as "Molchatna" by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 U.S. census; shown as "Pahls-chat-nok" by H. C. Fassett, USBF, on a 1910 manuscript map. "Mulchatna" reportedly conforms to the local pronunciation.

Mulchatna: locality, "near Nushagak River," Bristol Bay Lowland; Variant: Malachatna, Molchatna. Former Eskimo camp or settlement listed as "Molchatna" with a population of 180 by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census.

Muldrow Glacier: glacier, in Mount McKinley National Park, trends NE 30 miles from foot of Harper Icefall to its 1952 terminus at head of McKinley River, Alaska Range; 63° 24' N, 150° 33' W; BGN 1947; (map 88). Variant: McKinley Glacier. Named in 1902 by A. H. Brooks, USGS, for Robert Muldrow, 1864-1946, USGS topographer, who with George Homans Eldridge made a reconnaissance in the Susitna River basin in 1898.

Mule Creek: stream, flows NW 13 miles to Preacher Creek, 32 miles NW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65 55 N, 145 20 W; (map 69). Prospectors' name reported in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Mule Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to Bettles River, 3.8 miles SW of junction of Phoebe and Robert Creeks and 23 miles WNW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 34' 45" N, 149° 21' 00", W (map 123). Variant: Male Creek. Name reported in 1931 by Marshall (USGS 1934, pl. 6).

Mule Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows SE 3 miles to Knik Arm, 7.5 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 19' 30" N, 149° 55' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Mule Creek: stream, see Big Spruce Creek.

Mule Rock: rock, in Tamgas Harbor, on S coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 01' 20" N, 131° 30' 40" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Mulgrave Hills: mountains, 1,800 ft., extend N 37 miles between Noatak and Wulik Rivers, Arctic Slope; 67° 42' N, 163° 24' W; BGN 1962; (map 128). Variant: Cape Mulgrave, Mulgrave Range, Mulgrove Hills, Point Mulgrave. Named on July 31, 1826, by Capt. F. W. Beechey, RN; derived from name given on August 14, 1778, by Capt. James Cook, RN. who wrote (1785, p. 453) "The coast here forms a point, named Point Mulgrave * * *. Beechey (1831, p. 262) observed "a low range of hills terminating about four miles from the sea, which must be the Cape [sic] Mulgrave of Capt. Cook, who navigated this part of the coast at too great a distance to see the land in front of the hills which * * * after passing the Mulgrave Range, forms an extensive plain * * *." Beechey's chart shows Mulgrave Hills. Rev. Stuck (1920, p 89) says that they were named for Lord Mulgrave who was "the Captain Constantine Phipps who made a noted voyage to the North Pole in 1772 and reached a latitude of 80° 48' off the coast of Spitzbergen * * *."

Mulgrave Island: island, "at N point of Montague Island, where none exists." Name given by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock on May 1, 1787. See Wagner (1937, P 474).

Mulgrave Range: mountains, see Mulgrave Hills.

Mulgrave, Cape: mountains, see Mulgrave Hills

Mulgrave, Point: mountains, see Mulgrave Hills.

Mulgrave, Port: cove, 0.9 miles long, on S end of Khantaak Island, N of Graveyard Cove, 1.8 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 33' 45" N, 139° 46' 40" W; (map 46). Variant: Foggy Harbor, Rurik Harbor. Named in 1787 by Capt. George Dixon, RN (Vancouver, 1798, v. 3, p. 170) for Constantine John Phipps, the Baron Mulgrave, an English Arctic explorer. The cove, the harbor, and adjacent waters were called "Rurik Harbor" by Capt. C. V. Kromchenko in 1823 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p 208) presumably for the brig of the Russian American Company by this name. Capt. James Colnett, RN, called it "Foggy Harbor in 1788 (de Laguna and others, 1964, p. 20). See Phipps Peninsula.

Mulgrove Hills: mountains, see Mulgrave Hills.

Mulik Hills: hills, 800 ft., in Igichuk Hills, extend N 5 miles from junction of Noatak River and Hugo Creek, 18 miles NE of Kotzebue, Brooks Range; 67° 10' N, 162° 19' W; (map 128). Variant: Erecheck Mountain, Igachorok Mountain, Igachoruk Mountain, Twin Mountain. Eskimo name obtained by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1954.

Mull Lake: lake, 1.7 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, one of the Bedlam Lakes, at head of Bedlam Creek, 8 miles S of Point Possession and 25 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 55' N, 150° 20' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1961 by USGS.

Mullen Slough: stream, anabranch, flows SW 2 miles to Chena River, 20 miles E of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 49' 50" N, 147° 02' 30" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Muller Creek: stream, flows NW 4.3 miles to St. Joe Creek, 4.5 miles SE of Blackburn Island in Yukon River, 58 miles SE of Unalakleet, Innoko Lowland; 63° 19' 30" N, 159° 21' 00" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Mulligan Creek: stream, flows SW 4.2 miles to Eldorado River, 16 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 164° 54' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Mumayluk Creek: stream, see Mamelak Creek.

Mumayluk Mountain: hill, see Mamelak Mountain.

Mumik Lake: lake, 3 miles long, 3 miles E of Tunusiktok Lake, 25 miles SE of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 35' N, 162° 03' W; (map 145). Variant: Mumiq. Eskimo name "Mumiq", meaning "drumstick" obtained at Point Lay in 1956 by Orth.

Mumiq Lake: lake, see Mumik Lake.

Mummy Bay: estuary, trends SW 3.5 miles to Knight Island Passage, at S end of Knight Island, 10 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 12' 30" N, 147° 51' 15" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1905 by U.S. Grant, USGS.

Mummy Island: island, 1 mile long, at S entrance to Orca Inlet, 10 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 28' N, 146° 00' W; (map 64). Local name reported by H. P. Ritter USC&GS, in 1899.

Mummy Island: island, in Knight Island Passage, extends NS 1.5 miles, off W coast of Knight Island, 5.5 miles E of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 17' 00" N, 147° 54' 30" W; (map 63). Local name published in 1908 by USC&GS.

Mumsuk: locality, see Akumsuk

Mumtrahahamut: locality, see Mumtrak.

Mumtrahamiut: locality, see Mumtrak.

Mumtrahamut: locality, see Mumtrak.

Mumtrahamute: locality, see Mumtrak.

Mumtrak Creek: stream, see South Fork Goodnews River.

Mumtrak Hill: hill, 773 ft., 1.5 miles NE of Goodnews, 3 miles SE of Kiglapak Mountains, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 08' 30" N, 161° 32' 30" W; (map 53). Variant: Boots Mountain, Kamguvluagvik. Named in 1914 by USC&GS for the Eskimo village of Mumtrak at its base. The name was published in 1915 on Chart 9103. The Eskimo name of the hill, "Kamguvluagvik," was obtained at Goodnews about 1951, by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Mumtrak: locality, on Goodnews Bay at mouth of Goodnews River, 0.2 miles SE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 07' N, 161° 35' W; (map 53). Variant: Mumtrahahamut, Mumtrahamiut, Mumtrahamut, Mumtrahamute, Mumtrakmut. This Eskimo village was first mentioned by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census in 1880 as "Mumtrahamute" or "Mumtrah people." Its population in 1880 was 162; it was the same in 1890. It was abandoned about 1930 after the people moved to Goodnews.

Mumtrak: village, see Goodnews.

Mumtrakmut: locality, see Mumtrak.

Mumtreckhlagamute: town, see Bethel.

Mumtreckhlagamute: town, see Bethel.

Mumtreckhlogamute: town, see Bethel.

Mumtrelega: town, see Bethel.

Mumtrelegamut: town, see Bethel.

Mun-sat-lee Ridge: ridge, see Munsatli Ridge.

Muncaster Creek: stream, flows 2.5 miles S to a point 0.2 miles N of Klehini River, 4.5 miles W of Wells and 26 miles W of Skagway; St. Elias Mountains; 59° 25' 20" N, 136° 03' 20" W; (map 45). Local name obtained by USGS field personnel and published on Federal maps since 1950.

Munday Creek: stream, heads in glacier 1.4 miles S of Munday Peak, flows 3.5 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 3.8 miles SE of Umbrella Reef and 84 miles WNW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 00' 50" N, 141° 56' 20" W; (map 65). Name derived from Munday Peak, published in 1951 by USGS.

Munday Peak: peak, 4,800 ft., in Robinson Mountains, 4.7 miles NE of Umbrella Reef on Gulf of Alaska and 86 miles NW of Yakutat, Chugach Mountains; 60° 04' 30" N, 141° 57' 10" W; (map 65). Named by J. L. McPherson, Deputy U.S. Mineral Surveyor, for Charles F. Munday, one of the first to locate petroleum lands in the Yakataga region about 1897. The name was reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Mundcho Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, 3.5 miles SE of Tetlin, SW of Titus Paul Hill, 21 miles W of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 06' N, 142° 26' W; (map 85). Indian name reported by USGS in 1964.

Mundthag Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, at N end of Black Hills, 12 miles S of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 47' N, 141° 58' W; BGN 1962; (map 84). Variant: Long Lake. Indian name reported by USGS in 1955.

Munina: village, see Ninilchik.

Munook Creek: stream, see Minook Creek.

Munoz Goosens, Cabo de: point of land, see Muzon, Cape.

Munoz Gorens, Cabo de: point of land, see Muzon, Cape.

Munoz, Cabe de: point of land, see Muzon, Cape.

Munoz, Point: point of land, on SW coast of Khantaak Island, 2.2 miles NE of Point Carrew and 3.5 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain: 59° 35' 10" N, 139° 48' 10" W; (map 46). Variant: Mys JW, Southwest Point. Named in 1791 by Capt. Alessandro Malaspina, probably for a Spanish naval officer named Munoz Goosens (Wagner, 1937, p. 399). Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN, called the point "Mys JW," which was interpreted by Baker (1906, p. 449) to mean "Southwest Point."

Munro Glacier: glacier, see Boundary Glacier.

Munroke River: stream, see Monrak River.

Munroke: locality, see Monrak.

Munsatli Ridge: ridge, elev. 1,900 ft., extends NE 18 miles from the Telida Mountains, between Fish Creek and North Fork Kuskokwim River, Tanana Lowland; 63° 45' N, 153° 00' W; (map 89). Variant: Mun-sat-lee Ridge. Tanana Indian name obtained in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, who wrote it "Mun-sat-lee."

Munson Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles, joins Lawson Creek to form Clums Fork Birch Creek, 64 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 07' 10" N, 145° 30' 00" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1911 by USGS (Prindle, 1913, pl. 1).

Munson Creek: stream, flows NW 17 miles to East Fork Chena River, 56 miles N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 57' N, 146° 04' W; (map 101). Named by prospectors; reported in 1909 by T. W. Bagley (in Capps, 1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Munson Island: island, 3.4 miles long, in offshore islands of Yukon Delta, between Kwemeluk and Kwikluak Passes, 17 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 33' N, 165° 55' W; (map 77). Local name obtained in 1948 by USC&GS.

Munsons: settlement, see Aurora Lodge.

Munther Creek: stream, flows SE 3.2 miles to join Little East Fork to form Little East Fork George River, 5 miles W of Granite Mountain, 38 miles SE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim

Mountains; 62° 18' 20" N, 156° 53' 00" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Munto: village, see Minto.

Mupsorut Hill: hill, see Mapsorak Hill.

Mupsorut Hill: hill, see Mapsorak Mountain.

Mupsorut Lagoon: lagoon, see Mapsorak Lagoon.

Muravief Peak: mountain, see Muravief, Mount.

Muravief, Mount: mountain, 3,330 ft., 19 miles N of village of Port Alexander, on S central Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 31' 15" N, 134° 45' 20" W; BGN 1933; (map 5). Variant: Muravief Peak. Named in 1933 by USGS for Matrei Ivanovich Muraviev, Fourth Russian Governor of Alaska, 1820-1825.

Murchison, Mount: mountain, 6,263 ft., on S edge of Sheridan Glacier, 35 miles NW of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 37' N, 145° 07' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Murder Cove: bay, 0.7 miles across, on S tip of Admiralty Island, 11 miles SE of Baranof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 01' 30" N, 134° 28' 30" W; (map 9). Named presumably by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1869 because "traders occasionally anchor here and one small party, while asleep on the beach, were murdered by natives, their boat rifled and bodies left to be destroyed by wild animals." (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 131).

Murder Point: point of land, at W entrance to Massacre Bay, on SE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 47' 40" N, 173° 10' 45" E; (map 13). Variant: Akachaga Head, Krasni Point, Krasnoi Point, Little Mike Point. Name published in 1943 by AMS and shown as "Murder (Little Mike) Point" in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 133); originally named by the Russians "Krasnoy Mys" meaning "red cape" (Sarichev, 1826, map 13). See Krasni Point.

Murdo Island: island, in Port Chester, on W coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 09' N, 131° 35' W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Murie Islets: islands, 1 mile long, NW of Simeonof Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 54' 30" N, 159° 20' 00" W; BGN 1964; (map 26). Named for Olaus J. Murie, 1889-1963, ecologist and biologist.

Murie, Mount: mountain, see Tugak Peak.

Murk Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on N side of Graves Harbor, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 49 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 17' 15" N, 136° 44' 45" W; BGN 1930; (map 10). Named by USC&GS in 1926 and published in 1929.

Murphy Bay: bay, 3 miles across, between Southwest Cape and Iwoonut Point, SW coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 20' N, 171° 30' W; BGN 1954; (map 93). Name published by USC&GS in 1921.

Murphy Cove: cove, 0.8 miles long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, on S side of Graves Harbor, 2 miles E of Libby Island and 48 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 16' 30" N, 136° 43' 15" W; (map 11). Name published by USC&GS in 1901 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 212).

Murphy Creek: stream, flows S to Stoney Creek which flows to Noxapaga River, about 25 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Murphy Creek: stream, heads N of Murphy Dome, flows NE 12 miles to Chatanika River, 18 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 02' 20" N, 148° 05' 30" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by USGS. (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 2).

Murphy Dome: mountain, 2,930 ft., 20 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 57' N, 148° 21' W; (map 100). Local name published in 1949 by USGS.

Murphys Mint Creek: stream, flows SE to Cripple River, about 24 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Murray Creek: stream, flows NW 3.5 miles to Otter Creek, 6 miles E of Flat, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 28' N, 157° 48' W; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Murray Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Dome Creek, 13 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 02' N, 147° 36' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Murray Gulch: ravine, extends N 2 miles to New York Creek 1.5 miles N of its junction with Kuskokwim River, 1 mile NW of Little Mountain Village, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 34' 15" N, 158° 35' 00" W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 353), USGS.

Murray Island: island, 1.5 miles long, in Tanana River, at W end of Harper Bend, 17 miles SE of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 00' N, 151° 40' W; (map 106). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers.

Murray Lake: lake, 3 miles long, on Alaska Peninsula, in course of American Creek, SE of Hammersly Lake, 34 miles N of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 47' N, 155° 04' W; (map 42). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Murray, Cape: point of land, see Chacon, Cape.

Murray, Cape: point of land, see Nunez Point.

Murre Point: point of land, see Inner Right Cape.

Murre Rocks: rocks, off SE coast of Big Koniui Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 05' 30" N, 159° 30' 00" W; (map 27). Named in July 1874 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, "because of the large number of these birds in the vicinity." This probably pertains to the North Pacific Murre (*Uria aalge inornata*).

Musatchie Nose: point of land, see Chacon, Cape.

Muscle Cove: bay, see Agamgik Bay.

Muse Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in Gambier Bay, on E coast of Admiralty Island, 0.8 miles NW of Church Point and 60 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 27' 25" N, 133° 57' 10" W; (map 8). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; published in 1892 by USC&GS.

Mush Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, between South and East Arms Uganik Bay, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 41' N, 153° 27' W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Mushevik Point: bluff, elev. 3 ft., at E, or up. stream end, of Lower Lagoon on Naknek River, on Alaska Peninsula, 15 miles SE of Naknek Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 40' N, 156° 37' W; (map 41). Eskimo name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Mushroom Island: island, 0.5 miles across, in Sukkwan Strait, 0.6 miles NW of Hydaburg, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 12' 40" N, 132° 50' 45" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1965 by USC&GS.

Mushroom Islets: islands, group of 5, at entrance to Iniskin Bay, 20 miles N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 38' 35" N, 153° 26' 30" W; BGN 1916; (map 51). Descriptive name published in 1914 on USC&GS Chart 3421.

Mushroom Reef: reef, on W coast of Kodiak Island, 13 miles NW of Ayakulik and 20 miles SW of Karluk; 57° 20' 00" N, 154° 47' 12" W; BGN 1931; (map 35). Named by USC&GS in 1929 "because of the mushroom shape of the reef."

Mushukhli, Ostrov: island, see Fire Island.

Mushukli Island: island, see Fire Island.

Muskeg Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NW 22 miles to Stony River 10 miles SE of its junction with Kuskokwim River, 26 miles E of Sleetmute. Stony River Lowland; 61° 39' 40" N, 156° 23' 35" W; (map 72). Local name reported in 1914 by R. H. Sargent (in Smith, P. S., 1917, pl. 5), USGS

Muskeg: locality, on The Alaska R. R., 20 miles W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 49' N 148° 28' W; (map 100). This is the name of a former railroad station reported on a

timetable in 1922. The name is derived from a Chippewa word meaning “grassy swamp” and describes the character of the Goldstream Creek valley.

Muskellunge Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Noxapaga River, 17 miles W of Imuruk Lake. Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 37' N, 163° 52' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS: so named because “the creek abounds with muskellunge, a large game fish.”

Muskomee Bay: bay, extends E 1.8 miles off Raspberry Strait on SW coast of Afognak Island, 13 miles NW of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 06' 20" N, 153° 04' 00" W; (map 43). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS

Muskrat Creek: stream, flows NW 9 miles to Basket Creek 8.2 miles SE of its junction with Holitna River, 15 miles SE of Sleetmute, Stony River Lowland; 61° 36' 00" N, 156° 45' 20" W; (map 72). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS

Muskrat Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 2.6 miles SW of Moose Lake and 34 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 42' 40" N, 50° 22' 25" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Muskrat Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, in course of Dora Creek 2 miles N of that stream's junction with Chitina River and 30 miles SW of McCarthy, Copper River Basin; 61° 24' 45" N, 143° 51' 00" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Muskwa Village: locality, on Kenai Peninsula along Seward Highway, 21 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' 15" N, 149° 21' 30" W; (map 63). Recent USGS maps indicate a site with five buildings.

Mussel Cove: bay, see Agamgik Bay.

Mussel Point: point of land, on E shore of Redfish Bay, 9.8 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 19' 35" N, 134° 51' 35" W; (map 5). Named commander of USBF steamer Albatros in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Mussel Point: point of land, see Fern Point.

Mustang Peak: peak, 6,720 ft., 0.8 miles SE of Dike Mountain and 25 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 38' 45" N, 134° 34' 40" W, BGN 1965; (map 11). Variant: Jan Peak. Named in 1964 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Program.

Mutaktuk Creek: stream, flows NW 7.5 miles to Chukchi Sea, E of Agiak Lagoon, 37 miles NW of Mount Kelly, Arctic Slope; 68° 55' N, 164° 25' W; (map 130). Variant: Punutuk Creek. Eskimo name reported to mean “no parka” by USGS (Chapman and Sable, 1960, p. 54).

Muth Glacier: glacier, trends SW 1.5 miles to its terminus at head of stream which drains into Coghill Lake, Chugach Mountains; 61° 06' 30" N, 147° 14' 15" W; (map 69). Named in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS.

Mutnaia Gulch: ravine, on Kenai Peninsula, trends W 0.5 miles along course of Travers Creek to NW entrance to Kachemak Bay, 11 miles NW of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 43' 40" N, 151° 50' 00" W; (map 50). Named "Mutnaya", meaning "muddy", about 1840 by I. G. Wosnesenski

Mutt Cove: cove, 0.6 miles across, E of Jeff Cove, on S coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' N, 177° 30' E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "M" to correspond to "M," grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II Published on a 1943 Army map.

Mutton Cove: cove, 0.3 miles across, on N shore of Chernofski Harbor, SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 24' 15" N, 167° 31' 00" W, BGN 1940; (map 23). Variant: East Cove. Descriptive name given in 1937 by USC&GS' because, "Wool and mutton were shipped out of this locality by the sheep ranchmen, the only inhabitants." The field party first called it "East Cove."

Muzon, Cape: point of land, SE tip of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 39' 50" N, 132° 41' 30" W; (map 1). Variant: Cabo de Munoz, Cabo de Munoz Goosens, Cabo de Munoz Gorens, Cape Caigane, Cape Irving, Cape Kaygany, Cape Pitt, Kaigahnee, Kaigane, Kaigani, Kygane, Mys Kaygany. Baker (1960, p. 450) says "It is highly probable that this is Cabo de Munoz or Munoz Goosens or Munoz Gorens of [Don Jacinto] Caamano, in 1792, and that [G.] Vancouver, in copying from Caamano, transposed two letters, making "Muzon." In this form it has come into general use and is well established." In 1787 this point was called "Cape Pitt" by Capt. George Dixon and "Cape Irving" by Capt. William Douglas. The native name was published in Russian as "M[ys] Kaygany (Muzon)," i. e. "Cape Kaygany (Muzon)," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 9)

My Creek: stream, flows W 7 miles to Molly Creek, 80 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 06' 45" N, 143° 23' 00" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

My Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, E of Little Susitna River, 17 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 27' 00" N, 150° 06' 25" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

My Mountain: mountain, see Mount Magnificent.

My-Ghapawit Mountain: mountain, see Myghapowit Mountain.

My-o-ga-a-gal-uk: locality, see My-og-g-a-gal-look.

My-og-arg-a-look: locality, see My-og-g-a-gal-look.

My-og-g-a-gal-look: locality, probably near head of Easter Creek, Brooks Range; 67° 56' N, 153° 28' W; (map 125). Variant: Maiogagaluk, My-o-ga-a-gal-uk, My-og-arg-a-look, Maiogagaluk. The exact location of this Eskimo village or camp, reported by Lt. G. M. Stoney, USN, in 1886, is conjectural, but it must have been located somewhere on Easter Creek near its headwaters. He spells the name variously and its meaning is unknown. Baker (1906, p. 422) spelled the name "Maiogagaluk."

Myak Rock: rock, 471 ft., just N of Ananongutka, 1 mile E of Suskaralugh Point, on NW coast of Saint George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' 40" N, 169° 43' 10" W; (map 38). Aleut name reported by Putnam (1903, p. 1015), USC&GS, meaning " ' pile of rock or landmark' * * * remarkable crag 471 feet in elevation, standing in front of a bluff [Ananongutka] and visible along almost the entire north shore of the island. The same word [Myak] is applied by The natives to the numerous cairns or piles of rocks, erected by them over the island, which serve as guide posts to them when caught out in thick and foggy weather * * *."

Myaughee, Cape: promontory, on NE coast of St. Lawrence Island, 9 miles SE of Savoonga; 63° 39' N, 170° 12' W; (map 93). Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, University of Alaska. Orth in 1965 recorded the name as "Maiyure," meaning "cling."

Mydnaya Ryka: stream, see Copper River.

Myers Chuck: cove, see Meyers Chuck.

Myers Chuck: village, see Meyers Chuck.

Myers Creek: stream, flows E 2.5 miles to Lower Willow Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 18 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49' N, 164° 31' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Myers Creek: stream, flows N 1 mile to Little Caribou Creek, 3 miles W of the junction of Clearwater Fork, Toklat River with The Toklat River, Tanana Lowland; 63° 48' 15" N, 150° 22' 50" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Myers Creek: stream, see Myers Fork.

Myers Creek: stream, see Ridgeway Creek.

Myers Fork: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Chicken Creek, 55 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 05' N, 141° 55' W; (map 102). Variant: Myers Creek. Named by prospectors and reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, p. 332), USGS.

Myers: locality, see Meiers.

Myghapowit Mountain: mountain, 1,453 ft., 32 miles SW of Northeast Cape, on Saint Lawrence Island; 63° 13' N, 169° 40' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Miykhapakhit, Miykhapakhit Mountain, Mount Ghapawit, Mount Rosoff, My-Ghapawit Mountain. Eskimo name recorded in 1931 by Otto W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Mylkiy, Mys: point of land, see Rock Point.

Mylkoy, Zaliv: bight, see Krestof, Port.

Mylkoy, Zaliv: cove, see Little Cove.

Mynook Creek: stream, see Minook Creek.

Myriad Islands: islands, 2.3 miles long, 5 miles WSW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 38' N, 136° 13' W; BGN 1926; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1925 by USC&GS; published in 1927 Coast Pilot (supp. p. 27), The numerous (myriad) islands include rocks and islands as much as 1 mile long.

Myrtle Creek: stream, flows NW 1.6 miles to Casadepaga River, 21 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 51' N, 164° 19' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of 1901 Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Myrtle Creek: stream, flows NW 3.6 miles to Bear Creek 7.5 miles NE of Nyac and 37 miles SW of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 03' 45" N, 159° 45' 15" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name shown on a 1914 fieldsheet by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Myrtle Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to join La Spray Creek to form Flambeau River, 18 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 44' 09" N, 165° 07' 40" W; (map 94). Variant: Abbie Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. Shown as "Abbie" on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Myrtle Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Livengood Creek, 0.3 miles W of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 31' 30" N, 148° 33' 15" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; name reported in 1915 by (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9), USGS.

Myrtle Creek: stream, flows SW 8 miles to Slate Creek, 5 miles SE of that stream's junction with Middle Fork Koyukuk River and 13.5 miles S of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 13' N, 150° 03' W; (map 124). Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Myrtle Creek: stream, heads on NW side of Marin Range; flows N to E side of Kalsin Bay, 13 miles S of Kodiak, Kodiak Island. 57° 36' 30" N, 152° 24' 20" W; BGN 1966; (map 34). Local name reported in 1966 by The Alaska State Geographic Board.

Myrtle Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows E 5.5 miles from Spruce Peak to Clearwater Fork Toklat River, 13 miles NNE of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 35' 30" N, 150° 31' 00" W; (map 88). Local name obtained in 1913 by Archdeacon Stuck (1921, p. 15).

Myrtle Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, near head of Niblack Anchorage, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 04' 30" N, 132° 08' 30" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1901 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Myrtle, Mount: mountain, 1,402 ft., 24 miles S of Karluk, on W coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 13' 30" N, 154° 28' 20" W; (map 35). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Mysovskoy, Mys: point of land, see Black Point.

Mysovskoy, Ostrov: islands, see Saint Lazaria Islands.

Mystery Creek: stream, flows 3 miles SE to Shovel Creek, 6 miles N of Solomon; 64° 38' N, 164° 25' W; (map 95). Variant: Misty Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Mystery Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles to Nixon Fork Takotna River, 14 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 17' N, 154° 53' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1920 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1922, fig. 5), USGS.

Mystery Creek: stream, flows S to Sinuk River, about 30 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Mystery Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Niukluk River, 5 miles SE of Council and 33 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 50' N, 163° 33' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Mystery Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Cripple River, 23 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 55' N, 163° 35' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12).

Mystery Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows SE 4 miles to Aniakchak River, 20 miles W of Cape Kunmik; Aleutian Range; 56° 48' N, 157° 43' W; (map 31). Local name obtained from trappers in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Mystery Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, heads N of Round Mountain, flows NW 21 miles to Chickaloon 38 miles ENE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 45' N, 150° 15' W; (map 62). Local name reported about 1911 by USGS (Martin, G.C., and others, 1915, pl. 2).

Mystery Mountain: peak, see Deception, Mount.

Mystery Mountains: mountains, 3,850 ft., trend NS 9 miles, 30 miles N of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 31' N, 154° 34' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1924 by USGS.

Mystic Creek: stream, flows E 6.5 miles to Wood River, 36 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 57' 30" N, 147° 47' 40" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1907, pl. 4), USGS.

Mystic Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Inmachuck River, 27 miles NE of Imuruk, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 59' 10" N, 162° 56' 45" W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by D. L. Reaburn (in Mendenhall, 1902, pl. 4a), USGS.

Mystic Mountain: mountain, 5,111 ft., 35 miles NE of Healy and 25 miles E of Jumbo Mountain, Alaska Range; 63° 58' 50" N, 147° 50' 30" W; (map 87). Name taken from the name of the stream that flows on its south side; published in 1963 by USGS.

Mystic Pass: pass, 2,800 ft., between head of Tonzona and West Fork Yentna Rivers, 80 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 38' 30" N, 152° 32' 00" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1925 by S. R. Capps (in Moffit, 1927), USGS.

Mystic Rock: rock, see Mastic Rock.

N

N Mys: point of land, see North Cape.

N. E. Twin: peak, see Northeast Twin.

Na-pac-took-took Mountain: hill, see Napaktuktuk Mountain.

Na-un-da: stream, see Monte Cristo Creek.

Nabaksyalik Point: point of land, 7 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on N coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 22' 20" N, 166° 18' 45" W; (map 57). Variant: Nabaxyalix Point. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Nabangoyak Rock: rock, 6 miles SE of Cape Mohican off W coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 08' N, 167° 21' W; (map 57). Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Nabaxyalix Point: point of land, see Nabaksyalik Point.

Nabesna Glacier: glacier, trends E and NE 50 miles from Mount Wrangell to its 1957 terminus at head of Nabesna River, Wrangell Mountains 62° 00' N, 143° 00' W; (map 84). Named in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS for the Nabesna River.

Nabesna River: stream, heads at Nabesna Glacier and flows NE 73 miles to join the Chisana River to form the Tanana River, 41 miles SE of Tok Alaska Range; 63° 03' N, 141° 52' W; BGN 1960; (map 84). Named by W. J. Peters and A. H. Brooks USGS, in 1898; derived from the local Indian name for the upper Tanana River (Allen, 1887, p. 136).

Nabesna Slough: stream, anabranch of Nabesna River, flows NE 8 miles, 7 miles SW of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 62° 57' 45" N, 141° 58' 00" W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1955.

Nabesna Village: locality, on W bank of Nabesna River 6 miles SW of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 62° 59' N, 141° 58' W; (map 84). Variant: Khiltats. Nabesna Indian village reported by USGS in 1945. This may represent the same people that once occupied a village called "Khiltats" at the mouth of the Nabesna River (Hodge, 1907, p. 679).

Nabesna: village, pop. 41, W of Nabesna River, at base of White Mountain, 84 miles NE of Glennallen, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 22' N, 143° 00' W; BGN 1939; (map 84). This village began as a camp of the Nabesna Mining Co., from which its name was derived. Its first post office was established in 1909 (Ricks, 1965, p. 44).

Nachalney, Ostrov: island, see Nachalni Island.

Nachalni Island: island, 0.5 miles long, between Afognak and Kupreanof Straits, S of Raspberry Island, 6 miles SW of Afognak, Kodiak Island, 57° 58' 40" N, 152° 55' 30" W; (map 34). Variant: Ostrov Nachalney. Named "Ostrov Nachalney," i.e. "beginning island," in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published as such by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN.

Nachalni Point: point of land, S tip of Nachalni Island, in Kupreanof Strait, 23 miles NW of Kodiak. Kodiak Island; 57° 58' 30" N, 152° 55' 45" W; BGN 1909; (map 34). Variant: Entrance Point, Mys Nachalnyy, Nachalnie Point. Transliteration of "M[ys] Nachalnyy meaning "point of entrance," the name given to this point by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425. Baker (1906, p. 244) published "Entrance Point," as the translation of Murashev's name. Because of duplication this name was changed to its present form by USC&GS in 1909.

Nachalnie Point: point of land, see Nachalni Point.

Nachalnie: point of land, see Entrance Point.

Nachalny, Mys: point of land, see Entrance Point.

Nachalnyy, Mys: point of land, see Nachalni Point.

Nachlezhnia: bay, see Camp Coogan Bay.

Nachliwagimiut: locality, see Nakhliwak.

Nachliwagimiut: village, see Chaniliut.

Nacholchavigamut: locality, see Nakolkavik.

Nachralik Pass: pass, 2,250 ft., in DeLong Mountains, between head of Cairn Creek and Utukok River drainage, Brooks Range; 68° 33' N, 161° 06' W; (map 131). Eskimo name published by USGS in 1962.

Nachramkunga Creek: stream, see Contact Creek.

Nack-tchamick, Ile: island, see Nakchamik Island.

Nackchamik Island: island, see Nakchamik Island.

Nacooytoolecmiut: locality, see Nakooytoolekmiut.

Nadezhda Island: islands, 0.6 miles across, in Kresta Sound, 14 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 12' N, 135° 36' W; (map 9). Variant: Ostrova Nadezhdy. Russian name meaning "hope," given in 1833 by the navigator Ens. Vasiliev (cnna); published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "O[stro]va Nadezhdy." It was named for Adm. A. J. von Krusenstern's vessel the Nadezhda.

Nadezhdy, Ostrova: islands, see Nadezhda Island.

Nadina Glacier: glacier, heads on Mount Drum and trends SW 9 miles to its terminus at head of Nadina River, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 00' 30" N, 144° 49' 00" W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS (in Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, p. 63); named for the river.

Nadina River: stream, heads at Nadina Glacier, flows 18 miles SW to Copper River, 3.3 miles NE of the locality of Willow Creek, 62 miles NE of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61° 51' 20" N, 145° 09' 50" W; (map 68). Variant: Knetena, Knetina. Ahtena Indian name spelled Knetena by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, in 1898. T. G. Gerdine and W. C. Mendenhall, USGS, introduced the present spelling in 1902.

Nadiwen Lake: lake, see Butte Lake.

Nadviktak Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Kivalina River, 21 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 59' N, 164° 12' W; (map 128). Variant: Nadviktak Koogowrak, Nazwiztaq Kuugauzaq. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Nadviktak Koogowrak: stream, see Nadviktak Creek.

Nadviktak Lakes: lakes, 25 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 68° 00' N, 164° 00' W; (map 130). Variant: Nazwiqtaq. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Nadzaheen Cove: estuary, 0.8 miles long, on NE coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago, 55° 13' 45" N 131° 28' 00" W, (map 3). Tlingit Indian name [Nadzahin] meaning "Nadza River"; published in 1911 by

Naerie Rock: rock, near mouth of Hot Springs Bay, 1.4 miles NW of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 53" N, 135° 24' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Kamen Nayery. Named in 1804 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN as "K[amen] Nayery" or "Nayery Rock."

Nag-Miout: locality, see Nak.

Naga Point: point of land, on E coast of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 46' 20" N, 177° 06' 50" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). A clipped name derived from Kanaga Island, and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Naga: rocks, see Nagai Rocks.

Nagahut Rocks: rocks, 2 miles SW of Perl and 24 miles SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 11' N, 151° 46' W; BGN 1908; (map 50). Variant: Los Frailes. Indian name reported by USC&GS in 1908. These rocks were called "Los Frailes" meaning "the brothers," on an unpublished Spanish map by Francisco Antonio Maurelle, Don Ignacio Arteaga, and Don Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra in 1779.

Nagai Island: island, 31 miles long, one of largest of Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 05' N, 160° 00' W; BGN 1890; (map 28). Variant: Ilagia Island, Nagay Island. This native name was reported in English by Sauer (1802, p. 166); reported in French as "Ile Nagay" by Capt. Lutke (1836, map 24). According to the log of V. Bering's ship St. Peter for August 31, 1741, a sailor named Shumagin died and was buried here, and his name was given to the group of islands.

Nagai Rocks: rocks, 2 miles W of Chirikof Island, 100 miles SW of Kodiak Island, Kodiak Islands; 55° 49' 30" N, 155° 46' 00" W; (map 32). Variant: Kamen Nagay, Naga, Nagau.

Named "by Kashevarof about 1830 * * *" (Baker, 1906, p. 451) and published by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 278), IRN.

Naganak: cove, see Naginak Cove.

Naganakh: cove, see Naginak Cove.

Nagasay Cove: cove, 0.4 miles long, N coast of Esquibel Island in Maurelle Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 38' 45" N, 133° 33' 50" W; BGN 1925; (map 4). Tlingit Indian name, meaning "blue fox," given in 1924 by USC&GS because of a fox-farm on the W shore of this Cove.

Nagau: rocks, see Nagai Rocks.

Nagay Island: island, see Nagai Island.

Nagay, Kamen: rocks, see Nagai Rocks.

Nagchamik, Ostrov: island, see Nakchamik Island.

Nageesluk River: stream, see Nageethluk River.

Nageethluk River: stream, heads at 62° 17' N, 161° 08' W, flows W 90 miles to Atchuelinguk River, 31 miles N of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 20' N, 162° 08' W; (map 77). Variant: Nageesluk River, Nagislak River. Eskimo name meaning "place of snares," according to a 1948 field report by USC&GS.

Naghaikhavigamute: locality, see Nakolkavik.

Naghikhavigamute: locality, see Nakolkavik.

Naginak Cove: cove, 0.7 miles across, in Anderson Bay, part of Makushin Bay, W coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 39' N, 166° 51' W; (map 23). Variant: Naganak, Naganakh. Aleut name published by Lt. Sarichev (1802, v. 2, p. 139), IRN, as "Naganakh" from the word "naganak" which, according to R. H. Geoghegan, means "sickness." The name was later published as "Naginak" by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. I, p. 164).

Nagishlamina River: stream, heads in lake, flows NE and SE 23 miles to Chakachamna Lake, 45 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 14' N, 152° 27' W; BGN 1930; (map 70). Tanaina Indian name reported in 1927 by S. R. Capps (in Smith and others, 1930, p. 146), USGS.

Nagislak River: stream, see Nageethluk River.

Naglatuk Hill: hill, 931 ft., highest point in Kakagrak Hills, at W end of Igichuk Hills, 12 miles N of Cape Krusenstern, Arctic Slope; 67° 18' N, 163° 39' W; BGN 1962; (map 128). Variant: Naglatak Mountain, Naglutook Mountain. Eskimo name meaning "restless," according to USC&GS in 1950.

Naglatuk Mountain: hill, see Naglatuk Hill.

Nagle Creek: stream, flows S to Anikovik River, about 15 miles E of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Naglutook Mountain: hill, see Naglatuk Hill.

Nagokchik: locality, see Naguchik.

Nagosakchowik Slough: stream, heads in lake, flows N 9.5 miles to Kwemeluk Pass, 4 miles W of Sheldon Point and 21 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 32' N, 164° 57' W; (map 77). Variant: Nargosakchokowik Slough, Narosigak Slough, Nioklakowik Slough. Eskimo name obtained by USC&GS in 1952. Probably the same as "Nioklakowik" recorded in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS.

Nagosakchowik: locality, on S bank of Kwemeluk Pass 4 miles W of Sheldon Point and 21 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 31' 45" N, 164° 57' 40" W; (map 77). Variant: Nahr-go sak-choko wik, Nargosakchokowik, Narosigak, Narosigagamieut. Fish camp reported in 1952 by USC&GS. Former Eskimo village recorded in 1899 as "Narosigagamieut" by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS.

Nagotligageivik Mountain: mountain, 1,305 ft., 4 miles W of Tatlinagpeke Mountain and 20 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 23' N, 161° 34' W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Nagounalaska: island, see Unalaska Island.

Naguchik: locality, on E bank of Apoon Pass, 24 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 55' 40" N, 163° 49' 15" W; (map 77). Variant: Nagokchik. Eskimo fish camp reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Nagugun Creek: stream, heads at Nagugun Lake, flows SE 5 miles to Nayorurun River, 58 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 36' N, 160° 16' W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported to mean "river that others meet," obtained in 1951 by J. M. Hoare, USGS, from C. B. Michael, missionary at Quinhagak.

Nagugun Lake: lake, extends SE 5 miles to headwaters of Nagugun Creek, 58 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 39' N, 160° 21' W; (map 53). Name derived from Nagugun Creek of which it is the source; published in 1951 by USGS.

Nagunalaska: island, see Unalaska Island.

Nagyagat Mountain: mountain, 2,600 ft., in Ahklun Mountains, 10 miles SW of Goodnews Lake and 33 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 22' N, 160° 48' W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported to mean "place to smell bear," obtained about 1951 at Goodnews by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Nagzamik Island: island, see Nakchamik Island.

Nah Speel: rookery, NW of Saint Paul, near West Landing, on Saint Paul Island, Pribilof Islands; 57° 07' 30" N, 170° 16' 40" W; (map 38). Variant: Nah Speetsah. Elliott (1881, p. 164 and 174) says this is an Aleut "corruption" of the Russian name "Nah Speetsah" meaning "on the point." This term in turn is derived from "Spitsa," meaning "a pointed stick," which is of German derivation.

Nah-park-lu-lik: locality, see Napaklulik.

Naha Bay: estuary, extends E 3 miles, off Behm Canal, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 36' N, 131° 41' W; (map 3). Tlingit Indian name reported in 1883 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Naha River: stream, on Revillagigedo Island, flows SW through several lakes 17 miles to Naha Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 35' 45" N, 131° 38' 00" W; (map 3). Name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN. See Naha Bay.

Nahihmood: locality, see Nahimud.

Nahimud: locality, site of Eskimo village, on S shore of Kiliuda Bay, SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 18' N, 153° 06' W; (map 34). Variant: Nahihmood. Native name recorded in 1805 as "Nahihmood" by Lisianski (1814, map facing p. 169).

Nahk-hahk: locality, see Knockhock.

Nahku Bay: estuary, 1 mile long and 0.2 miles wide, at head of Taiyu Inlet, 1 mile W of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 27' 45" N, 135° 20' 15" W; (map 45). Tlingit Indian name published in 1923 on IBC Sheet 9 (1951 atlas).

Nahku Portage: portage, 1.5 miles long, between Mud Bay and Letnikof Cove, on Chilkat Peninsula, 20 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 10' 00" N, 135° 21' 30" W; (map 45). Indian name published by the IBC (1923, map 9).

Nahltushkan: locality, see Neltushkin.

Nahn-var-ahn-ak Slough: stream, see Nanvaranak Slough.

Nahr-go sak-choko wik: locality, see Nagosakchowik.

Nahsayvernia: point of land, see North Point.

Nahtuk Mountain: mountain, 5,980 ft., in Endicott Mountains, 32 miles SE of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 35' N, 153° 07' W; BGN 1932; (map 125). Eskimo name reported by Robert Marshall in 1931. So named because it is at the head of the Nahtuk River. Nahtuk [Natak] means "owl."

Nahtuk River: stream, heads on N slope of Nahtuk Mountain, and flows SW 23 miles to Alatna River, 27 miles SE of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 25' N, 153° 43' W; BGN 1912;

(map 125). Variant: Akoblueik, Akuluik, Nuhluk River, Nuluk River. Eskimo name reported by Stoney (1900, map), USN, in 1886 as “Nuhluk,” but spelled “Nahtuk” by Mendenhall (1902, pl. 4) in 1901 as conforming more to local pronunciation. Nahtuk [Natak] means “owl.”

Nahulkavik: lake, see Coville Lake.

Nahwazuk: lake, see Salmon Lake.

Naimak Islet: island, see Chernabura Island.

Nain Creek: stream, tributary to the Kuskokwim River. Name mentioned as a note on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS; however, he noted that the exact location was undetermined. The name was probably derived from that of a Moravian mission built in 1757 in Pennsylvania which in turn was named for a biblical town in Galilee (Luke 7: 11-17).

Nairak: hill, see Mugum Peak.

Naiwak: hill, see Mugum Peak.

Najwarwak: lake, see Chandler Lake.

Nak River: stream, flows N 6 miles to Tanunak Bay at Tanunak, 6 miles NE of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 37' N, 165° 15' W; (map 57). Eskimo name meaning “behind one’s back.” So called because both forks of this river has its mouth at the village [?]; reported in 1929 by USC&GS.

Nak: locality, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, near the Yukon-Kuskokwim Portage; (map 73). Variant: Nag-Miout. Former Eskimo village recorded as “Nagmiout” on an 1850 map by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN (Hodge, 1910, p. 12). This may be the same place as Uknavig; shown on some maps as “Ok[nag]amiut.”

Nakahkpuk: stream, see Wattamuse Creek:

Nakailingak Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Kanektok River, 60 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 51' N, 160° 45' W; (map 53). Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Nakaktuk Lakes: lakes, extend 5 miles, W of Kutchik River, 8.5 miles S of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69° 14' N, 152° 18' W; (map 141). Eskimo name referring to stones or turf “lined up” to point to something or as a barrier against caribou; name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Nakalilok Bay: bay, 4 miles long, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 16 miles NE of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 55' N, 156° 56' W; (map 31). Variant: Nakkhalilok Bay, Zaliv Nakkhalilok. Eskimo name shown in 1847 as “Z[aliv] Nakkahalilok” on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379.

Nakat Bay: bay, 5 miles across, extends NE 5 miles from Cape Fox on mainland, Coast Mountains; 54° 46' N, 130° 47' W; BGN 1916; (map 2). Variant: Bukhta Nakat, Nakat Inlet.

Tlingit Indian name published in 1853 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1493 as “Bukh[ta] Nakat” meaning “Nakat Bay.”

Nakat Harbor: bay, 4.3 miles long, E of and parallel to Nakat Inlet, Coast Mountains; 54° 50' N, 130° 42' W; (map 2). Name derived from Nakat Inlet; given in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Nakat Inlet: bay, see Nakat Bay.

Nakat Inlet: estuary, extends N 11 miles from Ledge Point, at head of Nakat Bay, Coast Mountains; 54° 48' 30" N, 130° 44' 30" W, (map 2). Tlingit Indian name possibly derived from the word “Nakatse” meaning fox (Krause 1956, p. 256). Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols USN, writes in the USC&GS Alaska Coast Pilot (1891, p. 79) “The body of water between Cape Fox and Tongass is sometimes called Nakat Inlet, but that name really applies only to the inlet proper,” whose southern limit is at Ledge Point.

Nakat Inlet: estuary, see Fillmore Inlet.

Nakat Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, between Nakat and Willard Inlets, Coast Mountains; 54° 55' 15" N 130° 42' 45" W; BGN 1962; (map 2). Name derived from Nakat Inlet; given in 1962 by USFS.

Nakat Mountain: mountain, 2,875 ft., on mainland between Filmore and Willard Inlets Coast Mountains; 54° 52' 15" N, 130° 38' 20" W; (map 2). Name derived from Nakat Inlet; given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Nakchamik Island: island, 3.5 miles across, S of Alaska Peninsula, 7.3 miles S of Cape Kumliun, Aleutian Range; 56° 20' N, 157° 49' W; (map 31). Variant: Ile Nack-tchamick, Nackchamik Island, Nagzamik Island, Ostrov Nagchamik, Ostrov Nakchamik. Eskimo name shown in 1847 as “Os[trov] Nakchamik” on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379.

Nakchamik, Ostrov: island, see Nakchamik Island.

Naked Island: island, 8 miles across, in Prince William Sound, 32 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 40' N, 147° 25' W; (map 63) Variant: Big Naked Island, Isla Larga. Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, who applied the name to a group of three islands. F. C. Schrader USGS, in 1900 reported the largest of these islands as Naked Island. John Goodell of Valdez states, “the islands are called 'Naked,' so it is said, from the fact that the natives once found on them a naked woman, who `` as crazy.” This appears to be the Isla Larga named by the 1779 Don Ignacio Arteaga expedition.

Naked Island: island, in Lynn Canal, 1.3 miles NW of Clear Point on Mansfield Peninsula and 19 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 15' 20" N 134° 56' 30" W; (map 11). Descriptive name given in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 161)

Nakedrixa: locality, see Akilloaq.

Nakeduxo: locality, see Akilloaq.

Nakee Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Kuskokwim Bay, 3 miles SW of Kwinhagak and 45 miles NW of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 44' N, 161° 55' W; (map 53). Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Nakeen: village, on W bank of Kvichak River, 1.5 miles N of Telephone Point and 14 miles N of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 46' 10" N, 157° 02' 15" W; (map 41). Local name published by USC&GS in 1954 Coast Pilot (p. 505)

Nakhak: locality, see Knockhock.

Nakhapagak: stream, see Noxapaga River.

Nakhliwak: locality, on S bank of Apoon Pass, 1 mile W of Pastol Bay and 40 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 02' 15" N, 163° 23' 00" W; (map 92). Variant: Nachliwagimiut. Eskimo village, now abandoned, reported in 1899 by R. L. Faris, USC&GS, as "Nachliwagimiut." This name is often applied to nearby Chaniliut, but cartographic usage has reapplied the name to a few existing cabins in the described location.

Nakhliwak: village, see Chaniliut.

Nakkhalilok Bay: bay, see Nakalilok Bay.

Nakkhalilok, Zaliv: bay, see Nakalilok Bay.

Nakmaktuak Pass: pass, 2,450 ft., between Noatak River (Nushralutak Creek) and Kobuk River (Ambler River) drainages, Brooks Range; 67° 38' N, 156° 27' W; (map 126). Named by Orth in 1956 and derived from the Eskimo name for the Ambler River. The name means "backpacking place" and refers in a sense to a "pass or to a short-cut." The name appears to be similar to Natmotirak [Creek],

Nakmaktuak: stream, see Ambler River.

Nakneck, Fleuve: stream, see Naknek River.

Nakneck, Riviere de: stream, see Naknek River.

Naknek Lake: lake, 20 miles long, at head of Naknek River, on Alaska Peninsula, intersected by western boundary of Katmai National Monument, 22 miles E of Naknek, Aleutian Range; 58° 38' N, 155° 52' W; (map 42). Variant: Agulogak Lake, Akougak, Akulogak, Lac Acoulogack, Lake Walker. Eskimo name published in 1836 by F. P. Lutke. Ens. Vasiliev, IRN, reported the lake name to be "Akulogak" in 1831. Ivan Petroff named it "Lake Walker" for Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the 1880 census.

Naknek River: stream, heads in Naknek Lake, flows W 35 miles to Kvichak Bay, on Alaska Peninsula, 2 miles W of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 43' N, 157° 04' W; (map 41). Variant: Agulogak River, Fleuve Nakneck, Naknek Riviere, Naknik River, Reka Naknek, Riviere de Nakneck. Eskimo name published as "Naknek Riviere" by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 257). It was shown as "R[eka] Naknek" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 4).

Naknek Riviere: stream, see Naknek River.

Naknek, Reka: stream, see Naknek River.

Naknek: village, pop. 249, on N bank of Naknek River near its mouth, on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, 56 miles SE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 43' 40" N, 157° 00' 45" W; BGN 1948; (map 41). Variant: Fort Souworoff, Fort Suvaroff, Fort Suworof, Kinghiak, Kingiak, Kinuiak, Kiniak, Kinuiak, Naugvik, Pawik, Suvarov, Suwarof, Suworof. Originally an Eskimo village reported about 1821 by Capt. Lt. M. N. Vasiliev, IRN, who gave its name as "Naugeik." Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, reported it as "Naugvik " Spelled "Naknek" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 4), IRN. The Russians built a post called "Fort Suvarov" at or near the village, named after the nearby point of land. The 1880 Census lists the village name as Kinghiak , Its population in 1 890 was 51; 111 in 1920; 173 in 1930; 152 in 1939, and 174 in 1950. The Naknek post office was established in 1907. Naknek is noted for its Red Salmon', canneries. See Suworof, Cape.

Naknek: village, see South Naknek.

Naknik River: stream, see Naknek River.

Nakocheik Creek: stream, flows NW 11 miles to Kobuk River, 35 miles NW of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 05' N, 158° 19' W; (map 126). Eskimo name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Nakochna River: stream, heads in lake, flows SE 24 miles to Kichatna River, 54 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 09' 25" N, 151° 45' 00" W; (map 81). Tanaina Indian name obtained in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, and spelled by him "Na-Koch-nu," or "Nakoch River."

Nakolik Mountain: mountain, 2,200 ft., at E end of Maiyumerak Mountains, in Baird Mountains, 59 miles NE of Noatak, Brooks Range; 67° 51' N, 160° 52' W; (map 127). Eskimo name meaning "it has a head," obtained in 1956 at Noatak by Orth.

Nakolik River: stream, in Baird Mountains, flows N 20 miles to Noatak River 7 miles E of its junction with Kaluktavik River, Brooks Range; 67° 53' N, 160° 46' W; (map 127). Named for the nearby mountain; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Nakolikurok Creek: stream, in Baird Mountains, flows NW 24 miles to Nakolik River 4.5 miles S of its junction with Noatak River, 59 miles N of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 50' N, 160° 42' W; (map 127). Eskimo name meaning "little Nakolik," obtained in 1956 at Noatak by Orth.

Nakolkavik: locality, on left bank of Kuskokwim River near its mouth, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 58). Variant: Nacholchavigamut, Naghaikhavigamute, Naghikhavigamute. Former Eskimo village, recorded as "Naghaikhavigamute" in 1878 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, and on an 1880 map by Ivan Petroff, who also reported "Naghikhavigamute" with a population of 193 in his text. In 1898 the spelling "Nacholchavigamut" was obtained from a Moravian missionary, J. H. Kilbuck, by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS.

Nakooytoolekmiut: locality, 20 miles NE of Cape Mendenhall, on SE coast of Nunivak Island; 59° 53' 30" N, 164° 42' 10" W; (map 55). Variant: Nacooytoolecmiut, Naknitulekmiut. Eskimo camp reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Naksrak Pass: pass, 1,200 ft., at head of Cutler River and Apkugagruk Creek, 25 miles NNE of Ambler, Brooks Range; 67° 26' N, 157° 35' W; (map 126). Variant: Naqraq. Eskimo name meaning "pass" reported in 1965 by Wilfried Zibell. This is the best pass between the Ambler-Redstone drainage and the Noatak-Cutler drainage.

Nakuitulekmiut: locality, see Nakooytoolekmiut.

Nakvasina, Guba: sound, see Nakwasina Sound.

Nakvasinskaya, Guba: water passage, see Nakwasina Passage.

Nakvassin Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, near head of Port Herbert, 14.5 miles NW of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 27' 00" N, 134° 44' 15" W; BGN 1933; (map 5). Named in 1923 by USFS "for a Russian hunter who was killed in the massacre at the first site of Sitka," in 1802.

Nakwasina Bay: bay, 2 miles across, at head of Nakwasina Sound, on Baranof Island, 13 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 15' 00" N, 135° 20' 30" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1929 by USFS. Name is derived from Nakwasina Sound.

Nakwasina Passage: water passage, 6 miles long between N coast of Halleck Island, and Baranof Island, 14 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 15' N, 135° 30' W; BGN 1940; (map 9). Variant: Guba Nakvasina, Guba Nakvasinskaya, Little Noquashinski Bay, Nakvasina Creek, Nakwasinskaia Bay, Noquashinski Bay, West Arm Nakwasina Passage. Russian name meaning "fermented" given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Guba Nakvasinskaya." This name was applied to both the water passage and the sound until 1929, when USC&GS made a distinction between the two features.

Nakwasina Sound: sound, between Baranof Island and E coast of Halleck Island, 11 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 12' N, 135° 24' W; BGN 1940; (map 9). Variant: Eastern Arm Nakwasina Passage, Guba Nakvasina, Guba Nakvasinskaya, Nakwasina Passage, Squashinski Bay. Russian name meaning "fermented," given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Guba Nakvasinskaya." See Nakwasina Passage.

Nakwasinskaia Bay: water passage, see Nakwasina Passage.

Nalageavik: barrier island, see Arey Island.

Nalakachak Creek: stream, flows SW 6.5 miles to Aiautak Lagoon, 10 miles NW of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 15' 55" N, 166° 09' 25" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Nalakacheak Creek. Eskimo name recorded in 1960 as "Nalakacheak" by D. C. Foote in connection with Project Chariot studies.

Nalakacheak Creek: stream, see Nalakachak Creek.

Nalikaaurak: locality, on Kangnirvik Creek, 35 miles NW of Kivalina, Brooks Range; 68° 02' N, 164° 05' W; (map 130). Variant: Nalikauzaq, Nellikowrak. Eskimo name referring to a willow grove reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch who relates that it was named for an Eskimo woman who hung herself here.

Nalikauzaq: locality, see Nailikaaurak.

Nalimiu Point: point of land, see Nalimiut Point.

Nalimiut Point: point of land, on SE shore of Peard Bay, 10 miles SE of Franklin Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 48' 30" N, 158° 26' 45" W; (map 147). Variant: Nalimiu Point. Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Naltuck-an: locality, see Neltushkin.

Naluakruk Lake: lake, 3 miles across, between Teshekpuk Lake and Beaufort Sea, Arctic Plain; 70° 49' 30" N, 153° 33' 30" W; (map 148). Eskimo name (nalukraq?) reported by USGS in 1956, refers in meaning to "a place where swimming caribou are hunted."

Naluk Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Kobuk River, 26 miles NW of Selawik, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 59' N, 160° 06' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Nalvaruk Lake: lake, see Narvakrak, Lake.

Namdak, Utes: rocks, see Lighthouse Rocks.

Name River: stream, see Penny River.

Nameless Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Kokwok River, 33 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 29' N, 158° 04' W; (map 52). Local name reported by USC&GS in 1950.

Nameless Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Necker Islands W of Baranof Island, 20 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 47' 10" N, 135° 27' 30" W; (map 5). Variant: Beziemiamnoi Island, Ostrov Bezymyannoy. Translation in 1929 by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN. Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, published "O[strov] Bezymyannoy."

Namtschak Rock: rocks, see Lighthouse Rocks.

Nan-viuk-ka-nuk: lake, see Mikchalk Lake.

Nan-y-vuk-cho-ak: lake, see Grant Lake.

Nan-y-vuk-ha-luk Lake: lake, see Nunavaugaluk Lake.

Nan-y-vuk-hak Lake: lake, see Nunavaugaluk Lake.

Nanana River: stream, see Nenana River.

Nanava-ak Lake: lake, see Nenevok Lake.

Nanavochtshak Lake: lake, 2 miles long, just W of Togiak Lake and 75 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 39' N, 159° 39' W; (map 53). Eskimo name shown on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS.

Nancy Lee Creek: stream, flows SW 0.6 miles to New Eldorado Creek, at head of Osborn Creek, 12 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' N, 165° 10' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Nancy, Lake: lake, 3.5 miles long, at Nancy, on The Alaska Railroad, 31 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 41' N, 149° 59' W; (map 69) Name reported about 1917 by builders of The Alaska Railroad on a railroad blueprint.

Nancy: locality, mile 180.7 on The Alaska Railroad, 33 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 41' 40" N, 149° 59' 00" W; (map 69). Name of station stop on The Alaska Railroad published in 1919 Railway Guide Index; derived from nearby Lake Nancy. Recent USGS maps indicate a site with one building.

Nandell's Village: locality, see Nandell.

Nandell: locality, on Tetlin River near Tetlin Lake, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; (map 85). Variant: Nandellas, Nandell's Village. Former Indian village or camp. Called "Nandell's Village," named for its chief, reported to have a population of 86 in 1885, by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA.

Nandellas: locality, see Nandell.

Nando River: stream, see South Fork Kuskokwim River.

Nangmut: locality, between Kagati Lake and Kolchichet Mountain, 75 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 51' N, 160° 12' W; (map 53). Eskimo name shown on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS.

Nanikakaya Point: point of land, see Alexai Point.

Nanikax: locality, on E coast of Attu Island, probably on Alexai Point, Aleutian Islands; 52° 49' N, 173° 18' E; (map 13). Archaeological site reported to be an old Aleutian village. It was one of three sites excavated on Attu Island in 1909-10 (Jochelson, 1925, p. 24).

Naniksarak Mountain: hill, 1,800 ft., S of junction of Kanayut and Anaktuvuk Rivers, 43 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 42' 30" N, 151° 08' 00" W; (map 134). Eskimo name obtained at Anaktuvuk Pass in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Nanimak, Ostrov: island, see Chernabura Island.

Naniratkohort Creek: stream, flows SW 8 miles to Ambler River, 20 miles N of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 11' N, 157° 08' W; (map 126). Eskimo name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Nankahkwik Creek: stream, flows from Driftwood Slough to Kashunuk River, 37 miles E of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 51' N, 163° 15' W; (map 74). Eskimo name shown on a manuscript map of the Kashunuk River by "Father Delon" dated 1937.

Nanning Point: point of land, see Manning Point.

Nanook Creek: stream, heads in Shublik Mountains, flows NW 17 miles to Canning River, 7 miles NW of Mount Copleston and 53 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Arctic Slope; 69° 34' 30" N, 146° 16' 30" W; (map 139). "Nanoq" is the Eskimo name for the "polar bear." The name probably was applied by USGS geologists in the 1950's.

Nanouan Toughat Lac: lake, see Becharof Lake.

Nantok River: stream, part of distributary system of Yukon River, heads at 61° 58' N, 163° 17' W, flows SW 50 miles to Kashunuk River, 18 miles N of Kgun Lake and 58 miles W of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 51' 15" N 163° 51' 30" W; (map 74). Eskimo name found on a manuscript map by "Father Delon" and reported by USC&GS in 1951.

Nanuk Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, between Nechelik and Sagoonang Channels, in Colville River Delta, Arctic Plain, 70° 19' N, 151° 01' W; (map 149). Eskimo name reported in 1951 by USC&GS as "Nanuk Narivanga" meaning "polar bear lake," because "the bears frequent this area to catch fish on the [channel] bars."

Nanuktuk Creek: stream, flows NW 18 miles to Kukaklek Lake, 47 miles SW of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 08' 29" N, 155° 28' 29" W, (map 51). Local name published on 1951 USGS map

Nanushuk Lake: lake, 0.7 miles across, 2 miles S of the junction of Nanushuk River and Kuhsuman Creek, 35 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass Brooks Range; 68° 24' N, 150° 35' W; (map 134). Eskimo name used by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Nanushuk River: stream, heads at a glacier, in Endicott Mountains, 68° 07' 30" N, 150° 45' 05" W, flows N 100 miles to Anaktuvuk River, 28 miles E of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69° 18' N, 151° 00' W; BGN 1949; (map 141). Eskimo name reported in 1901 by Peters and Schrader (1904, p. 79),USGS. Schrader named an "Upper Cretaceous" rock series for this stream.

Nanva-Nelhook: bay, see Iliuk Arm Naknek Lake.

Nanvak Bay: bay, extends S 4 miles from mouth of Slug River to Bristol Bay, 25 miles W of Hagemeister Island, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 35' N, 161° 45' W; (map 39). Eskimo name from Frank Waskev, trader and prospector; published in 1948 by USGS.

Nanvakfak Lake: lake, 2.5 miles across, 1 mile NW of Goodnews Bay and 13 miles W of Goodnews Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 08' N, 161° 54' W; (map 53). Variant: Big Lake, Great Lake. Eskimo name meaning “big lagoon” reported in 1902 by USC&GS field party. The local name “Big Lake” was reported about 1940 by USC&GS. It is also known as “Great Lake.”

Nanvaranak Choa: lake, 1.7 miles across, in course of Kashunuk River, 2.6 miles N of Nuigalak Lake and 36 miles E of Hooper Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 36' N, 164° 43' W; (map 74). Eskimo name referring to “little lake in course of river”; reported by USC&GS in 1951.

Nanvaranak Lake: lake, 5 miles long, in course of Kashunuk River, W of Nuigalak Lake, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 35' N, 164° 45' W; (map 74). Variant: Sohy Bay. Eskimo name that refers to “lake in course of river”; reported by USC&GS in 1951.

Nanvaranak Slough: stream, heads in lake, flows NW 7 miles to Kwipak Pass, 18 miles W of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 43' 40" N, 163° 56' 15" W; (map 77). Variant: Nahn-var-ahn-ak Slough. Eskimo name obtained in 1948 by USC&GS.

Nanvaranok: locality, see New Hamilton.

Nanvarnaluk: locality, see Nanvarnarluk.

Nanvarnarluk: locality, 8 miles NW of Nunavakpak Lake and 40 miles NW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 55' N, 162° 54' W; (map 58). Variant: Nanvarnaluk. Eskimo camp reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Nanvarnok: locality, see New Hamilton.

Nanvogalokhlagamute: locality, see Nanvogaloklak.

Nanvogaloklak: locality, on lake which drains to Kvichavak River, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 74). Variant: Nanvogalokhlagamute, Nauvogalokhlagamute, Nauvogalokhlagamute, Nunavoknakchlugamiut. Former Eskimo village or camp reported in 1879 as “Nanvogalokhlagamute” by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service. In the 1880 Census Ivan Petroff recorded “Nauvogalokhlagamute” with a population of 100, but spelled it “Nauvogalokhlagamute” on his map . The 1890 Census lists Nunavoknakchlugamiut, population 107.

Nanwakhchiak Crater: crater, see Nanwaksjiak Crater.

Nanwakhthak Lake: lake, see Nanwaksthak Lake.

Nanwaksjiak Crater: crater, 15 miles N of Cape Mendenhall, 13 miles W of Twin Mountain, Nunivak Island; 60° 01' 45" N, 166° 05' 00" W; (map 57). Variant: Nanwakhchiak Crater, Nanwaxjiak Crater. Eskimo name meaning “deep hole” refers to this deep crater; reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Nanwaksthak Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, 5 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on N coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 22' 30" N, 166° 16' 30" W; (map 57). Variant: Nanwakhthak Lake, Nanwaxthak Lake. Eskimo name reported to mean "big lake" in 1949 by USC&GS.

Nanwaxjiak Crater: crater, see Nanwaksjiak Crater.

Nanwaxthak Lake: lake, see Nanwaksthak Lake.

Nanwhyenuk Lake: lake, see Nonvianuk Lake.

Naokok Pass: water passage, between Chukchi Sea and Kasegaluk Lagoon, 21 miles S of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 27' 30" N, 163° 08' 30" W; (map 145). Variant: Kasegaluk Inlet. Name published by USGS in 1955; named for nearby Naokok. USC&GS reports that the Eskimo refer to it as Kasegaluk, the same name as that of the lagoon.

Naokok: locality, site of Eskimo village on coast of Chukchi Sea, on point of land, near S end of Kasegaluk Lagoon, 19 miles S of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 29' N, 163° 05' W; (map 145). Variant: Neakok. Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1923. According to a USC&GS field report this place [Neakok] was an old whaling post, now abandoned, consisting in 1949 of two old buildings. The name means "head."

Naouchkak: locality, see Kaguyak.

Naouchlagamut: locality, see Nauklak.

Napachiakachagamut: locality, see Napakiak.

Napachiakachagamut: village, see Napakiak.

Napahaiagamut: locality, see Napakiak.

Napahaiagamut: village, see Napakiak.

Napahaiagamute: village, see Napaiskak.

Napahayagamiut: locality, see Napakiak.

Napahayagamiut: village, see Napakiak.

Napahayagamute: locality, see Napakiak.

Napahayagamute: village, see Napakiak.

Napai: village, see Napaimiut.

Napaimiut: locality, see Napaimute.

Napaimiut: village, pop. 10, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 28 miles E of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 32' 30" N, 158° 41' 30" W; BGN 1945; (map 72). Variant:

Hoffmans, Napai, Napaimut, Napaimute, Napamiute, Napamute. Eskimo and Indian village listed in the 1880 Census with a population of 60; its population was 23 in 1890; and 111 in 1930. The name is reported to mean “forest people.”

Napaimut: village, see Napaimiut.

Napaimute: locality, on south shore of Iliamna Lake 1 mile W of Kakhonak and 22 miles S of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 26' N, 154° 52' W; (map 51). Variant: Napai, Napaimiut. Former Eskimo village or camp reported in the 1890 Census as “Napaimiut” with a population of 11.

Napaimute: village, see Napaimiut.

Napaishak: village, see Napaiskak.

Napaiskagamut: village, see Napaiskak.

Napaiskak Slough: stream, anabranch of Tupuknuk Slough, flows SW 3.5 miles to Kuskokwim River, 9 miles S of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 42' 40" N, 161° 46' 30" W; (map 59). Eskimo name reported in 1948 by USC&GS.

Napaiskak: village, pop. 154, on left bank of Kuskokwim River at mouth of Napaiskak Slough, 6 miles S of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 42' 30" N, 161° 54' 30" W; BGN 1941; (map 59). Variant: Napahaiagamute, Napaishak, Napaiskagamut, Napasheagamiut, Napasiak, Napaiskeagamiut, Napaskiagamut, Napaskiagamute, Napaskiak, Napiakmut. (The spelling Napaskiak should be used to conform to present-day local usage.) Eskimo village shown on an 1867 USC&GS map as “Napasiak” located on the right bank of the Kuskokwim River. In the 1880 Census Ivan Petroff lists “Napaskiagamute” with a population of 196. In 1890, “Napasheagamiut” contained 97 persons; in 1939, 67; and in 1950, 121. The present spelling of the name was first used in 1898 by J. H. Kilbuck, Moravian missionary. In 1956 the village had a Russian Orthodox church, school and about 30 dwellings (Oswalt, 1963, map and p. 11). Note: The spelling “Napaskiak” should be used to conform to present-day local usage.

Napakiak: locality, on right bank of Johnson River near its mouth, 14 miles SW of Bethel Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 41' N, 162° 07' W; (map 58). Variant: Napachiakachagamut Napahaiagamut, Napahaiagamute, Napahayagamiut, Napahayagamute. Former Eskimo village or camp recorded in 1878 as “Napahaiagamut” by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service. In the 1880 Census Ivan Petroff reported “Napahaiagamute” with a population of 98, and in 1898 W. S. Post recorded “Napachiakachagamut.”

Napakiak: village, pop. 190, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 10 miles SW of Bethel Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 42' N, 161° 57' W; (map 59). Variant: Napachiakachagamut Napahaiagamut, Napahaiagamute, Napahayagamiut, Napahayagamute, Napakiakachagamut, Napakiakamute, Napakiarek. Eskimo village reported as “Napahaiagamute” by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, in December 1878; the 1880 Census gave the village population as 98. The name was spelled “Napahayagamiut” in the 1890 Census, but J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS, showed the name as “Napachiakachagamut” from information received from J. H. Kilbuck, a Moravian missionary. The village population had increased to 139 in 1950 and the Napakiak post office was

established in 1951 (Ricks, 1965, p. 44). Today, the village has a church, a school and about 12 dwellings.

Napakiakachagamut: village, see Napakiak.

Napakiakamute: village, see Napakiak.

Napakiarek: village, see Napakiak.

Napaklulik: locality, on Mangoak River, SE of Selawik Lake, Kotzebue-Kobuck Lowland; 66° 20' N, 160° 20' W; (map 14). Variant: Nahpark-lu-lik. Former Eskimo village or camp recorded in 1886 as "Nah-park-lu-lik" by Lt. G. M. Stoney, USN.

Napaktualuit Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, at western base of Napaktualuit Mountain, 5 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 10' N, 151° 34' W; (map 134). Eskimo name obtained at Anaktuvuk Pass in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Napaktualuit Mountain: mountain, 5,840 ft., E of Anaktuvuk River, 6 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 10' N, 151° 30' W; (map 134). Eskimo name obtained at Anaktuvuk Pass in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Napaktuktuk Mountain: hill, 436 ft., NW of Noatak River delta, 13 miles N of Kotzebue Kotzebue-Kobuck Lowland; 67° 05' N, 162° 41' W, (map 128). Variant: Na-pac-took-took Mountain. Eskimo name meaning "many trees" according to USC&GS in 1950.

Napamiute: village, see Napaimiut.

Napamute: village, see Napaimiut.

Napanik Creek: stream, flows N 7 miles to Avalik River, 43 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 73° 05' N, 159° 10' W; (map 146). Eskimo name recorded at Wainwright in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS. Orth was told in 1965 that "Napanik" is the name of the man who died at the mouth of the stream "long ago."

Naparagamiut: village, see Hooper Bay.

Napareayak Slough: stream, flows S 5 miles past village of Hooper Bay to Hooper Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 31' 40" N, 166° 05' 15" W; (map 75). Eskimo name, meaning "little stakes," reported by USC&GS in 1951.

Naparacheak: locality, site of Eskimo village on Chukchi Sea coast, on barrier reef 15 miles NE of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 57' N, 162° 45' W; (map 145). Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1923.

Napasiak: village, see Napaiskak.

Napaskeagamiut: village, see Napaiskak.

Napaskiagamiut: village, see Napaiskak.

Napaskiagamut: village, see Napaiskak.

Napaskiagamute: village, see Napaiskak.

Napaskiak: village, see Napaiskak.

Napatolik Creek: stream, flows SW 11 miles to Selawik Lake, 14 miles W of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 37' N, 160° 30' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Napatorak Creek: stream, in DeLong Mountains, flows SSE 20 miles to Kelly River, 40 miles SE of Mount Kelly, Brooks Range; 68° 12' N, 162° 13' W; (map 130). Eskimo name, means "small trees"; name obtained in 1956 at Noatak by Orth.

Napatuk Creek: stream, heads at 60° 33' N, 163° 00' W, flows SE 36 miles to Kuskokwim River, 20 miles NW of Eek and 35 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 25' N, 162° 25' W; (map 58). Variant: Meroyuk River. Eskimo name reported in 1925 by USGS. The name "Meroyuk" was reported as local usage by USC&GS in 1949.

Napautokik Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Kobuk River, 26 miles N of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 58' N, 160° 11' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Napawrax: locality, area on Chukchi Sea coast between Kugoosuguru and Natirnuq, 9 miles SW of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 11' N, 157° 01' W; (map 153). Variant: Nunaktuau. Eskimo locality or camp name published by Spencer (1959, map 2) in the same general area as "Nunaktuau," listed by Lt. P. H. Ray (1885, p. 55). Hodge (1910, p. 97) lists "Nunaktuau * * * Eskimo summer village," which he locates near Walakpa Bay.

Napean, Point: point of land, at entrance to Eliza Harbor, on SE coast of Admiralty Island, 22 miles SE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 08' 35" N, 134° 16' 45" W; (map 9). Variant: Nepean Point, Nepen Point, Nepken Point. Named in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, for Evan Nepean of the British Admiralty (Wagner, 1937, p. 399). Lt. Joseph Whidbey of Vancouver's party explored the point on August 3, 1794. On Vancouver's original chart and the French copy of it, the name was spelled "Nepean," and this form was widely used. However, in his text, Capt. Vancouver spelled it "Napean."

Napi: locality, see Napaimute.

Napiakmut: village, see Napaiskak.

Napoleon Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to South Fork Fortymile River, 50 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 06' 30" N, 141° 44' 30" W; (map 102). Variant: Napoleon Gulch. Named by prospectors and reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 47), USGS. "Napoleon Gulch, named after the Frenchman who located it, is rich in nuggets" (Ogilvie, 1897, p. 8).

Napoleon Creek: stream, see Maryland Creek.

Napoleon Gulch: stream, see Napoleon Creek.

Napotoli Creek: stream, flows E 20 miles to Nushagak River, 65 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 48' N, 157° 25' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Eskimo name obtained in 1930 from F. H. Waskey and Beverly Polley, local inhabitants, by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Nappy Creek: stream, flows NE 0.5 miles to Ophir Creek which flows to Niukluk River, 11 miles of Council and 15 miles SE of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 03' N, 163° 41' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Naptowne Lodge: suburb, see Naptowne.

Naptowne: suburb, of Sterling on Sterling Highway, 1.5 miles ESE of Sterling, 19 miles ESE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 30' 30" N, 150° 43' 30" W; (map 62). Variant: Naptowne Lodge. Name published in 1965 by USGS. This village was reported in 1959 by USGS as Naptowne Lodge.

Naptowne: village, see Sterling.

Nargosakchokowik: locality, see Nagosakchowik.

Nargosakchokowik: stream, see Nagosakchowik Slough.

Nariksiut River: stream, heads in Ingrilukat Hills, flows NW 16 miles to Bering Sea at Nariksiut, 40 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, on N coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 24' N, 166° 43' W; (map 57). Variant: Narixmiut River. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Nariksiut: locality, at mouth of Nariksiut River, 40 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 60° 24' N; 166° 43' W; (map 57). Variant: Narixmiut. Eskimo camp reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Naringolapak Slough: distributary, in Yukon Delta, extends N-S 12 miles between Kwikluak and Kwikpak Passes, 14 miles E of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 48' 10" N, 164° 05' 10" W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS. Published in 1901 on Chart 9372.

Naringolapak Slough: watercourse, see Takwaklanuk Slough.

Narivakvak: lake, see Chandler Lake.

Narivakvuk: lake, see Chandler Lake.

Narivukpuk Lake: lake, see Neruokpuk Lakes.

Narixmiut River: stream, see Nariksiut River.

Narixmiut: locality, see Nariksiut.

Nariyauck River: stream, heads in lake, flows SW 15 miles to Kashunuk River, 29 miles E of village of Hooper Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 26' N, 165° 15' W; (map 75). Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1951.

Naroam-anyi: lake, see Atka Lake.

Naroam-unga: bluff, just E of Rush Point, on SW coast of Saint George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 35' 15" N, 169° 43' 30" W; (map 38). Aleut name, meaning "Atka natives' trail," reported by Putnam (1903, p. 1015), USC&GS. "The tradition is that natives of Atka who had been taken to Saint Paul by the Russians left Saint Paul in their bidarkas, intending to return to Atka. They landed on the beach below this point, not knowing where they were, and hauled their bidarkas up on the bluff and spent the night on top. They then went to Zapadni where they lived for a time, and were later taken to Atka by the Russians. This place does not seem to offer a safe place of descent at present."

Narogurum River: stream, see Kemuk River.

Narokachik River: stream, heads in a lake at 61° 01' N, 164° 15' W, flows NW 40 miles to Azun River, 2 miles E of Hazen Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 05' N, 164° 51' W; (map 74). Variant: Narokachuk Creek. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1949.

Narokachuk Creek: stream, see Narokachik Creek.

Naros Bay: bight, see Beyer Bay.

Narosigagamieut: locality, see Nagosakchowik.

Narosigak: locality, see Nagosakchowik.

Narosigak: stream, see Nagosakchowik Slough.

Narrow Cape: point of land, E point of entrance to Ugak Bay, 3 miles N of Ugak Island, on E coast of Kodiak Island, 57° 25' 30" N, 152° 20' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Cape Hollings, Low Cape, Mys Tonkie, Mys Tonkiy, Tonkeye, Tonkie. Named "Cape Hollings" in 1788 or 1789 by Meares (1790, p. 304). See Wagner (1937, p. 462). In 1804 Lisianski (1814, p. 169) gave the descriptive name "Narrow Cape." About 1808-10 Lt. G. A. Sarichev published "Mys Tonkiy," a Russian translation of the present name. In 1869 USC&GS identified it as "Low Cape."

Narrow Cape: spit, see Unga Spit.

Narrow Cove: cove, 5 miles long, at E end of Kukaklek Lake, 42 miles S of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 09' N, 155° 05' W; (map 51). Descriptive name published by USGS in 1926

Narrow Creek: stream, flows NW 0.6 miles to Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 16' 35" N, 133° 19' 15" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Narrow Pass: water passage, 1.2 miles long, off Behm Canal, between Revillagigedo and Rudyerd Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 18' 00" N, 131° 02' 45" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Narrow Point: point of land, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, 8 miles W of Lemesurier Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 47' 30" N, 132° 28' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys Tonkiy, Point Tonkey, Tonki Point. This is a translation of "M[ys] Tonkiy"; published in 1853 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1493.

Narrow Point: point of land, see Tonki Point.

Narrow Point: point of land, see Uzkosti Point.

Narrow Strait: water passage, 7 miles long, between Spruce Island and NE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 54' N, 152° 27' W; (map 34). Variant: Elovoi Strait, Proliv Maloy Malinovoy, Proliv Uzenkiy, Proliv Uzenkoy ili Yelovoy, Prolivchik Uzinkoy, Spruce Strait, Usinka Narrows, Uzenkoi Strait. Partial translation of the name "Proliv Uzenkoy ili Yelovoy," meaning "narrow or spruce strait" given by Sub-Lt. M. Murashev, IRN, in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Narrows Mountain: mountain, 2,075 ft., on Annette Island, W of Cascade Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' 50" N, 131° 24' 25" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Cmdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; derived from Tongass Narrows.

Narrows Peak: peak, 2,600 ft., on SW side of Petersburg Mountain on Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, 2.2 miles NW of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 18" N, 132° 59' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Cmdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705.

Narrows Point: point of land, on NE coast of Little Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51' 15" N, 176° 04' 05" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Descriptive name given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Narrows Point: point of land, see Uzkosti Point.

Narrows, The: water gap, of Hodzana River, 32 miles NW of Beaver, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 39' N, 148° 17' W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Narrows, The: water passage, 0.1 miles wide, S of Ismailof Island, connecting Halibut Cove and Kachemak Bay, 11 miles SE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 35' 45" N, 151° 14' 00" W; (map 50). Local name reported by USGS or USC&GS in the 1940's.

Narrows, The: water passage, 1 mile long, between SW coast of Prince of Wales Island and NE islands of Barrier Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 49' N, 132° 22' W; (map 1). Named by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, in 1897.

Narrows, The: water passage, 1 mile long, on Windham Bay, 5 miles E of Point Windham and 60 miles SW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 35' 10" N, 133° 26' 45" W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Narrows, The: water passage, between Blake Channel and Eastern Passage, on E coast of Wrangell Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 22' N, 132° 06' W; (map 6). Named in 1917 by USC&GS.

Narrows, The: water passage, between Little Raspberry and Afognak Islands, Kodiak Island; 58° 00' N, 152° 53' W; (maps 34, 43). Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Narrows, The: water passage, in S part of Port Frederick, 11 miles SW of Hoonah, on N central Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 59' 20" N, 135° 38' 30" W; (map 9). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in the 1943 Coast Pilot (p. 417).

Narrows, The: water passage, NW of N tip of Hawkins Island, 5 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 37' N, 145° 47' W; (map 64). Named in 1897 by Lt. Cmdr. J. F. Moser, USN, while doing hydrographic studies along the coast of Alaska.

Narrows, The: water passage, see Olga Narrows.

Narrows, The: water passage, see Sitkalidak Passage.

Narrows, The: watercourse, 0.3 miles wide, in Galena Bay, 42 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 57' N, 146° 39' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1912 by Capps and Johnson (1913, pl. 4), USGS.

Narvakra, Lake: lake, 3 miles long, in Noatak River Valley, 3 miles N of Noatak Canyon, 43 miles NE of Noatak, Brooks Range; 68° 00' N, 161° 43' W; (map 127). Variant: Nalvaruk Lake. Eskimo name meaning "great old lake," obtained in 1956 at Noatak by Orth.

Narvaqpak Lake: lakes, see Neruokpuk Lakes.

Narwhal Island: barrier island, 2 miles long on Beaufort Sea coast, northern island of McClure Islands, 38 miles E of Beechey Point. Arctic Plain, 70° 23' 45" N, 147° 28' 50" W; (map 150). Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 14, 97) after the whaleship Narwhal, on which he "returned to civilization in the fall of 1908, as the guest of Capt. George Leavitt."

Nasak, Mount: peak, 2,126 ft., in Lisburne Hills, 13 miles SE of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68° 34' 30" N, 165° 45' 50" W; (map 129). Eskimo descriptive name meaning "cap" reported in 1956 by Orth.

Nasanki Harbor: anchorage, see Pavlof Harbor.

Nasaugluk: village, see Togiak.

Nasaurak Mountain: mountain, 2,979 ft., on W side of Anaktuvuk River, 14 miles N of Anaktuvak Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 20' N, 151° 37' W; (map 134). Eskimo name obtained at Anaktuvuk Pass in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Nasauzaq: hill, see Nasorak Hill.

Naseleniya, Mys: point of land, see Possession, Point.

Nash Harbor: bay, 3 miles across from Cape Alonquin to Chingeruk Point, 25 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on N coast of Nunivak Island, 60° 15' 00" N, 166° 52' 30" W; (map 57). Local name reported in 1902 by USC&GS.

Nash Harbor: village, pop. 49 (1950), on SW shore of Nash Harbor, 32 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on Nunivak Island; 60° 12' 15" N, 166° 56' 15" W; (map 57). Eskimo village shown on a 1937 manuscript map of Nunivak Island; name derived from that of the cove.

Nashak Lake: lake, 6.5 miles long, on S bank of Kuyungsik River, SE of Nuigalak Lake, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 26' N, 164° 48' W; (map 74). Eskimo name referring to a "coat (or parka) hood"; obtained at Chevak by Orth in 1965.

Nasikach Island: island, see Twoheaded Island.

Nasikan Island: island, see Twoheaded Island.

Naskak Camp: locality, on Bering Sea coast, near W end of Niyrakpak Lagoon, 12 miles SE of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 39' N, 171° 29' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Naskok. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska. Its meaning is unknown.

Naskok: locality, see Naskak Camp.

Naskonat Peninsula: peninsula, extends into Bering Sea, just N of Ningaluk River, 110 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 00' N, 165° 00' W; (map 57). Eskimo name meaning "small hand" obtained at Tanunak in 1951 by USC&GS.

Naskowhak, Point: point of land, at W entrance to Seldovia Bay, 1.5 miles NW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 27' 30" N, 151° 44' 30" W; BGN 1908; (map 50). Kenai Indian name reported by USC&GS in 1908.

Nasoaruk Creek: stream, see Nasorak Creek.

Nasorak Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Chukchi Sea, 1.4 miles W of Crowbill Point and 4 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 06' 30" N, 165° 51' 05" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Nasoaruk Creek, Nusoaraq Creek, Nusoaruk Creek. Eskimo name reported as "Nu-soa-ruk" in 1950 by USC&GS.

Nasorak Hill: hill, 610 ft., 7 miles S of Jarvis Mountain and 12 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 49' N, 164° 06' W; (map 128). Variant: Nasauzaq, Nasowrak. Eskimo name meaning "little hood" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Nasowrak: hill, see Nasorak Hill.

Nassau Fiord: estuary, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, trends SE 4 miles to Icy Bay, 8.5 miles SW of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 14' 30" N, 148° 20' 00" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Named about 1910 by G. W. Perkins (possibly of the Alaska Steamship Company).

Nataga Creek: stream, heads on E side of Mount Seltat, on Alaska-Canada boundary, flows SE 11 miles to Kellsall River, 28 miles NW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 32' 20" N, 136° 06' 00" W; BGN 1922; (map 45). Variant: Natagehin Creek. Tlingit Indian name reported as Natagehin by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map). The "hin" or "hini" termination means "creek."

Natagehin: stream, see Nataga Creek.

Natalia Bay: bay, extends NE 3.5 miles off Sitkalidak Strait, on SW coast of Sitkalidak Island, SE of Kodiak Island; 57° 04' N, 153° 21' W; BGN 1934; (map 34). Named in 1934 by USC&GS, "in honor of Madame Natalia Shelikov, wife of Capt. Grigori Ivanovich Shelikov, and his companion in all his travels * * *. After Shelikov's death in 1795, Madame Natalia succeeded him as manager of the Russian American Company."

Natalia Island: island, 2,000 ft. long, between Soda Bay and Tlevak Strait, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' 15" N, 133° 01' 45" W; BGN 1934; (map 4). Variant: Nathalie Island, Natalie Island. Named in 1928 by USFS for Natalia Shelikov, wife of Grigori Ivanovich Shelikov. See Natalia Bay and Shelikov Strait.

Natalia Peninsula: peninsula, 4 miles long, on SW coast of Sitkalidak Island, SE of Kodiak Island; 57° 05' N, 153° 22' W; BGN 1934; (map 34). Named in 1934 by USC&GS, "in honor of Madame Natalia Shelikov * * *." See Natalia Bay.

Natalia Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Soda Bay, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' 00" N, 133° 02' 20" W; BGN 1934; (map 4). Variant: Nathalie Point. Named in 1928 by USFS for Natalia Shelikov, wife of Grigori Ivanovich Shelikov. See Natalia Bay and Shelikov Strait.

Natalia Point: point of land, S tip of Natalia Peninsula on SW coast of Sitkalidak Island, SE of Kodiak Island; 57° 04' N, 153° 23' W; BGN 1934; (map 34). Named in 1934 by USC&GS, "in honor of Madame Natalia Shelikov * * *." See Natalia Bay.

Natalie Island: island, see Natalia Island.

Natalie, Mount: mountain, see Nathalie Mountain.

Nataroarak Creek: stream, heads in lake and flows N 25 miles to Camden Bay, 3 miles SW of mouth of Hulahula River and 12 miles SW of Barter Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 02' 10" N, 144° 10' 40" W; (map 151). Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1956.

Natat Creek: stream, heads in Mentasta Mountains, flows NW 14 miles to Slana River 3.2 miles NE of its junction with Copper River, Alaska Range; 62° 43' N, 143° 52' W; (map 84). Indian name reported in 1903 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Natat Creek: stream, see Rufus Creek.

Natazhat Glacier: glacier, 4 miles long, trends NE from Mount Natazhat, Alaska, to head of Kletsan Creek, Canada, St. Elias Mountains, 61° 33' N, 141° 55' W; BGN 1953; (map 67). Variant: Kletsan Glacier, Klutson Glacier. Named in 1912 by Thomas Riggs, Jr., IBC; named after Mount Natazhat.

Natazhat, Mount: peak, 13,435 ft., at head of Natazhat Glacier, 61 miles NE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 31' N, 141° 06' W; BGN 1917; (map 67). Indian name reported in 1891 by Hayes (1892, sheet 2), USGS.

Natcheck: locality, see Nuchek.

Natcheck: locality, see Nuchek.

Nateekin Bay: bay, 1 mile across, in Unalaska Bay, N coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 53' N, 166° 36' W; (map 23). Variant: Natiekinshaia, Natykin, Natykinskaya. Aleut name recorded by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 163) as “Natykinskaya” or “Natykin.” It was published in 1875 with the present spelling by USC&GS.

Nateekin: locality, at the head of Nateekin Bay in Unalaska Bay, Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; (map 23). Variant: Natiekinskoe, Selo Natyka, Natieka. Former Aleut name published as “Sel[o] Natyka” or “Natyka village” by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN. Father Veniaminov (Baker, 1906, p. 455) reported “Natiekinskoe,” and says it consists of two huts (yourts) and 15 people.”

Nathalie Island: island, see Natalia Island.

Nathalie Mountain: mountain, see Nathlie Mountain.

Nathalie Point: point of land, see Natalia Point.

Nathlie Mountain: mountain, 6,910 ft., N of Sanford Glacier, 10 miles SW of Mount Sanford and 33 miles SE of Gulkana, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 09' N, 144° 24' W; (map 83). Variant: Mount Natalie, Nathalie Mountain. Name reported in 1898 as “Mount Natalie” by Capt. W. F. Abercrombie (1899, p. 312), USA. The “Nathlie” spelling was published by Schrader (1900, map 20), USGS.

Natieka: village, see Nateekin.

Natiekinshaia: bay, see Nateekin Bay.

Natiekinskoe: village, see Nateekin.

Natinakunit Pass: pass, 1,650 ft., in DeLong Mountains, between Nimiuktuk and Anisak Rivers, Brooks Range; 68° 26' N, 159° 42' W; (map 131). Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1956.

Nation City: locality, see Nation.

Nation Point: point of land, NW tip of Coronation Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' 45" N, 134° 20' 05" W; (map 4). Named in 1886 by Lt. Cmdr. Snow, USN.

Nation Reef: island, 2 miles long, in Yukon River at mouth of Fourth of July Creek, 34 miles NNW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 12' N, 141° 50' W; (map 103). Variant: Rock of Ages. Local name published in 1956 by USGS. The generic "reef" may refer to rock stratum that extends into or across the Yukon River at this point and may be the same stratum that J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS, called "Rock of Ages" in 1937.

Nation River: stream, heads in Canada at 65° 35' N, 140° 23' W, flows SW 50 miles to Yukon River, 32 miles NW of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 12' N, 141° 43' W; (map 103). Variant: Tahkandik River, Tahkandit River, Takondit River. Lt. Schwatka (1885, sheet 8), USA, first mapped this stream in 1883 using the Indian name "Tahkandik." Spurr (1898, pl. 38), USGS, spelled the name "Tahkandit," but the English name, reported as early as 1896 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, soon became fixed. The stream had some prominence from 1897 to 1898 because of a coal mine located near its mouth.

Nation: locality, on S bank of Yukon River, 2.2 miles below mouth of Nation River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 12' 10" N, 141° 47' 20" W; (map 103). Variant: Nation City. Former mining settlement and river landing for the Fourth of July Creek placer mining area. As early as 1900, Lt. John Cantwell reported the existence of the settlement, but it never developed into a large permanent population.

National Creek: stream, flows W 2.6 miles to Kennicott Glacier, 4 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 29' N, 142° 53' W; (map 67). Local name published on a manuscript map of the Copper River and Northwestern Railway, Chitina Branch Line, dated 1909.

Natirnuq: locality, area on Chukchi Sea coast between Walakpa Bay and Napawrax, 10 miles SW of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 10' N, 157° 03' W; (map 153). Variant: Ippersua. Eskimo locality or camp name published by Spencer (1959, map 2). It is in the same general area that Lt. P.H. Ray (1885, p. 55) lists the name "Ippersua."

Native Creek: stream, flows NW 0.8 miles to Ophir Creek which flows to Niukluk River, 3 miles NNW of Council and 35 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56' N, 163° 42' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Native Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles to Barnum Creek, 13 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains 59° 16' N, 161° 23' W; (map 53). Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

Native Hill: hill, 408 ft., 2 miles SE of Newton Peak and 6 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' N, 165° 15' W; (map 94). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Natlavtlen River: stream, flows SW 44 miles to Nikolai Slough, 40 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 02' N, 157° 10' W; (map 108). Koyukan Indian name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Natmotirak Creek: stream, heads at 67° 36' N, 159° 00' W, flows NE 24 miles to Kaluich Creek, 48 miles SW of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 46' N, 158° 24' W; (map 126). Eskimo name meaning “old pack route,” as reported to Orth at Noatak in 1956. This name is similar to the Eskimo name for the Ambler River.

Natnohoka Creek: stream, in the Dulbi Flats, 2 miles E of Boatmakers Creek, flows NW 6 miles to Nayuka River, 24 miles WNW of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 38' N, 155° 40' W; (map 107). Koyukan Indian name obtained at Huslia in 1956 by Orth.

Natoa Island: island, 1.5 miles long, 2 miles SE of Harbor Island, in Gulf of Alaska, 34 miles S of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 38' 30" N, 149° 36' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 49). Variant: High Island. Named by the 1912 USC&GS field party; it is an “Eskimo word meaning 'summit,' this being the highest spot on any island in this vicinity.”

Natohona Creek: stream, flows W 10 miles to Tok River 11 miles NW of its junction with Little Tok River and 25 miles SW of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 07' 30" N, 143° 41' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 85). Indian name reported by USGS in 1936.

Natoma Bay: bay, extends NW 2.3 miles off Cordova Bay, on E coast of Long Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 52' N, 132° 38' W; BGN 1929; (map 1). Named in 1928 by USC&GS for the steamer Natoma, used for surveys in this area.

Natoma Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Natoma Bay, on E coast of Long Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 52' 15" N, 132° 37' 28" W; BGN 1929; (map 1). Named in 1928 by USC&GS for the steamer Natoma.

Natrahazuivun Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 1 mile S of Black River and 23 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 38' 20" N, 144° 27' 00" W; (map 119). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Natravak Lake: lake, see Galbraith Lake.

Natural Arch: natural bridge, 50-ft. arch, composed of volcanic rock, at S edge of point where Bering Glacier heads at Bagley Icefield, 30 miles N of Cape Yakataga, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 29' 30" N, 142° 23' 30" W; BGN 1960; (map 65). Name recorded on field notes in 1913 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Natural Bridge: natural bridge, with opening about 20 ft. in diameter, 1.5 miles W of Nimrod Peak and 19 miles N of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 04' 07" N, 141° 07' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 103). Name proposed in 1965 by Earl Brabb, USGS.

Natural Hill: hill, 300 ft., on north-central Little Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 45" N, 177° 38' 35" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with “N” to correspond to “N” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map .

Natvakra Lakes: lakes, two, largest of which is 1 mile long, between Ivisaruk and Kaolak Rivers, 45 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 00' N, 160° 25' W; (map 146). Eskimo name recorded at Wainwright in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS; means “lakes.”

Natvakruak Creek: stream, flows NW 20 miles from Natvakruak Lake to Siksikpuk River, 36 miles N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 38' 15" N, 152° 00' 30" W; (map 134). Named in 1950 by W. W. Patton and A. S. Keller, USGS, for the lake at the stream's head.

Natvakruak Lake: lake, 1.3 miles across, at head of Natvakruak Creek, 3 miles NW of Nasaurak Mountain and 11 miles N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 22' N, 151° 42' W; (map 134). Eskimo name, meaning "old lake [narvakruak]," reported in 1945 by USGS.

Natvakruak Lake: locality, near Anaktuvuk Pass, in the Endicott Mountains, Brooks Range; 68° 15' N, 151° 45' W; (map 134). Eskimo name for an archeological site reported in 1950 by Ralph Solecki (in Giddings, 1964, p. 263).

Natvaksukruk Hill: mountain, see Outpost Mountain.

Natvatchiak Hill: mountain, elev. 1,355 ft., between Chandler and Kutchik Rivers, 13 miles S of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69° 11' N, 151° 53' W; (map 141). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Natyka: village, see Nateekin.

Natykin: bay, see Nateekin Bay.

Natykinskaya: bay, see Nateekin Bay.

Natzuhini Bay: estuary, extends N 4.3 miles off Sukkwan Strait, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island N of Hydaburg, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 13' N, 132° 51' W; (map 4). Indian name published in 1965 by USC&GS.

Naugeik: village, see Naknek.

Naugolka Point: point of land, between Viekoda Bay and E end of Uganik Passage, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 53' 30" N, 152° 13' 40" W; (map 34). Native name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Naugvik: village, see Naknek.

Naukatee Bay: bay, see Naukati Bay.

Naukati Bay: bay, 2.4 miles long, off Tuxekan Passage, W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 51' 20" N, 133° 11' 00" W; (map 4). Variant: Naukatee Bay. Named "Naukatee Bay" in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, who wrote "Indian name for this inlet from information given by Capt. Cyrus Orr."

Naukati Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows W 3.5 miles to Naukati Bay, W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' 18" N, 133° 08' 45" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Nauklagamut: locality, see Nauklak.

Nauklak: locality, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, about 15 miles E of Naknek Lake, Aleutian Range; 58° 35' N, 154° 56' W; (map 42). Variant: Naouchlagamut, Nauklagamut. Former Eskimo village recorded in 1898 as "Naouchlagamut" by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS, who obtained their information from the chief of Savonoski.

Naulchi: watercourse, see Kwemeluk Pass.

Naumliack Bay: bay, see Kiavak Bay.

Naumliack: locality, site of Eskimo village, on Kiavak Bay, on SE shore of Kodiak Island; 57° 01' N, 153° 35' W; (map 34). Native name recorded in 1805 by Lisianski (1814, p. 180).

Nautilus Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to North Fork Indian River, 14 miles NW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains, 59° 17' N, 161° 42' W; (map 53). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Nauvogalokhlagamute: locality, see Nanvogaloklak.

Nauwogalokhlagamute: locality, see Nanvogaloklak.

Navarak: lake, see Feniak Lake.

Navashak Lake: lake, 1.5 miles across, in Noatak River valley, 8 miles SE of Feniak Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 07' N, 158° 10' W; (map 132). Eskimo name obtained at Noatak in 1956 by Orth, and reported to refer in meaning "to call for," in reference to the lake.

Navia, Punta de: point of land, see Lemesurier Point.

Navia, Punta de: point of land, see Saint Elias, Cape.

Navisok: locality, on Agattu Island, Aleutian Islands 52° 26' N, 173° 36' E; (map 13). Former Aleut village or camp listed by Hodge (1910, p. 46).

Navvook Lake: lake, see Troutman Lake.

Navy Cove: bight, 0.4 miles across, on SE coast of Attu Island, on NW shore of Massacre Bay Aleutian Islands; 52° 50' 30" N, 173° 12' 25" E, (map 13). Named by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Navy Cove: cove, 0.7 miles across, SE of Little Kiska Head on N coast of Little Kiska Island Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 50" N, 177° 38' 40" E, (map 14). Variant: Tiger Cove. Name shown on a 1957 AMS map ; variant shown on 1943 USAAF map .

Navy Hill: hill, see Court House Hill.

Navy Island: island, 0.3 miles across, smallest and most southerly of three islands east of Port Wrangell, in the Pacific Ocean, 22 miles SE of Mount Chiginagak; Aleutian Range; 56° 59' 40" N; 156° 27' 30" W; (map 31). Variant: Ile du Large, Navy Islet, Ostrov Morskiy, Ostrov

Morskoi. Named "Ostrov Morskoi," i.e. "sea island," by Ens. Vasiliev, IRN, in 1832. This name was translated by USC&GS as "Navy Island" probably intentionally changing the meaning somewhat. Lutke (1836, p. 274) called it "Ile du Large."

Navy Islet: island, see Navy Island.

Navy Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 1.5 miles E of Burnett Inlet, on Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 04' 15" N, 132° 25' 30" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS.

Navy Peak: mountain, 3,665 ft., 2.5 miles N of McHenry Inlet, on Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 04' 10" N, 132° 23' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Navy Town: locality, on SE coast of Attu Island, on W shore of Massacre Bay, Aleutian Islands; 52° 50' 20" N, 173° 11' 45" E; (map 13). Named during the military occupation of the island in World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Nayery, Kamen: rock, see Naerie Rock.

Nayorurun River: stream, flows S 27 miles to Togiak River, 1 mile W of Kashiagamiut, 56 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 22' 12" N, 160° 06' 07" W; (map 53). Variant: Kashaiak River, Kashaiyak River. Eskimo name reported in 1956 by USGS. The name of the river was reported as "Kashaiyak" on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS.

Nayrak Lake: lake, see Troutman Lake.

Nayuka River: stream, in Dulbi Flats, heads NW of Dulbatna Mountain, flows N 24 miles then WSW 22 miles to Dulbi Slough, 32 miles W of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 38' 20" N, 155° 57' 30" W; (map 107). Koyukan Indian name obtained at Huslia in 1956 by Orth.

Nayvay Creek: stream, see Kuropak Creek.

Nazan Bay: bay, 4 miles across, on NE coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 12' N, 174° 06' W; (map 18). Variant: Baie de l'Est, East Bay, Zaliv Nazan. Apparently named as "Z[aliv] Nazan," or "Nazan Bay," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 27), IRN. It was called "Baie de l'Est," or "east bay," by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 313), IRN.

Nazan Bay: bay, see Chisak Bay.

Nazan Cape: point of land, see Agony Point.

Nazan, Zaliv: bay, see Chisak Bay.

Nazan: village, see Atka.

Nazi Creek: stream, flowing SE 0.7 miles to Pacific Ocean, Little Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 52" N, 177° 40' 20" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "N" to

correspond to “N” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map .

Nazikak Island: island, see Twoheaded Island.

Nazikak Point: island, see Twoheaded Island.

Nazowlakdalak: stream, see Girl Creek.

Nazuruk Channel: stream, a tributary of Kobuk River, heads at Melvin Channel Kobuk River, and flows SW 41 miles to Hotham Inlet, 39 miles WSW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 31' N, 161° 24' W; (map 114). Eskimo name reported in 1926 by USGS.

Nazwiqtaq: lake, see Nadviktak Lake.

Nazwiztaq Kuugauzaq: stream, see Nadviktak Creek.

NC Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Yukon River at Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands 65° 10' N, 152° 04' W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS named for the N[orthern] C[ommercial] Company which maintained a store at Tanana.

Ne-ohi-lik River: stream, see Nechelik Channel.

Nea-kluk: stream, see Niukluk River.

Neacola River: stream, heads in lake 2 miles E of Telaguana Pass, flows NE 21 miles to Kenibuna Lake, 60 miles W of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 09' 40" N, 152° 55' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 70). Tanaina Indian name reported in 1928 by S. R. Capps and Gerald FitzGerald (in Smith and others, 1930b, pl. 2), USGS.

Neak Creek: stream, see Niak Creek.

Neakok Island: island, 0.5 miles across, in mouth of Ivisaruk River, 18 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 22' 58" N, 159° 59' 15" W; (map 146). Eskimo name recorded at Wainwright in 1956 by Orth; means “head.”

Neakok: locality, see Naokok.

Neal Point: point of land, 8.5 miles W of Wrangell, southernmost tip of Yank Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 27' N, 132° 36' W; (map 6). Local name used by fishermen and published in 1920 by USC&GS.

Nealruk Mountain: hill, 774 ft., on Nelson Island, 9 miles E of Cane Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 33' N, 165° 09' W; (map 57). Eskimo name obtained at Tanunak in 1951 by USC&GS.

Near Island: island, 1,289 ft. elev., 1.5 miles long, 3 miles SE of Nagai Island, in Shumagin Islands. Aleutian Range; 54° 56' 30" N, 160° 03' 00" W; (map 26). Variant: Blichni. Ostrov

Blizhniy. This is a translation of "O[strov] Blizhniy" published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN.

Near Island: island, 1.5 miles long, in Saint Paul Harbor. 0.5 miles S of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 47' N, 152° 24' W; BGN 1939: (map 34). Variant: Bliskie Island, Blisnie Island, Blizki Island, Blizkiy Island, Close Island, Ostrov Blizkiy, Pogibshi Island. The name "Ostrov Blizkiy" or "close island" was recorded in 1805 by Lisianski (1814, map facing p. 169). The Russian word "pogibshiy" meaning "perishing" was applied to this island by W. H. Dall (in Emerson and others, 1904, p. 52).

Near Islands: islands, chain comprising west end of Aleutian Islands, extend from Ingenstrem Rocks, westward about 95 miles to Peaked Island, off Cape Wrangell; principal islands are Attu, Agattu, and Semichi Islands (Alaid, Nizki, and Shemya); 52° 55' N, 172° 28' E [west end] 52° 37' N, 174° 32' E [east end]; BGN 1963; Variant: Bliinies Islands, Bliihi Islands, Blizhnie Islands, Blizhniye Islands, Plishnie Ostrova, Rat Islands. This is a translation of the descriptive name "Plishnie Ostrova," published by G. H. von Langsdorff (1813-14, v. 2, p. 13). Lt. G. A. Sarichev (1826, map 1), IRN. published the name as "O[stro]va Blizhniye." This name was given by early Russian explorers because these are the nearest of the Aleutian Islands to Asia. See Aleutian Islands.

Near Point: point of land, on N coast of Whale Island, 2.3 miles SW of Afognak, N of Kodiak Island; 57° 58' 30" N, 152° 49' 20" W; (map 34). Variant: Blizhnie Cape, Mys Blizhniy. Translation of the descriptive name "M[ys] Blizhniy" given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Near Point: point of land, on W coast of Piper Island, in Fish Bay, on Baranof Island, 25 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 23' 30" N, 135° 35' 45" W; (map 9). Named in 1880 by U.S. Navy and published by USC&GS on Chart 727.

Nebel Island: island, see Shuyak Island.

Necessity Cove: cove, 1 mile across, on S shore of Alaska Peninsula, on SE shore of Castle Cape NE of Ship Mountain, Aleutian Range; 56° 09' N, 158° 21' W; (map 30). Local name published by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 160).

Nechelik Channel: stream, tributary of Colville River, flows N 22 miles to Harrison Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 27' N, 151° 04' W; (map 149). Variant: Ne-ohi-lik River. Eskimo name reported in 1951 by USC&GS meaning "new deep channel."

Nechraje: rock, see Eldred Rock.

Neck Lake: lake, 0.15 miles across, on northwestern Little Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' N, 177° 38' E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "N" to correspond to "N" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map .

Neck Lake: lake, 3 miles long, on Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 06' N, 133° 11' W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Neck Point: point of land, on N coast of Chichagof Island, 3.4 miles SE of Point Sophia on Icy Strait and 4 miles E of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 07' 10" N, 135° 20' 00" W; (map 11). Descriptive name given in 1901 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, and published in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 204).

Neck Point: point of land, on SE coast of Montague Island, 9 miles NE of Cape Cleare, 66 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 48' N, 147° 41' W; (map 49). Local name reported in the early 1950's by USC&GS.

Necker Bay: estuary, 10 miles long, on W coast of Baranof Island, 35 miles NW of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 40' N, 135° 05' W; (map 5). Variant: Kamenistaia Bay, Kamenistaya Bukhta, Port Necker, Port Neker, Rocky Bay, Stone Bay, Stony Bay. Originally named "Port Necker" in 1786 by La Perouse in honor of Jacques Necker, French minister of finance; published in 1850 by Russian American Company as "Kamenistaya Bukhta," meaning "rocky bay."

Necker Islands: islands, extend SE 12 miles from Biorka and Little Biorka Islands, to Bachek Island, off W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 49' N, 135° 27' W; (map 5). Name published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 136). Named on September 5, 1786, by La Perouse.

Necker Isles: islands, see Guibert Islets.

Necker, Port: estuary, see Necker Bay.

Necklaremout River: stream, see Lower Niklaremout Creek.

Necklaremout River: stream, see Upper Niklaremout Creek.

Neckshortka Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 4.8 miles S of Point Possession and 43 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 57' 30" N, 150° 23' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Necodayno: stream, see Nikadavna Creek.

Necons River: stream, heads in glacier lake, flows SW 40 miles, through Two Lakes to Stony River, 47 miles N of Lake Clark and 100 miles W of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 01' 30" N, 154° 05' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 71). Local name reported in 1928 by S. R. Capps and Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Ned Pond: lake, 0.4 miles across, NE of Big Lake and 18 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 17' N, 148° 01' W; (map 118). Variant: Mac's Pond. Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; shown as "Mac's Pond" on William Yanert's 1916 manuscript map (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Neds Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, 3.5 miles SE of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 31' 30" N, 152° 32' 45" W; (map 117). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Neeextouwik Mountain: mountain, see Niaktuvik, Mount.

Neechuck River: stream, see Miniatulik River.

Needle Island: island, 0.9 miles long, in Yukon River W of Garden Island, 2 miles N of Anvik, Nulato Hills; 62° 41' N, 160° 12' W; (map 78). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon River" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Needle Mountain: mountain, 8,000 ft., on Thompson Ridge, 3 miles SE of Barkley Lake and 110 miles E of Cordova, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 41' 00" N, 142° 31' 30" W; (map 65). Local name reported by F. H. Moffit (1918, pl. 6), USGS.

Needle Peak: mountain, 1,960 ft., highest point on Coronation Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 52' 25" N, 134° 15' 50" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Needle Peak: mountain, 7,586 ft., in Nutzotin Mountains, on W bank of Snag Creek 4 miles SW of junction with its East Fork, Alaska Range; 62° 11' N, 141° 33' W; (map 84). Descriptive name given in 1898 by W. J. Peters and A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Needle Peak: peak, 4,540 ft., on Kenai Peninsula, at head of Petrof Glacier, 30 miles ENE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 30' 30" N, 150° 47' 30" W; (map 50). Descriptive name reported by USC&GS in 1912. So named "because of its pointed appearance."

Needle Rock: mountain, 2,900 ft., 8 miles E of Jumbo Dome and 20 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 58' 50" N, 148° 29' 45" W; (map 87). Descriptive name published in 1952 by USGS.

Needle Rock: rock, off NW coast of Amaknak Island, in Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 55' 31" N, 166° 31' 46" W; (map 23). Descriptive name given by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1874. A 1791 map by John Henry Cox shows this name applied to another rock near here. See Wagner (1937, p. 475).

Needle, The: rock, about 260 ft. across, in Montague Strait, 8 miles SW of S tip of Green Island, Chugach Mountains; 60° 06' 40" N, 147° 36' 00" W; BGN 1908; (map 63). Descriptive name reported in 1908 by USC&GS.

Neekahueena: lake, see Nikabuna Lake.

Neekahweena: lake, see Nikabuna Lake.

Neeksigalik Lake: lake, see Tulugak, Lake.

Neenana River: stream, see Nenana River.

Neenana: locality, see North Nenana.

Neenivik River: stream, see Golsovia River.

Neets Bay: estuary, extends E 9 miles from Behm Canal, along NW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 46' N, 131° 42' W; (map 3). Arbitrary name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Neets Creek: stream, flows W, through Bluff Lake, 5 miles to Neets Bay, on NW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 47' 15" N, 131° 29' 20" W; BGN 1923; (map 3). Named in 1923 by USFS.

Neets Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, drains into Neets Creek E of Neets Bay, on NW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 45' 50" N, 131° 28' 30" W; BGN 1923; (map 3). Named in 1923 by USFS.

Neeyiklik Creek: stream, see Niyiklik Creek.

Negaleh: locality: see Nigalik.

Negheling River: stream, see Newhalen River.

Negotsena Creek: stream, flows SW 8 miles to Yukon River, 12 miles NE of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64° 52' N, 157° 54' W; (map 97). Koyukan Indian name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Negra, Punta: point of land, "E of Cape Suckling." Spanish name meaning "black" shown on a 1791 map of Capt. Alessandro Malaspina.

Negrillos, Rocas: rocks, "at the south end of Hinchinbrook Island." Name recorded in Capt. Alessandro Malaspina's journal written about 1791.

Negritos, Los: rocks, see Porpoise Rocks.

Negro Creek: stream, heads near summit of Dahlgren Peak, flows N 4.5 miles to Port Houghton, 75 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 17' N, 133° 25' W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Negro Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, 2 miles SW of Alexey Lake and 7 miles NE of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 51' N, 154° 49' W; (map 51). Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Negro, Cabo: point of land, "on Prince of Wales Island, in east part of Bucareli Bay." Descriptive Spanish name meaning "black cape" given by members of the 1779 Don Ignacio Arteaga expedition.

Negromoon Creek: stream, flows E to Inglutalik River, NE of Norton Bay, Nulato Hills; (map 109). Local name reported in 1910 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Negsue Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Penny River, 9 miles W of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' N, 165° 41' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

Negukthlik River: stream, heads at 59° 09' N, 159° 55' W, flows SW 25 miles to Ungalikthluk River, 12 miles SE of Togiak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 56' N, 160° 08' W; (map

39). Variant: Ungalikthluk River, Ungalukthluk River, Ungalukuk River, Ungulukthluk River. Eskimo name reported as "Ungulukthluk River" in 1951 by USGS. Name changed to present spelling on recent maps.

Negvelnuk: stream, see Golsovia River.

Neh-leel-ahk: point of land, see Nililak Point.

Nehenta Bay: cove, extends NE 0.6 miles from Clarence Strait, on SW coast of Gravina Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 09' 25" N, 131° 47' 45" W BGN 1923; (map 3). Variant: Copper Bay. Tlingit Indian word meaning "copper ore;" name given in 1922 by USC&GS because the "Field-party of 1921 * * * reported the existence of copper-prospects there."

Nehlutahalik Slough: stream, see Nelutahalik Creek.

Neil Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, W of Kroto Creek, 52 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 56' 00" N, 150° 22' 40" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Neilson Canyon: canyon, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 5 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 41' 30" N, 151° 25' 00" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Neilson Creek: stream, on N end of Douglas Island, flowing 1.6 miles NE to Gastineau Channel, 3.7 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 19' 55" N, 134° 30' 00" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Neka Bay: bay, extends W 6.5 miles off Port Frederick, Chichagof Island, 8 miles SW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 02' 30" N, 135° 38' 00" W; (map 11). Name published in 1951 by USGS.

Neka Island: island, 0.3 miles across, in Port Frederick at mouth of Neka Bay on Chichagof Island, 8.8 miles SW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 02' 00" N, 135° 38' 15" W; (map 11). Name published in 1951 by USGS.

Neka Mountain: mountain, 2,972 ft., on Chichagof Island, 0.9 miles N of Neka Bay on Port Frederick and 8 miles SW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 04' 00" N, 135° 38' 30" W; BGN 1959; (map 11). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Neka River: stream, on Chichagof Island, flows SE 7 miles to Neka Bay on Port Frederick, 13 miles SW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 03' 30" N, 135° 47' 15" W; BGN 1959; (map 11). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Nekakte Creek: stream, heads at 67° 29' N, 158° 19' W, flows SSW 19 miles to Akillik River, 45 miles NW of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 16' N, 158° 29' W; (map 126). Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1956.

Nekeelit Point: point of land, 5.5 miles S of Gambell, W coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 42' N, 171° 45' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Ikhkelik, Nekiylit. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist. In 1965 Orth recorded the name as "Ikhkelik," meaning "like a visor."

Neker, Port: estuary, see Necker Bay.

Neketa Bay: bay, 0.5 miles across, on W coast of Shuyak Island, 43 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 31' 30" N, 152° 38' 00" W; (map 43). Name published by USC&GS on Chart 8555 in 1927.

Neketa Creek: stream, flows E 6 miles to Chignik Bay, 10.5 miles N of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 27' N, 158° 25' W; (map 30). Native name reported by a 1951 USGS field party.

Nekiylit: point of land, see Nekeelit Point.

Nekula Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.6 miles to Anvil Creek N of Dexter Peak and 6 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' 29" N, 165° 20' 50" W; (map 94). Variant: Nikkala Gulch, Nickala Creek. Prospectors' name of Finnish origin published on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson. In 1916, Polk's Gazetteer showed a mining camp along the ravine, calling the camp "Nickala Gulch."

Nekutak Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula N of Embryo Lake, 34 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 48' N, 150° 26' W; (map 62). An Eskimo-sounding name given about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Nelchina Bench Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, at SW end of Heavenly Ridge, 57 miles NW of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61° 52' 30" N, 146° 56' 30" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Nelchina Glacier: glacier, heads on Mount Willard Gibbs, trends N 23 miles to its terminus at head of Nelchina River, 49 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 43' N, 147° 05' W; BGN 1915; (map 69). Local name reported in 1914 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1915, pl. 6).

Nelchina River: stream, heads in Nelchina Glacier, flows N and SE 28 miles to Tazlina Lake, 1.6 miles SW of mouth of Mendeltna Creek and 58 miles N of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61° 56' 30" N, 146° 26' 30" W; BGN 1915; (map 68). Variant: Tazlina River. Indian name adopted by miners. This stream was originally the upper part of the Tazlina River. The name "Nelchina" was applied to a tributary now called Little Nelchina River.

Nelchina River: stream, see Little Nelchina River.

Nelchina: locality, at the junction of Little Nelchina River and Crooked Creek, 16 miles NE of Tahnetna Pass, Talkeetna Mountains, 62° 06' 15" N, 147° 09' 00" W; (map 82). Former mining settlement established about 1913; reported by Theodore Chapin (in Brooks, 1915, p. 122), USGS.

Neliupiaki: point of land, see Kekurnoi, Cape.

Nell Juan, Port: estuary, see Nellie Juan, Port.

Nellag Island: island, 0.7 miles long, between Hook and Manhattan Arms, at head of Sea Otter Harbor, off W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 06' 45" N, 133° 10' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Goose Island. Local name recorded in 1920 by USC&GS.

Nellie Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.8 miles to Mountain Creek, 6 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' 10" N, 165° 26' 40" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Nellie Juan Bay: bay, see Aspid Bay.

Nellie Juan Cape: point of land, see Aspid Cape.

Nellie Juan Glacier: glacier, on E side of Kenai Peninsula, heads in Sargent Icefield, trends NE 2 miles to Derickson Bay, 26 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 28' N, 148° 21' W; (map 63). Named in 1910 by U. S. Grant, USGS, "for Samuel Applegate's schooner Nellie Juan."

Nellie Juan Lake: lake, on Kenai Peninsula, trends N 4 miles to head of Nellie Juan River, 14 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 14' N, 149° 03' W; BGN 1960; (map 63). Variant: Snow Lake. Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Nellie Juan River: stream, heads at Nellie Juan Lake, flows NE 20 miles to Kings Bay, 24 miles S of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 26' 30" N, 148° 42' 30" W; (map 63). Named in 1910 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Nellie Juan, Port: estuary, trends NE 18 miles from mouth of Kings Bay to Prince William Sound, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, 24 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 38' N, 148° 05' W; (map 63). Variant: Kings Bay, Port Nell Juan, Port Nelly Juan. Discovered and named in 1887 by Samuel Applegate, for his schooner, the Nellie Juan. This spelling is from Applegate's map .

Nellie Martin River: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Patton Bay, 70 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 55' N, 147° 30' W; (map 49). Local name reported in the early 1950's by USC&GS.

Nellie, Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, 1.5 miles W of Reflection Lake, 12 miles S of Bradfield Canal, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 01' 00" N, 131° 37' 45" W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Nellikowrak: locality, see Nalikaurak.

Nelly Juan, Port: estuary, see Nellie Juan, Port.

Nels Klevens: area, NE part of Mountain View, in Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 13' 52" N, 149° 47' 55" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1954 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

Nels Miller Slough: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Copper River, 45 miles N of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 51' N, 144° 36' W; (map 64). Name published in 1959 by USGS.

Nelsaluk Pass: water passage, on coast of Beaufort Sea, between Barter Island and Manning Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 07' 30" N, 143° 02' 45" W; (map 152). Variant: Nelsaluk Passage. Local Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1952.

Nelsaluk Passage: water passage, see Nelsaluk Pass.

Nelsaluk: locality, near end of spit that extends E from Barter Island into Bernard Harbor, Arctic Plain; 70° 08' N, 143° 34' W; (map 152). Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1952 to mean in general, "big Nelsons place."

Nelson Askhomut: village, see Holy Cross.

Nelson Bay: bay, 0.7 miles across, 10 miles SE of Baranof, off E coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 57' N, 134° 44' W; (map 5). Local name used by fishermen; published in 1901 by USC&GS.

Nelson Bay: bay, 1.5 miles wide, at delta of Rude River, 9 miles NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 40' N, 145° 39' W; (map 64). Name published in 1959 by USGS; derived from the proposed townsite of Nelson, which was never built.

Nelson Bluff: bluff, 250 ft. high, extends 1.5 mile along left bank of Black River, 25 miles E of Chalkyitsik, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 38' N, 142° 50' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Nelson Butte: hill, see Army Peak.

Nelson Cove: cove, extends SE 0.3 miles from Clarence Strait, on SW coast of Gravina Island, 6 miles NW of Dall Head, Alexander Archipelago, 55° 12' 15" N, 131° 49' 45" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1921 by USC&GS; "named for an early prospector."

Nelson Creek: stream, flows E 1.3 miles to Lower Willow Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 19 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 50' N, 164° 32' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Nelson Creek: stream, flows SE 0.6 miles to Old Glory Creek in Inmachuk River basin, 17 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 51' N, 163° 11' W; (map 110). Local name published on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson.

Nelson Creek: stream, heads in a glacier, flows 3 miles E to Taiya River, 1 mile above its mouth on Taiya Inlet, 3.3 miles NW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 29' 55" N, 135° 21' 40" W; (map 45). Local name obtained by USGS field personnel and published on Federal maps since 1950.

Nelson Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows SW 2 miles to Chavolda Creek 4.5 miles SE of its junction with Chisana River, Alaska Range; 62° 08' N, 142° 01' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Nelson Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 1.5 miles to Sixmile Creek, 4.5 miles S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48' 55" N, 149° 25' 35" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name; reported about 1914 by B. L. Johnson (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS.

Nelson Glacier: glacier, heads on S slope of Mount Waters, trends SE 3.5 miles to its 1955 terminus 1.5 miles N of Berg Mountain, 16 miles E of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 28' 30" N, 131° 59' 30" W; (map 7). Local name reported by F. E. Wright and C. W. Wright (1908, p. 189), USGS.

Nelson Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in Narrow Strait, between Spruce Island and NE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 53' 35" N, 152° 24' 40" W; BGN 1909; (map 34). Named in 1909 by Capt. Hodgkins, USC&GS, "probably * * * after Assistant John Nelson * * *, USC&GS."

Nelson Island: island, 2 miles long, in the Kuskokwim River 2 miles N of Tuluksak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 08' N, 160° 56' W; (map 73). Name shown on 1898 field sheet by W. S. Post, USGS.

Nelson Island: island, 40 miles long, between Baird Inlet and Etolin Strait, between Kolovinerak and Ningaluk Rivers, 90 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 40' N, 164° 45' W; (map 58). Named in 1880 by Henry Gannett for Edward William Nelson, who spent about 5 years in this area as an observer for the U.S. Signal Service and collector for the Smithsonian Institution.

Nelson Lagoon: lagoon, 20 miles long, 20 miles W of village of Port Moller, on Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 00' N, 161° 00' W; (map 28). Named in 1882 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for Edward William Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, who explored the Yukon Delta region in 1877-81.

Nelson Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 20 miles E of Chalkyitsik, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 40' N, 142° 59' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Nelson Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 2 miles E of Long Lake and 12 miles NW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 29' 30" N, 147° 42' 00" W; (map 118). Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Nelson Mountain: mountain, 2,044 ft., 29 miles NW of Beaver, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 41' N, 148° 05' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Nelson Mountain: peak, 5,457 ft., 5.5 miles N of Hanagita Lake and 31 miles SW of McCarthy, Chugach Mountains; 61° 19' 45" N, 143° 49' 30" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Nelson Reef: reef, in N part of Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 56' 30" N, 154° 02' 30" W; (map 32). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Nelson, Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Smeaton Bay, on E bank of Behm Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 18' 05" N, 130° 55' 30" W; (map 3). Named by Capt. George

Vancouver, RN, "August 7, 1793, after Captain Horatio Nelson [later, Lord Nelson], RN, * * *" (Wagner, 1937, p. 399).

Nelsons Camp: locality, see Sooghmeghat.

Nelsonville: locality, on right bank of Nushagak River, 3 miles SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 00' 30" N, 158° 32' 00" W; (map 52). Variant: Dillingham, Kanakanak, Ke-ek-sel-hak. Named about 1944 for Senator Knute Nelson, 1843-1923, Governor of Minnesota 1893-95, and U.S. Senator, 1895-1923. Nelson, as a member of Senator Dillingham's subcommittee, made an extensive tour of Alaska in 1903. This location, which was then called "Dillingham," and an Eskimo village called "Ke-ek-sel-hak" was recorded on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF. In 1944 the name "Dillingham" was transferred to Snag Point where the Dillingham post office had been since 1904; the name "Nelsonville" came into use about this time. The place is now a section of Kanakanak.

Nelsonville: village, see Dillingham.

Neltuschk-an: locality, see Neltushkin.

Neltushkin: locality, on N shore of Whitewater Bay, on W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 15' 30" N, 134° 36' 15" W; (map 9). Variant: Nahltushkan, Naltuck-an, Neltuschk-an, Scutshon. Tlingit Indian village reported as "Neltuschk-an," meaning "town on outside of point," in 1885 by Aurel Krause. It was called "Scutskon" by Island Petroff in the 10th Census in 1880. In 1880 the population was 246 "but subsequently they moved to Killisnoo" (Hodge, 1910, p. 11). The BAE recorded the name as "Naltuck-an."

Nelupaki: point of land, see Kekurnoi, Cape.

Nelutahalik Creek: stream, in Yukon Delta, flows N 4 miles to Apoon Pass, 3.5 miles E of Pastol Bay and 38 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 02' N, 163° 28' W; (map 92). Variant: Nehlutahalik Slough. Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by R. L. Faris, USC&GS, who reported it as "Nehlutahalik."

Nemo Point: point of land, 13 miles S of Wrangell, on W coast of Wrangell Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 17' 00" N, 132° 21' 40" W; BGN 1923; (map 6). Variant: Duga Point, Laida Point, Wren Point. Named in 1923 by USC&GS for the triangulation station on the north side of the point.

Nemod Creek: stream, see Davis Creek.

Nenana Glacier: glacier, heads at 63° 32' N, 147° 36' W, trends SW 7 miles to head of Nenana River, 44 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 29' 30" N, 147° 47' 45" W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Moffit (1915, pl. 1).

Nenana Indian Mission: village, see Nenana.

Nenana Mountain: mountain, 7,881 ft., 37 miles NE of Cantwell and 42 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 32' 30" N, 147° 50' 00" W; (map 87). Name taken from the glacier and river which heads on it; reported in 1951 by USGS.

Nenana River: stream, heads at Nenana Glacier, in Alaska Range, flows N 140 miles to Tanana River at Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 33' 50" N, 149° 06' 20" W; (map 100). Variant: Cantwell River, Nanana River, Neenana River, Tutlut River. Originally named Cantwell River by Lt. Allen (1887, map), USA, in 1885 for Lt. John C. Cantwell, of the Revenue-Cutter Service, who explored the Kobuk River region in 1884 and 1885. In 1898, W. J. Peters and A. H. Brooks, USGS, reported that the native name was "Tutlut," but Lt. J. C. Castner, USA (in Glenn and Abercrombie, 1899, p. 233), stated in 1898: "The largest, of twenty cabins, was opposite the mouth of the Nanana (Lieutenant Allen's Cantwell) River." The Tanana Indian name was spelled "Nenana" by Lt. Herron (1901, p. 48), USA. Local usage adopted the latter spelling. According to Father Julius Jette, S. J., the name "remains unexplained and seems as much a puzzle to them [the Indians] as it is to me."

Nenana River: village, see Ferry.

Nenana Slough: stream, see Little Nenana River.

Nenana: locality, see North Nenana.

Nenana: village, pop. 286, mile 411.7 on The Alaska Railroad, on left bank of Tanana River, E of mouth of Nenana River, 45 miles SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 34' N, 149° 05' W; BGN 1944; (map 100). Variant: Nenana Indian Mission, Saint Marks Indian Mission. Nenana, named for the nearby stream, became a base for railroad construction in 1916 near the location of the Nenana Indian Mission (also called St. Marks Indian Mission), established in 1907. On July 15, 1923, President Warren Harding drove the golden spike at the north end of the 700-foot steel bridge over the Tanana River, marking the completion of the railroad. The population of the village was 190 in 1910; 634 in 1920; 291 in 1930; 231 in 1939; and 242 in 1950. The Nenana post office was established in 1908 (Ricks, 1965, p. 45). See Tortella.

Nenevok Lake: lake, 4 miles long, extends NW-SE 8 miles, NW of Togiak Lake, 78 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 45' N, 159° 48' W; (map 53). Variant: Nanava-ak Lake, Nenevokuk Lake, Nunava-ak Lake. Eskimo name probably meaning "lake" shown on a 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS, whose party camped on its shore, September 10 of that year. The name was Published as "Nenevokuk" by Spurr (1900, map 10), USGS.

Nenevokuk Lake: lake, see Nenevok Lake.

Neniltschik oder Sunit, Cape: point of land, see Ninilchik, Cape.

Nepean Point: point of land, see Napean, Point.

Nepen Point: point of land, see Napean, Point.

Nepken Point: point of land, see Napean, Point.

Nepoverotni Rocks: rocks, see Nepovorotni Rocks.

Nepovorotni Rocks: rocks, in Sitka Sound, between Middle and Western Channels, 1.3 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 22" N, 135° 21' 45" W; (map 9). Variant: Kamen Nepovorotnoy, Nepoverotni Rocks. Russian name meaning "not turning," given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "K[amen] Nepovorotnoy."

Nepovorotnoy, Kamen: rocks, see Nepovorotni Rocks.

Neprokhodnaya, Guba: bay, see No Thorofare Bay.

Neprop Island: island, see Impassible Island.

Nepropusknoi Island: island, see Impassible Island.

Nepropusknoy, Ostrov: island, see Impassible Island.

Neptune Bay: bight, 1.5 miles wide, on E shore of Kachemak Bay, on Kenai Peninsula, 9 miles SE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 33' N, 151° 24' W; (map 50). Local name reported by USGS or USC&GS in the 1940's.

Neptune Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Blake Channel, on E coast of Wrangell Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 20' 50" N, 132° 00' 15" W; (map 6). Named by USC&GS for charting purposes; name published in 1924.

Neptune Point: point of land, on NE coast of Kenai Peninsula, at E entrance to Shotgun Cove, 5.5 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48' N, 148° 32' W; BGN 1915; (map 63). Named in 1914 by USC&GS.

Neragon Island: barrier island, 7.5 miles long, one of Sand Islands between Bering Sea and Scammon Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 55' N, 165° 59' W; (map 75). Name reported by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1919.

Nerelna Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 9 miles to Chitina River, 0.3 miles SW of delta of Kuskulana River and 72 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 27' 40" N, 144° 10' 30" W; (map 68). Ahtena Indian name from an unpublished prospectors' map made in 1900.

Nerka, Lake: lake, 36 miles, long, extends S from Akulukpak River to River Bay, 30 miles N of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 32' N, 159° 00' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Variant: Agouloukpak, Agulukok, Agulukpak, Agulukpok Lake, Akuliukhpak Lake, Cho-kwok-stchu-luk, Chung-nok-du-li, Pamiek Lake. So named in 1910 by USBF because the lake is a great spawning ground of the red or blue Back salmon (Nerka). The Eskimo name of the lake, "Agulukpak," meaning "big aguluk," was obtained in 1898 as "Agouloukpak" from A. Mittendorf, a local trader, by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS. This is probably the same lake called "Pamiek" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 4).

Nerpchiy, Ostrov: island, see Ikiginak Island.

Nerpichie Bay: bay, see Seal Bay.

Nerpichie Islets: islands, see Seal Islands.

Nerpichie: point of land, see Seal Cape.

Nerpichiy, Ostrov: island, see Ikiginak Island.

Nerpitchy Island: island, see Ikignak Island.

Neruokpuk Lake: lakes, see Neruokpak Lakes.

Neruokpuk Lakes: lake, see Peters, Lake.

Neruokpuk Lakes: lake, see Schrader, Lake.

Neruokpuk Lakes: lakes, include Lake Peters and Lake Schrader, in Franklin Mountains, extend 9.5 miles at head of Kekiktuk River, 19 miles W of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 21' N, 145° 00' W; (map 139). Par. Narivukpuk Lake, Narvaqpak Lake, Neruokpuk Lake. Eskimo name reported by Leffingwell (1919, p. 98) to mean "big lake." Diamond Jenness spells it "Narivukpuk" and Orth recorded it as "Narvaqpak" in 1965.

Nerviak: bay, see Jacksmith Bay.

Nesbit Creek: stream, flows SW 6.5 miles to Kingsley Creek, 7 miles SE of Mount Bendeleben and 41 miles SW of Imurak Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 06' N, 163° 56' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Nesbit, Point: point of land, see Nesbitt, Point.

Nesbitt Reef: reef, 0.2 miles long, off Point Nesbitt at S tip of Zarembo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 13' 30" N, 132° 51' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Nesbitt, Point: point of land, southernmost tip of Zarembo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 14' N, 132° 52' W; (map 6). Variant: Point Nesbit. Named in September 1793, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN (Wagner, 1937, p. 399). It was discovered by James Johnstone September 1.

Ness Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to Canoe Bay, E of Pavlof Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 32' 20" N, 161° 16' 40" W; (map 28). Named in 1929 by USGS.

Nesselrode, Mount: mountain, 8,105 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 2.8 miles NE of Mount Bressler and 46 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 57' 45" N, 134° 18' 45" W; BGN 1923; (map 11). Variant: Boundary Peak 98. Named in 1924 by Lawrence Martin, Department of State, for Count Karl Robert Nesselrode, 1780-1862, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1816-56, and a plenipotentiary in 1824 in negotiations with the United States regarding the Alaskan boundary.

Nest Creek: stream, flows N 3.5 miles to Bering Sea, 1.5 miles NE of Cape Chagak, on N coast Of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 32' N, 168° 12' W; (map 22). Name published by Byers (1959, pl. 41), USGS.

Nest Island: island, 500 ft. long, in Kiliuda Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 17' 40" N, 152° 53' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 34). Variant: Parrot Island. Descriptive name given in 1930 by USC&GS, "Because of duplications of the name Parrot * * *. The field party * * * called the group of islands located here Parrot Islands because hundreds of sea-parrots have the top of this island honeycombed with burrows * * *."

Nest Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.8 miles S of Kayak Lake and 27 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 44' 10" N, 150° 34' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Nest Rock: rock, in Kuliliak Bay, on S coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 27' 42" N, 167° 01' 50" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). Descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1938 because of the "large number of birds which nest on the islet during the summer months."

Nethkahati Creek: stream, heads in Ray Mountains, flows W 15 miles to Slokhenjikh Creek 2.5 miles ENE of that stream's junction with Melozitna River, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 48' 10" N, 152° 50' 00" W; (map 106). Koyukan Indian name referring to "stream junction" obtained in 1956 at Hughes by Orth.

Netholzende Lake: lake, 5.5 miles SE of Long Lake, 13 SE of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 31' N, 156° 06' W; (map 108). Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1955 at Huslia by USGS.

Netland Glacier: glacier, heads 2 miles S of Alaska-Canada boundary, trends N 3 miles to its 1964 terminus in Canada, 5 miles W of junction of Tatshenshi and Asek Rivers and 92 miles W of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 25' N, 137° 53' W; (map 45). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Netland Island: island, 1 mile across, at mouth of Berg Bay, Glacier Bay National Monument 0.3 miles NW of Lars Island and 39 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 32' 15" N, 136° 08' 45" W; BGN 1942; (map 10). Named by USC&GS in 1939 for Lars Netland, 1869-1934, a member of the U.S. section of the IBC from 1904-10. Netland aided in the reconnaissance survey of Berg Bay in 1907.

Netletna River: stream, flows N 45 miles to Innoko River, 20 miles NE of Holikachuck, Innoko Lowland; 63° 01' N, 158° 75' 00" W; (map 90). Indian name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Netsekawik: locality, on Golovnin Bay, on N shore of Norton Sound, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 26' N, 162° 57' W; (map 95). Former Eskimo village or camp recorded in the 1890 Census (p. 162).

Neuberger Mount: mountain, 6,747 ft., 8 miles S of Tanacross, Alaska Range; 63° 16' N, 143° 26' W; BGN 1961; (map 85). Named for Richard Lewis Neuberger, 1912-60, who, as a

member of the U.S. Senate from Oregon, was a strong supporter of legislation that led to statehood for Alaska.

Neukeluk River: stream, see Niukluk River.

Neukluk River: stream, see Niukluk River.

Neumann Bay: lagoon, see Moffet Lagoon.

Neumann Island: island, 3 miles long, easternmost of Kudiakof Islands, near NW shore of Moffett Lagoon, 17 miles N of village of Cold Bay at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 26' 00" N, 162° 36' 30" W; BGN 1966; (map 29). Variant: Moffet Point. Named by USBF, 1888, for Rudolph Neumann, a member of the Alaska Commercial Company.

Neumann Point: point of land, see Moffet Point.

Neva Bay: bay, 0.3 miles across, on SW coast of Kruzof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 15" N, 135° 50' 40" W; (map 9). Variant: Bukhta Neva. Named "Bukhta Neva," or "Neva Bay," about 1849 by the Russian American Company, after the ship Neva.

Neva Channel: water passage, see Neva Strait.

Neva Cove: cove, extends S 0.6 miles, between Entrance and Otmeloi Points, at NW end of Narrow Strait, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 54' 30" N, 152° 31' 15" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Neva Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Kougarok River, 15 miles N of its junction with Kuzitrin River, 45 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 28' N, 164° 42' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gardine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Neva Island: island, 0.1 miles across, 2.5 miles W of Sitka, in Sitka Sound, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03' 30" N 135' 24' 20" W; (map 9). Variant: Nevi Island, Ostrov Nevy. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Os[trov] Nevy," or "Nevy Island." See Nevski Island.

Neva Point: point of land, between Nakwasina Passage and Neva Strait, 15 miles NW of Sitka, on NW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 14' 10" N, 135° 33' 00" W; (map 9). Apparently named for Neva Strait by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 153).

Neva Strait: water passage, 16 miles NW of Sitka, between Partishkof Island and NW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 15' N, 135° 34' W; (map 9). Variant: Neva Channel, Olga Strait. Named in 1804 by Capt. U. T. Lisianski, IRN, for his vessel the Neva. It was called "Ogle Strait" by Island Vasiliev in 1809 and included the water now known as "Olga Strait." "The present Neva Strait is the Olga Strait of the Russian chart of 1809, but not of M. D. Tebenkov." (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883,p. 156.)

Nevada Creek: stream, 1.7 miles long, on the W end of Douglas Island, flowing NE to Gastineau Channel, 6.5 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 13' 50" N, 134° 18' 15" W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1902 by W. J. Peters, USGS.

Nevada Creek: stream, flows NW to North Fork Kougarak River near its mouth, about 14 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 45 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Nevada Creek: stream, flows S 1.8 miles to Flambeau River, 17 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 43' N, 165° 05' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Nevada Creek: stream, flows SE 5.1 miles to Poorman Creek, 3.3 miles SW of Poorman, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 05' N, 155° 39' W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1921 by USGS.

Nevada Creek: stream, flows SW 0.5 miles to California Creek, 7 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 24' 00" N, 150° 06' 40" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name shown on a manuscript map dated 1906; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Nevada Creek: stream, flows W 0.7 miles to Carbon Creek, 17 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 23' N, 144° 12' W; (map 64). Prospectors' name published in 1907 by USGS.

Nevat Point: point of land, on S shore of Kasegaluk Lagoon, 13 miles SE of Icy Cape, Arctic Plain; 70° 15' N, 161° 21' W; (map 146). Eskimo name obtained by Orth in 1956.

Nevensky Island: island, 4.5 miles long, in Yukon River, between Arbor and Spangle Islands W of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 54' N, 162° 07' W; (map 74). Name shown on a 1940 navigation chart of the Yukon River.

Never-Never Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, W of Big Lake, 21 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 31' 25" N, 149° 58' 10" W; BGN 1957; (map 69). So named in 1956 by Lloyd E. Farley, because, "[since] the lake is isolated from roads and connecting lakes or streams, it appears as if it belonged to Never-Never Land."

Nevertolemute: locality, see Nvortulermiut.

Nevi Island: island, see Neva Island.

Nevidiskov Bay: bay, 3.6 miles across, formed by its E and W arms, on S coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 46' 45" N, 172° 51' 00" E; BGN 1938; (map 13). Variant: Helughi Bay. Named for Michael Nevidiskov, navigator of the Russian vessel Yevdokia. Nevidiskov may have been the first Caucasian to land on Attu Island in 1745. He took a native islander, called "Temnac," home with him in order to learn the language spoken on the islands (Coxe, 1787, p. 30). Bancroft (1886, p. 111), spelled the name "Nevodchikof."

Nevidiskov Creek: stream, on S coast of Attu Island, flows S 1.3 miles to West Arm Nevidiskov Bay, Aleutian Islands; 52° 48' 20" N, 172° 49' 20" E; (map 13). Name derived from Nevidiskov Bay; published in 1948 by AMS.

Nevidiskov River: stream, on S coast of Attu Island, flows S 4.7 miles to Nevidiskov Bay, Aleutian Islands; 52° 48' 00" N, 172° 52' 05" E; (map 13). Name derived from Nevidiskov Bay; published in 1948 by AMS.

Nevski Island: island, 0.1 miles across, tied to Japonski Island, in Sitka Sound, 1.3 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 40" N, 135° 21' 50" W; (map 9). Variant: Nevskoi Island, Ostrov Nevskoy. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Nevskoy," or "Nevskoy Island." This island was presumably named for the Russian warship Neva which was at Sitka in 1804. Nevski is also a Russian family name.

Nevskoi Island: island, see Nevski Island.

Nevskoy, Ostrov: island, see Nevski Island.

Nevy, Ostrov: island, see Neva Island.

New Andraefski: village, see Andraefsky.

New Andraefsky: village, see Andraefsky.

New Archangel: locality, see Fort Saint Michael.

New Archangel: town, see Sitka.

New Balaam: village, see Uzinki.

New Bogoslof Island: island, see Fire Island.

New Bonanza Creek: stream, flows SW 0.8 miles to Bonita Creek, 11 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' 20" N, 165° 12' 40" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

New Boston: locality, site of town near Grant Creek on Douglas Island, 1 mile W of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' N, 134° 27' W; (map 11). Variant: Union City. Name of a short-lived town mentioned by DeArmond (1957, p. 23).

New Chevak: village, see Chevak.

New Cornwall: area, extending from Pt. Staniforth in Canada to Pt. Rothsay in southeast Alaska. Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, about September 20, 1793, in honor of the English county.

New Cottonwood Creek: stream, flows SSW 17 miles to Noatak River, 5 miles E of confluence of Noatak and Nimiuktuk Rivers, Brooks Range; 68° 08' N, 159° 42' W; (map 131). Translation of an Eskimo name reported by Orth in 1956.

New Cutoff: channel, of Yukon River, 3.5 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 19' 30" N, 147° 30' 45" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

New Eddystone Cape: point of land, see Louise, Point.

New Eddystone Islands: islands, extend 1.4 miles off mainland, in Behm Canal, 3 miles N of Winstanley Island, Coast Mountains; 55° 31' N, 130° 54' W; (map 3). Named about 1865 by the British Admiralty, derived from New Eddystone Rock.

New Eddystone Point: point of land, see Louise, Point.

New Eddystone Rock: rock, elev. 230 ft., 500 ft. long, in Behm Canal, E of Revillagigedo Island, 3 miles N of Winstanley Island, Coast Mountains; 55° 30' 15" N, 130° 56' 10" W; (map 3). So named in 1793 by Capt. Vancouver, RN (1798, v. 4, p. 159) because of its resemblance to the lighthouse rock off Plymouth, England.

New Eldorado Creek: stream, flows SE 3.8 miles, joins Bonita Creek to form Osborn Creek, 12 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' N, 165° 10' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

New Fort Hamilton: locality, see New Hamilton.

New Halfway Lakes: lakes, 4 miles SE of Muddy Lake and 22 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 05' N, 147° 02' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

New Hamilton: locality, on right bank of Nanvaranak Slough near its mouth on Kwikpak Pass, 18 miles E of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 43' 45" N, 163° 55' 10" W; (map 77). Variant: Elutuc, Nanvaranak, Nanvarnok, New Fort Hamilton, Ninvaug, Ninvok. The North American Transportation and Trading Company in 1899 established a supply depot here at a small Eskimo settlement called "Nanvaranak" after the adjacent stream. The trading company, however, called its depot and trading post "New Fort Hamilton." See Hamilton. In 1842-44 Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, showed an Eskimo village at or near this place called "Ninvaug."

New Harbor: bay, see Baralof Bay.

New Harbor: estuary, see Freshwater Bay.

New Heart Creek: stream, flows W 6.5 miles to Ipiavik Lagoon, 14 miles SE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 37' N, 164° 08' W; (map 128). Variant: Ahsigliirahgim, Ipauveerak, Koogowranga. Local name reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

New Igloo: locality, on right bank of Pilgrim River 2.5 miles SE of its junction with Kuzitrin River and 36 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 08' N, 165° 10' W; (map

111). Local name published in 1965 by USGS; named relative to Igloo to the north and Marys Igloo to the east.

New Jersey Creek: stream, flows E and N 7 miles to Bering Sea, on N coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 33' 30" N, 168° 35' 15" W; (map 22). Name published by Byers (1959, pl. 41), USGS.

New Kealavik: village, see Newtok.

New Knockhock: village, on right bank of Black River, 45 miles S of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 07' 45" N, 164° 53' 40" W; (map 77). Variant: New Nakhak, Newnockhock. Eskimo village with a population of 122 in 1950. See Knockhock.

New Koliganek: locality, on left bank of Nushagak River, 8 miles SE of Koliganek and 70 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 45' N, 157° 10' W; (map 52). Eskimo village or camp name published in 1954 by USGS.

New Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, 2 miles S of Big Lake and 23 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 09' N, 148° 02' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

New Lakes: lakes, Little Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 12" N, 177° 39' 10" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "N" to correspond to "N" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II. Published on a 1953 AMS map.

New Lowden: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, about 6 miles NE of Loudon and 48.5 miles E of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 40' 00" N, 156° 28' 30" W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

New Metlakahta: town, see Metlakatla.

New Metlakatla: town, see Metlakatla.

New Morzhovoi: village, see Morzhovoi.

New Nakhak: village, see New Knockhock.

New Norfolk: area, extending from New Cornwall to Cross Sound in southeast Alaska. Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, in honor of English county, after possession was taken by Joseph Whidbey and James Johnstone on August 16, 1794.

New Port Walter: locality, on N shore of Port Walter, 10 miles N of Port Alexander, on E coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 23' 40" N, 134° 39' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: New Walter, Port Walter. Site of an abandoned saltery (herring packing plant) and fertilizer plant, probably built between 1917 and 1920. The Port Walter post office was established here in 1918; discontinued in 1921 (Ricks, 1965, p. 53).

New Reef: reefs, 2 reefs 0.1 miles long, in Disenchantment Bay, 1.5 miles N of Haenke Island, and 31 miles N of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 59' 30" N, 139° 32' 00" W; (map

46). Named by Tarr (1906, map facing p. 145), USGS. These reefs appeared after the earthquake of 1899, which caused an uplift of 1719 feet in this area (in Tarr and Martin, 1912, p. 21-22).

New Reefs: reefs, 0.2 miles across near head of Eleanor Cove, 14 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 42' N, 139° 29' W; (map 46). Named by Tarr and Martin (1912, map 14 and p. 21), USGS. These reefs were created during the 1899 earthquake; they are not shown, however, on USC&GS Chart 8455, published in 1965.

New River Bay: bay, extends S 1.3 miles on S shore of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 51' 15" N, 152° 14' 45" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

New Russia: locality, see Glory of Russia.

New Shoal: rock, see Westdahl Rock.

New Stuyahok: village, pop. 145, on right bank of Nushagak River, 10 miles NE of Ekwok and 52 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 29' N, 157° 20' W; (map 52). Variant: New Stuyarok. Located on the site of the Eskimo village Of "Stuyarok." The name "New Stuyahok" first appeared in the 1950 Census with a population of 88. A post office was established here in 1961. (Ricks 1965, p. 45).

New Tokeen: village, see Tokeen.

New Trinity Island: island, "one of the Trinity Islands S of Kodiak Island." Name shown on Capt. John Meares' 1790 chart.

New Walter: locality, see New Port Walter.

New Whrailing River: stream, see Newhalen River.

New Year Gulch: ravine, trends SE 0.7 miles to Anvil Creek, 6 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' 20" N, 165° 22' 20" W; (map 94). Variant: New Years Gulch. Reported as "New Years Gull" on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

New Year Islands: islands, extend N-S 0.6 miles, off W coast of Knight Island, on E side of Knight Island Passage, 6 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 19' 00" N, 147° 54' 45" W; (map 63). Name published in 1910 by USC&GS.

New Years Gulch: ravine, see New Year Gulch.

New York Creek: stream, flows 4 miles N to Bering Sea, E of Fox Point, on N coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 33' 00" N, 168° 16' 45" W; (map 22). Name published by Byers (1959, pl. 41), USGS.

New York Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles, joins Little Joe Creek to form Beaver Creek, 11 miles SE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 35' 30" N, 155° 24' 45" W, BGN 1936;

(map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1909 p. 230), USGS.

New York Creek: stream, flows SE 3.3 miles to Kuskokwim River 0.9 miles N of its junction with Holokuk River, 0.5 miles W of Little Mountain Village, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 33' N, 158° 35' W; BGN 1048; (map 72). Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 353), USGS.

New York Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to North Fork Baker Creek, 45 miles E of Tanana Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 07' 25" N, 150° 29' 40" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1906, pl. 3), USGS.

New York Gulch: ravine, extends SW 1.3 miles to American Creek, 27 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06' 10" N, 151° 10' 15" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

New-Whalen River: stream, see Newhalen River.

New-Whraling River: stream, see Newhalen River.

Newchuklichargut: stream, see Grant Creek.

Newchuklikaket: stream, see Grant Creek.

Newcomer Creek: stream, see Cache Creek.

Newenham, Cape: point of land, in Bering Sea between Kuskokwim and Bristol Bays, 40 miles W of Hagemeister Island, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 39' 00" N, 162° 10' 30" W; (map 39). Named July 16, 1778, by Lt. Williamson, RN, when he was sent ashore by Capt. James Cook, RN, for reconnaissance reasons. He "landed on the point, and, having climbed the highest hill * * * took possession of the country in his Majesty's name, and left on the hill a bottle, in which was described, on a piece of paper, the names of the ships, and the date of discovery" (Cook, 1785, v. 2, p. 432). Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 252-6) IRN, said that "Cap Newnham" is called "Black by the natives on account of its appearance."

Newhalen River: stream, heads at Sixmile Lake, Flows S 22 miles to Iliamna Lake, 3 miles S of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 43' N, 154° 53' W; BGN 1910; (map 51). Variant: Negheling River, Newrailing River, New-Whalen River, New Whalin River, New-Whraling River, New Whraling River, Noalen River, Nogheling River, Noghelin Painga, Noghelin River, Nogholem River, Nuwhalen River. Eskimo name reported in 1891 as "Noghelin Painga," meaning "mouth of the Noghelin," by A. B. Schanz in the 1890 Census. The present spelling was reported in 1900 by A. G. Maddren, USGS, and represents pronunciation of the Eskimo name by English-speaking prospectors.

Newhalen Village: village, see Newhalen.

Newhalen: village, pop. 63, on N shore of Iliamna Lake, at mouth of Newhalen River, 2.5 miles S of Iliamna, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 43' 20" N, 154° 54' 00" W; BGN 1910; (map 51). Variant: Newhalen Village, Newrailing Village, Nogheling, Noghelingamiut, Noghelingamute,

Nuwhalen Village. Eskimo name of a village listed in the 1890 Census as “Noghelingamute” or “people of The Noghelin,” population 16. (1893,p. 164). The present spelling is an anglicization of the name. There evidently were two villages of these people on Newhalen River in 1890; see Noghelin Painga.

Newhall, Mount: mountain, 1,651 ft., on SE shore of Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 52' 39" N, 166° 29' 56" W; (map 23). Local name published in 1951 on a USGS map .

Newi-cargut: locality, see Nowi.

Newicargut: stream, see Nowitna River.

Newikargut: locality, see Nowi.

Newikargut: stream, see Nowitna River.

Newikargut: village, see Kokrines.

Newktok: village, see Newtok.

Newland Cape: point of land, on SW coast of Shuyak Island, 42 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 30' 30" N, 152° 39' 00" W; (map 43). Name published in 1926 by USC&GS.

Newlands Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 miles to Quartz Creek, 10 miles SE of Long and 30 miles SSE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 19' N, 155° 15' W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS. The stream's identity is in doubt.

Newlin Ridge: ridge, 0.5 miles long, on southwestern Little Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 15" N, 177° 38' 10" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with “N” to correspond to “N” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map .

Newman Bay: bay, extends NE 3.5 miles, on SW coast of Sitkalidak Island, SE of Kodiak Island; 57° 06' N, 153° 22' W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Newman Creek: stream, flows N 7 miles to Dry Creek, 52 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 64° 00' N, 147° 15' W; (map 87). Prospectors' name shown on a 1910 fieldsheet by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Capps (1912, pl. 1),USGS.

Newman Peak: mountain, 2,000 ft., on Attu Islands, 2.5 miles SW of Attu, Aleutian Islands; 52° 54' 35 N, 173° 12' 07" E; (map 13). Named by U.S. Army during World War II. Published in 1948 by AMS.

Newmann Island: island, see Operl Island.

Newport Entrance: water passage, between McClure and Stockton Islands, on Beaufort Sea coast, 22 miles NW of Flaxman Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 19' 18" N, 147° 12' 30" W (map 150).

So named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 98) "After the whale ship Newport, which is reported to have entered the lagoon at this place."

Newport Island: island, in Newport Entrance, on Beaufort Sea coast, W of Pole Island, Arctic Plain; (map 150). Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 98). "After the whaleship Newport." This island is no longer shown on topographic maps

Newrailing River: stream, see Newhalen River.

Newrailing Village: village, see Newhalen.

Newtak: village, see Newtok.

Newtok: village, pop. 129, on Kealavik River N of Nelson Island, 36 miles NE of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 56' N, 164° 38' W; (map 58). Variant: Keyaluvik, New Kealavik, Newtok, Newtak, Niuftak. Newly established Eskimo village reported in 1949 by USC&GS. Its population in 1950 was 69. See Old Kealavik.

Newton Creek: ravine, see Newton Gulch.

Newton Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to American River, 25 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 31' N, 165° 45' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Newton Creek: stream, see Left Fork Dry Creek.

Newton Gulch Number One: ravine, see Newton Gulch.

Newton Gulch Number Two: stream, see Left Fork Dry Creek.

Newton Gulch: ravine, heads on S side of Newton Peak, trends S 15 miles to Dry Creek, 3 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 31' 50" N, 165° 19' 30" W; (map 94). Variant: Newton Creek, Newton Gulch No. 1. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 as "Newton Cr." by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS. Reported in 1904 as "gulch" and applied as above by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. See Left Fork Dry Creek.

Newton Peak: mountain, 1,152 ft., 4 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' N, 165° 19' W; (map 94). Variant: Dry Creek Mountain, Eagle Peak, Newton Rock. Local name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Newton Rock: mountain, see Newton Peak.

Newwhalin River: stream, see Newhalen River.

Nexeura: point of land, see Niksirok Point.

Niagara Creek: stream, flows SW 2.2 miles to Kougarok River 11 miles N of its junction with Kuzitritin River, 44 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 25' N, 164° 38'

W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Niaghapok Cape: point of land, see Niyghapak Point.

Niak Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Chukchi Sea, 5 miles S of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 49' N, 166° 12' W; (map 129). Variant: Neak Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1904 by J. B. Driggs, a Point Hope missionary. See Niak.

Niak: locality, site of an Eskimo campground, On Chukchi Sea coast, 4 miles S of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 49' N, 166° 11' W; (map 129) Eskimo name reported in 1904 by J. B. Driggs, a Point Hope missionary. The name may mean "head."

Niakagon Buttes: mountain, 1,325 ft., between Chandler and Tuluga Rivers, 25 miles SE of Umiat, Arctic Plain; 69° 01' N, 151° 42' W; BGN 1949; (map 141). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Niako Island: island, in Sagavanirktok River. This name first appears on Surgeon John Simpson's 1853 native map on which he notes "First sleeping place of the natives of Pt. Barrow, traveling from Colville R. to Pt. Berens." Leffingwell (1919, p. 91) refers to it as "a small island at Heald Point * * *." This place cannot be definitely identified, but may refer to present-day Niakuk Islands near Heald Point.

Niako Island: islands, see Niakuk Islands.

Niakogon Mountain: mountain, 1,603 ft., 23 miles SE of junction of Colville and Killik Rivers, Brooks Range; 68° 53' N, 153° 03' W; (map 133). Eskimo name reported about 1950 by USGS Geologists during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4. Delta, near Heald Point, on Beaufort Sea coast, Arctic Plain; (map 150).

Niaktuvik Creek: stream, heads in Waring Mountains at 66° 59' N, 158° 50' W, flows NE 20 miles to Kobuk River, 41 miles NW of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 10' 30" N, 158° 27' 00" W; (map 126). Eskimo name reported by Orth in 1956.

Niaktuvik, Mount: mountain, 1,300 ft., in Lisburne Hills, 15 miles SE of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68° 29' 30" N, 165° 50' 55" W; (map 129). Variant: Neeaxtouwik Mountain. Eskimo name reported by Orth in 1956.

Niakuk Islands: islands, off-shore group, extends 1.2 miles W of Heald Point, at mouth of Prudhoe Bay, on Beaufort Sea coast, 23 miles SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 22' N, 148° 14' W; (map 150). Variant: Niako Island. Eskimo name meaning "head" [neaqoq]; reported by USC&GS in 1949. This name may be the same as that reported by Surgeon John Simpson on his 1853 native map as Niako. See Niako Island

Niblack Anchorage: estuary, extends W 2.5 miles off Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 04' N, 132° 05' W; (map 4). Variant: Niblick Anchorage. Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. R. C. Clover, USN, for Ens. Albert Parker Niblack, USN, a member of his party. This name was later shown erroneously as "Niblick" on Brit. Adm. Chart 2431.

Niblack Hollow: ravine, 1 mile long, on SW coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' 55" N, 132° 10' 00" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1927 by USC&GS; derived from Niblack Point.

Niblack Islands: islands, 2 miles long, in Ernest Sound between Deer and Etolin Islands, 34 miles SE of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 02' N, 132° 06' W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, for Ens. Albert Parker Niblack, USN, a member of his party.

Niblack Point: point of land, on SW coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' N, 132° 07' W; (map 4). Variant: Niblick Point. Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. R. C. Clover, USN, for Ens. Albert Parker Niblack, USN, a member of his party. This name was later shown erroneously as "Niblick" on Brit. Adm. Chart 2431.

Niblack: locality, at head of Niblack Anchorage, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 04' 00" N, 132° 08' 45" W; (map 4). The Niblack post office was established at this former mining camp in 1901 but was transferred in 1909 to Ketchikan (Ricks, 1965, p. 45). This site is shown as an abandoned mine on a 1957 USGS map .

Niblick Anchorage: estuary, see Niblack Anchorage.

Niblick Point: point of land, see Niblack Point.

Nichawak Mountain: mountain, 1,600 ft., 3 miles W of Mount Campbell and 65 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 14' N, 143° 58' W; (map 65). Variant: Mount Nichawak, Nitchavak Mountain, Nitchawak Mountain. Native name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Nichawak River: stream, flows SW 12 miles to Controller Bay, 12 miles E of Katalla. Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 12' N, 144° 11' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1907 by USGS.

Nichenthrav Mountain: mountain, 6,461 ft., on W bank of East Fork Chandalar River, 20 miles N of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 25' N, 145° 22' W; (map 136). Kutchin Indian name reported in 1926 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1929, pl. 1), USGS.

Nichin Cove: bay, 0.7 miles long, on E coast of Tuxekan Island, 26 miles N. of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 51' 15" N, 133° 13' 30" W; (map 4). Indian name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Nichlson Creek: stream, flows 3 miles NW to Chagvan Bay, 21 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 46' N, 161° 40' W; (map 39). Local name shown on a 1937 fieldsheet by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Nicholas Island: island, see Green Island.

Nicholas Islands: islands, see Nichols Islands.

Nicholas Lake: lake, 1.6 miles long, W of Sarana Bay, eastern Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 52' 30" N, 173° 15' 00" E; (map 13). So named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; name shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Nicholls Hills: hills, see Nichols Hills.

Nichols Bay: estuary, extends NW 5 miles from Dixon Entrance, on S coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 41' 30" N, 132° 04' 45" W; (map 1). Named in 1880 by USC&GS for Lt. Comdr. Henry Ezra Nichols, USN.

Nichols Hills: hills, 116 ft., on E coast of Nushagak Peninsula, W of Nichols Spit, 36 miles SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 34' N, 158° 47' W; (map 40). Variant: Nicholls Hills, The Knolls, Ushki Hills. Named in 1890 by USBF probably for Lt. Comdr. Henry Ezra Nichols, USN, of the USC&GS steamer Hassler, who wrote a revised edition of the 1891 Coast Pilot. A descriptive name "Ushki," meaning "ears," was given by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 4), IRN.

Nichols Islands: islands, offshore chain, extends 2.5 miles in Tlevak Strait, between Dall and Goat Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' N, 132° 59' W; BGN 1966; (map 4). Variant: Nicholas Islands, Sentinel Islands. Named in 1882 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for Lt. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols, USN, who reconnoitered this region in 1881. Nearby are The Sentinels. Nichols called the entire group "Sentinel Islands" in 1881.

Nichols Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, at head of Nichols Bay, on S coast of Prince of Wales Island Alexander Archipelago; 54° 45' 15" N, 132° 11' 30" W (map 1). Name derived from Nichols Bay; published by USC&GS in 1923.

Nichols Mountain: mountain, 1,830 ft., on S coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago, 54° 43' 35" N, 132° 11' 05" W; (map 1). Name derived from Nichols Bay; published by USC&GS in 1943.

Nichols Pass: water passage, see Nichols Passage.

Nichols Passage: water passage, extends N 15 miles from Clarence Strait to Revillagigedo Channel, between Annette and Gravina Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 05' N, 131° 42' W; (map 3). Variant: Nichols Pass. Named by USC&GS for Lt. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols, USN, who made extensive surveys in this vicinity from 1881 to 1883 while in command of the survey steamer Hassler; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 79) as "Nichols Pass."

Nichols Point: point of land, on E shore of Isanotski Strait, Aleutian Range; 54° 51' 30" N, 163° 23' 00" W; BGN 1926; (map 25). Variant: Knoll Point. Named by USC&GS in 1926 for Joseph R. Nichols, who died in 1925, and was responsible for the establishment of the cannery which formed the nucleus of the settlement of False Pass.

Nichols Spit: spit, 2.2 miles long, on E coast of Nushagak Peninsula, 6 miles NW of Protection Point and 33 miles SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 35' N, 158° 46' W; (map 40). Named in 1910 by USC&GS probably for Lt. Comdr. Henry Ezra Nichols, USN, of the USC&GS steamer Hassler.

Nicholson Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, 9 miles NW of Old Man Lake and 45 miles WNW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 13' 30" N, 146° 55' 30" W; (map 83). Variant: Nickolson Lake. Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Nicholson Rocks: rocks, in Western Channel, in Sitka Sound, 2 miles W of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago 57° 02' 39" N, 135° 24' 15" W; (map 9). Named in 1880 by USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 142).

Nichta: village, see Nightmute.

Nichtmut: village, see Nightmute.

Nichutalino: stream, see Muddy River.

Nick, Mount: mountain, 5,364 ft., at head of Johnson Glacier, 60 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 05' N, 153° 03' W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1920 on a USGS manuscript map. The name was possibly obtained originally from a USC&GS manuscript sheet.

Nickala Creek: ravine, see Nekula Gulch.

Nickel Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows N 23 miles to Tazlina River, 5 miles SW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 05' N, 145° 41' W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS (in Chapin, 1918, pl. 1).

Nickel: locality, on N tip of Fleming Island, 12 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 47' 40" N, 136° 19' 10" W; (map 9). Local name of a former mining camp reported by R. M. Overbeck (in Martin and others, 1919, pl. 2), USGS, which was established about 1911. A description of this nickel mining locality is given by W. T. Pecora (in Kesler and others, 1944 p 230) USGS. The camp was abandoned about 1942 when the workings were flooded.

Nicklason Lake: lake, 0.3 miles across, in Matanuska Valley, 5.4 miles NW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 37' 45" N, 149° 16' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Nickle Creek: stream, flows NW 2.3 miles to North Creek which flows to Agiapuk River, 14 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 23' N, 165° 27' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Nickle Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Port Clarence, 10 miles SW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 08' N, 166° 32' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Nickoli Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, N of Glenn Highway, W of Mendeltna Creek, 35 miles W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 04' 30" N, 146° 33' 00" W; (map 83). Variant: Nikolai Lake. Local name reported as "Nikolai Lake" by USGS in 1949.

Nickolson Lake: lake, see Nicholson Lake.

Nicolai's Village: locality, see Skolai.

Nicolet Creek: stream, flows W 1 mile to Three Mile Bay, on S shore of Orca Inlet, 2 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 32' N, 145° 47' W; BGN 1961; (map 64). Named by USFS in 1936 for "Ralph Nicolet, son of a pioneer family of Cordova, who was killed in 1929 while hunting in the vicinity."

Nicolie Creek: stream, flows NE 4.5 miles to Tyone Creek, 21 miles NE of Tahnetta Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 11' 20" N, 147° 11' 50" W; BGN 60; (map 82). Named in 1956 by USGS "for an Athapascan Indian.

Nicolo Point: point of land, see Saint Nicholas Point.

Nicoloffsky: locality, see Nikolaief.

Nido Peak, EI: mountain, 3,358 ft., between Stag Bay and Lisianski Inlet, on W coast of Chichagof Island, 4 miles W of Pelican, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 57' 40" N, 136° 20' 15" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS; of Spanish derivation meaning "the nest." It probably was named after the El Nido gold mine, 2.5 miles to the east, which was opened in 1921. No mining has been done here since 1939 (Roseman, 1959, p. 200).

Niegieklik: stream, see Andreaky River.

Niegvienuk: point of land, see Black Point.

Nigag Mountain: mountain, 1,861 ft., 8 miles SW of Nagugun Lake and 50 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 34' N, 160° 29' W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Nigaktoviakvik Creek: stream, flows W 6 miles to Killik River 10 miles N of its junction with Easter Creek, Brooks Range; 68° 17' N, 154° 03' W; (map 133). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Nigaktukvik Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles from Mayukuit Mountain to Killik River, Brooks Range; 68° 12' N, 154° 07' W; (map 133). Eskimo name meaning "place where [Dall] sheep are snared," reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Nigalek: locality, see Nigalik.

Nigalik: locality, at mouth of Colville River, Arctic Plain; 70° 25' N, 150° 30' W; (map 149). Variant: Goosetown, Negaleh, Nigalek, Nigaluk, Nigamak, Nighali, Nikilik, Nirlik. Formerly one of the most famous Eskimo trading sites in northern Alaska for the coastal and inland Eskimo, who met here each spring to hunt and trade. Recorded in 1853 by Comdr. R. Maguire as "Nighali" and "Nigamak" and by John Simpson, as "Nigalek" (Leffingwell, 1919, p. 98). W. H. Dall's map of 1877 shows it as Nig-a-lek; the 10th Census of 1880 lists "Nigaluk." The name "Nilik" is derived from Nikilivik, the Eskimo name for the Pacific white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons frontalis*) (Rausch, 1951, p. 158). See Nunatunga.

Nigaluk: locality, see Nigalik.

Nigamak: locality, see Nigalik.

Nigato: stream, see Yukon River.

Nigatuk Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Tolishden Slough, 7 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 27' N, 156° 38' W; (map 108). Koyukan Indian name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Nigelius Point: point of land, on W bank, near head of Carroll Inlet on Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' 30" N, 131° 21' 00" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Nigeruk Creek: stream, flows 8.5 miles to Kobuk River 1 mile W of its junction with Kaliguricheark River, 34 miles NE of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 11' N, 159° 18' W; (map 127). Eskimo name shown on a 1901 fieldsheet by D. L. Raeburn, USGS.

Nighali: locality, see Nigalik.

Nighmut: village, see Nightmute.

Nighmute: village, see Nightmute.

Nightmute: village, pop. 127, on Nelson Island, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 28' 50" N, 164° 44' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 58). Variant: Nichta, Nichtmut, Nighmute, Nightmut, Nigmute, Nigtmuit, Nigtmute, Nikhta. Eskimo village listed in the 1939 Census with a population of 78; 27 in 1950; and 237 in 1960. In 1964 many of the people moved west to a new location named Toksook Bay.

Nights Lodging Cape: point of land, see Nochlega Point.

Nigiakturik River: stream, see Nigisaktuvik River.

Nigiaktuvik River: stream, see Nigisaktuvik River.

Nigiklik-miout: locality, see Nigiklik.

Nigiklik-miut: locality, see Nigiklik.

Nigiklik: locality, at junction of Andraefsky and Yukon Rivers, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 02' N, 163° 15' W; (map 77). Variant: Nigiklikmiout, Nigiklik-miut, Nygykligmjut. Former Eskimo village or camp published in 1850 as "Nigiklik-miout" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN; his map locates it at or near Pitkas Point.

Nigikmigoon River: stream, flows SW 23 miles to the Inglutalik River, 22 miles SE of Haycock, Nulato Hills; 65° 05' N, 160° 28' W; (map 109). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Nigikmiut Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to Bering Sea, 1 mile E of Kahnirukmiut and 18 miles SW of Cape Etolin, on N coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 18' 32" N, 166° 35' 30" W; (map 57). Eskimo name reported in 1937 by USAAF.

Nigiktlik Creek: stream, heads on Kitkonak Hill, flows SW 9.5 miles to Oligavik Creek, 21 miles SE of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 45' 10" N, 165° 27' 25" W; (map 129). Variant: Kitkonuk Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Nigisak River: stream, see Nigisaktuvik River.

Nigisakfogvik River: stream, see Nigisaktuvik River.

Nigisaktuvik River: stream, heads in lake at 69° 55' 30" N, 157° 46' 00" W, flows N 90 miles to the Meade River, 6 miles NW of village of Meade River, Arctic Plain; 70° 33' N, 157° 30' W; BGN 1949; (map 147). Variant: Nigiakturik River, Nigiaktuvik River, Nigisak River, Nigisakfogvik River. Eskimo name, reported to mean "place where east wind blows," shown on a 1923 field sheet by E. C. Guerin, USGS, as "Nigisak-fogvik River."

Niglaktak Lake: lake, 2 miles across, 0.1 miles E of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 36' N, 159° 57' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Nigmute: village, see Nightmute.

Nigtmuit: village, see Nightmute.

Nigtmute: village, see Nightmute.

Nigtun Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, in Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 13' 30" N, 156° 53' 00" W; (map 132). Eskimo name obtained at Noatak by Orth in 1956, meaning "drill" or "bit" [niogtun]. See Tukuto Lake.

Nigu Bluff: bluff, on right bank of Nigu River, 2.5 miles above its mouth and 22 miles NE of Howard Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 29' N, 156° 26' W; BGN 1960; (map 132). Variant: Rainbow Bluff. Named in 1925 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, for the multi-colored chert in the bluff. "Nigu" is an Eskimo word for "rainbow."

Nigu Hills: hills, 3,000 ft., 5 miles long and 4 miles wide, in Brooks Range, N of Howard Hills, 10 miles NE of Howard Pass; 68° 23' N, 156° 33' W; (map 132). Named in 1966 by geologists of BP Exploration Company (Alaska) Inc.

Nigu Lake: lake, see Etivlik Lake.

Nigu River: stream, heads in Imakturok Pass, flows NW 70 miles to Etivluk River, 25 miles NW of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 32' N, 156° 28' U; BGN 1926; (map 132). Named in 1925 by Gerald FitzGerald (in Smith and Mertie, 1930, pl. 1), USGS, for a multi-colored chert bluff near the stream's mouth. See Nigu Bluff.

Niguanak Ridge: ridge, elev. 300 ft., 6 miles long, between Jago and Niguanak Rivers, 12 miles SE of Barter Island, Arctic Plain; 69° 57' N, 143° 13' W; (map 138). Eskimo name recorded on Barter Island in 1952 by USC&GS and refers in meaning to an “attempt to see animals.”

Niguanak River: stream, flows N 35 miles to Oruktalik Lagoon, 15 miles SE of Barter Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 04' N, 142° 59' W; (map 152). Local name derived from Niguanak Ridge, reported by USC&GS in 1952.

Nigvilnak: point of land, see Black Point.

Niitiltoktalogi Mountain: mountain, see Niitiltoktalogi Mountain.

Niitiltoktalogi Mountain: mountain, 2,050 ft., on N bank of Koyukuk River, 32 miles NNE of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 25' N, 153° 40' W; (map 116). Variant: Niitiltoktalogi Mountain. Indian name published in 1956 by USGS.

Niivouk, Mount: hill, see Mugum Peak.

Nijik: locality, see Kijik.

Nijunjak: island, see Chernabura Island.

Nik River: stream, see Kenai River.

Nikabuna Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, on Chulitna River, 23 miles NW of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 06' N, 155° 26' W; BGN 1916; (map 61). Variant: Neekahueena, Neekahweena, Nikawina, Robinson Lake. Tanaina Indian name reported in 1902 as “Nikawina” by W. H. Osgood, USDA.

Nikabuna Lakes: lakes, a group of lakes 8 miles long, on the Chulitna River, 22 miles NW of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 05' N, 155° 25' W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1909 by USGS.

Nikadavna Creek: stream, flows N 6 miles to the Chilchitna River, 40 miles NW of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 28' N, 155° 28' W; (map 61). Variant: Chau-off-pad-le-rok, Necodayno, Nikadavno. Tanaina Indian name reported in 1914 as “Nikadavno” by R. H. Sargent and P. S. Smith, USGS. H. C. Fassett, USBF, seems to have recorded the Eskimo name of this stream as “Chau-off-pad-le-rok.”

Nikadavno: stream, see Nikadavna Creek.

Nikawina: lake, see Nikabuna Lake.

Nikhak: locality, see Kijik.

Nikhkak River: stream, see Kijik River.

Nikhkak: locality, see Kijik.

Nikhta: village, see Nightmute.

Nikhtagmut: locality, see Niktak.

Nikilik: locality, see Nigalik.

Nikipak Mountain: mountain, see Meat Mountain.

Nikishka Bay: bight, extends SW 4 miles from Boulder Point, along SE shore of Gompertz Channel, 14 miles N of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 45' N, 151° 18' W; BGN 1952; (map 62). Variant: Nikishki Bay, Nikiska Bay. Name published in 1943 Coast Pilot (p. 99); derived from village of Nikishka, which was formerly located here.

Nikishka No. 1: locality, see Nikiski Wharf.

Nikishka No. 2: locality, on NW coast of Kenai Peninsula, 3.2 miles SW of Boulder Point and 12 miles N of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 44' 20" N, 151° 19' 30" W; (map 62). Variant: Nikishka, Nikishki. Former Tanaina Indian Village and boat landing. The 1964 USC&GS Coast Pilot (p. 78) stated it is now a barge wharf; recent USGS maps indicate a site with two or three buildings. See Nikishka No. 3.

Nikishka No. 3: locality, on NW coast of Kenai Peninsula, 6 miles E of Boulder Point and 16 miles NNE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; (map 62). Variant: Kultuk, Titukilsk. Former Tanaina Indian village reported in 1930 by de Laguna (1934, p. 134). The names "Titukilsk and Nikishka" are combined in Ivan Petroff's 1880 Census and pertain to two small villages that had a total population of 57. Correlation of these two names with the present names, "Nikiski Wharf," "Nikishka No. 2," and "Nikishka No. 3," has not been possible. It appears that the name "Nikishka" was applied several villages north of Kenai, of which Titukilsk may have been one.

Nikishka: locality, see Nikishka No. 2.

Nikishki Bay: bight, see Nikishka Bay.

Nikishki: locality, see Nikishka No. 2.

Nikiska Bay: bight, see Nikishka Bay.

Nikiski Wharf: locality, on W coast of Kenai Peninsula, 10 miles NNW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 41' N, 151° 24' W; (map 62). Variant: Nikishka No. 1. Former Tanaina Indian village and boat landing reported as "Nikishka No. 1" in 1912 by USC&GS. The village is now known primarily as a wharf and petroleum-handling facility, according to the 1964 USC&GS Coast Pilot (p. 78). See Nikishka No. 3.

Nikkala Gulch: ravine, see Nekula Gulch.

Niklavik Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows E 18 miles to Inaru River, 29 miles S of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 70° 52' 10" N, 156° 57' 30" W; (map 147). Eskimo name obtained in 1956 at Wainwright by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Niklavik Creek: stream, heads in swampland NW of Tunusiktok Lake and flows NW 25 miles to Kokolik River, 10.5 miles E of Point Lay Arctic Plain; 69° 45' N, 162° 37' W; (map 145). Eskimo name appearing on a field sheet by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, dated 1923.

Nikok River: stream, flows E 15 miles to Salmon River, 36 miles NE of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° N, 159° 48' W; (map 127). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Nikolai Bay: bay, 2 miles across, in Tustumena Lake, S of Caribou Island, on Kenai Peninsula, 25 miles SSE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 13' N, 151° 01' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1904 by F. H. Moffitt, USGS; derived from Nikolai Creek.

Nikolai Butte: peak, 6,000 ft., NW of Lime Butte, 16 miles SE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 23' N, 142° 27' W; (map 67). Named for Nikolai, the tyone or chief of the Copper River area, reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS (in Moffitt and Capps, 1911, pl. 2).

Nikolai Cove: cove, 1 mile across, on SE shore of Castle Cape, 11 miles SE of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 13' N, 158° 12' W; (map 30). Variant: Nikoli Cove. Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Nikolai Creek: stream, flows 4 miles W to McCarthy Creek, 5 miles E of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 26' 45" N, 142° 46' 30" W; (map 67). The name was reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. See Nikolai Butte.

Nikolai Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SE 38 miles to Trading Bay, 12 miles SW of Tyonek. Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 00' 45" N, 151° 28' 55" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1927 by S. R. Capps (in Smith and others, 1930, pl. 3). USGS.

Nikolai Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows N 18 miles to Tustumena Lake, 27 miles SSE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 11' 45" N, 151° 00' 30" W; (map 62). Local name published by D. H. Sleem on his map of Central Alaska dated 1910.

Nikolai Gulch: ravine, trends 1 mile SW to Dan Creek, 0.1 mile W of junction of Copper and Dan Creeks, SW of Nikolai Butte and 15 miles SE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 22' N, 142° 29' W, (map 67). The name was reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon' USGS (in Moffitt and Capps, 1911, pl. 2). See Nikolai Butte.

Nikolai Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 2 miles S of Caribou Island in Tustumena Lake and 25 miles S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 11' 50" N, 151° 02' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Nikolai Lake: lake, see Nickoli Lake.

Nikolai Pass: pass, 3,700 ft., at head of Nikolai Creek, 10 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 26' N, 142° 39' W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1964. See Nikolai Butte.

Nikolai Slough: stream, anabranch, heads at Koyukuk River, flows SE 23 miles to Bear Creek, 35 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 52' N, 157° 00' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Nikolai: locality, see Skolai.

Nikolai: village, pop. 86, at junction of South Fork Kuskokwim and Little Tonzona Rivers, 46 miles E of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 58' 10" N, 154° 09' 30" W; (map 80). Variant: Old Nikolai. Ingalik Indian village located at its present site about 1925, previously was situated several miles up the South Fork (Hosley, 1961 p. 95). In 1960 Hosley reported the village consisted of 12 cabins, 2 school buildings, and a Greek Catholic-Russian Orthodox church. The old village site up-river is now called "Old Nikolai."

Nikolaief: locality, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula at Dushkin Lagoon, 11 miles NNE of Belkofski, Aleutian Range; 55° 14' N, 161° 26' W; (map 28). Variant: Nicoloffsky, Nikolaievsky. Former Aleut village or camp, presumably named by the Russians after Tsar Nikolas: reported in the 1880 Census as "Nikolaievsky, Population 43, by Petroff (1884, p. 29).

Nikolaievsky: locality, see Nikolaief.

Nikolas Reef: reef, Cozian Reef.

Nikolay, Ostrov: island, see Green Island.

Nikoli Cove: cove, see Nikolai Cove.

Nikolski Anchorage: bay, see Nikolski Bay.

Nikolski Bay: bay, 4.5 miles across, on SW coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 57' 30" N, 168° 54' 00" W; BGN 1940; (map 21). Variant: Nikolski Anchorage, Nikolski Harbor. Named in 1939 by USC&GS, "from the village of Nikolski on Umnak Island."

Nikolski Harbor: bay, see Nikolski Bay.

Nikolski: village, pop. 92, on Nikolski Bay, on SW coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 56' 23" N, 168° 51' 35" W; BGN 1890; (map 21). Variant: Nikolskoje, Nikolsky, Oomnak, Recheshnaia, Recheshnoe, Retchchnoi, Riecheshno, Riechesnoe, Rjatscheschnoje, Rychesnoj, Umnak. Russian name published in 1868 by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office. Recorded in 1834 as "Recheshnoe," meaning "river," population 83, by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 151). Shown as "Nikolsky" on Petroff's 1880 Census map, and recorded with a population of 127. The population was 94 in 1890; 109 in 1929; 97 in 1939, and 64 in 1950.

Nikolskoi: locality, see Korovinski.

Nikolskoje: village, see Nikolski.

Nikolskoye, Seleniye: locality, see Korovinski.

Nikolsky: village, see Nikolski.

Nikonda Creek: stream, heads at Nikonda Glacier terminus flows NW 7 miles to Nabesna River, 11 miles S of Devils Mountain, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 11' N, 142° 51' W; (map 84). Indian name reported in 1902 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Nikonda Glacier: glacier, extends N 6 miles to its terminus at head of Nikonda Creek, 18 miles W of Euchre Mountain, E of Nabesna Glacier Wrangell Mountains; 62° 03' N, 142° 44' W, (map 84). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Niksirok Point: point of land, at NW end of Elson Bay, 2.5 miles SW of Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 21' 15" N, 156° 31' 45" W; (map 153). Variant: Nexeura. Eskimo name recorded in 1965 at Barrow by Orth, USGS, and means "becoming hook." The Brit. Adm. Chart 2165 drawn in 1853 by Master Thomas Hull spells the name "Nexeura."

Niktak: locality, on Cape Prince of Wales, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 35' N, 168° 03' W; (map 111). Variant: Nikhtagmut. Former Eskimo village or camp recorded as "Nikhtagmut" by Lt. Zagoskin (1847, p. 73), IRN.

Nil Desperandum Gulch: ravine, trends SE 0.9 miles to Lost Creek, 5 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' 20" N, 165° 14' 00" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Champion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Nilak Point: point of land, see Nililak Point.

Nilak: locality, see Nililak.

Nile Point: point of land, on SW coast of Agattu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 23' 25" N, 173° 24' 50" E; (map 13). Named by U.S. Army during World War II.

Nilik River: stream, heads on North Aluk Hill, flows SW 30 miles to Ipewik River, 28 miles SE of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68° 30' 30" N, 165° 12' 05" W; (map 129). Variant: Ipewik River, North Kukpuk River, Savailok River. Eskimo name meaning "to pass wind" reported in 1955 by U.S. Army corps of Engineers.

Nilikluguk: village, pop. 40 (1950), on NW coast of Nelson Island, 12 miles NE of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 39' N, 165° 09' W; (map 57). Eskimo village reported in 1937 by USC&GS.

Nililak Point: point of land, in Yukon Delta between Kwemuluk Pass and Kwiklokchum Channel, 0.5 miles N of Sheldon Point and 18 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 32' 30" N, 164° 51' 00" W; (map 77). Variant: Nilak Point, Neh-leel-ahk. Eskimo name obtained in 1948 by USC&GS.

Nililak: locality, on S bank of Kwikluak Pass, Yukon Delta, 14 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 35' 25" N, 164° 47' 05" W; (map 77). Variant: Nilak. Eskimo campsite reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Nilimut Creek: stream, see Nilumat Creek.

Nilkoka River: stream, see Tolovana River.

Nillik: locality, on left bank of Selawik River, 21 miles E of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 36' N, 159° 15' W; (map 114). Eskimo camp reported in 1954 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Nilumat Creek: stream, on W slope of Towak Mountain, flows SW 3 miles to Kokechik Bay, 3.5 miles S of Cape Romanzof, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 46' N, 166° 03' W; (map 75). Variant: Nilimut Creek, Nilumut River. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1949.

Nilumut River: stream, see Nilumat Creek.

Nilunorat Hills: hills, 1,945 ft., SE of Angayucham Mountains and 60 miles NNW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 21' N, 155° 07' W; (map 116). Name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Nimgun Creek: stream, heads at Nimgun Lake flows S 22 miles to Goodnews River, 38 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 27' N, 160° 47' W; (map 53). Eskimo descriptive name reported to mean "to wind around," obtained about 1951 at Goodnews by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Nimgun Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, 9 miles NW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 34' N, 160° 45' W; (map 53). Name derived from Nimgun Creek, published in 1951 by USGS.

Nimiuk Point: point of land, on Baldwin Peninsula, extends into Hotham Inlet, 18 miles SE of Kotzebue, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 47' N, 162° 01' W; (map 113). Variant: Nimyuk, Ninvok, Ninvook. Eskimo name reported in 1884 by Lt. G. M. Stoney, USN, who says it signifies the cottonwood tree.

Nimrod Hill: ridge, elev. 1,560 ft., extends NW-SE 3 miles on E side of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 37' N, 163° 05' W; (map 110). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Nimrod Peak: peak, 5,075 ft., 2 miles W of Squaw Mountain and 19 miles N of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 04' 12" N, 141° 04' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 103). Named in 1965 by USGS, for Edwin E. Robertson. (died 1941), who was known locally as "Nimrod."

Nimyuk: locality, probably near head of Unakserak River, Brooks Range; 67° 52' N, 153° 54' W; (map 125). Stoney (1900, map), USN, reports an Eskimo village consisting of two huts here in 1886, inhabited by three men, two women, and some children. It was probably not a permanent village but rather a convenient place for hunting and trading parties to camp. Stoney's text states that he traveled up the Kutuk [Koo-to-ark] River; however, his manuscript map locates Nimyuk at the head of the Unakserak River, which he does not name. If his text

is correct, Nimyuk should be located near the head of July Creek. “Nimyuk [Ningyak]” is an Eskimo name meaning “cottonwood.”

Nimyuk: point of land, see Nimiuk Point.

Nin Ridge: interfluvium, between Kichatna and Nakochna Rivers, 55 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 09' 30" N, 151° 53' 00" W; (map 81). Tanaina Indian name obtained in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA.

Nina Cove: cove, 1 mile long, S of Coning Inlet, on E coast of Long Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 49' 30" N, 132° 39' 10" W; BGN 1929; (map 1). Named in 1928 by USC&GS whose “field party suggested 'Ning' from the last syllable of 'Coning [Inlet]' but for the sake of euphony, the change to 'Nina' is recommended.”

Ninagiak Island: island, 1.2 miles long, in Hallo Bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 37 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 27' 30" N, 154° 00' 00" W; (map 42). Variant: Ile Pina-ghiack, Ostrov Ninagiak. Eskimo name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN.

Ninagiak River: stream, flows SE 10 miles to Hallo Bay, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 36 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 28' 35" N, 154° 04' 30" W; (map 42). Reported in 1951 by USGS; probably named for Ninagiak Island.

Nine Pup: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Deadwood Creek, 36 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 27' 25" N, 144° 56' 10" W; (map 104). Named “Nine Pup” by prospectors; reported in 1909 by B. L. Johnson (in Brooks and others, 1910, fig. 5), USGS.

Ninefoot Shoal: shoal, in Khaz Bay, 5.5 miles S of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 34' 45" N, 136° 05' 30" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1917 by USC&GS and published in the 1917 Coast Pilot (p. 221).

Ninemile Camp: locality, on left bank of Yukon River, at junction of Ninemile Slough and Yukon River, 9 miles SW of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 36' N, 158° 17' W; (map 97). Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Ninemile Creek: stream, flows SW 9 miles from Ninemile Hills to John River, 53 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 00' 20" N, 151° 47' 00" W; (map 124). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS; probably so called because the mouth of the creek is about nine miles from Bettles.

Ninemile Creek: stream, heads at a glacier and flows NE 4.6 miles to Matanuska River, 33 miles NE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 47' 15" N, 148° 12' 15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Ninemile Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows NW 5 miles to Cooper Creek 7 miles SE of its junction with Nabesna River; 62° 21' N, 142° 35' W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1960. So named because it is about nine miles upstream from the mouth of Cooper Creek.

Ninemile Creek: stream, heads in Scotty Lake, flows S 12 miles to Moose Creek, 13 miles SW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 11' 30" N, 150° 23' 50" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Ninemile Creek: stream, on N end of Douglas Island, flowing 0.7 miles NW to Gastineau Channel, 1.2 miles E of Entrance Point and 6.4 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 20' 10" N, 134° 34' 30" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Ninemile Hills: hills, 3,000 ft., 9 miles across, between Timber Creek and Wild River, on S side of Death Valley, 45 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 04' N, 151° 38' W; (map 124). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS; so called because Ninemile Creek heads in them.

Ninemile Island: island, extends NE-SW 4.8 miles in Yukon River, 10 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 50' N, 155° 12' W; (map 98). Variant: Lonesome Island. Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

Ninemile Island: island, in Yukon River, 7 miles SW of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 38' N, 158° 13' W; (map 97). Variant: Center Island. Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Ninemile Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, between Ninemile Hills and Ninemile Creek, 4 miles E of mouth of Ninemile Creek and 49 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 01' 15" N, 151° 38' 00" W; (map 124). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS; probably so called because it lies between Ninemile Creek and Ninemile Hills.

Ninemile Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 7 miles NE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 27' 10" N, 147° 15' 20" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; name derived from the distance to Beaver via a year-round trail.

Ninemile Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, 8 miles SE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 30' 00" N, 145° 02' 30" W; (map 119). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS; so called because the lake is about 9 miles up the Yukon River from Fort Yukon.

Ninemile Lake: lake, 1.3 miles across, 22 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 11' 30" N, 146° 39' 30" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Ninemile Mountain: mountain, 6,335 ft., 7.5 miles NW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 00' 45" N, 130° 08' 00" W; (map 7). Local descriptive name published in 1928 by USGS.

Ninemile Point: point of land, on N shore of Yukon River between Burns and Youngs Islands, 9 miles SW of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 04' N, 153° 48' W; (map 107). Local name obtained by USGS topographers in 1952. So named because it is 9 miles from Birches.

Ninemile Point: point of land, on right bank of Yukon River, between Straight and Ninemile Islands, 7 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 49' N, 155° 19' W; (map 98). Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

Ninemile Point: point of land, on Seward Peninsula, extends into Kotzebue Sound, 7 miles E of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 04' N, 162° 27' W; (map 113). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Ninemile River: stream, flows NE 22 miles to Yukon River, 8 miles SW of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64° 38' N, 158° 18' W; (map 97). Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Ninemile Slough: channel, in Yukon River, flows SW 5.2 miles around E side of Ninemile Island, 8 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 50' N, 155° 12' W; (map 98). Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

Ninemile Slough: stream, an anabranch of Porcupine River, flows SW 5 miles 39 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 49' N, 144° 00' W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Ninemile Slough: stream, anabranch, flows SW 6 miles around Ninemile Island to Yukon River, 9 miles SW of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 36' N, 158° 17' W; (map 97). Local descriptive name reported in 1914 by USGS.

Ninemile: locality, on left bank of Salmon River, 7.5 miles NW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 01' 15" N, 130° 04' 25" W; (map 7). Name published in 1920 by L. G. Westgate (in Brooks and others, 1922, fig. 1), USGS.

Nineteenmile: locality, 9.5 miles SE of Bearpaw and 55 miles SE of Bitshtini Mountains, Tanana Lowland; 64° 04' N, 150° 25' W; (map 99). A shelter station on the winter sled trail reported in 1932 by USGS.

Ninety-two Hunter Creek: stream, flows N 7 miles to Hunter Creek at W end of Forty-seven Gulch, 8 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 28' N, 149° 49' W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS (Mertie, 1937, pl. 1).

Ninetyeight Creek: stream, flows E 11 miles to Salcha River, 30 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 33' N, 146° 16' W; (map 101). Variant: Ninety-eight Creek. Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Ninetyeight Pup: stream, flows N 4 miles to Preacher Creek, 15 miles NW of Porcupine Dome and 50 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 43' N, 145° 47' W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Ninetytwo Pup: stream, flows N 1.7 miles to Hoosier Creek, 11 miles SSE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 21' 20" N, 150° 01' 40" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name shown on a manuscript map dated 1906; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Ningalingfuk River: stream, see Ninglikfak River.

Ningaluk River: channel, see Ninglick River.

Ningeehak Beach: beach, extends SE 4 miles from Ikoygak Creek, along shore of Akeftapak Bay, 9 miles SE of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 42' N, 171° 34' W; BGN 1951; (map

93). Variant: Ningehek Beach. Eskimo name often spelled “Ningehek” and meaning “little camp.”

Ningeehak: locality, site of camp, 2 miles NW of Aghnaghak Lagoon and 9 miles SE of Gambell, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 41' N, 171° 36' W; (map 93). Variant: Ningehek. Eskimo name recorded in 1965 by Orth, as “Ninehak,” meaning “little camp.” The name was first reported by O. W. Geist in 1932.

Ningehek Beach: beach, see Ningeehak Beach

Ningehek: locality, see Ningeehak.

Ninghak: lake, see Troutman Lake.

Ningikfak River: stream, see Ninglikfak River

Ninglick River: channel, flows W 44 miles from Baird Inlet to Bering Sea, just N of Nelson Island, 110 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 53' N, 165° 04' W; (map 57) Variant: Ningaluk River, Ninglik Pass. Eskimo name obtained from the Rev. Jules Convert as “Ningaluk” in 1949 by USC&GS

Ninglik Pass: channel, see Ninglick River.

Ninglikfak River: stream, flows SW 20 miles to Hooper Bay, 2 miles N of Keoklevik River, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 29' N, 165° 45' W; (map 75). Variant: Ningalingfuk River, Ningikfak River. Eskimo name obtained at Hooper Bay by USC&GS in 1949.

Ningolik Valley: valley, extends N 9 miles along the Chandler River from junction of Aiyiak and Jiksikpuk Rivers, Brooks Range; 68° 55' N, 151° 53' W; (map 134). Eskimo name obtained at Anaktuvuk Pass in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS; it means “has cottonwood [ningok].”

Ningyoyak Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Midas Creek, 28 miles SE of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 51' N, 156° 22' W; (map 126). Eskimo name meaning “little cottonwood” relative to Midas Creek which is called “Ningyak” or “cottonwood”; recorded at Kobuk by Orth in 1956.

Ninilchik Dome: hill, 1,956 ft., on Kenai Peninsula, 9 miles W of Caribou Lake and 20 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 54' 30" N, 151° 25' 30" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Ninilchik River: stream, flows SW 21 miles to Cook Inlet at Ninilchik, 38 miles SW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 03' N, 151° 40' W, (map 62). Variant: Reka Ninilchika. Native name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 5), IRN, as “R[eka] Ninilchika” or “Ninilchik River.” See Ninilchik, village.

Ninilchik, Cape: point of land, 1.5 miles SW of Ninilchik and 39 miles SW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 02' N, 151° 42' W; (map 62). Variant: Cape Neniltschik oder Sunit, Mys

Ninilchika. Native name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 5), IRN, as “M[ys] Ninilchika” or “Cape Ninilchik.” See Ninilchik, village.

Ninilchik: village, pop. 169, on W coast of Kenai Peninsula, 38 miles SW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 03' N, 151° 40' W; BGN 1944; (map 62). Variant: Munina. This is an agricultural settlement, formerly a fur-farming and fishing village. Ivan Petroff (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1884, p. 27), wrote “A number of 'colonial citizens,' or superannuated employe's [sic] of the old Russian Company, were ordered to settle some fifty or sixty [1820 or 1830] years ago at Ninilchik, and their descendants live there still.” Its population in 1880 was 53; in 1890, 81; in 1920, 87; in 1930, 124. A post office was obtained in the early 1940's.

Ninilchika, Mys: point of land, see Ninilchik, Cape.

Ninilchika, Reka: stream, see Ninilchik River.

Niniua-Tugat: lake, see Becharof Lake.

Ninivahut Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, 0.7 miles S of Troutman Lake, 3 miles S of Gambell, Saint Lawrence Island, 63° 44' N, 171° 43' W; (map 93). Eskimo name reported in 1943 by USC&GS.

Ninuluk Bluff: ridge, 600 ft., 5 miles long, between Colville River and Ninuluk Creek, 28 miles SW of Umiat, Arctic Slope, 69° 09' N, 153° 15' W; BGN 1960; (map 142). Name proposed in 1956 by USGS for use in geologic map ping; derived from the name of the stream.

Ninuluk Creek: stream, heads at 69° 02' N, 152° 35' W, flows W, N, and NE 45 miles to Colville River, 20 miles SW of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69° 14' N, 152° 52' W; BGN 1949; (map 141). Variant: Noviovak River. Eskimo name reported in 1901 by Peters and Schrader (1904, pl. 2), USGS.

Ninuluk Creek: stream, see Chandler River.

Ninvaug: locality, see New Hamilton.

Ninvok: locality, see New Hamilton.

Ninvok: point of land, see Nimiuk Point.

Ninvook: point of land, see Nimiuk Point.

Nioklakowik Slough: stream, see Kanyak River.

Nioklakowik Slough: stream, see Nagosakchowik Slough.

Nioktun Lake: lake, see Tukuto Lake.

Nip Hill: hill, 200 ft., on S end of Little Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 49" N, 177° 40' 10" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with “N” to correspond to “N” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map .

Nipper Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, E of Oksenof Point, on NW coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 53' 50" N, 164° 31' 30" W; BGN 1942; (map 24). Named by USC&GS for "Nipper, a horse used by the 1939 field party on the island. The horse was accidentally killed during the season."

Nipper Creek: stream, flows N 3.5 miles to Nipper Cove, E of Oksenof Point, on NW coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 53' 45" N, 164° 31' 00" W; BGN 1942; (map 24). Named in 1940 by USC&GS " * * * for Nipper Cove."

Nipple Butte: mountain, 2,500 ft., on Prince of Wales Island, near head of McKenzie Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 18' 35" N, 132° 19' 25" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Nipple Gulch: stream, see Little Dixie Creek.

Nipple Mountain: mountain, 2,096 ft, on E coast of Gravina Island, 3.9 miles NW of Blank Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 18' N, 131° 43' W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Nipple Mountain: mountain, see Dixon, Mount.

Nipple, The: mountain, see Killinupak Mountain.

Nipples, The: mountains, 3,104 ft., on N coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago;; 56° 06' 55" N, 133° 28' 15" W; (map 6). Variant: Shakan Nipples. Local name used by fishermen and published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 101) as "Shaken Nipples"; as "The Nipples" in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 198).

Niquette Harbor: estuary, 1.4 miles long, N coast of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 58' 30" N, 131° 23' 00" W; BGN 1917; (map 2). Local name reported in 1917 by USC&GS.

Nirlik: locality, see Nigalik.

Nish-thla-tot-li: bluff, see Unatlotly.

Nishlik Lake: lake, 6 miles long, among Tikchik Lakes, 5 miles N of Upnuk Lake and 105 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 27' N, 158° 52' W; BGN 1932; (map 60). Eskimo name reported in 1915 by USBF.

Nismeni Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, on Duffield Peninsula, N tip of Baranof Island, 35 miles N of Sitka Alexander Archipelago; 57° 33' 45" N, 135° 24' 00" W, (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, and published by USC&GS on Chart 8283.

Nismeni Point: point of land, on N coast of Duffield Peninsula, N tip of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 33' 45" N, 135° 25' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Lowlying Point, Mys Nizmenny, Nismenna Point. Russian name meaning "low," given in 1833 by the navigator Ens. Vasiliev (cnna), IRN; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "M[ys] Nizmenny."

Nismenna Point: point of land, see Nismeni Point.

Nisua River: stream, flows SE 8 miles to Matogak River, 1 mile N of Hagemeister Strait and 9.4 miles NW of Hagemeister Island, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 58' N, 160° 56' W; (map 39). Local name obtained in 1948 from Frank Waskey, trader and prospector; and published in 1951 by USGS. "Nisua" means "wheat [or wheat-roll]" in Finnish.

Nitak: locality, on E shore of Knik Arm, Cook Inlet, near Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 20' N, 149° 50' W; (map 69). Variant: Nitakh. Former Indian village or camp listed in the 1880 Census as "Nitakh," population 15, by Petroff (1884, p. 29).

Nitakh: locality, see Nitak.

Nitalikh Island: island, see Great Sitkin Island.

Nitchavak Mountain: mountain, see Nichawak Mountain.

Nitchawak Mountain: mountain, see Nichawak Mountain.

Nitdlqaitaldatdlna: stream, see Wounded Cub Creek.

Nitrof Point: point of land, S tip of Amatignak Island, Delarof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 13' 05" N, 179° 07' 30" W; (map 16). Southernmost point of the Aleutian Islands; name published by the USC&GS in 1954 Coast Pilot (p. 458).

Niuftak: village, see Newtok.

Niukluk River: stream, heads 5 miles NE of Mount Bendeleben, flows SW, then SE, 52 miles to Fish River, 34 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49' N, 163° 27' W; BGN 1911; (map 95). Variant: East Fork Neukluk River, Eaton River, Fish River, Icahluik, Ikiut-pak, Iklut-pak, Nea-kluk River, Neukeluk River, Neukluk River, North Fork Niukluk River, Shoestring Creek. This stream was considered the main fork of the Fish River and a route of travel between Golovnin Bay and Grantley Harbor until gold prospectors arrived in 1899 and detailed maps were constructed. Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS, reported the "Neukluk" as tributary to the Fish River in 1899. The following year E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS, reported and established the present spelling.

Niunak: island, see Chernabura Island.

Niunyak: island, see Chernabura Island.

Nivalghat Beach: beach, 1.5 miles W of Seepanpak Inlet, on N coast of Saint Lawrence Island, 63° 21' N, 169° 18' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Eskimo name recommended by the Savoonga village council; reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Nixon Fork Takotna River: stream, see Nixon Fork.

Nixon Fork: stream, flows SW 75 miles to Takotna River, 30 miles SW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 02' N, 155° 40' W; BGN 1964; (map 89). Variant: Nixon River, Nixon Fork Takotna River, Nixons Fork, Tuentna River. Local name obtained in 1908 by A. G. Maddren, USGS. Alexander Kolmakov, in 1838, followed by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, in 1842-44 gave the Indian name "Nochotno." A. G. Maddren, in 1908, called it by another Indian name "Tuentna."

Nixon River: stream, see Nixon Fork.

Nixon Shoal: shoal, in Peril Strait, on W coast of Duffield Peninsula, Baranof Island, 30 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 28' 10" N, 135° 32' 00" W; (map 9). Name published by USC&GS in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 191).

Nixons Fork: stream, see Nixon Fork.

Niyan-kiya: point of land, see Cascade Point.

Niyghak Lake: lake, see Troutman Lake.

Niyghakpak Cliff: cliff, 0.5 miles long, E of Aghnaghak Lagoon, 10 miles SE of Gambell, on N coast of Saint Lawrence Island; 63° 39' 30" N, 171° 31' 20" W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cliff Niyghak-pak, Cliff Niyghapek, Niyghak-Pak Cliff. Eskimo name recommended by the Gambell village council; reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Niyghapak Point: point of land, formed by spur of Kinipaghulghat Mountains, 4.3 miles S of Northeast Cape, on E coast of Saint Lawrence Island; 63° 13' 30" N, 168° 44' 30" W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cape Miyghapak, Cape Niyghapak, Niaghapak Cape, Niyghapak Cape. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by Otto W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Niyghapek, Cliff: cliff, see Niyghapak Cliff.

Niyiklik Creek: stream, flows SW 4.4 miles to Ogotoruk Creek, E of Mad Hill, 8 miles E of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 09' 30" N, 165° 40' 35" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Neeyiklik Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1962 by personnel of Project Chariot.

Niykhapakhit Lake: lake, 3 miles long, on S edge of Myghapowit Mountain, on Saint Lawrence Island; 63° 11' N, 169° 44' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Niyrakpak Lagoon: lagoon, extends SE 7 miles from Naskok Camp, along N coast of Saint Lawrence Island, 14 miles SE of Gambell; 63° 38' N, 171° 25' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Big Lake, Navvookpuk, Niyghak-puk. Eskimo name meaning "big lake" [naivakhpak].

Nizena Glacier: glacier, see Nizina Glacier.

Nizhni Lake: lake, see Dolgoi Lake.

Nizhniye, Ozero: lake, see Dolgoi Lake.

Nizina Glacier: glacier, formed by Rohn and Regal Glaciers, trends 7 miles S to its terminus at head of Nizina River, 18 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 35' N, 142° 29' W; (map 67). Variant: Nizena Glacier. Indian name applied in 1899 by Rohn (1900, p. 407), USGS.

Nizina Mountain: mountain, 7,535 ft., between Nizina and West Fork Glaciers, 17 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 36' 45" N, 142° 34' 45" W; (map 67). Named for nearby river and glacier.

Nizina River: stream, flows 37 miles S and W from Nizina Glacier to Chitina River, 12 miles SW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 21' N, 143° 14' W; (map 67). Variant: Nizzenah River. Indian name reported by Hayes (1892, p. 124): "We * * * camped on a stream flowing into the Pacific. This was the Nizzenah, a tributary of the Chittenah (Chitina), or eastern branch of Copper river."

Nizina River: stream, see Chitistone River.

Nizina: locality, on Chititu Creek, 5 miles SE of the junction of Chititu Creek and the Nizina River, 14 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 18' 40" N, 142° 37' 30" W; (map 67). Mining camp established in 1902. The Nizina post office operated from 1903 to 1926.

Nizki Cove: cove, 1.1 miles across, between Alaid and Nizki Islands, Semichi Islands, Aleutian Islands, 52° 44' 50" N, 173° 56' 40" E; (map 13). Name derived from Nizki Island

Nizki Island: island, 3 miles long, middle island of Semichi Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 44' 10" N, 173° 59' 00" E; BGN 1938; (map 13). Variant: Oubeloi Island. Derived from Russian word [Nizkiy] meaning "low" and probably given by the U.S. Army; published by AMS in 1943. The island was shown in 1956 as "Oubeloi" by USGS.

Nizkoy, Ostrov: island, see Crooked Island.

Nizmennie Kamennie: island, see Treeless Island.

Nizmennie: island, see Low Island.

Nizmennie: point of land, see Low Cape.

Nizmenno Point: point of land, see Low Cape.

Nizmennoi, Mys: point of land, see Low Capt.

Nizmennoi: point of land, see Riou, Point.

Nizmennoy, Ostrov: island, see Low Island

Nizmenny, Ostrov: island, see Low Island.

Nizmennyy Kamenny Ostrov: island, see Treeless Island.

Nizmenny, Mys: point of land, see Dovolno Point.

Nizmenny, Mys: point of land, see Nismeni Point.

Nizmennyya, Mys: point of land, see Shoals Point.

Nizmynoy, Ostrov: island, see Low Island.

Nizzenah River: stream, see Nizina River.

Njoo Mountain: mountain, 45 miles NW of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 30' N, 147° 00' W (map 136). Variant: Jew Mountain, Nju Mountain. Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1928 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Nju Mountain: mountain, see Njoo Mountain.

No Creek: stream, flows NW 34 miles to Big Salmon Fork Little Tonzona River 1.5 miles SE of its junction with Little Tonzona River, 55 miles E of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 56' 20" N, 153° 53' 40" W; (map 80). Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

No Grub Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Salcha River, 37 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 40' N, 145° 37' W; (map 101). Named by prospectors and reported in 1910 by Ellsworth and Parker (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 167), USGS.

No Lake Creek: stream, flows SW 20 miles to Ongivinuck River, 72 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 23' N, 159° 40' W; (map 53). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

No Man Creek: stream, see No Mans Creek.

No Mans Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 miles to Casadepaga River E of Big Four Creek, 26 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 164° 10' W; (map 95). Variant: No Man Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

No Name Bay: bay, extends E 4 miles to Keku Strait, on E coast of Kuiu Island, 15 miles NW of Point Baker, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 30' N, 133° 35' W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

No Name Cove: cove, 0.7 miles across, on SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 23' 15" N, 167° 40' 00" W; (map 23). Name reported by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1942, and published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 50).

No Name Creek: stream, flows S 1.2 miles to Moose Creek, at Upper Canyon, 1.8 miles N of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 30' 50" N, 150° 52' 45" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

No Name Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to Chatanika River, 8 miles WNW of Mount Ryan and 48 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 17' 30" N, 146° 30' 10" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

No Name Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 1 mile E of Soule Glacier, in course of North Fork Soule River, 7 miles W of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 55° 53. 30" N, 130° 12' 30" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS

No Name Lake: lake, 6 miles NE of Grayling Hill. 53 miles NE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 19' N, 153° 07' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

No Thorofare Bay: bay, 1.5 miles long, 4.5 miles SE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 01' N, 135° 14' W; (map 9). Variant: Boroshki Bay, Bukhta Poroshki, Guba Neprokhodnaya, Paroshki Bay, Poroshki Bay. This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Guba Neprokhodnaya."

No Thorofare Point: point of land, on NE coast of Woewodski Island, 15 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 35' 20" N, 132° 58' 40" W; (map 6). Variant: No-thoroughfare Point. Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

No Use Ledge: cliff, on W shore of Lynn Canal near its junction with Icy Strait, 0.6 miles N of Ansley Island and 26 miles W of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 13' 25" N, 135° 07' 30" W; (map 11). Named in 1890 by USC&GS and published in the 1891-Coast Pilot (p. 195).

No, Mys: point of land, see Northeast Point.

No-thoroughfare Point: point of land, see No Thorofare Point.

No-yah-lik Peak: hill, see Noyalik Peak.

Noah Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 2 miles W of Tinjik Lake and 13 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 18' N, 145° 25' W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Noak, Mount: mountain, 2,010 ft., in Igichuk Hills, 19 miles NE of Cape Krusenstern, Arctic Slope; 67° 10' N, 163° 03' W; BGN 1962; (map 128). Variant: Igisooogrook Mountain. Eskimo name meaning "headland" obtained at Kotzebue in 1956 by Orth.

Noalen River: stream, see Newhalen River.

Noatak Canyon: canyon, of the Noatak River, 4 miles long, N of Maiyumerak Mountains, 40 miles NE of Noatak, Brooks Range; 67° 57' N, 161° 39' W; (map 127). Variant: Grand Canyon. The Noatak was first explored in July 1881, by S. B. McLenegan, USRCS, who referred to this feature as the first of "the Grand Canons of the Noatak * * * Here the perpendicular walls rose hundreds of feet On either side, seldom offering a foothold along the bases * * *" (Healy, 1887, p. 64). The first use of the name "Noatak Canyon" appears to have been by P. S. Smith (1930, pl. 5). The name "Grand Canyon" has been relegated to the broader valley area upstream.

Noatak River: stream, heads on Mount Igikpak in Schwatka Mountains at 67° 25' N, 154° 53" W, flows SW 425 miles to Kotzebue Sound at mouth of Hotham Inlet 7 miles N of Kotzebue Brooks Range; 67° 00' N, 162° 30' W; BGN 1944; (map 128). Variant: Igichuk River, Inland River, Noatok River, Noatuk River, Notoark River, Noyatag River, Nuatok River, Nunatak River, Nunatok River, Nunulak River. The early English name "Inland River" published by surgeon John Simpson, RN, on his 1853 "Native Map," appears to be a general translation of the Eskimo name "Nunulak" which he also recorded. The name "Nunatak" could also mean "new land" or "belong to the land."

Noatak: village, pop. 275, on right bank of Noatak River, 37 miles NE of Cape Krusenstern, Arctic Slope; 67° 34' N, 162° 58' W; (map 128). Eskimo village listed by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census as "Noatagamute," i.e. "Noatak [River] people." The population was 121 in 1910; 164 in 1920; 212 in 1930; 336 in 1939; and 326 in 1950. The Noatak post office was established in 1940 (Ricks, 1965, p. 46).

Noatok River: stream, see Noatak River.

Noatuk River: stream, see Noatak River.

Noaukta Slough: stream, distributary of Chakachatna River, flows SW 5 miles to McArthur River, 24 miles W of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 02' 10" N, 151° 50' 45" W; (map 70). Tanaina Indian name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Nobhill Creek: stream, flows NW 0.8 miles to Kasson Creek which flows to Solomon River, 9 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' 40" N, 164° 23' 30" W; (map 95). Variant: Nob Hill Creek. Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Nochak: locality, on Holitna River, Stony River Lowland; 61° N, 157° W; (map 72). Variant: Noh-chamiut. Former Eskimo village or camp recorded "Noh-chamiut," population 28, in the 1890 Census (p. 164).

Nochlega Point: point of land, on S coast of Afognak Island, 3.2 miles SW of Afognak, N of Kodiak Island; 57° 59' 40" N, 152° 51' 30" W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Nochlega, Nights Lodging Cape. Transliteration of "M[ys] Nochlega" a name given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840, and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425. Baker (1906, p. 461) published "Nights Lodging Cape," the translation of Murashev's name. This name was changed to its present form in 1909 by USC&GS.

Nocotocargut: stream, see Beaver Creek.

Noctocargut: stream, see Birch Creek.

Nodales, Punta: point of land, see Martin Point.

Nododehon Lake: lake, 2.2 miles long, in Dulbi Flats, S of Nogoyalna Slough and 36 miles NW of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 48' N, 155° 55' W; (map 107). Koyukan Indian name obtained at Huslia in 1956 by Orth.

Nogadaneoda Lake: lake, 19 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 26' N, 157° 10' W; (map 108). Koyukan Indian name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Nogahabara Sand Dunes: dunes, 5 miles across, 28 miles NW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 41' N, 157° 57' W; (map 108). Koyukan Indian name reported in 1955 at Huslia by USGS.

Nogak Creek: stream, flows N 28 miles to Kurupa River, 26 miles WNW of Kurupa Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 43'N; 155° 09' W; BGN 1960; (map 133). Eskimo name for the "caribou calf;" used by USGS geologists in 1950, during exploration of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.

Nogamut: locality, on E bank of Holitna River, 50 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 01' N, 157° 40' W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Eskimo settlement or camp, now abandoned, reported as "Noga-mute" by W. R. Buckman, a local prospector, on his 1902-1903 manuscript map .

Nogeling: village, see Newhalen.

Noggai: locality, on Yukon River probably near junction of Koyukuk River, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 57' N, 157° 33' W; (map 97). Former Indian village or camp, population 10, recorded in 1844 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN (Hodge, 1910, p. 80).

Noghelin Painga: locality, at mouth of Newhalen River, 3 miles S of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 43' N, 154° 53' W; (map 51). Former Eskimo village or camp listed in the 1890 Census.

Noghelin Painga: stream, see Newhalen River.

Noghelin Painga: village, see Newhalen.

Noghelin River: stream, see Newhalen River.

Nogheling River: stream, see Newhalen River.

Nogheling Village: village, see Newhalen.

Nogheling: village, see Newhalen.

Noghelingamiut: village, see Newhalen.

Noghelingamute: village, see Newhalen.

Nogholem River: stream, see Newhalen River.

Nogoyalna Slough: stream, flows W 26 miles to Cutoff Slough, 28 miles NE of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 54' N, 156° 02' W (map 108). Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1955 at Huslia by USGS.

Nogrilenten, Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, on N bank of Koyukuk River, 35 miles NE of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 24' N, 153° 21' W; (map 116). Indian name, reported to mean "falls lake," recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth. The water level of the lake is above that of the river, and the lake's outlet is a waterfall.

Noh-chamiut: locality, see Nochak.

Nohoolchintna: locality, site of a village, on N bank of South Fork Koyukuk River 3 miles upstream from its junction with Koyukuk River, Kanuti Flats; 66° 35' N, 151° 51' W; (map 117). Variant: Nohulchinta. Koyukan Indian village or camp of six families, reported in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 100), USA; from the Indian name for the South Fork Koyukuk River, which Lt. Allen also reported.

Nohoolchintna: stream, see South Fork Koyukuk River.

Nohulchinta: locality, see Nohoolchintna.

Nohutno Lake: lake, see Lower Tazimina Lake.

Noisak: point of land, see Mordvinof, Cape.

Noisy Cape: point of land, NW tip of Uganik Island, E of Noisy Islands at mouth of Uganik Bay, Kodiak Island; 57° 55' 30" N, 153° 32' 30" W; (map 34). Name derived from Noisy Islands, reported in 1867 by USC&GS.

Noisy Islands: islands, two, each 0.5 miles long, extend 1.2 miles between Uganik Bay and Shelikof Strait, W of Uganik Island, N of Kodiak Island; 57° 55' 30" N, 153° 33' 15" W; BGN 1931; (map 34). Variant: Ostrova Sodomnyya, Sodomniia Islands, Zotschomnia Islands. Translation by USC&GS in 1867 of "O[strova] Sodomnyya," published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, maps 22 and 23).

Noisy Mountain: ridge, 4,500 ft., extends NE 5.5 miles from Katmai Canyon, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 4 miles E of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 15' N, 154° 50' W; (map 42). Descriptive name reported in 1917 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, on account of the frequent rockfalls which kept the party awake.

Noisy Passage: water passage, 1.4 miles long, between Noisy Islands and Uganik Island, N of Kodiak Island; 57° 55' 30" N, 153° 32' 30" W; BGN 1931; (map 34). Name derived from Noisy Islands and given in 1931 by USC&GS.

Nok-khakat: locality, see Nok.

Nok: locality, on W bank of Koyukuk River above islands near its mouth, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 55' N, 157° 35' W; (map 97). Variant: Nok-chakat, Nokhakate, Nokkahat, Nok-khakat. Former Indian village or camp, reported as "Nokhakate," population 50 in 1844, by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN (Hodge, 1910, p. 80).

Nokak: locality, see Nokogamiut.

Nokatlek River: stream, see Nokotlek River.

Nokchakat: locality, see Nok.

Nokhakate: locality, see Nok.

Nokhulchitna: stream, see South Fork Koyukuk River.

Nokkakat: locality, see Nok.

Nokliche: locality, see Nukleet.

Nokogamiut Island: island, in Yukon Delta, 2 miles long, at mouth of Kawanak Pass, 19 miles N of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 03' N, 164° 35' W; (map 2). Eskimo name recorded in 1952 by USGS.

Nokogamiut: locality, on E coast of Nokogamiut Island, near mouth of Kawanak Pass and 20 miles N of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, 63° 02' 45" N, 164° 33' 10" W; (map 92). Variant: Nokak, Nokok. Eskimo village, now abandoned, reported in 1899 by R. L. Faris, USC&GS.

Nokok: locality, see Nokogamiut.

Nokotlek Point: point of land, on Kasegaluk Lagoon, W point of entrance to Nokotlek River, 31 miles SW of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 20' N, 161° 01' W; (map 146). So named locally because of its relation to the Nokotlek River.

Nokotlek River: stream, flows NW 18 miles to Kasegaluk Lagoon, 16 miles E of Icy Cape and 31 miles SW of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 19' N, 160° 59' W; (map 146). Variant: Nokatlek River. Eskimo name reported in 1923 by USGS.

Nokratamiut: locality, see Nokrot.

Nokrot: locality, on Norton Sound, 2.2 miles NE of Point Romanof and 29 miles SW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 13' N, 162° 46' W; (map 92). Variant: Azachagyamut, Nokratamiut, Nokrotmiut. Former Eskimo village, reported as "Nokrotmiut," meaning "Nokrot people," in 1898 by USC&GS.

Nokrotmiut: locality, see Nokrot.

Nolan Creek Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, W of junction of Nolan and Wiseman Creeks, W of Midnight Dome and 5 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 28' N, 150° 15' W; (map 124). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Nolan Creek: stream, 4 miles long, flows S through Nolan to Wiseman Creek, Brooks Range; 67° 27' 30" N, 150° 14' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name reported in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Nolan Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 miles to Tisuk River, 40 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56' N, 166° 17' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Nolan: locality, pop. 5, at junction of Nolan and Wiseman Creeks, W of Midnight and Smith Creek Domes and 5.5 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 28' 30" N, 150° 13' 30" W; (map 124). Variant: Nolan Creek. This mining camp was named for the creek on which it is located; reported in 1928 by USGS. See Wiseman.

Nolan: village, see Wiseman.

Nolitna Creek: stream, flows NE 25 miles to Kanuti River 3 miles S of its junction with Kadakina Creek, 27 miles SE of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 14' N, 152° 07' W; (map 117). Indian name obtained by Orth in 1956.

Nolitna Creek: stream, heads at North Fork Lake, flows NW 13 miles to Narten Slough, 14 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 12' N, 147° 58' W; (map 118). Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Noluck Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, on N slope of DeLong Mountains, 17 miles N of Thunder Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 47' 30" N, 160° 00' 00" W; BGN 1961; (map 131). Variant: Lake Noruk. Named by the 1924 USGS exploring party "because of a disappointment, no luck."

Noluk, Lake: lake, see Noluck Lake.

Nome City: town, see Nome.

Nome Creek: stream, flows SW 23 miles to Beaver Creek, 48 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 23' 30" N, 147 08' 00" W; (map 105). Name published by USGS (Henshaw and Covert, 1908, pl. 9).

Nome Creek: stream, see Lost Creek

Nome Mountains: mountains, in group, 75 miles long and 20 miles wide, enclosed by Norton Sound, Bering Sea, Imuruk Basin, Pilgrim River, and Niukluk River, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 50' N, 165° 00' W; (map 94). Name used by Schrader and Brooks (1900. map 3), USGS, after a cursory investigation of the area in 1899. In 1900 this area was well surveyed and the name was omitted from subsequent maps.

Nome Peninsula: peninsula, see Seward Peninsula.

Nome River: locality, on Nome River, about 4 miles E of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Site of a mining camp listed in the 1915-16 Polk's Gazetteer. The site cannot be accurately located.

Nome River: stream, heads 4.5 miles W of Salmon Lake, flows S 40 miles to Norton Sound, 4 miles SE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 29' N; 165° 18' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name derived from Cape Nome and reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

Nome Stake Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Fisher Creek, 12 miles SE of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 11' N, 142° 32' W; (map 103). Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Nome, Cape: point of land, on Norton Sound, 12 miles SE of Nome and 20 miles SW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 26' N, 165° 00' W; (map 95). Variant: Mys Sredniy, Mys Tolstoy, Mys Tolstyy. Named "M[ys] Tolstoy" meaning "blunt" or "broad" in 1833 by Capt. M. D. Tebenkov, IRN. The 1852 Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1455 shows "M[ys] Sredniy (Tolstyy)," or "cape middle (broad)." "C[ape] Nome" appears on the 1853 Brit. Adm. Chart 2172. Its origin is generally attributed to an Admiralty draftsman's misinterpretation of " ? name" annotated on a manuscript chart constructed on board the H.M.S. Herald about 1850-1852. The "?" mark was taken as a "C" and the "a" was thought to be an "o." This is the explanation given by the Chief Cartographer of the British Admiralty in 1900.

Nome: town, pop. 2,316, on S coast of Seward Peninsula, on Norton Sound, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 30' N, 165° 25' W; BGN 1944; (map 94). Variant: Anvil City, Nome City. Schrader and Brooks (1900, p. 11), USGS, who visited the town in October 1899, spoke of the "thriving young city of Nome, first called Anvil City, now officially Nome." Gold was found in the area in the summer of 1898 and the town got its start in October 1898 when six men met at the mouth of the Snake River and formed the Cape Nome mining district. The short-lived name "Anvil City" was derived from Anvil Creek, where the first major gold was found. In June, 1899, gold was found on the beaches of Nome and by August a number of men were prospecting the beaches. The news of the gold strike was carried to the States that winter and in early summer 1900 the rush was on. At the peak that summer there were 30,000 people at Nome, but 16,000 left in 13 weeks (Rickard, 1909, p. 308-337). Nome incorporated on April 9, 1901. The population was 12,488 in 1900; 2,600 in 1910; 852 in 1920; 1,213 in 1930; 1,559 in 1939; and 1,876 in 1950. A post office was established here in 1899 (Ricks, 1965, p. 47-48). The city is now the commercial hub of northwestern Alaska and has also become a center for Eskimo handicrafts.

Nondalton Lake: lake, see Sixmile Lake.

Nondalton Village: village, see Nondalton.

Nondalton: village, pop. 205, on W shore of Sixmile Lake, 15 miles N of Iliamna, Alaska Range; 59° 58' N, 154° 51' W; BGN 1910; (map 51). Variant: Nondalton Village, Noondalty Village. Tanaina Indian name recorded on a 1909 field sheet by D C. Witherspoon, USGS. Nondalton post office was established in 1938 (Ricks, 1965, p. 47). See Sixmile Lake.

Nondalty Lake: lake, see Sixmile Lake.

Nonvalnuk River: stream, see Nunavulnuk River.

Nonvianuk Lake: lake, 17 miles long, near head of Alaska Peninsula, 48 miles NW of Mount Katmai and 54 miles NE of Naknek, Aleutian Range; 59° 00' N, 155° 20' W; BGN 1957; (map 42). Variant: Nanwhyenuk Lake. Eskimo name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Nonvianuk River: stream, heads at Nonvianuk Lake, flows W 11 miles to Alagnak River, 48 miles SW of Kakhonak, Aleutian Range; 59° 01' 20" N, 155° 51' 00" W; (map 51). Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Noo-na: locality, see Nuna.

Noo-nuk-look: mountain, see Noonuklook Mountain.

Noobooa: island, see Barter Island.

Noocheck: bay, see Etches, Port.

Noocheek: locality, see Nuchek.

Noocleet, Cape: point of land, see Denbigh, Cape.

Noocleet: locality, see Nukleet.

Noodor Dome: mountain, 2,954 ft., 20 miles SW of Mount Schwatka and 26 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 48' 30" N, 147° 56' 00" W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Nook: locality, see Kalulingmiut.

Nook: village, see Teller.

Nookak River: stream, see Reindeer River.

Nookati Creek: stream, heads in Kiana Hills, flows NE 7 miles to Squirrel River, 8 miles NNW of Deviation Peak and 25 miles NW of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 10' 30" N, 161° 10' 30" W; (map 127). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Nooke: village, see Teller.

Nookmut: village, see Teller.

Nookmute: locality, see Kalulingmiut.

Nookmute: village, see Teller.

Noolagvim Tessaya: lagoon, see Nulagvik Lagoon.

Nooluk River: stream, see Nuluk River.

Noon Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 miles to Tisuk River, 16 miles E of Cape Douglas and 40 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 59' N, 166° 10' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Noon Gulch: ravine, trends to Albert Creek, 8 miles N of Tahnetta Pass, 62° 00' N, 147° 20' W; (map 82). Local name published by Theodore Chapin (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 128), USGS.

Noon Point: point of land, E tip of Pleasant Island, in Icy Strait, 40 miles W of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 20' 30" N, 135° 32' 00" W; (map 11). Name published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 190).

Noon Point: point of land, S tip of Jacob Island, 11 miles E of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 43' 00" N, 159° 23' 30" W; (map 27). Variant: Mys Poludennie. Named by Lt. Woronkofski in 1837; published as "M[ys] Poludennie," or "noon point," on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379 (1847). USC&GS published the translated name in 1888.

Noon Point: point of land, see Eightmile Point.

Noona-agamute: locality, see Nuna.

Noona-mekrot: point of land, see Sheldon Point.

Noonaghak Rock: rock, southernmost one of the Stolbi Rocks, in Bering Sea, 52 miles SE of Gambell, NE of Saint Lawrence Island, 63° 38' N, 170° 06' W; (map 93). Variant: Nunaghak Rock. Eskimo name reported by Otto W. Geist Univ. of Alaska, in 1932.

Noonaghak: rocks, see Stolbi Rocks.

Noondalty Lake: lake, see Sixmile Lake.

Noondalty Village: village, see Nondalton.

Noonuklook Mountain: mountain, 1,000 ft., between Ikikileruk and Akulik Creeks, 5 miles S of Chukchi Sea coast, 31 miles NNW of Mount Kelly, Arctic Slope; 68° 54' N, 164° 00' W; (map 130). Variant: Noo-nuk-look. Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS as Noo-nuk-look [Nunakluk]. It may mean "bad land (country)."

Nooravloaksmiut Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Etolin Strait, 0.5 miles off E coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 12' 30" N, 165° 40' 00" W; (map 57). Variant: Nooravloaxmiut Island, Nuravloakh Island. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS

Nooravloaxmiut Island: island, see Nooravloaksmiut Island.

Noorvik: village, pop. 384, on right bank of Nazuruk Channel Kobuk River, 33 miles NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 50' N, 161° 03' W; BGN 1944; (map 114). Variant: Nurvik, Oksik. Eskimo village, at or near a camp or village, called "Oksik" on a manuscript map dated 1908, by an unknown author. The Noorvik post office was established in 1937. Its population was 280 in 1920; 198 in 1930; 211 in 1939; and 248 in 1950.

Nooscha: bay, see Etches, Port.

Noovookiak Cape: point of land, see Agtapuk Point.

Noovookiak, Cape: point of land, see Meruwtu Point.

Noovougahlawk Point: point of land, see Nuvugalak Point.

Noowoo: locality, see Nuwuk.

Noowooh: locality, see Nuwuk.

Noowooh: point of land, see Barrow Point.

Nooook: locality, see Nuwuk.

Nooook: point of land, see Barrow Point.

Nooya Lake: lake, 2 miles long, on mainland, 2 miles NE of Rudyerd Bay, Coast Mountains; 55° 37' N, 130° 45' W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Nooyakaglik: lakes, see Nuyakaglik Lakes.

Noquashinski Bay: water passage, see Nakwasina Passage.

Nor-tah-rok-tah: lake, see Nutuvukti Lake.

Nor-to-rok-tee: lake, see Nutuvukti Lake.

Nora Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Flat Creek, 19 miles S of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' N, 142° 48' W; (map 103). Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Norak Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula SW of Phalarope Lake, 9.3 miles SSW of Point Possession and 38 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 54' N, 150° 25' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Norberg Creek: stream, flows NW 1.3 miles to Macklin Creek, 7 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 48 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 45' N, 164° 49' W; (map 110). Variant: Stevens Creek. Prospectors' name published in 1955 by USGS. Reported as "Stevens Creek" on the "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected up to 1903 by Arthur Gibson.

Norcross Island: island, see Jackson Island.

Nord Island: island, 0.5 miles across, in Gulf of Alaska, northernmost of Barren Islands, 1.5 miles Off NE coast of Ushagat Island, 72 miles NE of Afognak, Chugach Mountains; 58° 58' 15" N, 152° 09' 00" W; (map 43). Named in 1908 and published in 1910 by USC&GS. It is a French word meaning "north."

Nord, Cap du haul-fond: point of land, see Romanof Point.

Nordyke Island: island, 0.5 miles across, largest of Nordyke Islands, in Kamishak Bay, 27 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 10' 45" N, 154° 05' 15" W; (map 51). Name published by USGS in 1927.

Nordyke Islands: islands, group of, in Kamishak Bay, 5 miles NE of McNeil Head, 27 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 10' 40" N, 154° 05' 15" W; (map 51). Local name reported by K. F. Mather, USGS, in 1923 (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3).

Norfolk Sound: water passage, see Sitka Sound.

Noriega, Punta: point of land, "south side of San Juan Bautista Island in Bucareli Bay," Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' N, 133° 18' W; (map 4). Named by members of the 1779 Don Ignacio Arteaga expedition probably for a chaplain aboard the vessel La Princesa.

Norma Lagoon: bay, 3 miles across, at SW end of Izembek Lagoon, 13 miles W of village of Cold Bay, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 12' N, 163° 02' W; BGN 1965; (map 29). Named in 1888 by USBF.

Norris Glacier: glacier, heads in North Branch Norris Glacier, trends 8 miles SE to Grizzly Bar on Taku Inlet, 2.4 miles W of Taku Point and 14 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 24' 15" N, 134° 05' 00" W; BGN 1905; (map 11). Variant: Kadischle, Sitth Kadischle, Windom Glacier. Probably named in 1886 by navy officers for Dr. Basil Norris, surgeon, USN. In 1890 USC&GS called it "Windom Glacier" for William Windom, 1827-91, lawyer and statesman, who was congressman and senator from Ohio and Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Garfield and Harrison. The report by C. W. Wright, USGS, that the name "Norris Glacier" represented local usage, persuaded BGN to rule in its favor in 1905. Miss E. R. Scidmore (1899, p. 81) gives the Indian name as "Kadischle."

Norris Mountain: mountain, 4,125 ft., near 1962 terminus of Norris and Taku Glaciers, 3.4 miles NW of Grizzly Bar on Taku Inlet and 14 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 26' 50" N, 134° 08' 20" W; (map 11). Name proposed in 1964 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project; derived from Norris Glacier.

Norris Outwash: moraine, see Grizzly Bar.

Norris-Taku Ridge: ridge, 1 mile long, extending from Taku Inlet N to Taku Glacier, 3 miles SE of Juncture Peak and 17 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 30' N, 134° 08' W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

Norse Cove: cove, see Kernel Cove.

Norseman Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, W of junction of Stokhenjikh Creek and Melozitna River, 50 miles NW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 47' 30" N, 152° 56' 00" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1956 by Orth; so named because a Norseman (airplane) landed here.

Norseman Lake: lake, 0.6 miles across, just W of Asigyukpak Spit near the shore of Bristol Bay, 2 miles W of Hagemeister Island, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 39' 30" N, 161° 24'

30" W; (map 39). Local name published in 1952 by USGS; probably named for a kind of airplane.

North Alak Hills: mountain, see North Aluk Hill.

North Aluk Hill: mountain, 1,198 ft., at head of Nilik River, 28 miles ESE of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 46' 55" N, 165° 06' 50" W; (map 129). Variant: North Alak Hills. See South Aluk Hill.

North Anchorage: anchorage, off Saint George, on N coast of Saint George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' 20" N, 169° 33' 00" W; (map 38). A local name reported in 1875 by USC&GS.

North Arcuate Ridge: ridge, on N side of Okmok Caldera, on NE part of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 29' N, 168° 09' W; (map 22). Name published by Byers (1959, pl. 41), USGS.

North Arm Bay of Pillars: bay, see Rowan Bay.

North Arm Cabin Cove: cove, see Upper Arm Cabin Cove.

North Arm Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to North Arm Stikine River opposite Limb Island, 15 miles N of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 41' 00" N, 132° 18' 30" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS.

North Arm Duncan Canal: estuary, 5 miles long, at head of Duncan Canal, 12 miles W of Petersburg, on Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 48' N, 133° 17' W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1960 by USGS.

North Arm Hood Bay: estuary, 5 miles across, entering Hood Bay, 11 miles SE of Angoon, on Admiralty Island, 11 miles SE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 23' N, 134° 23' W; (map 9). Name published in 1910 by USC&GS on Chart 8247.

North Arm Hoonah Sound: estuary, 1.5 miles across, 12 miles long, on Chichagof Island, 19 miles E of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 40' N, 135° 35' W; (map 9). Named in 1899 by USC&GS and published on Chart 8050.

North Arm Moira Sound: estuary, extends NW 4 miles, off Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 04' 30" N; 132° 04' 30" W; (map 4). Named in 1894 by USC&GS.

North Arm Naknek Lake: bay, extends E 20 miles off Naknek Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 33 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 39' N, 155° 47' W; (map 42). Variant: Bay of Islands. Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

North Arm Nuka Bay: estuary, 1.5 miles wide, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, 35 miles ESE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 32' N, 150° 35' W; (map 50). Local name reported by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS, in 1909 (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 3).

North Arm Stikine River: stream, flows W 11 miles from Stikine River to Frederick Sound, 8 miles SE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 41' 30" N, 132° 32' 00" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

North Arm Three Arm Bay: bay, 0.4 miles across, part of Three Arm Bay, on W coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 45' 40" N, 176° 51' 40" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Descriptive name given by Lt. William Gibson, USN. See Low Point.

North Arm: bay, 1 mile across, extends N 3 miles from Farragut Bay, 2.5 miles NW of Read Island, 81 miles E of Coast Mountains; 57° 10' N, 133° 15' W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

North Arm: estuary. see West Arm Bay of Isles.

North Baird Glacier: glacier, heads at 57° 20' N, 132° 35' W, trends S 15 miles to Baird Glacier, 3 miles NE of Thomas Bay and 95 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 08' N, 132° 47' W; (map 8). Name published in 1952 by USC&GS.

North Bay: bay, 5 miles across, on N coast of Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 13' N, 170° 13' W; (map 38). A local name reported in 1890 by USC&GS

North Bay: bight, 2.6 miles across, on N coast of Stuart Island, 16 miles NW of St. Michael, Yukon- Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 38' N, 162° 28' W; (map 92). Named in 1898 by USC&GS.

North Bay: cove, extends SW 1.8 miles from Tlevak Strait, on NE coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 13' N, 133° 06' W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

North Beach: beach, 4 miles long, on N coast of Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 12' 40" N, 170° 13' 20" W; (map 38). A local name reported in 1965 by USBF.

North Bight: bay, 0.5 miles across, on W shore of Port Frederick, Chichagof Island, just S of Neka Bay and 9.3 miles SW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 01' 45" N, 135° 38' 45" W; (map 11). Descriptive local name published in 1942 by USGS.

North Bradfield River: stream, see North Fork Bradfield River.

North Branch Norris Glacier: glacier, heads N of Guardian Mountain and trends S 4 miles to form Norris Glacier, 12 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 30' N, 134° 12' W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Named in 1964 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project.

North Branch Saint Michael Canal: watercourse, see Little Saint Michael Canal.

North Branch South Fork Chester Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to South Fork Chester Creek in Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 11' 07" N, 149° 47' 56" W; (map 69). Local name published in 1954 by Northwest Mapping Service, Seattle, Wash.

North Branch Steelhead Creek: stream, see Topsy Creek.

North Branch Taku Glacier: glacier, see Matthes Glacier.

North Branch Trimble Glacier: glacier, in Tordrillo Mountains, heads on Mount Gerdine, trends NE 15 miles, joins South Branch Trimble Glacier to form Trimble Glacier, 55 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 42' 30" N, 152° 06' 30" W; BGN 1963; (map 70). Variant: Hayes Glacier. Named in 1961 by USGS. See Trimble Glacier.

North Burnett Island: island, 0.4 miles long, on E shore of Burnett Inlet, on SW coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 04' 20" N, 132° 27' 30" W; BGN 1917; (map 6). Named by USC&GS for charting purposes: name published in 1916.

North Buttress: mountain, 9,828 ft., near headwaters of Big River, 93 miles SE of McGrath' Alaska Range; 61° 48' 10" N, 154° 08' 40" W; (map 71). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

North Cape: point of land, N point of entrance to Whale Bay, on SW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 35' 45" N, 135° 08' 15" W; (map 5). Variant: N Mys. Name published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 133); derived from "N Mys" published in 1850 by the Russian American Company.

North Cape: point of land, N tip of Spruce Island, NE of Kodiak Island; 57° 58' 00" N, 152° 25' 30" W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Syvernyy, Sievernie. Translation of the descriptive name "M[ys] Syvernyy" given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

North Cape: point of land, on N tip of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 25' N, 174° 09' W; (map 18). Variant: Sievernoi. Name published as "M[ys] Sievernoi," meaning "north cape," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 27) IRN.

North Cape: point of land, on N tip of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 30" N, 177° 09' 20" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Descriptive name given by Lt. William Gibson, USN. See Low Point.

North Cape: point of land, see Hall, Cape.

North Cape: point of land, see North Head.

North Cape: point of land, see Savoonga Point.

North Cape: point of land, see Stag Point.

North Capps Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Capps Creek, 25 miles NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 19' 00" N, 151° 40' 50" W; BGN 1964; (map 70). Variant: North Fork Capps Creek. Named in 1963 by USGS.

North Channel Kiwalik River: stream, a distributary of Kiwalik River, flows NE 3 miles to Kiwalik Lagoon, 56 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 58' N, 161° 50' W (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950.

North Channel Yakataga River: stream, heads at terminus of Yakataga Glacier, flows W and SW 9 miles to Duktoth River, 4 miles NW of Cape Yakataga and 104 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains, 60° 06' 00" N, 142° 30' 30" W; (map 65). Variant: Yakataga River. Local name published in 1951 by the USGS.

North Cove: cove, 1 mile across, N Kagamil Island, 40 miles W of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands, 53° 01' 35" N, 169° 43' 30" W; (map 22). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 74).

North Creek: stream, flows N from Shishaldin Volcano 13 miles to Bering Sea, on N central coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 54' 23" N, 163° 59' 00" W; (map 25). Descriptive name published in 1949 on a USGS map .

North Creek: stream, flows NE 13 miles to Agiapuk River, 20 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 27' N, 165° 50' W, (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

North Creek: stream, heads in Horn Mountains, flows SE 3 miles to Crooked Creek, 8.5 miles N of Tahnetta Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 00' 36" N, 147° 17' 00" W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

North Crillon Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads on W slope of Fairweather Range, trends SW 9 miles to its 1961 terminus on Crillon Inlet, 80 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 38' 45" N, 137° 27' 30" W; BGN 1945; (map 10). Variant: Crillon Glacier, North Eastern Glacier. Called "Crillon Glacier" by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1874 for Mount Crillon. At that time, Crillon Glacier was much more extensive and joined La Perouse Glacier near the latter's terminus. Since 1874 the Crillon Glacier has retreated, uncovering the valley now occupied by Crillon Lake. The glacier has dwindled to become two smaller glaciers; the one on the N, terminating in Crillon Inlet, is called North Crillon Glacier.

North Dawes Glacier: glacier, heads on Alaska-Canada boundary at 57° 40' N, 132° 50' W, trends SW to Endicott Arm, 5 miles WNW of Dawes Glacier and 95 miles NE of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 34' N, 133° 01' W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1961 by USGS.

North Deception Lake: lake, 1 mile long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, alongside Brady Glacier, 1 mile N of South Deception Lake and 53 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 23' 45" N, 136° 46' 30" W; BGN 1962; (map 10). Named by NPS in 1961 because it is a "self-dumping" lake, and for a period once each year it disappears.

North Dome: mountain, 2,700 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.9 miles E of Crillon Lake and 76 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 33' 35" N, 137° 20' 40" W; (map 10). Name published by the Harvard-Dartmouth expedition, 1933-34, Washburn and Goldthwait, 1936, map).

North East Arm: estuary, see Nunatak Fiord.

North East Cape: locality, see Northeast Cape.

North East Rookery: rookery, see Vostochnie Rookery.

North Eastern Glacier: glacier, see North Crillon Glacier.

North Entrance: water passage, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, connects Big Salt Lake and Shinaku Inlet, 3.5 miles N of Klawock, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 36' 30" N, 133° 07' 30" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

North Flat: tidal flat, 1 mile long, in Wrangell Narrows, on W coast of Mitkof Island, 8 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago, 56° 41' 30" N, 132° 56' 30" W; (map 6). Variant: Wrangell North Flat. This feature was originally called "Wrangell North Flat" in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN. Local usage shortened the name.

North Foreland: point of land, on NW shore of Cook Inlet, 2 miles S of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 02' 50" N, 151° 09' 40" W; (map 70). Named April 18, 1794, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN.

North Fork Anchor River: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows W 15 miles to Anchor River at village of Anchor Point, 14 miles NW of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 46' 30" N, 151° 50' 00" W; (map 50). Local name published on maps after 1950.

North Fork Aniakchak River: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows S 9 miles, joins the main stream 7 miles above its mouth, 18 miles W of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 48' N, 157° 39' W; (map 31). Local name reported in 1924 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, and shown on a 1924 USGS map .

North Fork Baker Creek: stream, flows SE 13 miles to Baker Creek, 5 miles NW of Baker Lake, 47 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06' N, 150° 27' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by USGS (Prindle, 1908, pl. 5).

North Fork Big River: stream, flows SW 23 miles To Big River, 77 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 61° 58' N, 154° 37' W; (map 71). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

North Fork Big River: stream, heads at glacier Terminus NE of Lake Clark Pass, flows SE 13 miles to Big River, 37 miles NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 46' N, 152° 13' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

North Fork Bradfield River: stream, heads W of Mount Pounder at 56° 25' 55" N, 131° 16' 45" W, flows SW 20 miles to join the East Fork to form Bradfield River, 2 miles E of head of Bradfield Canal, Coast Mountains; 56° 14' N, 131° 27' W; BGN 1959; (map 7). Variant: Bradfield River, North Bradfield River. Named by IBC and published in 1927 on IBC sheet 5.

North Fork Bremner River: stream, heads at Bremner Glacier, flows W 24 miles to join South Fork Bremner River to form Bremner River, at S end of Twelvemile Canyon, 68 miles NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 59' 40" N, 143° 57' 00" W; (map 65). Variant: Bremner River. Local name reported by F. H. Moffit (1912, Pl. 5), USGS.

North Fork Buckland River: stream, flows SW 33 miles to the Buckland River, 50 miles NE of Haycock, Nulato Hills; 65° 45' N, 160° 02' W; (map 109). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

North Fork Campbell Creek: stream, heads in Chugach Mountains, flows NW 13 miles, through Campbell Creek Canyon, to join South Fork to form Campbell Creek, 3.8 miles SE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 10' 39" N, 149° 49' 20" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

North Fork Canyon Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows E 5.7 miles to Canyon Creek, 19 miles NNW of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 41' 40" N, 150° 27' 40" W; (map 88). Name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

North Fork Capps Creek: stream, see North Capps Creek.

North Fork Chandalar River: stream, flows SE 104 miles, through Chandalar Lake, joins Middle Fork Chandalar River to form Chandalar River, 23 miles SSE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 10' N, 148° 18' W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910 pl. 7), USGS.

North Fork Chena River: stream, flows SW 20 miles, joins West Fork Chena River to form Chena River, 49 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' 12" N, 146° 11' 00" W BGN 1965; (map 104). Variant: West Fork Chena River. Local name reported in 1903 by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 16).

North Fork Chester Creek: stream, flows SW 1.3 miles to Chester Creek in Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 12' 07" N, 149° 51' 10" W; (map 69). Local name published in 1954 by Northwest Mapping Service, Seattle, Wash.

North Fork Chuitna River: stream, see Chuit Creek.

North Fork Crescent River: stream, flows SE 15 miles, joins Lake Fork to form Crescent River, 53 miles SW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 21' 20" N, 152° 44' 40" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

North Fork Dagislahkna Creek: stream, in Ray Mountains, flows SW 15 miles to Dagislahkna Creek 11 miles NW of that stream's junction with Tozitna River, 35 miles NNW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 40' N, 152° 23' W; BGN 1960; (map 106). Variant: Siskokhtanten. Name reported by Orth in 1956. The Indian name "Siskokhtanten" means "bear signs (dung)."

North Fork Deep Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SW 12 miles to Deep Creek, 8 miles NE of Ninilchik Dome and 26 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 59' N, 151° 15' W; (map 50). Local name published on maps after 1950.

North Fork East Fork Chandalar River: stream, heads at 68° 00' N, 147° 28' W, flows SE 54 miles to East Fork Chandalar River 44 miles W of Christian, Brooks Range; 67° 19' N, 146° 50' W; (map 122). Local name published in 1951 by USGS

North Fork Elsie Creek: stream, see Eva Creek

North Fork Emma Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Emma Creek, 40 miles S of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 00' 45" N, 148° 44' 10" W; (map 100). Named published in 1915 by GLO [BLM] survey Plateau

North Fork Fortymile River: stream, heads at junction of Independence and Slate Creeks, flows SE 44 miles to join South Fork to form Fortymile River, 42 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 14' N, 141° 45' W; (map 102). Local designation used as early as 1886; published in 1890 by USC&GS

North Fork Fox Creek: stream, flows SE 3.6 miles to Fox Creek, 21 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' N, 165° 03' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

North Fork Freshwater Creek: stream, flows SE 6.5 miles to Freshwater Creek, 11 miles N of Tenakee Springs, on E coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 56' 30" N, 135° 13' 30" W; BGN 1960; (map 9). Named in 1960 by USGS.

North Fork George River: stream, flows SE 28 miles to George River, 12 miles NE of its junction with Kuskokwim River and 28 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 03' N, 157° 35' W; (map 79). Local name reported in 1915 by J. B. Mertie and G. L. Harrington, USGS.

North Fork Goodpaster River: stream, see Goodpaster River.

North Fork Harrison Creek: stream, flows SE 10 miles, joins South Fork Harrison Creek to form Harrison Creek, 44 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 21' 45" N, 145° 07' 30" W; (map 104). Local name reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, pl. 50).

North Fork Hess Creek: stream, flows SW 21 miles to join South Fork Hess Creek to form Hess Creek, 14 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 42' 30" N, 148° 21' 30" W; (map 105). Local name reported in 1903 by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 16).

North Fork Hot Springs Creek: stream, heads S of Wolf Mountain, flows SW 8.5 miles to Hot Springs Creek, 24 miles WNW of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 13' 10" N, 154° 21' 00" W; (map 107). Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

North Fork Huslia River: stream, flows SE 40 miles to join South Fork Huslia River to form Huslia River, 38 miles NE of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 53' N, 157° 36' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia in 1954 or 1955 by USGS.

North Fork Huslia River: stream, see Billy Hawk Creek.

North Fork Indian Creek: stream, see North Fork Indian River.

North Fork Indian River: stream, flows SW 12 miles to join South Fork Indian River to form the Indian River, 16 miles NW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains, 59° 18' N, 161°

51' W; (map 53). Variant: North Fork Indian Creek. Name published as "North Fork Indian Creek, by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

North Fork Innoko River: stream, heads on W slope of Kuskokwim Mountains at 63° 44' 15" N, 155° 35' 30" W, flows NW and SW 100 miles to Innoko River, 48 miles N of Ophir and 64 miles S of Galena, Innoko Lowland; 63° 49' 20" N, 156° 37' 15" W; BGN 1963; (map 90). Variant: Reka Ttachejno, Takhakna, Tango Creek. Local name obtained in 1908 by A. G. Maddren, USGS. Indian name, apparently obtained in 1838 by Alexander Kolmakov; was written in 1842-44 as "R[eka] Ttachejno" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN; later written by Father Jette in 1915 as "Takhakna."

North Fork Jones Creek: stream, heads in a lake flows NW 35 miles to Jones Creek 3 miles SE of its junction with East Fork Kuskokwim River, 51 miles E of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 02' N, 153° 59' W; BGN 1964; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

North Fork Kashwitna River: stream, heads in Talkeetna Mountains and flows SW 22 miles to Kashwitna River, 36 miles NW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 59' 10" N, 149° 50' 45" W; BGN 1937; (map 69). Local name reported about 1933 by USGS.

North Fork Kisaralik River: stream, 17 miles long, flows SW through North Fork Lakes to Kisaralik River, 76 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 23' N, 159° 41' W; BGN 1960; (map 59). Variant: Quicksilver Creek. Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

North Fork Kougarok River: stream, heads at junction of French and Iron Creeks, flows SW 10 miles to Kougarok River, 45 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 35' N, 164° 44' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 11), USGS.

North Fork Koyukuk River: stream, flows S 90 miles from Als Mountain to Koyukuk River, 36.5 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 03' N, 151° 04' W; (map 124). Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

North Fork Kugrukuk River: stream, see Eldorado Creek.

North Fork Kun River: stream, see Iaslaktoli River.

North Fork Kuskokwim River: stream, flows SW 210 miles to Kuskokwim River, 4.5 miles E of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 07' N, 154° 34' W; BGN 1964; (map 89). Variant: Kuskokwim River, Tichininik River. This stream was considered the "Kuskokwim River" by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, in 1899. It is shown as "North Fork Kuskokwim River" on a map prepared in 1910 by A. G. Maddren, USGS. Its Indian name reported by Gordon (1917, p. 105) in 1907 was "Tichininik."

North Fork Kuzitrin River: stream, flows SW 7.5 miles to Kuzitrin River, 18 miles SW of Imurak Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 27' N, 163° 49' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson.

North Fork Kwinink River: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Kwinink River, 8 miles NW of Elim, Se Ward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 162° 30' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name shown on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected up to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson.

North Fork Ladue River: stream, see North Ladue River.

North Fork Lake: lake, 1.9 miles long, at head of Nolitna Creek, 15 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 10' 40" N, 147° 42' 30" W; (map 118). Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

North Fork Lakes: lakes, two, 1.6 miles and 0.75 miles long, 7.5 miles N of Kisaralik Lake and 83 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 27' N, 159° 22' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

North Fork Manzanita Creek: stream, on E coast of Revillagigedo Island, heads in a lake, flows SE, through January Lake, 4.5 miles to Manzanita Creek, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 35' 20" N, 131° 00' 10" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

North Fork Montana Creek: stream, flows SW 14 miles joining the Middle Fork to form Montana Creek, 11 miles SE of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 11' 25" N, 149° 57' 00" W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1950 by USGS.

North Fork Moose Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows NW 11 miles to Moose Creek, 5 miles ENE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 31' 10" N, 150° 44' 00" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1905 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

North Fork Mosquito Creek: stream, heads in Darby Mountains, flows SW 6.3 miles to Mosquito Creek, in Fish River basin, 39 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 02' N, 162° 43' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

North Fork Niukluk River: stream, see Niukluk River.

North Fork Noxapaga River: stream, see Eldorado Creek.

North Fork Nuluk River: stream, flows SW 11 miles to join South Fork Nuluk River to form Nuluk River, 26 miles N of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 38' N, 166° 15' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

North Fork O'Brien Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles to Liberty Fork, 21 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 30' N, 141° 10' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

North Fork Ophir Creek: stream, see Ophir Creek.

North Fork Otter Creek: stream, flows SW 7.5 miles to join South Fork to form Otter Creek, 10 miles NE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 31' N, 157° 43' W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

North Fork Paint River: stream, flows E 6 miles To Paint River, 45 miles SW of Augustine Island; 59° 10' N, 154° 35' W; (map 51). Local name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, and published by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3).

North Fork Pioneer Creek: stream, flows SW 2.6 miles, joins Deadwood Creek to form Pioneer Creek, 20 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 12' 20" N, 150° 06' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by ARC Surveyors.

North Fork Porterfield Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 miles to Porterfield Creek, 12 miles E of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 31' 20" N, 132° 04' 45" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS.

North Fork Preacher Creek: stream, heads E of Lime Peak, flows NW 33 miles to Preacher Creek, 48 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 44' 30" N, 145° 43' 30" W; (map 104). Name reported by D. C. Witherspoon (in Prindle, 1906, pl. 1), USGS.

North Fork Quartz Creek: stream, flows SE 3.5 miles to Quartz Creek which flows to Kougarak River, 47 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 22' N, 164° 43' W; (map 110). Variant: Right Fork Quartz Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

North Fork Rainy Creek: stream, heads at glacier Terminus, flows SW 5.8 miles, joins West Fork to form Rainy Creek, 22 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 17' 30" N, 145° 53' 35" W; (map 86). Local name reported in 1910 by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

North Fork Rex Creek: stream, flows N and SE 4.3 miles and joins the South Fork to form Rex Creek, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 2 miles NW of Dry Bay and 51 miles W of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 57° 39' 35" N, 155° 49' 00" W; (map 35). Descriptive local name obtained from J. L. McPherson of Iliamna and published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.

North Fork Ruth Glacier: glacier, trends S 6 miles From Mount Silverthrone to Ruth Amphitheater, between Mount Dan Beard and Explorers Peak, Alaska Range; 63° 03' N, 150° 40' W; (map 88). Mountain climbers' name published in 1954 By USGS.

North Fork Sakvailak River: stream, see Sakvailak River.

North Fork Salcha River: stream, heads at 64° 59' N, 144° 45' W, flows SW 36 miles to Salcha River, 38 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon Tanana Highlands; 64° 39' N, 145° 21' W; (map 101). Named by prospectors and reported in 1903 by USGS (Prindle, 1913a, pl. 16).

North Fork Serpentine River: stream, flows NW 31 miles to Serpentine River, 26 miles SE of Shishmaref, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 07' N, 165° 14' W; (map 112). Prospectors' name published by Collier (1902, pl. 12), USGS.

North Fork Ship Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Ship Creek, 15 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 08' 40" N, 149° 27' 50" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

North Fork Slug River: stream, 5 miles long, flows SSW to Slug River, 22 miles E of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 42' 30" N, 161° 38' 30" W; (map 39). Local name shown on a 1937 fieldsheet by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

North Fork Snake River: stream, flows SE 5.5 miles to join Goldbottom Creek to form Snake River, 13 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 165° 24' W; (map 94). Variant: Last Chance Creek, Saint Michael Creek, Waterfall Creek. Local name reported in 1899 by Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS. E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS, applied "Waterfall Creek" to the head of this stream and extended Last Chance Creek along its lower course.

North Fork Snake River: stream, see Goldbottom Creek.

North Fork Soule River: stream, heads at a glacier, in Lincoln Mountains, flows SE through No Name Lake, 9 miles to Soule River, 3 miles NE of Glacier Point, Coast Mountains; 55° 50' 10" N, 130° 10' 45" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

North Fork Squirrel River: stream, in Baird Mountains, flows S 35 miles to Squirrel River, 27 miles NW of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 14' N, 161° 10' W; (map 127). Variant: Omanha River. Local name in use as early as 1910.

North Fork Sulatna River: stream, flows S 14 miles to Sulatna River, 14 miles NW of Sulatna Crossing and 32 miles SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 18' N, 155° 48" W; (map 98). Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

North Fork Swift River: stream, heads at glacier 15 miles NW of Mount Mausolus, flows SW 40 miles to Swift River, 28 miles NE of Tundra Lake and 85 miles NW of Lake Clark, Lime Hills; 61° 29' N, 155° 01' W; (map 71). Prospectors' name published in 1951 by USGS.

North Fork Texas Creek: stream, heads at E terminus of Texas Glacier, flows S 2 miles to join the West Fork to form Texas Creek, 5 miles S of Mount Bayard and the Alaska-Canada boundary, Coast Mountains; 56° 03' 10" N, 130° 05' 30" W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1928 by USGS.

North Fork Thumb River: stream, heads in lake and flows SW 3.5 miles to East Fork Thumb River, E of Karluk Lake on W central Kodiak Island; 57° 21' 00" N, 153° 57' 45" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

North Fork Tlikakila River: stream, flows SE 10 miles to the Tlikakila River, 75 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 40' 30" N, 153° 08' 30" W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

North Fork Trail Creek: stream, see Trail.

North Fork Twelvemile Creek: stream, flows SE 8 miles to Twelvemile Creek, 56 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 24' N, 145° . 43' W; (map 104). Variant: East Fork Twelve mile Creek. Name originally published in 1905 as “East Fork Twelvemile Creek” by USGS, but local usage has since shown a preference for the present name.

North Fork Unalakleet River: stream, heads at 64° 25' N, 159° 22' W and flows SW 40 miles to Unalakleet River, 26 miles NE of Unalakleet Nulato Hills; 63° 58' 50” N, 159° 58' 30” W (map 91). Local name reported in 1898 by USC&GS.

North Fork White River: stream, flows SE 29 miles to White River, 50 miles NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range; 61° 45' N, 141° 34' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit and Knopf, 1910, pl. 2), USGS.

North Fork Yantarni Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows S 2 miles to Yantarni Creek, 3 miles above that stream's mouth and 9 miles N of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 54' N, 157° 12' W; (map 31). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

North Fork: locality, see Fortymile.

North Gland Lake: lake, 0.2 miles across, E of Vega Bay, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 35' N, 177° 28' 00” E; (map 14). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; published in 1943 by AMS. It was considered one of the “G” names in the “G” grid used for tactical purposes.

North Harbor Kai-gah-nee Harbors: bay, see North Kaigani Harbor.

North Harbor: anchorage, see Coal Harbor.

North Hather Creek: stream, heads in Kaiyuh Mountains, flows S 36 miles to Hather Creek 5.7 miles W of its junction with Magitchlie Creek, 56 miles NE of Holikachuck and 68 miles NW of Ophir Innoko Lowland; 63° 34' 20” N, 158° 28' 40” W; (map 90). Name published in 1965 by USGS.

North Head: point of land, N of Kiska Harbor on E coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51 5840” N, 177° 34' 30” E; BGN 1937; (map 14). Local name recorded by USC&GS in 1905.

North Head: point of land, N point of entrance of Coal Harbor on E shore of Zachary Bay, N coast of Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 22' 00” N, 160° 36' 30” W; (map 28). Probably named in 1865 by Western Union Telegraph Expedition.

North Head: point of land, on N coast of Akutan Island, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 13 30 N, 165° 51' 05” W; BGN 1904; (map 24). Variant: Mys Sigakh, North Cape, Sigak Cape. Local descriptive name reported by USBF in 1888. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26) published the name as M[ys] Sigakh, or “Cape Sigakh.”

North Head: point of land, on N coast of Semisopochnoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 01' 40” N, 179 37' 30” E; (map 15). Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map .

North Head: promontory, on E shore of Iliamna Bay, at Kamishak Bay, Alaska Peninsula, 20 miles N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 37' 30" N, 153° 33' 30" W; BGN 1916; (map 51). Name published in 1913 on USC&GS Chart 3420. It was so named because it lies at north entrance to Iliamna Bay.

North Hill: hill, 1,642 ft., on NE side of Ear Mountain, 47 miles N of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 56' 30" N, 166° 12' 00" W; (map 111). Descriptive name given in 1945 by a USGS field party.

North Hill: hill, 422 ft, SW of North Point, on N coast of Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 12' N, 170° 20' W; (map 38). Presumably a local name published in 1875 by USC&GS.

North Inian Pass: water passage, 6 miles long, between Icy Strait and Cross Sound, just N of Inian Islands, 35 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 17' N, 136° 22' W; (map 10). Named in 1901 by J. F. Pratt, USC&GS and published in the 1901 Alaska Coast Pilot.

North Island: island, 0.2 miles across, at mouth of Port McArthur, in Affleck Canal, on S coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago, 56° 04' N, 134° 06' W; (map 5). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes, published in 1887 by USC&GS on Chart 706.

North Island: island, 0.4 miles long, off E shore of Favorite Channel, 1.2 miles SW of Yankee Cove and 27 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 34' 35" N, 134° 55' 40" W; (map 11). Named in 1880 either by Capt. L. A. Beardslee, USN, or by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1869. Name was published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 195).

North Island: island, 0.5 miles long, 1 mile NE of NE tip of Hawkins Island and 5 miles N of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 37' 30" N, 145° 43' 30" W; (map 64). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, while collecting hydrographic data and making harbor sketches along the coast of Alaska; probably so named because it is the northernmost island of a chain of islands.

North Island: island, 0.7 miles long, on W coast of Adak Island, at E entrance to Bay of Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' 10" N, 176° 47' 40" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Descriptive name given in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition.

North Island: island, 0.9 miles long, in El Capitan Passage, between El Capitan and Prince of Wales Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 57' 30" N, 133° 18' 45" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1881 by Comdr. Henry Glass, USN.

North Island: island, in Whitewater Bay, on Admiralty Island, 17 miles S of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 14' 27" N, 134° 33' 45" W; (map 9). Named in 1881 by Comdr. Henry Glass USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 175). So named because "it is off the 'North' Coast of Whitewater Bay."

North Island: island, see Raspberry Island.

North Island: island, see Singa Island.

North Junction: locality, see Big Timber.

North Kai-gah-nee Harbor: bay, see North Kaigani Harbor.

North Kaigani Harbor: bay, extends NW 1 mile off Kaigani Strait, on SE coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 45' 30" N, 132° 42' 50" W; (map 1). Variant: North Harbor Kai-gah-nee Harbors, North Kai-gah-nee Harbor. Haida Indian name published in 1883 by USC&GS Coast Pilot (p. 66) as "North Harbor Kai-gah-nee Harbors." See Kaigani Harbors.

North Kolomin Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 6.5 miles S of Caribou Island in Tustumena Lake and 30 miles S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 08' N, 151° 03' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

North Kukpuk River: stream, see Nilik River.

North Ladue River: stream, heads S of Divide Mountain, flows E across Alaska-Canada boundary to Ladue River in Yukon, Canada, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 16' N, 140° 53' W; BGN 1954; (map 85). Variant: North Fork Ladue River. Named "North Fork Ladue River" by the IBC survey crew, 1907-09.

North Lake: lake, 800 ft. long, on Prince of Wales Island, near head of Kasaan Bay, 0.8 miles N of village of Salt Chuck, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 38' 25" N, 132° 33' 25" W; (map 4). Local descriptive name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

North Ledge: rock, in Lynn Canal, 1.5 miles NW of Clear Point on Mansfield Peninsula and 19. miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 15' 35" N, 134° 56' 45" W; (map 11). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 162).

North Ledge: rock, in Wrangell Narrows, between Mitkof Island and Lindenberg Peninsula, 12 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 37' 45" N, 132° 56' 45" W; (map 6). Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

North Marble Island: island, in Glacier Bay National Monument, in Glacier Bay, northernmost of Marble Islands, 45 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 40' 15" N, 136° 03' 45" W; (map 10). Name published by the IBC (1923, map 10).

North Meadow Lake: lake, 0.3 miles across, 2.8 miles NE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 18' 30" N, 156° 39' 00" W; (map 153). Named about 1956 for scientific purposes.

North Mountain: mountain, 1,848 ft., 14 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 49' 30" N, 136° 19' 00" W; (map 9). Name published in 1919 by R. M. Overbeck (in Martin and others, 1919, pl. 2), USGS.

North Mouth Arolic River: stream, see North Mouth Arolik River.

North Mouth Arolik River: stream, N distributary of Arolik River, heads at 59° 38' N, 161° 36' W, flows NW 12 miles to Kuskokwim Bay, 43 miles N of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 42' N, 161° 53' W; (map 53). Variant: Kwiyadik Creek, North Mouth Arolic River.

Originally called by its Eskimo name "Kwiyadik Creek" in 1898 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS. It was named "North Mouth Arolic River" in 1914 by USC&GS; the present name was published in 1915 on Chart 9103.

North Nenana: locality, miles 415.4 on The Alaska Railroad, on right bank of Tanana River opposite mouth of Nenana River, miles NW of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 34' 30" N, 149° 06' 45" W; (map 100). Variant: Nenana, Neenana. In 1903 the U.S. Army Signal Corps established the Nenana telegraph station near here borrowing the Indian name from the stream debouching on the opposite side of the Tanana. The name "Nenana," however, was later used for a mission and town on the south bank of Tanana so that when a railroad station was established in this area on the north bank of the river in 1919, it was by necessity called "North Nenana." The Nenana post office, established in 1908, may have originally been located here, but more likely it was located at the Nenana Indian Mission across the river.

North Newton Peak: mountain, 1,060 ft., 0.7 miles N of Newton Peak and 5 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 165° 19' W; (map 94). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

North Nugget Spire: peak, 5,500 ft., 0.5 miles N of Nugget Mountain and 9 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 26' 00" N, 134° 21' 10" W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

North Olga Lake: lake, see Akalura Lake.

North Olga Stream: stream, see Akalura Creek.

North Pass Sukkwan Strait: water passage, 5 miles long, connecting Sukkwan and Tlevak Straits N of Goat Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 13' 30" N, 132° 54' 00" W; BGN 1916; (map 4). Local name reported in 1916 by USC&GS.

North Pass: pass, between head of Peaceful River and George Creek on SE side of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 50' 40" N, 173° 05' 00" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

North Pass: water passage, 1 mile long, between Saginaw Channel and Favorite Channel at N end of Shelter Island, 22 miles NW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 28' 30" N, 134° 56' 00" W; (map 11). Local descriptive name published in 1962 by USGS.

North Pass: water passage, between Tlevak Strait and South Pass, formed by Goat and Prince of Wales Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' N, 132° 54' W; BGN 1916; (map 4). Named in 1916 by USC&GS.

North Pass: water passage, navigable width about 1.3 miles, forms NE approach to Kiska Harbor, between Kiska and Little Kiska Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 20" N, 177° 36' 30" E; (map 14). Name shown on a 1943 AMS map .

North Passage Point: point of land, between Freshwater Bay and Iyoukeen Cove, on Chichagof Island, 11 miles NE of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 51' N, 134°

56' W; (map 9). Named "North Point" in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published as "North Passage Point" by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 179).

North Passage: water passage, 6 miles long, in Icy Strait just N of Lemesurier Island, 3 miles S of mouth of Glacial Bay, 28 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 19' N, 136° 06' W; (map 10). Name published by USC&GS in 1904 on Chart 8304.

North Passage: water passage, between N coast of Liesnoi Island and Admiralty Island, at mouth of Eliza Harbor, 25 miles SE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 10' 30" N, 134° 16' 30" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 143).

North Peak Mount McKinley: mountain, 19,470 ft., one of Churchill Peaks, 2 miles N of South Peak, in Mount McKinley National Park Alaska Range; 63° 06' N, 151° 00' W; (map 88). This descriptive name for the lower of Mount McKinley's two high peaks was used as early as 1910. See Mount McKinley.

North Peak: mountain, 5,745 ft., 28 miles SE of Mount Sorenson, 29 miles W of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 48' 45" N, 142° 08' 48" W; (map 102). Variant: North Point. Local name shown as "North Point" on a 1905 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor. Local usage has changed the name to its present form.

North Peak: mountain, elev. 1,755 ft., between Andrefsky River and its East Fork, 48 miles N of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 62° 33' 30" N, 162° 24' 00" W; (map 77). Local name reported in 1916 by USGS.

North Pinnacle Rock: rock, at Cape Lazaref, on SE coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 36' 30" N, 163° 35' 00" W; (map 25). Descriptive name reported in 1926 by USC&GS.

North Point Baker: point of land, see Baker Point.

North Point: mountain, see North Peak.

North Point: point of land, 13 miles S of Petersburg, on SE coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 37' 45" N, 132° 57' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

North Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Kasnyku Bay, 9 miles N of Baranof, on NE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 13' 25" N, 134° 50' 30" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 177).

North Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Kelp Bay, on S tip of Catherine Island, off Baranof Island, 14 miles SE of Todd, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 17' 40" N, 134° 49' 45" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 160).

North Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Pond Bay, on SE coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 49' N, 132° 45' W; (map 1). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

North Point: point of land, NE point of Fire Island, 9 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 10' 30" N, 150° 09' 30" W; BGN 1916; (map 70). Local descriptive name reported in 1916 by USC&GS.

North Point: point of land, northernmost tip of Stuart Island, 16 miles NW of St. Michael, Yukon Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 38' N, 162° 26' W (map 92). Local descriptive name obtained in 1952 by USC&GS.

North Point: point of land, on N coast of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 57° 13' N, 170° 18' W; (map 38). Variant: Nahsayvernia, Severnoye Point. This is a translation of the Russian name Mys Severnoy meaning north cape, reported by H. W. Elliott (1881, St. Paul notes) as "Nahsayvernia" meaning "'on the north shore,' from Russian 'sayvernie.'"

North Point: point of land, on N shore between Mitchell bay and Kootznahoo Inlet, 5.5 miles NE of Angoon, on Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago 57° 32' 50" N, 134° 27' 20" W; (map 9). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 177).

North Point: point of land, see Lighthouse Point.

North Pole Hill: hill, 700 ft., on Prince of Wales Island, near head of Kasaan Bay, 1.5 miles NW of village of Salt Chuck, Alexander Archipelago 55° 38' N, 132° 36' W; BGN 1960; (map 4). Named by C. L. Sainsbury, USGS, in 1956, "because of the strong magnetic attraction centering near the hill."

North Pole: village, pop. 615, along Richardson Highway 12 miles SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 45' N, 147° 21' W; (map 100). Local name of a community incorporated in 1953.

North Penuk Island: island, in Penuk Islands group 16 miles S of Northeast Cape, off Saint Lawrence Island; 63° 05' N, 168° 49' W; (map 93). Local name published in 1923 by USC&GS.

North Pustoi Bay: cove, 0.8 miles across, 0.6 miles NW of Pustoi Island, at Fort Glenn, on NE coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 24' 05" N, 167° 50' 30" W; (map 23). Name derived from Pustoi Island; reported by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1942.

North Quadra Mountain: mountain, 2,861 ft., on N shore of Boca de Quadra, NE of Quadra Point, Coast Mountains; 55° 06' 45" N, 130° 56' 50" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

North Rapid: rapids, in Rose Channel, in Peril Strait, 25 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 28' 00" N, 135° 33' 10" W; (map 9). Variant: First Rapid. Name published by

USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 163). "At this point, at certain stages of the tide, the so-called First or Northern Rapid is formed, consisting of a race of great force and velocity."

North Rhine Peak: peak, 3,307 ft., 1.7 miles E of Hawthorne Peak and 9 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 15' 50" N, 134° 11' 40" W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

North Ridge: ridge, 0.8 miles long, extends N from E end of Pierucci Ridge, Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 54' 15" N, 173° 17' 45" E; (map 13). Named by U.S. Army during its Occupation of the island during World War II, shown on an AMS map published in 1948

North River: stream, heads at 64° 30' N, 159° 40' W, and flows SW 60 miles to Unalakleet River, 3.8 miles E of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° N, 160° 40' W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1906 by USC&GS

North Rock: rock, 7 miles SW of Goddard, in Necker Islands, off W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 44' 35" N, 135° 25' 55" W; (map 5). Local name used by fishermen; published in 1929 by USC&GS.

North Rock: rock, in Orca Inlet, 4.5 miles N of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 36' 40" N, 145° 43' 20" W; (map 64). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, while collecting hydrographic data and making harbor sketches along the coast of Alaska; probably named for nearby North Island.

North Rock: rock, on S coast of Amaknak Island, in Unalaska Bay, Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 52' 53" N, 166° 32' 06" W; (map 23). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1871, and published on USC&GS Chart 8901 in 1875

North Rocks: rocks, extend 0.8 miles in Pacific Ocean, 3 miles N of Forrester Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 52' 30" N, 133° 33' 45" W; (map 1). Local descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1943.

North Rocks: rocks, S of North Island, Bay of Islands, Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' 10" N, 176° 47' 35" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Descriptive name given in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition.

North Rookery: rookery, 1 mile W of Saint George, on N coast of Saint George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' 10" N, 169° 34' 20" W; (map 38). Variant: Alga-anatorol'og. This seal rookery is mentioned by Elliott (1881, p. 60-61) as having 750 ft. of sea margin. The Aleut name is "Alga-anato-rolog," meaning " * * * a place where the seals do not go up * * * name being due to the ridge near the center of this rookery where there are no seals" (Putnam, 1903, p. 1013).

North Saddle Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Revillagigedo Island W of Carroll Inlet 1.3 miles SW of Nigelius Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32' 30" N, 131° 22' 40" W; (map 3). Named in 1923 by USFS.

North Salt Lagoon: lagoon, 0.8 miles across, between Elson Lagoon and Chukchi Sea, 4 miles NE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 20' N, 156° 37' W; (map 153). Variant: Imeakpuniglu,

Imikpaneraluk, Imukpunningmu. Named for scientific purposes (Carson and Hussey, 1962). This feature is probably the same lagoon recorded by Sgt. John Murdoch and published as "Imeakpuniglu" by Lt. P. H. Ray (1885, p. 55), USA, and reported by them to mean "big water, too." The Eskimo name is more closely rendered "Imikpaneraluk."

North Sandy Cove: cove, 1 mile across, in Glacier Bay National Monument, on E shore of Glacier Bay, 1.5 miles NE of Sturgess Island and 48 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 44' N, 136° 01' W; (map 10). Name published in 1959 by NPS.

North Sealion Hill: hill, 645 ft., SW of Tolstoi Point, on E coast of Saint George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 35' 20" N, 169° 29' 50" W (map 38). Variant: Alogh'-koverushka'. Local name reported in 1891 by Joseph Stanley-Brown, USGS. Putnam (1903, p. 1014), USC&GS, gives the Aleut-Russian name "Alogh'-koverushka" meaning "middle hill," that is, between Gull and South Sealion Hills.

North Semidi: island, see Aghiyuk Island.

North Snohomish Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, N of Lake Snohomish, 9 miles SW of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 46' 45" N, 152° 29' 30" W; (map 88). Variant: Lake Tukomina. Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

North Spit: point of land, extends SE 3.5 miles between Goodnews and Kuskokwim Bays, 10 miles SW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 04' N, 161° 50' W; (map 53). Descriptive name reported by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

North Spit: spit, on N shore of Shagak Bay, on NW coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands, 51° 52' 40" N, 176° 44' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Descriptive name given in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition.

North Star Creek: stream, flows SW 3.3 miles to Windy Creek, 26 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' N, 165° 27' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

North Star Island: barrier island, 1.5 miles long, on Beaufort Sea coast, in Maguire Islands, 3 miles NW of Flaxman Islands, Arctic Plain; 70° 13' 30" N, 146° 20' 00" W; (map 151). Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 98) about 1913 after the schooner North Star of the Canadian Arctic Expedition.

North Strait: water passage, see Kupreanof Strait.

North Summit Ear Mountain: peak, see Ears Peak.

North Trick Lake: lake, 1.3 miles across, in Glacier Bay National Monument, near terminus of Brady Glacier, 2.5 miles NE of Torch Bay and 50 miles WNW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 22' 05" N, 136° 42' 10" W; BGN 1962; (map 10). So named in 1961 by NPS because the lake empties itself annually.

North Tuman Point: point of land, see Tuman Point.

North Twin Bay: bay, 1.3 miles across, 1 mile N of South Twin Bay on SW end of Elrington Island, 45 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 58' N, 148° 13' W; BGN 1929; (map 49). Descriptive name given in 1927 by USC&GS “because it is one of two bays of nearly equal size separated by a high headland.” See South Twin Bay.

North Twin Creek: stream, flows SE 5.2 miles to North Fork Chandalar River, 10 miles NNE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 38' 30" N, 148° 25' 00" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

North Twin Glacier: glacier, in Tordrillo Mountains, trends SW 10 miles to its terminus at Skwentna River, 59 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 26' 15" N, 152° 44' 30" W; (map 70). Local descriptive name published in 1933 by USGS.

North Twin Peak: mountain, 1,494 ft., one of Twin Peaks, on W shore of Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 54' 40" N, 154° 13' 30" W; (map 32). Descriptive name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

North Twin: peak, 7,703 ft., in Chigmit Mountains, 2.5 miles S of Iliamna Volcano, Aleutian Range; 59° 59' 45" N, 153° 04' 25" W; (map 51). Local descriptive name published in 1912 by USC&GS.

North Walrus Peak: peak, 2,930 ft., between Morzhovoi Bay and Thinpoint Cove, in Aleutian Range, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, 24 miles NE of False Pass, Aleutian Range; 54° 58' 55" N 162° 51' 10" W; BGN 1966; (map 25). Variant: Morjecskoi pik, Morzhevskoy pik, Walrus Peak. Named “Morzhevskoy pik” meaning “walrus peak” by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 272), IRN.

North Yoke Mountain: peak, 2,539 ft., one of two peaks on Yoke Mountain, 4 miles E of Jacksmith Bay, 28 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 30' N, 161° 38' W; (map 53). Named in 1914 by USC&GS; published in 1915 on Chart 9103.

North, Cape: point of land, see Barrow Point.

North-northeast Bight: bight, 1 mile across, on NE coast of Semisopochnoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 01' 10" N, 179° 39' 20" E; (map 15). Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map .

North-northwest Bight: bight, 0.5 miles across, on NW coast of Semisopochnoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 01' 30" N, 179° 35' 50" E; (map 15). Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map .

North-northwest Head: point of land, on NW coast of Semisopochnoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 01' N, 179° 34' E; (map 15). Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map .

Northeast Anchorage: cove, see Izhiga Cove.

Northeast Arm Uganik Bay: bay, extends inland SE 8.5 miles, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 47' N, 153° 29' W; (map 34). Descriptive name given in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Northeast Arm: estuary, trends SW 1 mile to Mummy Bay, at S end of Knight Island, 11 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 13' 45" N, 147° 47' 30" W; (map 63). Descriptive name published in 1911 by USC&GS.

Northeast Bay: bay, 1.7 miles across, on N shore of Iliamna Lake, 5 miles E of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 46' N, 154° 46' W; (map 51). Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

Northeast Bight: bay, 2 miles across, on NE coast of Nagai Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 10' N, 159° 53' W; (map 27). Variant: North East Bight. Named in 1916 by USC&GS.

Northeast Bluff: promontory, 500 ft., 3.5 miles long, between Austin Cove and Holtz Bay, on N coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 59' 40" N, 173° 07' 30" E; (map 13). Name given by Lt. William Gibson, USN, who commanded the schooner U.S.S. Fenimore Cooper, during the North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855.

Northeast Branch Taku Glacier: glacier, see Demorest Glacier.

Northeast Cape: locality, pop. 20, on Northeast Cape, at E end of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 18' N, 168° 42' W; (map 93). Variant: North East Cape. Local name reported in 1961 as "North East Cape" (Rand McNally, 1961, p. 58).

Northeast Cape: point of land, about 2 miles NE of base of Seevookhan Mountain at E end of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 18' N, 168° 42' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cape Anderson, Cape Chichmareff, Cape Seevooka, Cape Sevookak Cape Sevuokuk, Cape Shishmaref, Cape Shishmarev, Sevooka Cape, Sevuokaa Cape Sevukok Cape, Sevuokuk Point. Descriptive name given in 1849 by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 3), IRN. Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1455 (edition of 1852) shows it as "Cape Anderson," thus attempting to preserve the name Capt. James Cook, RN, gave to St. Lawrence Island in 1778. Adm. A. J. von Krusenstern, IRN, in his Hydrographic Memoirs, named it "Shishmarev," for Capt. Lt. Glieb Semeonovich Shishmarev, who surveyed St. Lawrence Island in 1821.

Northeast Cape: point of land, see Krugloi Point.

Northeast Cove: estuary, on W coast of Knight Island, extends NW 0.5 miles to Drier Bay, 12 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 19' 20" N, 147° 44' 45" W; (map 63). Descriptive name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Northeast Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows SW 5 miles to Amber Bay, 10.5 miles NW of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 52' N, 157° 24' W; (map 31). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Northeast Fork Kahiltna Glacier: glacier, trend W 4 miles on N side of Kahiltna Peaks from Kahiltna Notch to Kahiltna Glacier, Alaska Range; 63° 02' N, 151° 10' W; (map 88). Mountain climbers' name published in 1954 by USGS.

Northeast Harbor: bay, 1.5 miles across, on W coast of Kodiak Island, 5.5 miles NE of Karluk; 57° 37' 50" N, 154° 21' 00" W; (map 35). Descriptive name reported in 1899 by Lt. Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Northeast Harbor: bay, 3 miles across, on W coast of Little Koniuji Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 00' N, 159° 26' W; (map 26). Local name published in 1875 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Northeast Harbor: harbor, 1 mile across, on SE coast of Sanak Island, in Sanak Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 26' 30" N, 162° 35' 00" W; (map 25). Descriptive name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Northeast Point: point of land, on N shore of Northeast Harbor, on SE coast of Sanak Island, in Sanak Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 27' N, 162° 35' W; (map 25). Descriptive name given by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and published in 1882 on USC&GS Chart 806;

Northeast Point: point of land, on NE coast of Semisopochnoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 00' 40" N 179° 41' 00" E; (map 15). Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map .

Northeast Point: point of land, on NE tip of Khantaak Island, in Yakutat Bay, 2 miles W of Oatmeal Island and 6 miles N of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 38' 20" N, 139° 43' 05" W; (map 46). Variant: Mys NO. Named "Mys NO" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852 map 7) and interpreted by Baker (1906, p. 468) to mean "northeast cape."

Northeast Point: point of land, on NE tip of Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 57° 14' 50" N, 170° 05' 50" W; (map 38). Variant: Mys Vostochnyy, Vostochnie Point. Local descriptive name published by Tikhmeniev (1861, map) as "M[ys] Vostochnyy" meaning "east cape," and by USC&GS in 1875 as "Northeast Point."

Northeast Rocks: rocks, elev. 115 ft., in Bering Sea on NE coast of Kiska Island, 3 miles E of Kiska Volcano, Aleutian Islands; 52° 05' 50" N, 177° 40' 45" E; (map 14). Variant: Mallard Rocks. Name shown on a 1943 AMS map ; variant Shown on a 1943 USAAF map .

Northeast Twin: peak, 2,185 ft., on Twin Mountain, 9 miles N of Tooth Mountain and 20 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 23' N, 161° 42' W; (map 53). Variant: N. E. Twin. Descriptive name given in 1914 by USC&GS, published in 1915 on Chart 9103.

Northerly Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in St. John Harbor, on NW coast of Zarembo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 26' 50" N, 132° 58' 20" W; (map 6). Descriptive name given in 1884 by officers Of U.S.S. Adams.

Northern Strait: water passage, see Kupreanof Strait.

Northland Glacier: glacier, needs in Kenai Mountains, trends NE 5.5 miles to its terminus, 6 miles S of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 41' 15" N, 148° 41' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 63). Named in 1910 by Lawrence Martin for Northland College, Ashland, Wis.

Northumberland, Cape: point of land, S tip of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 51' 30" N, 131° 20' 30" W; (map 2). Named "by [Capt. G.] Vancouver, RN, August 14, 1793, in honor of the Duke of Northumberland" (Wagner, 1937, p. 400).

Northway Indian Village: village, between Nabesna River and Skate Lake, 1.5 miles N of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 59' N, 141° 57' W; (map 84). Indian village reported in 1954 by USGS.

Northway Junction: locality, on Alaska Highway, 5.5 miles NE of Northway, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 01' N, 141° 48' W; (map 85). Northway, established as a link in the Northwest Staging Route during World War II, brought nearby Northway Junction into being because the site is at a road junction on the Alaska Highway.

Northway: village, pop. 196, on E bank of Nabesna Slough, 5.5 miles SW of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 62° 58' N, 141° 56' W; (map 84). Northway was first built as a link in the Northwest Staging Route during World War II, and still serves as an important airport.

Northwest Arm Castle Bay: estuary, trends E 4 miles to Castle Bay, 6 miles SE of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 13' 30" N, 158° 18' 10" W; (map 30). Local name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Northwest Bay: bay, on NW side of Eleanor Island, extends NW 2 miles to Prince William Sound, 26 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 34' 15" N, 147° 36' 00" W; (map 63). Local name published in 1910 by USC&GS.

Northwest Branch Taku Glacier: glacier, see West Branch Taku Glacier.

Northwest Cape: point of land, at NW tip of St. Lawrence Island about 1.7 miles W of base of Sevuokuk Mountain, 63° 47' N, 171° 45' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cape Sevookak, Cape Sevuokok, Cape Sevuokuk, Sevuokok Cape, Sevuokuk Cape, Sevuokuk Point. Descriptive name given in 1849 by Capt. M. D. Tebenkov (1852, map 3), IRN. See Chibukak, Cape.

Northwest Cape: point of land, see Chibukak Point.

Northwest Cape: point of land, see Sajaka, Cape.

Northwest Cape: point of land, see Sarichef Cape.

Northwest Cove: cove, see William Cove.

Northwest Fivefinger: island, see Akusha Island.

Northwest Fork Ruth Glacier: glacier, trends 4 miles E, from between S and E Buttresses on Mount McKinley to Mount Dan Beard then S 2 miles to join W Fork Ruth Glacier, Alaska Range; 63° 02' N, 150° 50' W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Northwest Harbor: bay, 2 miles across, on N coast of Little Koniuji Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 03' 50" N, 159° 25' 00" W; (map 27). Variant: Agughum udda.

Local name published on an 1888 USC&GS chart. Possibly the same bay called by the Aleut "Agughum udda" meaning "bay of the creator," or "God's bay," according to Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 263).

Northwest Head: point of land, on NW coast of Little Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 15" N, 178° 27' 45" E; (map 15). Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map .

Northwest Point: point of land, N tip of Kalgin Island, in Cook Inlet, 23 miles WSW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 31' N, 151° 56' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Northwest Point: point of land, on Buldir Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 22' 30" N, 175° 53' 00" E; (map 14). Name shown on a 1950 AMS map .

Northwest Point: point of land, on NW coast of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 44' 10" N, 177° 38' 05" W; (map 17). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1956 on Chart 9145.

Northwest Point: point of land, on NW coast of Saint Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 12' N, 170° 23' W; (map 38). Name published on USC&GS Chart 886 (1890).

Northwest Reef: reef, off W coast of Otter Island, In Pribilof Islands; 57° 02' 50" N, 170° 25' 00" W; (map 38). Descriptive name published in 1903 by USC&GS.

Northwest Shoulder: point of land, see Kresta Point.

Northwest Tributary: glacier, see Cushing Glacier.

Northwestern Glacier: glacier, heads in Kenai Mountains, trends S 5.5 miles to its terminus at Northwestern Lagoon, 55 miles NE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 47' 30" W; 150° 03' 00" W; BGN 1910; (map 50). Name reported by U. S. Grant, USGS (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 3). Named for Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.

Northwestern Lagoon: lagoon, extends SE 4.5 miles from Northwestern Glacier to Harris Bay, 32 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 44' N, 149° 55' W; (map 49). Variant: Harris Bay. Published in 1956 by USGS.

Norton Bay Station: village, see Koyuk.

Norton Bay: bay, extends NE 50 miles from NE end of Norton Sound; it is defined on S by line between Cape Darby and Cape Denbigh; 64° 30' N, 162° 00' W; (map 69). Name derived from Norton Sound; published by USC&GS in 1884.

Norton Sound Settlements: localities, on shores of Norton Sound, 64° N, 153° W. The 1890 Census combined the population of villages and camps in the area under this name.

Norton Sound: gulf, 125 miles long and 70 miles wide, extends E off Bering Sea, between Seward Peninsula on N and Yukon Delta on S; 64° N, 164° W; BGN 1944; (map 113). Variant: Norton Baie. Discovered in 1778 by Capt. Cook (1785, p. 485), RN, and named by

him “in honour of Sir Fletcher Norton [later Lord Grantley], Speaker of the House of Commons.”

Norutak Hills: hills, extends 23 miles long, S of Kobuk River and 3 miles NE of Lockwood Hills, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 38' N, 154° 20' W [E end]; 66° 45' N, 155° 07' W [W end]; BGN 1966; (map 116). Named in 1965 for Norutak Lake by W. W. Patton, Jr., USGS.

Norutak Lake: lake, 4.5 miles long, on divide between Hogatza and Kobuk Rivers, 51 miles N of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 48' N, 154° 18' W; (map 116). Variant: Now-get-to-ark (Gull Lake). Eskimo name reported by Lt. J. C. Cantwell, USRCS, in 1885 as “Nor-u-tak” and by Lt. Stoney (1900, p. 53), who reported it as “Now-get-to-ark (Gull Lake).” W. C. Mendenhall (1902, p. 25) established the present spelling.

Norvell Creek: stream, flows NW 9 miles to Molly Creek, 80 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 09' 30" N, 143° 26' 00" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Norway Point: point of land, on NE shore of Gastineau Channel, 1 mile N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 30" N, 134° 26' 15" W; (map 11). The name which first appeared in print in 1917, was reportedly derived from a temporary encampment of Norwegian fishermen in the area (DeArmond, 1957, p. 33).

Nose Point: point of land, between Brow and Chin Points on NW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 48' 20" N, 131° 42' 28" W; (map 3). Named in 1891 by USC&GS; Brow and Chin Points are nearby.

Nosovskoi: locality, site of a village, 6 miles NW of Scotch Cap, on SW coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 29' N, 164° 53' W; (map 24). Variant: Nosovskoy. Russian name reported in 1828 by Capt. F. P. Lutke. Its precise location is not known.

Nossuk Anchorage: anchorage, in Nossuk Bay, W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 44' N, 133° 20' W; BGN 1914; (map 4). Indian name given in 1914 by USC&GS.

Nossuk Bay: estuary, 2 miles long, off Tonowek Bay, W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 43' N, 133° 20' W; BGN 1914; (map 4). Indian name given in 1914 by USC&GS.

Notakok Mountain: mountain, 2,490 ft., 27 miles SW of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64° 26' N, 158° 44' W; (map 97). Native name reported in 1939 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Notch Creek: stream, flows NE 7.4 miles to Kiruktagiak River, N of The Notch, 9.5 miles S of Castle Mountain and 34 miles NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 27' N, 152° 46' W; (map 134). Name derived from the notch, at the stream's mouth; given in 1949 by W. W. Patton, USGS.

Notch Creek: stream, flows SE 14 miles to Cross Creek 3 miles SW of its junction with Chisana River, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 09' 30" N, 142° 10' 25" W; (map 84). Name applied in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, as a contraction of an Indian name, “Not-chit-in-da.”

Notch Mountain: mountain, 2,200 ft., on E shore of Thorne Arm, on S coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' 25" N, 131° 14' 25" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Notch, The: canyon, narrow and V-shaped, cut into a ridge on upper Kiruktagiak River, 11 miles S of Castle Mountain and 34 miles NW of Anaktuvok Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 25' 30" N, 152° 48' 00" W; (map 134). Named by USGS geologists, about 1950, as "a good descriptive name for this unusual topographic feature."

Notch, The: gap, in high bank on N side of Thorofare River, Mount McKinley National Park, N of Muldrow Glacier, Alaska Range; 63° 24' 40" N, 150° 25' 12" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Local name reported in 1932 by J. C. Reed and S. N. Stoner, USGS.

Notliagepia-ta: stream, see Patsy Slough

Notoark River: stream, see Noatak River.

Notochargut River: stream, see Dall River.

Notochaugat River: stream, see Dall River.

Notokakat River: stream, see Dall River.

Notoniono Creek: stream, heads in Indian Mountains, flows E 25 miles to Mentanontli River, 35 miles ENE of Hughes, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 12' N, 153° 06' W; (map 116). Indian name recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth. The name "Mentna-gle-glau" was recorded at Allakaket, for the same stream, and was reported to mean "head of waters below."

Nouchagak River: stream, see Nushagak River.

Nough-chack, Cap: point of land, see Nukshak, Cape.

Nounivak Island: island, see Nunivak Island.

Nounivok Island: island, see Nunivak Island.

Nourse River: stream, heads in a lake at 59° 44' 20" N, 135° 25' 20" W, flows SE 7 miles to Taiya River, 10 miles N of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 35' 30" N, 135° 20' 00" W; (map 45). Name published in 1923 by the IBC on sheet 9.

Novaia Harbor: estuary, see Freshwater Bay.

Novaia: locality, "on lower Yukon River." Former Indian village or camp, population 52 in 1880, reported by Ivan Petroff.

Novakakat: locality, see Nowi.

Novakaket Island: island, 2.7 miles long, bounded by East Channel Yukon River, Novakaket Slough and Nowitna River, 37 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 55' N, 154° 18' W; (map 98). Local name reported about 1952 by USGS. This island was probably the location of the Indian village of Nowi. See Nowi.

Novakaket Slough: stream, distributary of Nowitna River, flows W and N 3.4 miles around Novakaket Island to East Channel Yukon River, 36 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 55' N, 154° 19' W; (map 98). Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

Novales, Punta: point of land, "this may be present-day Cape Sitkagi." Discovered and named July 24, 1791 by Capt. Alessandro Malaspina for Manuel No Vales, one of the officers of the Descubierta (Wagner, 1937, p. 478).

Novarassi: locality, see Glory of Russia.

Novarupta Volcano: volcano, see Novarupta.

Novarupta: volcano, "of typical form and character which has arisen in the floor of the Valley [of Ten Thousand Smokes] between Broken Mountain and Trident," 7.5 miles W of Mount Katmai in Katmai National Monument, on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 58° 16' N, 155° 09' W; BGN 1966; (map 42). Variant: Novarupta Volcano. Descriptive name (meaning new eruption) given in 1916 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, for this new volcano.

Novastoshnah Rookery: rookery, see Vostochnie Rookery.

Novastoshnah: locality, see Vostochnie.

Novatak Glacier: glacier, heads at 59° 33' N, 138° 40' W and trends SE 16 miles to its 1961 terminus, 3 miles W of Alsek River and 50 miles SE of Yakuta, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 23' 45" N, 138° 19' 30" W; (map 46). Name given by USGS in 1962. With the retreat of Nunatak Glacier during 1950-60, a new nunatak, or glacier island, appeared at 59° 38' 30" N, 138° 41' 00" W. For this reason this glacier, which heads near the nunatak, was named "Novatak [new nunatak] Glacier."

Novaya Gaban: estuary, see Freshwater Bay.

Novi Mountain: mountain, 3,396 ft., 72 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 59' N, 153° 27' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Novi River: stream, see Nowitna River.

Novie Balaam: village, see Uzinki.

Novikakat: locality, see Nowi.

Novikakat: stream, see Nowitna River.

Noviovak River: stream, see Ninuluk Creek.

Novo Arkhangelsk: locality, see Fort Saint Michael.

Novoarkhangelsk: town, see Sitka.

Novoeddiston Mys: point of land, see Louise, Point.

Novokhtolahamiut: locality, see Novoktolak.

Novotolak: locality, "in Kuskokwim district." Variant: Novokhtolahamiut. Former Eskimo village or camp reported in the 1890 Census as "Novokhtolahamiut," population 55.

Novy: islands, see Pribilof Islands.

Now-get-to ark: lake, see Norutak Lake.

Now-tow-vuck-toy: lake, see Nutuvukti Lake.

Nowall Point: point of land, see Nowell, Point.

Nowat Creek: stream, see Jungjuk Creek.

Nowat River: stream, see Crooked Creek.

Nowat River: stream, see Owhat River.

Nowater Creek: stream, flows S 3.5 miles to Susitna River, 80 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 01' 30" N, 147° 21' 30" W; BGN 1959; (map 87). Named in 1954 by USGS. "The name is descriptive because the lower course of the stream disappears in alluvial fan gravels except during periods of heavy runoff"

Nowel Peak: peak, see Eshamy Peak.

Nowell, Point: point of land, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, at NW end of Knight Island Passage, 12 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 26' 15" N, 147° 56' 05" W; (map 63). Variant: Nowall Point. Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, after Joseph Whidbey's examination June 5, 1794 (Wagner, 1937, p. 400).

Nowhere Creek: stream, flows NE 9 miles to the Oshetna River, 30 miles NW of Tahnetta Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 14' 15" N, 147° 54' 20" W; BGN 1960; (map 82). Named in 1956 by USGS "because this stream leads to very difficult passes."

Nowi River: stream, see Nowitna River.

Nowi: locality, on S bank of Yukon River at mouth of Nowitna River, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 55' N, 154° 17' W; (map 98). Variant: Newicargut, Newikargut, Novakakat, Novikakat, Nowikakat, Noya-kakat, Noyokakat. Former Ingalik Indian village or camp reported in 1867 by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition as "Newicargut." Ivan Petroff recorded three spellings, "Nowikakat," "Noya-kakat," and in the 1880 Census, "Noyokakat," population 107, (p. 12).

Nowikakat: locality, see Nowi.

Nowikakat: stream, see Nowitna River.

Nowikaket: stream, see Nowitna River.

Nowisk-Kay: cove, see Nowiskay Cove.

Nowiskay Cove: cove, 0.6 miles long, near head of North Arm Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 07' 15" N, 132° 08' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Nowisk-Kay. Name reported as "Nowisk-Kay" in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, as being the name of an Indian who claimed mineral rights on the stream flowing into this cove.

Nowitna River: stream, flows NE 250 miles to East Channel Yukon River, 38 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 56' N, 154° 16' W; BGN 1907; (map 98). Variant: Newicargut, Newikargut, Novikakat, Novi River, Nowikakat, Nowikaket, Nowi River, Noyakakat. Indian name, often locally referred to as "The Novi" or "Novi River," reported in 1867 by the Western Union Telegraph Expedition as "Newicargut." The termination "-cargut," often written "-kakat," means "mouth [of a stream]."

Nowuk: locality, see Nuwuk.

Nowuk: point of land, see Barrow Point.

Noxapaga River: stream, heads 9.5 miles W of Imuruk Lake, flows SW 56 miles to Kuzitrin River, 15 miles NNW of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 23' N, 164° 16' W; (map 110). Variant: Kugirukak River, Kugrukruk River, Nakhapagak. Eskimo name shown on a 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. Reported as "Kugrukruk River" in the 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 11), USGS.

Noxapaga: locality, on left bank of Noxapaga River, 32 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 29' N, 164° 14' W; (map 110). Site of a mining camp established about 1901 at the beginning of gold mining in the region; reported that year by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Noya-kakat: locality, see Nowi.

Noyakakat: stream, see Nowitna River.

Noyalik Peak: hill, 400 ft., on Chukchi Sea, S of Okpilatok Bluff, 9 miles S of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 45' 20" N, 166° 11' 30" W; (map 129). Variant: No-yah-lik Peak. Eskimo descriptive name reported in 1950 by USGS to mean "like a sea gull."

Noyatag River: stream, see Noatak River.

Noyes Creek: stream, flows SW 5.5 miles to Cottonwood Creek which flows to Goodhope River, 16 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 48' N, 163° 33' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12).

Noyes Island: island, 7 miles across, SW of Gulf of Esquibel, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30' N, 133° 40' W; (map 4). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for William M. Noyes, USC&GS, stationed in Alaska from 1873 to 1880.

Noyes Mountain: mountain, 8,147 ft., in Mentasta Mountains, 10 miles NE of Jack Lake and 50 miles S of Tok, Alaska Range; 62° 39' N, 143° 10' W; BGN 1966; (map 84). Named in 1966 by U.S. Bureau of Public Roads for Gen. John R. Noyes, 1902-56, former Commanding General of the Alaska National Guard, and head of the Alaska Road Commission.

Noyes Peak: mountain, 2,500 ft., highest point on Noyes Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' 55" N, 133° 39' 40" W; (map 4). Named in 1923 by USC&GS.

Noyes Roadhouse: locality, site of roadhouse on N bank of Yukon River, NW of mouth of Kandik River, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 23' N, 142° 32' W; (map 103). Name recorded in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine and R. B. Oliver, USGS.

Noyes Slough: stream, anabranch of Chena River, flows W 7 miles around Garden Island and returns to 2 miles W of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 50' 30" N, 147° 48' 30" W; (map 100). Locally named for a "Mr. Noyes" (cna), who had a sawmill on this stream. The name was shown on a manuscript map of the Fairbanks Mining District by C. W. Joint in 1905.

Noyokakat: locality, see Nowi.

Nu-cha-la-woy-ya: locality, see Nuklukayet.

Nu-dru-vuk-puk: locality, site of an Eskimo village, at N end of Chandler Lake, at mouth of Inikaklik Creek, 26 miles WNW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 15' N, 152° 38' W; (map 134). Name reported in March 1886 by Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN.

Nu-garth-pe-ak Ta-di-ok: stream, see Ice Creek.

Nu-klac-i-yat: locality, see Nuklukayet.

Nu-wayn-yuk: locality, see Golsovia.

Nu-wu-ak: island, see Barter Island.

Nu-ya-kok Nun-vuk: lake, see Tikchik Lake.

Nu-ya-kok: lake, see Nuyakuk Lake.

Nu-ya-kok: lake, see Tikchik Lake.

Nu-ya-kok: stream, see Nuyakuk River.

Nuatok River: stream, see Noatak River.

Nub Hill: mountain, see Knub Hill.

Nubbins Mountain: mountain, 1,900 ft., on Annette Island, N of Bingo Mountain, 7.2 miles of Metlakatla, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' 10" N, 131° 32' 45" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Nubble Point: point of land, at NE end of MacDonald Spit on Kenai Peninsula, 6 miles NE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 29' 15" N, 151° 34' 00" W; (map 50). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1880.

Nubviakchugaluk: locality, on N shore of Norton Bay near mouth of Kwik River, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 47' N, 161° 42' W; (map 96). Variant: Nubviakhchugaluk. Former Eskimo village or camp reported as "Nubviakhchugaluk," population 30, in the 1880 Census by Ivan Petroff.

Nubviakhchugaluk: locality, see Nubviakchugaluk.

Nuchalawoia: locality, see Nuklukayet.

Nuchek Creek: stream, on Hinchinbrook Island, flows 4.5 miles SW to Port Etches, 28 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 22' N, 146° 29' W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS; derived from the nearby village of Nuchek.

Nuchek Harbor: lagoon, see Constantine Harbor.

Nuchek Island: island, see Hinchinbrook Island.

Nuchek: bay, see Etches, Port.

Nuchek: locality, on Hinchinbrook Island, on N shore of Port Etches, 35 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 20' N, 146° 39' W; (map 64). Variant: Fort Konstantine, Helena, Konstantinovsk, Natchek, Natcheck, Noocheek, Nutschek. Site of an abandoned Eskimo village (Hodge, 1910, p. 90). The Russians built a stockade post here about 1793 called "Fort Konstantine" probably named for Grand Duke Constantine, the younger brother of Czar Alexander II. The population in 1880 was 74, in 1890, 145.

Nuchklunek Mountain: mountain, see Nuklunek Mountain.

Nuchljuagmjut: locality, see Nukluak.

Nuchluk River: stream, see Nukluk Creek.

Nuchtschak, Cape: point of land, see Nukshak, Cape.

Nuck-vuck-to-ark: stream, see Ambler River.

Nucksack Creek: stream, flows W to Kuzitrin River near its head, about 25 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Nucleet, Cape: point of land, see Denbigh, Cape.

Nucleet: locality, see Nukleet.

Nucleus Creek: stream, heads on Nucleus Mountain, in DeLong Mountains, flows NW and N 15 miles to Driftwood Creek, Brooks Range; 68° 43' 30" N, 160° 36' 00" W; BGN 1961; (map 131). Named in 1951 by USGS geologists for Nucleus Mountain

Nucleus Mountain: mountain, 4,250 ft., in DeLong Mountains, 7 miles W of Thunder Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 33' 30" N, 160° 34' 00" W; BGN 1961; (map 131). Named in 1951 by USGS geologists because "it served as a landmark feature for field parties."

Nuclucayette: locality, see Nuklukayet.

Nuclue, Point: point of land, see Denbigh, Cape.

Nuclukayette: locality, see Nuklukayet.

Nude Creek: stream, flows NE to Burnt River which flows to Kugruk River, about 15 miles NE Of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Local name published on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson This stream cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Nude Hill: hill, 304 ft., on eastern Little Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 10" N, 177° 42' 00" E (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "N" to correspond to "N" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map .

Nudrewok Lake: lake, see Selby, Lake.

Nue-le-ar-gu-wick: stream, see Nuleargowik River.

Nuekshat Island: island, 2 miles long, S of Anachlik Island, in Colville River Delta, Arctic Plain 70° 24' 30" N, 150° 26' 30" W; (map 149). Eskimo name meaning "winter fishing place," reported in 1951 by USC&GS.

Nuestra Senora de Dolores, Puerto: water passage. Lt. Don Jacinto Caamano gave this name July 23, 1792, to what appears to be the entrance to Kaigani Strait between Dall and Long Islands, Alexander Archipelago See Wagner (1937, p. 478).

Nuestra Senora de Regla, Ensenada de: bay, see Chatham, Port.

Nuestra Senora del Carmen, Entrada de: water passage, see Clarence Strait.

Nuestra Senora del Carmen: island, see Kayak Island.

Nugget Creek Glacier: glacier, branch of Norris Glacier, heads N of Nugget Mountain and trends W 2 miles to head of Nugget Creek, 8.5 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 25'

45° N, 134° 25' 15" W; BGN 1930; (map 11). Variant: Nugget Glacier. Name reported by Adolph Knopf (1912a, pls. 1, 2, and 5), USGS.

Nugget Creek: ravine, see Nugget Gulch.

Nugget Creek: stream, flows 5.5 miles NW from Poss Mountain to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 37 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 29' 30" N, 149° 53' 00" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1901 by Schrader (1904, pl. 3), USGS.

Nugget Creek: stream, flows E 1 mile to Hastings Creek about 9 miles E of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 28' N, 165° 06' W; (map 94). Variant: Taylor Creek. Prospectors' name shown as "Nugget or Taylor Cr." on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Nugget Creek: stream, flows NE 1.7 miles to Seventymile River, 35 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 58' 55" N, 142° 15' 20" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Nugget Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to American Creek which flows to Niukluk River, 26 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula, Highlands; 64° 54' N, 164° 33' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Nugget Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Washington Creek, 17 miles SE of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 12' N, 142° 18' W; (map 103). Variant: Nuggett Gulch. Prospectors' name recorded by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS, in 1904-05 and published by Prindle (1906), USGS. Brooks (1907, p. 201), USGS, referred to the feature as Nugget Gulch.

Nugget Creek: stream, flows NW 0.8 miles to Solomon River near its head, 0.6 miles SW of Conway Creek and 15 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' 30" N, 164° 17' 30" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 4).

Nugget Creek: stream, flows NW 1.9 miles to Coarse Gold Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 17 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 47 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 34' N, 164° 49' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Nugget Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Goldstream Creek, 14 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon Tanana Highlands; 64° 55' 00" N, 148° 07' 50" W; (map 100). Named by prospectors; shown in 1905 on a manuscript map by C. W. Joint.

Nugget Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to Eureka Creek, 2.4 miles E of Eureka Dome and 19 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 13' 09" N, 150° 09' 10" W; BGN 1965; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1963 by Bond Taber, USGS.

Nugget Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 miles to Quail Creek, 15 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 21' 30" N, 149° 47' 00" W; (map 105). Variant: Little Eldorado Creek. Name originally reported in 1904 as "Little Eldorado Creek" by L. M. Prindle and F. L. Hess

(in Brooks and others, 1905, fig. 6) USGS. Subsequently, local usage has changed the name to “Nugget.”

Nugget Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Smallwood Creek, 13 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 57' N, 147° 21' W; (map 100). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine as flowing to the Little Chena River (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 16), USGS.

Nugget Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Fox Creek which flows to Arctic River, 9 miles SE of Ear Mountain and 43 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 51' N, 165° 59' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Nugget Creek: stream, flows SW 4.4 miles to Grand Central River, 29 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 54' N, 165° 08' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Nugget Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Tuluksak River, 4.6 miles N of Nyac and 37 miles SW of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 04' 30" N, 159° 57' 00" W; (map 73) Prospectors' name reported by A. G. Maddren, USGS, in 1914.

Nugget Creek: stream, flows W 3 miles to South Fork Chena River 5.5 miles S of that stream's junction with Chena River and 34 miles E of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 50' 30" N, 146° 31' 00" W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Nugget Creek: stream, heading in Nugget Creek Glacier and flowing generally W 5.5 miles to end of Mendenhall Glacier, 9 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 25' 30" N, 134° 32' 00" W; (map 11). Variant: Goat Creek. Name first appeared in the records of Sam E. Butts who located the “Lucky Sam” placer claim along the creek in 1900 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 33). The name was reported in 1903 by A. C. Spencer and C. W. Wright, USGS.

Nugget Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows SE 5 miles to Kuskulana River, 18 miles SW of Mount Blackburn, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 37' N, 143° 43' W; (map 67). So named in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS, because he found a large block of native copper near it.

Nugget Creek: stream, heads in a glacier, 2.7 miles SE of Porcupine Peak, flows 2.3 miles SE to Tsirku River, 1.8 miles E of terminus of Le Blondeau Glacier, and 31 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 17' 15" N, 136° 10' 25" W; (map 45). Prospectors' named reported by Wright (1904, p. 63), USGS.

Nugget Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows SE 6 miles to Cache Creek, 29 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 30' 38" N, 150° 55' 00" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Nugget Creek: stream, see Blind Creek.

Nugget Glacier: glacier, see Nugget Creek Glacier.

Nugget Gulch: ravine, trends NE about 0.5 miles to Gold Creek, at Silverbow Basin, 2.7 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 45" N, 134° 20' 45" W; (map 11). Probably a local mining name; published in 1906 by USGS (Spencer, A. C., pl. 17).

Nugget Gulch: ravine, trends NW 2.2 miles to Oregon Creek, 14 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 165° 40' W; (map 94). Variant: Nugget Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Nugget Gulch: ravine, trends S 4 miles to Fortymile River, 37 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 15' 30" N, 141° 12' 15" W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 46), USGS.

Nugget Gulch: ravine, trends SE 1.8 miles to Teddys Fork, 10 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 40' 15" N, 141° 23' 30" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Nugget Gulch: ravine, trends SW 0.8 miles to Bottom Dollar Creek, 2.4 miles S of Ketchem Dome and 35 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 25' 40" N, 144° 49' 30" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Nugget Gulch: ravine, trends SW 0.9 miles to New Eldorado Creek, 14 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' 20" N, 165° 09' 40" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Nugget Hill: hill, 320 ft., on NW tip of Little Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 23" N, 177° 38' 24" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "N" to correspond to "N" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map .

Nugget Mountain: mountain, 5,587 ft., S of head of Nugget Glacier, 5.4 miles E of Bullard Mountain and 9 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 25' 40" N, 134° 21' 15" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Nugget Towers: ridge, with series of peaks, extending 2 miles NE from Bullard Mountain, 10 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 27' N, 134° 28' W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

Nuggett Gulch: stream, see Nugget Creek.

Nuggyklik, Reka: stream, see Andraefsky River.

Nugnugaluktuk River: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows E 26 miles to Goodhope Bay, 37 miles NW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 12' N, 164° 06' W; (map 113). Eskimo name obtained in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Nuhinik Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 9.5 miles to Easter Creek 11 miles SE of its junction with Killik River, Brooks Range; 68° 03' N, 153° 50' W; (map 133). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Nuhkahllanny: mountain, see Gold Mountain.

Nuhluk River: stream, see Nahtuk River.

Nuigalak Lake: lake, 5.5 miles across, between Kashunuk and Manokinak Rivers, 27 miles NE of Hazen Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 32' N, 164° 38' W; (map 74). Variant: Nuigaluk Lake. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS as “Nu-ig-ga-luk” in 1951.

Nuigaluk Lake: lake, see Nuigalak Lake.

Nuka Bay: estuary, 10 miles wide, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, 40 miles E of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 19' N, 150° 33' W; (map 50). Variant: Guba Nuka, Zaliv Nuka. Eskimo name published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 5) as “Guba Nuka,” or “Nuke Bay”; derived from “nukaq” which refers to a “young bull caribou.”

Nuka Island Pass: water passage, see Nuka Passage.

Nuka Island Passage: stream, see Nuka River.

Nuka Island Passage: water passage, see Nuka Passage.

Nuka Island: island, 9 miles long, 1 mile off SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, 36 miles ESE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 22' N, 150° 40' W; BGN 1908; (map 50). Named in 1908 by USC&GS. See Nuka Bay.

Nuka Passage: water passage, 12 miles long, between Kenai Peninsula and Nuka Island, 35 miles ESE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 24' N, 150° 44' W; BGN 1931; (map 50). Variant: Nuka Island Pass, Nuka Island Passage. Name reported in 1909 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 3), USGS. See Nuka Bay.

Nuka Point: point of land, at S tip of Nuka Island, 37 miles SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 17' 30" N, 150° 43' 00" W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Variant: South Point. Named in 1928 by USC&GS. See Nuka Bay.

Nuka Ridge: ridge, extends NW-SE 5 miles, on N slope of DeLong Mountains, 52 miles NE of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 38' N, 159° 18' W; BGN 1960; (map 131). Named in 1952 by E. G. Sable, USGS, “for location in Nuka [River] drainage system.”

Nuka River: stream, heads in DeLong Mountains on Thunder Mountain and flows NE 50 miles to Colville River, 17 miles NW of Liberator Lake, Arctic Slope; 69° 01' N, 158° 54' W; BGN 1961; (map 132). Variant: Putkuruk Creek, Tripod Creek. Name shown on a 1925 fieldsheet by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Nuka River: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows S 11 miles to Beauty Bay, at NW end of West Arm Nuka Bay, 32 miles ESE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 33' N, 150° 38' W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Variant: Nuka Island Passage. Named in 1929 by USC&GS. See Nuka Bay.

Nuka Rock: rock, in Gulf of Alaska, 0.5 miles S of Nuka Island and 37 miles SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 17' N, 150° 43' W; BGN 1931; (map 50). Variant: South Rock. Named in 1931 by USC&GS for Nuka Point. See Nuka Bay.

Nuka, Guba: estuary, see Nuka Bay.

Nuka, Zaliv: estuary, see Nuka Bay.

Nukakalkak: point of land, see Kekurnoi, Cape.

Nukatpiat Mountain: mountain, 3,650 ft., S of Nigu River, 27 miles SE of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 02' N, 155° 56' W; (map 133). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Nukdik Point: point of land, on Chilkoot Inlet, 0.5 miles NE of Haines and 16 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 14' 40" N, 135° 25' 30" W; (map 45). Tlingit Indian name meaning "young grouse," published in 1923 on IBC Sheet 9 (1951 atlas).

Nukhl-iuag-miut: locality, see Nukluak.

Nukhluagmiut: locality, see Nukluak.

Nukhshak, Mys: point of land, see Nukshak, Cape.

Nuklakyet: locality, see Nuklukayet.

Nuklauket Pass: pass, 900 ft., 5 miles E of junction of Klatakhna Creek and Melozitna River, 41 miles NW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 41' 30" N, 152° 46' 00" W; (map 106). Indian name obtained in 1956 at Tanana by Orth. It refers in some way to the old Indian trading area "Nuklukayet" located at the junction of the Tanana and Yukon Rivers.

Nukleet: locality, on Cape Denbigh, at E end of Norton Sound, 12 miles NW of Shaktoolik, Nulato Hills; 64° 24' N, 161° 30' W; (map 96). Variant: Noocleet, Noklich, Nucleet, Nuklit. Eskimo name recorded in 1849 by Capt. M. D. Tebenkov, IRN. According to Baker (1906, p. 214), this is the Eskimo name for Cape Denbigh.

Nuklit, Cape: point of land, see Denbigh, Cape.

Nuklit: locality, see Nukleet.

Nukliuatmiut: locality, see Nukluak.

Nukluag-miout: locality, see Nukluak.

Nuklugaluk Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Nukluk Creek, 48 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 41' N, 160° 54' W; (map 53). Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Nukluk Creek: stream, flows NW 16 miles to Kanektok River, 48 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 43' N, 160° 58' W (map 53). Variant: Nuchluk River. Eskimo name reported as "Nuchluk River" on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS published as "Nukluk Creek" (Spurr, 1900 map 10).

Nukluk Creek: stream, flows NW 16 miles to Kisaralik River, 45 miles SE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 44' N, 160° 23' W (map 59). Eskimo name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Nukluk Mountain: mountain, 1,342 ft., 6 miles N of Spein Mountain, 44 miles SE of Bethel Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 41' 45" N, 160° 26' 00" W; (map 59). Eskimo name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare.

Nuklukahyet: locality, see Nuklukayet.

Nuklukaiet: locality, see Nuklukayet.

Nuklukayet: locality, at junction of Tanana and Yukon Rivers; 65° 10' N, 152° 00' W; (map 106). Variant: Nuchalawoia, Nu-cha-la-woy-ya, Nuclucayette, Nuclukayette, Nu-klac-i-yat, Nuklakyet, Nuklukahyet, Nuklukoyet, Nuklukyeto, Nukluyet, Nuklukaiet, Tukluyet. Former Indian trading camp and settlement located on the right bank of the Yukon River near the junction of the Tanana River, usually between the Tozitna River and Mission Hill; reported by Dall (1870, p. 57) as "Nuklukahyet." With the establishment of a trading station, about 1869, the area became a more permanent settlement. See Tanana. The name "Nuklukayet," and its variant spellings appear to be derived from the pronunciation (and possible spelling) of the Indian name as interpreted by Arthur Harper who named his trading post "Nukluyet." However, Archdeacon Stuck (1917, p. 140) reports that the Indians said, "there was never Such a name" and it is more correctly given as "Nu-cha-la-woy-ya [Nuchalawoia]," meaning "between the rivers." In the 1880 Census Petroff (1884, p. 12) listed "Nuklukaiet," population 27; 120 in 1890.

Nuklukoyet: locality, see Nuklukayet.

Nukluyet: locality, see Nuklukayet.

Nuklukyeto: locality, see Nuklukayet.

Nuklunek Mountain: mountain, 3,679 ft., 12 miles SE of Eek Mountains and 75 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 48' N, 160° 08' W; (map 53). Variant: Nuchklunek Mountain. Eskimo name reported in 1898 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS.

Nukmiute: village, see Teller.

Nukshak Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in Shelikof Strait, E of Cape Nukshak, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 38 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 23' 25" N, 153° 57' 15" W; (map 43). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS: probably named after Cape Nukshak.

Nukshak, Cape: point of land, S point of entrance to Hallo Bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 38 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 23' 30" N, 153° 58' 45" W; (map 43). Variant: Cap Nough-chack, Cape Nuchtschak, Mys Nukshak. Eskimo name reported as "C[ap] Noughchack" by von Krusenstern (1827, map 17) and published in 1847 as "M[y]s Nukshak" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378.

Nulagito: village, see Nulato.

Nulagvik Lagoon: lagoon, on shore of Chukchi Sea, 17 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 54' N, 164° 59' W; (map 128). Variant: Noolagvim Tessaya, Nulagwim Tasia. Eskimo name meaning "camping place" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Nulagwim Tasia: lagoon, see Nulagvik Lagoon

Nulahtuk: locality, see Nulatok.

Nulakhtolagamute: locality, see Nuloktolok

Nularvik River: stream, heads in Sadlerochit Mountains, flows NW 18 miles to Katakaturuk River 17 miles SW of its mouth in Camden Bay, 3 miles SE of Flaxman Island, Arctic Plain; 69° 46' N, 145° 19' W; (map 139). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by Orth to mean "place where a tent stood."

Nulato Hills: mountains, in group, 300 miles long and 80 miles wide, bounded on S and E by Yukon River, on N by lowlands of Selawik River and Selawik Lake, and on W by Norton Bay and Norton Sound; 66° 15' N, 159° 00' W [N end], 62° 00' N, 163° 00' W [S end]. General term derived from the village and river of the same name.

Nulato Island: island, in Yukon River, 1 mile SE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 43' N, 158° 05' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Nulato River: stream, flows NE 71 miles to Yukon River, 1 mile SW of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64° 42' N, 158° 08' W; (map 97). Koyukan Indian name reported in 1842-44 as "R[eka] Nulata" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN.

Nulato: village, pop. 283, on right bank of Yukon River' 25 miles W of Galena, Nulato Hills; 64° 43' N, 158° 06' W; (map 97). Variant: Nulagito, Odinotchka. Nulato, named for the nearby stream, was founded in 1838 by the "Russian Creole" Malakhov (or Nalakov) when he built a small trading post, without a stockade, consisting of a few small buildings. When he temporarily left for a few months, the Indians burned it. In 1839 the same thing happened. In 1841 Vasili Derzhavin (Derabin) was sent by the Russian American Company to the post. Again, in 1842, it was built and consisted of several detached log houses without a stockade. In the spring of 1851 the post was surprised by Koyukan Indians and most of its inhabitants killed, including Derzhavin and an English naval officer from the H.M.S. Enterprise, Lt. Barnard, who was sent inland in search for information about Sir John Franklin and his party. A new fort surrounded by a stockade was built 2 or 3 years later at the village's present location 2 miles up the Yukon (Bancroft, 1886, 572-574). Nulato's population was 168 in 1880; 118 in 1890; 230 in 1910; 258 in 1920; 204 in 1930; 113 in 1940; and 176 in 1950. A post office was established in 1897.

Nulatok: locality, on right bank of Naylorun River, 5 miles N of its junction with Togiak River and 56 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 26' N, 160° 08' W; (map 53). Variant: Nulahtuk. Former Eskimo village, population 211, reported by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census in 1880.

Nulavik: locality, on Chukchi Sea coast, 21 miles SW of Barrow, Artic Plain; 71° 01' 35" N, 157° 17' 40" W; (map 153). Variant: Siinaat Kivalik. Eskimo name recorded by USC&GS about 1950, meaning "camping place."

Nuleargowik River: stream, flows SW 9 miles to a lake, 11 miles NE of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 41' N, 159° 39' W; (map 114). Variant: Nue-le-ar-gu-wick, Nu-le-ar-gowik, Nuteargowik. Eskimo name obtained in 1886 by Lt. Stoney (1900, p. 101), USN, who wrote "The eleventh moon, Nue-le-ar-gu-wick, because the deer cohabit (nuele, wife, arguwick, deer)."

Nulhutno Creek: stream, see Tazimina River.

Nulhutno Lake: lake, see Lower Tazimina Lake.

Nulhutno River: stream, see Tazimina River.

Nulitna River: stream, flows NE 28 miles to Huslia River, 20 miles NW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 49' N, 156° 42' W; (map 108). Koyukan Indian name obtained at Huslia in 1955 by USGS.

Nuloktolgamute: locality, see Nuloktolok.

Nuloktolok: locality, on S part of Nelson Island, between Baird Inlet and Bering Sea, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 30' N, 164° 45' W; (map 58). Variant: Nulakhtolagamute, Nuloktolgamute, Nulukhtulogumut. Former Eskimo village or camp visited in 1878 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, and recorded as "Nulukhtulogumut." In the 1880 Census Ivan Petroff lists "Nulakhtolagamute," population 25.

Nuluak: locality, on S bank of Yukon River, S of Hills Island, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 53' N, 162° 56' W; (map 74). Variant: Nuchljuagmjut, Nukhl-iuag-miut, Nukhluagmiut, Nukliuatmiut, Nuklag-miout. Former Eskimo village or camp reported in 1844 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin (map , 1850), IRN.

Nuluk River: stream, on Seward Peninsula, heads at junction of its North and South Forks, flows NW 32 miles to Arctic Lagoon, on Chukchi Sea, 48 miles NW of Teller, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 56' N, 166° 52' W; (map 111). Variant: Nooluk River. Eskimo name reported in 1901 as "Nooluk" by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Nuluk River: stream, see Nahtuk River.

Nulukhtulogumut: locality, see Nuloktolok.

Nulvororok Channel: stream, distributary of Kobuk River, heads at Melvin Channel, Kobuk River, flows NW 5 miles to Nulvororok Lake, 48 miles NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 52' N, 161° 38' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Nulvororok Lake: lake, 4 miles long, 49 miles NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 53' N, 161° 39' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Number Four, Creek: stream, flows W 0.5 miles to Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 16' 45" N, 133° 17' 50" W; (map 6). Variant: Number Four Creek. Local descriptive name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Number Nineteen, Island: barrier island, see Karluk Island.

Number One Creek: stream, flows S 2.2 miles to Spruce Creek, 6.8 miles SE of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 47' 20" N, 161° 59' 30" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported by Harrington (1918, map), USGS, in 1916; so called because the creek was considered the first stream tributary to Spruce Creek.

Number One, Creek: stream, flows W 0.5 miles to Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 17' 10" N, 133° 18' 20" W; (map 6). Variant: Number One Creek. Local descriptive name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Number One, Lake: lake, 1.6 miles long, at terminus of Anderson Glacier, 18 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 07' 45" N, 146° 48' 20" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Number Six Hill: ridge, see Chicken Ridge.

Number Three Bay: bight, 3 miles across, on NW coast of Kenai Peninsula, 18 miles NNE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 47' 30" N, 151° 03' 30" W; BGN 1916; (map 62). Local name reported in 1916 by USC&GS.

Number Three, Creek: stream, flows W 0.5 miles to Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 16' 55" N, 133° 17' 55" W; (map 6). Variant: Number Three Creek. Local descriptive name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Number Three, Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on Prince of Wales Island, near head of Kasaan Bay, 0.8 miles NW of village of Salt Chuck, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 38' 15" N, 132° 34' 40" W; (map 4). Name recorded in 1907-1908; and published in 1911 on a USGS map .

Number Two, Bluff: bluff, at junction of Alder Creek and Chatanika River, 25 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 10' N, 147° 16' W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Number Two, Creek: stream, flows W 0.5 miles to Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 17' N, 133° 18' W; (map 6). Variant: Number Two Creek. Local descriptive name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Number Two, Lake: lake, see Ellen, Lake.

Numuk: locality, see Nuwuk.

Numuk: point of land, see Barrow Point.

Nun Mountain: mountain, 4,329 ft., 4.8 miles W of Lynn Sisters in Lynn Canal and 33 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 30' 15" N, 135° 15' 15" W; (map 11). Variant: Dome Peak. Name published in 1924 by USC&GS on Chart 8302. So named because of the fancied resemblance to a nun. The 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 182) shows a mountain called Dome Peak, named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in the position of Nun Mountain

Nuna Creek: stream, flows SW 19 miles to Akillik River, 43 miles NW of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 17' N, 158° 22' W; (map 126). Eskimo name meaning "land" reported by Orth in 1956.

Nuna Slough: stream, anabranch, flows SE 8 miles to Huslia River, 15 miles NW of Roundabout Mountain Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 45' N, 156° 36' W; (map 108). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Nuna-runga: locality, see Nunatunga.

Nuna: locality, on Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68° 21' N, 166° 47'; (map 129). Variant: Noona, Noona-agamute. Former Eskimo village or camp recorded as "Noo-na," by W. H. Dall (1877, p. 11), USC&GS. Petroff (1884, p. 4) lists "Noonaagamute," population 74, in the 1880 Census. Nuna means "land, earth."

Nunabiklu Slough: watercourse, 1.2 miles long, in Yukon Delta, E of Nunachik Pass at Hamilton and 21 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 53' 45" N, 163° 53' 15" W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1948 by USC&GS.

Nunachanaghamiut: locality, see Nunochok.

Nunachara gamut: locality, see Nunochok.

Nunachik Pass: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, extends NE-SW 6.3 miles between Apoon and Little Apoon Passes, 21 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 53' 45" N, 163° 53' 20" W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by R. L. Faris, USC&GS.

Nunachogumut: locality, see Nunochok.

Nunachok: locality, see Nunachuk.

Nunachuak Creek: stream, flows NW 25 miles to Nushagak River at Nunachuak, 64 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 38' N, 157° 04' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Eskimo name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Nunachuak: village, pop. 50 (1940), on left bank of Nushagak River below its junction with Nunachuak Creek, 64 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 38' N, 157° 04' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Variant: Kakuak. Eskimo village reported in the 1930 Census.

Nunachuk: locality, 2 miles E of Kyigayalik Lake and 30 miles NW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 59' N, 162° 29' W; (map 58). Variant: Nunachok. Listed with a population of 44 in the 1950 Census.

Nunaghak Rock: rock, see Noonaghak.

Nunaikagamute: locality, see Nunaikak.

Nunaikagumute: locality, see Nunaikak.

Nunaikak: locality, on W bank of Yukon River, at or near Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 12' N, 159° 17' W; (map 78). Variant: Khaigamute, Nunaikagamute, Nunaikagumute, Ookagamute, Ukagamut, Ukak, Yukagamut, Yukagamute. Former Eskimo village or camp reported in 1869 as "Nunaikagumute" by Raymond (1871, p. 25), U.S. Engineers. Baker (1906, p. 474) wrote, "May be identical with Khaigamute, or perhaps Ookagamute of Petroff, 1880." Hodge (1910, p. 97) wrote, "* Perhaps identical with Ukak."

Nunaka Valley: suburb, pop. 1,442, E of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 12' 24" N, 149° 46' 05" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1954 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

Nunakhtagamute: locality, see Nunaktak.

Nunakogok River: stream, flows N 20 miles to Kogok River, 21 miles SW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 11' 30" N, 162° 17' 30" W; (map 92). Variant: Kogok River. Eskimo name obtained in 1952 by USC&GS.

Nunakolak: locality, on Nelson Island, just N of Kangirivar Bay, 11 miles E of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 32' N, 165° 06' W; (map 57). This place was once an Eskimo summer camp and is no longer used since establishment of village of Toksook Bay; reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Nunaktak: locality, on right bank of Yukon River about 30 miles above Anvik, Innoko Lowland; 63° 03' N, 159° 21' W; (map 91). Variant: Nunakhtagamute. Former Eskimo village or camp reported in 1878-79 as "Nunakhtagamute," by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service.

Nunaktuau: locality, see Napawrax.

Nunaktuk Island: island, at mouth of Kwipak Pass, in Yukon Delta on Norton Sound, 2.8 miles long, 27 miles N of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 05' N, 164° 37' W; (map 92). Eskimo name recorded in 1952 by USGS.

Nunalik: locality, on W coast of Afognak Island, at Cape Nuniliak, Kodiak Island; 58° 09' 45" N, 153° 13' 00" W; (map 43). Variant: Litnik, Malinovskie lietnik, Malinovski, Malinovskiy Lytnik, Nuniliak, Nunilyak. Former Eskimo summer camp published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23), IRN, as "S[eleniye] Nunalik," or "Nunalik Village;" reported in 1839 or 1840 by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, as "Malinovskiy Lytnik" or "Raspberry summer village," and published as such by the Russian American Company in 1849.

Nunalik: point of land, see Nuniliak, Cape.

Nunalyugak, Ostrov: island, see Crooked Island.

Nunamekrot: point of land, see Sheldon Point.

Nunamiut: locality, on W shore of Three Saints Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 07' 20" N, 153° 30' 30" W; (map 34). Variant: Nunjagmut, Nunochoyamute, Old Harbor, Starri-gavan, Staruigavan, Three Saints Harbor, Ziatitz. Former Eskimo village name meaning "land people," published as "Nunochoyamute," population 160, in the 10th Census (1884, p. 11). Early Russian sources included this village in their descriptions of the settlement 1.5 miles to the southeast established by Shelikov in 1784. See Three Saints Harbor, locality.

Nunamiut: locality, see Three Saints Harbor.

Nunamiut: village, see Old Harbor.

Nunapitchuk: village, on right bank of Johnson River, 26 miles NW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 53' N, 162° 29' W, BGN 1937; (map 58). Eskimo village listed with a population of 121 in 1939 and 125 in 1950. This village has two groups of buildings sometimes referred to as Nunapitchuk No. 1 and Nunapitchuk No. 2.

Nunapitsinchak: locality, on right bank of Kwethluk River, 13 miles E of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 47' 45" N, 161° 22' 30" W; (map 59). Eskimo settlement, of about 10 buildings, reported in 1951 by USC&GS.

Nunaria: locality, near Point Belcher, 13 miles NE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; (map 146). Eskimo village abandoned when Sidaru was established; reported on British Admiralty chart 593 (1827-54). It was already deserted in 1883.

Nunaria: locality, see Nunatunga.

Nunaria: locality, see Sidaru.

Nunatak Cove: cove, 0.5 miles long, on E shore of Muir Inlet, Glacier Bay National Monument, 1 mile N of Sealers Island, and 65 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 58' 40" N, 136° 06' 45" W; (map 10). Variant: Ankorage Cove. Name derived from "The Nunatak" mountain; published by USGS (Twenhofel and others, 1946, pl. 2). The name "Ankorage Cove" was given by members of the Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941 (Field, 1947, map), because since 1931 the cove has offered the best anchorage in the area.

Nunatak Fiord: estuary, heads at East Nunatak Glacier, extends NW 13 miles to Russell Fiord, 15 miles E of Yakutat Bay, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 51' N, 139° 16' W; (map 46). Variant: North East Arm. Named in 1899 by Harriman Alaska Expedition (in Gilbert, 1904, p. 58). It was called "North East Arm" by Lt. Comdr. Moser (1901, pl. 43), USN.

Nunatak Knob: mountain, 4,100 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2.6 miles S of Red Mountain, and 5 miles N of the 1954 terminus of Casement Glacier, 40 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 10' N, 135° 55' W; (map 45). Local name obtained by USGS field personnel and published on Federal maps since 1950.

Nunatak Knob: mountain, see Nunatak, The.

Nunatak River: stream, see Noatak River.

Nunatak, The: mountain, 1,205 ft., 0.7 miles N of Nunatak Cove, on Muir Inlet, Glacier Bay National Monument, 65 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 59' 15" N, 136° 10' 55" W (map 10). Variant: Nunatak Knob. Local name reported by USGS (Twenhofel and others, 1946, pl. 1). This mountain was a nunatak from 1911 to 1929. It was called "Nunatak Knob" by members of the Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941 (Field, 1947, map)

Nunatak, The: mountain, 1,516 ft., near S shore of Nunatak Fiord, 2.3 miles NE of Mount Draper and 31 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 49' 45" N, 139° 02' 00" W; (map 46). Named in 1899 by the Harriman Alaska Expedition (in Gilbert, 1904, p. 60).

Nunathloogagamiut: locality, 3 miles NE of Ingriruk Hill, 8 miles NE of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 59° 53' 30" N, 165° 58' 00" W; (map 55). Variant: Nunathlugagamiut. Eskimo camp reported in 1942 by the U.S. Army Air Force.

Nunathloogagamiutbingoi Dunes: sand dunes, extend NE 3 miles along SE coast of Nunivak Island, from a point 1 mile N of Cape Mendenhall; 59° 50' N, 166° 05' W; (map 55). Variant: Nunathlugagamiut Dunes. Eskimo name reported in 1937 by USAAF.

Nunathlugagamiut Dunes: sand dunes, see Nunathloogagamiutbingoi Dunes.

Nunathlugagamiut: locality, see Nunathloogagamiut.

Nunatok River: stream, see Noatak River.

Nunatuk Glacier: glacier, see East Nunatak Glacier and West Nunatak Glacier.

Nunatunga: locality, on E side of Colville River Delta, Arctic Plain; 70° 26' N, 150° 15' W; (map 149). Variant: Nunaria, Nuna-runga. Shown on Maguires map (Great Britain, 1854, facing p. 186) as "Nuna-runga," and probably refers to a camp site. John Simpson's map, of the same period, would indicate that it is a form of the name "Nunamiut" [inland Eskimo], for at "Nigalek" he notes: "Where Point Barrow natives meet the Nunu-tang-meun or Inland Esquimaux annually in July." See Nigalik.

Nunava-ak Lake: lake, see Nenevok Lake.

Nunava: estuary, see Nunavak Bay.

Nunavachak Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, on N shore of Bristol Bay, 17 miles SE of Togiak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 53' 30" N, 160° 03' 00" W; (map 39). Variant: Nunavarchak Lake. Eskimo name meaning "small lake" obtained about 1948 by USGS from Frank Waskey, local trader and prospector; erroneously published as "Nunavarchak Lake."

Nunavak Anukslak: lake, see Kayigyalik Lake.

Nunavak Bay: estuary, with N and S arms extending 3 miles off Chukchi Sea, 3 miles S of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 15' N, 156° 53' W; (map 153). Variant: Nunava. Eskimo name recorded by USC&GS about 1950 and means "big land." P. H. Ray (1885, p. 55) records the locality name "Nunava."

Nunavakanuk Lake: lake, 9 miles long and 7 miles wide, NW of Kuzilvak Mountains and 45 miles S of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 04' N, 164° 40' W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1948 by USC&GS.

Nunavakanukakslak Lake: lake, 5 miles long, along Johnson River, 3 miles NE of Nunapitchuk and 22 miles NW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, 60° 57' N, 162° 21' W; (map 58). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Nunavakanuthluk: locality, on Johnson River, at N end of Nunavakanukakslak Lake, 25 miles NW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 59' N, 162° 21' W; (map 58). Variant: Nunvagalovluk. Eskimo camp or small settlement that may now be abandoned. Its exact location is in doubt and may apply to a place closer to 60° 56' N, 162° 35' W.

Nunavakpak Lake: lake, 11 miles long, 20 miles NW of Fowler Island and 25 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 48' N, 162° 36' W; (map 58). Variant: Big Lake. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Nunavarchak Lake: lake, see Nunavachak Lake.

Nunavarok: lake, see Baird Inlet.

Nunavaroke: lake, see Baird Inlet.

Nunavaugaluk Lake: lake, extends SE 16 miles to Snake River, 18 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 09' N, 158° 22' W BGN 1932; (map 52). Variant: Nan-y-vuk-hak Lake, Nan-y-vak-ha-luk Lake. Eskimo name recorded by H. C. Fassett USBF, on a 1910 manuscript map as "Nan-y-vuk-ha-luk"; named "Lake Nunavaugaluk" by Mertie (1938b, pl. 1), USGS.

Nunaviksak Creek: stream, in DeLong Mountains, flows SSE 16 miles to Kugururok River, 10 miles NW of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 23' N, 161° 27' W; (map 131). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Nunavoknakchlugamiut: locality, see Nanvogaloklak.

Nunavulnuk River: stream, flows NW 30 miles to Big St. Michael Canal, 11 miles SW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 23' N, 162° 19' W; (map 92). Variant: Nonvalnuk River. Descriptive Eskimo name obtained in 1952 by USC&GS meaning "river which widens to form a lake."

Nundalti Lake: lake, see Sixmile Lake.

Nundei Cove: bay, 0.5 miles long, in Tuxekan Passage on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, 22 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 47' 30" N, 133° 12' 45" W; (map 4). Indian name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Nuneevack Island: island, see Nunivak Island.

Nunevack Island: island, see Nunivak Island.

Nunez Point: point of land, SE tip of Bean Island, off S. coast of Prince of Wales Island, near entrance to Nichols Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 41' 05" N, 132° 05' 30" W; (map 1). Variant: Cape Murray, Point Nunez, Punta de Nunez. Spanish name given on July 23, 1792, by Don Jacinto Caamano. This point was called "Cape Murray" by some of the early traders.

Nungatak River: stream, probable anabranch of Kashunuk River, heads at 61° 48' N, 163° 55' W, flows SW 60 miles to Kashunuk River, N of Nuigalak Lake, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 34' N, 164° 44' W; (map 74). Variant: Sohy Bay Slough. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Nuniak: island, see Chernabura Island.

Nunik: island, see Chernabura Island.

Nuniliak, Cape: point of land, 20 miles NW of Afognak, on W coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 09' 45" N, 153° 13' 00" W; (map 43). Variant: Cape Malinovskoi, Malinovskie lietnik, Nunalik. Eskimo name reported by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 who also called it "Malinovskoy," i.e. "raspberry"; it was called "M[ys] Malinovskoy (Nunilyak)," or "cape raspberry (Nunilyak)," by the Russian American Company in 1849.

Nuniliak: locality, see Nunalik village.

Nunilyak: locality, see Nunalik village.

Nunivachak Island: island, 1 mile long, 2 miles NW of Kigigak Island, at mouth of Ninglick River, 110 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 51' N, 165° 05' W; (map 57). Eskimo name obtained at Tanunak in 1951 by USC&GS.

Nunivak Bar: island, 2 miles across, in Kuskokwim River, 31 miles SW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 31' N, 155° 52' W; (map 79). Eskimo name published in 1954 by USGS.

Nunivak Island: island, 60 miles across, in Bering Sea, separated from Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta by Etolin Strait; 60° 00' N, 166° 00' W; BGN 1895; (map 57). Variant: Nounivak Island, Nounivok Island, Nuneevack Island, Nunevack Island, Nuniwak Island, Otkritie. Discovered on July 21, 1821, by Capt. Lt. M. N. Vasiliev, IRN, and named after his ship Otkritie (Discovery). A. K. Etolin and Khromchenko of the Russian American Company found the island about the same time. Capt. F. P. Lutke stated that the native name "Nounivak" [sic] had been properly retained on charts and added, had this course been followed in other cases, much confusion and embarrassment would have been avoided.

Nunivak Slough: stream, anabranch of Tanana River, 2 miles long, 7 miles N of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 40' N, 149° 08' W; (map 100). Probably named for the U.S. Revenue steamer Nunivak that plied the Yukon from 1899 to 1901. The name is published on recent USGS maps.

Nuniwak Island: island, see Nunivak Island.

Nunjagmut: locality, see Nunamiut.

Nunnungynakok: locality, see Kanulik.

Nunochogamute: locality, see Nunamiut.

Nunochogamute: locality, see Nunochok.

Nunochogmute: locality, see Nunochok.

Nunochok: locality, in the Big Lake region, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 30' N, 163° 00" W; (map 74). Variant: Nunachanaghamiut, Nunachara gamut, Nunachogumut, Nunochogamute, Nunochogmute. Former Eskimo village or camp reported in 1879 as "Nunachogumut" by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service. In the 1880 Census Petroff (1884, p. 11) lists "Nunochogamute," population 40; 135 in 1890.

Nunovalnak Bay: bay, see Nunovulnuk Harbor.

Nunovulnuk Harbor: cove, 0.4 miles across, on Norton Sound, E of Black Point, 24 miles SW of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 33' N, 161° 05' W; (map 91). Variant: Nunovalnak Bay. Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Nunsatuk River: stream, heads in Black Mountains, flows NE 35 miles to Kuskokwim River' 50 miles SW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 17' 45" N, 156° 12' 45" W; (map 79). Eskimo name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Nuntragut Slough: stream, tributary of Porcupine River, flows SW 34 miles to Yukon River 11 miles NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 36' 40" N, 145° 39' 00" W; (map 119). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Nunulak River: stream, see Noatak River.

Nunuthlhamut: locality, on left bank of Wood River, 13 miles N of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 15' N, 158° 32' W; (map 52). Eskimo village or camp shown as "Nu-huthl-hamut" on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Nunvagalovluk: locality, see Nunavakanuthluk.

Nunvarok: lake, see Baird Inlet.

Nunvogulukhluguk: locality, in the Big Lake region, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 30' N, 163° 00' W; (map 74). Former Eskimo village or camp reported in 1879 to mean “big lake” by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service.

Nunvotchuk Lake: lake, 1.7 miles long, on W bank of Yukon River SW of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 46' 40" N, 161° 20' 30" W; (map 73). Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1949.

Nunvuk Mountain: mountain, 1 mile SW of Aleknagik Lake and 30 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 23' N, 158° 59' W; (map 52). Eskimo name shown as “Nun-vuk” on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Nuogmiut Spit: point of land, see Nuok Spit.

Nuok Spit: point of land, W point of entrance to Hooper Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 30' N, 166° 03' W; (map 75). Variant: Nuogmiut Spit. Eskimo name derived from the name of a settlement once located on the spit; reported by USC&GS in 1951.

Nuravloakh Island: island, see Nooravloaksmiut Island.

Nurse Lagoon: lagoon, 1.5 miles long, near village of Cold Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 11' 30" N, 162° 39' 00" W; (map 29). Name published in 1943 on a USGS map .

Nurukomarot Channel: channel, in offshore mudflats of Yukon Delta, extends W 3.5 miles from Kaluchagun Island to Norton Sound, 12 miles W of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 42' N, 164° 54' W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS. Published in 1899 on Chart 9373.

Nurukomarot Channel: water passage, see Caseys Channel.

Nurvik: village, see Noorvik.

Nushagak Bay: bay, at mouth of Nushagak River, extends S 40 miles to Bristol Bay, E of Nushagak Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 30' N, 158° 30' W; (map 40). Variant: Lower Nushagak River, Zaliv Nushagak. Eskimo name reported as “Zal[iv] Nushagak” by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 4), IRN.

Nushagak Hills: mountains, 1,400-2,400 ft., in group 35 miles across, 70 miles S of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 35' N, 157° 10' W; BGN 1937; (map 60). Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1934; so called because they are at the head of the Nushagak River.

Nushagak Peninsula: peninsula, 35 miles long, 15 miles wide, trends SE between Bristol and Nushagak Bays, 20 miles SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 39' N, 159° 03' W; (map 40). Named in 1910 by USC&GS after Nushagak Bay.

Nushagak Point: promontory, 250 ft., on E shore of Nushagak Bay, 6 miles S of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 57' N, 158° 29' W; (map 40). Eskimo name reported in 1909 by USC&GS: published in 1911 on Chart 9050.

Nushagak River: stream, heads at 60° 35' N, 156° 06' W and flows SW 242 miles to head of Nushagak Bay at Grassy Island, 3 miles S of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 03' N, 158° 23' W; BGN 1906; (map 52). Variant: Bristol River, Cook River, Nouchagak River, Nushegak River, Reka Nushagak, Reka Nushegak. Named about 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published as “Reka Nushegak” or “Nushegak River,” by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN. This feature was called “Bristol River” by Capt. James Cook, RN, in 1778.

Nushagak, Lake: lake, see Beverley, Lake.

Nushagak, Reka: stream, see Nushagak River.

Nushagak, Zaliv: bay, see Nushagak Bay.

Nushagak: lake, see Tikchik Lake.

Nushagak: locality, at Nushagak Point, on E shore of Nushagak Bay, 6 miles S of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 57' N, 158° 29' W; (map 40). Variant: Aleksandrovskiy, Alexander, Alexandra, Alexandroffsk, Alexandrovsk, Alexandrovski, Fort Alexander, Fort Alexandra, Fort Alexandrofskaia, Meshagak, Nushegak, Odinochka Aleksandrovskaia, Selenie, Aleksandrovskaia, Tuviarok. Former Eskimo village established as a trading post about 1819, called by the Russians “Aleksandrovsk,” probably for Alexander Baranov, Governor, under whose orders the post was founded. After the transfer of Alaska to the United States the settlement was referred to as “Fort” or “Redoubt Alexander” until a post office, called “Nushagak” after the river, was established in 1899 1.5 miles N of here at Carmel. The post office was discontinued in 1935 (Ricks, 1965, p. 48). The village population was 178 in 1880; 268 in 1890; 74 in 1910; 16 in 1920; 43 in 1930; and 7 in 1958. Nushagak was the principal village of several located nearby. See Bradford, Carmel, Kanulik, and Millerton.

Nushagak: village, see Dillingham.

Nushakantna River: stream, see Zitziana River.

Nushegak River: stream, see Nushagak River.

Nushegak, Reka: stream, see Nushagak River.

Nushegak: locality, see Nushagak.

Nushkolik Mountain: hill, 635 ft., on W bank of Kashunuk River, 7 miles W of Nuigalak Lake, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 33' N, 164° 56' W; (map 74). Variant: Nuskolik Hill, Kocheelagok. Eskimo name reported in 1951 by USC&GS.

Nushralutak Creek: stream, heads at Nakmaktuak Pass, flows NE 11 miles to Noatak River, 37 miles SE of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 45' N, 156° 15' W; (map 126). Eskimo name literally meaning “rough divide in the mountains,” reported in 1956 by Orth.

Nuskealik Lake: lake, 2.5 miles across, on W bank of Manokinak River, 5 miles SE of Nuigalak Lake, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 28' N, 164° 27' W; (map 74). Eskimo name obtained from Charlie Peterson, trader, at Hooper Bay, in 1951 by USC&GS.

Nuskolik Hill: hill, see Nushkolik Mountain.

Nusluik: stream, see Fish River.

Nusoaraq Creek: stream, see Nasorak Creek

Nusoaruk Creek: stream, see Nasorak Creek

Nut Island: island, 400 ft. long, in Sitkalidak Strait, 0.8 miles W of Cathedral Island, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 12' 15" N, 153° 09' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 34). Descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1928, "because of the [nutlike] appearance of the island * * *."

Nut-vuck-to-wo-ark: stream, see Ambler River.

Nutchitalichaket: stream, see Birch Creek.

Nuteargowik: stream, see Nuleargowik River

Nuthatch Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, S of Lynx Lake, 36 miles NE of Kenai Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 50' 40" N, 150° 23' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for the Red-Breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*), a bird rarely found in Alaska (Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, p. 633).

Nutirwik Creek: stream, flows N 5.5 miles then W 4.5 miles to Dietrich River, 10 miles NNW of Snowden Mountain and 46.5 miles NW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 56' N, 149° 50' W; (map 123). Named and reported in 1939 by Robert Marshall (1956, map) for his Eskimo friend and hunting companion, Nutirwik, or Harry Snowden.

Nutkwa Falls: waterfall, on Prince of Wales Island, between Nutkwa Inlet and Nutkwa Lagoon, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 07' 10" N, 132° 32' 20" W; (map 4). Name, possibly Indian, reported in 1951 by USGS.

Nutkwa Inlet: estuary, extends NE 6 miles off Hetta Inlet, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 02' N, 132° 36' W; (map 4). Variant: Nutqua Inlet. Indian name recorded in 1897 as "Nutqua" by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Nutkwa Lagoon: lagoon, 4 miles long, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, at head of Nutkwa Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 08' N, 132° 30' W; (map 4). Variant: Nutqua Lagoon. Indian name recorded in 1897 as Nutqua by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Nutkwa Point: point of land, between Keete and Nutkwa Inlets, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 04' 15" N, 132° 34' 05" W (map 4). Name, possibly Indian, reported in 1951 by USGS.

Nutmoyuk Creek: stream, flows NE 5.3 miles to Timber Creek, 13 miles S of Kiwalik Mountain and 32 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 19' N, 162° 17' W; (map 110). Local name published on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson.

Nutqua Inlet: estuary, see Nutkwa Inlet.

Nutqua Lagoon: lagoon, see Nutkwa Lagoon

Nutschek: bay, see Etches, Port.

Nutschek: locality, see Nuchek.

Nutty Cove: bay, see Shakmanof Cove.

Nutuvukti Lake: lake, 6 miles long, NE of Akoliakruich Hills and 60 miles NNW of Hughes, Brooks Range; 67° 00' N, 154° 38' W; (map 116). Variant: Nor-tah-rok-tah, Nor-to-rok-tee, Now-tow-vuck-toy, Nutuwukti. Eskimo name reported in 1885 by Lt. Stoney (1900, p. 53), USN, as "Now-tow-vuk-toy" and by Lt. J. C. Cantwell (in Healy, 1887, p. 34), USRCS, as Nor-to-rok-tee" and "Nor-tah-rok-tah." Mendenhall (1902, p. 25), USGS, established the spelling as "Nutuvukti."

Nutuwukti: lake, see Nutuvukti Lake.

Nutzotin Mountains: mountain range, 5,000-8,000 ft., 70 miles long and 25 miles wide, between Nabesna River at NW end and White River in Canada at SE end; bounded on SW by Cooper Creek, Notch Creek, and Geohenda Creek; Alaska Range; 61° 50' N, 140° 50' W [SE end], 62° 30' N, 142° 30' W [NW end]; (map 84). Brooks (1900a, p. 446), USGS, and W. J. Peters note: "These snow-clad mountains, which seem to be distinct from the Saint Elias chain, we have called the Nutzotin Mountains." Named after the Nutzatin Indians of this region.

Nuvagapak Lagoon: bay, 4 miles across, between Nuvagapak Point and Aichilik River delta, 23 miles NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 52' N, 142° 12' W; (map 138). Eskimo name recorded on Barter Island in 1952 by USC&GS. It takes its name from the nearby point of land.

Nuvagapak Point: point of land, on SW shore of Beaufort Lagoon, 20 miles NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 53' N, 142° 18' W; (map 138). Eskimo name recorded on Barter Island in 1952 by USC&GS and means "big point."

Nuvoak Creek: stream, see Marsh Creek.

Nuvugalak Point: point of land, extends E into Marryat Lagoon from the spit, 9 miles NE of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68° 23' 45" N, 166° 30' 25" W; (map 129). Variant: Noovougahlawk Point, Nuvugalaq Point. Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS to mean "point of land" and spelled "Noo-vou-gah-lawk."

Nuvugalaq Point: point of land, see Nuvugalak Point.

Nuvuk: locality, see Nuwuk.

Nuvuk: point of land, see Barrow Point.

Nuvurarak Point: point of land, see Agtapuk Point.

Nuvwa: point of land, see Seppings, Cape.

Nuwaak Point: point of land, see Manning Point.

Nuwaak: point of land, see Collinson Point.

Nuwhalen River: stream, see Newhalen River.

Nuwhalen Village: village, see Newhalen.

Nuwuak Point: point of land, see Manning Point.

Nuwuak: locality, on coast of Beaufort Sea, at Manning Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 07' N, 143° 30' W; (map 152). Former Eskimo village or camp recorded by W. H. Dall (1877, map), USC&GS. The name means "point of land."

Nuwuak: point of land, see Collinson Point.

Nuwuk Lake: lake, 0.15 miles across, on Arctic Coast at Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 23' 20" N, 156° 28' 20" W; (map 153). Variant: Tuseraru. This feature was a fresh water lake and the main water supply for the now abandoned village of Nuwuk.

Nuwuk: locality, on Arctic Coast, at Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 23' 10" N, 156° 28' 10" W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 153). Variant: Kokmullit, Kunmudlin, Noowoo, Noo wooh, Noowook, Nowuk, Numuk, Nuvuk. Former Eskimo village reported in 1853 by John Simpson (1885, p. 237), who wrote, "signifies emphatically 'The Point.'" The population was 309 and the village consisted of 54 inhabited houses. In 1882 Lt. Ray (1885, p. 38), USA, reported a population of 150.

Nuwuk: point of land, see Barrow Point.

Nuwuksaqpaq: spit, see Kason Spit.

Nuyakaglik Lakes: lakes, 4 miles E of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 43' N, 164° 22' W; (map 128). Variant: Nooyakaglik, Nuyaqaglik. Eskimo name meaning "sea gull place" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Nuyakuk Lake: lake, extends E 20 miles from junction of Portage Arm and Mirror Bay to Tikchik Lake, 65 miles N of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 52' N, 159° 00' W; BGN 1932; (map 52). Variant: Nu-ya-kok, Second Nuyakuk Lake, Tikchik Lake. Eskimo name shown as "Nu-ya-kok" on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF; called "Second Nuyakuk Lake" in 1925 by USBF.

Nuyakuk River: stream, heads at Tikchik Lake, flows SE 36 miles to Nushagak River, 65 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 50' N, 157° 27' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Variant: Nu-ya-kok, Tichik River. The Eskimo name "Tikchik River" was published in 1898 by USC&GS; recorded as "Nu-ya-kok or [Tik-chik]" on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Nuyaqaglik: lakes, see Nuyakaglik Lakes.

Nuyukuk: lake, see Tikchik Lake.

Nuziamund Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, 5 miles SE of Tetlin Lake, S of Old Albert Lake, 25 miles SE of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 02' N, 142° 31' W; (map 85). Indian name published in 1965 by USGS.

Nuziamundcho Lake: lake, 2.1 miles long, on E bank of Kalutna River, 14 miles NW of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 06' N, 142° 12' W; (map 85). Indian name published in 1965 by USGS.

Nvortulermiut: locality, on Nelson Island, 7 miles S of Nightmute and 100 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 23' N, 164° 44' W; (map 58). Variant: Nevertolemute, Nvortulermuit. Former Eskimo village; according to USC&GS in 1951 "now abandoned * * * two or three sod huts * * * used occasionally as a fish camp." Its population was 10 in 1939.

Nvortulermuit: locality, see Nvortulermiut.

Nyac: village, pop. 54, on right bank of Tuluksak River, 40 miles SW of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 00' 20" N, 159° 56' 45" W; (map 73). This mining camp, established about 1915, received a post office, named "Nyac," in 1926 (Ricks, 1965, p. 48). The name is derived from the initials of the New York Alaska [Gold Dredging] Corporation.

Nyctea Hills: hills, 417 ft., on Nelson Island, 11 miles N of Kinarak Lake, and 87 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 43' N, 164° 20' W; (map 58). Name used by personnel of Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range; reported in 1965.

Nye Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 8.5 miles NW of Old Man Lake and 43 miles NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 14' N, 146° 52' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Nyghook Number One, Mount: hill, see Mugum Peak.

Nygook Number Two, Mount: hill, 658 ft., in Kookooligit Mountains, 15 miles SW of Savoonga, 33 miles SE of Gambell, on Saint Lawrence Island; 63° 33' N, 170° 48' W; (map 93). Eskimo name reported in 1932 by Otto W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Nygvilnuk, Reka: stream, see Golsovia River.

Nygvylnuk, Reka: stream, see Golsovia River.

Nygykligmjut: locality, see Nigiklik.

Nygyklik: stream, see Andrafsky River.

Nykhta, Mys: point of land, see Prince of Wales, Cape.

Nyman Peninsula: peninsula, extends SW 1.8 miles, in Womens Bay, 5.5 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 44' N, 152° 30' W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Nyman Spit: spit, extends SE 0.3 miles from Nyman Peninsula, in Womens Bay, 6 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 43' 00" N, 152° 30' 40" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

O

O'Brien Creek: stream, flows E 13 miles to Copper River, 0.8 miles N of Taral and 65 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 29' 00" N, 144° 27' 10" W; (map 68). Variant: Obrien Creek. Prospectors' name from a manuscript map of railroad surveys dated 1909.

O'Brien Creek: stream, flows N 1 mile to Candle Creek, 13.5 miles SW of Candle and 31 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 45' N, 162° 10' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 "Map of Seward Peninsula by Arthur Gibson.

O'Brien Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Klokerblok River, 14 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 164° 01' W; (map 95). Variant: Obrien Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

O'Brien Creek: stream, flows NW 1.7 miles to Matanuska River, 39 miles NE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 46' 30" N, 148° 01' 45" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1913 by USGS.

O'Brien Creek: stream, flows SE 0.7 miles to Willow Creek 0.8 miles E of its junction with Osborn Creek, 9 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' N, 165° 10' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

O'Brien Creek: stream, flows SW 16 miles to Beaver Creek, 38 miles SE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 23' 30" N, 147° 17' 00" W; (map 105). Variant: Bryan Creek. Name originally published in 1906 as "Bryan Creek" by USGS, but according to a report by L. M. Prindle, USGS, in 1909, the prospectors had changed the name to O'Brien Creek.

O'Brien Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 miles to Knik Arm Cook Inlet, 1.3 miles NE of Knik and 19 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 28' 05" N, 149° 41' 50" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

O'Brien Creek: stream, flows SW 20 miles to Buck Creek, 34 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 19' N, 141° 25' W; (map 102). Variant: O'Brine Creek. Named by prospectors and reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 46), USGS.

O'Brien Creek: stream, flows SW 9 miles to Tatalina River, 16 miles SE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 20' N, 148° 17' W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

O'Brine Creek: stream, see O'Brien Creek.

O'Connell Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, E of Spenard, in Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 11' 36" N, 149° 52' 45" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

O'Connor Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to Goldstream Creek, 6 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 53' 40" N, 147° 52' 50" W; (map 100). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 16), USGS.

O'Donnel Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Allene Creek, in Agiapuk River basin, 10 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 20' N, 166° 04' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

O'Donnell Creek: stream, flows 7.5 miles NE to East Arm Holtz Bay, Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 05" N, 173° 09' 20" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

O'Donnell Valley: valley, 5 miles long, formed by O'Donnell Creek, Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 05" N, 173° 09' 20" E; (map 13). Name shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

O'Keefe Hills: mountain, highest elev. 4,830 ft., between headwaters of Crooked Creek and South Fork Koyukuk River, 20 miles WSW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 22' N, 149° 13' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

O'Malley Lake: lake, 2 miles long, at head of O'Malley River, S of Karluk Lake, Kodiak Island; 57° 15' 30" N, 153° 58' 00" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

O'Malley River: stream, heads at O'Malley Lake, flows NW 0.5 miles to Karluk Lake, Kodiak Island; 57° 16' 40" N, 153° 59' 40" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

O'Neel, Mount: mountain, 6,411 ft., at head of Grinnell Glacier, 37 miles N of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 66° 42' N, 144° 50' W; BGN 1930; (map 64). Named about 1910 by Lawrence Martin, for A. C. O'Neel, "Chief Bridge Engineer, Copper River and Northwestern Railroad, who built a \$1,500,000 steel bridge near the base of this mountain in 1909-1910 across the Copper River, which is as large as the Mississippi at New Orleans, and never lost a man."

O-co-mon-e-look: locality, see O-con-o-ne-look.

O-con-o-ne-look: locality, probably located on Agiak Creek, Brooks Range; 67° 58' N, 153° 07' W; (map 125). Variant: O-co-mon-e-look. The exact location of this Eskimo village or camp reported by Lt. Stoney (1900, p. 44), USN, in 1886 is conjectural, but the above position fits his description: "we came to O-co-mon-e-look after crossing a pass * * *. The road then lay in the gorges * * *. When ten miles Northeast * * * I crossed another pass * * * and reached a chain of lakes [Chandler Lake] * * *."

O-kee-buck: island, see King Island.

Oak-pi-lah-took Bluff: hill, see Okpilatok Bluff.

Oakakhl: lake, see Kukaklik Lake.

Oakland Creek: stream, flows NE 0.5 miles to Discovery Creek which flows to Dome Creek, 22 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 50' 45" N, 164° 44' 45" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 10), USGS.

Oakland Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, heads on Potato Mountain, flows NW 4.5 miles to Lopp Lagoon, 15 miles NE of Cape Prince of Wales and 48 miles NW of Teller, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 43' N, 167° 38' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Gibson.

Oakpisoorook River: stream, see Okpiksugruk Creek.

Oakpisoorook River: stream, see Umarachek Creek.

Oakpisoorook: locality, see Okpiksugruk.

Oakwroorut Creek: stream, see Okrurat Creek.

Oallek Lake: lake, see Ualik Lake.

Oarlock Island: island, 2 miles across, between Admiralty Bay and Dease Inlet, S island of Kikiktak Islands, 34 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 70° 57' N, 155° 40' W; BGN 1925; (map 148). Named by USGS in 1924 "because the charted outline resembles an oarlock."

Oasis Glacier: glacier, trends S 8 miles to Baird Glacier, 103 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 11' N, 132° 38' W; BGN 1906; (map 8). So named in 1965 by A. S. Post, USGS, because of a small group of trees on the west side of the valley. "These are the only large trees in the immediate region which is otherwise a desolate area of bare rock and ice."

Oasis, The: point of rock, on W side of Oasis Glacier 0.6 miles N of its junction with Baird Glacier and 102 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 11' 05" N, 132° 38' 50" W; (map 8). So named because of a small group of trees here, from which the name Oasis Glacier also is derived. Name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Oastler Mountain: mountain, 6,370 ft., 1 mile E of McGonagall Mountain and 14 miles NE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 14' 15" N, 150° 42' 00" W; (map 88). Mountain climbers' name published in 1954 by USGS. See Oastler Pass.

Oastler Pass: pass, 5,400 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, N of Muldrow Glacier, 16 miles NE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 14' 30" N, 150° 40' 00" W; BGN 1948; (map 88). Named by NPS in the 1930's for Frank Richard Oastler, "naturalist and advocate of the National Park Service."

Oatcoosekruk Mountain: hill, see Utkusikrak Hill.

Ober Creek: stream, flows NE 17 miles to Jarvis Creek, 16 miles S of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 49' 20" N, 145° 40' 20" W; BGN 1937; (map 86). Local name reported on 1908 fieldsheet by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Oberlin Ridge: ridge, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends W 5 miles, S of Morse Glacier, 60 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 51' 30" N, 136° 15' 00" W; (map 10). Named by members of the American Geographical Society Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941 (Field, 1947, map) for Oberlin College Ohio, because G. F. Wright was a member of the faculty of this college when he made his geological studies of the Muir Glacier in 1886.

Obernoi Point: point of land, E shore of Captains Bay, in Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 51' 25" N, 166° 33' 40" W; (map 23). Named by W. H. Dall in 1872, from the Russian "Ober" meaning "upper."

Obesukrak River: stream, see Okpiksugruk Creek.

Obgorelyy, Ostrov: island, see Burnt Island.

Obgorielie Island: island, see Burnt Island.

Obi, Isla: island, see Ubi Island.

Oblaron Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to Selawik River, 7 miles NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 38' N, 160° 14' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Obrien Creek: stream, see O'Brien Creek.

Obsechki Island: island, 200 ft. across, 6.5 miles SW of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 58' 05" N, 135° 25' 20" W; (map 5). Variant: Obsetchiki Island, Obsetchka Island, Ostrov Obsechki. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Obsechki," meaning "misfire island."

Observation Island: island, 0.7 miles long, in Orca Inlet, off NE end of Hawkins Island, 4 miles N of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 37' N, 145° 44' W; (map 64). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, while collecting hydrographic data and making harbor sketches along the coast of Alaska.

Observation Island: island, 1.7 miles long, at W entrance to Steamer Bay, on W coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 10' 00" N, 132° 43' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow USN, whose astronomical station was near the north end of this island.

Observation Islet: island, see Simonof Island.

Observation Mountain: mountain, 3,260 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 8 miles SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 10' 15" N, 155° 07' 35" W; BGN 1924; (map 42). So named in 1916 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society "because of the view of Mount Katmai."

Observation Peak: peak, 4,935 ft., on E end of Blackerby Ridge, at the head of Lemon Creek Glacier, 1.6 miles NE of Salmon Creek Reservoir and 1.5 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 21' 20" N, 134° 20' 15" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Observation Point: point of land, on N shore of Shearwater Bay, N of Kiliuda Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 20' 40" N, 152° 03' 30" W; (map 34). Descriptive name given by

USC&GS in 1926 because, "Astronomical observations for a survey of Shearwater Bay, in 1904, were made from this point."

Observation Point: point of land, on NE coast of Stuart Island, 14 miles NW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 37' 30" N, 162° 22' 00" W; (map 92). Named in 1898 by USC&GS.

Observation Rock: island, 200 ft. long, in Nakat Harbor, at entrance into Nakat Inlet, Coast Mountains; 54° 49' 20" N, 130° 42' 20" W; (map 2). Named by Lt. Comdr. Nichols, USN (USC&GS, 1891, p. 79).

Observatory Island: island, see Pyramid Island.

Observatory Point: point of land, in Chernofski Harbor, on SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 24' 02" N, 167° 31' 15" W; BGN 1939, (map 23). Descriptive name published in the 1931 Coast Pilot (pt. 2, p. 287).

Observatory Point: point of land, see Tent Point.

Obsetchiki Island: island, see Obsechki Island.

Obsetchka Island: island, see Obsechki Island.

Obsiekaiushie' Cape: point of land, see Drying Point.

Obsikhaiuschchi' Cape: point of land, see Drying Point.

Obsykhayushchiy, Mys: point of land, see Drying Point.

Ocalee Spit: spit, see Okalee Spit.

Occident Point: point of land, W tip of Whale Island, N or Kodiak Island; 57° 57' 25" N, 152° 51' 30" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Ocean Bay: bight, 4.5 miles across, on SE coast of Sitkalidak Island, SE of Kodiak Island; 57° 05' N, 153° 10' W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Ocean Beach: beach, 1 mile long, on S coast of Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 09' 40" N, 160° 32' 30" W; (map 28). Name shown on 1963 USC&GS chart.

Ocean Cape: peninsula, see Phipps Peninsula.

Ocean Cape: point of land, in Gulf of Alaska, at W tip of Phipps Peninsula, 4.6 miles W of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 32' 30" N, 139° 51' 30" W; (map 46). Variant: Cape Morskoi, Cape Phipps, Mys Morskoy. Named "M[ys] Morskoy," meaning "maritime cape," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN. In 1875 it was called "Ocean Cape" on USC&GS Chart 751. This cape was also called "Cape Phipps" on early charts.

Ocean Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Bering Sea, 2 miles E of Tin City and 48 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 33' N, 167° 53' W; (map 111). Variant: Lagoon Creek. Local name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 13), USG&GS.

Ocean Creek: stream, see Lagoon Creek.

Ocean Point: point of land, on Colville River, 25 miles S of Harrison Bay Arctic Plain, 70° 04' N, 151° 22' W; (map 149). Named by W. J. Peters and W. C. Schrader in 1901.

Oceanic: locality, at W end of Thumb Bay, on S coast of Knight Island, 7 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 12' 30" N, 147° 49' 10" W; (map 63). Name of a settlement published in 1951 by USGS.

Ochesna: stream, see John River.

Ocolaksuk Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, on W bank Of Yukon River 1.2 miles NW of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 48' 15" N, 161° 21' 30" W; (map 73). Variant: Okolaksak Lake. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1949.

Octallee Spit: spit, see Okalee Spit.

Octillee Spit: spit, see Okalee Spit.

Odd Fellows, Cape: point of land, see Starichkof, Cape.

Odgavigamut: locality, see Uknavig.

Odgovigamut: locality, see Uknavig.

Odiak Channel: water passage, 3 miles long, between Hawkins and Observation Islands, 3 miles N of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 35' N, 145° 30" W; (map 64). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, while collecting hydrographic data and making harbor sketches along the coast of Alaska.

Odiak Lake: lake, see Eyak Lake.

Odiak Slough: tidal flat, 0.8 miles long, at S edge of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 32' 30" N, 145° 46' 00" W; (map 64). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Odinakiy, Kamen: rock, see Lone Rock.

Odinakoi, Kamen: rock, see Lone Rock.

Odinochka Aleksandrovskaya: locality, see Nushagak.

Odinochka Chinik: locality, see Chinik.

Odinochka: locality, see Old Iliamna.

Odinochka: village, see English Bay.

Odinotchka: locality, see Alexeiev.

Odinotchka: village, see Nulato.

Odor Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles from Robinson Mountains to Kaliakh River, W of Sunshine Point, 17 miles NW of Cape Yakataga, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 10' 30" N, 142° 52' 30" W; BGN 1960; (map 65). So named in 1947 by USGS because a persistent odor of petroleum was noticed along the stream.

Oern Creek: stream, see Oerns Creek.

Oerns Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Aaron Creek, 3 miles NE of Blake Channel, 13 miles N of mouth of Bradfield Canal, Coast Mountains; 56° 23' 00" N, 131° 56' 30" W; (map 7). Variant: Oern Creek. Name published as "Oern Creek" in 1927 on IBC sheet 5.

Oerns Creek: stream, see Aaron Creek.

Oesta de la Entrada del Principe, Punta: point of land, see Ommaney, Cape.

Oeufs, L'ile des: island, see Egg Island.

Offield Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Coal Creek which flows to Solomon River, 15 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 44' N, 164° 08' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map .

Offield Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Grantley Harbor, 9 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 15' N, 166° 03' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Ogalla Point: point of land, see Oglala Point.

Ogalvick: locality, see Uknavig.

Ogalvik: locality, see Uknavig.

Ogangan Island: island, 2 miles long, in Raven Bay, on S coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 26' 45" N, 166° 52' 30" W; (map 23). This name was published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 54).

Ogavik: locality, see Uknavig.

Ogchul Island: island, 0.5 miles across, 4.5 miles SE of Amos Bay, on S coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 59' 50" N, 168° 24' 25" W; (map 21). Name published by USC&GS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 71).

Ogden Passage: water passage, 4 miles long, 3 miles SW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 38' N, 136° 10' W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Named

in 1908 by A. Braid, USC&GS, for Herbert Gouverneur Ogden, born 1846, a charter member of the Board on Geographic Names. Herbert Ogden was appointed to USC&GS in 1863 where he served as expert on topography and cartography on various expeditions. In 1863 he was in charge of a party to locate the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska.

Ogden, Mount: mountain, elev. 7,484 ft., Boundary Peak 86 on Alaska-Canada boundary, 12 miles SE of terminus of Wright Glacier and 39 miles ENE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 25' 50" N, 133° 22' 30" W; BGN 1923; (map 12). Variant: Boundary Peak 86. Named by Lawrence Martin in 1923 by USC&GS for Herbert G. Ogden, USC&GS.

Oggrurak Creek: stream, see Okrurat Creek.

Ogilvie Mountains: mountains, in Alaska and Canada, extend SE 250 miles from 30 miles SE of Circle; drained by Kandik, Nation, and Tatonduk Rivers; Porcupine Plateau; 65° 30' N, 143° 30' W [W end], 64° 30' N, 136° 00' W [E end]. Variant: Ogilvie Range. Keele (1910, p. 13) noted the name Ogilvie range had been applied in former reports. The mountains were probably named for William Ogilvie, 1864 1912, Canadian explorer of the upper Yukon River.

Ogilvie Range: mountains, see Ogilvie Mountains.

Ogilvie, Mount: mountain, 7,780 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, on Storm Ridge, 1.1 miles NW of Gate Peak and 39 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 51' 45" N, 134° 15' 20" W; BGN 1954; (map 11). Variant: Boundary Peak 95. Named in 1923 by Lawrence Martin for William Ogilvie, Canadian official whose surveys in 1893-95 helped establish the Alaska-Canada boundary.

Ogilvik: locality, see Uknavig.

Ogive Mountain: peak, 7,100 ft., W of Gulkana Glacier, 17 miles N of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 16' 25" N, 145° 27' 10" W; (map 86). Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS.

Oglala Island: island, see Eddy Island.

Oglala Pass: pass, between Rat and Amchitka Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 42' N, 178° 30' E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Named by the U.S. Navy for the U.S.S. Oglala in 1935.

Oglala Point: point of land, on NE coast of Kagalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 52' 15" N, 176° 17' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Oglalla Point. Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, for the U.S.S. Oglala.

Oglala Point: point of land, see Argonne Point.

Ogliouga Island: island, see Ogliouga Island.

Ogliouga Island: island, 3 miles across, Delarof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 36' N, 178° 39' W; BGN 1944; (map 16). Variant: Ogliouga Island, Ogloga Island. Name published by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 323) as "Ogloga Ile" and, with Skagul Island, called the Delarof Islands. The

adopted form “Ogliuga” was published by the USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 120).

Ogliuga Pass: water passage, NE of Sea Otter Pass and SW of Oglinga Island, Delarof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 35' N, 178° 41' W; (map 16). Name published in the 1946 supplement to the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1946, p. 119). Named for the island.

Oglodak Island: island, 1.2 miles across, W of Atka Pass, between Atka and Tagalak Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' N, 175° 27' W; BGN 1936; (map 18). Variant: Oglodok Island, Ogmodak Island, Ogmodakh Island. Name published by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 320-21), possibly derived from the Aleut word “Agligak,” meaning “albatross.”

Oglodok Island: island, see Oglodak Island.

Ogloga Island: island, see Ogliuga Island.

Ogmodak Island: island, see Oglodak Island.

Ogmodakh Island: island, see Oglodak Island.

Ognedieshutshai Gora: volcano, see Makushin Volcano.

Ognedyshushchaya Gora: volcano, see Makushin Volcano.

Ogotoraq Creek: stream, see Ogotoruk Creek.

Ogotoruk Creek: stream, heads on Sigrikpak Ridge, flows W and SW 11 miles to Chukchi Sea, 6.7 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 05' 52” N, 165° 45' 15” W, BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Akhotoruk Creek, Alhodoruk Creek, Augutorux Creek, Ogotoraq Creek, Owgootowram Koonga. Eskimo name meaning “poke (bag) “ reported in 1950 by USC&GS. Name derived from nearby Augutaurak (bluff); it is a variant spelling of the same name.

Ogotoruk Seavalley: sea valley, continuation of Ogotoruk Valley, in Chukchi Sea, 7 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 04' N, 165° 45' W; BGN 1959; (map 129). Name reported and probably given in 1959 by D. W. Scholl, USGS. Named for Ogotoruk Creek. It is a drowned extension of this stream.

Ogotoruk Valley: valley, extends NE 7.3 miles from Chukchi Sea, E of Saligvik Ridge, 7 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 09' N, 165° 43' W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Named about 1962 by personnel of Project Chariot.

Ogowinagak: locality, at mouth of Mukluktulik River on N shore of Norton Bay, 1.3 miles SW of Koyuk and 20 miles NW of Christmas Mountain, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 161° 13' W; (map 96). Variant: Ogowinanagak. Eskimo village or camp listed by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census in 1880 as having a population of 20. It is now abandoned.

Ogowinanagak: locality, see Ogowinagak.

Ogriveg River: stream, distributary of Kobuk River, heads at Melvin Channel, Kobuk River, flows NW, then E, 10 miles to Ekichuk Lake, 48 miles NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 56' N, 161° 31' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Ogrooruk: bluff, see Ugrurak Bluff.

Ogsachak Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 miles to Kukpuk River, W of Ogsachak Mountain, 17 miles N of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 22' 45" N, 165° 49' 00" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Ogsaghaek Creek. Eskimo name recorded in 1960 as "Ogsaghaek" by D. C. Foote in connection with Project Chariot studies.

Ogsachak Mountain: mountain, 1,330 ft., in Lisburne Hills, N of junction of Ipewik and Kukpuk Rivers, 18 miles N of Cape Thompson Arctic Slope; 68° 23' N, 166° 15' W, BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Ogsaghaek Mountain. Eskimo name recorded in 1960 as "Ogsaghaek" by D. C. Foote in connection with Project Chariot studies.

Ogsachak: locality, at junction of Ogsachak Creek and Kukpuk River, 17 miles N of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 22' 45" N, 165° 49' 00" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Ogsaghaek. Fish camp reported in 1960 by I. C. Foote in connection with Project Chariot studies; he spelled it "Ogsaghaek."

Ogsaghaek Creek: stream, see Ogsachak Creek.

Ogsaghaek Mountain: mountain, see Ogsachak Mountain.

Ogsaghaek: locality, see Ogsachak.

Ogsit Cape: point of land, see Aghsit Point.

Oguohaydok Ridge: ridge, 1,200 ft., in Kuskokwim Mountains, extends 7 miles W from Kuskokwim River between Jungjuk and Village Creeks, 32 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 49' 30" N, 158° 13' 00" W; BGN 1945; (map 72). Eskimo name said to mean "woman fell off mountain," referring to a local legend; reported in 1944 by USGS.

Oh-hagamiut: locality, see Oknagamut.

Ohio Creek: stream, flows NW 5.5 miles to East Fork Chena River, 12 miles ESE of Far Mountain and 66 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 02' 15" N, 145° 24' 00" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Ohio Creek: stream, flows SE 0.8 miles to Hot Springs Slough, at village of Manley Hot Springs, 43 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 00' 03" N, 150° 38' 30" W; (map 106). Name published by G. A. Waring (1917. fig. 11), USGS.

Ohio Creek: stream, flows SE 1.7 miles to Hutlinana Creek, 18 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 16' 50" N, 149° 54' 10" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 5)

Ohio Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Jackson Creek which flows to Bonanza River, 4 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 164° 35' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Ohio Creek: Stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows SE 18 miles to Chulitna River, 37 miles SW of Cantwell, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 58' 20" N, 149° 42' 00" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1917 by S. R. Capps and J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Brooks and others, 1919, pl. 2), USGS.

Ohio Creek: stream, in Kenai Mountains, flows W 2.5 miles to Bench Lake, 21 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 37' 30" N, 149° 38' 50" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Ohio Creek: stream, see Trilby Creek.

Ohio Rock: rock, in Tongass Narrows, off N coast of Gravina Island, opposite Ward Cove, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 50" N, 131° 46' 10" W; (map 3). Local name published in the 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 104).

Ohkaiichsuk: stream, see Rabbit Creek.

Ohkaleeksout: stream, see Rabbit Creek.

Ohlegek Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 miles to Niyrakpak Lagoon, 17 miles SE of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 36' N, 171° 24' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Ohlegek River, Olegek Creek. Eskimo name recommended by the Gambell village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Ohlegek River: stream, see Ohlegek Creek.

Ohlick: water passage, see Singauk Entrance.

Ohlson Mountain: mountain, 1,513 ft., on Kenai Peninsula, 5 miles N of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 43' N, 151° 32' W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Ohlson Slough: watercourse, see Honeymoon.

Ohmalik Creek: stream, see Omilak Creek.

Ohman Falls: waterfall, in Power Creek, 7 miles NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 35' 30" N, 145° 35' 00" W; (map 64). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Ohmer Slough: estuary, 0.7 miles long, off Duncan Canal, 0.5 miles S of Duncan Creek, on W coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 46' N, 133°

13' W; BGN 1961; (map 6). Local name reported in 1933 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, who misapplied it to Mitchell Slough 4 miles to the southeast. The name is said to have been given for Earl Ohmer, a former resident of Petersburg who died about 1952.

Ohmer Slough: estuary, see Mitchell Slough.

Ohnak: locality, see Onak.

Ohogamiut: locality, see Akahamut.

Ohogamiut: village, pop. 50, on right bank of Yukon River 22 miles SE of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 34' N, 161° 52' W; (map 73). Variant: E-ko-go-mute, Ikuak, Ohogamut. Eskimo name "Okhnagamiut," meaning "village (people) on other side (of river)." The name is shown as "Ohogamut" on a 1916 field sheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS. See Akahamut See Oknagamut.

Ohogamut: village, see Ohogamiut.

Ohpeelatuk: hills, see Aupilatuk Hills.

Ohtig Lake: lake, 3 miles long, 5 miles S of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 35' N, 143° 44' W; (map 120). Tranjik-kutchin Indian name; obtained in 19S6 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Ohwat River: stream, see Owhat River.

Oil Bay: bay, extends N 3 miles off Cook Inlet, on S coast of Iniskin Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 59° 38' N, 153° 17' W; BGN 1906; (map 51). Local name published by G. C. Martin (1905, pl. 4), USGS.

Oil Creek: stream, flows SE S.7 miles to Shelakof Strait, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, S miles SW of Cape Aklek and 47 miles W of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 57° 38' 40" N, 155° 41' 40" W; (map 35). Descriptive local name obtained from J. L. McPherson of Iliamna and published by Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.

Oil Creek: stream, flows W 0.S miles to Katalla Slough, 3 miles SE of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 11' N, 144° 26' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1904 by USGS.

Oil Creek: stream, on S slope of Brower Ridge, flows S 1.5 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 2.8 miles NW of mouth of White River and 96 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 03' 25" N, 142° 18' 00" W; (map 65). Local name reported by G. C. Martin, USGS, in 1904. So named because of oil discoveries made here about 1897.

Oil Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, between Nechelik Channel Colville River and Ublutuoch River, 5 miles S of Harrison Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 18' N, 151° 09 W; (map 149). Presumably named by personnel of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations in the late 1940's.

Oil Point: point of land, at mouth of Oil Bay, 20 miles NE of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 38' N, 153° 14' W; (map 51). Name published in 1916 by USC&GS.

Oil Reef: reef, at mouth of Oil Bay, 19 miles N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 37' 20" N, 153° 18' 00" W; BGN 1916; (map 51). Name published in 1913 on USC&GS Chart 3420.

Oiluluk Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, 1 mile W of Okstukuk Lake and 23 miles N of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 33' N, 158° 20' W; (map 52). Eskimo name shown as "Oi-lu-luk" on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Oily Lake: lake, 5 miles long, on Malaspina Glacier, S of Samovar Hills and 53 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 08' N, 140° 40' W; (map 66). Name published by USGS in 1959. A lake this size does not appear on the USGS 1951 map, therefore it may be relatively new or intermittent.

Oinak Point: point of land, see Ooynik Point.

Oinathluk Point: point of land, in Lake Beverly at entrance to Silver Horn, 46 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 41' N, 158° 50' W; (map 52). Eskimo name shown on a 1910 manuscript map as "Oi-na-thluk Point" by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Oinuklagowik: locality, see Uinuk.

OK Creek: stream, flows SE 3.7 miles to Jackson Creek which flows to Bonanza River, 5 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' N, 164° 33' W; (map 95). Variant: West Fork Jackson Creek. Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Ok-su-kok: lake, see Okstukuk Lake.

Okak Bend: bend, in Noatak River, 15 miles SW of Feniak Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 03' N, 158° 33' W; (map 132). Eskimo name meaning "tongue" [oqaq] reported by P. S. Smith (1913, p. 4S), USGS. He also mentions an abandoned Eskimo village located on the N side of the river on the bend.

Okalee Channel: channel, 4 miles long, between Kanak Island and Wingham Island, 10 miles SE of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 05' N, 144° 20' W; (map 64). Named in 1903 by J. F. Pratt, USC&GS for nearby Okalee Spit.

Okalee River: stream, flows SW 13 miles to Controller Bay, 20 miles SE of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 03' N, 144° 01' W; (map 64). Local name reported by F. H. Moffit (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Okalee Spit: spit, extends 9 miles into SE end of Controller Bay, 15 miles SE of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 66° 02' N, 144° 15' W; (map 64). Variant: Ocalee Spit, Octallee Spit, Octillee Spit, Okali Spit. Local name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin (1905, pl. 3), USGS. It was also reported in 1903 as Ocalee Spit on a USC&GS preliminary chart.

Okali Spit: spit, see Okalee Spit.

Okalik Lake: lake, S miles long, between Teshekpuk Lake and Beaufort Sea, Arctic Plain; 70° 49' 15" N, 153° 23' 30" W; (map 148). Eskimo name (oqaqlik) reported by USGS in 1956, meaning "having tongue."

Okaveenok: village, see Teller Mission.

Okavigamut: locality, see Uknavik.

Okee Bay: bay, 2 miles across, on SW coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 01' 30" N, 168° 49' 15" W; (map 22). Local name reported in 1938 by USC&GS.

Okee Point: point of land, on SW coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 01' 00" N, 168° 51' 30" W; BGN 1940; (map 22). Name given in 1938 by USC&GS, "because the sheep station in the bay to the east is known locally as Okee Bay."

Okeekuk Mountain: mountain, see Okikak Mountain.

Okerokovik Creek: stream, see Okerokovik River.

Okerokovik River: stream, heads in Romanzof Mountains at 69° 23' N, 143° 16' W, flows 40 miles N to Jago River, 18 miles SE of Barter Island, Arctic Plain; 69° 51' N, 143° 25' W; BGN 1959; (map 138). Variant: Okerokovik Creek, Okrokovik River, Ukerukuvik River. Eskimo name reported by Leffingwell (1919, p. 98) to mean "place where there is a blubber cache." Diamond Jenness spells it "Ukerukuvik." I

Okfauchavuk Slough: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, extends E-W 2.6 miles between Kwipak Pass and Naringolapak Slough, 17 miles E of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 42' 15" N, 163° 58' 00" W; (map 77). Variant: Okpfauchakuk Slough. Eskimo name obtained by R. L. Faris, USC&GS, in 1899.

Okhagamute: locality, see Oknagamut.

Okhkan Nayra Lagoon: lagoon, see Ongoveyuk Lagoon.

Okhnagamiut: locality, see Akahamut.

Okhnagamiut: locality, see Oknagamut.

Okhogamute: locality, see Oknagamut.

Okiben Island: island, see King Island.

Okikak Mountain: mountain, 1,076 ft., 36 miles SE of Savoonga, on St. Lawrence Island; 63° 21' N, 169° 39' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Mount Ookikok, Okeekuk Mountain: Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska

Okilerit: locality, see Kitnepaluk.

Okinoyoktokawik: locality, on N shore of Norton Sound, about 19 miles W of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 166° 04' W; (map 94). Former Eskimo village or camp reported in the 1890 Census (1893, p. 162).

Okiotak Creek: stream, in Baird Mountains, flows NE 11 miles to Akikukchiak Creek 6 miles S of its junction with Noatak River, 60 miles NE of Noatak Brooks Range; 67° 52' N, 161° 02' W; (map 127). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Okiotak Peak: mountain, 5,320 ft., on E bank of Sadlerochit River, 3 miles NW of Lake Schrader and 23 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 26' N, 145° 08' W; BGN 1961; (map 139). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS. "Okiotak," the Eskimo name for the American gyrfalcon, is reported to mean "one that stays all winter."

Okipiksuk River: stream, see Okpiksak River.

Okivaki: rock, see Fairway Rock.

Okkutweek River: stream, see Owhat River.

Oklashok: stream, see Alatna River.

Oklighiat Hill: hill, 300 ft., 2.5 miles NE of Southwest Cape, 2 miles SE of Oongayuk Hill and 33 miles SE of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 20' N, 171° 23' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Oklighiat Peak. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Oklighiat Peak: hill, see Oklighiat Hill.

Oklune Mountains: mountains, see Ahklun Mountains.

Okmok Caldera: crater, 3,400 ft., 6.5 miles across, on NE part of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 26' N, 168° 07' W; BGN 1966; (map 22). Variant: Okmok Volcano. Name reported in 1946 by USGS.

Okmok Volcano: crater, see Okmok Caldera.

Okmok Volcano: mountain, see Okmok, Mount.

Okmok, Mount: mountain, 3,519 ft., at NW end, Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 24' N, 168° 08' W; BGN 1966; (map 22). Variant: Okmok Volcano. Local name reported in 1946 by USGS.

Oknagak: locality, see Oknagamut.

Oknagamiut: locality, see Uknavig.

Oknagamut: locality, on N bank of Kuskokwim River 1.8 miles E. of Kalskag and 18 miles W of Aniak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 33' 30" N, 160° 04' 30" W; (map 73). Variant: Ohhagamiut, Okhagamute, Okhnagamiut, Okhogamute, Oknagak, Oknagamute, Oohogamute, Ukhagmiut. Former Eskimo village, meaning "people [village] on the other

side of the river;" reported as "Ukhagmyut," by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, in 1842-44. In 1879 W. E. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, recorded "Okhagamute." Ivan Petroff's 1880 Census report lists a population of 130. The spelling "Oknagamut" was established by USC&GS in 1897 on the authority of Rev. J. H. Kilbuck, Moravian missionary. See Ohogamiut.

Oknakluk: lake, see Kukaklik Lake.

Oknakuchak River: stream, see Anerkochik River.

Oknavigamut: locality, see Uknavig.

Okok Point: locality, on right bank of Kobuk River, 28 miles NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 56' N, 160° 30' W; (map 114). Former trading post reported in 1927 by USGS.

Okok River: stream, flows SE 8 miles to Bering Sea, 3 miles NE of Southwest Cape, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 20' N, 171° 22' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Ookook River. Eskimo name meaning "tongue" [oqaq], reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAAF.

Okoklik Lake: lake, 2 miles long, NW of Lake Kangilipak, in Noatak River Valley, 49 miles SE of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 01' N, 159° 16' W; (map 131). Eskimo name meaning "it is warm" reported by USGS in 1956.

Okokmilaga River: stream, formed by Sulugiak and Agiagiak Creeks, flows N 50 miles to Killik River 18 miles SE of its junction with Colville River, Brooks Range; 68° 49' N, 153° 26' W; (map 133). Variant: Chandler River. Name reported about 1946 by USGS geologists during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4. This stream is shown as "Chandler River" on 1924 fieldsheet by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, because it was thought to drain Lt. Stoney's "Chandler Lake."

Okolaksak Lake: lake, see Ocolaksuk Lake.

Okonagun Creek: stream, flows N 7 miles to Middle Fork Okpikruak River 4.5 miles S of its junction with Okpikruak River, Brooks Range; 68° 31' N, 153° 29' W; (map 133). Eskimo name shown on location label attached to mineral claim stake. Claim reads "Kamik claim. East bank of Okonagoon Creek * * * Noatak-Kobuk Mining district. Billy Morry." Reported about 1950 by USGS geologists.

Okonchatelnie: point of land, see Termination Point.

Okonchatelnyy, Mys: point of land, see Termination Point.

Okotak Creek: stream, in DeLong Mountains, flows SW 20 miles to Trail Creek SW of Mishegak Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 12' 15" N, 161° 18' 00" W; BGN 1961; (map 131). Eskimo name obtained at Noatak in 1956 by Orth, meaning "sheltered" or "protected from the wind" [oqotaq].

Okpeluk River: stream, see Okpilak River.

Okpfauchakuk Slough: watercourse, see Okfauchavuk Slough.

Okpikruak River: stream, flows NE 43 miles to Okokmilaga River 6 miles S of its junction with Killik River, Brooks Range; 68° 44' N, 153° 20' W; (map 133). Eskimo name reported in 1951 by USGS geologists during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.

Okpiksak River: stream, flows N 17 miles to the Meade River, 42 miles S of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 70° 41' 45" N, 156° 37' 30" W; (map 147). Variant: Okpiksook River, Okipiksuk River, Okpiksuk River. Eskimo name referring to the "owl [ukpik]," shown on a 1923 fieldsheet by E. C. Guerin, USGS, as "Okpiksook River."

Okpiksook River: stream, see Okpiksak River.

Okpiksugruk Creek: stream, flows S 11.5 miles to Asikpak Lagoon, 12 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 51' 20" N, 164° 51' 00" W; BGN 1963; (map 128). Variant: Oakpisoorook River, Obesukrak River, Okpiksurok Creek, Okpisoorook River, Okpisuruk Creek, Okpisuruk River, Ookpiksoogrum Koonga, Uqpiqsugzum Kunga, West Fork Oakpisoorook River. Eskimo name meaning "there are lots of willows," reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Okpiksugruk: locality, on left bank of Okpiksugruk Creek, 14 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 52' N, 164° 51' W; (map 128). Variant: Ookpiksoogruk, Uqpiqsuquq, Oakpisoorook. Eskimo name meaning "there are lots of willows" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Okpiksuk River: stream, see Okpiksak River.

Okpiktalik: locality, see Opiktulik.

Okpiktolik: locality, see Opiktulik.

Okpilak Glacier: glacier, 6 miles long, in Romanzof Mountains, at head of Okpilak River, 9 miles S of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 09' N, 144° 12' W; BGN 1961; (map 139). Leffingwell does not list this as a geographic name, but his text (1919, pl. 18) includes photographs of Okpilak Glacier. Named for the stream that heads at its foot.

Okpilak Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on E bank of Okpilak River, 9 miles NE of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 25' N, 144° 03' W; BCN 1961; (map 139). Name published in USGS Open File Report 498, dated 1959. It was named for the Okpilak River.

Okpilak River: stream, heads at Okpilak Glacier in Romanzof Mountains and flows N 70 miles to Camden Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 04' N, 144° 03' W, BGN 1961; (map 151). Variant: Okpeluk River, Okpilok River. Eskimo name meaning "no willows," reported by Leffingwell (1919, p. 98), who explored to the stream's head in May 1907 with H. T. Arey.

Okpilak Valley: valley, 15 miles long, in N slope of Romanzof Mountains, 6 miles NE of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 28' N, 144° 00' W; (map 139). Leffingwell does not list this but wrote (1919, p. 134) of "the deepening of the Okpilak Valley * * *."

Okpilatok Bluff: hill, 600 ft., on Chukchi Sea coast, 8 miles S of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 46' N, 166° 11' W; (map 129). Variant: Oak-pi-lah-took Bluff. Eskimo descriptive name reported in 1950 by USGS to mean “red appearing” and spelled “Oak-pi-lain-took.”

Okpilok River: stream, see Okpilak River.

Okpirourak Creek: stream, heads at glacier near Fox Point, in Romanzof Mountains, flows 36 miles NE to Jago River, 24 miles S of Barter Island, Arctic Plain; 69° 44" N, 143° 37' W; (map 138). Eskimo name reported by Leffingwell (1919, p. 98) to mean “a few willows.”

Okpisorook River: stream, see Okpiksugruk Creek.

Okpisuruk Creek: stream, see Okpiksugruk Creek.

Okpisuruk River: stream, see Okpiksugruk Creek.

Okroknakpak Lakes: lakes, on left bank of Colville River, 32 miles E of Liberator Lake, Arctic Slope; 68° 53' N, 157° 00' W; (map 132). Eskimo name reported by T. E. Taylor, USGS, in 1956. It means “place of the big lemming” and is supposed to refer to the legend of the “huge lemming that ate people.” This area was once a popular hunting and fishing area.

Okrokovik River: stream, see Okerokovik River.

Okkurat Creek: stream, flows 2 miles W to Chukchi Sea, 5.8 miles S. of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68° 34' 08" N, 166° 13' 50" W; (map 129). Variant: Oakwroorut Creek, Oggrurak Creek. Eskimo descriptive name reported in 1950 by USGS to mean “white rocks” and spelled “Oak-wroo-rut.”

Oksenof Bay: beach, see Oksenof Beach.

Oksenof Beach: beach, 4.5 miles long, between Cave Point and Oksenof Point, on NW coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 49' 00" N, 164° 34' 30" W; BGN 1942; (map 24). Variant: Bukhta Oksenova, Oksenof Bay. Russian name reported by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 2, p. 213) as “Bukh[ta] Oksenova”; i.e. “Oksenova Bay” and published as Oksenof Bay by Baker (1906, p. 479). The name Oksenof Beach was given by USC&GS in 1940 to eliminate the misleading term “bay.”

Oksenof Point: point of land, 5 miles SW of Cape Mordvinof, on NW coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 53' N, 164° 33' W; BGN 1942; (map 24). Variant: Cape Lapin, Cape Mordvinof, Mys Mordvinove, Mys Oksenova, Ragged Point. Named in 1940 by USC&GS. The Russians called this point “Mys Mordvinove (Oksenova);” i.e. “Cape Mordvinov (Oksenov)” (Capt. Tebenkov, 1852, map 25). Baker (1906, pl. 445) calls it Cape Mordvinof.

Oksenof: point of land, see Mordvinof, Cape.

Oksenova, Bukhta: beach, see Oksenof Beach.

Oksenova, Mys: point of land, see Mordvinof, Cape.

Oksenova, Mys: point of land, see Oksenof Point.

Okshokuhewhik Pass: watercourse, see Okshokwewhik Pass.

Okshokwewhik Pass: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, flows NE 20 miles from Kwikpak Pass to Norton Sound, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 13' N, 163° 50' W; (map 92). Variant: Okshokuhewhik Pass. Eskimo name reported in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS; published in 1901 on Chart 9372.

Oksik Channel: stream, tributary of Kobuk River, flows W 10 miles to Nazuruk Channel, Kobuk River, 32 miles NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 54' N, 160° 54' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Oksik Creek: stream, flows NW 12 miles to Oksik Channel, Kobuk River, 29 miles NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 52' N, 160° 48' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Oksik: locality, see Tenmile Post.

Oksik: village, see Noorvik.

Oksotalik Creek: stream, flows SE 25 miles to Chukowan River 12 miles W of its junction with Holitna River, 67 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 51' N, 158° 11' W; BGN 1948; (map 60). Eskimo name reported in 1945 by USGS to mean "place of heads."

Oksrukuyik: locality, on Sagavanirktok River, at mouth of Ribdon River, Arctic Slope; 68° 49' N, 148° 48' W; (map 135). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Okstukuk Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 16 miles SW of Kemuk Mountain and 35 miles N of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 33' N, 158° 18' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Variant: Ok-su-kok. Eskimo name shown as "Ok-su-kok" on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Oksuguokok Lake: lake, 1.6 miles long, 5 miles N of Okstukuk Lake, and 41 miles N of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 37' N, 158° 20' W; (map 52). Eskimo name shown as "Ok-su-guok-ok" on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Okulak Lagoon: lagoon, see Aukulak Lagoon.

Okumiak, Mount: mountain, 1,565 ft., on a ridge between Wilson and Spruce Creeks 6 miles SE of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 50' N, 161° 55' W; (map 73). Eskimo name reported by Harrington (1918, map), USGS, in 1916.

Okwega Pass: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, extends NE 7.5 miles from Apoon Pass to Pastol Bay, 40 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 07' N, 163° 31' W; (map 92). Eskimo name obtained in 1898 by USC&GS; published on Chart 9370.

Olaf Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 18 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 12' 20" N, 146° 52' 00" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Olai, Gora: peak, see Alai, Mount.

Olai, Mount: peak, see Alai, Mount.

Olav Mountain: peak, see Alai, Mount.

Olavide, Punta: point of land, see Icy Cape.

Old Albert Lake: lake, 1.8 miles long, SE of Dathlalmund Lake, 22 miles S of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 04' N, 142° 33' W; (map 85). Local name published by USGS in 1965.

Old Andreafsky: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, 3.5 miles NW of Pitkas Point and 44 miles NW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 03' 45" N, 163° 22' 45" W; (map 77). Variant: Andreafski, Andreafski Redoubt, Andreavski Redut, Andreafsky, Andreaivsky, Andreievsky. The surname "Andreyevskaya," i.e. "Andrew's," was applied to a fort established by the Russians about 1853. The redoubt was "built in the form of a square, the buildings making two of the sides, and a stockade the other two. It contained barracks, a store, magazine, cook-house and bath-house" (Dall, 1870, p. 231). It was the site of an Indian massacre in August 1855. Andreyevski Redoubt was located at or near the Eskimo village shown on early maps as Andreafski (or Andreafsky), but after a village of the same name was established on the Andreafsky River, the qualifying "Old" was added. See Andreafsky.

Old Auke Village: locality, see Auke.

Old Bogoslof Island: island, see Fire Island.

Old Buckland: village, see Buckland.

Old Cache Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, E of Spectacle Lake and 6 miles SW of junction of Herron and Foraker Rivers, Tanana Lowland; 63° 35' 30" N, 152° 20' 00" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Old Camp: locality, on S bank of Porcupine River, at mouth of Salmon Trout River, 31 miles NE of Coleen Mountain, Porcupine Plateau; 67° 10' N, 141° 40' W; (map 121). Name reported in 1956 by USGS, for a place consisting of two cabins.

Old Channel Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 miles to McCumber Creek, 26 miles SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 42' 05" N, 145° 32' 40" W; BGN 1937; (map 86). Local name reported in 1937 by USGS.

Old Chatanika: settlement, see Chatanika.

Old Chevak: locality, on N bank of Keoklevik River, 9 miles E of village of Hooper Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 26' N, 165° 31' W; (map 75). This site was a village called "Chevak," until about 1950 when the Eskimo population moved to a new site also called "Chevak." The original site was abandoned because of occasional flooding from high storm-tides. The name "Chevak" refers in meaning to "a connecting slough."

Old Creek: stream, flows NW 25 miles to King Salmon River, on Alaska Peninsula, 20 miles SW of Ugashik, Bristol Bay Lowland; 57° 17' 15" N, 157° 42' 30" W; (map 36). Named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, for "Sidney Old, one of his packers and packer with previous USGS expeditions."

Old Crow River: stream, heads at E end of Davidson Mountains, flows SE 175 miles across Alaska-Canada boundary to Porcupine River in Yukon, Canada, Porcupine Plateau; 67° 34' 30" N, 139° 50' 00" W; (map 137). Name reported in 1895 by USC&GS.

Old Cutoff Trading Post: locality, on left bank of Koyukuk River, 4 miles SW of Whitefish Lake and 15 miles NE of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 45' N, 156° 23' W; (map 108). Trading post, now abandoned in favor of Huslia.

Old Cutoff: village, see Huslia.

Old Dummy Lake: lake, 1.7 miles long, 6.5 miles SE of junction of Kanuti Kilolitna and Kanuti Rivers, 24 miles SE of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 08' N, 151° 51' W; (map 117). Local name published in 1951 by USGS; the lake is said to have been named for a deaf-mute Indian.

Old Fort Hamilton: village, see Hamilton.

Old Franks Creek: stream, flows NE through Old Franks Lake and Lake Mary 14 miles to Skowl Arm Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island; Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 30" N, 132° 28' 00" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1920 by USC&GS.

Old Franks Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, in course of Old Franks Creek, on Prince of Wales Island, NW of Skowl Arm Kasaan Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' 20" N, 132° 32' 00" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1920 by USC&GS.

Old Glory Creek: stream, flows NE 7.3 miles to Pinnell River which flows to Inmachuk River, 17 miles of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 52' N, 163° 05' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Prospector's name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12).

Old Grouchtop: mountain, 1,268 ft., W of Dishna River, 35 miles NW of Ophir and 65 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 19' N, 157° 35' W; (map 90). Name published in 1965 by USGS.

Old Hamilton: village, see Hamilton.

Old Harbor Bay: bay, see Starrigavan Bay.

Old Harbor: bay, see Barling Bay.

Old Harbor: bay, see Staraya Bay.

Old Harbor: cove, N side of Makushin Bay, W coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; (map 23). Variant: Stary Gavan. Translation of the Russian "Star[y] Gavan," or "old harbor," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN. The name does not appear on modern maps. Baker (1906, p. 479) reported "the present settlement of Makushin is on its shores."

Old Harbor: cove, see Three Saints Harbor.

Old Harbor: locality, see Nunamiut.

Old Harbor: locality, see Three Saints Harbor.

Old Harbor: village, pop. 193, on W shore of Sitkalidak Strait, 56 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 12' 15" N, 153° 18' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Nunamiut, Staruigavan, Three Saints Harbor. Name reported in the 11th Census in 1890 (1893, p. 77) as "Old Harbor, named Staruigavan by the Russians and Nunamiut by the natives * * *." This settlement, containing now less than 100 people, was once an important station of the Russian Fur Company * * *." The Old Harbor post office was established in 1931 (Ricks, 1965, p.48). See Three Saints Harbor, locality.

Old Iliamna: locality, site of village, at E end of Iliamna Lake, on N bank of Iliamna River, 30 miles E of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 45' N, 153° 53' W; BGN 1941; (map 51). Variant: Iliamna, Ilyamna, Odinochka. Eskimo village reported by Ivan Petroff as "Ilyamna" in the 10th Census in 1880 (1884, p. 17). This site became known as "Old Iliamna" about 1935 after the people moved to a new location. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 5), IRN, recorded the name of "Odinochka," which is derived from "odinochnyy," meaning "isolated" or, possibly, "lone house."

Old John Lake: lake, 5 miles long, at head of Vanticlese Creek, 11 miles SE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 04' N, 145° 03' W; (map 136). Local name for "an old Indian who lived on the lake"; name shown on a 1926 fieldsheet by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Old John Mountain: mountain, 3,720 ft., 4 miles N of Old John Lake and 14 miles E of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 08' N, 144° 59' W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Old Johns River: stream, see John River.

Old Kaguyak Bay: bay, 0.7 miles across, 1.5 miles S of Kaguyak, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 56° 50' 20" N, 153° 46' 00" W; (map 33). Name derived from village of Kaguyak; published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Old Kaltag: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, 53 miles SW of Nulato and 21 miles S of Kaltag, Nulato Hills; 64° 01' N, 158° 49' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior. This may be the site of "Lower Kaltag" listed in 1880 Census. See Kaltag.

Old Kasaan: locality, on N shore of Skowl Arm on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' N, 132° 23' W; (map 4). Variant: Chat-chee-nie, Gasan, Kasaan, Kasaan Bay, Kasian, Kasi-an, Kassan, Kassan Haade, Skowl. Former Haida Indian village possibly estate fished before 1800. "Chat-chee-nie" shown in John Work's list of 1836-41 may represent the Haida name for the town. The Tlingit Indian name, Kasaan, derived from "Kasi-an" meaning "pretty town," came into local usage; pronounced "Gasa'n" by the Haida (Hodge, 1907, p. 660), and so named because of the large number of ornate

totems located in the village. Listed by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census as Kasaan (and "Skowl"), population 173, which decreased to 46 in 1890. With the establishment in the 1890's of a salmon-packing plant on Kasaan Bay 8 miles to the north, this place was abandoned. The Haida settlement, that grew around the cannery, was known as "Kasaan," especially after the Kasaan post office was established in 1900 and the earlier site became "Old Kasaan." In 1916, this village site was part of Old Kasaan National Monument. The National Monument status was abolished in 1955 and the village site is now part of Old Kasaan Village Historical Area, administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

Old Kashunuk Village: locality, see Kashunuk Village.

Old Kealavik: locality, on Kealavik River near Newtok, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 00' N, 164° 45' W (map 58). Variant: Kealavik, Keyaluvik. Former Eskimo village reported in 1949 by USC&GS as "A sod hut village on the Kealavik River very recently abandoned in favor of New Kealavik. See Newtok."

Old Keegik: locality, see Kijik.

Old Khootznahoo: locality, see Letushkwin.

Old Kinognak: village, see Kinognak.

Old Knik: village, see Eklutna.

Old Kotzebue: locality, near mouth of Kobuk River, about 30 miles E of Kotzebue, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; near 66° 50' N, 161° 00' W; (map 114). Site of an Eskimo village reported in 1953 by J. W. Van Stone.

Old Kukak: locality, see Kukak.

Old Kvichak: village, see Levelock.

Old Kwipakamiut: locality, see Kwipak.

Old Lost Creek: stream, flows W 20 miles to Yukon River, 18 miles NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 08' 10" N, 148° 32' 40" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Old Man Creek: stream, flows NE 11 miles to Little Nelchina River, 47 miles W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 03' N, 146° 59' W; BGN, 1960; (map 83). Local name reported in 1935 by USGS

Old Man Creek: stream, flows S 17 miles to Mulchatna River, 85 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 52' N, 156° 42' W; (map 52). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Old Man Creek: stream, heads at glacier, in Tordrillo Mountains, flows NE 11 miles to Skwentna River 71 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 57' 3" N, 152° 12' 45" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS

Old Man Creek: stream, in Romanzof Mountains, heads on Mount Michelson, flows N 12 miles to Hulahula River, Brooks Range; 69° 29' N, 144° 23' W; BGN 1961; (map 139). Variant: Angayukasrakvik Creek. A translation of an Eskimo name used by USGS geologists in 1948. The Eskimo name "Angayukasrakuvik, refers to "old man" in its meaning' but was thought to be too long for map usage.

Old Man Creek: stream, see Kanuti River.

Old Man Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 6 miles SE of Peter John Mountain and 22 miles SE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 01' 35" N, 144° 43' 30" W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Old Man Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, oxbow of Black River Slough, 13 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 37' 25" N, 144° 47' 00" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Old Man Lake: lake, 3.4 miles long, in course of Mendeltna Creek, 36 miles NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 08' N, 146° 40' W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS (in Moffit, 1915, pl. 6).

Old Man River: locality, see Kanuti.

Old Man River: stream, see Kanuti River.

Old Man Rocks: rocks, off NE tip of Sedanka Island, in Fox Islands, Aleutian Islands; 53° 52' 15" N, 166° 04' 45" W; (map 23). Name given by J. J. Gilbert, commander of the USC&GS steamer Pathfinder during 1900-01.

Old McGrath: town, see McGrath.

Old Morzhovoi: village, see Morzhovoi.

Old Nikolai: village, see Nikolai.

Old Ninilchik: locality, pop. 20, near Ninilchik on W coast of Kenai Peninsula, 38 miles SW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 05' N, 151° 40' W; (map 62). This is an earlier site of Ninilchik. See Ninilchik.

Old Pastolik: locality, near Pastolik along Pastolik River 40 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 77). This is probably an earlier site of Pastolik. See Pastolik.

Old Rampart: settlement, pop. 6, on right bank of Porcupine River opposite mouth of Salmon Trout River, 31 miles ENE of Coleen Mountain, Porcupine Plateau; 67° 10' N, 141° 40' W; (map 121). Variant: Old Village. FitzGerald (1944, p.241), USGS, wrote in 1939 "Old Rampart, one of the largest settlements on the Porcupine River west of the 141st meridian * * * a population of about 30 * * * has a small trading store and several well-built log cabins."

Old Red River: stream, see Ayakulik River.

Old Roadhouse Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, N of Iliamna Lake, 3 miles NE of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 48' N, 154° 51' W; (map 51). Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

Old Saltery: locality, along Snake River about 3 miles N of its mouth on Nushagak Bay, 9 miles NW of Ekuk, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 55' N, 158° 46' W; (map 40). Local name reported during the 1930's by USGS.

Old Saulich: locality, on The Alaska Railroad, 17 miles W of Fairbanks, Tanana-Yukon Highlands; 64° 51' N, 148° 16' W; (map 100). Former railroad station. See Saulich.

Old Settlement: locality, see Staraya Artil.

Old Sitka Harbor: bay, see Starrigavan Bay.

Old Sitka Rocks: rocks, 5 miles NW of Sitka, off NW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 06' 45" N, 135° 24' 00" W; (map 9). Name published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 177). They were named for Old Sitka, 2 miles to the north.

Old Sitka: locality, on NW coast of Baranof Island, on Starrigavan Bay, 5.5 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 07' 50" N, 135° 22' 20" W; (map 9). Variant: Starri-gavan, Fort Archangel Gabriel, Mikhailovsk. Site of the Russian fort and settlement founded in 1799 by A. A. Baranov, called "Mikhailovsk," because it was put under the patronage of Saint Michael Archangel. The fort was destroyed by Tlingit Indians in June 1802, and when Russian settlement was reestablished in 1804 the fort, built in a new location, was called New Archangel. See Sitka. The old site became known to the Russians as "Starri-gavan" meaning "old harbor." This may be the same place listed in the 1880 census as "Old Sitka," population 73 (1884, P. 32).

Old Skwentna Roadhouse: locality, on W bank of Skwentna River, 56 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 52' 50" N, 151° 20' 45" W; (map 70). Site of a former roadhouse shown on a 1954 USGS map . This roadhouse was probably one of several built about 1915 to accommodate miners who traveled the winter trail from the Susitna River to the mining camps at Innoko and Iditarod (Smith and others, 1929, p. 69).

Old Snowy: peak, 9,700 ft., W of Gerstle Glacier, 31 miles N of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 28' 40" N, 145° 23' 35" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Old Station Island: island, see Station Island.

Old Telida: village, see Telida.

Old Token: locality, on NW end of Marble Island, 38 miles NW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago, 55° 59' 45" N, 133° 27' 55" W; (map 4). Variant: Token, Tok-Hene, Tokhin, Tokhini. Site of an abandoned marble quarry; shown as "Token" on a 1951 USGS map . A post office was maintained here from 1909 to 1938 (Ricks, 1965, p. 65-66). Name is derived from the Tlingit Indian name "Tokhin," or "Tokhini," meaning "Tok River," which was applied to a stream on nearby Kosciusko Island. It was recorded in 1897 as "Tok-Hehe" and in 1901 as

“Tok-Hene” by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross. See Tokeen.

Old Tom Creek: stream, flows N 3 miles to mouth of McKenzie Inlet, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, S of Skowl Arm Kasaan Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 15" N, 132° 23' 30" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Old Tyonek Creek: stream, flows SE 11.8 miles to Beshta Bay, 6 miles SW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 01' 50" N, 151° 18' 20" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Old Tyonek: settlement, on NW shore of Cook Inlet, 4.5 miles SW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 02' 20" N, 151° 17' 00" W; BGN 1952, (map 70). Variant: Toyoniek, Toyonok, Tyonek Station. Tanaina Indian village reported by USGS about 1898.

Old Valdez: locality, on N shore of Port Valdez, 4 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 07' 45" N, 146° 21' 20" W; (map 68). Variant: Copper City. Former landing and mining camp called originally “Copper City”; established in 1897 as an outfitting point for miners. A post office was established here in 1899 and the town was incorporated July 1, 1901. In 1903 the town was moved to the delta at the head of Port Valdez. After the destructive earthquake of 1964, plans were made to move Valdez back to this, its original site.

Old Village Stream: stream, see Thoms Creek.

Old Village: locality, on right bank of Telaquana River, 0.5 miles W of Lake Telaquana and 72 miles NE of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 57' 45" N, 154° 02' 00" W; (map 61). Name of a former native village; reported by Capps (1935, pl. 2), USGS. Recent USGS maps indicate an abandoned site with three or four buildings.

Old Village: settlement, see Old Rampart.

Old Woman Cabin: locality, see Old Woman.

Old Woman Creek: stream, flows N 6 miles to Lake Minchumina, between Giles and New River Bays, Tanana Lowland; 63° 51' 30" N, 152° 17' 00" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Old Woman Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SE 40 miles to Sheenjek River, 7 miles W of Table Mountain and 40 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 22' N, 143° 56' W; (map 137). Prospectors' name reported in 1926 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Old Woman Creek: stream, heads on Kikiktat Mountain, flows NE 5.5 miles to Hulahula River, 13 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 29' 30" N, 144° 26' 00" W, BGN 1961, (map 139). Variant: Akuasrakuvik Creek. A translation of an Eskimo name used by USGS geologists in 1948. The Eskimo name “Akuasrakuvik” refers to “old woman” in its meaning.

Old Woman Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, flows NE 2.5 miles to Sixmile Creek, 3 miles S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 50' 35" N, 149° 25' 50" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Old Woman Creek: stream, see Sunaghun Creek.

Old Woman River: stream, heads at 63° 28' 30" N, 159° 54' 50" W, flows N 50 miles to Unalakleet River, 31 miles NE of Unalakleet, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 64° 01' 45" N, 159° 49' 50" W; (map 96). Local name reported about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Old Woman: locality, on N side of Old Woman Mountain, 35 miles NE of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 64° 03' N, 159° 48' W; (map 96). Variant: Old Woman Cabin. Site of a telegraph station established in 1903 by the Signal Corps, USA.

Old Womens Mountain: mountain, 1,300 ft., N of Womens Bay, 6.5 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 44' N, 152° 33' W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Oldmans Bay: bay, 3 miles across, on W coast of Kalgin Island, in Cook Inlet, 30 miles WSW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 23' N, 152° 02' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Olds Mountain: mountain, 4,400 ft., 3 miles N of Sheep Mountain and 5 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 20' 05" N, 134° 18' 00" W; (map 11). Named for John Olds, 1850-1910, pioneer, Juneau miner, and hotel man. He went to Alaska from England in 1877 and did prospecting and mining around Wrangell and Sitka before going to Juneau in 1880 with the first group of miners to leave from Sitka (DeArmond, 1957, p. 33). The name "Olds Mountain" was published by W. J. Peters, USGS, in 1902.

Olds River: stream, heads in lake and flows NE 5.3 miles to Kalsin Bay, 13 miles S of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 35' 30" N, 152° 26' 30" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Ole Creek: stream, flows SE 10 miles to Independence Creek, 38 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 38' 45" N, 142° 24' 00" W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and reported in 1904 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Ole Creek: stream, heads at Reindeer Lake, flows NW 16 miles to Kvichak River, 85 miles E of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 18' N, 156° 04' W; (map 52). Variant: Pecks Creek. Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Olegek Creek: stream, see Ohlegek Creek.

Oleny Island: island, see Deer Island.

Olga Bay: bay, 19 miles long, in SW part of Kodiak Island, 33 miles S of Karluk; 57° 05' N, 154° 25' W; (map 35). Russian "given-name" published in the 11th Census of 1890 (1893, p. 78).

Olga Creek: stream, flows W 1 mile to SW shore of Olga Bay, 35 miles S of Karluk, on SW coast of Kodiak Island; BGN 1939; (map 35). Variant: Red Salmon Creek, South Olga Stream. Named in 1939 by USC&GS. USC&GS reported the name Red Salmon Creek for this Feature in 1930. The name South Olga Stream was reported in 1900.

Olga Islands: islands, two, extend 1.2 miles in Dolgoi Harbor, off Dolgoi Island, Aleutian Range; 55° 06' 30" N, 161° 47' 40" W; (map 28). Local name reported in 1880 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and shown on 1882 coast chart.

Olga Narrows: water passage, between Moser and Olga Bays, in SW part of Kodiak Island, 38 miles SE of Karluk; 57° 03' 20" N, 154° 06' 40" W; BGN 1934; (map 35). Variant: The Narrows. Named for Olga Bay by USC&GS in 1934. It was called "The Narrows" in the 1931 Alaska Coast Pilot (pt. 2, p. 197).

Olga Point: point of land, on N tip of Krestof Island, 14 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 13' 40" N, 135° 32' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Mys Olga. Name published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "M[ys] Olga," meaning "Cape Olga."

Olga Point: point of land, see Georgiana, Cape.

Olga Rock: rock, 10 miles SE of Dolgoi Island, at SW end of Aleutian Range; 54° 59' 20" N, 161° 30' 40" W; (map 25). Name reported by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and published in 1882 on USC&GS Chart 806.

Olga Rock: rock, 2 miles W of Klokachef Island, 3 miles N of Salisbury Sound, off SW coast of Chichagof Island, 18 miles S of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' 40" N, 135° 56' 30" W; (map 9). Named by USC&GS and published in 1899 on Chart 8050.

Olga Sound: water passage, see Salisbury Sound.

Olga Strait: water passage, between Halleck and Krestof Islands, 11 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 11' N, 135° 27' W; (map 9). Variant: Krestof Strait, Proliv Krestovskoy, Proliv Olgi. Russian name given in 1833 by the navigator Ens. Vasiliev (cnna), IRN; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "Pr[oliv] Olgi." This feature was called "Proliv Krestovskoy," meaning "cross strait," in 1809 by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN.

Olga Strait: water passage, see Neva Strait.

Olga Strait: water passage, see Salisbury Sound.

Olga, Point: point of land, see Klokachef Point.

Olgi, Mys: point of land, see Georgiana, Cape.

Olgi, Proliv: water passage, see Olga Strait.

Olgi, Proliv: water passage, see Salisbury Sound.

Olgonik: village, see Wainwright.

Olie Creek: stream, flows NW to Inmachuk River about 17 miles N of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12). This stream cannot be identified on current maps.

Oligavik Creek: stream, heads on Mt. Buckland, in Lisburne Hills, flows NE and SE 30 miles to Tungnak Creek, 26 miles E of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68° 38' N, 165° 12' W; (map 129). Variant: Olikvik Creek, Oolikvik River, Tugnnuk Creek, Tungnak Creek, Tunгнаq Creek. Eskimo name reported to mean "flood" in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Olikatuk Channel: stream, distributary of Kobuk River, heads at Riley Channel and flows SW 20 miles to Hotham Inlet, 49 miles NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 40' N, 161° 47' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Olikto Point: point of land, see Oliktok Point.

Oliktok Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Harrison Bay, on Beaufort Sea coast, 16 miles W of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 30' 45" N, 149° 51' 30" W; (map 150). Variant: Beechey Point, Olikto Point, Oliktone Point, Point Berens. Eskimo name reported by Lt. W. J. S. Pullen, RN, as "Olikto," meaning "it shakes or trembles." On July 24, 1837, P. W. Dease and Thomas Simpson named it "Point Berens," after one of the directors of the Hudson's Bay Company (Simpson, 1843, p. 129). At variance with Sir John Franklin's text some of the earlier charts show this to be Beechey Point. E. de K. Leffingwell (1919, p. 93) writes, "the locative plural case, Oligtone, is used * * * by white men who have lived among the natives for many years."

Oliktone Point: point of land, see Oliktok Point.

Olikvik Creek: stream, see Oligavik Creek.

Olikvik Creek: stream, see Sakvelak Creek.

Olive Cove: cove, extends N 1 mile to Zimovia Strait, 22 miles S of Wrangell, on E coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 11' 30" N, 132° 19' 00" W; (map 6). Local navigators' name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Olive Creek: stream, flows E 3.5 miles to Olive Cove, 22 miles S of Wrangell and 4 miles SE of Anita Island, on E coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 10' 45" N, 132° 19' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 6). Local name reported in 1929 by USFS

Olive Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to Tolovana River, 3 miles S of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 28' 30" N, 148° 31' 00" W; (map 105). Prospected and named by Jay Livengood; reported in 1915 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9).

Olive, Mount: hill, 862 ft., on right bank of Yukon River 5.5 miles SSW of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 42' N, 161° 21' W; (map 73). Riverboat pilots' name shown on 1922 manuscript chart of the Yukon River.

Oliver Hill: hill, 500 ft., between Klikitarik Bay and Klikitarik Mountain, 18 miles E of St. Michael, Nulato Hills; 63° 27' N, 161° 26' W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1950 by USC&GS

Oliver Inlet: estuary, 3 miles long, at N end of Glass Peninsula, trends NW to Stephens Passage. 5 miles SW of False Arden and 11 miles SE of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 08' 30" N, 134° 19' 45" W; (map 11). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B Mansfield, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 150).

Olivers Place: locality, see Shakan.

Ollaga Island: island, see Carlisle Island.

Olnes: locality, 16 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' 30" N, 147° 40' 10" W; (map 105). Variant: Olness, Dome. Mining supply village and former railroad station on the Tanana Valley Railroad, reported in 1907 by USGS. The Olness post office was established in 1908, discontinued in 1910, and then reestablished as "Olnes" in 1922; finally discontinued in 1925. According to USGS it was named for a miner who spelled his name "Olnes" [cnna].

Olness: locality, see Olnes.

Olingooseenuk Mountain: mountain, 1,005 ft., 3.5 miles long, in Poovoot Range, 20 miles SE of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 34' N, 171° 20' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Yaghmelugak Mountain. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF. According to Orth, 1965, the name is best rendered "otnosirnak"; sirnak means "walrus stomach."

Olokak River: stream, see Holokuk River.

Olor Island: island, 0.6 miles across, in Baird Inlet, 3 miles S of Kagalurpak Lake and 80 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 50' 15" N, 164° 05' 30" W; (map 58). Name used by personnel of Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range; reported in 1965.

Olrona: bay, see Wainwright Inlet.

Olsen Bay: bay, 2 miles wide, at N edge of Port Gravina, 20 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 43' 20" N, 146° 12' 30" W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Olsen Cove: estuary, on S coast of Alaska, extends E 0.8 miles to Prince William Sound, 38 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 52' 15" N, 147° 35' 15" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Olsen Creek: stream, heads in Fire Lake and flows N through Olsen Lake 1.4 miles to Kenai River, on Kenai Peninsula, 25 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 27' 30" N, 150° 32' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Olsen Island: island, 1 mile across, in Prince William Sound, 3.5 miles W of Fairmount Island, 38 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 52' 15" N, 147° 33' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1905 by U. S. Grant. So named because "a Mr. Olsen has a fox ranch here."

Olsen Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula W of Skilak Lake, 25 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 26' 45" N, 150° 32' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Olson Creek: stream, flows SE 9 miles to Beluga River, 12 miles N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 14' 30" N, 151° 03' 50" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Olsens Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on S bank of Kanuti River, 6 miles E of Caribou Mountain and 47 miles SE of Bettles, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 24' 30" N, 150° 28' 30" W; (map 117). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Olsons Roadhouse: locality, see Tolstoi.

Olugooseenuk Mountain: hill, see Yaghmelingak Mountain.

Olumagwilute River: stream, flows S 6 miles to Kanektok River, 52 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 45' N, 160° 51' W; (map 53). Variant: Olumagwilute Creek. Eskimo name shown on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS; published as "Olumagwilute Creek" (Spurr, 1900, map 10).

Olympia Creek: stream, flows SE 7 miles to West Fork Chena River, 7 miles ENE of Chena Dome and 80 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 07' N, 146° 14' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1913 by C. E. Ellsworth (in Ellsworth and Davenport, 1915b, pl. 12), USGS.

Olympic Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles to Slate Creek, 21 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 20' N, 161° 12' W; (map 53). Local name reported in 1948 or 1949 by Sam Marshall and John Haroldsen of Good News.

Omakstalia Point: bluff, elev. 25 ft., on S bank of Naknek River, on Alaska Peninsula, 9.3 miles SE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 42' 15" N, 156° 45' 15" W; (map 41). Eskimo name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Omalik Creek: stream, flows NW 9 miles to Chukchi Sea S of Omalik Lagoon, 44 miles SW of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 08' 30" N, 163° 32' 00" W; (map 145). Variant: Aumalik Creek. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1949, and may mean "chief, amber, or cinders." It could also be a family name.

Omalik Creek: stream, see Omilak Creek.

Omalik Hill: hill, 400 ft., in Igichuk Hills, E of Noatak River, 21 miles NE of Kotzebue, Brooks Range; 67° 12' N, 162° 25' W; (map 128). Variant: Oomalik Hill. Eskimo name to refer to a "rich man," obtained at Kotzebue by Orth in 1956. See Omalik Creek.

Omalik Lagoon: lagoon, 1.5 miles long, on coast of Chukchi Sea, 11 miles NE of Cape Beaufort and 42 miles SW of Point Lay, Arctic Plain, 69° 09' N, 163° 30' W; (map 145). Variant: Aumalik Lagoon. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1949. See Omalik Creek.

Omalik River: stream, heads in lake, flows N and W 11 miles to Kuk River, 23 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 18' 30" N, 159° 49' 55" W; BGN 1925; (map 146). Variant: Aumalik River. Eskimo name, meaning "chief," obtained in 1924 by USGS. Orth was told at Wainwright in 1965 that the name meant "amber."

Omaluruk Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles through a low wetland to Kobuk River, 29 miles NW of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 04' N, 158° 06' W; (map 126). Eskimo name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Omanaca, Isla de: island, see Umnak Island.

Omanha River: stream, see North Fork Squirrel River.

Omanha River: stream, see Omar River.

Omar Creek: stream, flows N 2 miles to head of McKenzie Inlet, on Prince of Wales Island, S of Skowl Arm Kasaan Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 30" N, 132° 21' 25" W; (map 4). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS; undoubtedly given because the [Omar] Khayyam mine was located in this vicinity.

Omar Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Khayyam Creek, 3.5 miles NW of Lois Dome and 46 miles NW of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 45' N, 142° 53' W; (map 121). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Omar River: stream, in Baird Mountains, flows SW 35 miles to Squirrel River, 16 miles NW of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 10' N, 161° 00' W; (map 127). Variant: Omanha River. Reported in 1939 by USGS.

Omega Creek: stream, flows S 9 miles to Baker Creek, 28 miles SSW of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06' 10" N, 150° 19' 45" W; BGN 1961; (map 106). Variant: Alpha Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1906, p. 91), USGS. Gold was discovered here in 1899.

Omega Gulch: ravine, trends W 1.6 miles to Crooked Creek 11.5 miles NE of its junction with Kuskokwim River, 42 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 01' 20" N, 158° 15' 05" W; BGN 1945; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1944 by USGS.

Omega Island: island, 5 miles NE of Wosnesenski Island and 19 miles NE of Dolgoi Island, Aleutian Range; 55° 14' 35" N, 161° 14' 30" W; (map 28). Shown on a 1963 USGS map .

Omega Point: point of land, 3.6 miles SW of East Cape, on SW coast of Amchitka Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 22' 00" N, 179° 22' 30" E; (map 15). Name shown on a 1955 AMS map .

Omeghok: locality, 3 miles SE of Taphook Point, 22 miles SE of Gambell, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 36' N, 171° 11' W; (map 93). Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Omiaktalik, Lake: lake, 1 mile across, at mouth of Kaviruk River, 32 miles E of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 12' N, 163° 16' W; (map 111). Eskimo name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Omicron Hill: mountain, 1,100 ft., 8 miles W of Eskimo Hill and 86 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Slope; 69° 23' N, 160° 12' W; (map 144). So named by USGS geologists in 1950 "because this designation was used for their triangulation marker [USC&GS] situated atop this hill" (Chapman and Sable, 1960, p. 54).

Omik: locality, on Agattu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 25' N, 173° 35' E; (map 13). Former Aleut village or camp (Hodge, 1910, p. 121).

Omikmak Creek: stream, flows W 3.7 miles to Kuk River, 6.5 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 35' N, 159° 50' W; (map 146). Eskimo name published in 1955 by AMS.

Omikmuktusuk River: stream, flows N 45 miles to Kaolik River, 48 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 69° 54' N, 159° 57' W; (map 144). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Omilak Creek: stream, heads in Darby Mountains, flows NW 20 miles to Fish River, 22 miles NE of Council and 37 miles S of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 02' N, 163° 02' W; BGN 1910; (map 110). Variant: Ohmalik Creek, Omalik Creek, Umalik. Eskimo name used by prospectors reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Omilak Mountain: mountain, 2,671 ft., in Darby Mountains, between North Fork and South Fork Mosquito River, 42 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 03' N, 162° 37' W; (map 110). Local name reported in 1900 by Mendenhall (1901, pl. 18), USGS.

Omilak: locality, an right bank South Fork Mosquito Creek in Fish River basin, 42 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 02' N, 162° 41' W; (map 110). Variant: Oonilak, Unilak. Site of a former mining camp. John C. Green of San Francisco "organized a small company, and in 1881 he and several others were landed at Golofnin Bay. Guided by the natives, they found a deposit of galena ore, which they called the Omilak, in the Fish River basin. There was started the first lode-mining enterprise in Alaska, except for the little done at Sitka. Work was continued for a number of years, but for one reason or another the venture was not successful" (Brooks, 1953, p. 373). The Omilak Post Office was established in 1908 and discontinued the following year (Ricks, 1965, p. 48).

Ommaney Bay: bay, 1 mile across, at S tip of Baranof Island, at SW point of entrance to Chatham Strait, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 10' 20" N, 134° 41' 00" W; BGN 1925; (map 5). Named in 1925 by USC&GS; name derived from Cape Ommaney.

Ommaney Peak: mountain, 2,005 ft., at S tip of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 11' 00" N, 134° 40' 45" W; BGN 1925; (map 5). Named in 1925 by USC&GS; name derived from Cape Ommaney.

Ommaney, Cape: point of land, southern tip of Baranof Island, 4.5 miles SSW of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 10' 00" N, 134° 40' 20" W; (map 5). Variant: Cape Chirikoff, Menzies Cape, Punta Oesta de la Entrada del Principe, South Point, Tschirikow. Named in 1789 by James Colnett, English fur trader. La Perouse called it "Tschirikow," for Capt. Alexie Ilich Chirikov, IRN, the Russian navigator who he thought landed in this area July 1741. Capt. Alessandro Malaspina, in 1791, called it "Punta Oesta de la Entrada del Principe," meaning "west Point of the prince's (chief's) entrance." In 1796-99 local traders called it "Menzie's Cape"; Capt. U. T. Lisianski called it "South Cape" in 1804.

Onak: locality, along N bank of Wulik River, 7 miles NE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 47' N, 164° 22' W; (map 128). Variant: Aunak, Aunaq, Ohnak. Eskimo name meaning "rotten fish" (or "rotten meat"), so called because fish stored here in early fall rot quickly, possibly due to a lack of permafrost. Name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Onasnoy, Mys: point of land, see Dangerous Cape.

Onatzno Point: point of land, see Dangerous Cape.

Onatznoj: point of land, see Dangerous Cape.

Onatzo: point of land, see Dangerous Cape.

One Hundred Ninety-seven and One-half Mile Creek: stream, see 197.5 Mile Creek.

One Hundred Ninety-six Mile Creek: stream, see 196 Mile Creek.

One Hundred Seventy-two Degree Pass: water passage, see Amukta Pass.

One Ninety-seven and One-half Mile Creek: stream, see 197.5 Mile Creek.

One Ninety-six Mile Creek: stream, see 196 Mile Creek.

One Thousand Eight Hundred Forty-eight Hill: mountain, see 1848.

One, Lake: lake, 1,800 ft. long, between Halfway Lake and Lake Two, 8 miles S of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 12' 25" N, 150° 03' 00" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Onega Creek: stream, see Oniga Creek.

Oneida Rock: rock, 7.5 miles SW of Sanak Island, in Sanak Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 28' 20" N, 162° 55' 40" W; (map 25). Name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Oneita Creek: stream, see Anita Creek.

Onekoksuk Creek: stream, flows S to Fish River, between Jarvis Creek and Niukluk River, about 36 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors name

reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J M Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Onelow Point: point of land, see Onslow Point.

Onemile Creek: stream, flows W 3.5 miles to Delta River, crosses Richardson Highway, 35 miles S of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 32' 25" N, 145° 51' 55" W; BGN 1930; (map 86). Local name reported in 1938 by USGS given because "the mouth of the stream is about one mile below Rapids Roadhouse."

Onestone Lake: lake, 1.7 miles long, between Shell Lake and Skwentna River, 59 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 55' 05" N, 151° 31' 45" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Onetree Rock: rock, on E shore of Redfish Bay, 9.3 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 17' 45" N, 134° 51' 30" W; (map 5). Variant: One Tree Rock. Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of USBF steamer Albatross.

Ongivinuck River: stream, heads at Ongivinuk Lake, flows SW 25 miles to Togiak River, 66 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 24' N, 159° 49' W; (map 53). Variant: Anavinguk River, Anvaniek River, Reka Anvanyk. Eskimo name reported in 1898 by W. S. Post, USGS; Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 4). IRN, published it as "R[eka] Anvanyk," meaning "Anvanyk River."

Ongivinuk Lake: lake, 1.5 miles across, at headwaters of Ongivinuck River, 9 miles E of Togiak Lake and 85 miles NE of Goodnews. Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 35' N, 159° 21' W; (map 53). Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Ongneak: locality, see Kalulingmiut.

Ongneak: point of land, see Douglas, Cape.

Ongoke River: stream, flows SE 20 miles of Amanka Lake, 60 miles NE of Hagemeister Island, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 06' N, 159° 17' W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported in 1948 or 1949 by Frank Waskey, local trader and prospector.

Ongolgham Lagoon: lagoon, see Ongoveyuk Lagoon.

Ongorakvik River: stream, flows N 12 miles to Nokotlek River, 31 miles SW of Wainwright Arctic Plain; 70° 18' N, 160° 59' W; (map 146). Variant: Onguraakvik. Eskimo name recorded as "Ongura-akvik" at Wainwright in 1956 by Orth; reported to mean "driving place," or "place where birds were driven to be caught during molting."

Ongoveguk Lagoon: lagoon, see Ongoveyuk Lagoon.

Ongovehenok: locality, near Point Barrow, Arctic Plain, 71° 23' N, 156° 28' W; (map 153). Former Eskimo village or camp reported in the 1890 Census (1893, p. 162).

Ongoveyuk Lagoon: lagoon, 4 miles long, at mouth of Ongoveyuk River, 27 miles SE of Savoonga, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 26' N, 169° 48' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Okhkan Nayra Lagoon, Ongolgham Lagoon, Ongoveguk Lagoon. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Ongoveyuk River: stream, flows N 15 miles to Ongoveyuk Lagoon, 28 miles SE of Savoonga, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 26' N, 169° 48' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Onguraakvik: stream, see Ongorakvik River.

Ongutvak Mountain: mountain, 2,000 ft., 4 miles S of Chikuminuk Lake, 125 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 06' N, 158° 40' W; BGN 1932; (map 60). Eskimo name obtained in 1932 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Onieda Creek: stream, see Oniga Creek.

Oniga Creek: stream, flows SE 0.9 miles to Bonita Creek, 11 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' N, 165° 13' W; (map 94). Variant: Onega Creek, Onieda Creek. Prospectors' name shown on map dated September 1901 of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Onihitsk: locality, site of village, on E end of Sitkalidak Island, SE of Kodiak Island; 57° 09' N, 152° 52' W; (map 34). Variant: Anihitsk. Name was recorded in 1805 by Lisianski (1814, map facing p. 169).

Onion Bay: cove, 0.5 miles across, 17 miles NW of Afognak, on SW coast of Raspberry Island; Kodiak Islands; 58° 04' N, 153° 15' W; BGN 1909; (map 43). Local name reported in 1909 and published on Chart 8570 in 1910 by USC&GS.

Onion Portage: portage, across a neck of a meander of Kobuk River, 35 miles NW of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 07' N, 158° 18' W; (map 126). Local name reported by Orth in 1956.

Onklat Creek: stream, flows 1 mile SW to Redfield Cove, 2.3 miles S of Humpback Point and 7 miles NE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 36' 50" N, 139° 34' 35" W; (map 46). Tlingit Indian name reported by Lt. Comdr. Moser (1902, p. 384), USN.

Onman, Cape: point of land, see Romanof Point.

Onnuteschuik Creek: stream, heads in York Mountains, flows SW 2.6 miles to Bering Sea, 20 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales and 36 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands, 65° 26' N, 167° 31' W; (map 111). Variant: Onuntasekwik Creek. Eskimo name published as "Onuntasekwik" on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Onokoruk River: stream, see Anikovik River.

Onokovuk River: stream, see Anikovik River.

Onolavik Lake: lake, 2 miles long, on W bank of Yukon River, 3 miles NW of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 49' 15" N, 161° 23' 00" W; (map 73). Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1949.

Onslow Island: island, 4 miles long, in Clarence Strait, S of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 52' 30" N, 132° 22' 00" W; (map 4). Variant: Onslow Rock. Named in 1887 by USC&GS; derived from Onslow Point.

Onslow Point: point of land, on a small island, at mouth of Ernest Sound, 5.5 miles S of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 50' 20" N, 132° 18' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Onelow Point. This feature was discovered on August 25, 1793, by James Johnstone, RN; named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, "in honor of George, first Earl of Onslow, one of the friends of the Prince of Wales" (Wagner, 1937, P.401).

Onslow Rock: island, see Onslow Island.

Onug-anugemut: locality, see Onuganuk.

Onuganuk: locality, on Yukon Delta, at mouth of Kwikluak Pass, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 35' N, 164° 45' W; (map 77). Variant: Onuganugemut. Former Eskimo village or camp reported as "Onug-anugemut" by W. H. Dall (1870, p. 264).

Onuntasekwik Creek: stream, see Onnuteschuik Creek.

Oo-ghe-a-book Island: island, see King Island.

Oo-ghee-a-book Island: island, see King Island.

Oo-ghee-ak: rock, see Fairway Rock.

Oo-innakhtagowik: locality, see Uinuk.

Ooagalga Island: island, see Ugamak Island.

Ooailik: locality, see Ualik.

Ooalligamut: locality, see Ualik.

Ooallikh: locality, see Ualik.

Oogahik: stream, see Ugashik River.

Oogahik: village, see Ugashik.

Oogahluk Creek: stream, see Ugalak Creek.

Ooganak Bay: bay, see Uganik Bay.

Ooganak: locality, see Uganik.

Ooganok: bay, see Uganik Bay.

Oogashak: stream, see Ugashik River.

Oogashik: stream, see Ugashik River.

Oogashik: village, see Ugashik.

Oogavigmute: locality, see Uknavig.

Ooglaamie: town, see Barrow.

Ooglamie: town, see Barrow.

Ooglovia: locality, see Uglovaia.

Oogovigamute: locality, see Uknavig.

Oogovik: locality, see Uknavig.

Oogowigamute: locality, see Uknavig.

Oohack Island: island, see Ugak Island.

Oohack: bay, see Ugak Bay.

Oohaiack: locality, see Uhaiak.

Oohaiack: village, see Akhiok.

Oohanick: island, see Uganik Island.

Oohanick: locality, see Uganik.

Oohaskeck: locality, see Uhaskek.

Oohiack, Bay of: bay, see Uyak Bay.

Ooiak Bay: bay, see Uyak Bay.

Ooiak: village, see Uyak.

Ooiatsk: village, see Uyak.

Ooinukhlagowik: locality, see Uinuk.

Ooinuklagowik: locality, see Uinuk.

Ooinuktagowik: locality, see Uinuk.

Ookagamute: locality, see Nunaikak.

Ookakhl: lake, Kukaklik Lake.

Ookakht: lake, see Kukaklik Lake.

Ookamok: island, see Chirikof Island.

Ookeek: rock, see Fairway Rock.

Ookevok: village, see Ukivok.

Ookhogamute: locality, see Oknagamut.

Ookikok, Mount: mountain, see Okikak Mountain.

Ookivok: locality, see Ukivok.

Ooklik Dunes: sand dunes, on W coast of Cape Etolin, 26 miles SW of Cape Vancouver, on Nunivak Island; 60° 24' N, 166° 10' W; (map 57). Variant: Uklik Dunes. Eskimo name reported in 1937 by USAAF.

Ookook River: stream, see Okok River.

Ookpicksook: locality, see Ukpiksuk.

Ookpiksoogruk: locality, see Ukpiksugruk.

Ookpiksoogrum Koonga: stream, see Okpiksugruk Creek.

Ooksokwak River: stream, see Kinia River.

Ookwroorat Bluff: bluff, see Ugrurak Bluff.

Oolah Mountain: mountain, 7,500 ft., NW of Oolah Pass, on E side of Ulo Valley, 49 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 68° 06' 30" N, 150° 08' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 134). Variant: Ulo Mountain. Named in 1932 by Marshall (1956, p. 160): "I pointed to the mountain just beyond the pass and said it looked exactly like an oolah [an Eskimo tool, used for scraping hides] * * *."

Oolah Pass: pass, 4,500 ft., between Kuyuktuvuk Creek and headwaters of Itkillik River, in Ulo Valley, SE of Oolah Mountain, 46 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 68° 04' 30" N, 150° 02' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 134). Variant: Ulo Pass. Name taken from the neighboring mountain; reported by Marshall (1956, p. 160).

Oolah Valley: valley, extends NE 17 miles along Itkillik River from Snowheel Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 08' 30" N, 150° 17' 00" W; (map 134). Variant: Ulo Valley. Local name for the nearby mountain; reported in 1956 by USGS.

Oolahoola River: river, see Hulahula.

Oolahpuk Mountain: mountain, 1,000 ft., in Kialeagak Mountains, 5 miles N of Southeast Cape and 86 miles SE of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 00' N, 169° 37' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Eskimo name meaning "big ula" [ulapak] reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF. The ula or ulu is a curved knife used for scraping; the mountain is so called because its shape resembles the ula.

Oolakaiya Hill: hill, see Ulakaia Hill.

Oolakukkogavik: village, see Utukakarvik.

Oolamnagavik River: stream, flows NE 38 miles to Colville River 3.5 miles SW of its junction with Killik River, Brooks Range; 68° 59' N, 154° 02' W; BGN 1949; (map 133). Eskimo name reported about 1946 by geologists during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.

Oolamushak Hill: hill, 870 ft., at N end of Kialeagak Mountains, 6 miles N of Southeast Cape, on Saint Lawrence Island; 63° 02' N, 169° 37' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Oolamushak Mountain, Ulamashak Mountain. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Oolamushak Mountain: hill, see Oolamushak Hill.

Ooliktome Islands: barrier islands, see Return Islands.

Oolikvik River: stream, see Oligavik Creek.

Oolokok Mountain: mountain, see Holokuk Mountain.

Oolokok River: stream, see Holokuk River.

Oomagahchyak: mountain, see Umagatsaiak Mountain.

Oomagahchyak: mountain, see Umagatsiak Hill.

Oomagahchyam Koogowranga: stream, see Umagatsiak Creek.

Oomagveerak: locality, see Umagvirak.

Oomalik Hill: hill, see Omalik Hill.

Oomanak Island: island, see Umnak Island.

Oomarachek Creek: stream, see Umarachek Creek.

Oomeyak: bend, see Umiak Bend.

Oomeyaluk Bay: bay, extends SE 4 miles from Emekyalok Point to Gheena Point, 67 miles SE of Gambell, S coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 10' N, 170° 06' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Eskimo name recommended by the Savoonga village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Oommahahtchek Creek: stream, see Umahachek Creek.

Oomnak Island: island, see Umnak Island.

Oomnak: village, see Nikolski.

Oomyousik Cape: point of land, see Oomyousik Point.

Oomyousik Point: point of land, 24 miles SE of Savoonga, NE coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 28' 25" N, 169° 56' 30" W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cape Oomyousik, Cape Oonyousik, Oomyousik Cape, Oomyousit Cape, Oonyousik Cape, Oonyousik Point. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska, as "Oonyousik Point."

Oomyousit Cape: point of land, see Oomyousik Point.

Oonakagamute: locality, see Unakak.

Oonakhtolik: locality, see Ungalik.

Oonalakleet River: stream, see Unalakleet River.

Oonalakleet: village, see Unalakleet.

Oonalaklik: village, see Unalakleet.

Oonalashka: island, see Unalaska Island.

Oonalaska: village, see Unalaska.

Oonalga: locality, see Unalga.

Oonalgenskoi: locality, see Unalga.

Oonalgi, Ostrov: island, see Unalga Island.

Oonangashik: locality, see Unangashik.

Oone-agun: islands, see Four Mountains, Island of.

Oonella Island: island, see Unalga Island.

Oonemak Island: island, see Unimak Island.

Oongalambingoi Dunes: dunes, trend NE 4 miles along SE coast of Nunivak Island, 4 miles E of Ingriruk Hill, 8 miles NE of Cape Mendenhall; 159° 53' N, 165° 52' W; (map 55). Variant: Ungalambingoi. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Oongayuk Hill: hill, 748 ft., 3 miles N of Southwest Cape, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 21' N, 171° 26' W; BGN 195I; (map 93). Variant: Oongayuk Peak, Ungayak Hill. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Oongayuk Peak: hill, see Oongayuk Hill.

Oongenskoi: village, see Unga.

Oongooriak Camp: locality, see Unguriak Camp.

Oongooviak Camp: locality, see Unguriak Camp.

Oonilak: locality, see Omilak.

Oonimak Island: island, see Unimak Island.

Oonongashik: locality, see Unangashik.

Oonyousik Cape: point of land, see Oomyousik Point.

Oonyousik Point: point of land, see Oomyousik Point.

Oosak: locality, see Usak.

Ooselik Creek: stream, see Itkilyariak Creek.

Ootivakh: town, see Barrow.

Ootiwakh: town, see Barrow.

Ootka, Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula W of Shadura Lake, 12 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 42' N, 151° 03' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Ootkaiowik: town, see Barrow.

Ootkeavic: town, see Barrow.

Ootkeawie: town, see Barrow.

Ootkiavie: town, see Barrow.

Ootokok River: stream, see Utukok River.

Ootokok: locality, see Otokkok.

Ootookok Cape: point of land, see Icy Cape.

Ootookok River: stream, see Utukok River.

Ootookok: locality, see Otokkok.

Ootookok: villages, see Utukok villages.

Oowik: watercourse, see Uwik Slough.

Ooyak Bay: bay, see Uyak Bay.

Ooyarockseevick: hill, see Uyaraksivik Hill.

Ooynik Point: point of land, 5 miles S of Gambell, W coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 43' N, 171° 44' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cape Ooynik, Cape Goynk, Oinak Point. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Ooynik, Cape: point of land, see Ooynik Point.

Oozinkee: village, see Uzinki.

Oozinkie: village, see Uzinki.

Opagarak River: stream, distributary of Aprothluk River, flows S 7.8 miles to mouth of Hazen Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 04' N, 165° 27' W; (map 75). Eskimo name obtained at Chevak by USC&GS in 1951.

Opasnaia: bay, see Kazakof Bay.

Opasni Cape: point of land, see Opasni Point.

Opasnie Cape: point of land, see Opasni Point. Opasni Point: point of land, on NE coast of Whale Island, 3 miles SE of Afognak, N of Kodiak Island; 57° 58' 35" N, 152° 43' 10" W; BGN 190q (map 34). Variant: Dangerous Cape, Mys Opasnyy, Opasni Cape, Opasnie Cape. Transliteration of M[ys] Opasnyy, the name given to this point by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 142 j Baker (1906, p. 208) published Dangerous Cape," the translation of Murashev's name Because of duplication, the name was changed to its present form in 1909 by USC&GS.

Opasnie: point of land, see Dangerous Cape.

Opasnyy, Mys: point of land, see Dangerous Cape.

Opasnyy, Mys: point of land, see Opasni Point.

Open Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, on S coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 26' 45" N, 166° 47' 30" W; (map 23). Descriptive name given by USBF in 1888.

Open Bight: cove, 1.3 miles across, on N coast of Akutan Island, E of North Head, Krenitzin Islands Aleutian Islands; 54° 13' N, 165° 55' W; (map 24) Descriptive name reported in 1901 by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS.

Open Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Tuxedni Bay, 62 miles SW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 14' N, 152° 54' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Open Creek: stream, heads at lake, flows NW 2.4 miles to Fish Lake, 4.2 miles SE of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 56' 15" N, 141° 48' 40" W (map 84). Local name published in 1955 by USGS.

Operl Island: island, 8 miles long, one of Kudiakof Islands, off SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bas Lowland; 55° 23' N, 162° 46' W; BGN 1966: (map 29). Variant: Newmann Island. Named by USBF in 1888.

Operl Island: island, see Glen Island.

Ophelia Creek: stream, flows NW 3.5 miles to Wade Creek, 48 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 07' 30" N, 141° 32' 00" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Ophir Creek: stream, flows 1 mile SW into Sherman Creek, 1 mile E of Comet, on Lynn Canal and 46 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 52' 00" N, 135° 06' 30" W; (map 11). Local name reported by R. B. Oliver, USGS, in 1906 and published in 1908.

Ophir Creek: stream, flows 13 miles N to Beaver Creek, 18 miles N of Pingpong Mountain and 62 miles NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range; 62° 00' N, 141° 27' W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Ophir Creek: stream, flows E 1 mile to Ransburg Creek which flows to Hastings Creek, 10 miles E of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 29' 30".N, 165° 03' 30" W; (map 94). Prospectors name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Ophir Creek: stream, flows N 2.4 miles to Yankee River which flows to Mint River, 40 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 41' N, 167° 16' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Ophir Creek: stream, flows NE 15 miles to Nome Creek, 42 miles NE of Fairbanks, Tanana-Yukon Highlands; 65° 22' N, 147° 05' W; BGN 1945; (map 105). Prospectors' name published by USC&GS (Henshaw and Covert, 1908, pl. 9).

Ophir Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Innoko River at Ophir, 32 miles NW of McGrath Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 08' 45" N, 156° 31' 05" W; (map 90). Prospectors, name obtained in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 1), USGS.

Ophir Creek: stream, flows NW 4.8 miles to Donlin Creek, 2.4 miles NE of its junction with Flat Creek, 16 miles N of village of Crooked Creek and 43 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-

Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 05' 50" N, 158° 09' 30" W; BGN 1944; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Ophir Creek: stream, flows NW to Cripple River, about 25 miles NW of Imuruk Lake Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Ophir Creek: stream, flows NW to Kuzitrin River, about 17 miles N of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Ophir Creek: stream, flows SW 19 miles to Niukluk River, 2.8 miles NW of Council and 33 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 163° 45' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Ophir Creek: stream, flows SW 7.6 miles to Sulatna River, 1.5 miles NW of Sulatna Crossing and 13 miles S of Long Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 12' 30" N, 155° 30' 20" W; (map 110). Prospectors, name reported in 1921 by USGS.

Ophir Creek: stream, heads 0.1 miles S of Sawmill Cove, flows SW 6 miles to Summit Lake, 2.5 miles SW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 30' 50" N, 139° 45' 30" W; (map 46). Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

Ophir Creek: stream, heads at Rockpile Pass and flows NW 14 miles to Whitefish Lake 22 miles SW of Aniak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 20' N, 160° 00' W; (map 73). Variant: Hot Spring Creek. Prospectors' name shown on a 1914 field sheet by A. G. Maddren, USGS. It is reported that gold was discovered on this stream during the "Yellow River stampede" of the winter of 1901-02.

Ophir Gulch: ravine, trends SW to Ophir Creek, about 4 miles NW of Council and 35 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 57' N, 163° 40' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name published in January 1900 by Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS.

Ophir: settlement, on W bank of Innoko River, near mouth of Ophir Creek and 35 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 10' N, 156° 31' W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by A. C. Maddren, USGS. Discovery of gold along Ophir Creek early in 1908 led to the establishment of a recording office in early summer 1908. Ophir post office was operated at intervals from 1909 to 1957. Its population 1910 was 122; in 1920, 22; in 1930, 19; and in 1960, 68.

Opiktillik: locality, see Opiktulik.

Opiktulik: locality, on N shore of Norton Sound 8 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands, 64° 34' N, 164° 10' W; (map 95). Variant: Apiktalluk, Okpiktalik, Okpiktolik, Opiktillik, Oukviktoulia, Ukvikhtulig-mut, Ukvikhtuligmyut, Ukviktulik, Upiktalik. Former Eskimo village or camp reported in 1842-44 as "Oukviktoulia" and "Ukvikhtulig-mut" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN. In the 1880 Census Petroff (1884, p. 11) listed "Okpiktolik," population 12, but

showed “Opiktalik” on his maps. The 1890 Census (p. 162) listed “Upiktalik” and included the population in the Norton Sound Settlements.

Or-kim-ya-nook: stream, see Colville River.

Oracle Mountain: mountain, 1,014 ft., 1.4 miles SE of Jagged Mountain and 6.5 miles SE of tip of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 37' 28" N, 162° 00' 28" W; (map 39). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Orange Creek: stream, see Black River.

Orange Creek: stream, see Grayling Fork Black River.

Orange Fork: stream, see Grayling Fork Black River.

Orange Glacier: glacier, heads 1.5 miles NE of Mount Stamy, trends NW 4 miles to 1961 terminus 1 mile SE of terminus of Variegated Glacier and 34 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 58' 50" N, 139° 16' 45" W; (map 46). Descriptive name given by Tarr (1906, p. 145), USGS, “because of the orange color of the morainal debris.”

Orange Hill: hill, 3,510 ft., at terminus of Nabesna Glacier and 16 miles S of Devils Mountain Wrangell Mountains; 62° 12' 00" N, 142° 50' 15" W, BGN 1939; (map 84). So named in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS “from its orange-red color, due to mineralization of the rocks.”

Orange River: stream, see Grayling Fork Black River.

Oratia, Mount: mountain, 5,400 ft., 5 miles N of Kagati Lake, 80 miles NE of Goodnews Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 55' N, 160° 01' W; (map 53). Variant: Ouchklune Peak. This mountain may have been named in 1898 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS.

Orazaba Reef: reef, see Orizaba Reef.

Orbin, Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, drains E to Sargent Creek, 8.5 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 42' 40" N, 152° 35' 00" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Orca Bay: bay, 14 miles wide at W end of Prince William Sound, 30 miles W of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 36' N, 146° 36' W; BGN 1906; (map 64). Variant: Puerto Cordova. Named in 1906 by Andrew Braid, USC&GS. The name was derived from the Orca Cannery of the Pacific Steam Whaling Co. The cannery was in turned named for one of the company's vessels. The bay was originally named “Puerto Cordova,” by Senor Don Salvador Fidalgo who visited the region in 1790. The name “Cordova” was adopted by Capt. Vancouver, RN, during his exploration of the Prince William Sound region in 1794. This name was in common use until the BGN, at Braid's suggestion, changed it to “Orca Bay” to avoid confusion with the Cordova Bay in Dixon Entrance (Wagner, 1937, p 444)

Orca Channel: water passage, 1.5 miles long, E of Observation Island, 4 miles N of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 37' 00" N, 145° 43' 30" W; (map 64). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Orca Creek: stream, on Hawkins Island, flows W 1.5 miles to Orca Bay, 6 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 35' N, 145° 54' W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Orca Inlet: water passage, 15 miles long, E of Hawkins Island and W of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 31' N, 145° 52' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS.

Orca Point: point of land, on S shore of Boca de Quadra, at N tip of Peninsula Ridge, Coast Mountains; 55° 07' 10" N, 130° 51' 15" W; (map 3). Arbitrary name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Orca: locality, on SE shore of Orca Inlet, 2.5 miles NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 39' 50" N, 145° 43' 00" W; (map 64). Named for a fishing vessel of the Pacific Steam Whaling Co. which opened a cannery here at the end of the 19th century. A post office was established here in July 1804, but discontinued in 1909 (Ricks, 1965, P. 49).

Orchard Creek: stream, flows W, through Orchard Lake, 19 miles to Shrimp Bay on NW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago, 55° 49' 45" N, 131° 28' 00" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1920 by USFS.

Orchard Lake: lake, 3.5 miles long, near mouth of Orchard Creek, on NW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 49' N, 131° 25' W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1920 by USFS.

Ordonez, Isla: island, "one of the Aleutian Islands west of Umnak Island." Name shown on a 1791 chart of Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra. "In 1788 Francisco Ordonez was captain de navio" (Wagner, 1937, p. 480).

Oreel Rocks: rocks, see Shag Rocks.

Oreelie Rocks: rocks, see Shag Rocks.

Oregon Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to Mission Creek, 15 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 39' N, 141° 32' W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and reported by C. E. Ellsworth and R. W. Davenport, USGS.

Oregon Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to join Mystery Creek from SE, in Cripple River basin, 23 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 56' N, 163° 29' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12).

Oregon Creek: stream, flows SW 5.3 miles to Cripple River, 15 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 165° 45' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Oregon Creek: stream, heads in Bendeleben Mountains, flows SE 14 miles to Boston Creek which flows to Fish River, 33 miles S of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 06' N, 163° 12' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Oregon River: stream, see Pargon River.

Oregon: locality, at junction of Nugget Gulch and Oregon Creek, 15 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 165° 40' W; (map 94). Site of a mining camp; reported in 1951 by USGS.

Orel Anchorage: bay, 0.5 miles across, surrounded by islands, between Thetis and Petrof Bays, in S part of Tebenkof Bay, on W coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 25' N, 134° 08' W; BGN 1929; (map 5). Variant: Mary Frances Anchorage. Russian word "orel," meaning "eagle," given in 1928 by USC&GS.

Orel Rocks: reef, see Pamplona, Bajo.

Orensic: stream, see Hadweenzic River.

Orensik: stream, see Hadweenzic River.

Orenzik: stream, see Hadweenzic River.

Orevilla, Puente de: point of land, see Whitshed, Point.

Organ Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Sixtymile Creek, 13 miles W of that stream's mouth and 62 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 24' 00" N, 152° 26' 15" W; (map 124). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Organ Mountain: mountain, 6,980 ft., 3.2 miles NW of Moraine Pass and 22 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 08' 00" N, 149° 14' 25" W; BGN 1952; (map 69). Descriptive name reported in 1932 by USGS because "a line of several high rock pinnacles on the crest of this mountain give it the appearance from below of an organ."

Organ Pipes: peaks, along N ridge of Hodgkins Mountain, 25 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains, 58° 36' N, 134° 03' W; (map 11). Local name published by USGS in 1960.

Orient Point: point of land, easternmost point of Little Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 07" N, 177° 42' 25" E; BGN 1937; (map 14). Variant: East Point. Name published on a 1905 USC&GS chart.

Orient Point: point of land, on E coast of Whale Island, 5 miles SE of Afognak, N of Kodiak Island; 57° 56' 30" N, 152° 44' 15" W; BGN 1909; (map 34). Variant: East Point, Mys Vostochnyy, Vostochni. Descriptive name "M[ys] Vostochnyy" given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425. Baker (1906, p. 223) published "East Point," the translation of Murashev's name. Because of duplication the name was changed to "Orient Point" in 1909 by USC&GS.

Orieshik Island: island, see Egg Island.

Orin Gulch: ravine, extends NW 4,000 ft., between Big Skookum Creek and Chicago Gulch, near head of Mills Creek, 45 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 21' 30" N, 151° 30' 55" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by Capps (1913, fig. 7), USGS.

Orizaba Reef: reef, off Rock Point, on Norton Sound, 1 mile N of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 31' 10" N, 162° 01' 50" W; (map 92). Variant: Orazaba Reef. Local name obtained in 1952 by USC&GS; "derived from an old sailing vessel which foundered on it during a storm in days of Russian ownership of the territory."

Orlinie Cape: point of land, see Eagle Cape.

Orlova: locality, see Eagle Harbor.

Orlovsk, Seleniye: locality, see Eagle Harbor.

Orlovsk: locality, see Eagle Harbor.

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

Oro Fino Creek: stream, flows SE 1.3 miles to Adams Creek which flows to Shovel Creek, 10 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 164° 29' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospector's manuscript map .

Oro Grande Creek: stream, in Kigluaik Mountains, flows NE 8 miles to Cobblestone River, 30 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 01' N, 165° 30' W; (map 111). Local name reported about 1905 by USGS (Collier and others, 1908, pl. 8).

Oronikowaktalik Rock: rock, 20 ft., 600 ft. long, in Bering Sea, off N coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 21' 50" N, 166° 33' 40" W; (map 57). Variant: Oronixowaxtalik Rock. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Oronixowaxtalik Rock: rock, see Oronikowaktalik Rock.

Orphan Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to East Fork Solomon River, 14 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 164° 07' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map .

Orphan Creek: stream, flows W 2 miles to Troubelsome Creek, 15 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 22' N, 149° 44' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1901 by L. M. Prindle and F. L. Hess (in Brooks and others, 1905, fig. 6), USGS.

Orr Island: island, 7.5 miles long, between Marble and Prince of Wales Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 57' N, 133° 24' W; (map 4). Named in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS "after Captain Cyrus Orr, who resides at Shakan and gave us considerable information about this locality."

Orthmer Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles, joins Marks Creek to form Flat Creek, 19 miles S of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' N, 142° 50" W;

(map 103). Variant: Othmer Creek. Prospectors' name shown as "Othmer" on an unpublished map by E. J Chamberlain dated 1902.

Orton Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, on Revillagigedo Island, near head of Naha River, 8 miles NE of Loring, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 39' 20" N, 131° 26' 00" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1948 by USGS

Oruktalik Entrance: water passage, connecting Oruktalik Lagoon and Beaufort Sea, 17 miles SW of Barter Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 04' 25" N, 142° 55' 30" W; BGN 1961; (map 152) Variant: Orutalik Entrance. Local name derived from the Eskimo name for Griffin Point, reported by USC&GS in 1952.

Oruktalik Lagoon: lagoon, 3 miles across, on coast of Beaufort Sea, 15 miles SE of Barter Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 04' N, 142° 56' W; BGN 1961; (map 152). Variant: Orutalik Lagoon. Local name derived from the Eskimo name for Griffin Point, reported by USC&GS in 1952.

Oruktalik Nuvugak: point of land, see Griffin Point.

Orum Creek: stream, flows W 10 miles to Steven; Creek, 3.6 miles N of Roughtop Mountain and 3 miles ENE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands: 65° 14' 12" N, 150° 50' 20" W; BGN 1961; (map 106). Variant: Stevens Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by USGS (Prindle, 1908, pl. 5).

Orutalik Entrance: water passage, see Oruktalik Entrance.

Orutalik Lagoon: lagoon, see Oruktalik Lagoon.

Orville, Mount: peak, 10,495 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, in Fairweather Range, 846 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 44' 1 N, 137° 16' 15" W; BGN 1962; (map 10). Name proposed to NPS by Senator Ernest Gruening in 1961 to honor Orville Wright 1871-1948, who with his brother Wilbur designed the first successful airplane. Air transportation has contributed greatly to the development of Alaska.

Orzenoy: bay, see Orzinski Bay.

Orzinski Bay: bay, between Elephant and Waterfall Points, extends W 0.7 miles inland from Stepovak Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 43' N, 160° 04' W; (map 28). Variant: Orzenoy, Ozernoi. Local name published by USC&GS on a 1909 chart. A cannery called "Ozernoi," possibly from the Russian adjective meaning "lake," was established here in 1889, according to Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Osar Creek: stream, heads W of Crazy Notch, flows SW 10 miles along Denali Highway to Clearwater Creek, 41 miles S of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 02' 10' N, 146° 53' 12" W; BGN 1959; (map 86). Named in 1954 by USGS geologists. "The name is the plural of the Swedish word for esker, and the stream parallels an esker through its entire upper course.

Osar Lake: lake, 2.2 miles long, 26 miles W of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 00' 15" N, 146° 20' 00" W; (map 86). Named "Asar Lake" in 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS, but published in 1959 by USGS as "Osar." "Asar" is the Scandinavian word for a esker.

Osar Stream: stream, heads in lake at terminus of Malaspina Glacier and flows S and E 5 miles to Yakutat Bay, 4 miles NE of Point Manby and 20 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 42' 30" N, 140° 11' 10" W; (map 46). Variant: Forney River. Named in 1891 by Russell (1892, pl. 4, p. 81). This is a Swedish term for what we now call an esker—a long narrow ridge of gravel and sand associated with a retreated glacier.

Osborn Creek: stream, formed by junction of Bonita and New Eldorado Creeks, flows SW 10 miles to Nome River, 6 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' N, 165° 13' W, (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks 1900, map 2), USGS.

Osborn Dome: mountain, 1,660 ft., E of New Eldorado Creek, 13 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' N, 165° 11' W, (map 94). Local name shown on the 1902 "Map of Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Osborn, Mount: mountain, 4,714 ft., in Kigluaik Mountains, 4.5 miles N of Tigaraha Mountain and 39 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 00' N, 165° 20' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Oscar Creek: stream, flows E 1 mile to Cripple Creek which flows to Lower Willow Creek, 16 miles W of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' N, 164° 31' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox Jr. dated 1901.

Oscar Island: island, 4.6 miles long formed by Beaver Creek and the Yukon River, 14 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 14' N, 147° 48' W; (map 118). Local name obtained by USGS; probably named for Oscar Reinoski who had a cabin there, according to a 1916 manuscript map by William Yanert (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Oscar Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, 1 mile E of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 10' 30" N, 152° 02' 00" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Oscar Lake: lake, see Marion, Lake.

Oscarville: village, pop. 51, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 5 miles S of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 43' 30" N, 161° 46' 00" W; (map 59). About 1908 Oscar Samuelson settled at Napaiskak for a few years and then moved across the river where he opened a store and remained as a trader until his death in 1953. After the Oscarville store opened, a few Eskimo families settled near it, forming a village (Oswalt, 1963, p. 10). The village population was 11 in 1939 and 27 in 1950.

Oschesna: stream, see John River.

Oskerski Bay: bay, see Redoubt Bay.

Oshetna River: stream, flows NE 55 miles to Susitna River, 52 miles N of Tahnetta Pass and 72 miles NW of Gulkana, Copper River Basin; 62° 38' 30" N, 147° 23' 00" W; (map 82). Indian name adopted by the miners; reported in 1906 by USC&GS.

Oshibki Islet: island, see Error Island.

Oshibki, Ostrov: island, see Error Island.

Oshinpi Island: island, see Error Island.

Oshipki Island: island, see Error Island.

Osier Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Disenchantment Bay, at mouth of Russell Fiord, 32 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 59' 45" N, 139° 28' 15" W; (map 46). So named in 1891 by Russell (1892, p. 84), USGS, because "it is covered with a dense growth of willows." Osier is a name for various kinds of willows.

Oskawalik River: stream, heads in Chuilnuk Mountains, flows NE and NW 55 miles to Kuskokwim River, 9 miles S of village of Crooked Creek and 33 miles W of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 44' 45" N, 158° 10' 30" W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Variant: Oskowalit River. Eskimo name spelled "Oskawalit" on 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS, with the note "obtained from A. Lind, a trader." USGS reported the present spelling in 1945 and gave the meaning as "shoe-string or thong."

Oskawalik: locality, on right bank of Kuskokwim River opposite mouth of Oskawalik River, 8 miles SW of village of Crooked Creek and 34 miles W of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 44' 30" N, 158° 11' 30" W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Variant: Oskawalit, Oskwalit. Eskimo or Indian camp (Eskimo name) reported in 1913 by Brooks and Eakin (1914, pl. 1), USGS, as "Oskawalit."

Oskowalit: locality, see Oskawalik.

Oskowalit River: stream, see Oskawalik River.

Oskuvalowik Creek: stream, flows W 0.5 miles to Koozata River, 2 miles N of Koozata Lagoon, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 25' N, 170° 40' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Eskimo name recommended by the Savoonga village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Oskwalit: locality, see Oskawalik.

Ospook Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Kontrashibuna Lake, 34 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 08' 30" N, 153° 53' 00" W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Osprey, Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, 10 miles N of village of Port Alexander, on SE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 24' N, 134° 40' W; BGN 1935; (map 5). Named in 1935 by USFS, "for an English ship that came to the rescue of the distressed white population of Sitka in 1879, Capt. A. Holmes A' Court in command."

Ossipee Channel: water passage, between Bushy and Shrubby Islands, off NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 05' 40" N, 132° 59' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1895 by USC&GS for U.S.S. Ossipee.

Osten Island: island, 0.7 miles long, in Carroll Inlet, 2.5 miles S of Island Point, on Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 45" N, 131° 19' 28" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Ostovia Island: island, see Otstoia Island.

Ostraia Mountain: mountain, see Barometer Mountain.

Ostraya, Gora: mountain, see Barometer Mountain.

Ostrof Point: point of land, on island N of Icon Bay, on E coast of Spruce Island, off NE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 54' 10" N, 152° 19' 30" W; (map 34) Descriptive Russian name "ostrov" meaning "island" reported in 1949 by USGS.

Ostrovka Point: point of land, between Dry Spruce Bay and Kupreanof Strait, 24 miles NW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 55' 45" N, 153° 00' 00" W; BGN 1939; (map 34). Variant: Islet Cape. Transliteration of "M[ys] Ostrovka" meaning "cape of the little island," the name given by Sub.-Lt. M. Murashev, IRN, in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425. Baker (1906, p. 330) published "Islet Cape" as the translation of Murashev's name. Because of duplication the name was changed to its present form in 1937 by USC&GS.

Ostrovski: islands, see Pribilof Islands.

Ostrovski: locality, on W coast of Kenai Peninsula, on Kachemak Bay, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 35' N, 151° 30' W; (map 50). Russian name for a former Eskimo village reported with a population of 74 in the 1880 census (Petroff, 1884, p. 29).

Ostrovskoi Point: point of land, see East Cape.

Ostupleniya, Mys: point of land, see Retreat, Point.

Osvackamute: locality, see Aziavik.

Osviak River: stream, heads at 59° 06' N, 161° 00' W, flows SW 36 miles to Hagemeister Strait at Estus Point, 27 miles SE of Platinum, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 47' N, 161° 12' W; (map 39). Variant: Aziavik, Azvichviak, Azvichvyak, Uzavigiak. Eskimo name reported in 1849 by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 4) as R[eka] Azvichvyak. In 1880 Ivan Petroff reported the name of the Eskimo village at its mouth as "Aziavik." According to Frank Waskey, local trader and prospector, "Uzavigiak" is a variation. The local name "Osviak River," reported in 1947 by USGS, was derived from this name.

Osviak: locality, on right bank of Osviak River 5 miles W of Estus Point, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 49' N, 161° 18' W; (map 39). Variant: Azeviuk, Aziavigamut, Aziavigokhamiut, Aziavik, Osvackamute. This is probably the same Eskimo village listed in this dictionary as Aziavik." "Osviak" and "Osvachamute" appear to be more recent transcriptions of this abandoned village's name, "Osvachamute," shown on a 1937 fieldsheet by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS.

Osviak: locality, see Aziavik.

Ot-ke-a-vik: town, see Barrow.

Ot-ki-a-wing: town, see Barrow.

Otai, Mount: peak, see Alai, Mount.

Otcheredin, Mys: point of land, see Acheredin Point.

Otchyeryedinskiy, Mys: point of land, see Acheredin Point.

Othmer Creek: stream, see Orthmer Creek.

Otirgon Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Nigu River, 23 miles SE of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 07' N, 155° 57' W; (map 133). Eskimo name meaning "backward creek," published by Irving (1954, p. 205).

Otis, Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, 1.1 miles NW of confluence of North and South Forks Campbell Creek, in Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 11' 32" N, 149° 50' 35" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Otkiawik: town, see Barrow.

Otkiovik: town, see Barrow.

Otkiwik: town, see Barrow.

Otkriti Bay: bay, 2.1 miles across, on S coast of Agattu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 23' N, 173° 35' E; BGN 1938; (map 13). Variant: Atkrito Bay, Gannon Bay. Descriptive Russian name, "Otkrytyy", meaning "open", and possibly taken from the nautical term "otkryed," meaning "open roadstead." This name was proposed by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office as "Atkrito Bay" in 1938. BGN approved the form "Otkriti" and it was published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot as "Otkviti [Gannon] Bay" (p. 136).

Otkritie: island, see Nunivak Island.

Otkroy Glaza: rock, see Eye Opener, The.

Otkryt Kamen: rocks, see Discovery Rocks.

Otkurak Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles to Noatak River, 35 miles SW of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 39' N, 155° 20' W; (map 125). Eskimo name referring to a certain kind of pot [Utkusik], recorded in Kobuk by Orth, USGS, in 1956.

Otkusekrak Mountain: hill, see Utkusikrak Hill.

Otma: island, see Attu Island.

Otmeli, Mys: point of land, see Otmeloi Point.

Otmeloi Island: island, 0.5 miles across, in Yakutat Bay, 0.2 miles N of Kriwoi Island and 6.5 miles NE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 38' 15" N, 139° 39' 15" W; (map 46). Variant: Ostrov Otmyloy, Shoals Island. So named "O[strov] Otmyloy," meaning "reef (or shoal) island" by Capt. M. D. Tebenkov (1852, may 7), IRN, because of a shoal extending off the island for nearly a mile. It was called "Shoals Island" in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 209).

Otmeloi Point: point of land, 9.3 miles NW of Kodiak, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 54' 30" N, 152° 30' 50" W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Otmeli, Shoal Cape. Transliteration of the name "M[ys] Otmeli," given to this point by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425. Baker (1906, p. 572) published "Shoal Cape," the translation of Murashev's name. Because of duplication the name was changed to its present form in 1909 by USC&GS.

Otmeloy Vnutrenniy, Mys: point of land, see Inner Point.

Otmeloy Vnyshniy, Mys: point of land, see Shoals Point.

Otmeloi Cape: point of land, see Shoal Point.

Otmeloy Vnutrynney, Mys: point of land, see Inner Point.

Otmeloy Vnyschey, Mys: point of land, see Shoals Point.

Otmeloy, Mys: point of land, see Shoal Point.

Otokkok: locality, on Chukchi Sea coast, at Icy Cape, 48 miles SW of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; (map 146). Variant: Icy Cape, Ootokok, Ootookok, Otok-kok, Otukah, Utoqaq, Utuka, Utukok. Former Eskimo village or camp, listed as "Otok-kok," population 50, by Petroff (1884, p. 59); population 48 in 1890. In 1923 Sidney Paige, USGS, reported a population of 40 at "Icy Cape." The Eskimo word, "utoqaq," means "old" or "ancient" place.

Otokkok: villages, see Utukok villages.

Otokok River: stream, see Utukok River.

Otokok: villages, see Utukok villages.

Otokumuthamut: locality, on E shore of Togiak Bay, about 5 miles NW of Rocky Point and 70 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 57' N, 160° 42' W; (map 39). Variant: O-tok-u-mut-ha-mut. Eskimo village or camp shown on 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF. It is now abandoned.

Otookok: villages, see Utukok villages.

Otrubistoi Point: point of land, Afognak Bay, 1.8 miles N of Afognak, on S. coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 48' 00" N, 152° 45' 30" W; (map 43). Variant: Bluff Cape.

Russian name from the word "Otrubnyy" given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, in 1839 or 1840, and published by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1849 on Chart 1425. Baker (1906, p. 139), USGS, translates the name for this feature as "Bluff Cape."

Otrubistoi: point of land, see Crag Point.

Otrubistoy, Mys: point of land, see Crag Point.

Otstoia Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in Peril Strait, off N coast of Duffield Peninsula on Baranof Island, 17 miles NW of Todd, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 33' 45" N, 135° 26' 45" W; (map 9). Variant: Distant Island, Ostovia Island, Ostrov Otstoya. Russian name meaning "distant," given in 1833 by the navigator Ens Vasiliev (cna) IRN; published in 1848 on Russian Hydro Dept. Chart 1397 as "Os[trov] Otstoya."

Otstoya, Ostrov: island, see Otstoia Island.

Otstuplenie: point of land, see Retreat, Point.

Otter Bay: bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, W of Cape Aliaksin, on west shore of Beaver Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 30' N, 160° 54' W; (map 28). Variant: Beaver Bay, Zaliv Babrovyy. Name translated from the Russian "Z[aliv] Bobrovyy," meaning "sea otter bay," published in 1847 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379, and shown as "Otter Bay" on an 1890 USBF chart. This feature has not been positively identified.

Otter Bay: bay, see Beaver Bay.

Otter Bight: bight, 2.6 miles across, on NE coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 26' 30" N, 167° 51' 00" W; BGN 1937; (map 23). Variant: Idak Cove. So named by USC&GS in 1937 "because its association with Otter Point."

Otter Cove: bay, 5 miles across, on SE coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 41' N, 163° 20' W; (map 25). Name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Otter Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Gakona River 38 miles N of its junction with Copper River, Copper River Basin; 62° 51' N, 145° 09' W, (map 83). Local name reported by USGS in 1949.

Otter Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles to Becharof Lake, on Alaska Peninsula 49 miles NE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 38' 35" N, 156° 07' 10" W; (map 36). Local name reported in 1902 by J. L. McPherson of Iliamna; published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.

Otter Creek: stream, flows SE 3.6 miles to Nome River, 4 miles SE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 29' N, 165° 17' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

Otter Creek: stream, flows SE to Cripple River about 20 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome

Peninsula” by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Otter Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Gompertz Channel of Cook Inlet, 26 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 52' 15" N, 150° 51' 55" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1939 by USGS.

Otter Creek: stream, heads at 60° 53' N, 159° 53' W, flows NW 20 miles to Tuluksak River, 45 miles NE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 58' N, 160° 26' W; (map 59) Variant: Bear Creek. Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Otter Creek: stream, heads at 63° 05' N, 161° 15' W and flows NE 30 miles to Anvik River, 43 miles SE of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 14' 30" N, 160° 41' 50" W; (map 91). Local name reported by USC&GS in 1950.

Otter Creek: stream, heads at 67° 45' N, 144 37' W, flows SW 30 miles to Christian River 11 miles NW of Christian, Brooks Range; 67° 31' N, 145° 21" W; (map 122).Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Otter Creek: stream, heads at junction of its North and South Forks, flows SW 20 miles to Iditarod River, 7 miles W of Flat and 53 miles NE of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 28, N, 158° 14' W; (map 79) Prospectors' name reported in 1910 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Otter Creek: stream, heads in Darby Mountains, flows NE 5.2 miles to Tubutulik River in Death Valley, 40 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 08' N, 162° 17' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Otter Creek: stream, heads in Kantishna Hills, flows NW 14 miles to Bearpaw River, 20 miles E of Chilchukabena Lake, Tanana Lowland; 63° 55' 40" N, 150° 50' 00" W; (map 88). Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

Otter Creek: stream, in Baird Mountains, flows W 5 miles to Canyon Creek 3.5 miles SSE of its junction with Squirrel River, 5.5 miles NNE of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 03' N, 160° 24' W; (map 127). Name used by prospectors; reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 13),USGS.

Otter Creek: village, see Otter.

Otter Island: island, 0.8 miles long, 7 miles S of St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands; 57° 02' 45" N, 170° 24' 00" W; (map 38). Variant: Bober, Bobrovi, Bobrovia, Bobrovoy, Sea Otter Island. Translation from the Russian O[strov] Bobrovoy meaning "otter island" and published by Capt. Lt. Vasiliev (1829, map 3), IRN.

Otter Island: island, see Hydra Island.

Otter Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, S of Gakona Glacier terminus, 9 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 05' 20" N, 145° 13' 30" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Otter Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, 1.1 miles E of Sixmile Lake and 7 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 17' 24" N, 149° 44' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1906 by T. G. Gerdine and R. II. Sargent, USGS.

Otter Lake: lake, 0.6 miles across, on N end of Chichagof Island, 3.8 miles SE of Mud Bay and 19 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 08' 15" N, 135° 53' 15" W; BGN 1960; (map 11). Local name reported by USGS in 1958 and published in 1962.

Otter Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 5 miles N of Little Lake Clark and 48 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 29' N, 153° 47' W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Otter Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.6 miles NW of Rock Lake and 22 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 40' 15" N, 150° 40' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Otter Lake: lake, 2 miles long, NW of Big Lake, 25 miles SSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 33' 15" N, 152° 33' 00" W; (map 88). Local name obtained in 1958 from Fabian Carey and "Val" Blackburn by USGS.

Otter Lake: lake, 3 miles long, on Chichagof Island, 11 miles SE of Pelican, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 48' 30" N, 136° 08' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 9). Named in 1955 by USGS; published by Rossman (1959, map). It was so named because "its shores are the home of numerous otter families."

Otter Lake: lake, on NE end of Knight Island, N of Bay of Isles, 18 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 25' 30" N, 147° 38' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Otter Point Creek: stream, flows N 3.5 miles to Bering Sea, 20 miles NW of False Pass, on NW coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 55° 03' 00" N, 163° 47' 45" W; (map 29). Name derived from Otter Point and reported by USC&GS in 1947.

Otter Point: point of land, 20 miles NW of False Pass, on the NE coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 55° 03' N, 163° 47' W; (map 29). Local name published by USC&GS in 1902.

Otter Point: point of land, at Fort Glenn, in NE part of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 24' 50" N, 167° 50' 35" W; (map 23). Variant: Sheep Point. Named by USC&GS in 1937. It was called "Sheep Point" by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1942.

Otter Pond: lake, 0.3 miles long, N of Bear Lake, 17 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 17' 20" N, 147° 58' 30" W; (map 118). Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Otter Sound: bay, see Sea Otter Sound.

Otter Strait: water passage, between Bird and Chernabura Islands, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 48' N, 159° 40' W; (map 26). Named in 1882 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Otter: locality, between Otter Creek and Iditarod River, 6.7 miles W of Flat and 53 miles NW of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 27' 50" N, 158° 13' 20" W; (map 79). Variant: Otter City. Local name for a mining camp; name derived from Otter Creek. Reported in 1910 by A. G. Maddren, USGS. Population was about 50 at that time; the settlement was a distribution center for the mines.

Otters, Bay of: bay, see Beaver Inlet.

Otters, Sea of: sea, see Bering Sea.

Ottertail Creek: stream, flows SE 40 miles to East Fork Chandalar River, 8.5 miles SW of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 02' N, 145° 47' W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1926 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1929, pl. 1), USGS.

Ottertail Creek: stream, flows SW 11 miles to East Fork Chena River, 56 miles N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 57' 15" N, 145° 52' 45" W; (map 101). Named by prospectors; reported in 1909 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Ottertail Ridge: ridge, elev. 3,270 ft., extends S 5 miles on W bank of Ottertail Creek, 11 miles E of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 07' N, 145° 58' W; (map 136). Local name "descriptive of the shape of the ridge"; reported in 1926 by Mertie, (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1929, pl. 1), USGS.

Otto Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, 1 mile E of Jenny Island and 6 miles SE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 30' 30" N, 145° 06' 00" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Otto Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, 3 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 50' 30" N, 149° 02' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 87). Variant: Finn Lake, Ottos Lake. Named for Otto Maki, a Finnish homesteader upon whose land the lake stands; reported in 1959 by USGS.

Ottos Lake: lake, see Otto Lake.

Ottoway Valley: valley, 3 miles long, on Chultikana Creek, 2 miles NW of its mouth, on Klutina Lake, 49 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 46' 45" N, 145° 49' 30" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Otuk Creek: stream, flows N 21 miles to Iteriak Creek 4 miles S of its junction with E Fork Etivluk River, Brooks Range; 68° 35' N, 155° 46' W; BGN 1960; (map 133). Eskimo name used about 1950 by USGS geologists during exploration of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.

Otukah: locality, see Otokkok.

Otukah: villages, see Utukok villages.

Otviesnoi, Cape: point of land, see Upright, Cape.

Otvysnoy, Mys: point of land, see Upright, Cape.

Oubeloi Island: island, see Nizki Island.

Oubiennaia Bay: bay, see Massacre Bay.

Ouchklune Peak: mountain, see Oratia, Mount.

Ouchklune Range: mountain range, 5,000 ft., trends NW 6 miles from Atmugiak Creek, 75 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 54' N, 160° 01' W; (map 53). Eskimo name shown on a 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS.

Ouchtishich-cha-ga-mut: locality, on right bank of Kanektok River, 7 miles NE of Kwinhagak, 48 miles N of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 47' N, 161° 41' W; (map 53). Eskimo name shown on a 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS, with a note "name of a locality only no houses seen."

Oudagakh Strait: water passage, see Udagak Strait.

Ouektock: island, see Aiktak Island.

Ouektock: island, see Rootok Island.

Ougadakh Harbor: anchorage, see Dutch Harbor.

Ougagik: village, see Egegik.

Ougagouck, Fleuve: stream, see Egegik River.

Ougagouk: village, see Egegik.

Ougamantamuk Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Nanavochtshak Lake, 75 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 40' N, 159° 39' W; (map 53). Eskimo name shown on a 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS, who, with J. E. Spurr, camped along the stream, September 16, 1898.

Ougatchik Riviere: stream, see Ugashik River.

Ougavik: locality, see Uknavik.

Ouglovaia: locality, see Uglovaia.

Ougnagok: village, see Unga.

Oukamok: island, see Chirikof Island.

Oukevok: locality, see Ukivok.

Oukitshagamut: locality, on right bank of Kanektok River, 10 miles W of Amakatatee Creek, 64 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 51' N, 160° 38' W; (map 53).

Eskimo name meaning “Oukitshak people” shown as one cabin on a 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS.

Oukivak: village, see Ukivok.

Oukivok Island: island, see King Island.

Ouknadok Island: island, see Hog Island.

Ouknadok: locality, see Uknodok.

Oukviktoulia: locality, see Opiktulik.

Oukwak: locality, see Ukivok.

Oulliaghin Island: island, see Carlisle Island.

Oumakh Island: island, see Umak Island.

Oumalik Lakes: lakes, widely scattered group extending 18 miles between Ikpikpuk and Oumalik Rivers, Arctic Plain; 69° 45' N, 155° 15' W; (map 142). Named in the 1940's by the geologists on the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 exploration; derived from the name of the Oumalik River.

Oumalik River: stream, heads at 69° 38' N, 156° 16' W, flows NE 140 miles to Chipp River, 34 miles S of Smith Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 22' 20" N, 154° 58' 40" W; (map 148). This Eskimo name, meaning “chief, amber, or ashes,” seems to have been first used by geologists of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 probably in the late 1940's or early 1950's. See Omalik names.

Oumnak Island: island, see Umnak Island.

Oumnakh Island: island, see Umnak Island.

Ouna-nigh-mack, Ile: island, see Unavikshak Island.

Ounag-touti: locality, see Ungalik.

Ounalachka: island, see Unalaska Island.

Ounalakleet: village, see Unalakleet.

Ounalaklik River: stream, see Unalakleet River.

Ounalaklik: village, see Unalakleet.

Ounalaska: village, see Unalaska.

Ounalga Isle: island, see Unalga Island.

Ounalga Pass: water passage, see Unalga Pass.

Ounalima: peak, see Angutikada Peak.

Ounga Island: island, see Unga Island.

Ounga: rock, see Pinnacle Rock.

Ounga: village, see Unga.

Oungaklitalik River: stream, see Ungalik River.

Ounimak Detroit: water passage, see Unimak Pass.

Ounimak, Ile de: island, see Unimak Island.

Oupuk Creek: stream, see Aupuk Creek.

Our Creek: stream, flows NE 8.5 miles to Chatanika River, 15 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' 15" N, 147° 54' 15" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1907 by USGS.

Our Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles to North Fork Chandalar River, S of Bend Mountain, and 19 miles NNE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 45' 45" N, 148° 17' 00" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Our Creek: stream, flows W 1.3 miles to Wilson Creek Slough, 4 miles S of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 49' 20" N, 162° 02' 45" W; (map 74). Miners' name published by Harrington (1918, map), USGS.

Our Creek: stream, flows W 16 miles to North Fork Innoko River, 61 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 50' N, 155° 50' W; BGN 1963; (map 89). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Our Creek: stream, flows W 7 miles to Molly Creek, 80 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 05' 45" N, 143° 22' 50" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Our Creek: stream, heads in Sischu Mountains, flows N 16 miles to Nowitna River, 28 miles SE of Monzonite Hills, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 01' 36" N, 154° 22' 40" W; (map 98). Local name reported in 1915 by H. M. Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 10), USGS.

Ourand, Mount: mountain, 6,080 ft., 1 mile NE of Mount Evans, 21 miles N of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 25' 30" N, 146° 08' 00" W; BGN 1931; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, for Major Charles H. Ourand, USA.

Ouserdie Point: point of land, see Zeal Point.

Outchitak-Mioute: locality, see Uchitak.

Outer Iliasik Island: island, 3 miles long, 7 miles SW of Dolgoi Island, in Pavlof Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 00' N, 161° 53' W; (maps 25, 28). Variant: Big Iliazhek, Eliazik, Ialiasik, Iliasik Islands, Iliaviki. Native name published in 1847 as "O[strov] Bol[shoi] Iliazhek" or "big Iliazhek island" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379. Outer and Inner Iliasik Islands comprise the Iliasik Islands; called "Eliazik" by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 271), IRN, and "Ialiasik" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN.

Outer Island: island, 2 miles long, in Pye Islands, a. S entrance to Nuka Bay, 46 miles ESE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 21' N, 150° 25' W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Variant: Outer Pye Island. Descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1927 and so named because it is the last or outermost (farthest off-shore) of the Pye Islands.

Outer Point of Shoals: point of land, see Shoals Point.

Outer Point: point of land, at mouth of Fresh water Bay, on E coast of Chichagof Island, 9 miles NE of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' 00" N, 134° 59' 15" W; (map 9). Variant: Bluff Point. Descriptive name given in 1881 by Comdr. Henry Glass, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 180).

Outer Point: point of land, at W tip of Baker Island, 4 miles N of Granite Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 25" N, 133° 40' 30" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS

Outer Point: point of land, between Twelvemile Arm Kasaan Bay and Kina Cove, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' 15" N, 132° 31' 25" W; (map 4). Descriptive name published in 1911 by USC&GS.

Outer Point: point of land, W tip of Douglas Island, in Stephens Passage, 4 miles NW of Middle Point and 10 miles W of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 05" N, 134° 41' 15" W; (map 11). Descriptive name given by Lt. F. M. Symonds, USN, in 1880 and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 173).

Outer Pye Island: island, see Outer Island.

Outer Right Cape: point of land, east point of entrance to Kiliuda Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 16' N, 152° 49' W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Pravoy, Pravo Cape, Right Cape, Starboard Cape. Descriptive name published in 1943 by USC&GS. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23) published the name "M[ys] Pravoy," meaning "right hand cape." Baker (1906, p. 528) called this point "Right Cape" and (p. 596) "Starboard Cape."

Outer Rock: rock, awash at low tide, between Hodikof and Sarana Bays, off eastern Attu Island, 1.4 miles E of Hodikof Point, Aleutian Islands; 52° 52' 40" N, 173° 19' 00" E; (map 13). Descriptive name listed in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot.

Outer Rock: rock, in Nazan Bay, off E coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands, 52° 11' N, 174° 07' W; (map 18). Variant: Vnechni Rock, Vnyshniy, Kamen. Name published as "K[amen]"

Vnyshniy," meaning "outer rock " by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 27), IRN. Not named on recent USGS maps or USC&GS charts.

Outer Rock: rocks, see Outer Rocks.

Outer Rocks: rocks, at W entrance to Khaz Bay, 7.5 miles SW of Chichagof, on west coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 33' 30" N, 136° 09' 30" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Variant: Outer Rock. Descriptive name given in 1897 as "Outer Rock" by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, to one of the rocks. The name was applied to the group by USC&GS in 1908 and published in the 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 167) as "Outer Rocks."

Outer Seal Rock: rock, 3 miles W of Gurney Bay and 24 miles SW of Karluk, on W coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 18' 10" N, 154° 50' 20" W; (map 35). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1943. See Seal Rocks.

Outer Signal: rocks, elev. 50 ft., off NE coast of Sedanka Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 48' 15" N, 166° 02' 20" W; (map 23). Variant: Cook's Rock. Named as one of "The Signals" by J. J. Gilbert, Comdr. of the USC&GS steamer Pathfinder during 1900-01

Outlet Cape: point of land, tip of Kupreanof Peninsula, between Kupreanof Strait and Viekoda Bay, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 59' 55" N, 153° 17' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Vykhoda, Mys Vykhodnoy, Viekhoda. Translation of the descriptive name "M[ys] Vykhoda" given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Outlet Glacier: glacier, on N slope of Mount Veniaminof, trends N 3 miles to its terminus at head of Blueberry Creek, 10 miles W of Knife Peak, Aleutian Range; 56° 17' N, 159° 21' W; (map 30). Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Outlook Point: mountain, 1,451 ft., 17 miles SE of Burnt Mountain and 30 miles SE of Christian, Yukon Flats; 67° 17' N, 144° 05' W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1927 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Outpost Creek: stream, heads on Outpost Mountain, flows W, NE, and W 18 miles to Chandler River, Arctic Slope, 69° 13' N, 151° 25' W BGN 1960; (map 141). Named by USGS geologists during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 between 1944-53, for Outpost Mountain.

Outpost Island: island, 0.1 miles long, in Prince William Sound, 1.5 miles S of Fairmount Island, 42 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 50' 40" N, 147° 27' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Outpost Mountain: mountain, 1,305 ft., at head of Outpost Creek, 25 miles SE of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69° 09' N, 151° 13' W; BGN 1964; (map 141). Variant: Natvaksukruk Hill. Named by USGS geologists in 1945 during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4. The Eskimo name according to T. E. Taylor USGS, is Natvaksukruk.

Outside Bay: bay, on SW coast of Naked Island trends SW 2 miles to Prince William Sound, miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 38' N, 147° 29' W; (map 63). Variant: Outside Harbor. Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Outside Harbor: bay, see Outside Bay.

Outuchiwenat Mountain: mountain, 4,000 ft, 1 mile SE of Mount Oratia, 80 miles NE of Good News, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 54' N, 160° 00' W; (map 53). Eskimo name shown on a 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS.

Outwash Creek: stream, flows N 40 miles to Kurupa River 25 miles S of its junction with Colville River, Brooks Range; 68° 43' N, 155° 03' W; BGN 1960; (map 133). So named about 1950 by USGS geologists during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, because "stream runs through a belt of terraced gravel that is part of an outwash plain from one of the glacial advances."

Ouzinkie: village, pop. 214, on W coast of Spruce Island, NE of Kodiak Island; 57° 55' 30" N, 152° 29' 50" W; BGN 1966; (map 34). Variant: New Balaam, Novie Balaam, Oozinkee, Oozinkie, Starling, Seleniye Ruskiy i Kreolovy, Skvortsova, Usinka, Uzinkee, Uzinki, Uzinkie. Transliteration by Baker (1906, p. 657) of "Uzenkiy," from "uzkiy," meaning "very narrow," derived from the Russian name given to Narrow Strait, upon which the village is located. The name was reported as "Oozinkie, where there are 15 creoles * * *," by Petroff (1881, p. 29). In 1849 the Russian American Company published the name "Selen[iye] Rus[kiy] i Kreolovy," meaning "village of Russians and creoles." "S[eleniye] Skvortsova," meaning "starling village" was published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23), IRN. Ouzinkie post office was established in 192?

Oval Island: island, see Easterly Island.

Oval Mountain: hill, 901 ft., 1 mile N of mouth of Ayakulik River, 25 miles SW of Karluk, on W coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 12' 20" N, 154° 31' 25" W; (map 35). Descriptive local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Oval Rock: rock, in Khaz Bay, 6 miles SW of Chichagof, off W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 35' 00" N, 136° 08' 30" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Variant: Egg Rock. Descriptive name given in 1908 by USC&GS, and published in 1909 on Chart 8280.

Over Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles, from NW of Minnie Creek Lake to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 3 miles SSW of mouth of Gold Creek and 38 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 29' 00" N, 149° 55' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 123). Name reported in 1931 by Marshall (USGS, 1934, pl. 6).

Over-The-Hill Portage: portage, 1.5 miles long, across neck of bend in Koyukuk River, 46 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 01' N, 157° 35' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Overhang Point: point of land, at head of Redfish Bay, 10.5 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 20' 40" N, 134° 51' 30" W; (map 5). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Overland Bluff: bluff, elev. 910 ft., W of junction of Eureka and Baker Creeks, 29 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 05' 30" N, 150° 17' 30" W; BGN 1965; (map 106). Name reported in 1963 by Bond Taber, USGS, as having "long local usage."

Overland Roadhouse: locality, 4 miles S of Harding Lake and 34 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon Tanana Highlands; 64° 22' N, 146° 52' W; (map 101). Name of a former roadhouse; reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Overland Roadhouse: locality, see Fox Farm Lodge.

Oversight Creek: stream, flows NW to join Dividend Creek to form Telegram Creek, in Pilgrim River basin, 21 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 51' 45" N, 164° 34' 00" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 10), USGS.

Ovkekok: locality, see Ukivok.

Owalit Mountain: hill, 914 ft., 5 miles NW of Bunnell Cape, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 26' N, 171° 48' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Miyook Mountain. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF. According to Orth, in 1965, it means "the north one."

Owen, Mount: mountain, 7,820 ft., 9 miles SE of Mount Augusta and 51 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 13' 30" N, 140° 15' 00" W; (map 66). Named by Russell (1891, p. 139), USGS, for David Dale Owen, 1807-60, American geologist.

Owens Cabins: locality, on left bank of Coleen River, 11 miles NW of Rabbit Mountain and 34 miles N of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 35' N, 142° 37' W; (map 121). Name reported in 1939 by FitzGerald (1944, p. 231), USGS.

Owens Ridge: ridge, 1.5 miles long, on NE side of Attu Island, 1.2 miles NE of Winter Lake, Aleutian Islands; 52° 56' 55" N, 173° 01' 20" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; name shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Owens: village, see Togiak.

Oweruk Creek: stream, see Kwiniuk River.

Owgootowram Koonga: stream, see Ogotoruk Creek.

Owgootowruk: bluff, see Augutaurak.

Owhat River: stream, heads N of Molybdenum Mountain and flows SW 40 miles to Kuskokwim River 3.8 miles E of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 36' N, 159° 25' W; BGN 1948; (map 73). Variant: Knowat River, Nowat River, Ohwat River, Okkutweek River, Yukwonilnuk River. Native name reported by A. G. Maddren, USGS, in 1914.

Owl Creek: stream, anabranch of Yukon River, heads W of Arbor Island, flows NW 4.5 miles to Center Slough, 8 miles W of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 52' 30" N, 162° 20' 00" W, (map 74). Variant: Lithkealiktulik Slough. This is a partial translation of an Eskimo name "Lith-ke-a-lik-tu-lik," meaning "many owls," reported by USC&GS in 1951.

Owl Creek: stream, flows E 10 miles to Hodzana River 4.5 miles NW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 29' 15" N, 147° 58' 40" W; (map 118). Prospectors' name reported in 1902 by Lt. H. Erickson, USA.

Owl Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to Crow Creek, 54 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 01' N, 141° 12' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. On early maps the stream is shown flowing to Cherry Creek.

Owl Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Grayling Fork Black River, 34 miles NW of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 08' N, 142° 17' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Owl Creek: stream, flows SW 1 miles to Zone Creek 7.2 miles SE of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 47' 25" N, 161° 57' 45" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported by Harrington (1918. map), USGS, in 1916.

Owl Gulch: ravine, extends SE 1.2 miles to Fourth of July Creek, 7 miles SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 33 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands, 65° 07' 30" N, 142° 01' 00" W; (map 103). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Owl High: hills, extend W 10 miles just N of Owl Creek, 23 miles NW of Beaver, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 29' N, 148° 12' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Owl Island: island, 0.8 miles across, in Sea Otter Sound, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' N, 133° 25' W; (map 4). Named in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, "for a signal station called Owl located here."

Owl Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, on Kenai Peninsula, 2.6 miles SW of Swanson Lake and 30 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 48' 20" N, 150° 36' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for Richardson's Owl or the Arctic Saw-whet (*Cryptoglaux funerea richardsoni*), an owl known to Alaskan Eskimos as "the blind one," because it is almost completely blinded by sunlight (Pearson, 1944, pt. 2, p. 106).

Owl Village: settlement, on right bank of a bend in Kashunuk River, 70 miles W of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 46' N, 164° 13' W; (map 74). Variant: Anepoungwagavik, Anepangwagavigamiut, Anipaunorovik. This is a partial translation of an Eskimo village name reported by USC&GS in 1949. The name is rendered two ways: "Ane-poung-wa-ga-vik," reportedly meaning "place like an owl," and "Anepangwagavigamiut," reportedly meaning "people of the owl's place."

Owpuk Creek: stream, see Aupuk Creek.

Ox Point: point of land, on Whiting River, 2.6 miles NE of Port Snettisham and 34 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 01' 30" N, 133° 39' 25" W; (map 12). Named in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN.

Oxadak Mountain: mountain, 7,410 ft., N head of Alinement Creek, 8.5 miles N of Apoon Mountain, and 43 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 68° 01' 30" N, 150° 14' 00" W; Named in 1939 by Marshall (1956, p. 162) who wrote, "Even more impressive *. * was the black mountain. *. which I had taken to be Oolah Mountain Actually it turned out to be : ' different peak, which we named Oxadak, after a venerable oldster of the Arctic Eskimos."

Oxide Creek: stream, flows NE 2.4 miles to Ophir Creek, 12 miles N of Council and 41 miles SW of Imurak Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 04' N, 163° 42' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Oyagamut: locality, see Oyak.

Oyagaruk Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SW 5 miles to Avalik River 6.5 miles E of its junction with Kuk River, 38 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 07' N, 159° 24' W; (map 146). Variant: Oyararuk. Eskimo name recorded at Wainwright in 1956 as "Oyararuk," meaning "rocky," by Orth.

Oyagatut Creek: stream, flows NW 2.6 miles to Chukchi Sea, 19 miles E of Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; 70° 50' 40" N, 157° 56' 45" W; (map 147). Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Oyak Creek: stream, tributary, heads at Kanektok River, flows W 25 miles to Kuskokwim Bay, 50 miles NW of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 48' N, 161° 57' W; (map 53). Name derived from former Eskimo village of Oyak; published in 1951 by USGS.

Oyak: locality, on E shore of Kuskokwim Bay at mouth of Oyak Creek, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 47' N, 161° 57' W; (map 53). Variant: Oyagamut. Former Eskimo village name, "Oyagamut," obtained in 1898 from missionary John H. Kilbuck by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS.

Oyararuk: stream, see Oyagaruk Creek.

Oyster Rock: rock, on W coast of Kuiu Island, in Tebenkof Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 25' 00" N, 134° 09' 40" W; BGN 1929; (map 5). Named in 1928 by USC&GS because "oysters were found here at low tide."

Oyukak Creek: stream, heads on W side of Oyukak Mountain, flows N 7 miles to Noatak River, Brooks Range; 67° 40' N, 155° 30' W; (map 125). Local name recorded in Kobuk by Orth, USGS, in 1956. It is named for the mountain.

Oyukak Mountain: mountain, 7,310 ft., in Schwatka Mountains, 18 miles NW of Mount Igikpak, Brooks Range; 67° 34' N, 155° 30' W; (map 125). Eskimo name reported to refer in meaning to the glacier or snow cap that covers the top of the mountain. Reported by USGS in 1956.

Oywoonat: point of land, see Chibukak Point.

Ozernoi: bay, see Orzinski Bay.

Ozerskoy Redut: locality, see Redoubt, The.

P

Paba, Isla de: island, see Fish Egg Island.

Pablof Harbor: anchorage, see Pavlof Harbor.

Pachtolik: locality, see Pastoliak.

Pachtolik: locality, see Pastolik.

Pacific Glacier: glacier, see Grand Pacific Glacier.

Pacific Shoal: shoal, on coast of Beaufort Sea, 5 miles E of Cape Halkett, at mouth of Harrison Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 46' 30" N, 151° 56' 30" W; (map 149). Named in 1889 by Capt. C. H. Stockton, USN, for the whaling ship Pacific, whose master, Capt. Knowles, first reported this shoal (Leffingwell, 1919, p. 83-84).

Pack Creek: stream, flows E 8 miles to Seymour Canal, at mouth of Windfall Harbor, on Admiralty Island, 27 miles S of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 54' 15" N, 134° 17' 20" W; (map 9). Named by USFS in 1939 for Charles Lathrop Pack, "editor of Nature Magazine and president of The American Tree Association."

Pack Gulch: ravine, extends 1.2 miles NE to Nizina River W of its junction with Chitistone River, 11 miles E of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 27' 00" N, 142° 36' 35" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Pack Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula N of Skilak Lake, 0.9 miles W of Engineer Lake and 30 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 28' 45" N, 150° 21' 15" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Pack River: stream, see Ambler River.

Pack Sack Creek: stream, flows SE 9 miles to Buckland River, 47 miles NE of Haycock, Nulato Hills; 65° 50' N, 160° 36' W; (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950.

Packer Creek: stream, see Parker Creek.

Packers Creek Lake: lake, 2 miles long, at head of Packers Creek on Kalgin Island, 23 miles WSW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 28' N, 151° 55' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Packers Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NW 2 miles to Naknek River at South Naknek, on Alaska Peninsula, 1 mile SE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 43' 05" N, 156° 59' 40" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Packers Creek: stream, heads in Packers Creek Lake, on Kalgin Island, flows SE 1 mile to Cook Inlet, 23 miles WSW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 26' 30" N, 151° 53' 50" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Packers Spit: spit, 0.8 miles long, at mouth of East Arm Uganik Bay, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 44' 30" N, 153° 30' 00" W; (map 34) Variant: Uganuk Spit. Descriptive name published in 1943 b) USC&GS. A fish-packing plant was located here in the late 1800's. This feature was called "Uganuk Spit" [for Uganik Island] in 189. by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USRCS steamer Albatross.

Packsaddle Gulch: ravine, extends 2 miles up S slope of Strelshla Mountain, 40 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 48' 25" N, 147° 58' 45" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Packsaddle Island: nunatak, 5,640 ft., in Kennicott Glacier, 16 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; BGN 1966; 61° 38' 45" N, 143° 07' 30" W; (map 67). Named in 1965 by the Mountaineering Club of Alaska, "because its shape resembles a crosstree packsaddle used by pioneer miners."

Packwood Lake: lake, 300 ft., long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.8 miles S of Eagle Lake and 19 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 48' 50" N, 151° 08' 15" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Pad Island: island, 0.5 miles across, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, off E shore of Stepovak Bay Aleutian Range; 55° 44' 20" N, 159° 41' 00" W; (map 27). Local name published by USC&GS in 1947 Coast Pilot (v. 2, p. 305).

Paddle Creek: stream, flows E 10 miles to Little Black River, 48 miles SE of Chalkyitsik, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 02' 30" N, 143° 04' 00" W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Paddle Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 3 miles NW of junction of Ishuktak Creek and Topagoruk River, 36 miles SE of village of Meade River, Arctic Plain; 70° 11' N, 156° 05' W; (map 147). Name published in 1966 by USGS.

Paddle Lake: lake, 1.1 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula between Chick and Channel Lakes, 30 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 46' 00" N, 150° 30' 20" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Paddle Mountain: peak, 4,720 ft., 4 miles NW of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 09' N, 145° 42' W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Paddy Bay: estuary, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, extends SE 2.5 miles to Dangerous Passage, 7.5 miles N of Chenega, Chugach Mountains, 60° 23' 15" N, 148° 04' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1905 by U.S. Grant, USGS.

Paddy Point: point of land, on an island at mouth of Paddy Bay, on W side of Dangerous Passage, 7.5 miles N of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 23' 15" N, 148° 04' 00" W; BGN 1934; (map 63). Named in 1933 by a USC&GS field party for nearby Paddy Bay.

Page Mountain: mountain, 3,315 ft., 32 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 22' N, 155° 35' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Pagilak River: stream, heads E of Whale Mountain, flows 15 miles NW to Kongakut River, 23 miles SW of Demarcation Point, Brooks Range; 69° 22' N, 141° 33' W; (map 138). Eskimo name recorded on Barter Island in 1952 by USC&GS.

Pagomawik Pass: watercourse, see Bugomowik Pass.

Paguna Arm: bay, 2.7 miles wide and 5 miles long, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, 50 miles E of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 36' 30" N, 150° 04' 00" W; BGN 1930; (map 50). Local Indian name reported by USC&GS, in 1930, to mean "black bear."

Pah Rapids: rapids, in the Kobuk River at mouth of Pah River; 66° 46' N, 156° 03' W; (map 115). Variant: Par Rapids. Name reported, and probably given, by Lt. J. C. Cantwell, USRCS, in 1885. See Pah River.

Pah River Flats: swamp, 10 miles across, in basin between Zane and Lockwood Hills, 50 miles NW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 25' N, 155° 50' W; (map 116). Locally named for the river and published by USGS in 1956.

Pah River: stream, heads at 66° 34' N, 155° 09' W, flows W 55 miles to Kobuk River 32 miles SE of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 46' N, 156° 03' W; (map 115). Variant: Chok-way-chok, Par River, Shok-ah-bok-shegiak. Eskimo name meaning "stream mouth [pang, pai]" probably applied to the stream by Lt. G. M. Stoney, USN, in 1885, and spelled by him "Par." According to Lt. Cantwell (1885, p. 31), USRCS, the Eskimo name for the stream was "Chok-way-chok" (also spelled "Shok-ah-bok-shegiak") which he says refers to the "rapid current" at the stream's mouth. See Pah Rapids.

Pah: locality, on Kobuk at mouth of Pah River; 66° 46' N, 156° 03' W; (map 115). Variant: Par. Former Eskimo village or camp spelled "Par" in 1885 by Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN, and the same year spelled "Pain" by Lt. Cantwell (1885, p. 31), USRCS. See Pah River.

Pahls-chat-nok: stream, see Mulchatna River.

Pahron Creek: stream, flows 14 miles NW to Meade River, 95 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Slope; 69° 33' N, 157° 32' W; BGN 1949; (map 143). Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1949.

Paiiqaaglim Kuugaqzanga: stream, see Payikaglim Creek.

Paimiut Hills: ridge, 1,200 ft., extends 20 miles along right bank of Yukon River, between Big Bend and Tuckers Sloughs, 12 miles SW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills, 62° 00' N, 160° 13' W; (map 78). Local name reported in 1916 by G. L. Harrington and R. H. Sargent (in Harrington, 1918, pl. 1), USGS.

Paimiut Island: island, 4.8 miles long, in Yukon River, 17 miles SW of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 61° 58' N, 160° 05' W; (map 73). Variant: Great Paimiut Island. Named for the village, shown on a 1916 field sheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Paimiut Mountain: hill, 671 ft., on right bank of Yukon River, E of Paimiut and 40 miles ENE of Russian Mission, Nulato Hills; 61° 58' N, 160° 13' W; (map 73). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1922 manuscript chart of Yukon River.

Paimiut Slough: watercourse, distributary of Innoko River, flows SW 70 miles to Yukon River SW of Great Paimiut Island and 21 miles SW of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 61° 56' 25" N, 160° 08' 35" W; (map 73). Named for the village; shown on Edwards' Track Chart of the Yukon, 1899, as "Pimute."

Paimiut Slough: watercourse, see Summer Slough.

Paimiut: locality, on Kokechik Bay, on E bank at mouth of Lithkealik River, 11 miles SE of Cape Romanzof, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 42' N, 165° 50' W; (map 75). Eskimo name referring to the "people of the stream's mouth" reported by USC&GS in 1951. At that time the name applied to "two groups of two or three frame houses each, about a quarter of a mile apart."

Paimiut: locality, see Bimiut.

Paimiut: locality, see Paimute.

Paimiut: settlement, on N bank of Yukon River, 22 miles-SW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 61° 58' N, 160° 14' W; (map 73). Variant: Kuyikanuikpul, Paimjut, Paimut, Paimute, Pimute. This is a common Eskimo name, meaning "people of the stream's mouth," published in Russian in 1861 by P. Tikhmeniev, presumably from information received from Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, in 1842-44. Ivan Petroff lists "Paimute," population 50, in the 1830 Census. It may be the same place Capt. Raymond (1871, p. 25), USA, calls "Kuyikanuikpul." The village was originally located across the river, but was moved to higher ground about 1915. Hrdlicka (1943, p. 225) reports four villages with this name, in this vicinity, occupied at different seasons.

Paimjut: settlement, see Paimiut.

Paimut: locality, see Paimute.

Paimut: settlement, see Paimiut.

Paimute Slough: stream, see Innoko Slough.

Paimute: locality, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, about 22 miles NE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 59). Variant: Paimiut, Paimut. Eskimo camp or settlement reported by the Russians who recorded the name as "Paimut." See Paimiut above. In 1861, P. Tikhmeniev, historian of the Russian American Company, placed the settlement on the left bank of the river. Its exact location is unknown. The population was 30 in 1880; but was probably abandoned shortly thereafter.

Paimute: settlement, see Paimiut.

Pain du Sucre: promontory, see Sugarloaf Mountain.

Paingakmeut: settlement, on left bank of Johnson River, N of mouth of Pikmiktalik River and 17 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 45' 45" N, 162° 14' 45" W; (map 58). Eskimo camp or small settlement listed in the 1950 Census with a population of 44.

Painorouyun Slough: stream, flows NW 4.5 miles to Hooper Bay, 4.3 miles W of Keoklevik River, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 25' N, 165° 54' W; (map 75). Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1951.

Paint River: stream, formed by its Middle and South Forks, flows E 17 miles to Akjemguiga Cove in Kameshak Bay, 27 miles SE of Kakhonak, Aleutian Range; 59° 09' 30" N, 154° 14' 30" W; (map 51). Name published by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3), USGS.

Painted Mountain: mountain, see Painted Peak.

Painted Mountain: peak, 2,920 ft., on E bank of Soluka Creek, on Alaska Peninsula in Katmai National Monument, 11 miles SE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 07' 00" N, 154° 51' 30" W; BGN 1924; (map 42). So named in 1916 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, "because of its varied colors."

Painted Peak: mountain, 1,500 ft., on Revillagigedo Island, 1 mile E of Carroll Inlet and 5 miles N of Thorne Arm, Alexander Archipelago, 55° 27' 45" N, 131° 15' 25" W; BGN 1923; (map 3). Variant: Painted Mountain. Named in 1923 by USFS.

Painter Creek: stream, flows NW 13 miles to King Salmon River, 1 mile W of Mother Goose Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, 22 miles S of Ugashik, Bristol Bay Lowland; 57° 13' 20" N, 157° 25' 15" W; (map 36). Named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, for "Al Painter," cook for Sargent's and earlier USGS expeditions.

Painter Point: point of land, at the confluence of Mason and Clayhill Sloughs, N of Clay Island, 10 miles E of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 07' 45" N, 153° 13' 00" W; (map 107). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the Department of Interior.

Painter Slough: stream, flows W 1 mile from Yukon River to Mason Slough, N of Painter Point and 10 miles E of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 09' 00" N, 153° 13' 30" W; (map 107). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the Department of the Interior.

Paiyun Creek: stream, flows SE 12 miles to Kanektok River, 70 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 53' 30" N, 160° 23' 05" W; (map 53). Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Pajara Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Eldorado River, 15 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' 30" N, 164° 54' 00" W; (map 95). Variant: Pajaro Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Pajara Creek: stream, see Rabbit Creek.

Pajaro Creek: stream, see Pajaro Creek.

Pakenham Point: point of land, between Barry Arm Port Wells and College Fiord, 63 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 20' N, 148° 04' W; (map 69). Named in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, probably for Sir Thomas Pakenham, the commander of the West Indies station in 1786, while Vancouver was serving there (Wagner, 1937, p. 401).

Palarzook: locality, see Pelazuk.

Palazruk: locality, see Pelazuk.

Paldo Creek: stream, flows NW 17 miles to Salcha River 1.2 miles SW of junction of Lost Creek and 60 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 49' N, 144° 33' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Palisade Cliffs: cliffs, on N shore of Ikatán Bay, Aleutian Range; 54° 48' 40" N, 163° 20' 00" W; (map 25). Name published in 1912 by USC&GS.

Palisade Island: island, 0.5 miles across, in San Christoval Channel, N of San Fernando Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' 15" N, 133° 22' 15" W; (map 4). Name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 146); derived from Palisade Point.

Palisade Lagoon: lagoon, 0.2 miles wide, at N end of Surprise Bay, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, 38 miles ESE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 31' N, 150° 29' W; BGN 1929; (map 50). So named by USC&GS in 1927, for nearby Palisade Peak.

Palisade Peak: peak, 3,442 ft., in Kenai Mountains, 38 miles ESE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 33' N, 150° 29' W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Named by USC&GS in 1927 as a suitable name for the peak because it "is a rugged peak and shows prominently."

Palisade Point: point of land, N tip of island in San Christoval Channel, N of Palisade Island, on N coast of San Fernando Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' 30" N, 133° 22' 00" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys de la Yempalizda, Punta de la Empalizada, Punta Empalizada. Translation of the name "Punta de la Empalizada" given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle.

Palisades Point: point of land, on N shore of Nazan Bay, on E coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 13' 35" N, 174° 09' 15" W; (map 18). Descriptive name published by the USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 100), Applied because of the point's "prominent rocky bluffs."

Palisades, The: bluffs, on left bank of Yukon River, extend E from Weir Island to Lange Island, 9 miles SW of Kallands, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 06' 30" N, 153° 20' 00" W; (map 107). Named in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA.

Palley Creek: stream, flows S 12 miles to Nushagak River, 88 miles S of Sleetmute, Kilbuk-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 29' N, 156° 59' W; (map 60) Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Palm Point: point of land, on S coast of Alaska, on W end of Katalla Bay, 1.7 miles SW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 11' N, 144° 33' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1904 by Martin (1905, pl. 3), USGS.

Palma Bay: bight, 7 miles across, in Glacier Bay National Monument, on Gulf of Alaska, between Icy Point and Boussole Bay, 60 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 23' N, 137° 00' W; (map 10). Variant: Ice Bay, Icy Bay. Named "Baia de Palma" in 1792 by Capt. Alessandro Malaspina (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 201). See Wagner (1937, p. 481).

Palmer Creek: stream, flows E 1 mile to Shoup Bay, 0.1 miles S of terminus of Shoup Glacier 11.6 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 08' 25" N, 146° 36' 25" W; (map 68). Prospectors' name reported in 1911h USGS.

Palmer Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to East Fork Chena River, 69 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 01' 45" N, 145° 29' 10" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1911 by E. A. Porter (in Brooks and others, 1912, p. 244), USGS.

Palmer Creek: stream, flows S 5.8 miles to Knik River, E of Glenn Highway, 7 miles SE of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 31' 10" N, 148° 58' 05" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Palmer Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows S 2.5 miles to a marsh 1 mile NE of Beluga Lake, 3 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 39' N, 151° 28' W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS since 1950.

Palmer Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 11 miles to Resurrection Creek, 4.5 miles S of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 51' 15" N, 149° 37' 55" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1895 by Becker (1898, p. 82), USGS.

Palmer Creek: stream, see Coeur d'Alene Creek.

Palmer Siding: town, see Palmer.

Palmer Slough: stream, flows SW 8 miles from junction of Rabbit Slough and Spring Creek to N shore of Knik Arm, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 30' N, 149° 27' W; (map 69). Local name published on D. H. Sleem's 1910 map of central Alaska; derived from Palmer's trading post that was in the area.

Palmer, Mount: mountain, 6,940 ft., E of Hunter Creek Glacier, 25 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 19' 15" N, 148° 39' 20" W; (map 69) Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Palmer: town, pop. 1,181, in Matanuska Valley, 37 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 36' 00" N, 149° 06' 30" W; (map 69). Variant: Farmington, Palmer Siding, Warton. Agricultural supply town, established as a railroad station on the Matanuska Branch of The Alaska Railroad about 1916. The Palmer post office was established in 1917; discontinued in 1925. The Warton post office operated here from 1931 to 1935, and was then changed back to Palmer in 1935 (Ricks, 1965. p. 49, 50, 70). The town became the center of

the Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation administered by the U.S. Dept. of the Interior, the supply center of a colony of about 180 farm families from midwest United States in the 1930's. Its population was 150 in 1939 and 890 in 1950. It is thought to have been named for George Palmer, trader in the Knik Arm area in the late 1800's.

Palmers Store: village, see Knik.

Palmito, Punta: point of land, "on the south side of San Juan Bautista Island, Bucareli Bay," Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' N, 133° 17' W; (map 4). Spanish name meaning "little palm point" shown on a "piano" probably by Jose de Canizares in 1779. See Wagner (1937, p. 481).

Palmtree Islands: islands, 0.2 miles across, off W shore of Islas Bay, 16 miles NW of Chichagof, off W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 49' 10" N, 136° 24' 30" W; (map 9). Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8258.

Palo Alto Heights: ridge, see Chicken Ridge.

Palo Cano, Punta: point of land, "in Bucareli Bay, east side of San Fernando Island," Alexander Archipelago; (map 4). Spanish name shown on a "piano" probably by Jose de Canizares in 1779. See Wagner (1937, p. 481).

Paloma Pass: water passage, 0.7 miles long, near W end of Port Real Marina, between Lulu and Pigeon Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' N, 133° 33' W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Spanish word meaning "pigeon" given in 1923 by USC&GS.

Palomas, Isla: island, see Pigeon Island.

Palomas, Ostrov de: island, see Pigeon Island.

Palonoi Point: point of land, "on the mainland, very near Point Rothsay, at mouth of Stikine River. Named Palonoi (fired) by Basargin, of the Rynda party, 1836" (Baker, 1906 p. 488).

Paltchikatno: locality, on Innoko River near junction of Dishna River, Innoko Lowland; 63° 36' N, 157° 17' W; (map 90). Variant: Tichaichachass. Former Indian village reported in 1850 as "Paltchikatno ou Tichaichachass" on Lt. L. A. Zagoskin's map.

Paltusey, Mys: point of land, see Halibut Point.

Pamatairutmut: locality, on left bank of Kanektok River, 10 miles E of Kwinhagak and 48 miles N of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 48' N, 161° 38' W; (map 53). Eskimo name was shown as a locality on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS.

Pamela, Mount: Peak, see Brooks, Mount.

Pamichtuk Lake: lake, 1 mile long, at head of Mashooshalluk Creek, 7 miles SE of Cairn Mountain and 61 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 46' N, 152° 12' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). An Eskimo word said to mean "other" reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Pamiek Lake: lake, see Nerka, Lake.

Pamplona Bank: reef, see Pamplona, Bajo.

Pamplona Rocks: reef, see Pamplona, Bajo.

Pamplona, Bajo: reef, in Gulf of Alaska, off Mt. Elias; (map 47). Variant: Orel Rocks, Pamplona Bank, Pamplona Rocks, Roca Pamplona. This reef seems to have been first reported July 15, 1779, by Jose de Canizares. Several other diaries of the Spanish expedition also mention the reef although Don Ignacio Arteaga and one of the others expressed opinions that it was only some white wood floating on the water. On Camacho's map of the expedition, the shoal appears at about 59° 10' N off Mount St. Elias (Wagner, 1937, p. 481). Capt. Vancouver, (1798, v. 3, p. 225), RN, refers to it as "Roca Pamplona of the Spaniards." Capt. Tebenkov, IRN, relates that Talin, mate of the Russian vessel Orel, meaning "Eagle," saw it in 1794 and named it "Orel" after his ship (Baker, 1906, p. 488). This feature was never subsequently found and what was seen may have been a tide rip and discolored water, which is common in this area, or a grounded mass of ice from Malaspina Glacier, which was more extensive then.

Panamaroff Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 1 mile to head of Womens Bay, 8.5 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 42' 00" N, 152° 33' 50" W; BGN 1965; (map 34). Variant: Lost Creek. Probably named for Cornelius Panamaroff, 1880[?]-1930, a native of Kodiak.

Panaphagrock: mountain, see Panapkagrak Mountain.

Panapkagrak Mountain: mountain, 2,460 ft., W of Wulik River, 40 miles NE of Kivalina, Brooks Range; 68° 05' N, 163° 19' W; (map 130). Variant: Panaphagrock, Panapkarroak Mountain. Descriptive Eskimo name meaning "old tent" reported as "Panapkarroak Mountain" in 1960 by D. C. Foote.

Panapkarroak Mountain: mountain, see Panapkagrak Mountain.

Pancake Creek: stream, see Pennant Creek.

Pancake Rock: island, 0.4 miles across, 3 miles W of Cape Starr, on W coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 56' 07" N, 169° 01' 45" W; BGN 1940; (map 21). Descriptive name given in 1938 by USC&GS. Pan de Azucar: mountain, see Augustine Volcano.

Pandora Peak: mountain peak, 6,214 ft., 2 miles SE of Flandreau Mountain and 22 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 19' 34" N, 146° 43' 18" W; BGN 1965; (map 68). Named about 1959 by Nielson (1963, p. 135) for Pandora of Greek mythology; a woman given a box by Zeus from which all human ills escaped when she opened it.

Pandorga, Punta de: point of land, in the Prince William Sound area. Spanish name meaning "fat (bulky) point" shown on an unidentified manuscript map presumably copied from a Spanish map. The name is found on no other source.

Pangengi Creek: stream, see Panguingue Creek.

Pangokepek River: stream, see Pungokepek Creek.

Pangokeput River: stream, see Pungokepek Creek.

Pangokeput: lake, see Pungokepek Lake.

Panguingue Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Nenana River, 6 miles NW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 56' 30" N, 149° 03' 25" W; (map 87) Variant: Pangengi Creek. Named for the Philippine card game; reported in 1952 as "Pangengi Creek" by USGS.

Panhandle Island: island, in South Pass, S of Signal Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 11' 35" N, 132° 51' 40" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1965 by USC&GS.

Panhat Point: point of land, on NE coast of Bainbridge Island, on W side of Prince of Wales Passage, 6 miles S of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 09' 00" N, 148° 03' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Panic Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles to Kiligwa River, 5 miles SW of Liberator Lake, Arctic Slope; 68° 49' 30" N, 158° 31' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 132). Named in 1950 by B. H. Kent, USGS, "for concern for overdue personnel."

Panikpiak Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Chukchi Sea, 7.5 miles NE of Cape Beaufort and 47 miles SW of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 06' 10" N, 163° 37' 30" W; (map 145). Eskimo name given to this stream by USC&GS in 1949. It was the name of an Eskimo that once lived in the area, and the name came to be applied to the locality, in a "possessive" sense, because it was there that mailsleds from Barrow and Kotzebue generally met.

Pankof Breaker: reef, 3 miles NE of East Anchor Cove, Ikatana Peninsula, on SE coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 42' 30" N, 163° 00' 30" W; (map 25). Name derived from Cape Pankof; reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Pankof, Cape: point of land, on SE tip of Ikatana Peninsula, on SE coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 40' N, 163° 04' W; (map 25). Variant: Pankoff, Pankova. Russian name published in 1847 as "M[ys] Paknova" or "Pankof's Cape" by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. on Chart 1379. The USBF used the two "f" spelling of the name for this point in 1888.

Pankoff: point of land, see Pankof, Cape.

Pankova: point of land, see Pankof, Cape.

Pannell River: stream, see Pinnell River.

Panorama Mountain: mountain, 5,778 ft., 12 miles SE of Fang Mountain and 27 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 28' 45" N, 148° 47' 15" W; (map 87). Local descriptive name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Panoramic Creek: stream, heads on Panoramic Peak of Granite Mountain, flows NE 6.4 miles to Arrow Creek, 22 miles SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 52' 35" N, 145° 19' 57" W; (map 86). Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS.

Panoramic Peak: peak, 5,150 ft., on N slope of Granite Mountain, 19 miles SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 48' 50" N, 145° 23' 50" W; (map 86). Named between 1848 and 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS.

Panowat Spit: spit, 6 miles long, between Kokechik Bay and Bering Sea, 1.6 miles S of Cape Romanzof, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 43' N, 166° 09' W; (map 75). Variant: Pungohat Spit. Eskimo name meaning "at the end of the hills," reported by USC&GS in 1951.

Panther Peak: mountain, see Loren Hill.

Papa Willie Creek: stream, flows S 40 miles to Yokontoh Slough, SE of Blackburn Island and 53 miles SE of Unalakleet, Innoko Lowland; 63° 23' N, 159° 23' W; BGN 1960; (map 91). Variant: Sisdlartna River. Local name reported in 1951 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Papa Willie Creek: watercourse, see Yokontoh Slough.

Papan River: stream, see Pargon River.

Papiak Point: bluff, elev. 50 ft., on N bank of Naknek River, on Alaska Peninsula, 9 miles SE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 42' 40" N, 156° 45' 40" W; (map 41). Eskimo name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Papigak Creek: stream, flows NE and N 6 miles to Chukchi Sea, 15 miles E of Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; 70° 49' 15" N, 158° 10' W; (map 147). Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Papin River: stream, see Pargon River.

Papiok, Mount: mountain, 6,530 ft., 12 miles N of Mount Igikpak, Brooks Range; 67° 35' N, 154° 57' W; (map 125). Eskimo name recorded in Kobuk by Orth, USGS, in 1956 and reported to mean "tail of a fish."

Papka: locality, on N shore of Kuskokwim Bay, 10 miles SW of Eek Island and 57 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 03' N, 162° 28' W; (map 58). Variant: Papkamut. Former Eskimo camp or village reported by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS, based on information received in 1898 from J. H. Kilbuck, Moravian missionary, who spelled it "Papkamut," i.e. "Papka people." This appears to be the same name as "Popokamiut."

Papkamut: locality, see Papka.

Papkes Landing: locality, on W coast of Mitkof Island, 9 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 40' 30" N, 132° 55' 55" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS. Current maps show a dock and three cabins here.

Papoose Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, extends E to W side of Squaw Bay, 30 miles NE of Whit Tier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 50' 15" N, 147° 50' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Papoose Creek: stream, heads on Syncline Mountain, flows N 1.7 miles to Alfred Creek, 58 miles NE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 57' 00" N, 147° 29' 35" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Papoose Twins: lakes, each 1 mile long, E of Little Susitna River, 23 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 32' 10" N, 150° 05' 00" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Paps, The: hills, 500 ft., two small rounded hills, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.7 miles NE of Harbor Point, at mouth of Lituya Bay, 87 miles NW of Hoonah, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58° 37' N, 137° 38' W; (map 10). Descriptive name published in 1875 by USC&GS on Chart 742. The first use of name is unknown.

Par Rapids: rapids, see Pah Rapids.

Par River: stream, see Pah River.

Par: locality, see Pah.

Para Point: point of land, SW point of Pearl Island, in Yukon River 17 miles NE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 55' 20" N, 160° 52' 15" W; (map 73). Variant: Pats Island. The origin of this name is unknown. It may represent a misreading of the name "Pats Island" shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS, which, because of filling, is now part of Pearl Island.

Paradise Camp: locality, at head of Slate Creek, 4.5 miles NE of Twin Mountain and 13 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 165° 21' W; (map 94). Site of a mining camp shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Paradise Cove: cove, 0.5 miles wide, in Three Hole Bay, 26 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 45' 30" N, 149° 36' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 49). Named by Capt. McMullen [cna] of the steamer Dora who applied the name to all of Three Hole Bay. The 1912 USC&GS field party restricted the application to this cove.

Paradise Creek: stream, heads in a glacial lake, flows NW 4.8 miles to Metal Creek, 23 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 29' 30" N, 148° 27' 45" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Paradise Creek: stream, heads on Bonasila Dome, flows W and NE 34 miles to Bonasila Slough 3 miles W of its junction with Yukon River, 26 miles NW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 30' N, 160° 14' W; (map 78). Variant: Stanstrom Creek. Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Paradise Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows N 7.5 miles to Resurrection River, 7 miles NW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 11' 30" N, 149° 35' 10" W; (map 63). Local name reported about 1914 by B. L. Johnson (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS.

Paradise Creek: stream, see Bottley Creek.

Paradise Flats: tidal flats, 0.5 miles across, at head of Saook Bay, on N coast of Baranof Island, 7 miles SW of Todd, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 25' 15" N 135° 12' 45" W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, and published on Chart 8283.

Paradise Fork: stream, flows NE 16.6 miles to Sethkokna River, 73 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 57' N, 153° 19' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Paradise Hill: hill, E of Alaska Highway, 23 miles SE of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 62° 47' N, 141° 16' W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1952.

Paradise Lake: lake, 2,000 ft. long, in the Matanuska Valley, 8.7 miles NW of Palmer, Cool; Inlet Lowland; 61° 37' 30" N, 149° 22' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1914 by GLO (BLM).

Paradise Lakes: lakes, extend NE-SW 4.5 miles in Paradise Valley, 22 miles NE of Seward. Chugach Mountains; 60° 21' 30" N, 149° 01' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Paradise Pass: pass, 1,400 ft., between heads of Sethkokna River and Eden Creek, 28 miles NW of Telida, Kilbuck-Kuskokowim Mountains; 63° 45' 30" N, 153° 38' 00" W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Paradise Valley: valley, extends NE-SW 7.5 miles on Kenai Peninsula, coursed by Snow River. 20 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 20' N, 149° 05' W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Paradise: locality, W of Carlo Island, on right bank of Yukon River, 17 miles NW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 25' N, 160° 03' W; (map 78). Variant: Bonasila. Site of old native village shown on a 1902 fieldsheet by A. J. Collier, USGS. Both names, "Paradise" and "Bonasila," were used by the riverboat pilots from 1898 to 1910. The name "Bonasila" is derived from the nearby Bonasila River.

Paragon River: stream, see Pargon River.

Parakhodnaya, Bukhta: bay, see Steamer Bay

Parakhotnia Bay: bay, see Steamer Bay.

Parallel Creek: stream, flows E 4.5 miles to Chignik Lagoon, 7 miles W of Chignik, on S shore of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 56° 19' N, 158° 35' W; (map 30). Named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS: so called because "its course is near and parallel to the 56° 20' N line."

Paralysis Point: point of land, W point of entrance to Security Bay, on N coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 51' 50" N, 134° 22' 45" W: (map 5). Variant: South Point. Named in 1881 by Comdr. H. Glass, USN; in 1869 called "South Point" by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Paramano Bay: bay, see Paramanof Bay.

Paramanof Bay: bay, 3 miles across, 22 miles NW of Afognak, on W coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island, 58° 18' N, 152° 55' W; (map 43). Variant: Paramano Bay, Paramanoff Bay, Paramanofskaia. Russian family (?) name given as "Paramonovskaya Bukhta" by the Russian American Company in 1849 and spelled "Paramanoff" by USC&GS and USBF.

Paramanof Mountain: mountain, 2,175 ft., 17 miles N of Afognak, on central Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 14' N; 152° 40' W; (map 43). Name derived from Paramanof Bay and published in 1952 on a USGS map.

Paramanof, Cape: point of land, 23 miles NW of Afognak, on W coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 18' 20" N, 153° 03' 30" W; (map 43). Variant: Paramanoff, Paramonof, Paramonoff, Tanaak. Name derived from Paramanof Bay and published by the Russian American Company in 1849 as "M[ys] Paramonovskoy (Tanaak) The Russian Hydro. Dept. published the Aleut name "M[ys] Tanaak," or "cape Tanaak," for this feature in 1847 on Chart 137S, perhaps from the word "tang" which, according to R. H. Geoghegan, means "land" or "place."

Paramanoff Bay: bay, see Paramanof Bay.

Paramanoff: point of land, see Paramanof, Cape.

Paramanofskaia: bay, see Paramanof Bay.

Paramonof: point of land, see Paramanof, Cape.

Paramonoff: point of land, see Paramanof, Cape.

Paran Lakes: lakes, two, near head of Pargon River, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Local name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. The lakes cannot be identified on subsequent maps.

Paran River: stream, see Pargon River.

Parantulik River: stream, see Pargon River.

Parent Roadhouse: locality, see Parents Trading Post.

Parent Roadhouse: village, see Crooked Creek.

Parents Mountains: mountains, 1,281 ft., extend NE 12 miles from Chukchi Sea coast, between Kavroarak and Tasikpak Lagoons, 14 miles NW of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 57' N,

164° 48' W; (map 128). Variant: Angeyukangak, Ungayukaukurnik. Named in 1950 by USC&GS; it is a translation of the Eskimo name for the mountains transcribed as "Ungayukaukurnik."

Parents Trading Post: locality, at mouth of Crooked Creek 33 miles WNW of Sleetmute Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 52' 30" N, 158° 06' 30" W; (map 72). Variant: Parent Roadhouse, Portage Village. The trading post was reported in 1910 as "Portage Village" by C. G. Anderson (in Eakin, 1914, pl. 1), USGS. The name "Parent R. H." was reported for the same location on the 1923 map by the Alaska Road Commission.

Parents Trading Post: village, see Crooked Creek.

Parents: village, see Crooked Creek.

Pargan River: stream, see Pargon River.

Pargon River: stream, heads in Bendeleben Mountains, flows SE 32 miles to Fish River, 50 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 59' N, 163° 06' W; BGN 1910; (map 95). Variant: Anaconda Creek, Oregon River, Papan River, Papin River, Paragon River, Paran River, Parantulik River, Pargan River. Local name derived from an Eskimo name and standardized in 1910 by BGN on the basis of local use. Reported as "Papin" in 1899 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS. The variant names were used on subsequent mining and USGS maps.

Parida Island Reef: reef, in San Alberto Bay, 0.6 miles S of Parida Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30' 30" N, 133° 14' 30" W; (map 4). Named by USC&GS and published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 143).

Parida Island: island, 1,250 ft., long, in San Alberto Bay, 5 miles NW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' 10" N, 133° 14' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Isla Partida, La Parida. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isle Partida" or "divided island." According to Wagner (1937, p. 481-482), the word "parida" is a corruption of "partida."

Paris Creek: stream, on Douglas Island, flowing 1.5 miles NE to Glory Hole, 0.3 miles NW of Treadwell and 2.7 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 16' 35" N, 134° 22' 50" W; (map 11). Variant: French Pete's Creek, Hayes Creek, Parris Creek. Probably named by Pierre Erussard. The name is spelled Parris in a placer claim filed by him with M. A. Hayes and Henry Borien in 1881. The early miners called the stream both Hayes Creek for Michael Angelo Hayes, one of the locators, and French Pete's Creek for Pierre Erussard (DeArmond, 1957, p. 34). The name Paris Creek was published in 1893 by USC&GS.

Park Creek: stream, on Iniskin Peninsula, flows NE 5 miles to Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 49' 40" N, 153° 05' 45" W; (map 51). Named in 1921 by F. H. Moffit, USGS, because of the park-like view up the stream valley, when seen from a point near the shore of Chinitna Bay.

Park Peak: mountain, 4,800 ft., in British Mountains 2 miles W of Alaska-Canada boundary and 46 miles S of Demarcation Point, Brooks Range; 69° 02' N, 141° 06' W; (map 138).

Name reportedly contained in IBC survey notes; published on a 1944 Canadian topographic map.

Park: locality, see Parks.

Parka Creek: stream, see Scandinavian Creek.

Parker Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Lake Minchumina, 1.7 miles SW of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 52' 00" N, 152° 21' 40" W; (map 88). Variant: Packer Creek. Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Parker Creek: stream, see Poker Creek.

Parker Group: islands, 0.5 miles across, in Sitka Sound, 3 miles W of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03' 40" N, 135° 25' 00" W; (map 9). Named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 140).

Parker Hill: hill, see Kikikyak Hill.

Parker Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, W of Kroto Creek, 23 miles SW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 02' 15" N, 150° 29' 15" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Parker Pass: pass, 14,500 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, between Harper Glacier And Harper Icefall, 3 miles NE of summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 06' 10" N, 150° 56' 30" W; BGN 1947; (map 88). Named in 1913 by Archdeacon Stuck (1921, p. 73) for Herschel Clifford Parker, 1867-1931, physicist and mining engineer, who accompanied Belmore Browne on the expedition which nearly succeeded in reaching the summit of Mount McKinley in 1912.

Parker Point: point of land, 8 miles NW of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 36' 45" N, 134° 40' 30" W; (map 9). Discovered by Lt. Joseph Whidbey, RN, July 20, 1794, and named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, probably for Sir Peter Parker of the British Admiralty (Wagner, 1937, p. 401).

Parks Cinnabar Ledge: locality, see Parks.

Parks Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Mink Creek SW of Birchwood, 17 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 23' N, 149° 31' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Parks Creek: stream, flows SW 1.3 miles to Kuskokwim River, 2.7 miles NW of Red Devil and 8.7 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 47' 45" N, 157° 21' 10" W; BGN 1943; (map 72). Locally named for E. W. Parks. Reported in 1943 by USGS. See Parks.

Parks Prospect: locality, see Parks.

Parks: locality, on N bank of Kuskokwim River at mouth of Parks Creek, 2.7 miles NW of village of Red Devil and 8.8 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 47'

45° N, 157° 21' 10" W; (map 72). Variant: Park, Parks Cinnabar Ledge, Parks Prospect, Tliagenadeden, Tliagenaleden. Trading post and supply point named for Eugene W. Parks when a post office was located here from 1909 to 1910 with Parks as postmaster. A population of 11 was recorded here in 1940, but the more recent census does not list the place.

Parlor Harbor: anchorage, see Pavlof Harbor.

Paroshki Bay: bay, see No Thorofare Bay.

Parris Creek: stream, see Paris Creek.

Parrot Beach: beach, 50 yds. long, on Sredni Bight, on NE coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 04' 00" N, 177° 38' 03" E; (map 14). One of the "bird names" arbitrarily applied to features on Kiska Island in 1943 by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Parrot Island: island, 0.1 miles across, at mouth of Kazakof Bay, 9 miles NE of Afognak, on SE coast of Afognak Island; 58° 05' 20" N, 152° 34' 35" W; BGN 1910; (map 43). Named by C. G. Quillian, USC&GS, who surveyed the locality in 1909.

Parrot Island: island, see Nest Island.

Parrot Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on S end of Dall Island, N of Essowah Lakes, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 49' N, 132° 52' W; BGN 1935; (map 1). So named in 1935 by USGS "because of its proximity to Parrot Point."

Parrot Point: point of land, on W coast of Dall Island, 2 miles S of Port Bazan, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 47' 00" N, 132° 56' 30" W; BGN 1929; (map 1). Name derived from Parrot Rock; given by USC&GS in 1928.

Parrot Rock: island, 0.1 miles long, 0.8 miles SE of Parrot Point on SW coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 46' 40" N, 132° 55' 30" W; (map 1). Name published by USC&GS in the 1925 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 164).

Parry Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on E coast of Baranof Island, N of Patterson Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 39' N, 134° 41' W; BGN 1917; (map 5). Named in 1917 by USC&GS for Will H. Parry, 1864-1917, "a member of the Federal Trade Commission who had an interest in Alaska."

Parshas Bay: cove, 0.8 miles wide, at N edge of Port Gravina, 19 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 43' 45" N, 146° 08' 30" W; (map 64). Local name derived from "Parshas Settlement" on east point of entrance; published by USC&GS in 1918.

Parshas Point: point of land, on N shore of Port Gravina, 19 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 44' N, 146° 08' W; (map 64). Local name derived from "Parshas Settlement" on this point; published by USC&GS in 1918.

Parshas Settlement: locality, see Parshas.

Parshas: locality, on N shore of Port Gravina, 19 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 44' N, 146° 08' W; BGN 1910; (map 64). Variant: Parshas Settlement. Local name for a small Indian settlement, reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 1 and 2), USGS. Present maps show one building at this site.

Parson Falls Creek: stream, flows S 6 miles to Rude River, 10 miles NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 40' 30" N, 145° 33' 00" W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1913 by B. L. Johnson (in Brooks and others, 1914, pl. 7), USGS.

Parsons Peak: peak, 6,600 ft., 2.2 miles W of head of Taiya Inlet, 4 miles NW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 28' 40" N, 135° 25' 40" W; (map 45) Named in 1897 by USC&GS (Baker, 1906, P. 489).

Partennoi, Point: point of land, between Ilin Bay and head of Islas Bay, 16 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' 10" N, 136° 23' 20" W; (map 9) Russian name meaning "party" given by Staff-Capt. P. I. Ilin early in the 19th Century.

Partida, Isla: island, see Parida Island.

Partie Cape: point of land, see Party Cape.

Partin Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus flows S 12 miles to Fountain River at Eldridge Glacier terminus, 41 miles N of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 54' N, 149° 57' W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Partition Cove: bight, 1 mile across, on SE coast of Sitkalidak Island, SE of Kodiak Island; 57° 06' N, 153° 05' W; BGN 1934; (map 34). Descriptive name given in 1934 by USC&GS, because the "cove is partitioned or bisected through its center by an islet and tombolo: the beach at its head is an isthmus, only 50 to 200 meters across, forming a partition between the cove and McDonald Lagoon."

Partof Bay: cove, see Partov Cove.

Partof Point: point of land, on S tip of Partofshikof Island, between Kruzof and Baranof Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 13' 45" N, 135° 34' 00" W; (map 9). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN; first part of island name.

Partoffshikoff Island: island, see Partofshikof Island.

Partoffshikoff Island: island, see Partofshikof Island.

Partofs-Chikof Island: island, see Partofshikof Island.

Partofshikof Island: island, 8 miles long, between Kruzof and Baranof Islands, Alexander Archipelago, 57° 15' N, 135° 36' W; (map 9). Variant: Partovshchikov, Ostrov Partovshikov, Partoffschikof Island, Partoffshikoff Island, Partofs-Chikof Island, Partotovstchikoff Island, Partovschikoff Island, Partovshikov Island. Name published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog.

Dept. Chart 1397 as “Os[trov] Partovshchikov,” meaning “Partovshchikov Island.” This is probably a Russian proper name.

Partotovstchikoff Island: island, see Partofshikof Island.

Partov Bay: cove, see Partov Cove.

Partov Cove: bay, 1 mile across, on E coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 12' 25" N, 168° 19' 00" W; BGN 1939; (map 22). Variant: Glubokaia Bay, Glubokoi, Partof Bay, Partov Bay, Partovaia, Partovaya Bay. Russian name [from the French] published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN, as “Bukh[ta] Partovaya,” meaning “party cove.” This feature was called “Glubokaya,” meaning “deep,” by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 298) IRN. The name was changed to “Partov Cove” in 1938 by USC&GS.

Partovaia: cove, see Partov Cove.

Partovaya Bay: cove, see Partov Cove.

Partovschikoff Island: island, see Partofshikof Island.

Partovshchikov, Ostrov: island, see Partofshikof Island.

Partovshikov, Ostrov: island, see Partofshikof Island.

Partway Lake: lake, 2 miles across, 8 miles NE of Kgun Lake and 48 miles SW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 38' N, 163° 28' W; (map 74). Local name published by USGS in 1966.

Party Cape: point of land, on NW coast of Shuyak Island, 50 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 37' 10" N, 152° 34' 00" W; (map 43). Variant: Partie Cape. Translation of the name “M[ys] Partiy,” from the French “partie,” published in 1819 by the Russian American Company.

Pasagshak Bay: bay, extends NE 3 miles, off Ugak Bay N of Pasagshak Point, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 26' N, 152° 30' W; (map 34) Native name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Pasagshak Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Pasagshak Bay on N shore of Ugak Bay, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 25' 30" N 152° 08' 30" W; (map 34). Native name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Paschtol: locality, see Pastoliak.

Paschtol: locality, see Pastolik.

Paschtolik: locality, see Pastoliak.

Paschtolik: locality, see Pastolik.

Pasco Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Salcha River, 2 miles ESE of Caribou and 37 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 39' N, 145° 33' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Pasco Pass: pass, between the valleys of Glacier River and Wiseman Creek, N of Glacier Pass, 7.5 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 28' N, 150° 21' W; (map 124). Prospectors' name reported by F. C. Schrader, USGS, in 1899.

Pashtol: locality, see Pastoliak.

Pashtol: locality, see Pastolik.

Pashtolik, Reka: stream, see Pastoliak River.

Pashtolyak, Reka: stream, see Pastoliak River

Paso Point: point of land, on SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 23' 10" N, 167° 41' 00" W; (map 23). Name given by USBF in 1888.

Pass Creek: stream, flows N 4.6 miles to Browns Fork Sulukna River, 52 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 45' N, 153° 54' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Pass Creek: stream, flows NW 11 miles to Salmon River, 7 miles SE of Mount Plummer and 77 miles NE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 55' 30" N, 159° 30' 00" W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Pass Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 miles to Kotsina River, 2 miles E of mouth of Clear Creek, 83 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 42' 50" N, 144° 02' 50" W; (map 68). Descriptive name given in 1900 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Pass Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Goat Creek, 3.3 miles S of Tanada Lake, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 20' N, 143° 21' W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Pass Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles W of Eroded Mountain, to Tinayguk River, 3.5 miles NW of mouth of that stream and 25 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 36' 30" N, 151° 08' 00" W; (map 124). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Pass Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Tatonduk River, 16 miles N of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 01' 30" N, 141° 10' 00" W; BGN 1931; (map 103). So named in 1930 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS, because it affords an easy route over the divide from the Tatonduk River to Hard Luck Creek.

Pass Creek: stream, flows SE 34 miles to Coleen River, 7 miles E of Lois Dome and 44 miles N of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 43' N, 142° 32' W; (map 121). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Pass Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles from E of Ernie Lake to Mettenpherg Creek, 2 miles S of Colorado Creek and 70.5 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 21' 30" N, 152° 46' 00" W; (map 124). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Pass Creek: stream, flows SE 7 miles to Wide Bay, So of Mount Shannon, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 41 miles SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 24' 05" N, 156° 21' 25" W, (map 36). Local name reported in 1921 by Capps (1923, pl. 2), USGS.

Pass Creek: stream, flows SW 2.6 miles to Canyon Creek, 0.1 miles N of mouth of Divide Creek, 65 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 22' 30" N, 144° 22' 30" W; (map 68). Local name published in 1914 by USGS.

Pass Creek: stream, heads at Belanger Pass, flows W 3.3 miles to Alfred Creek, 61 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 57' 50" N, 147° 25' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Pass Creek: stream, heads at Summit Lake in Chulitna Pass, flows W 5.7 miles to Chulitna River, 42 miles NE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 54' 08" N, 149° 46' 15" W; (map 82). Local descriptive name reported by S. R. Capps and J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS, in 1917.

Pass Creek: stream, heads in Clearwater Mountains, flows E 10 miles to Clearwater Creek, 8 miles N of Denali Highway and 34 miles SW of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 09' 25" N, 146° 58' 30" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Pass Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows SE 1 mile to Cottonwood Creek, 27 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 34' 10" N, 150° 47' 00" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Pass Creek: stream, heads near Rainy Pass, in Teocalli Mountains, flows SE 10 miles to Happy River, 91 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 10' 15" N, 152° 55' 20" W; BGN 1965; (map 81). Variant: Happy River. Local name reported in 1958 by USGS; so called because it heads just south of Rainy Pass.

Pass Creek: stream, heads on Fairview Mountain, flows NE 5.3 miles to Camp Creek, 45 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 24' 10" N, 151° 30' 40" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Pass Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NE 21 miles to Canyon Creek, 11 miles S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 43' 55" N, 149° 27' 00" W; (map 63) Local prospectors' name; reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Pass Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 6 miles to Resurrection Creek, 10 miles SW of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 46' 30" N, 149° 41' 00" W; (map 63). Local descriptive name reported in 1895 by Becker (1898, fig. 6), USGS.

Pass Creek: stream, see Happy River.

Pass Fork Dalzell Creek: stream, heads at Rainy Pass, in Teocalli Mountains, flows NW 5 miles to Dalzell Creek, 92 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 14' 20" N, 153° 12' 15" W; (map 80). Local name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Pass Fork Hartman River: stream, heads at glacier E of Sled Pass, flows NE 6.7 miles to Hartman River, 94 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 41' 50" N, 153° 37' 30" W; (map 71). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Pass Island: island, 0.1 miles across, off NE coast of Mummy Island, at N end of Long Channel, 6.5 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 17' 45" N, 147° 53' 59" W; (map 63). Local name published in 1908 by USC&GS.

Passage Arm: estuary, see Passage Canal.

Passage Bay: cove, see Shotgun Cove.

Passage Canal: estuary, on NE coast of Kenai Peninsula, trends NE 14 miles from Whittier to S end of Port Wells, 36 miles NW of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 47' N, 148° 21' W; BGN 1915; (map 63). Variant: Passage Arm, Passage Channel, Portage Bay. Named in 1794 by Capt. Vancouver (1798. vl. 3, p. 181), presumably because this body of water leads to a portage connecting Prince William Sound with Cook Inlet.

Passage Channel: estuary, see Passage Canal.

Passage Island: island, 0.5 miles long, at entrance to Port Graham, on SW end of Kenai Peninsula, 8 miles SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 22' 15" N, 151° 53' 00" W; (map 50). So named by Capt. Portlock (1789, p. 106) in 1786, because the island was at the entrance to what was erroneously thought to be a "strait [Port Graham] leading out to sea *."
*."

Passage Island: island, 0.9 miles long, in South Pass, 0.5 miles NE of Whisker Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' 35" N, 132° 52' 30" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1965 by USC&GS.

Passage Island: island, 200 ft. across, between Mitchell Bay and Davis Creek, 6 miles NE of Angoon, on W central Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 31' 45" N, 134° 26' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Passage Islet. Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Passage Island: island, see High Island.

Passage Islands: islands, 0.2 miles across, in Middle Channel, Sitka Sound, 2 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 01' 45" N, 135° 22' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Goloi Isles, Ostrov Goloy, Ostrov Prokhoda, Prokhoda Islands. This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Prokhoda." These islands were called "Goloy," meaning "bare" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 38), IRN.

Passage Islet: island, see Passage Island.

Passage Point: point of land, northernmost point of Knight Island, at NW entrance to Lower Passage, 22 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 30' 55" N, 147° 41' 40" W; (map 63). Local name published in 1909 by USC&GS; derived from nearby Lower Passage.

Passage Point: point of land, on NE coast of Tanaklak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 50" N, 176° 05' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Passage Point: point of land, on W central Admiralty Island, between Mitchell Bay and NW point of entrance to Davis Creek, 5.8 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 31' 45" N, 134° 26' 30" W; (map 9). Local descriptive name reported in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Passage Point: promontory, on the W coast of Sedanka Island, at the narrowest point on Udagak Strait, Aleutian Islands; 53° 45' N, 166° 15' W; (map 23). Named July 22, 1786 by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock (Wagner, 1937, p. 482).

Passage Rock: rock, 0.4 miles across, N of Tongass Island, in Nakat Bay, Coast Mountains; 54° 46' 52" N, 130° 44' 32" W; (map 2). Named in 1891 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols USN, published in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 79).

Passage Rock: rock, at mouth of Lituya Bay, Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.1 miles NW of Harbor Point and 88 miles NW of Hoonah Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58° 36' 45" N, 137° 39' 30" W; (map 10). Named in 1874 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS published in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 202).

Passless Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Kutuk River, 9 miles E of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 51' N, 153° 46' W; BGN 1932; (map 125). Named by Robert Marshall in 1931 because a reported pass did not materialize.

Pastol Bay: bight, 28 miles across, off Norton Sound, 30 miles SW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 12' N, 163° 15' W; (map 92). Variant: Guba Pastol, Pastole Bay, Pastoli Bay, Pastolik Bay, Zaliv Pastol. Name published by Sarichev (1826, map 4) as "Guba Pastol" or "Pastor Bay"; named for an early explorer or trader of the area. Petroff (U.S. Burl Census, 1880, map) reported the name as "Pastoli."

Pastol River: stream, see Pastoliak River.

Pastole Bay: bight, see Pastol Bay.

Pastoliak River: stream, in Yukon Delta, flows NW 30 miles to Pastol Bay, 48 miles SW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 02' N, 163° 14' W; (map 92). Variant: Pastolik River, Pastol River, Reka Pashtolik, Reka Pashtolyak, Reka Pastol, Reka Pastolyagak, Reka Pastolyak. This is a diminutive form of the name "Pastolik" published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 4), IRN, as "R[eka] Pashtolyak."

Pastoliak: locality, on right bank of Pastolik River a few miles N of Pastolik, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 02' N, 163° 18' W; (map 92). Variant: Pastoliakh, Pachtolik, Pashtol,

Paschtolik, Pashtol. Former Eskimo village or camp reported as "Pastoliakh" in 1849 by Capt. M. D. Tebenkov, IRN. The original site of the village is now called "Old Pastolik."

Pastoliakh: locality, see Pastoliak.

Pastolik Bay: bight, see Pastol Bay.

Pastolik River: stream, in Yukon Delta, flows N 65 miles to Pastol Bay at Apoon Mouth, 41 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 02' N, 163° 20' W; (map 92). Variant: Reka Pastol. Name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 2) as "Reka Pastol" or "Pastor River." See Pastol Bay.

Pastolik River: stream, see Pastoliak River.

Pastolik: village, on right bank of Pastolik River, 40 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 59' 50" N, 163° 18' 15" W; (map 77). Eskimo settlement reported in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN; it was recorded by him as "Pashtol." Dall (1870, p. 236) gives the name in 1867 as "Pastolik". The village population in 1890 was 113. The original village site is now called "Old Pastolik."

Pastolyagak, Reka: stream, see Pastoliak River.

Pastolyak, Reka: stream, see Pastoliak River.

Pat Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to Tom Creek, 2 miles NW of Gilmore Dome and 13 miles NE of Fairbanks Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 59' 30" N; 147° 26' 00" W; (map 100). Local name published in 1908 by USGS.

Pat Creek: stream, flows W 4 miles through Trout Lake to Zimovia Strait, 8.5 miles S of Wrangell], on NW coast of Wrangell Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 20' 30" N, 132° 20' 20" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS.

Pat Creek: stream, heads at Twin Lakes and flows SW 30 miles to Dall River, 7 miles NW of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 06' N, 149° 03' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Pataktak: point of land, see Demarcation Point.

Pataktuk: point of land, see Demarcation Point.

Patch Creek: stream, see Sam Patch Creek.

Patching Lake: lake, 3.3 miles long, on Revillagigedo Island, in course of Naha River, 6 miles E of Loring, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 36' N, 131° 29' W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Variant: Fortman Lake. Named for Fred Patching who was drowned in the Naha River; recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Paterson Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Niukluk River, between Camp and Richter Creeks, 6 miles NW of Council and 30 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands;

(map 95). Variant: Peterson Creek. Prospectors' name shown as "Peterson" on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee, and as "Paterson" on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps. See Lane Creek.

Pathfinder Channel: water passage, see Avatanak Strait.

Patricia Bight: cove, 1.2 miles across, on N coast of Agattu Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 30' 00" N, 173° 38' 30" E; BGN 1938; (map 13). This name was proposed in 1938 by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office, and was published in 1943 on an AMS map.

Patricia Creek: stream, flows NE 9 miles from Seven Dikes Mountain to Pass Creek, 53 miles NW of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 51' N, 142° 49' W; (map 121). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Patricia Point: point of land, at W entrance to Patricia Bight, on N coast of Agattu Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 30' 20" N, 173° 37' 25" E; BGN 1938; (map 13). This name was proposed in 1938 by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office, and was published in 1943 on an AMS map.

Patron Alonzo, Punta de: point of land, on Baker Island in Port Asumcion, Alexander Archipelago (map 4) Named by Francisco Antonio Maurelle about May 19, 1779. The man in charge of a launch party was called a patron and Alonzo Moreno was the patron of one of those under Maurelle (Wagner, 1937, p. 482). See Alonzo, Point.

Pats Island: point of land, see Para Point.

Patsy Slough: stream, anabranch, of Yukon River E of Big Island, flows SW 5 miles 3 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 45' N, 158° 00' W; (map 97). Variant: Island Slough, Notliagepia-ta. Local name reported in 1954 by USGS. Name published as "Island Slough" in 1898 by USC&GS. Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, reported the Indian name, "Notliagepia-ta," in 1842-44.

Patsys Cabin: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, 41 miles SE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 15' N, 163° 51' W; (map 77). Variant: Patsys Village. This small settlement consisting of one or two cabins was reported in 1939 by USC&GS.

Patsys Village: locality, see Patsys Cabin.

Pattern Creek: stream, flows ENE 2.5 miles to Utukok River, 3 miles downstream from mouth of Driftwood Creek, Arctic Slope; 68° 52' 40" N, 161° 11' 00" W; BGN 1961; (map 131). Named by USGS geologists in 1950 "because its drainage pattern may indicate geological structure."

Patterson Bay: bay, 1 mile across, 4 miles long empties into South Arm Hoonah Sound, 12 miles E of Chichagof, on S central Chichagof Island Alexander Archipelago; 57° 40' N, 135° 45' W; (map 9) Name published in 1900 by USC&GS on Chart 8000; probably named for the survey steamer Patterson.

Patterson Bay: bay, see Deep Cove.

Patterson Bay: estuary, 6 miles long, on E coast of Baranof Island, 20 miles N of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 33' 00" N, 134° 39' 30" W (map 5) Named in 1895 by USC&GS for its steamer Patterson.

Patterson Chutes: rapids, of Tanana River along SE side of Vachon Island, near mouth of Cosna River, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 51' 20" N 151° 20' 00" W; (map 99). Riverboat pilots' name published on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Patterson Creek: stream, flows E 3.8 miles to Candle Creek at Camp 19, 6.2 miles SW of Candle and 37 miles NE of Imuruk Lake. Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 50' N, 162° 02' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Patterson Creek: stream, flows NW 3.5 miles to South Fork Hess Creek, 10 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 39' 30" N, 148° 22' 45" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1916 by J. B. Mertie (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13), USGS.

Patterson Creek: stream, formed by junction of Sullivan and Cache Creeks, flows W 26 miles to Tanana River E of Harper Bend, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 01' 30" N, 151° 31' 25" W; BGN 1965; (map 106). Variant: Cache Creek. Named in 1902 by Lt. G. S. Gibbs, U.S. Army Signal Corps, for H. W. Patterson who assisted him in making a map of the Tanana.

Patterson Glacier: glacier, heads 5 miles NE of Twin Peaks, trends SW 15 miles to head of Patterson River, 15 miles NE of Petersburg. Coast Mountains; 56° 57' 00" N, 132° 41' 25" W; (map 6). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1879, for Carlile P. Patterson, then Superintendent of USC&GS.

Patterson Island: island, 1.5 miles long, between Clarence Strait and Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 15" N, 132° 11' 45" W; (map 4). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. R. Clover. USN, "for the Coast Survey [USC&GS] steamer Patterson."

Patterson Mountains: mountains, see Sisters The.

Patterson Peaks: ridge, 4,780 ft., 2 miles NW of Patterson Glacier, 16 miles NE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 58' 32" N, 132° 40' 20" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705

Patterson Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Patterson Bay, on SE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 32' 30" N, 134° 38' 20" W, (map 5) Local name used by fishermen; published in 1901 by USC&GS.

Patterson Point: point of land, NE entrance point to Williwaw Cove, on N coast of Little Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 15" N 178° 30' 15" E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Reported by

personnel of the U.S.S. Oglala in 1935; named for the USC&GS ship Patterson which was in these waters in 1904.

Patton Bay: bay, 4 miles wide, on SE coast of Montague Island, 70 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 56' N, 147° 25' W; BGN 1937; (map 49). Named in 1937 by USC&GS for Rear Adm. Raymond Stanton Patton, 1882-1937, who began his service in USC&GS in 1904. As commanding officer of the USC&GS steamer Explorer in 1914, he made surveys in Prince William Sound. In 1915 he was appointed chief of the Coast Pilot Section in the Washington Office, and during World War I served as Lieutenant and Lieutenant Commander in the Navy. He served as a member of the U.S. Geographic Board from December 1926 to June 1934. Rear Adm. Patton was appointed director of the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey in 1929, in which office he served continuously until his death on November 25, 1937.

Patton Cove: cove, 1.5 miles long, on SE coast of Ulak Island, Delarof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 20' 45" N, 178° 57' 00" W; (map 16). Name published in the 1946 supplement to the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1946, p. 120).

Patton Glacier: glacier, about 1.2 miles long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, on NE slope of Mount Cadell, trends N to its 1947 terminus 1.5 miles S of the Plateau Glacier, 63 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 54' N, 136° 18' W; (map 10). Named by members of the Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941 (Field, 1947, map) for J. L. Patton, one of G. F. Wright's companions on Muir Glacier in 1886.

Patton Island: island, 0.2 miles long, 4 miles E of Deer Island, at SW end of Aleutian Range; 54° 54' 20" N, 162° 08' 20" W; BGN 1943; (map 25) Named in 1940 by USC&GS for Admiral Raymond S. Patton 1882-1937, USC&GS, who explored the Prince William Sound area in 1914 and served as director of USC&GS from 1929 until his death in 1937.

Paugausailuk Hill: hill, see Pogoseluk Hill.

Paugausailuk Lagoon: lagoon, see Pusaluk Lagoon.

Paugausailum Tasia: lagoon, see Paugausailuk Lagoon.

Paugwik: village, see South Naknek.

Paul Bight: bight, 0.6 miles across, on Prince of Wales Island, between McKenzie Inlet and Skowl Arm Kasaan Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 30" N, 132° 23' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 4). Named in 1930 by USFS "for Paul Young, a Kasaan native."

Paul Creek: stream, on Hawkins Island, flows N 1.2 miles to a lagoon on Orca Bay, 10 miles W of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 33' N, 146° 01' W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Paul Island: island, 4 miles long, 13 miles E of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 47' N, 159° 19' W; (map 27). Variant: Ostrov Sviatoy Paula. Named by Lt. Woronkofski in 1837; published as "O[strov] Sv[iatoy] Paula," or "St. Paul Island," on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379 (1847). "Paul Island" was published in 1888 by USC&GS.

Paul Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 1.3 miles N of Port Johnson, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 08' 35" N, 132° 05' 00" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1901 by A. H. Brooks, USGS. "This is the place where gold was first discovered in the Dolomi region. The discovery was made by Paul Johnson, an Indian boy, who first found the bright particles of gold on the shore of the lake" (Brooks, 1902, p. 84).

Paul Young Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows E 5.5 miles to Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 35' 30" N, 132° 34' 40" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Paulaluk Creek: stream, see Paulaluk River.

Paulaluk River: stream, flows 7 miles NW to Kongakut River, 20 miles SW of Demarcation Point, Brooks Range; 69° 25' N, 141° 31' W; (map 138). Variant: Paulaluk Creek. Eskimo name recorded on Barter Island in 1952 by USC&GS.

Paulina Creek: stream, heads on Cape Mountain, flows SE 1 mile to Bering Sea, 0.8 miles W of Tin City and 51 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 34' N, 167° 59' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Paulina Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in Klag Bay, 1.8 miles S of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof, Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 38' 15" N, 136° 05' 20" W; (map 9). Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8280.

Pauline Creek: stream, flows NW 3.7 miles to Holtz Creek which flows to Kugruk River, 19 miles E of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 34' N, 162° 31' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Pauline Lakes: lakes, two, each 0.7 miles long, E of Nabesna River, 2 miles NE of Northway, Alaska Range; 63° 00' N, 141° 53' W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1954.

Pauloff Harbor: harbor, see Pavlof Harbor.

Pauloff Harbor: village, pop. 77, on W shore of Pavlof Harbor, on N central coast of Sanak Island, 50 miles SE of False Pass, Aleutian Range; 54° 27' 45" N, 162° 41' 30" W; (map 25). Variant: Pavloff Harbor, Pavlof Harbor. A post office was established here in 1949, and probably is responsible for establishing the present spelling of the name which varies from that of the adjacent harbor.

Pauls Bay: bight, 0.7 miles across, on E shore of Perenos Bay, on N coast of Afognak Island, Kodiak Island; 58° 23' 40" N, 152° 21' 00" W; (map 43). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Pauls Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SW 34 miles to Naknek River, on Alaska Peninsula, 8.6 miles SE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 43' N, 156° 46' W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Pauls Harbor: bight, see Saint Paul Harbor.

Pauls Harbor: town, see Kodiak.

Pauls Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on N coast of Afognak Island SE of Pauls Bay, 31 miles NE of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 23' N, 152° 20' W; (map 43) Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Paulson Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows W 0.7 miles to Glacier Creek 1.5 miles SW of its junction with Chavolda Creek, 6 miles NW of Beaver Lake, Alaska Range; 62° 07' 30" N, 141° 52' 50" W; (map 84). Local name published in 1915 by USGS.

Paunagaktuk Bluff: bluff, elev. 1,000 ft., S tip of Natvatchiak Hill, on N bank of Chandler River, 18 miles SE of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69° 08' N, 151° 48' W; (map 141). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Paunraqviizak: hill, see Ponrakvirak Hill.

Paveloff Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Bowser Creek, 1 mile N of Oil Bay and 23 miles N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 41' 10" N, 153° 18' 50" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Named in 1951 by USGS for an early Russian prospector "who sampled oil seeps in the area in 1882."

Paviak Peak: peak, see Pistuk Peak.

Pavlof Bay: bay, extends N 21 miles off Pacific Ocean, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 20' N, 161° 38' W; (map 28). Variant: Pavlofskie, Pavlovskaia Baie, Pavlovskie, Pawlowskaja Guba, Tachik, Tatschik. Russian name reported in French by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 270), IRN, as "Pavlovskaia baie," meaning "Paul's bay." Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 227) recorded "Pavlovskoy Zaliv" and gave the Aleut name as "Tachik." Ivan Petroff refers to Pavlof Bay in the 1880 Census.

Pavlof Harbor: anchorage, 0.5 miles across, in Freshwater Bay, 8.5 miles NE of Tenakee Springs, on E coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' 45" N, 135° 01' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Freshwater Bay, Gavan Pavlova, Nasanki Harbor, Pablof Harbor, Parlor Harbor. Named "Gavan Pavlova," meaning "Paul's Harbor," in 1849 by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 8). In 1869 Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, called it "Freshwater Bay." Baker (1906, p. 491) says "Its native [Indian] name is said to be Nasanki."

Pavlof Harbor: harbor, 0.3 miles across, on N central coast of Sanak Island, 50 miles SE of False Pass, Aleutian Range; 54° 27' 40" N, 162° 41' 30" W; (map 25). Variant: Pauloff Harbor, Pavloff Cove, Pavloff Harbor. Named "Pavloff Harbor" by USBF in 1888. The USC&GS published the name using the one "f" spelling in 1909.

Pavlof Harbor: village, see Pauloff Harbor.

Pavlof Islands: islands, group of seven, 23 miles across, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 07' N, 161° 40' W; (map 28). Variant: Kadugin. Name reported by Father

Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 252), as "Pavlovskiye Ostrova" or "Pavlov [Paul] Islands." The Aleut name was "Kadugin," meaning "narrow," according to Veniaminov.

Pavlof Lake: lake, 0.7 miles across, on E coast of Chichagof Island, in course of Pavlof River, 7.5 miles NE of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' 30" N, 135° 03' 00" W; BGN 1933; (map 9) Local name derived from Pavlof Bay; reported in 1933 by USFS.

Pavlof Mountain: volcano, see Pavlof Volcano.

Pavlof River: stream, on E coast of Chichagof Island, flows E 8 miles to Pavlof Harbor, 8 miles NE of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' 30" N, 135° 03' 00" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1933 by USFS; named for Gerasin Vasilovich Pavlov, first assistant to the Russian Governor at the time of transfer of Alaska to the United States in 1867.

Pavlof Sister: volcano, active, 7,028 ft., NE satellite of Pavlof Volcano, on W side of Pavlof Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 27' 30" N, 161° 51' 00" W, (map 28). Named in 1929 by USGS.

Pavlof Volcano: volcano, 8,905 ft., on W side of Pavlof Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 25' 20" N, 161° 53' 30" W; (map 28). Variant: Pavloff Volcano, Pavlof Mountain, Pavlovskaya Sopka, Pavlovskoi Volcan, Pavlov Volcano. Russian name, meaning "Paul" or "Saint Paul", published as Pavlovskoi Volcan by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 269), IRN; published as Pavlovskaya Sopka on a Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1847. "Pavlov Volcano (smoking)" is shown on an 1890 USBF chart.

Pavlof: locality, on Settlement Point, on E shore of Pavlof Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 29' 30" N, 161° 28' 00" W; (map 28). Variant: Pavlooskoi, Pavlovsk Pavlovskoe, Pawlowskoje, Selenie. Former Aleut village or camp shown as "Seleniye," meaning "village," in 1852 by Capt. M. D. Tebenkov, IRN. Recorded as "Pavlovskoe" by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 2, p. 203). An unnamed village was shown on Selenie Point on an 1890 USBF chart. USC&GS notes in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 183) that no settlements or commercial enterprises existed on Pavlof Bay.

Pavloff Cove: harbor, see Pavlof Harbor.

Pavloff Harbor: harbor, see Pavlof Harbor.

Pavloff Harbor: village, see Pavloff Harbor.

Pavloff Volcano: volcano, see Pavlof Volcano.

Pavlofskie: bay, see Pavlof Bay.

Pavlooskoi: locality, see Pavlof.

Pavlov Volcano: volcano, see Pavlof Volcano.

Pavlova, Gavan: anchorage, see Pavlof Harbor.

Pavlovsk Gaven: bight, see Saint Paul Harbor.

Pavlovsk: locality, see Pavlof.

Pavlovskaia Baie: bay, see Pavlof Bay.

Pavlovskaya Sopka: volcano, see Pavlof Volcano.

Pavlovskaya: village, see Kenai.

Pavlovskie: bay, see Pavlof Bay.

Pavlovskoe: locality, see Pavlof.

Pavlovskoi Volcan: volcano, see Pavlof Volcano.

Pavlovsky Gavan: town, see Kodiak.

Paw Cape: point of land, on SW coast of Deer Island, at SW end of Aleutian Range; 54° 51' 50" N, 162° 23' 30" W, BGN 1912; (map 25). So named by USC&GS in 1939 "because it resembles a paw in shape."

Pawgowsaylum Tessaya: lagoon, see Paugausailuk Lagoon.

Pawik: village, see Naknek.

Pawlovskaia Guba: bay, see Pavlof Bay.

Pawlovskaia: locality, see Pavlof.

Paxson Lake: lake, 10 miles long, in the course of Gulkana River, 20 miles N of its junction with its West Fork, Alaska Range; 62° 55' N, 145° 32' W; BGN 1952; (map 83). Variant: Goolkana Lake, Gulkana Lake, Paxsons Lake. Named for the operator of a roadhouse at the north end of the lake about 1906; reported by the U.S. Army Signal Corps.

Paxson Mountain: mountain, 5,200 ft., at E end of Amphitheater Mountains, 3 miles WSW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 00' 45" N, 145° 35' 00" W; (map 86). Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS.

Paxson: locality, on Richardson Highway, 3 miles SE of Summit Lake and 62 miles N of Gulkana, Alaska Range; 63° 02' 00" N, 145° 29' 35" W; (map 86). Variant: Paxson's Road House, Paxton, Paxtons. Name reported as "Paxson's Road House" on a 1910 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Paxsons Lake: lake, see Paxson Lake.

Paxton: locality, see Paxson.

Paxtons: locality, see Paxson.

Pay Dirt Creek: stream, flows S to Sinuk River, about 37 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Payikaglim Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Sapumik Creek, 30 miles NE of Kivalina, Brooks Range; 68° 08' N, 163° 57' W; (map 130). Variant: Payikahglimb Koogowranga, Paiiqaaglim Kuugaqzanga. Eskimo name meaning "rainbow fish [Dolly Varden trout: *Salvelinus malma spectabilis*]" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Payikahglimb Koogowranga: stream, see Payikaglim Creek.

Paystreak Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 miles to Moose Creek, 13 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 37' 50" N, 148° 10' 45" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors, reported in 1916 by J. B. Mertie (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13), USGS.

Paystreak Creek: stream, heads in Kigluaik Mountains, flows NW 4 miles to Pilgrim River, 13 miles N of Salmon Lake and 60 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 06' N, 164° 54' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Peabody Mountains: mountain range, extends NE-SW 35 miles, W of Pearse and Portland Canals and E of Marten River, Coast Mountains; 55° 12' N, 130° 18' W; (map 3). Named in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN.

Peace Island: island, 1 mile long, in Yukon River N of Marten Island, 21 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 14' 30" N, 148° 06' 00" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Peace River: stream, flows SW 30 miles to Koyuk River, 8 miles SW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 09' N, 161° 25' W; BGN 1910; (map 109). Local name reported in 1909 by P. S. Smith USGS.

Peace River: stream, heads in Mikchalk Lake, flows S 2 miles to Lake Beverly, 49 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 43' N, 158° 51' W; BGN 1931; (map 52) Variant: Gui-guok-lok. Local name obtained in 1931 from F. H. Waskey and Beverley Polley by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS. The Eskimo name "Gui-guok-lok" was recorded on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Peaceful River: stream, heads at North Pass and flows 4.8 miles SE to Pyramid Cove, on SE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 49' 37" N, 173° 11' 07" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Peaceful Valley: valley, 2.5 miles long, formed by Peaceful River, on SE side of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 49' 37" N, 173° 11' 07" E; (map 13). Name shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Peacock Creek: stream, flows 1 mile NW to Kotsina River S of Surprise Creek, 36 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 44' N, 143° 48' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1900 by F. C. Schrader (Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, pl. 3), USGS.

Peacock Island: island, near head of McKenzie Inlet, on Prince of Wales Island, S of Skowl Arm Kasaan Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 20' 15" N, 132° 21' 30" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Peacock Point: point of land, on SW coast of Unalaska Islands, Aleutian Islands; 53° 23' 40" N, 167° 36' 10" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). This descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1939 because of the resemblance of the feature "to that of the head and breast of a strutting peacock."

Peak Island: island, 2 miles across, in Prince William Sound, off N coast of Naked Island, 36 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 42' N, 147° 23' W; (map 63). Variant: Little Naked Island. Local descriptive name published in 1900 by USC&GS. "So called because it was leased for blue-fox propagation under the name 'Peak' because of a high point of land."

Peak Point: point of land, "on the north shore of St. Matthew island, near its eastern end. Named Pik (peak) by Sarichef in his atlas of 1826" (Baker, 1906, p. 492). Variant: Mys Pik.

Peak Rock: pinnacle, 5,505 ft., 2.5 miles NE of Glacier Point, E of Ruth Glacier, Alaska Range; 62° 55' 08" N, 150° 32' 40" W; (map 81). Mountain climbers' name probably given by members of the 1945 Mazema Expedition to the area (Metcalf, 1945, map facing p. 11).

Peak, Cape: point of land, see Upright, Cape.

Peaked Island: island, 0.2 miles across, W of Cape Wrangell, off W coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 20" N, 172° 26' 35" E; (map 13). Name probably given by Lt. William Gibson, USN, who commanded the schooner U.S.S. Fenimore Cooper during the North Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1854-55.

Peanut Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 29 miles N of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 55' N, 134° 43' W; BGN 1929; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1920 by USFS. 'So named because of its shape.'

Pear Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, one of the Beaver Lakes, 26 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 35' 30" N. 149° 53' 50" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Peard Bay: bay, 20 miles across, on Chukchi Sea coast, S of Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; 70° 51' N, 158° 48' W; (map 147). Variant: Pearl Bay, Pedrl Bay. Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 306), RN., wrote "a bay on which I bestowed the name of my first lieutenant, Mr. Peard [Lt. George Peard, RN]."

Peard Cliff: cliff, elev. 50 ft., on S shore of Peard Bay, 10 miles S of Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; 70° 47' N, 158° 50' W; (map 147). Name recorded on Brit. Adm. Chart 593, 1827-55.

Pearl Bay: bay, see Peard Bay.

Pearl Creek: stream, flows N 2 miles, joins Barnes Creek to form Fish Creek, 2.5 miles NE of Gilmore Dome, 16 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 01' N, 147° 18' W; BGN 1933; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1907 by USGS.

Pearl Creek: stream, flows SE 3.8 miles to Noyes Slough at Totem Park, 2.3 miles NW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 52' N, 147° 47' W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Pearl Creek: stream, flows SW 0.7 miles to Blue Creek, S of Featherly Pass, on Alaska Peninsula, 45 miles NE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 40' 45" N, 156° 18' 35" W; (map 36). Name reported in 1902 by J. L. McPherson of Iliamna; published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.

Pearl Creek: stream, flows W to North Fork Koyukuk River; 67° 25' N, 150° 45' W; (map 134). Prospectors' name reported in 1909 by Maddren (1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Pearl Creek: stream, see Yellow Pup.

Pearl Harbor: bay, 0.5 miles across, on E shore of Favorite Channel, 1 mile S of Dotsons Landing and 18 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 28' 30" N, 134° 47' 15" W; BGN 1930; (map 11). Variant: Lake Harbor. The source of the name is unknown. In 1903 it was known as Lake Harbor and was first called Pearl Harbor in 1905 in a mining claim by John Peterson (DeArmond, 1957, P34).

Pearl Island: island, 0.4 miles long, between Duncan Canal and Beecher Pass, 15 miles SW of Petersburg, on S coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 36' 00" N, 133° 02' 30" W; BGN 1933; (map 6). Local name reported in 1933 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; name obtained from G. J. Hilderbrand, who lives on this island.

Pearl Island: island, 5 miles long, in Yukon River 17 miles NE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 56' N, 160° 48' W; (map 73). Variant: Buzzy Island. Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1916 field sheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS. This name is applied to a small island northwest of, but now joined to, the above described land.

Pearl Island: island, see Perl Island.

Pearl Point: point of land, see Perlas Point.

Pearl Rock: rock, see Perl Rock.

Pearse Canal: water passage, extends NE 26 miles forms part of Alaska-Canada boundary, from Tongass Passage to Portland Canal, Coast Mountains; 54° 54' N, 130° 24' W; BGN 1953; (map 2). Variant: Pearse Inlet. Named in 1868 by David Pender, RN.

Pearse Canal: water passage, see Portland Canal.

Pearse Channel: water passage, see Portland Canal.

Peary Creek: stream, flows SW 3.2 miles to Flat Creek, 17 miles NW of the village of Crooked Creek and 45 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 06' 15" N, 158° 14' 00" W; BGN 1945; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1944 by USGS.

Pease Inlet: bay, see Dease Inlet.

Pease Peak: peak, 7,750 ft. W of Pittock Pass, 12 miles SE of Denali Pass in Mt. McKinley National Park, Alaska Range; 62° 57' 00" N, 150° 45' 30" W; (map 81). Variant: Mount Pease. Mountain climbers' name published in the late 1940's.

Pease, Mount: peak, see Pease Peak.

Peasely Creek: stream, see Peasley Creek.

Peasley Creek: stream, flows W 4 miles to American River, 27 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula; 65° 32' N, 165° 44' W; (map 111). Variant: Peasely Creek. Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Peavey Creek: stream, flows SE 12 miles to Koyukuk River, 20 miles SW of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66° 37' 30" N, 151° 52' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 117). Local name in use since 1898; reported by Robert Marshall in 1931.

Peavey Slough: stream, anabranch, 4 miles long, on N bank of Koyukuk River 1.2 miles W of junction with its South Fork, 16 miles E of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 35' N, 152° 01' W; (map 117). In 1890 the temporary settlement of "Peavey" was located on this slough. Change in course of the river has made the slough the main channel of the Koyukuk River at this point.

Peavey: locality, site of mining camp, on N bank of Koyukuk River 3.8 miles W of its junction with South Fork, 17 miles E of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 35' N, 152° 03' W; (map 117). Variant: Peavy, Peavy Trading Post. Name reported in 1899 by G. H. Wonson, Master of the steamer Dorothy, on his map of the Koyukuk River. Archdeacon Stuck (1917, p. 346) wrote, "whenever a steamboat tied up, a few cabins were built * * * some sort of official from the General Land Office * * * laid out a town site with church and school and courthouse * * * the town was named Peavey, and blue-prints of it looked quite imposing."

Peavy Trading Post: locality, see Peavey.

Peavy: locality, see Peavey.

Pecks Creek: stream, flows W 22 miles to Kvichak River, 87 miles E of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 18' N, 156° 00' W; (map 52). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Pecks Creek: stream, see Ole Creek.

Pedersen Point: bluff, see Pederson Point.

Pedersen Point: point of land, SE tip of Moser Island, in Hoonah Sound, off S coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 39' 30" N, 135° 35' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Pederson Point. Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. Moore, USN.

Pederson Glacier: glacier, trends E 3.2 miles to its terminus at Aialik Bay, 20 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 53' N, 149° 45' W; BGN 1910; (map 49). Named in 1908 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Pederson Hill: hill, 450 ft., on N end of Mendenhall Peninsula, 0.6 miles S of Auke Lake and 9.5 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 22' 25" N, 134° 38' 00" W; (map 11). Presumably named for Albert Pederson, 1859-1929, who operated a nearby dairy (DeArmond, 1957, p. 34).

Pederson Point: bluff, elev. 60 ft., on E shore of Kvichak Bay, on Alaska Peninsula, 3 miles NW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 46' 15" N, 157° 03' 45" W; (map 41). Variant: Cape Suworof, Pedersen Point. Local name published by USBF in 1901 for "L. A. Pedersen, who established a cannery near here in 1890."

Pederson Point: point of land, see Pedersen Point.

Pediment Creek: stream, flows NW 20 miles to Okokmilaga River 4 miles SE of its junction with Killik River, Brooks Range; 68° 46' N, 153° 19' W; (map 133). Named in 1949 by W. W. Patton, USGS, associated with exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.

Pedmar, Mount: peak, 2,825 ft., N of Katmai Bay, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 16 miles SE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 02' 20" N, 154° 49' 05" W; BGN 1924; (map 42). Named in 1916 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society.

Pedrl Bay: bay, see Peard Bay.

Pedro Bay: village, pop. 53, at head of Pedro Bay, 38 miles NW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 47' 15" N, 154° 06' 30" W; (map 51). Variant: Pedro. Village listed in 1950 Census with a population of 44. A post office was established here in 1936 (Ricks, 1965, p. 50).

Pedro Bay: water passage, 5 miles long, in Iliamna Lake N of Porcupine 21 miles E of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 42' 30" N, 154° 13' 30" W; (map 51). Named published in 1912 on USC&GS Chart 8554.

Pedro Camp: locality, on right bank of Pedro Creek, 12 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 00' N, 147° 31' W; (map 105). Variant: Pedro. Local name of a mining camp reported to have existed by 1905 (Kitchener, 1954, p. 297). The name was derived from Pedro Creek, which in turn was named for Felix Pedro who discovered gold in the valley.

Pedro Creek: locality, on Pedro Creek, 10 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 59' N, 147° 33' W; (map 100). This former mining settlement derived its name from the stream on which it is located. The name was first shown in the 1915-16 Polk's Gazetteer.

Pedro Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to South Fork Hess Creek, 9 miles NNE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 38' 45" N, 148° 25' 20" W; (map 105). Prospectors' name

derived from the creek near Fairbanks that was named for Felix Pedro. Name reported in 1915 by Brooks (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9), USGS.

Pedro Creek: stream, flows SW 6.7 miles joins Gilmore Creek to form Goldstream Creek 10 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 59' N, 147° 33' W; (map 100). Named for Felix Pedro who discovered gold while prospecting in the valley in July, 1902, thereby starting the stampede to the area. Name reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 16), USGS.

Pedro Creek: stream, heads on Swinging Dome, flows SW and SE 6 miles to Iditarod River, 15 miles SE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 16' 40" N, 158° 18' 10" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Pedro Dome: mountain, 2,600 ft., 15 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 02' N, 147° 30' W; (map 105). Local name derived from Pedro Creek, reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Pedro Glacier: glacier, trends SW 3 miles to its terminus at head of stream which drains into Miners Lake, 35 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 07' 30" N, 147° 22' 40" W; BGN 1910; (map 69). Name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS.

Pedro Gulch: ravine, trends W to head of Big Creek, E of Chandalar River; 67° 30' N, 148° 05' W; Prospectors' name reported about 1923 by Mertie (1925, fig. 11), USGS.

Pedro Mountain: mountain, 1,581 ft., on Peninsula between Knutson and Pedro Bays, at E end of Iliamna Lake, 26 miles E of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 46' 30" N, 154° 10' 00" W; (map 51). Local name derived from Pedro Bay; published by USGS in 1954.

Pedro: locality, in the Goldstream Creek valley, 14 miles W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 50' N, 148° 20' W; (map 100). Local name of a roadhouse shown in Polk's Gazetteer in 1916. The roadhouse no longer exists.

Pedro: locality, see Pedro Camp.

Pedro: village, see Pedro Bay.

PEEIN-E-LUK Island: island, see Pieneluk Island.

Peel Island: island, see Herbert Graves Island.

Peeluk Creek: stream, see Peluk Creek.

Peenyiksahm Koonga: stream, see Shorty River.

Peep Rock: rock, in Karheen Passage, off SW coast of Tuxekan Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 49' 10" N, 133° 19' 45" W; (map 4). Name published in 1923 by USC&GS.

Peer Island: island, 200 ft. across, in Imperial Passage, 8 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 43' 45" N, 136° 16' 00" W; BGN 1926; (map 9). Named in 1926 by USC&GS for geographic point "Peer" which is located on the island.

Peerleshin: mountain, see Pereleshin Mountain.

Pegati Lake: lake, 4 miles long, joins Kagati Lake at its W terminus, 1 mile N of Nuklunek Mountain and 75 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck- Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 52' N, 160° 05' W; (map 53). Variant: Kagati Lake, Kanektuk Lake. Eskimo name shown on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS; published by Spurr (1900, map 10) as "Kagati Lake." Both Pegati and Kagati Lakes were called "Kanektuk Lake" in 1923 on a U.S. Bureau of Education map.

Pegeeluk Creek: stream, flows S 12 miles to Alatna River, 19 miles S of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 35' N, 154° 18' W; BGN 1932; (map 125). Eskimo name meaning "not very good" reported by Robert Marshall in 1931.

Peggy Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, between Little Jack and Trail Creeks, 15 miles NW of Devils Mountain, Alaska Range; 62° 34' N, 143° 18' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Pegmatite Creek: stream, flows E and NW 3 miles to Little Gerstle River 11 miles SW of that stream's junction with Tanana River and 36 miles SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 39' 0S" N, 144° 57' 00" W; BGN 1937; (map 86). Local name reported in 1937 by USGS. Pegmatite is a coarse-grained igneous rock usually found in dikes.

Pegmatite Glacier: glacier, trends SW 1 mile between College and Gulkana Glaciers, 16 miles NNE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 15' 40" N 145° 24' 10" W; (map 86). Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS.

Peirce, Cape: point of land, 2 miles S of Nanvak; Bay and 25 miles W of Calm Point on Hagemeister Island, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 33' 15" N, 161° 46' 00" W; (map 39). Variant: Calm Point, Cave Point. Named in 1869 by USC&GS for Benjamin Peirce, then superintendent of the "Coast Survey." Capt. Tebenkov (1859, map 4), IRN, called it "M[ys] Peschera," meaning "cave point." This may be the "Calm Point" named by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 431), RN, "from our having calm weather when off it."

Peirce, Mount: mountain, 2,000 ft., on N part of Nagai Island, Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; (map 27). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for Benjamin Peirce, 1809-80, a leading American mathematician and Superintendent of the U.S. Coast Survey (USC&GS) from 1867-74

Peisar Island: island, 1.3 miles long, 4 miles NW of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 53' N, 135° 26' W; BGN 1897: (map 5). Variant: Ostrov Peysar, Peisar Islet. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Peysar," meaning "writer island."

Peisar Islet: island, see Peisar Island.

Pekalok Cape: promontory, see Southwest Cape

Pekaluk Cape: promontory, see Southwest Cape

Pekaluk Point: promontory, see Southwest Cape

Pektotolik Slough: distributary, in Yukon Delta extends N-S 15 miles between Tunurokpak Channel and Kwikluak Pass, 19 miles SE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 35' N, 164° 01' W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by G R Putnam, USC&GS. Published in 1901 on Chart 9372.

Pelazuk: locality, on coast of Bering Sea, 8 miles SW of Cape Prince of Wales and 48 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 32' N, 167° 50' W; (map 111). Variant: Palarzook, Palazruk. Site of an Eskimo village reported in 1907 as “the old native village Palazruk” (Collier and others, 1908, p. 59). Although no population can be associated with the village, the 1954 USC&GS Coast Pilot stills refer to “The native village of Pelazuk” (p. 551). See Polaraskh-mute.

Pelazuk: locality, see Polaraskh-mute

Pelenga Bay: bight, 0.5 miles across, between Azimuth and Termination Points 5 miles N of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 51' 35" N, 152° 25' 00" W; (map 34). Transliteration of a Russian name meaning “magnetic azimuth” published in 1943 by USC&GS; name derived from Azimuth Point. See Azimuth Point.

Pelenga, Mys: point of land, see Azimuth Point.

Peler Creek: stream, flows SE to Cripple River, about 26 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 “Map of Nome Peninsula” by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Pelfroy Creek: stream, flows NW to Kuzitrin River, about 17 miles N of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Pelican City: village, see Pelican.

Pelican Creek: stream, on Chichagof Island, flows SW 5 miles to Lisianski Inlet at Pelican, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 57' 28" N, 136° 13' 00" W, BGN 1960; (map 9). Named in 1955 by D. L. Rossman, USGS, for the town of Pelican.

Pelican Harbor: bay, 0.3 miles across, at Pelican, on E shore of Lisianski Inlet, in NW part of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago, 57° 57' 30" N, 136° 13' 30" W; (map 9). Named for the town of Pelican; published in 1961 by USC&GS on Chart 8260.

Pelican: village, pop. 135, on Lisianski Inlet, in NW part of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 57' 30" N, 136° 13' 30" W; BGN 1960; (map 9). Variant: Pelican City. Named

for a fishing boat The Pelican owned by Charles Raatikainen, a founder of the town. The corporate name of the town is "Pelican," although it is frequently called "Pelican City." In 1943 there was a cannery, a small sawmill, a school, and a hotel here. A post office was first established here in 1939 (Ricks, 1965, p. 50)

Peligro, Isla del: island, see Kalgin Island

Pellew, Point: point of land, at E side of entrance to Eaglek Bay, 35 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 50' 30" N, 147° 39' 45" W; (map 63). Named in 1794 by Capt. Vancouver (1798, v 3, p. 184), "for Edward Pellew, admiral and first Viscount Exeter (Wagner, 1937, P. 401).

Pelly Mountains: mountain range, reported to lie S of Harrison Bay, W of Colville River Delta, Arctic Plain; (map 149). Variant: Pelly's Mountains. On July 24, 1837, Thomas Simpson (1843, p. 129) wrote, "In honour of the public spirited Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, this chain was called Pelly's Mountains." John Simpson, RN, wrote of Erk-sin-ra, an Eskimo from whom he obtained much information for his native map, "whilst his description of the coast agreed so minutely in many particulars with the narrative and chart of Messrs. Dease and Simpson, he denied the existence of the Pelly Mountains, and maintained most positively that there are no hills on the west side of the Colville visible from the sea;" (Great Britain, 1855, p. 937). On August 9, 1889, Capt. Stockton (1890, p. 184), USN, wrote: "The first important error found in the charts and maps of this region was found here by the observation of the nonexistence of the Pelly Mountains * * *. The mountains certainly do not exist where placed by the charts, * * *."

Pelly Mountains: mountains, see Romanzof Mountains.

Pelly River: stream, see Stikine River.

Pelly's Mountains: mountain range, see Pelly Mountains.

Peluck Creek: stream, flows SW 0.6 miles to West Fork Buck Creek, in Mint River basin, 1 mile NE of Potato Mountain and 16 miles NE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 39' 25" N, 167° 02' 20" W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1918 by Steidtmann and Cathcart (1922, fig. 14), USGS.

Peluk Creek: stream, flows NW to Anikovik River, about 15 miles E of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Peluk Creek: stream, flows NW to Kuzitrin River near its head, about 15 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Peluk Creek: stream, flows SW 8 miles to Bearing Sea, 6 miles SE of Cape Douglas and 46 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 57' N, 166° 32' W; (map 94). Variant:

Peeluk Creek. Eskimo name reported as "Peeluk" on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson. Subsequent maps show "Peluk."

Peluk Creek: stream, flows SW to Noxapaga River near its head, about 15 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 11), USGS. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Peluk Creek: stream, in Baird Mountains, flows S 4.5 miles to Klery Creek 3 miles NE of its junction with Squirrel River, 12 miles NNW of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 08' N, 160° 33' W; (map 127). Name used by prospectors; reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 13), USGS.

Pen Island: island, 350 ft. across, near head of Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' 35" N, 132° 30' 05" W; (map 4) Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Pendant Point: point of land, S of Cape Sudak, on E coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' 00" N, 177° 37' 30" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1956 on Chart 9145.

Pendergast Pup: stream, flows E 1.8 miles to Coal Creek, 1.5 miles S of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 44 miles SE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 20' N, 143° 06' W; (map 103). Local name reported in 1936 by Mertie (1938a, pl. 5), USGS.

Pendleton, Mount: mountain, 7,800 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, 3 miles N of Easy Pass and 35 miles SW of confluence of Yanert Fork and Nenana River, Alaska Range; 63° 24' 56" N, 149° 42' 15" W; BGN 1961; (map 87). Named in 1961 by USGS for Thomas Percy Pendleton, 1886-1954, USGS, who, in 1919, as topographic engineer, mapped in this area.

Penelope Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 miles to Casadepaga River, 23 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' N, 164° 16' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Pengnok: locality, on Chukchi Sea coast near Cape Smyth, Arctic Plain; 71° 17' N, 156° 47' W; (map 153). Former Eskimo village or camp reported in the 1890 Census (1893, p. 162).

Penguin Creek: stream, flows W 12 miles to Bird Creek, 0.5 miles N of Turnagain Arm, 5.5 miles NW of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 58' 45" N, 149° 27' 15" W, (map 63). Local name reported in 1899 by Lt. Herron (1901, sketch opposite p. 11), USA.

Penikl: island, see Pinnacle Island.

Peninsula Island: island, elev. 1,190 ft., 1.5 miles long, between Big Koniuji and Nagai Islands. in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 11' N, 159° 40' W; (map 27). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 187 and published in 1888 by the USBF.

Peninsula Lake: lake, 700 ft. long, on Nyman Peninsula, 6 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island, 57° 43' 20" N, 152° 30' 45" W; (map 34). Local descriptive name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Peninsula Point: point of land, S of Ward Cove, on SW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' N, 131° 44' W; (map 3). Named about 1880 by local navigators; reported by USC&GS.

Peninsula Point: settlement, pop. 47, on Peninsula Point, S of Ward Cove, on SW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' N, 131° 44' W; (map 3). This is an extension of the Ketchikan settlement area northwest along the highway.

Peninsula Ridge: ridge, extends S 20 miles from Boca de Quadra to Dixon Entrance, on E shore of Revillagigedo Channel, Coast Mountains; 54° 55' N, 130° 49' W; (maps 2, 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. Nichols, USN.

Peninsula, The: ridge, 3.7 miles long, trends NW on E bank of Copper River, 6 miles SE of mouth of Cleave Creek, 52 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 02' 00" N, 144° 44' 45" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA. It was called Cottonwood Island in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA.

Peninsular Point: point of land, 3 miles N of Peril Strait, on Chichagof Island, 8 miles E of Todd, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 30' 30" N, 134° 50' 00" W; (map 9) Descriptive name published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 162). It is on the south point of a peninsula in Chatham Arm.

Pennant Creek: stream, flows NE 1.3 miles to Niukluk River, 2 miles W of Council and 32 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 54' N, 163° 44' W; (map 95). Variant: Pancake Creek. Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS. Shown as "Pancake" on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Penney Creek: stream, see Penny Creek.

Penniman Glaciers: glaciers, two, trend E 1 mile from head of Baker glacier, 52 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 05' 30" N, 148° 19' 45" W; BGN 1929; (map 69). Named in 1914 by Dora Keen Handy for "the Penniman brothers of Philadelphia; James H., philanthropist, and Josiah H., president and provost of the Univ. of Pennsylvania."

Pennington Creek: stream, flows N 3 miles to Walker Fork, 50 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 04' 30" N, 141° 15' 00" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on a 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Pennock Island Reef: reef, see Pennock Reef.

Pennock Island: island, 3.3 miles long, between Gravina and Revillagigedo Islands, divides Tongass Narrows into its East and West Channels, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 15" N, 131° 37' 30" W; (map 3) Named about 1895 by Capt. W. E. George, a local pilot, for Homer Pennock, a prospector who took a group of prospectors to the Cook Inlet area about 1900-1903. See Homer.

Pennock Island: village, pop. 50, on W coast of Pennock Island on Whiskey Cove, 0.5 miles S of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 40" N, 131° 37' 45" W; (map 3). This is a part of the Ketchikan settlement area.

Pennock Reef: reef, extends 0.7 miles in Tongass Narrows, 0.7 miles SW of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 20' 18" N, 131° 39' 55" W; (map 3). Variant: Pennock Island Reef. Named in 1883 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Pennsylvania Creek: stream, flows NE 0.8 miles to Slate Creek which flows to Pilgrim River, 25 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 52' 45" N, 164° 49' 45" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 on a field sheet by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Pennsylvania Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to Fish Creek, 56 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 22' 45" N, 142° 46' 10" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Pennsylvania Rock: rock, in Prince William Sound, between Seal and Smith Islands, 26 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 26' 35" N, 147° 24' 05" W; (map 63). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Penny Creek: stream, flows SE 2.9 miles to Solomon River, 6 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 164° 22' W; (map 95). Variant: Penney Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Penny Creek: stream, flows SW 0.8 miles to Telegram Creek, between Adventuress and Shoal Creeks, in Pilgrim River basin, 22 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 52' 10" N, 164° 35' 20" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 10), USGS.

Penny River: stream, flows SW 13 miles to Norton Sound, 10 miles W of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 32' N, 165° 45' W; (map 94). Variant: No Name River, Quartz Creek. Local name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2) USGS. Witherspoon designated the upper reach "Quartz Creek." Schrader (1900c, p. 16) labeled the stream "No Name R."

Pensive Pup: ravine, in Nutzotin Mountains, extends SW 0.8 miles to Little Eldorado Creek 1.2 miles N of its junction with Bonanza Creek, 5.5 miles N of Beaver Lake, Alaska Range; 62° 07' N, 141° 51' W; (map 84). Name used by prospectors and published by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 222), USGS.

Pentecost: point of land, see Izhut, Cape.

Pepper Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, largest of the Swanson Lake, 15 miles S of Point Possession And 35 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 51' N, 150° 26' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS

Pepper Point: point of land, on NE coast of Baker Island, W point of entrance to Port Asuncion, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 21' 30" N, 133° 30' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys de la

Pimiyenta, Punta de la Pimienta. Translation of the name "Punta de la Pimienta" given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle.

Peratovich Island: island, see Peratrovich Island.

Peratovitch Island: island, see Peratrovich Island.

Peratrovich Island: island, 2.3 miles long, in Klawak Inlet, 0.6 miles N of Klawock, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago 55° 35' N, 133° 06' W; BGN 1952; (map 4). Variant: Graveyard Island, Peratovich Island, Peratovitch Island. Named in 1929 by USC&GS for "John Peratrovich, merchant and influential citizen of Klawock." This island was reported in 1929 by Capt. Patton, USC&GS, to be known locally as "Graveyard Island."

Percabes, Punta: point of land, see Persebes, Punta.

Perch Rock: rock, in Kuliliak Bay, on S coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 27' 05" N, 167° 02' 50" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). Descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1937 "because birds always perch on this rock."

Percy Islands: islands, group 3.5 miles long, in Clarence Strait, W of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 57' N, 131° 35' W; (map 2). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 83).

Percy Point: point of land, W tip of Percy Islands, extends into Clarence Strait, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 56' 50" N, 131° 37' 00" W; (map 2). Variant: Pyerci Cape. Named by Capt. G. Vancouver, RN, August 14, 1793, "after the Percy family, the Dukes of Northumberland" (Wagner, 1937, p.402).

Perdidos, Rio de los: stream, see Copper River.

Perebluk: locality, on Port Clarence, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 10' N, 166° 30' W; (map 111). Former Eskimo village or camp recorded in the 1890 Census (1893, p. 162).

Peregrebni Point: point of land, between Settler Cove and Kizhuyak Bay, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 52' N, 152° 51' W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Peregrebnyy. Transliteration of the name "M[ys] Peregrebnyy," meaning "passable cape," given to this point by Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Peregrebni: islands, see Barren Islands.

Peregrebnoy, Ostrov: island, see Wosnesenski Island.

Peregrebny Island: island, see Wosnesenski Island.

Peregrebnyy, Mys: point of land, see Peregrebni Point.

Peregrine Creek: stream, flows N 9 miles to Cobblestone Creek, 19 miles SE of Table Top and 43 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass Arctic Slope; 68° 27' 30" N, 150° 23' 00" W; (map 134). Named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name

given in 1944. Named for the American peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus anatum*, which nests in this area.

Pereleshin Mountain: mountain, “on the mainland, east of the Stikine River and near the international boundary. Native name, from the Coast Survey. Has been written Peerleshin and Pereleshin, i.e. Pereles River” (Baker, 1906, p. 494). Variant: Peerleshin, Pereleshin.

Pereleshin: mountain, see Pereleshin Mountain.

Perenosa Bay: bay, 5 miles across, on N coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 25' N, 152° 25' W; BGN 1934; Variant: Perenosnaia, Portage Bay. Transliteration by USC&GS in 1911 of the name “Pyeryenosnaya Bukhta” from “Pyeryenos” meaning “transport (transfer)” published by the Russian American Company in 1849. Baker (1906, p. 506) translated this name as “Portage.”

Perenosa Point: point of land, on W shore of Dry Spruce Bay, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 56' 10" N, 153° 03' 30" W; BGN 1939; (map 34). Variant: Drying Point, Mys Perenosa, Portage Point. Transliteration in 1939 by USC&GS of “M[ys] Perenosa,” meaning “Transport Cape,” given by M. Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425. Baker (1906, p. 227) misapplied the name “Drying Point” [2 miles northeastward] to this location. See Drying Point.

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

Perenosnaia Bay: bay, see Balboa Bay.

Perenosnaia Bay: bay, see Portage Bay.

Perenosnaya Creek: bay, see Portage Bay.

Perenosnaya Islands: islands, see Portage Islands.

Perenosnaya, Bukhta: bay, see Balboa Bay.

Perenosnoi, Bukhta: bay, see Balboa Bay.

Perenosnoy, Zaliv: bay, see Portage Bay.

Pereshechnoi: bay, see Isthmus Bay.

Peresheek Point: point of land, 1.2 miles N of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 51' 05" N, 135° 22' 50" W; (map 5). Russian name “peresheyek,” meaning “isthmus” published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Peresheychnoy, Ostrov: island, see Isthmus Island.

Peresheychnoy, Zaliv: bay, see Isthmus Bay.

Perevainoy Island: islands, see Perevalnie Islands.

Perevainoy: bay, see Carry Inlet.

Perevalnie Islands: islands, 1.5 miles long, off NE coast of Shuyak Island, 50 miles N of Kodiak Island, 58° 38' N, 152° 22' W; (map 43). Variant: Carry Inlet, Carry Island, Perevainoy Island, Perevalnie Islet, Perewamno Island, Portage Island. Transliteration by Baker (1906, p. 494), USGS, of the name "O[strov] Perevalnyy," meaning "draw across," published by the Russian American Company in 1849 for the largest island of this group. Baker used the generic "islet." See Carry Inlet.

Perevalnie Islet: islands, see Perevalnie Islands.

Perevalnie Passage: water passage, between Prevalnie Islands and NE coast of Shuyak Island, 50 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 38' N, 152° 21' W; BGN 1933; (map 43). Name derived from the Perevalnie Islands and given by USC&GS in 1931.

Perewamno Island: islands, see Perevalnie Islands.

Perewamno: bay, see Carry Inlet.

Perez, Entrada de: water passage, see Dixon Entrance.

Perginik: locality, see Bernirk

Pergniak: locality, see Bernirk.

Perhaps Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Chatanika River, 9 miles NE of Twin Buttes and 39 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 15' 30" N, 146° 46' 00" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Perhaps Creek: stream, flows to Native Creek, about 3 miles N of Council and 33 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Perignak: locality, on Seahorse Islands, on Chukchi Sea coast near Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; 70° 53' N, 158° 42' W; (map 147). Variant: Pernyu. Former Eskimo village or camp reported in the 1890 Census (1893, p. 162).

Perignak: locality, see Bernirk.

Perignax: locality, see Bernirk.

Perigniak: locality, see Bernirk.

Peril Cape: point of land, at mouth of Izhut Bay, 20 miles NE of Afognak, on SE coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 07' 30" N, 152° 16' 20" W; BGN 1910; (map 43). Named by USC&GS in 1910.

Peril Peak: peak, 7,040 ft., between Eklutna Glacier and its West Fork, 30 miles E of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 13' N, 148° 59' W; BGN 1964; (map 69). Variant: Jane Russell Peaks, Marilyns Twins. So named in 1963 by the members of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska, because “of the danger and difficulty involved in climbing it.”

Peril Point: point of land, see Pogibshi Point.

Peril Strait: water passage, extends 45 miles from Salisburg Sound to Chatham Strait, between Chicagof and Baranof Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 30' N, 135° 13' W; (map 9). Variant: Peril Straits, Pernicious Strait, Pogibshi Channel, Pogibshi Straits, Pogoobnoy Strait, Proliv Pogibshiy. Translation in 1882 by USC&GS of “Proliv Pogibshiy;” published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397. The name is derived from “the circumstances that on its shores, in 1799, a large number of Aleuts (said To be 150) perished from eating poisonous mussels.” This account was reported by Capt. V. F. Lisianski who called this feature “pernicious strait.”

Peril Straits: island, see Elovoi Island.

Peril Straits: water passage, see Peril Strait.

Perkins Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to South Arm Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 56' 45" N, 132° 11' 00" W; (map 1). Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Perkinsville: locality, on left bank of Anvil Creek, 3.8 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' N, 165° 25' W; (map 94). Site of mining camp and railroad station reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. The exact date of the camp is unknown; however, gold was discovered on Anvil Creek in 1898 and the railroad was built in 1900.

Perl Island: island, 3 miles long, in Chugach Islands, 22 miles S of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 07' N, 151° 40' W; BGN 1941; (map 50). Variant: Isla de Arriaga, Pearl Island, Middle Chugach Island. Called “Islands of Pearl” by the Harriman Alaska Expedition (1902, p. 360). The spelling was changed when it was realized that the island derived its name from Perl D. Blodgett who came to Alaska about 1883, and was active in various enterprises at Kodiak and on Cook Inlet. Blodgett established a fox farm on this island prior to his death about 1920. This island was named “Isle de Arriaga” about August 1, 1779, by Don Ignacio Arteaga “probably after his second pilot, Juan Pantoja y Arriaga” (Wagner, 1937, p. 428).

Perl Rock: rock, 500 ft. across, in Gulf of Alaska, 2.5 miles S of Perl Island and 25 miles S of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 05' 30" N, 151° 41' 30" W; BGN 1941; (map 50). Variant: La Monja, Pearl Rock. Named by USGS in 1941. See Perl Island. This is probably the small island called “La Monja” in August 1779 by Don Ignacio Arteaga.

Perlas Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island in Trocadero Bay, 3 miles SE of Point Iphigenia, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 05" N, 133° 04' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys Perlas, Pearl Point, Punta de Perlas. Spanish name given in 1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as “Punta de Perlas,” meaning “point of pearls.”

Pern Lakes: lakes, two, each 0.5 miles across, N of Howling Dog Canyon area of Porcupine River, 29 miles E of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 10' N, 141° 44' W; (map 121). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Pernicious Strait: water passage, see Peril Strait.

Pernyu: locality, see Bernirk.

Pernyu: locality, see Perignak.

Peronosnaya Bukhta: bay, see Portage Bay.

Peronosnaya, Bukhta: bay, see Balboa Bay.

Perouse Glacier, La: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads on S slope of Mount Crillon, trends S 15 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 8 miles NW of Icy Point, 71 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 27' N, 137° 17' W; (map 10). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1874 for Jean Francois de Galaup de la Perouse, 1741-88, French navigator who explored the coast in this area in 1786. The name was published in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 201). La Perouse was a member of the French Navy, and in 1782 was sent to Canada to attack the British forts on Hudson Bay. In 1785 he was given command of an expedition of exploration by Louis XVI. With two ships, the La Boussole and the L'Astrolabe, he sailed in 1786 from the Sandwich Islands to the Alaskan coast in the neighborhood of Mount St. Elias, where he mapped the coast and studied the Indians. On the way home from his explorations his two ships and crew were lost. Parts of his ships were found in 1827 on Santa Cruz Island in the New Hebrides in the South Pacific.

Perpendiculaire, Cape: point of land, see Upright, Cape.

Perret Ridge: ridge, elev. 2,916 ft., N of Fenner Lake, Semisopchnoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 30" N, 179° 39' 00" E; BGN 1952; (map 15). Named in 1950 by R. R. Coats, USGS, for Frank Perret, volcanologist, who died in 1950.

Perrier Inlet: estuary, see Taiya Inlet.

Perrier Pass: pass, see Chilkoot Pass.

Perry Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Pinnell River, 16 miles N of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 49' N, 163° 04' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffitt, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Perry Creek: stream, flows to Hetta Inlet, 1.9 miles W of Gould Island, near center of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' 35" N, 132° 40' 05" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1908 by C. W. Wright (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 3), USGS.

Perry Island: island, 6.5 miles long, in Prince William Sound, between Perry Passage and Lone Passage, 24 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 43' N, 147° 55' W; (map 63). Name published on D. H. Sleem's map of Central Alaska, dated 1910. This is probably the same as the island called "Perry" by USC&GS in 1900, and "Stamie" by F. C. Schrader,

USGS, in 1900. Schrader reported that it had been “used as a blue fox farm by Kendall and Steamy [Stamie] since 1897.”

Perry Passage: water passage, 10 miles long, in Prince William Sound, between Perry and Culross Islands, 22 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 43' N, 148° 03' W. BGN 1914; (map 63). Name reported in 1914 by USC&GS.

Perry, Point: point of land, northernmost point on Perry Island, on S side of Wells Passage, 25 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 45' 05" N, 147° 57' 30" W; BGN 1914; (map 63). Name reported in 1914 by USC&GS.

Perry: village, see Perryville.

Perryville: village, pop. 111, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula 19 miles E of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 54' 40" N, 159° 09' 00" W; (map 27). Variant: Perry. This “native” village was established to provide for people who were driven away from the vicinity of Mount Katmai by the eruption of 1912. It consists of a number of wooden houses, including a store and school (Coast Pilot, 1947, p. 297). It was originally called Perry, but later was referred to as Perryville, probably to conform with the post office that was established there in 1930 (Ricks, 1965, p. 50).

Persebes, Punta: point of land, on the E side of San Juan Bautista Island, Bucareli Bay, Alexander Archipelago; (map 4). Variant: Punta Percabes. Spanish name given by members of the 1779 Don Ignacio Arteaga expedition.

Perseverance Creek: stream, 0.5 miles long, drains Lake Perseverance into Connell Lake, 1.8 miles E of Ward Cove, on Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 05" N, 131° 40' 05" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Perseverance, Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, on Revillagigedo Island, 3.4 miles N of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' N, 131° 40' W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Perseverance: locality, on SE side of Silverbow Basin, 3 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 45" N, 134° 20' 45" W; (map 11). Former mining camp named about 1885 by miners for the Perseverance claim and mine. A mill and other buildings of the camp were destroyed by a snowslide in 1895. The mining camp remained in existence until 1921 when the mine was closed (DeArmond, 1957, p. 34-35).

Persian Ridge: ridge, trending N 1 mile from Larry Hill, 3 miles NW of Gertrude Cove, westcentral Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 15" N, 177° 23' 30" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Peschan Point: point of land, see Peschani Point.

Peschanaia Bay: bay, see Sandy Bay.

Peschanaya: stream, see Sandy River.

Peschani Island: island, see Pyramid Island.

Peschani Point: point of land, 3 miles N of Rodman Bay, on Duffield Peninsula, on N coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 32' 15" N, 135° 19' 15" W; (map 9). Variant: Mys Peschanyy, Peschan Point, Sandy Point, Stony Point. Russian name meaning "sandy," given in 1833 by the navigator Ens. Vasiliev; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. chart 1397 as "M[ys] Peschanyy."

Peschani Point: point of land, see Halibut Point.

Peschani: bay, see Martin Harbor.

Peschanoi: bight, see Shahakfka Cove.

Peschanoy, Zaliv: bight, see Shahakfka Cove.

Peschanyy Island: island, see Pyramid Island.

Peschanyy, Mys: point of land, see Halibut Point.

Peschanyy, Mys: point of land, see Peschani Point.

Peschanyy, Mys: point of land, see Pestchani Point.

Peschanyy, Ostrov: island, see Galankin Island.

Peshchannaya Bukhta: bay, see Sandy Bay.

Peshchanoye, Mys: point of land, see Icehouse Point.

Peshchanoye, Ozero: lake, see Icehouse Lake.

Peshchanyy, Zaliv: cove, see Sandy Cove.

Pesiak: island, see Martin Island.

Pesquera Island: island, 0.3 miles across, N Maurelle Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 40' 40" N, 133° 39' 30" W; BGN 1925; (map 4). Spanish name meaning "a place for catching fish," given in 1924 by Capt. Maher USC&GS, because "surrounding waters... thronged with fishing craft, which report an enormous catch."

Pestchanaia: bay, see Martin Harbor.

Pestchani Point: point of land, on E shore of Kizhuyak Bay, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 47' N, 152° 51' W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Peschanyy. Transliteration of the descriptive name "M[ys] Peschanyy," meaning "sandy cape," given to this point by Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Pestchania: cove, see Sandy Cove.

Pestchanoe Lake: lake, see Icehouse Lake.

Pestchanoe Point: point of land, see Icehouse Point.

Pestriak Point: point of land, on SE coast of Spruce Island, 7 miles N of Kodiak, NE of Kodiak Island; 57° 53' 30" N, 152° 23' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Pestriakof. See Pestriak, locality.

Pestriak: locality, site of village on SE coast of Spruce Island, 7 miles N of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 53' 30" N, 152° 23' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Pestriakof, Seleniye Pestryakova. The Russian American Company published the name "Sel[eniye] Pestryakova" meaning "Eider duck Settlement," for this locality in 1849.

Pestriakof: locality, see Pestriak.

Pestriakof: point of land, see Pestriak Point.

Pestriakovo: point of land, see Eider Point.

Pestsovaia baie: bay, see Bluefox Bay.

Pet Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, at head of tributary to Mashooshalluk Creek, in a passage between John and Allen Rivers, 50 ms. NW of Wise Man, Brooks Range; 67° 37' 30" N, 151° 55' 30" W; (map 124). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Pet-meg-e a: stream, see Pitmegea River.

Pete Andrews Creek: stream, flows S 10 miles to Iliamna Lake, 9 miles SW of Iliamna, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 39' 35" N, 155° 04' 30" W; (map 51). Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Pete Dahl Slough: Stream, 11 miles long, distributary of Copper River, 15 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 23' N, 145° 27' W; (map 64). Local name reported by Lt. Cmdr. Moser (1898, p. 132), USN.

Pete Larssen: bay, see Larsen Bay.

Peter Cleaver Lake: lake, 6 miles N of junction of Louie Creek and Koyukuk River and 5 miles NW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 34' N, 156° 48' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Peter Creek: stream, flows E 1 mile to Bryan Creek which flows to Serpentine River, 8 miles NE of Kougarok Mountain and 33 miles SE of Ear Mountain, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 47' N, 165° 08' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Peter Creek: stream, see Peters Creek.

Peter Creek: stream, see Petes Creek.

Peter Island: island, 0.6 miles across, in Anderson Bay, S side of Makushin Bay, on Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 41' 40" N, 166° 50' 25" W; (map 23). Local name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Peter John Mountain: mountain, 3,611 ft., 5 miles E of Old John Lake and 17 miles SE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 05' N, 144° 51' W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Peterboro Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Bay Creek which flows to Grantley Harbor, 5 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 20' N, 166° 20' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Peterel Bank: submarine ridge, 16-20 miles wide, 28 miles long, in Bering Sea, off NE coast of Semisopochnoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 08' N, 179° 48' E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Discovered by Lt. Comdr. F. H. Sherman, USN, in 1904, and named for his vessel, the USBF steamer Petrel. Name published on a 1906 USC&GS chart.

Peters Basin: basin, covered by Peters Glacier, extends NE 5 miles from Kahiltna Dome to Tluna Icefall, between Peters Dome and Mount Capps, Alaska Range; 63° 07' N, 151° 10' W; (map 88). Mountain climbers' name published in 1954 by USGS.

Peters Creek: locality, on Glenn Highway, E of Birchwood, 20 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 24' 45" N, 149° 26' 15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS. Recent USGS maps indicate a site with five or six buildings.

Peters Creek: locality, on Peters Creek S of the junction of Martin Creek, 20 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 22' 30" N, 150° 44' 00" W; (map 81) This place, shown with four buildings on recent maps, may be a road or supply camp for the mines off Cache Creek; reported in 1936 by USGS.

Peters Creek: stream, flows SW 18 miles to Willow Creek, 24 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 47' 10" N, 149° 43' 15" W; (map 69). Variant: Peterson Creek. Local name reported in 1917 by S. R. Capps and J. B. Mertie (in Martin and others, 1919, pl. 1), USGS.

Peters Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows NW 20 miles to Knik Arm, N of Birchwood, 20 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 25' 35" N, 149° 30' 00" W; (map 69). Variant: Peter Creek. Local name reported in 1906 by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Peters Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows S 45 miles to Kahiltna River, 26 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 10' 40" N, 150° 52' 45" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Peters Creek: stream, see Petes Creek.

Peters Dome: mountain, 10,600 ft., N of Peters Basin and W of Peters Glacier, 7.7 miles NW of summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 08' 15" N, 151° 12' 00" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Peters Glacier: glacier, heads at Peters Basin, trends NE and N 12 miles to its terminus at the head of Muddy River, Alaska Range; 63° 16' 30" N, 150° 59' 30" W; BGN 1947; (map 88). Variant: Hanna Glacier. Named by A. H. Brooks in 1902 for William John Peters, 1864-1942, USGS, topographer and explorer, who was in charge of USGS explorations in Alaska from 1898 to 1901. It was also called "Henna Glacier" for Marcus Alonzo Hanna, U.S. Senator from Ohio, "friend and political warwick of President McKinley, for whom Mount McKinley was named."

Peters Glacier: glacier, in Franklin Mountains, on W slope of Mount Chamberlain, 2 miles SE of Lake Peters and 17 miles W of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 16' 30" N, 144° 57' 00" W; (map 139). Named in 1959 by members of the Air Force Cambridge Research Center for Lake Peters.

Peters Hills: mountains, 3,800 ft., extend SW 18 miles from Tokositna River, 24 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 31' 15" N, 150° 48' 30" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Peters Pass: Pass, 8,050 ft., between Peters Basin and Straightway Glacier, at southern base of Peters Dome, Alaska Range; 63° 06' 30" N, 151° 13' 30" W; (map 88). Mountain climbers' name published in 1954 by USGS.

Peters Point: point of land, NE point of Pearl Island, in the Yukon River 22 miles NE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 57' N, 160° 43' W; (map 73). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1916 field sheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Peters, Lake: lake, 4.5 miles long, S lake of Neruokpuk Lakes, in Franklin Mountains, 19 miles W of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 19' N, 145° 03' W; BGN 1961; (map 139). Variant: Lakes Peters and Schrader, Lake Schrader, Neruokpuk Lakes, Schrader Lake. Named for William John Peters, 1863-1942, USGS, topographer. This lake was originally named Lake Schrader by Leffingwell (1919, p. 57) who wrote, "The upper lake, Lake Schrader, which is about 4 miles long and a mile wide, fills the whole valley floor so that the water washes the steep rock walls in each side. The mountains here are about 3,000 feet high, * * *" However, Leffingwell's map (pl. 1) shows the names transposed, and it is this application that influenced subsequent map and local use.

Peters, Point: point of land, extends S from Deer Island, between Ernest Sound and Seward Passage, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 58' 30" N, 132° 01' 45" W; (map 4). Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Petersburg Creek: stream, on Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, heads on N slope of Portage Mountain, flows SE 14 miles through Petersburg Lake to Wrangell Narrows at West Petersburg; Alexander Archipelago; 56° 48' 45" N, 132° 59' 30" W; (map 6). Local name published by USC&GS in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 273).

Petersburg Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 9 miles NW of Petersburg, on Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 52' 30" N, 133° 10' 30" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Petersburg: town, pop. 1,592, on N end of Mitkof Island, at N entrance to Wrangell Narrows, 32 miles NW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 48' 10" N, 132° 58' 00" W; (map 6). Known as the "Little Norway" of Alaska. Petersburg is inhabited largely by Scandinavians whose chief occupation are fishing, canning, lumbering and fur farming. The town grew up around a salmon cannery and a sawmill built in 1897-99 by Peter Busch Mann, after whom it was named. A post office was obtained in 1900 (Ricks, 1965, p. 51). Two old storage plants, five canneries, and a sawmill are maintained here as well as an experimental fur farm under the direction of the University of Alaska. Petersburg's population was 1,252 in 1945; 1,323 in 1950. It is an outfitting point for game hunters and is well known for its "Petersburg" shrimp taken from nearby waters (Colby, 1945, p. 146).

Petersen Creek: stream, see Peterson Creek.

Petersen Islands: islands, 0.3 miles across, in Ernest Sound, 4.5 miles NE of Onslow Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' 05" N, 132° 13' 30" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1924 by USC&GS.

Peterson Bay: bay, 0.5 miles wide and 2.5 miles long, on S coast of Sanak Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 22' 45" N, 162° 37' 00" W; (map 25). Variant: King Cove. Named by USBF in 1888. This bay or Salmon Bay may be identical to the King Cove of W. H. Dall, USC&GS. See Salmon Bay.

Peterson Bay: bay, 1.7 miles wide, on E shore of Kachemak Bay, on Kenai Peninsula, 9 miles SE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 35' N, 151° 18' W; (map 50). Local name reported by USGS or USC&GS in the 1940's.

Peterson Creek: stream, heads on Auke Mountain and flows 7 miles NW to Salt Lake, 0.3 miles NW of Dotsons Landing and 19 miles NW of Juneau, 58° 29' 45" N, 134° 46' 45" W; (map 11). Variant: Cheechako Creek. Named for John G. Peterson, 1861-1916, a Juneau businessman and miner. In 1899 he staked a claim on the creek which he called Cheechako Creek. Later it become known as Peterson Creek (DeArmond, 1957, p. 35).

Peterson Creek: stream, heads on NW side of Blueberry Hill, flows SW 2.5 miles to Turnagain Arm, 13 miles E of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' 10" N, 149° 02' 40" W; BGN 1966; (map 63). Variant: Petersen Creek. Local name reported in 1899 by Lt. Herron (1901, map facing p. 11), USA.

Peterson Creek: stream, see Paterson Creek.

Peterson Creek: stream, see Peters Creek.

Peterson Creek: stream, see Quiktalik Creek.

Peterson Island: island, 0.3 miles across, one of Sanak Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 20' 25" N, 162° 36' 45" W; (map 25). Name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Peterson Lagoon: lagoon, 1.8 miles across, on N coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 56' 00" N, 164° 10' 30" W; (map 24). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Peterson Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, one of the Seven Lakes, on Kenai Peninsula, at head of East Fork Moose River, 3 miles NW of Hidden Lake and 29 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 31' 30" N, 150° 23' 45" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Peterson Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, on Peterson Creek, 3.8 miles SE of Salt Lake and 17 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 26' 45" N, 134° 44' 00" W; BGN 1929; (map 11). Variant: Reservoir Lake. Named for John G. Peterson, 1861-1916, Juneau businessman and miner who staked a claim on Peterson Creek in 1899. At that time the lake was recorded in mining records as Reservoir Lake, but by 1905 it became known as Peterson Lake (DeArmond, 1957, P. 35).

Peterson Point: point of land, on Kenai Peninsula, on E shore of Kachemak Bay, 10 miles ESE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 36' N, 151° 16' W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS since 1950.

Petersville: locality, on Peters Creek, 24 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 29' 45" N, 150° 46' 00" W; (map 81). Mining camp reported in 1934 by USGS. The Petersville post office was located here from 1936 to 1939 (Ricks, 1965, p. 51).

Petes Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 1 mile to Granite Creek 1.5 miles upstream from its junction with East Fork Sixmile Creek, 12 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 43' 55" N, 149° 16' 25" W; BGN 1966; (map 63). Variant: Peter Creek, Peters Creek. Local name reported in 1915 by USGS.

Petes Pass: water passage, E of Harbor Island, 34 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 39' N, 149° 39' W; (map 49). Local name reported in the early 1950's by USC&GS.

Petitski: island, see Bird Island.

Petkas Point: point of land, see Pitkas Point.

Petrel Island: island, 0.2 miles across, one of Chiachi Islands, 22 miles E of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 52' 15" N, 159° 07' 05" W; (map 27). So named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1875 for the Northern Fork-Tailed Petrel, *Oceanodroma furcata furcata*.

Petrel Island: island, 0.7 miles long, in Pacific Ocean, 0.4 miles S of Forrester Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 45' 15" N, 133° 30' 40" W; (map 1). Name published by USC&GS in 1917.

Petrel Point: point of land, N tip of Semisopochnoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 01' 45" N, 179° 36' 00" E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Named for Petrel Bank; reported by personnel of the U.S.S. Oglala in 1935.

Petrel Point: point of land, on W bank of Portland Canal 1.5 miles S of Halibut Bay; Coast Mountains; 55° 11' 40" N, 130° 07' 00" W; (map 3). Named in 1895 by USC&GS.

Petries Strait: water passage, see Shelikof Strait.

Petrof Bay: bay, 2.5 miles across, on Kuiu Island, at S end of Tebenkof Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 25' N, 134° 05' W; BGN 1929; (map 5). Named in 1928 by USC&GS for Ivan Petroff, special census agent for Alaska in 1880, "who contributed largely to the written history of Alaska."

Petrof Falls: waterfall, N of Iliamna Lake on Newhalen River, 4 miles NW of Iliamna, Alaska Range; 59° 48' N, 154° 57' W; (map 51). Variant: Petroff Falls. Name published as "Petroff Falls" by Osgood (1904, p. 11-12), USDA.

Petrof Glacier: glacier, heads at 59° 31' N, 150° 49' W, in Kenai Mountains, trends S 9 miles to its terminus at lake, 1 mile N of Nuka Passage and 32 miles ESE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 23' 15" N, 150° 48' 00" W; (map 50). Probably named for Ivan Petroff, who did extensive research in the area for the 10th U.S. Census of 1880. Reported by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS (Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2).

Petrof Point: point of land, on Kenai Peninsula, on W shore of Nuka Passage, 33 miles ESE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 17' 30" N, 150° 45' 30" W; BGN 1931; (map 50). So named for nearby Petrof Glacier by USC&GS, in 1931.

Petrof, Point: point of land, on NW tip of Sanak Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 29' 40" N, 162° 49' 45" W; (map 25). Variant: McLoughlins Point, Mys Petrova. Russian name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN, as "M[ys] Petrova" or "Petrof's Cape." According to USC&GS, "The residents of Sanak call Point Petrof, McLoughlins Point * * * Many years ago a man by that name lived at Point Petrof."

Petrof: village, see Nikolski.

Petroff Falls: waterfall, see Petrof Falls.

Petrokoy Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, 2 miles NE of junction of Maclaren River and its West Fork and 30 miles S of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 11' 30" N, 146° 30' 30" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Petrova, Mys: point of land, see Petrof, Point.

Peulik, Mount: mountain, 4,835 ft., on S shore of Becharof Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, 43 miles NE of Ugashik. Aleutian Range; 57° 45' N, 156° 22' W; (map 36). Variant: Smoky Mountain. Aleut name reported in 1902 by W. H. Osgood, USDA, as "Smoky Mountain" or "Mount Peulik." According to G. C. Martin, USGS, "Peulik" means "smoking" or "smoking mountain."

Peysar, Ostrov: island, see Peisar Island.

Pfaff Peak: peak, 3,100 ft., 2.7 miles SW of Battle Lake and 50 miles S of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 01' N, 154° 57' W; (map 51). Local name published by USGS in 1951.

Phalarope Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, N of Denali Highway, in course of Rock Creek, 27 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 06' 20" N, 146° 20' 30" W; (map 86). So named in 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS, because the lake "is the habitat of a multitude of phalarope [a small shore bird] during the summer season."

Phalarope Lake: lake, 2 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1.1 miles W of the Bedlam Lakes and 27 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 55' N, 150° 24' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for the Northern Phalarope (*Lobipes lobatus*), the little swimming Sandpiper, which breeds from northern Alaska to the Aleutian Islands and is of great economic value, destroying immense numbers of mosquitoes and mosquito larvae. (Pearson, 1944, pl. 1, p. 217).

Phelan Creek: stream, heads 2.2 miles SW of Gulkana Glacier terminus, flows NW 16 miles to Delta River, 22 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 20' 08" N, 145° 44' 30" W; (map 86). Named in 1898 by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA

Phil, Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, 9.4 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 42' 30" N, 152° 36' 45" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Philacte Bay: bay, 2 miles across, at W end of Baird Inlet, 95 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 50' N, 164° 26' W. (map 58). Name used by personnel of Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range; reported in 1965 The name is derived from the scientific name, *Philacte canagica*, for the emperor goose.

Philadelphia Creek: stream, in York Mountains, flows SW 1 mile to Kanauguk River which flows to Bering Sea, 36 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 29' N, 167° 28' W; (map 111) Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Philip Smith Mountains: mountains, extend 130 miles from Sagavanirktok River and North Fork Chandalar River on SW to Canning River and East Fork Chandalar River on NE, Brooks Range; 68° 55' N, 145° 00' W [NE end], 68° 10' N, 149° 00' W [SW end]; (map 135). Named in 1950 by USGS after Philip Sidney Smith, 1877-1949, chief Alaska geologist of the Geological Survey from 1925 to 1946, and at one time the acting director of the Survey.

Phillips Gulch: ravine, trends NE 1 mile to Extra Dry Creek, 6 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 165° 16' W; (map 94). Variant: Little Gulch. Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS. Reported as "Little Gulch" on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Phillips Rock: rock, in Gulf of Esquibel, W of St. Philip Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 38' 20" N, 133° 25' 55" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Phillips: locality, on Yukon-Kuskokwim Portage trail, SE of Johnson River and 23 miles SE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 27' 50" N, 161° 06' 00" W; (map 73). This place probably represents a cabin or two on the trail, owned by the Phillips brothers (cnna).

Phipps Cape: point of land, on N end of Phipps Peninsula, N of Ankau Creek, 2.8 miles W of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 33' N, 139° 50' W; (map 46). Local name reported in 1964 (Laguna and others, map 4).

Phipps Peninsula: peninsula, 3.5 miles long, in Gulf of Alaska, S of Monti Bay, 1 mile SW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 32' N, 139° 48' W; (map 46). Variant: Cape Morskoi, Cape Phipps, Cape Phips, Ocean Cape. Named "Cape Phipps" by Capt. George Dixon in 1787 for the Hon. Constantine John Phipps, Baron Mulgrave, English explorer, famous for his voyage to Spitzbergen and the Arctic Ocean in 1773 (U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 208). There has been some confusion in the application of the name. The name Cape Phipps was applied to Ocean Cape by some of the early hydrographers, and in 1823 it was applied by Capt. C. V. Kromchenko to Point Carew. It was called "Phipps Peninsula" by Baker (1906, p. 496), USGS, and "Phipps Bay Peninsula" by IBC in 1928. See Mulgrave, Port.

Phipps Point: point of land, on Hinchinbrook Island, at entrance to Constantine Harbor, 33 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 21' N, 146° 37' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1902 by USC&GS.

Phipps, Cape: peninsula, see Phipps Peninsula.

Phipps, Cape: point of land, see Ocean Cape.

Phips, Cape: peninsula, see Phipps Peninsula.

Phocena Rocks: rocks, extends 0.3 miles off SW Coast of Gravina Island, 4.2 miles NW of Dall Head, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' 00" N, 131° 48' 20" W; BGN 1966; (map 3). Variant: Chick Rocks, Porpoise Rocks, Skole Rocks. Named in 1921 by USC&GS; derived from "Phocaena," the Latin term for "porpoise."

Phoebe Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles from More northerly of Twin Lakes, joins Robert Creek to form Bettles River, 21 miles WNW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 35' 40" N, 149° 14' 00" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name; reported in 1899 by Schrader (1900b, pl. 60), USGS.

Phoenix Bay: bay, 0.6 miles across, on E shore of Perenosa Bay, on N coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 25' 30" N, 152° 20' 30" W; BGN 1934; (map 43). Named by USC&GS in 1932 for the vessel Phoenix. This ship was the first one built in northwestern America, by James Shields, an Englishman in the Russian Navy, under the direction of Alexander Baranov, of the Shelikov Company, in 1794 (Bancroft, 1886, p. 329-331).

Phoenix Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Seventymile River, 8 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 53' N, 141° 24' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Phoenix Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to Canyon Creek 1 mile downstream from Dexter Creek, 23 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' N, 164° 44' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Phoenix Peak: peak, 5,155 ft., 2 miles SW of Iron Mountain and 3.5 miles W of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 07' 23" N, 149° 32' 10" W; BGN 1966; (map 63). Named in 1965 by the Mountaineering Club of Alaska "for the first ship ever built in Alaska, which was constructed in nearby Resurrection Bay in 1794."

Phoenix: locality, on NW coast of Latouche Island, 22 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 02' 33" N, 147° 54' 40" W; (map 63). Variant: The Madhouse. Name of a mining camp and wharf reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 12), USGS. The camp is now abandoned.

Phonograph Creek: stream, flows SW 6.5 miles to Lisianski Inlet on NW part of Chichagof Island, 16 miles N of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 54' 30" N, 136° 08' 30" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Phosphorite Creek: stream, flows NW 5.5 miles to Saligvik Creek, S of its junction with Kukpuk River, 13 miles NE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 15' 55' N, 165° 36' 20" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Named by geologists about 1962 in connection with Project Chariot studies.

Pi Islands: islands, see Pye Islands.

Piasuk River: stream, part of Ikpikpuk River Distributary system, flows NE 25 miles to Smith Bay, 8 miles S of Cape Simpson, Arctic Plain; 70° 52' N, 154° 42' W; (map 148). Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1951. Orth was told in 1965, that it is "an Old Barrow name" of unknown meaning.

Piatidesiatnizi: point of land, see Izhut, Cape.

Piatimilni Island: island, see Fivemile Island.

Pichouligagamut: locality, on left bank of Kanektok River, 3 miles NE of Kwinhagak, 48 miles N of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 46' N, 161° 48' W; (map 53). Eskimo name meaning "Pichouligak people"; shown on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS, with a note: "deserted houses."

Pick River: stream, heads at 66° 32' N, 156° 30' W, flows NW 28 miles to Kobuk River 2 miles S of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 52' N, 157° 09' W; Variant: She-kluck-she-uck. Named in 1886 by Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN, who also gave its Eskimo name as "She-kluck-she-uck."

Pickarts Creek: stream, see Bergman Creek.

Pickerel Lake: lake, 3 miles long, at NW end of Nutzotin Mountains, Alaska Range; 62° 37' N, 142° 24' W; (map 84). Variant: Pickerel Lakes. Local name reported in 1955.

Pickerel Lakes: lake, see Pickerel Lake.

Pickerel Lakes: lakes, extend NE-SW 7 miles, 4 miles E of Nondalton and 16 miles NE of Iliamna Aleutian Range; 59° 59' N, 154° 42' W; (map 51). Named by prospectors prior to 1909; published by Martin and Katz (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Pickerel Slough: lake, oxbow, 1.2 miles long, E of Yukon River and 10 miles N of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 64° 56' N, 141° 10' W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Picket Gate Crags: ridge, extending S 1 mile From Mount Moore, 6.5 miles SE of Mount Ogilvie and 36 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 47' 40" N, 134° 07' 30" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Named in 1964 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project.

Pickle Creek: stream, flows S 7.5 miles to Kahiltna River, 28 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 17' 15" N, 150° 58' 45" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Picnic Creek: stream, in DeLong Mountains, flows SSE 18 miles to Anisak River, Brooks Range; 68° 24' N, 159° 24' W; BGN 1960; (map 131). Named "Piknik" in 1953 by E. G. Sable And Island L. Tailleur, USGS, "for pleasant traverse of creek." The spelling was modified by BGN.

Picnic Harbor: cove, 0.6 miles wide, at head of Rocky Bay, on Kenai Peninsula, 17 miles SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 15' 30" N, 151° 25' 00" W; (map 50). Local name published by USGS in 1951.

Picnic Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula SE of Campsite Lake, 3.5 miles N of Hidden Lake and 34 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 33' 10" N, 150° 16' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Picnic Point: point of land, on left bank of Nushagak River, opposite mouth of Wood River, 4 miles E of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 02' N, 158° 22' W; BGN 1932; (map 52). Local name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Pie Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, W of Nabesna River, 30 miles SW of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 36' N, 142° 25' W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Pie Point: point of land, see Pio Point.

Piebles Passage: water passage, see Piehle Passage.

Piedras Island: island, 200 ft. long, between San Christoval Channel and San Alberto Bay, E of Cruz Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' 35" N, 133° 17' 50" W; BGN 1908; (map 4). Variant: Rocky Island, Ysla de Piedras. Spanish name recorded in 1907 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS; the name was taken from Ysla de Piedras, meaning "Island of Stones," given in 1775 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle. Baker (1906, p. 531) published the translation "Rocky Island."

Piehle Passage: water passage, 1.5 miles long, at N end of Khaz Peninsula, 9.5 miles SSE of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 31' 30" N, 136° 02' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Hole in the Wall, Piebles Passage, Piehles Passage. Local name published by USC&GS in the 1927 Coast Pilot Suppl. (p. 18) as "Piebles Passage". The passage was reported in 1919 as "Hole in the Wall" by USGS.

Piehles Passage: water passage, see Piehle Passage.

Pieneluk Island: island, 1 mile long, in Apoon Pass of Yukon Delta, E of Pieneluk Slough, 29 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 01' N, 163° 47' W; (map 92). Variant: PEEIN-E-LUK Island. Eskimo name obtained in 1952 by USC&GS.

Pieneluk Slough: stream, in Yukon Delta, flows NE 2 miles to Apoon Pass, W of Pieneluk Island, 29 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 01' N, 163° 46' W; (map 92). Eskimo name obtained in 1952 by USC&GS.

Pierce Creek: stream, heads on Mount Susitna, flows SE 5.8 miles to Alexander Creek, 30 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 29' 45" N, 150° 35' 35" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Pierce Peak: peak, 3,404 ft., 4 miles W of head of Thomas Bay and 95 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 06' 50" N, 132° 56' 15" W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1961 by USGS.

Pierucci Ridge: ridge, 2.5 miles long, extending from Vanderlann Peak to North Ridge on E end of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 53' 10" N, 173° 16' 30" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Pies Islands: islands, see Pye Islands.

Pietmiektaligmiut: settlement, see Pikmiktalik.

Pietmiektalik River: stream, see Pikmiktalik River.

Pigeon Island: island, 0.5 miles long, near W end of Port Real Marina, between Baker and Lulu Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' N, 133° 34' W; (map 4). Variant: Isla Palomas, Ostrov de Palomas, Ysla de Palomas. Translation of the name "Ysla de Palomas" given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle.

Pigoo Bluff: bluff, see Pingu Bluff.

Pigot Bay: estuary, extends SE 3 miles to Port Wells, 12 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 49' 40" N, 148° 19' 30" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Variant: Gannett Bay. Local name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pls. 1, 2), USGS. Name derived from nearby Point Pigot.

Pigot Glacier: glacier, trends SE 4 miles to its terminus 3 miles NW of head of Pigot Bay, 10 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' 00" N, 148° 27' 15" W; BGN 1910; (map

63). Local name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pls. 1, 2), USGS. Name derived from nearby Point Pigot.

Pigot, Point: point of land, between Pigot Bay and Passage Canal, 12 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48' 15" N, 148° 20' 45" W; (map 63). Variant: Pigot Point. Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, in 1794 "probably in honor of Robert Pigot, one of the midshipmen on the [English vessel] Chatham" (Wagner, 1937, p. 402).

Piiniksaam Kuuna: stream, see Shorty River.

Pik Dunes: dunes, surrounding several small lakes, 17 miles S of Teshekpuk Lake, Arctic Plain; 70° 14' N, 153° 09' W; (map 148). Named by Orth in 1956. It is an Eskimo word (piq) meaning "dish (or pot)," descriptive of the lakes among the dunes.

Pik, Mys: point of land, see Peak Point.

Pik, Mys: point of land, see Upright, Cape.

Pikchowik River: stream, flows SE 12 miles to Nuyakuk River, 66 miles NE of Dillingham Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 56' N, 157° 40' W; (map 52). Eskimo name reported in 1935 by BIA.

Pike Creek: stream, flows N 1 mile to Kuzitrin River at Brockways Bar 4 miles SSW of junction of Kougarok River, 17 miles W of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 12' 35" N, 164° 39' 00" W; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Pike Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to Lake Nerka, 40 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 33' N, 159° 02' W; (map 53). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Pike Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, 0.5 miles S of Beaver Lake, between Dome and Wolf Creeks 28 miles NNW of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 28' 15 " N, 154° 04' 00" W; (map 107). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Pike Lakes: lakes, in a group 2 miles long, 2.5 miles E of Snug Harbor and 22 miles SE of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 30' 30" N, 154° 31' 30" W; (map 51). Local name published in 1954 by USGS

Pike Slough: stream, anabranch of Yukon River flows 4.5 miles along S side of Youngs Island, 4 miles SW of Birches, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 04' 30" N 153° 42' 00" W; (map 107). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the Department of the Interior.

Pike Trap Creek: stream, flows SE 8 miles to Kaiyuh Slough, 1 mile W of The Forks, 20 miles SE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 26' N, 157° . 59' W; (map 97). Variant: Gutqklaqatna. Appears to be a translation of an Indian name; reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguna, BAE.

Pikmikhtalik, Reka: stream, see Pikmikhtalik River.

Pikhmikhtalik: settlement, see Pikmiktalik.

Pikhta: locality, see Pikta.

Pikmiktalik River: stream, flows N 45 miles to Norton Sound, 22 miles SW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 16' 30" N, 162° 36' 00" W; (map 92). Variant: Pietmiektalik River, Reka Pikhmikhtalik, Reka Pytmykhtalik. Eskimo name recorded as "R[eka] Pikhmikhtalik" in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin IRN.

Pikmiktalik River: stream, heads 6 miles S of Kukaklik Lake at 61° 32' N, 160° 31' W, flows SW 180 miles to Johnson River, 16 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 45' 45" N, 162° 14' 30" W; BGN 1965; (map 58). Variant: Pikwikralik River, Tundra River, Ptmichtalu River. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Pikmiktalik: settlement, pop. 14 (1940), on S bank of Pikmiktalik River, 8 miles E of Point Romanof and 23 miles SW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 14' 15" N, 162° 35' 15" W; (map 92). Variant: Pietmiektaligmiut, Pikhmikhtalik, Pikniktalik. Small Eskimo village mentioned in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, who spelled the name "Pikhmikhtalik." The Russian Hydrog. Dept. spelled it "Piemiektaligmiut" in 1852 on Chart 1455. Lt. Zagoskin recorded a population here of 45 Eskimos in 4 houses. The 1880 Census listed a population of 10.

Pikniktalik: settlement, see Pikmiktalik.

Pikonik Mound: pingo, elev. 25 ft., between Colville and Miluveach Rivers, 9 miles S of Harrison Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 21' 35" N, 150° 35' 10" W; (map 149). Eskimo name reported in 1951 by USC&GS to mean "lookout place." It may be from the word "pingogneq" meaning "high[?] hill."

Pikroka Creek: stream, flows NE 30 miles to the Meade River, 11 miles SE of village of Meade River, Arctic Plain; 70° 19' 30" N, 157° 10' 30" W; (map 147). Eskimo name obtained in 1956 at Wainwright by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Piksiksak Creek: stream, flows N 13 miles to Meade River, 27 miles SE of village of Meade River, Arctic Plain; 70° 06' N, 157° 03' W; (map 147). Variant: Pisiksagiakvik River, Pisiksak River. Eskimo name shown on 1923 fieldsheet by E. C. Guerin, USGS, as "Pisiksagiakvik River."

Pikta: locality, on Seward Peninsula, at or near Tin City, SE of Cape Prince of Wales, Kotzebue- Kobuk Lowland; 65° 34' N, 167° 57' W; (map 111). Variant: Pikhta. Former Eskimo village or camp published as "Pikhta" in 1850 on Lt. L. A. Zagoskin's map.

Pikwikralik River: stream, see Pikmiktalik River.

Pilcher Mountain Creek: stream, flows W 2.8 miles to Poltes Slough, 1.5 miles N of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 54' 10" N, 162° 06' 10" W; (map 74). Miners' name shown on a fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1916.

Pilcher Mountain: mountain, 1,948 ft., 4 miles NE of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 55' 45" N, 161° 59' 30" W; (map 73). Local name reported by Harrington (1918, p. 11), USGS, in 1916; named for G. M. Pilcher, a miner who was elected local claim recorder October 25, 1913.

Pile Bay Village: village, pop. 48, on E shore of Iliamna Lake at head of Pile Bay, 36 miles ESE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 59° 46' 50" N, 143° 53' 00" W; (map 51). Local name derived from Pile Bay; published in 1952 by USGS.

Pile Bay: estuary, 16 miles long, on the E end of Iliamna Lake, 36 miles NW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 41' N, 154° 12' W; BGN 1910; (map 51). Variant: Spile Bay. Name shown as Spile Bay in 1906 by J. W. Walker on a manuscript map but shortened by local usage to Pile Bay. Name published by Martin and Katz (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Pile River: stream, heads at a glacier at 60° 05' N, 153° 25' W, and flows SW 30 miles to Pile Bay, 35 miles NW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 47' 30" N, 153° 54' 35" W; BGN 1910; (map 51). Variant: Spile River, Syooknook River. Name reported as Syooknook River by W. E. Smith, Chief Engineer, Alaska Short Line Railway in 1907, but local usage favored Pile River because the stream flows to Pile Bay. The name published by Martin and Katz (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Piledriver Cove: bay, 0.5 miles across, on Kuiu Island, on N shore of Tebenkof Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 32' 30", N, 134° 11' 30" W; BGN 1954; (map 5). Named in 1929 by USC&GS for "a number of dolphins [buoys] placed in this cove as moorings for pile drivers."

Piledriver Cove: cove, 0.3 miles across, on W coast of Admiralty Island, 20 miles S of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 05' 00" N, 134° 45' 15" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Piledriver Roadhouse: locality, at the S end of Piledriver Slough at the crossing of the Fairbanks-Valdez Trail, 30 miles SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 36' N, 147° 05' W, (map 100). Variant: Thirtymile Roadhouse. Former roadhouse originally referred to as "Thirtymile Roadhouse" but after 1912 it was generally called "Piledriver" (Capps 1912, pl. 1).

Piledriver Rock: rock, on N coast of Hawkins Island, at entrance to Whiskey Cove, 13 miles W of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 32' 30" N, 146° 06' 45" W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Piledriver Slough: stream, anabranch, flows NW 16 miles to Tanana River, 15 miles SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 43' 15" N, 147° 19' 20" W; (map 100). Variant: Chena Slough, Fairbanks Slough. This stream was originally considered part of Chena Slough, but called "Piledriver" about 1916 by USC&GS.

Pilgrim River: stream, heads in Salmon Lake, SE of Kigluaik Mountains, flows NE then W 55 miles to Kuzitrin River, 34 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 09' 25" N, 165° 13' 10" W; BGN 1965; (map 111). Variant: Kruzgamapa River, Kruzgamapah River, Kruzgamepa River. Prospectors' name shown on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula gold fields by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected up to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. The Eskimo name "Kruzgamepa" was reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Pilgrim Springs: locality, on left bank of Pilgrim River, 13 miles NE of Salmon Lake and 25 miles SW of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 06' N, 164° 55' W; (map 110). Variant: Kruzgamepa Hot Springs. Mineral springs and site of a resort. In the early days of gold mining on Seward Peninsula, about 1900, the property was known as "Kruzgamepa Hot Springs" and "was kept up as a resort, and was often visited by parties from Nome and other mining centers of the region; but the roadhouse and saloon building was burned in 1908 * * *" (Waring, 1917, p. 72). A mining town called "Pilgrim Springs" grew up here and "was active from 1923 to 1941. In 1939 there were 60 Eskimos there who have since moved to the Nome vicinity to work on defense projects and mining operations" (Balcom, 1965, p. 27). The Pilgrim Springs Post Office was established in 1924 and discontinued in 1941 (Ricks, 1965, p. 51).

Piling Point: point of land, on Stephens Passage, on NE coast of Mansfield Peninsula, 1.6 miles NE of Lone Mountain, and 14 miles W of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 19' 15" N, 134° 48' 10" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Pillar Cape: point of land, 27 miles NE of Afognak, on SE coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 09' 00" N, 152° 06' 40" W; (map 43). Variant: Cape Kekur, Cape Whitsunday, Pillar Point. Translation by USC&GS of the name "M[ys] Kyekur," published by the Russian American Company in 1849. On Sunday June 7, 1778 Capt. Cook (1785, p. 404), RN, reported " * This promontory * f * was named, after the day, Cape Whitsunday. A large bay [Izhut Bay], which lies to the West of it, obtained the name of Whitsunday Bay * * *." See Kekur Island.

Pillar Cape: point of land, see Bold Cape.

Pillar Cape: point of land, see Kekur Point.

Pillar Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Monashka Bay, 2 miles NW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 25' 30" N, 152° 48' 55" W; (map 34). Name derived from Pillar Mountain and published in 1949 by USGS.

Pillar Mountain: mountain, 1,270 ft., 1 mile W of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 47' 20" N, 152° 26' 10" W; (map 34). Descriptive name given in 1869 by USC&GS, because of a note on map 16 published by G. A. Sarichev in 1826; "Na Gory stolb vozvyshen ot poverkhnosti morya na 150 Sazhen," meaning "on this mountain a pillar rises 150 fathoms above sea level."

Pillar Point: point of land, at mouth of Shearwater Bay, in Kiliuda Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 19' 15" N, 152° 54' 30" W; (map 34). Descriptive name published in 1912 by USC&GS.

Pillar Point: point of land, see Pillar Cape.

Pillar Rock: rock, elev. 119 ft., in Bering Sea, 8.3 miles W of Wolf Point, on NW coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 07' 20" N, 177° 22' 00" E; BGN 1937; (map 14). Variant: Rocher en form de Colonne, Stolb, Viesokie Kamen. This is a translation of a descriptive name first reported in 1827 as "Rockier-en-form-de Colonne," meaning "Rock in the form of a Column," by Adm. A. J. von Krusenstern commander of the Russian American Company ship

Nadezhda. The Russians called it “Vysokiy kamen” meaning “High Rock” on the 1848 Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1400, and “Stolb” meaning “Pillar” (Tebenkov, 1852, map 29).

Pillar: rock, see Stripe Rock.

Pillars, Bay of: bay, 1.5 miles across, on W coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 35' N, 134° 15' W; BGN 1933; (map 5). Variant: South Arm Bay of Pillars. Local descriptive name published by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 120); given because of “the abundance of rocky islands and pillars within it.”

Pillars, The: rocks, in Pacific Ocean, 3.5 miles E of Thumb Point on E coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 11' 30" N, 168° 14' 00" W; (map 22). Variant: Stolby. Translation of Russian name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN, as “Stolby,” meaning “Pillars.”

Pillbox Rock: rock, W side of Gusty Bay, on NE coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51' 20" N, 177° 52' 15" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1956 on Chart 9145.

Pillsbury Point: point of land, on N shore of Kootznahoo Inlet, 1.8 miles NE of Angoon, on W central Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 31' 10" N, 134° 32' 30" W; (map 9). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for Lt. Comdr. John Elliott Pillsbury, 1846-1919, USN, a member of his party. Pillsbury served one year in the Hydrographic Office and ten years in the Coast Survey Service. He was made rear admiral in 1908.

Pillsbury, Mount: peak, 5,790 ft., SE of McGinnis Glacier terminus, 21 miles SE of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 34' 40" N, 146° 02' 40" W; BGN 1957; (map 86). Named in 1955 by the U.S. Army for Gen. George B. Pillsbury, 1878-1951, of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, who surveyed the original trail which later became the Richardson Highway.

Pilly Fork: stream, flows N, E, and NE 15 miles to Nuka River, 50 miles NE of Misheguk Mountain, Arctic Slope; 68° 49' N, 159° 36' W; (map 131). Name published by USGS in 1962.

Pilot Bluff: bluff, overlooks junction of Captain and Pilot Creeks in Chatanika River valley, 22 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 08' N, 147° 25' W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Pilot Cabin: settlement, see Pilot Village.

Pilot Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Chatanika River, 22 miles NF of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 08' 40" N, 147° 25' 30" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Pilot Creek: stream, flows SE 9.5 miles to Nowitna River, 57 miles N of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 56' N, 154° 43' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1915 by Mertie and Harrington (1924, pl. 3), USGS.

Pilot Harbor: cove, 0.7 miles wide, on shore of North Arm Nuka Bay, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, 36 miles ESE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 35' N, 150° 30' W; BGN 1908; (map 50). Named by USC&GS in 1908.

Pilot Knob: mountain, 1,845 ft., 6.5 miles SE of Spectacle Lake and 46 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 10' 15" N, 154° 37' 30" W; (map 51). Name published by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3), USGS. It was probably reported by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1923.

Pilot Mountain Slough: stream, anabranch, flows NW 13 miles to Yukon River, 21 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 48' N, 157° 25' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Pilot Mountain: mountain, 1,029 ft., 23 miles E of Nulato and 5 miles S of Yukon River, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 45' N, 157° 19' W; (map 97). Variant: Little Mountain. Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior. Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, in 1885 called it "Little Mountain."

Pilot Peak: mountain, 8,670 ft., 6 miles SE of Mount Haley and 27 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 20' 50" N, 146° 54' 05" W; BGN 1965; (map 68). Named in 1955 by Nielsen (1963, p. 135) "because it is a very distinctive landmark that helped guide us back to camp * * *."

Pilot Point: point of land, SE tip of Hemlock Island, off W coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 09' 30" N, 131° 33' 20" W; (map 3). Named in 1896 by USC&GS.

Pilot Point: village, on E shore of Ugashik Bay, on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, 7 miles NW of Ugashik, Bristol Bay Lowland; 57° 33' 50" N, 157° 34' 45" W; (map 36). Variant: Pilot Station. Aleut and Eskimo village, with a cannery; reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, as "Pilot Station," named for the Ugashik River pilots stationed there. The name was changed in 1933 when the Pilot Point Post Office was established. Of 120 Aleuts, one family survived the flu epidemic of 1918; the village was repopulated by Eskimo in 1923. Population was 114 in 1939; 76 in 1963.

Pilot Rock: rock, in Blying Sound, 3.2 miles NE of Aialik Cape, 28 miles S of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 44' 30" N, 149° 28' W; BGN 1906; (map 49). Variant: Light House Rock. Named in June 1906 by BGN.

Pilot Station: village, pop. 219, on right bank of Yukon River, 2 miles NE of Hills Island and 26 miles W of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 56' 20" N, 162° 52' 30" W; (map 74). Variant: Potiliuk. Local name, probably given by riverboat pilots, shown on a fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS, dated 1916. The present location of the site name has been moved about 0.3 miles to where Sargent shows a village called Potiliuk.

Pilot Station: village, see Pilot Point.

Pilot Village: settlement, on right bank of Yukon River, 18 miles NW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 00' 45" N, 162° 35' 15" W; (map 77). Variant: Pilot Cabin. Indian village or camp reported by USGS in 1929.

Pilotos, Islas de los: islands. name shown on a map by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra probably representing islands he saw July 7 and 8, 1788, which may have been some of the Shumagin Islands (Wagner, 1937, p. 484).

Pilzburg: city, see Juneau.

Pimenta Mountain: mountain, 1,900 ft., on E coast of Baker Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 21' 30" N, 133° 32' 00" W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Variant: Pimento Mountain, Pimienta Mountain. Spanish word meaning "pepper" given in 1923 by USC&GS; derived from Pepper Point.

Pimento Mountain: mountain, see Pimenta Mountain.

Pimienta Mountain: mountain, see Pimenta Mountain.

Pimienta, Punta de la: point of land, see Pepper Point.

Pimiyenta, Mys de la: point of land, see Pepper Point.

Pimute: settlement, see Paimiut.

Pin Peak: mountain, 1,370 ft., NW Coronation Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 54' 50" N, 133° 19' 50" W; (map 4) Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Pin Peak: mountain, 3,806 ft., near center of Prince of Wales Island, 9.5 miles E of Klawock, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32' 15" N, 132° 50' 30" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Pin Peaks: peaks, 5,730 ft., 2 miles SE of Church Peak, 18 miles NE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 55' 25" N, 132° 33' 30" W; (map 6). Descriptive name given by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, in 1887.

Pin Point: point of land, on Liesnoi Island, at mouth of Eliza Harbor, on Admiralty Island, 26 miles SE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 09' 30" N, 134° 15' 45" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 142). Off the point is "a projecting ledge about 100 yards in length" from which the name is derived.

Pin Rock: rock, on N coast of Rat Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 49' 20" N, 178° 18' 50" E; (map 15). Name shown on the 1951 USGS map.

Pina-ghiack, Ile: island, see Ninagiak Island.

Pinacle: island, see Pinnacle Island.

Pinaghat Cliff: cliff, E of Savoonga, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 42' N, 170° 28' W; (map 93). Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Pinal, Punta del: point of land, near south point of San Fernando Island, Bucareli Bay, Alexander Archipelago. Spanish name meaning "point of the pine grove" given by the 1779 Don Ignacio Arteaga expedition.

Pinauk River: stream, see Pinguk River.

Pincer Point: point of land, 2 miles NE of Round Point, on W central Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 44' 25" N, 177° 30' 30" W; (map 17). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1956 on Chart 9145. This name was probably given because of the point's claw-like appearance.

Pincher Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows N 5 miles to Chickaloon Bay, 10 miles SSE of Point Possession and 22 miles SSW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 55' 30" N, 150° 11' 30" W; (map 62). Local name published by D. H. Sleem on his map of Central Alaska dated 1910.

Pine Creek: stream, flows E to W shore of Red Bay, between Goose and Duck Creeks, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 18' 15" N, 133° 20' 45" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1837 by USC&GS on Chart 706.

Pine Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to Beaver Creek 4 miles E of that stream's mouth, 46 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 45' 55" N, 146° 19' 50" W; (map 101) Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Pine Creek: stream, flows N 4.5 miles to Sumner Strait, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 19' 30" N, 133° 16' 35" W; (map 6) Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS

Pine Creek: stream, flows SE 3.4 miles to lagoon on Norton Sound, 4 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 164° 18' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Pine Creek: stream, see Camp Creek.

Pine Creek: stream, see Foster Creek.

Pine Island: island, 1,250 ft. long, near E end of Port Real Marina, on SE coast of Lulu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' 15" N, 133° 27' 10" W; (map 4). Variant: Isla del Pino, Ostrov de Pino, Ysla del Pino. Translation of the name "Ysla del Pino" given in 1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle.

Pine Island: island, see Spruce Island.

Pine Lake: lake, 0.3 miles across, 1.5 miles E of S tip of Hasselborg Lake, on E central Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 39' 20" N, 134° 10' 15" W; (map 9) Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Pine Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on NW coast of Revillagigedo Island, 1 mile SE of Curlew Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 54' N, 131° 34' W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Pine Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 20' 05" N, 133° 16' 15" W; (map 6) Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Pineda, Punta de: point of land, "on east side of Yakutat Bay in about 59° 44' N." Named by Capt. Alessandro Malaspina about 1791 "probably in honor of Arcadio Pineda" (Wagner, 1937, p. 484).

Pinekl: island, see Pinnacle Island.

Pinelak: bay, see Punelok Bay.

Ping-ing-a-look: stream, see Pingaluk River.

Pingaloorak: bluff, see Pingalurak Bluff.

Pingaluk River: stream, flows SW 22 miles to Alatna River, 28 miles SE of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 28' N, 153° 47' W; BGN 1912; (map 125). Variant: Ping-ing-a-look River, Pingingaluk River, Ringingalook River. Eskimo name reported by Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN, in 1886 as "Ping-ing-a-look" but submitted by P. S. Smith, USGS, as "Pingaluk" in 1913. The name may mean "bad hill."

Pingaluligit Mountain: mountain, 3,120 ft., 24 miles SW of junction of Colville and Killik Rivers, Brooks Range; 68° 10' N, 154° 08' W; (map 133). Eskimo name meaning "humpy," reported in 1956 by Orth.

Pingalurak Bluff: bluff, on right bank of Omikviorok River, 1 mile NE of Ipiavik Lagoon and 11 miles SE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 39' N, 164° 09' W; (map 128). Variant: Pingaloorak, Pingaluuzaq. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Pingaluuzaq: bluff, see Pingalurak Bluff.

Pingarorok Hill: pingo, see Pingororok Hill.

Pingasagrook: locality, see Pingasagruk.

Pingasagruk: locality, site of an Eskimo village, on barrier bar between the Chukchi Sea and W end of Peard Bay, 27 miles NE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain, 70° 53' N, 159° 06' W; (map 146). Variant: Pingasagrook, Pingashuyaruk. Pingasagruk was "a very large old settlement that has long been abandoned * * *. According to the natives, this place was called "Pingashugaruk" and * * * several hundred people had lived there * * *." (Smith and Mertie, 1930, p. 105).

Pingashuyaruk: locality, see Pingasagruk

Pingau Hill: pingo, 43 ft., at NW end of Kivalina Lagoon, 10 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 50' N, 164° 47' W; (map 128). Variant: Pingo, Pingow. Eskimo name meaning “mound” reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Pingeyiksak River: stream, see Shorty River.

Pingingaluk River: stream, see Pingaluk River.

Pingishugumute: locality, see Pingoshugarun.

Pingneyiksak: stream, see Sapumik Creek.

Pingo Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 2 miles N of Philacte Bay and 95 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 53' N, 164° 33' W; (map 58). Name used by personnel of Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range; reported in 1965. The name means “hill” or “mound” in Eskimo. The word has become a landform term referring to mounds formed by frost or freezing action above the permafrost.

Pingo: bluff, see Pingu Bluff.

Pingo: pingo, see Pingau Hill.

Pingoaceok: lake, see Pingoakeok.

Pingoakeok Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 7 miles SSE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 12' N, 156° 40' W; (map 153). Variant: Pingoaceok. Eskimo name that refers in meaning to a “pingo” or “mound,” published by R. F. Spencer (1959, map 2).

Pingok Island: barrier island, 6 miles long, largest of Jones Islands, on Beaufort Sea coast, 7 miles NW of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 31' 10" N, 149° 31' 30" W; (map 150). Variant: Leavitt Island. Eskimo name reported to mean “mound” by Leffingwell (1919, p. 97) who originally named this “Leavitt Island, * * * the largest of the Jones Islands, * * * after Capt. George Leavitt of the whaling fleet.” The name, Leavitt Island, is now relegated to a small island just W of Pingok Island.

Pingokraluk Lagoon: lagoon, 4 miles long, SE of Siku Lagoon and 3.5 miles W of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 42' N, 141° 28' W; (map 138). Eskimo name recorded by USC&GS in 1952. It takes its name from the nearby point of land.

Pingokraluk Point: point of land, on W shore of Pingokraluk Lagoon, 4.5 miles W of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 42' 30" N, 141° 28' 30" W; (map 138). Eskimo name recorded on Barter Island in 1952 by USC&GS and reported to refer in meaning to a “pingo” located at this point.

Pingolee Island: barrier island, in Plover Islands, Arctic Plain; (map 153). Eskimo name, probably more correctly rendered “Pingolik” and meaning “having mound.” The name first appears on Brit. Adm. Chart 593, 1827-55, but the island has not been identified on present-day maps.

Pingoo: bluff, see Pingu Bluff.

Pingookoosik: locality, 2 miles W of Taphook Point, on Pungokosit Spit, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 37' N, 171° 17' W; (map 93). This is the site of an Eskimo camp or village. The name means “always a mound” [pungokosik].

Pingootikook Bay: bay, 4.5 miles wide, between Southeast Cape and Kialegik Point, St. Lawrence Island; 62° 58' N, 169° 36' W; BGN 1951. Eskimo name recommended by the Savoonga village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Pingorarok Hill: pingo, 107 ft., E of Kasegaluk Lagoon, 24 miles SW of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 22' N, 160° 43' W; (map 146). Variant: Pingororok Hill. Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1923. Pingo means “hill” or “mound” and thus the name may mean “many mounds.”

Pingorarok Pass: water passage, in barrier bar between Chukchi Sea and Kasegaluk Lagoon, 25 miles SW of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 22' N, 160° 49' W; (map 146). Name reported by USC&GS in 1949; probably derived from nearby Pingorarok Hill.

Pingoshugarun: locality, on Chukchi Sea coast, on one of Seahorse Islands, E of Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; 70° 53' N, 158° 42' W; (map 147). Variant: Pingishugumute, Pingosugrumiut, Pingosugtuk, Pinguishugamiut, Pinguishuk, Pinoshuragin, Tingo Shugarun. Former Eskimo village or camp name meaning “big mound [pingosugtuk]” or “pingosugrumiut,” meaning “people of the big mound,” shown on Brit. Adm. Chart 593 1827-53. Ivan Petroff's 10th Census of 1880 lists the name as “Pinoshuragin,” population 29.

Pingosugrumiut: locality, see Pingoshugarun.

Pingosugtuk: locality, see Pingoshugarun.

Pingow: pingo, see Pingau Hill.

Pingpong Mountain: mountain, 4,374 ft., on N bank of White River, 5 miles S of Rock Lake and 56 miles NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range; 61° 44' N, 141° 20' W; (map 67). Local name recorded in 1908 on a fieldsheet by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Pingston Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows NW 40 miles to Tonzona River 20 miles SE of its junction with East Fork Kuskokwim River, 47 miles SE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 01' N, 153° 14' W; BGN 1964; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Pingu Bluff: bluff, 40 ft., on barrier bar between Chukchi Sea and Marryat Inlet, 6 miles NE of village of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68° 23' 35" N, 166° 33' 30" W; (map 129). Variant: Pigoo Bluff, Pingo, Pingoo. Eskimo name meaning “hill” reported in 1950 by USC&GS as “Pingoo.”

Pingucheak: barrier bar, 40 ft., between Chukchi Sea and Aiautak Lagoon, 15 miles SE of village of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68° 17' N, 166° 12' W; (map 129). Variant: Pinguçek. Eskimo name meaning “little hill” reported in 1956 by Orth.

Pinguçek: barrier bar, see Pingucheak.

Pinguishugamiut: locality, see Pingoshugarun.

Pinguishuk: locality, see Pingoshugarun.

Pinguk River: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NW 34 miles to Arctic Lagoon, 47 miles NW of Teller, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 51' N, 167° 10' W; (map 111). Variant: Pinauk River. Eskimo name meaning "hill" obtained in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Pingurbek Island: island, 8 miles long, in Etohin Strait, 5 miles W of Cape Avinof, 10 miles SW of Kipnuk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 50' N, 164° 12' W; (map 54). Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Pinik Islands: islands, see Punut Islands.

Pink Bluff: bluff, 1,000 ft., extends 2 miles along S bank of Salmon Fork Black River, 30 miles NW of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 27' N, 141° 33' W; (map 120). Local descriptive name; reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Pinkidulia Cove: cove, 0.5 miles wide, on W shore of Akumwarvik Bay, 35 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 04' 30" N, 154° 11' 00" W; (map 51). Native name reported by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1923 and published by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3), USGS.

Pinnacle Cape: point of land, see Kekurnoi, Cape.

Pinnacle Creek: stream, heads in Pinnacle Gulch, on Ear Mountain; flows SE 3 miles to Crosby Creek, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 53' 25" N, 166° 10' 00" W; BGN 1954; (map 111). Named in 1954 relative to Pinnacle Gulch.

Pinnacle Glacier: glacier, heads at Pinnacle Pass, at N end of Hitchcock Hills, trends 3 miles W to Seward Glacier, 48 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 09' N, 140° 23' W; (map 66). Name derived from Pinnacle Pass at which the glacier heads.

Pinnacle Gulch: ravine, heads between Ears Peak and East Peak, on Ear Mountain; trends SSE 1 mile along Pinnacle Creek, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 55' N, 166° 12' W; BGN 1954; (map 111). So named by a USGS field party "because of pinnacle rock outcrops."

Pinnacle Island: island, 1.5 miles long, in Bering Sea, 10 miles S of St. Matthew Island; 60° 12' N, 172° 46' W; (map 56). Variant: Ile de Tours, Iles des Fleches, Ostrov Pyenikl, Ostrov Pinyekl, Penikl, Pinacle, Pinekl. Named by Capt. Cook (1785, p. 491), RN, on September 23, 1778, who wrote "a small island, whose elevated summit terminates in several pinnacle rocks." Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 342), IRN, translated this to "Ile de Tours [towers]" or "Ile des Fleches [spires]." The Russians transliterated the name to O[strov] Pyenikl (Sarichev, 1826, map 3) and O[strov] Pinekl (Tebenkov, 1852, map 20).

Pinnacle Mountain: mountain, 2,268 ft., 16 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 51' N, 136° 20' W; (map 9) Descriptive name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8258. "So named because of its spire-like shape."

Pinnacle Mountain: mountain, 2,600 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, 2 miles N of Meshik Lake and 27 miles W of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 49' N, 157° 55' W; (map 31). Variant: Sugar Loaf. Local descriptive name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; the peak has been used as a reference point in locating oil claims.

Pinnacle Mountain: mountain, 4,541 ft., 7 miles E of Sutton and 16 miles NE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 42' 30" N, 148° 40' 05" W; (map 69) Local name reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin (1906, pl. 1), USGS.

Pinnacle Mountain: mountain, 5,350 ft., on Kenai Peninsula, 4 miles S of Sargent Icefield, 28 miles W of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 06' 30" N, 148° 38' 15" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Pinnacle Pass Cliffs: ridge, see Pinnacle Pass Hills.

Pinnacle Pass Hills: ridge, 5,520 ft., extends 9 miles E-W between Seward and Pinnacle Glaciers, 5 miles S of Mount Owen and 47 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 09' 30" N, 140° 20' 00" W; (map 66). Variant: Pinnacle Pass Cliffs. Originally named "Pinnacle Pass Cliffs" on a sketch map by M. B. Kerr (in Russell, 1891, pl. 8). The name "Pinnacle Pass Hills" was published on IBC Sheet 13 in 1928.

Pinnacle Pass: pass, 4,225 ft., between Hitchcock Hills and Pinnacle Pass Hills, 26 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 08' 45" N, 140° 17' 00" W; (map 66). I. C. Russell (1891, p. 130), USGS, wrote: "The pass we named 'Pinnacle Pass,' on account of the many towering pinnacles overshadowing it."

Pinnacle Peak: mountain, 2,600 ft., on S side of Herendeen Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 43' 30" N, 160° 45' 00" W; (map 28). Descriptive name given in 1900 by USC&GS.

Pinnacle Peak: mountain, 3,215 ft., on W coast of Chichagof Island, 6 miles E of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 38' 45" N, 135° 56' 15" W; (map 9) Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Pinnacle Point: point of land, on W coast of Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 16' 30" N, 160° 51' 00" W; (map 28). Descriptive name published in 1917 by USC&GS. So named because "there is prominent pinnacle on the shore."

Pinnacle Point: point of land, SE entrance point to Amlia Pass, W coast of Amlia Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 06' 45" N, 174° 02' 00" W; (map 18). Descriptive name applied because of a prominent 95-ft. pinnacle on the shore and an 80-ft. off-lying pinnacle"; published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 90).

Pinnacle Rock: point of land, at NE end of Security Cove, 2 miles W of Chagvan Mountain and 12 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuk-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 43' N, 161° 52' W; (map 39). Descriptive name given in 1914 by USC&GS.

Pinnacle Rock: rock, 1 mile S of Mummy Island, 12 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' N, 146° 02' W; (map 64). Descriptive name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Pinnacle Rock: rock, 145 ft., off S coast of Akun Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 06' 25" N, 165° 34' 25" W; (map 24). Named in 1901 by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS.

Pinnacle Rock: rock, 172 ft., at Scotch Cap, on SW coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 24' 10" N, 164° 47' 30" W; (map 24). Variant: Hibahibgik, Ounga. Descriptive name published in 1900 by USC&GS. The Aleut name transcribed by Father Veniaminov, 1840, was Hibahibgik and that transcribed by Capt. F. P. Lutke 1830, was Ounga.

Pinnacle Rock: rock, 50 ft. high, off Cape Idalug, on N coast of Amlia Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 09' 30" N, 173° 31' 45" W, (map 19). Descriptive name published on a 1951 USGS map.

Pinnacle Rock: rock, at E limit of Sandman Reefs, 22 miles SE of Deer Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 46' 15" N, 161° 45' 45" W; (map 25). Variant: Kekur. Translation by USBF in 1888 of the Russian word "kekur," meaning "an isolated pillar-like rock," published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN. See Kekur Island.

Pinnacle Rock: rock, at W end of Johnston Bay, off Kenai Peninsula, 26 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 55' 30" N, 148° 50' 00" W; (map 49). Local name reported in the 1940's by USC&GS.

Pinnacle Rock: rock, at W entrance to Jute Bay on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 49 miles W of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 57° 32' 35" N, 155° 47' 15" W; (map 35). Descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1924.

Pinnacle Rock: rock, E of Pinusuk Island, in Chiachi Islands, 24 miles E of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 51' 52" N, 159° 03' 10" W; (map 27) Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1875.

Pinnacle Rock: rock, in Gulf of Alaska, 0.3 miles off SE; coast of Nuka Island, 38 miles SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 19' 20" N, 150° 39' 00" W; (map 5). Descriptive name published by USGS in 1953

Pinnacle Rock: rock, in Gulf of Alaska, 0.4 miles SW of Cape St. Elias, Kayak Island, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 47' 30" N, 144° 36' 15" W; (map 48). Descriptive name reported in 1903 by J. F. Pratt, USC&GS; published in 1904 on Chart 8513.

Pinnacle Rock: rock, in mouth of Bluefox Bay, N coast of Afognak Island, Kodiak Island, 58° 28' 10" N, 152° 41' 30" W; (map 43) Local descriptive name reported in 1952

Pinnacle Rock: rock, in mouth of Kalsin Bay, 10 miles S of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 39' 15" N, 152° 20' 30" W; (map 34). Descriptive local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Pinnacle Rock: rock, in Pavlof Harbor, on SW shore of Freshwater Bay, on Chichagof Island, 8 miles NE of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' 45" N, 135° 01' 45" W; (map

9). Named by Comdr. R W. Meade, USN, published in 1869 on Hydrog. Chart 225. Name not shown on recent maps.

Pinnacle Rock: rock, see Second Priest Rock.

Pinnacle, The: pinnacle, 5,500 ft., 2 miles W of junction of Archangel and Reed Creeks, 15 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 48' 30" N, 149° 15' 35" W; (map 69). Descriptive name reported in 1910 by F. J. Katz (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 140), USGS.

Pinnacle, The: rock, off SW coast of Wosnesenski Island, 10 miles NE of Dolgoi Island, Aleutian Range; 55° 10' N, 161° 25' W; (map 28). Noted as "a remarkable pear-shaped pinnacle rock" by USC&GS in 1947 Coast Pilot (p. 331). Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN, showed some rocks in this area called "Kekuri," meaning "pillars"; these appear on an 1882 USC&GS chart as "Pinnacles," and again on a 1953 USGS map as "The Pinnacles."

Pinnacle: promontory, elev. 355 ft., on E coast of Ikatan Peninsula, on SE coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 41' 20" N, 163° 03' 00" W; (map 25). Descriptive name published in 1949 on a USGS map.

Pinnaichwakamiut: locality, see Binajoaksmiut.

Pinnell Mountain: mountain, 4,721 ft., 4.5 miles SW of Porcupine Dome and 55 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 29' 45" N, 145° 40' 05" W; BGN 1960; (map 104). Variant: Porcupine Dome. Named by Lt. Comdr. R. Darling, USC&GS, for Robert E. Pinnell, who was accidentally killed on July 17, 1952, while climbing nearby Porcupine Dome. The mountain was considered a part of Porcupine Dome by Spurr (1898, p. 50), USGS.

Pinnell River: stream, flows N 17.7 miles to Inmachuk River, 20 miles N of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 53' N, 163° 04' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Variant: Pannell River. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12). Published as "Pannell", by D. L. Reaburn (in Mendenhall, 1902, pl. 4a), USGS. Named after Jesse Pinnell, a miner from Nome.

Pinnyanaktuk: stream, see Binnyanaktuk Creek.

Pino, Isla del: island, see Pine Island.

Pino, Ostrov del: island, see Pine Island.

Pinochle Creek: stream, flows SW 5.5 miles to Hicks Creek, 42 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 47' 40" N, 147° 56' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Pinoshuragin: locality, see Pingoshugarun.

Pinta Bay: bay, 0.6 miles across, 7.5 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 45' 10" N, 136° 13' 00" W; BGN 1926; (map 9). Variant: Deep Bay. Named by the USC&GS and published in 1910 on Chart 8250. It was named for the

U.S.S. Pinta which navigated these waters during the late 19th century. The name at one time applied to Goulding Harbor and Pinta Bay was called "Deep Bay."

Pinta Bay: bay, see Goulding Harbor.

Pinta Cove: cove, 0.7 miles across, at N end of Chichagof Island, in Icy Strait, 1.6 miles SE of Point Adolphus and 49 miles W of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 16' 10" N, 135° 44' 45" W; (map 11). Named in 1901 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, and published in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 204). The cove is named for the U.S.S. Pinta, a navy steamship used in Alaskan waters for several years.

Pinta Head: point of land, on Baranof Island, at W end of Peril Strait, in Canoe Pass, 26 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' 00" N, 135° 37' 40" W; (map 9). Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan for the U.S.S. Pinta, USC&GS vessel, which navigated these waters. The name was published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 181).

Pinta Lake: lake, 0.2 miles across, on Baranof Island, 1 mile NW of Lucky Chance Mountain and 12 miles SE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 57' 30" N, 135° 04' 00" W; (map 5). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Pinta Point: point of land, on N end of Kupreanof Island, 3.5 miles SE of Turnabout Island and 55 miles E of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 07' 12" N, 133° 53' 20" W; BGN 1987; (map 8). Named in 1937 by USFS, probably for the Pinta Rocks 3 miles to the west.

Pinta Rock: rock, in Icy Strait, at mouth of Port Frederick, on Chichagof Island, 1.5 miles W of Crist Point and 8.8 miles N of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 10' 00" N, 135° 27' 25" W; (map 11). Named in 1901 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, and published in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 207-208). Named for the U.S.S. Pinta. See Pinta Cove.

Pinta Rocks: rocks, in Frederick Sound, off N coast of Kupreanof Island, 2.5 miles S of Turnabout Island and 58 miles E of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 05' 20" N, 133° 58' 10" W; (map 8). Named by USC&GS; published in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 141). The name was derived from the U.S.S. Pinta, which navigated these waters.

Pinta Rocks: rocks, in Frederick Sound, off NW tip of Kupreanof Island, 36 miles SE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 05' 10" N, 134° 00' 30" W; (map 9). Named by USC&GS and published in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 141). Named for the U.S.S. Pinta, USC&GS steamer, "which plied these waters."

Pinta, Mount: mountain, 1,352 ft., on W coast of Chichagof Island, 9 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 46' N, 136° 14' W; (map 9). Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8258; probably derived from Pinta Bay at the foot of the mountain to the east.

Pinta, Mount: mountain, 5,530 ft., 3 miles SE of Mount Ruhamah and 21 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 40' 55" N, 139° 09' 35" W; BGN 1962; (map 46). Named in 1891 by Russell (1892, p. 88) for the U.S.S. Pinta, a "fourth rate man-of-war with small armament." It was used in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, and later by other Alaska survey parties.

Pintail Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula SW of Quill Lake, 22 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 45' 15" N, 150° 45' 45" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for the Pintail, or Seapheasant (*Anas acuta*), an important game duck that breeds on the Arctic coast.

Pinto Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to Savage River, 14 miles W of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 48' 45" N, 149° 22' 20" W; BGN 1948; (map 87). Name reported by Woodbury Abbey, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, on the blueprint of his 1921 Mount McKinley National Park survey.

Pinusuk Island: island, 1 mile across, in Chiachi Islands, 24 miles E of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 51' 50" N, 159° 04' 00" W; (map 27). Aleut name reported in 1875 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Pio Point: point of land, on N shore of North Passage, in Woewodski Harbor on S shore of Admiralty Island, 25 miles SSE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 10' 40" N, 134° 16' 15" W; BGN 1966; (map 9). Variant: Pie Point. Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN.

Pioneer Creek: stream, formed by junction of its North Fork and Deadwood Creek, flows SW 3.8 miles to Eureka Creek at village of Eureka, 23 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 10' 30" N, 150° 13' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1906, p. 85), USGS. Gold was discovered here on What Cheer Bar in 1902.

Pioneer Creek: stream, see Berry Creek.

Pioneer Gulch: ravine, in Peters Hills, trends N and E 1.4 miles to Peters Creek, 32 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 31' 55" N, 150° 48' 50" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Pioneer Gulch: ravine, trends NE 0.6 miles to Snake River, 0.4 miles downstream from Goldbottom Creek and 13 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 165° 24' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Pioneer Peak: mountain, 6,398 ft., on S bank of Knik River, 9 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 28' 30" N, 149° 01' 45" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1939 by USGS; named for the pioneers of the Matanuska Valley.

Pioneer Ridge: ridge, elev. 6,500-19,470 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, W of Muldrow Glacier, extends NNE 9 miles from N summit of Mount McKinley to Gunsight Pass, Alaska Range; 63° 09' N, 150° 57' W; BGN 1947; (map 88). Named by Bradford Washburn about 1945 for "the sourdough party of Taylor, Anderson, McGonagall [McGonogal], and Lloyd, who made the first ascent of McKinley's North Peak, which was completed along the upper part of this ridge." See McKinley, Mount.

Pipe Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, in Kenai Mountains, flows N 4 miles to Skilak Lake, 38 miles ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 23' 45" N, 150° 13' 00" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Pipe Spit: spit, on Baldwin Peninsula, extends 0.3 miles into Hotham Inlet, 8 miles NE of Kotzebue, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 57' N, 162° 20' W; (map 113). Named in 1885 by Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN.

Pipeline Lake: lake, 600 ft. across, 18 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 27' N, 145° 14' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Piper Cove: cove, 0.7 miles across, on S coast of Little Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48' 00" N, 176° 10' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, for the U.S.S. Sandpiper.

Piper Island: island, in Schulze Cove, on N shore of Fish Bay, on Baranof Island, 25 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 23' 30" N, 135° 35' 30" W; (map 9). Named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 161).

Pippin Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 3.2 miles N of Tonsina and 54 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 42' 30" N, 145° 10' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 68). Variant: Taktahni Lake. Local name reported in 1932 by C. F. Feuchsel, USGS, "for a local teamster named Joe Pippin who fell into the lake about 1924." The Ahtena Indian name was reported as Taktahni [presumably the name of a stream] meaning "high up" or "on top."

Pipsuk Bight: cove, 0.5 miles across, N of Pipsuk Point, on Barter Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 08' N, 143° 36' W; (map 152). Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1952.

Pipsuk Point: point of land, tip of Barter Island, 0.5 miles SE of Kaktovik, Arctic Plain; 70° 07' 45" N, 143° 35' 45" W; (map 152). Local Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1952.

Pirate Cove: bay, 0.1 miles across, 5 miles SW of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 59' 15" N, 135° 22' 00" W; (map 5). Named for charting purposes; name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Pirate Cove: cove, 0.3 miles across, on NE coast of Popof Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 21' 40" N, 160° 21' 25" W; (map 28). Variant: Pirates Cove. Local name used in 1880 and "based on the reputation of the place"; shown on a USBF chart in 1890.

Pirate Cove: cove, 0.5 miles wide, on W shore of Port Wells, 14 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 52' 15" N, 148° 17' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1916 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Pirate Cove: locality, on Pirate Cove, on NE coast of Popof Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 21' 40" N, 160° 21' 50" W; (map 28). A post office was maintained here from 1909 to 1918, according to Ricks (1965, p. 51a). This once important cod-fishing station was abandoned before 1954

Pirate Creek: stream, flows SW 2.4 miles to Eldorado Creek in American River basin, 4 miles SW of Kougarak Mountain and 40 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 38' N, 165° 18' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Pirate Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, heads W of Muldrow Glacier and flows N and W 5 miles to East Fork Clearwater Creek, 13 miles SE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 21' 05" N, 150° 32' 20" W; (map 88). Variant: Whistler Creek, Windfall Creek. So named in 1923 by USGS, because "the drainage of this creek is a good illustration of stream piracy."

Pirate Creek: stream, in Zane Hills, flows SE 3 miles to Caribou Creek, 45 miles W of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 08' N, 155° 49' W; (map 116). Named by mining engineers about 1940

Pirate Lake: lake, 3 miles long, 13 miles S of Spectacle Lake and 54 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 00' N, 154° 42' W; (map 51). Named by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1923 because stream piracy was evident in the vicinity. Published by K F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3), USGS.

Pirate Peak: peak, 3,315 ft., 15 miles S of Ruth Lake and 14 miles NE of Petersburg, coast Mountains; 56° 58' 20" N, 132° 43' 45" W; (map 6) Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for his steam launch Pirate.

Pirate Shake: locality, at N end of Nagai Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 13' 30" N, 159° 54' 25" W; (map 27). Local name published in USC&GS 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 171).

Pirates Cove: cove, see Pirate Cove.

Pisa Point: point of land, 0.9 miles E of Chichagof Harbor, on NE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 56' 03" N, 173° 16' 20" E; (map 13). Variant: Pisa Tower, Point Pisa. The descriptive name "Pisa Tower" was given by Lt. William Gibson, commander of the schooner U.S.S. Fenimore Cooper during the North Pacific Exploring Expedition by 1855 (Baker, 1906, p. 500). The name "Pisa Tower" was published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 130) and is mentioned in the 1946 Supplement to the above Coast Pilot (p. 16): "Pisa Point * * * a low point ending in reef. Pisa Tower is a prominent leaning pinnacle * * * on this point."

Pisa Tower: point of land, see Pisa Point.

Pish River: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NE 31 miles to Goodhope Bay, 35 miles NW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 10' N, 163° 57' W; (map 113). Variant: Kutuk River. Local name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Pishak Island: island, 0.1 miles across, 2.9 miles SW of Goddard, in Necker Islands, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 48' 40" N, 135° 26' 00" W; (map 5). Name published in 1929 by USC&GS.

Pisiksagiakvik River: stream, see Piksiksak Creek

Pisiksak River: Stream, see Piksiksak Creek.

Piskuk Peak: peak, see Pistuk Peak.

Piskut Mountain: peak, see Pistuk Peak.

Piskut Peak: peak, see Pistuk Peak.

Pistuk Peak: peak, 5 miles W of Togiak Lake and 80 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 43' 30" N, 159° 42' 45" W; (map 53) Variant: Paviak Peak, Piskuk Peak, Piskut Mountain, Piskut Peak. Eskimo name shown as "Piskut Peak" or "Paviak Peak" on one 1898 fieldsheet by)) S. Post, USGS, and as "Piskut Mountain" on another. It was published as "Piskuk Peal By Spurr (1900, map 10), USGS.

Pit Rock: rock, on S shore of Kuluk Bay, on NE coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51' 38" N, 176° 34' 45" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, "for the survey signal Pit which was used by the Survey parties for two seasons."

Pit-mik-ha-mut: village, see Inakpuk.

Pitchfork Falls: falls, on stream flowing from Goat Lake to Skagway River, 1 mile NE of Clifton and 6 miles NW of Skagway, Coast Mountains, 59° 32' N, 135° 12' W; (map 45). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Pitchie: point of land, see Bird Cape.

Pitchuk Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 3 miles NW of Bettles, Brooks Range; 66° 156' N, 151° 48' W; (map 117). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Pitka Fork Hodzana River: stream, see Pitka Fork.

Pitka Fork: stream, heads at 62° 24' N, 154° 02' W, flows NW 75 miles to Middle Fork Kuskokwim River 7.5 miles SE of its junction with Kuskokwim River, 28 miles E of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 56' N, 154° 45' W; (map 80). Local name reported in 1940 by USGS.

Pitka Fork: stream, heads at junction of Slate and Trout Creeks, flows S 20 miles to Hodzana River, 38 miles NW of Beaver, Kokrines Hodzana Highlands; 66° 41' N, 148° 28' W; (map 118). Variant: Pitka Fork Hodzana River. Local name reported in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Pitka Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 2.5 miles NW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 22' 40" N, 147° 30' 00" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Pitka River: stream, flows NE 25 miles to Kateel River, 35 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Nulato Hills; 65° 29' N, 157° 46' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Pitkas Bar: bar, in Birch Creek, at mouth of Harrison Creek, 40 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 20' N, 144° 45' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors for the two "halfbreeds named Pitka and Sorresco" (Mertie, 1937, p. 5), who made the first discovery of

gold on Birch Creek. The name was reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 4).

Pitkas Point: point of land, between Andrafsky and Yukon Rivers, 39 miles NW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 02' N, 163° 17' W; (map 77). Variant: Petkas Point. Local name reported as "Petkas Point" by USC&GS in 1898.

Pitkas Point: village, pop. 28, near junction of Andrafsky and Yukon Rivers, 40 miles NW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 02' N, 163° 17' W; (map 77). Eskimo village reported by USC&GS in 1898. Named for the trader "named Pitka whose store was a branch of the Northern Commercial Company's station at Andrafski." Its population was 50 in 1939 and 84 in 1950.

Pitkik Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Kobuk River 13 miles NW of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 58' 30" N, 157° 34' 00" W; (map 115). Eskimo name shown on a 1927 manuscript map by the "trader at Selawik."

Pitkik Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, an oxbow of Kobuk River, 14 miles NW of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 01' N, 157° 33' W; (map 126). Eskimo name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Pitmagillik: stream, see Pitmegea River.

Pitmegea River: stream, heads in De Long Mountains, flows NW 42 miles to Chukchi Sea at Cape Sabine, 40 miles NW of Mount Kelly, Arctic Slope; 68° 54' 40" N, 164° 37' 00" W; (map 130). Variant: Pet-meg-ea, Pitmigea, Pitmagillik. Eskimo name [Pitmegeak] obtained by John W. Kelly (or Kelley), prospector, who explored the stream in 1888, and published by Stockton (1890, p. 178).

Pitmigea: stream, see Pitmegea River.

Pitmik River: stream, heads in lake at 61 @33' 10" N, 162° 42' 50" W, flows NW 60 miles to Kashunuk River, 15 miles N of Kgun Lake and 52 miles W of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 47' 15" N, 163° 38' 00" W; (map 74). Eskimo name obtained from a manuscript map of the Kashunuk River by "Father Delon," and reported by USC&GS in 1951.

Pitmik: village, see Inakpuk.

Pitt Island: island, 0.2 miles across, on W shore of Port Frederick, on Chichagof Island, 0.2 miles SW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 06' 30" N, 135° 27' 10" W; (map 11). Variant: Harbor Island. Named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 191). It is called Harbor Island in an 1880 Hydrog. Office notice.

Pitt Island: island, see Kruzof Island.

Pitt Point: point of land, northernmost point on coast of Beaufort Sea between Harrison and Smith Bays, Arctic Plain; 70° 55' N, 153° 10' W; (map 148). Variant: Point Pitt. Named July 26, 1837, by P. W. Dease and Thomas Simpson (Simpson, 1843, p. 143).

Pitt, Cape: point of land, see Muzon, Cape.

Pittalukruak Lake: lake, 4 miles across, SE of Admiralty Bay, 44 miles SE of Barrow, at mouth of Alaktak River, Arctic Plain; 70° 50' N, 155° 23' W; (map 148). Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1951, meaning “the old coming through place” referring to the need to go through this lake to get to the Alaktak River.

Pittman: railroad station, on The Alaska Railroad, 17 miles W of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 35' 05" N, 149° 38' 30" W; (map 69). Named in 1918 by the builders of The Alaska Railroad.

Pittock Pass: pass, 7,250 ft., 12 miles SE of Denali Pass in Mt. McKinley National Park, Alaska Range; 62° 56' 55" N, 150° 45' 15" W; (map 81). Mountain climbers' name published in the late 1940's.

Pittock Peaks: peak, see Barrille, Mount.

Pittsberg Creek: stream, see Pittsburg Creek.

Pittsburg Creek: stream, flows SE 10 miles to Middle Fork Fortymile River, 52 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 26' 40" N, 142° 43' 30" W; (map 102). Variant: Pittsberg Creek. Named by prospectors and shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor, as “Pittsberg Creek.”

Pivot Point: point of land, on S shore of Kiliuda Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 18' N, 153° 01' W; BGN 1933; (map 34). Descriptive name given in 1931 by USC&GS, “because it marks a turn [in the channel] in the western part of Kiliuda Bay.”

Piyukenok River: stream, see Piyukenuk River.

Piyukenuk River: stream, heads in lake, flows W 8.5 miles to Kokechik River, 34 miles E of village of Hooper Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 38' N, 165° 05' W; (map 75). Variant: Piyukenok River. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1951.

Place Creek: stream, flows W 1 mile to Bonanza River near mouth of Cold Creek, about 14 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Placer Creek: stream, flows N 9.2 miles to Goodhope River, 26 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 50' N, 164° 01' W; (map 110) Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12).

Placer Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Portage Lake, 5 miles NW of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 47' 15" N, 148° 49' 20" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1913 by C. E. Giffin and J. W. Bagley (in Brooks and others, 1914, manuscript pl. 2), USGS.

Placer Creek: stream, heads at 64° 59' N, 142° 06' W, flows SE 3 miles to Seventymile River, 27 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 58' 30" N, 142° 00' 00" W; (map 102). Variant: Pleasant Creek. Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Placer Creek: stream, heads in Horn Mountains, flows N 4 miles to Flat Creek, 3 miles SW of its junction with Little Nelchina River and 13 miles N of Tahnetta Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 04' 20" N, 147° 23' 15" W; BGN 1960; (map 82). Local name reported in 1917 by USGS. This creek has been prospected for placer gold.

Placer Creek: stream, heads near head of Alta Creek, flows SW 1 mile to Bonanza River, about 11 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95) Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Placer Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, heads at terminus of Lowell Glacier, flows NE 3 miles to Resurrection River, 13 miles NW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 16' 10" N, 149° 40' 30" W; BGN 1966; (map 63). Variant: Placer River. Local name reported in 1915 by USC&GS.

Placer Creek: stream, see Mead Creek.

Placer Lakes: lakes, 1 mile across, between Chuck River and Endicott Arm, 5 miles SE of Chuck Mining Camp and 70 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 31' 50" N, 133° 14' 00" W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Placer River Glacier: glacier, see Lowell Glacier.

Placer River Glacier: glacier, see Spencer Glacier.

Placer River Valley: valley, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, trends N 9 miles to head of Turnagain Arm along Placer River 12 miles W of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 49' N, 149° 00' W; (map 63). Local name reported on recent USGS publications; derived from the Placer River that runs through the valley.

Placer River: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows N 16 miles to head of Turnagain Arm, 12 miles NW of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 50' N, 149° 00' W; BGN 1912; (map 63). Variant: Glacier River. Local name reported in 1906 by F. H. Moffit, USGS.

Placer River: stream, see Glacier River.

Placer River: stream, see Placer Creek.

Placerville: locality, 0.8 miles N of Poorman Creek and 8 miles SW of Poorman, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 02' N, 155° 45' W; BGN 1937; (map 98). Placer mining camp reported in 1933 by J. B. Mertie, USGS. It is reported to be abandoned.

Plain Mountain: mountain, 1,998 ft., on E coast of Gravina Island, 2.8 miles NW of Blank Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' 50" N, 131° 43' 10" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Planaria Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on Slide Mountain, 42 miles WSW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 01' N, 146° 51' W; (map 83). Named in 1949 for the family of soft bodied aquatic worms (Planariidae); reported by USGS.

Plateau Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads in Cushing Plateau, trends SE to Wachusett Inlet on Glacier Bay, 63 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 55' N, 136° 15' W; BGN 1948; (map 10). Name published by American Geographical Society (Cooper, 1937, pl. 1); named for Cushing Plateau.

Plateau Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, drains S to Berry Creek, 4 miles S of Alaska Highway, 49 miles NW of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 37' 30" N, 144° 25' 4" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Plateau Mountain: mountain, 5,330 ft., in Endicott Mountains, 16 miles E of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 49' N, 153° 30' W; BGN 1932; (map 125). Named by Robert Marshall in 1931 because "the top was a great plateau * * *."

Platinum Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Salmon River, 25 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 53' 35" N, 161° 43' 30" W; BGN 1938; (map 39). Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by USGS and published by Mertie (1940, pl. I and p. 59). Much mining activity has occurred along this creek since platinum was discovered on Fox Gulch, one of its tributaries, in 1926.

Platinum Creek: stream, in Mentasta Mountains, flows SE 17 miles to Nebesna River, 7.5 miles NE of Devils Mountain, Alaska Range; 62° 26' N, 142° 45' W; (map 84). Named by prospectors who found what they thought to be platinum in the creek gravels; reported in 1903 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Platinum: village, pop. 43, near mouth of Smalls River on Goodnews Bay, 11 miles SW of Good News, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 00' 45" N, 161° 49' 00" W; BGN 1938; (map 53). Variant: Agvik. Mining village so named because of platinum deposits in the vicinity. In 1937 Platinum was Alaska's newest boomtown with a population of 50, two trading posts, a roadhouse and a post office which was established in 1935 (Ricks, 1965, p. 51). Adjoining it was an Eskimo village, now abandoned, named "Agvik," reported to mean "small stone to sharpen knives." This name was obtained about 1951 at Goodnews by J. M. Hoare, USGS. In 1950 the population of Platinum was 72, and the town was the center of most of the commercial activity in the area (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1954, p. 516). In 1960 the population had decreased to 43.

Platt Creek: stream, see Platte Creek.

Platte Creek: stream, flows N, joins Fox Creek to form Homestake Creek, 16 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 59' 00" N, 148° 33' 25" W; (map 87). Variant: Platt Creek. Local name reported in 1910 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Capps, 1912, pl. 2), USGS.

Plavezhnoi: lake, see Tazlina Lake.

Pleasant Bay Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 4 miles S of Mole Harbor, on E coast of Admiralty Island, 22 miles E of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 36' 30" N, 134° 01' 30" W; (map 9). Named in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Pleasant Bay: bay, on Admiralty Island, on W shore of Seymour Canal, 2 miles SE of Mole Harbor and 48 miles S of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 38' 40" N, 133° 59' 15" W; (map 8). Named by local navigators and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Pleasant Camp: locality, on N bank of Klehini River, on Alaska-Canada boundary, at mouth of Jarvis Creek, 37 miles W of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 27' 00" N, 136° 21' 30" W; (map 45) Local name of an International Boundary Station reported by Brooks (1900b, pl. 47 and p. 338), USGS. In 1900 a Northwest Mounted Police post and a customhouse were there.

Pleasant Creek: stream, heads in Yukon, Canada, at 65° 09' N, 140° 59' W, flows SW 5 miles to join Harrington Creek to form Hard Luck Creek, 23 miles N of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 06' 40" N, 141° 04' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 103). Named in 1930 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS.

Pleasant Creek: stream, see Placer Creek.

Pleasant Island Reef: reef, 2.3 miles long, 0.6 miles off S coast of Pleasant Island, in Icy Strait, 45 miles W of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 18' 45" N, 135° 38' 30" W; (map 11). Named in 1901 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS for Pleasant Island The name was published in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 203).

Pleasant Island: island, 7.5 miles across, in Icy Strait, 0.3 miles SE of Gustavus and 44 miles W of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 21' N, 135° 38' W; (map 11). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS because of its "pleasant shore." The name was published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 203).

Pleiades Islands: islands, trend N-S 1 mile in Knight Island Passage, 4 miles SE of Chenega' Chugach Mountains; 60° 14' 00" N, 148° 00' 40" W; BGN 1908; (map 63). Variant: Seven Sisters, Sisters Islands. Named in 1908 by USC&GS for "the seven daughters of Atlas transformed according to Greek mythology into a group of stars."

Plenty Bear Creek: stream, flows SW 14 miles to Meshik River, 16 miles SW of Vent Mountain, in Aniakchak Crater, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 4' N, 158° 25' W; (map 30). So named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS because of "the numerous bear encountered * * *" here.

Pleveznie: lake, see Tazlina Lake.

Plies, Islas des: island, see Sanak Island.

Plishnie Ostrova: islands, see Near Islands.

Plooma Island: island, see Pluma Island.

Plotnikof Lake: lake, 4 miles long, 4 miles E of Whale Bay, on S central Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 34' 00" N, 134° 53' 30" W; BGN 1935; (map 5). Variant: Lake Plotnikof. Named in 1935 by USFS "for Abrossin Plotnikof, one of the survivors of the Sitka massacre of 1802."

Plover Islands: barrier Islands, on Beaufort Sea coast, extend SE 35 miles from Plover Point to Mackay Inlet, Arctic Plain; 71° 15' N, 155° 3° W; (map 153). Variant: Plovers Group. Named "Plovers Group" in 1850 by Comdr. Thomas E. L. Moore, RN, after his ship the H.M.S. Plover, and originally applied to the islands NW of Ekilukruak Entrance (Leffingwell, 1919, p. 77).

Plover Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, NW of Killdeer Lake, 13 miles NNE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 43' 30" N, 151° 02' 3° W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Plover Point: point of land, at end of spit extending SE from Point Barrow, forming W side of Eluitkak Entrance, between Elson Lagoon and Beaufort Sea, Arctic Plain; 71° 91' 40" N, 156° 21' 28" W; (map 153). Named by British Admiralty for the H.M.S. Plover which wintered near the point of land in 1852-54, and published on master Thomas Hull's 1853 map.

Plover Rock: rock, between Middle and South Arms Kelp Bay, on NE coast of Baranof Island, 11 miles SE of Todd, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 19' N, 134° 56' W, (map 9). Named by Lt. Comdr. Moore, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 160).

Plovers Group: barrier islands, see Plover Islands.

Plum Bob Lake: lake, see Plumb Bob Lake.

Plum Island: island, 40 yds. across, U' of Ringgold Island, Bay of Islands, Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48' 34" N, 176° 50' 35" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, "for Plum Island in Long Island Sound, N.Y."

Pluma Island: island, 0.2 miles across, 12.5 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 47' 35" N, 136° 19' 40" W; (map 9). Variant: Plooma Island. Published as "Plooma" by the USC&GS in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 322) and as "Plume" in 1928 on Chart 8258. It may be the Spanish word meaning "feather."

Plumb Bob Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, S of Glenn Highway, 13 miles W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 06' N, 145° 57' W; (map 83). Variant: Plum Bob Lake. Local name reported in 1951 by USGS. So named because its outline resembles a plumb bob, a metal weight for a plumb line used to determine verticality.

Plume Creek: stream, see Flume Creek.

Plummer, Mount: mountain, 3,768 ft., 70 miles NE of Bethel, in Kilbuck Mountains, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 58' N, 159° 40' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, pl. 11), USGS.

Plunge Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Tupikchak Creek 46 miles NNW of Misheguk Mountain, Arctic Slope; 68° 44' N, 161° 23' W; (map 131). Named by USGS geologists "in 1950 because of its location near the west end of the plunging anticline" (Chapman and Sable, 1960, p. 54).

Pluvezna, Lake: lake, see Tazlina Lake.

Poa Island: island, 0.7 miles long, 1 mile SE of Akun Island, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 07' 45" N, 165° 29' 50" W; (map 24). Variant: Foggy Island, Tumannoi Island. Named in 1888 by USBF for a genus of grasses. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN, called it "O[strov] Tumannoi," meaning "foggy island."

Pocahontas Creek: stream, flows SW 17 miles to Mathews Slough, 30 miles NE of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 54' 50" N, 154° 21' 30" W; (map 107). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1916, pl. 2), USGS.

Pochnoi Point: point of land, E tip of Semisopochnoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 30" N, 179° 45' 30" E; BGN 1937; (map 15). "Pochnoi" is part of the island name "Semisopochnoi," and was published on a 1935 chart of the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office.

Pocket Island: island, 1.5 miles long, at S end of Frederick Sound, 17 miles SE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 40' N, 132° 35' W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705.

Podder Island: island, 0.3 miles long, on E shore of Seldovia Bay, 1 mile SSW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 25' 30" N, 151° 42' 30" W; (map 50). Name reported by USC&GS in 1908.

Podsopochni Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, on N coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 04' 30" N, 174° 59' 00" W; (map 18). Named for Podsopochni Point; published by the USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (P 97).

Podsopochni Cape: point of land, see Podsopochni Point.

Podsopochni Point: point of land, on NE coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 05' N, 174° 57' W; (map 18). Variant: Podsopochni Cape. Russian name, meaning "under the peak [Mount Sergief]," published as "Podspotchnoi Cap," or "Cape Podspotchnoi" by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 315), IRN. Published as "Podsopochni Point" by the USC&GS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 97).

Poe Bay: estuary, 0.5 miles wide, extends S 0.8 miles to Passage Canal, 7 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 49' 40" N, 148° 30' 20" W; BGN 1915; (map 63). Named in 1914 by USC&GS "in honor of the poet, Edgar Allen Poe, 1809-49."

Poe Glacier: glacier, see Seth Glacier.

Poe Island: island, 200 ft. across, northernmost island of Barrier Islands, in Cordova Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 49' 50" N, 132° 26' 20" W; (map 1). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Pogakhluk Lake: lake, see Amanka Lake.

Pogibshi Channel: water passage, see Peril Strait.

Pogibshi Island: island, see Near Island.

Pogibshi Point: point of land, at SW end of Deadman Reach, on W coast of Duffield Peninsula, on N coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 30' 30" N, 135° 33' 00" W; BGN 1897; (map 9). Variant: Danger Point, Mys Pogibshiy, Peril Point. Russian name meaning "perilous," given in 1833 by the navigator Ens. Vasiliev; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "M[ys] Pogibshiy."

Pogibshi Straits: water passage, see Peril Strait.

Pogibshi, Point: point of land, on SW end of Kenai Peninsula 6 miles WSW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 25' 30" N, 151° 53' 00" W; (map 50). Russian name meaning "perilous" and published by USC&GS in 1943 (Chart 8554).

Pogibshiy, Mys: point of land, see Pogibshi Point.

Pogibshiy, Proliv: water passage, see Peril Strait.

Pogik Bay: bay, 3.5 miles across, on coast of Beaufort Sea, 6 miles E of Pitt Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 53' N, 152° 51' W; (map 149). Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS referring to the "white belly fur of the caribou."

Pogik Point: point of land, on coast of Beaufort Sea, W tip of an island at mouth of Pogik Bay, 6 miles E of Pitt Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 54' 35" N, 152° 53' 30" W; (map 149). Variant: Ellice Point, Pogit Point. Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS, referring to the "white belly fur of the caribou." This feature appears to be the "Ellice Point" shown on the map of P. W. Dease and Thomas Simpson (Simpson, 1843, p. 134), named for "The Right Honourable Edward Ellice * * *."

Pogit Point: point of land, see Pogik Point.

Pogoobnoy Strait: water passage, see Peril Strait.

Pogopuk Creek: stream, heads SW of Mount Salisbury, flows N 24 miles to Kavik River, 55 miles W of Mount Michelson, Arctic Slope; 69° 23' N, 146° 30' W; (map 139). Named in the 1950's by USGS geologists.

Pogoreshapka: locality, on right bank of Yukon River about 20 miles below Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 00' N, 160° 03' W; (map 73). Variant: Dagorashapka, Gagara-Shapka. Eskimo village or camp reported with a population of 121 by Petroff in the 1880 Census (1884, p. 12). W. H. Dall gave "Gagara-Shapka" as the Russian name, meaning "loon cap" for the village where the natives made birdskin caps "(for which Pogoreshapka [burnt hat] is a mistake)" (Hodge, 1910, p. 272). "Dagorashapka" was the name applied in 1869 to a nearby mountain by Capt. C. W. Raymond, U.S. Engineers.

Pogoseluk Hill: hill, 1.5 miles SE of Tusikpok Lagoon and 19 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 55' N, 165° 01' W (map 128). Variant: Paugausailuk Hill, Powgowsayluk. Eskimo name meaning "old bag"; so called because the hill resembles an old poke, "no longer watertight, but useful to carry things. Name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Pogromnaya, Mys: point of land, see Cave Point.

Pogromni: locality, on N shore of Unimak Island near Pogromni Volcano, Aleutian Islands; 54° 40' N, 164° 45' W; (map 24). Variant: Pogramnoi. Russian name, meaning "desolation," of a former Aleut village or camp reported in 1828 by Capt. F. P. Lutke, IRN.

Pogromnia: volcano, see Pogromni Volcano.

Pogromnoi First: point of land, see Sarichef Cape.

Pogromnoi Second: point of land, see Cave Point.

Pogromnoi Volcan: volcano, see Pogromni Volcano.

Pogromnoi: locality, see Pogromni.

Pogromnoi: point of land, see Cave Point.

Pogromskaia: volcano, see Pogromni Volcano.

Pogromni River: stream, flows N 12 miles to Bering Sea, 3.5 miles SW of Cave Point, NW coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 44' 30" N, 164° 38' 30" W; BGN 1942; (map 24). Russian name meaning "desolation" given by USC&GS in 1940, "because it drains an area south of Pogromni Volcano and because the former village called Pogromni was at its mouth."

Pogromni Volcano: volcano, 6,568 ft., on SW end of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 34' 15" N, 164° 41' 25" W; BGN 1899; (map 24). Variant: Devastation Volcano, Isanotskoi, Kugidach Jagutscha, Pogromnia, Pogromnoi Volcan, Pogromskaia, Pogromnoj. According to the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 323), the name was published in 1836 by Capt. F. P. Lutke, IRN, as "Pogromnoi Volcan". Shown on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379, dated 1847, as "Sopka Pogromnaya," meaning "desolation peak." Its Aleut name, according to Grewingk (1850, p. 177) is "Kugidach Jagutscha."

Pogromnoj: volcano, see Pogromni Volcano.

Point Agassiz Peninsula: peninsula, extends NW SE 7 miles into Frederick Sound, 12 miles NE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 58' N, 132° 53' W; (map 6). Named by USC&GS for charting purposes; name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 211).

Point Baker: village, pop. 38, on offshore island off NW tip of Prince of Wales Island, on Sumner Strait, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 21' 15" N, 133° 37' 15" W; (map 6). Fishing and logging village. The Point Baker post office was established in 1942 (Ricks, 1965, p. 52).

Point Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 miles to Norton Sound, 6.4 miles NE of Tolstoi Point and 13 miles SW of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 41' 25" N, 160° 52' 05" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Point Ellis Creek: stream, see Kutlaku Creek.

Point Ellis Lake: lake, see Kutlaku Lake.

Point Highfield Harbor: anchorage, see Highfield Anchorage.

Point Highfield, Anchorage off: anchorage, see Highfield Anchorage.

Point Hope: village, pop. 324, on foreland terminating at Point Hope on Chukchi Sea coast, Arctic Slope; 68° 21' N, 166° 47' W; BGN 1947; (map 129). Variant: Figarok, Hope, Teekee-voga-mouts, Tiekagamiut, Tigara, Tigarak, Tigera, Tikarakh, Tikeh, Tikek, Tikera, Tikeramiut, Tikerana, Tikeranmeun, Tikiqaaq, Tikira, Tikirah, Tikirahmun, Tikirak, Tikirat, Tikkerak, Tkok, Ttiekgakg, Ttikigakg. Eskimo village locally referred to as "Tikiqaaq" or "Tikarakh," but because of the post office name, the place is more commonly referred to as "Point Hope". The Eskimo name, recorded in 1861 as "Tiekagagmiut" by P. Tikhmeniev, which on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1495, becomes "Tiekaga", is derived from the Eskimo name for the point of land, which means "forefinger". This ancient village site was advantageous, because the protrusion of Point Hope into the sea brought the whale close to shore. The 1880 Census gave the population as 276. See Hope, Point and Ipiutak.

Point Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, on Kenai Peninsula, on E shore of Tustumena Lake, 30 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 11' N, 150° 45' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Point Lay Village: village, see Point Lay.

Point Lay: village, pop. 20, on barrier bar, along Chukchi Sea coast, at Point Lay, 43 miles SW of Icy Cape, Arctic Plain; 69° 45' 45" N, 163° 03' 00" W; (map 145). Variant: Kalee, Kali, Point Lay Village. The Eskimo name (Kali) for this village means "mound," which refers to the elevated area the village is located on. This is probably the remaining village of the so-called Kukpowruk people. See Kukpowruk.

Point Lockwood Rock: rock, in Wrangell Narrows, 18 miles S of Petersburg, between Woewodski and Sumner Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 34' N, 132° 58' W; Local name used by fishermen; name published in 1901.

Point No Point: point of land, on S shore of Yukon River, N of Chicago Lakes, 12 miles NNE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 40' 30" N, 150° 02' 00" W; (map 130). Riverboat pilots' descriptive name for this long round inside shore of the river bend. Name shown on a manuscript track chart of the Yukon River dated 1900.

Point of Rocks: rocks, group of, in Knight Island Passage, off W coast of Squire Island, 6 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 14' 59" N, 147° 57' 45" W; BGN 1908; (map 63). Descriptive name reported in 1908 by USC&GS.

Point of Shoals: point of land, see Shoals Point.

Point Pybus: point of land, see False Point Pybus.

Point Salisbury: point of land, see Bishop Point.

Point Shallow-Water: point of land, see Romanof Point.

Point Whitshed: locality, on Point Whitshed, 8 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 12' N, 145° 54' W; (map 64). Name of a settlement listed in U.S. Census.

Pointed Rock: rock, at S end of Patton Bay, off Montague Island, 75 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 54' 10" N, 147° 26' 30" W; (map 49). Local name reported in the early 1950's by USC&GS.

Poison Cove: cove, 0.6 miles across, 7 miles S of Hoonah Sound, on S coast of Chichagof Island, 22 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 31' 15" N, 135° 35' 00" W; (map 9). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 163). This name was given because "near here 150 Aleuts were killed in 1799 from eating poisonous mussels."

Poison Creek: stream, flows SW 16 miles to Stink Creek 0.6 miles NW of its junction with Yukon River, 24 miles SW of Kaltag and 56 miles E of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 59' 20" N, 158° 57' 10" W; (map 90). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Poison Creek: stream, see Thayer Creek.

Pokainay Bay: estuary, see Quiet Harbor.

Pokang Bay: bay, see Pokok Bay.

Pokang Creek: stream, see Pokok Creek.

Pokatago Utesu, Mys: point of land, see Pokati Point.

Pokati Point: point of land, on S shore of Whale Passage, 18 miles NW of Kodiak, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 55' 50" N, 152° 50' 50" W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Pokatago Utesu. Named "M[ys] Pokatago Utesu, meaning "cape of rolling rocks," by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1495 The name was changed to its present form in 1909 by USC&GS.

Poker Creek: locality, at junction of Davis and Poker Creeks, 52 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 03' 30" N, 141° 02' 50" W; (map 102). Mining camp reported in 1925 by ARC.

Poker Creek: stream, flows N 9 miles to Norton Sound, 2.7 miles NE of Tolstoi Point and 17 miles SW of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 38' 45" N, 160° 56' 00" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1906 by USGS.

Poker Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Nenana River, 2.5 miles NW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 53' 30" N, 148° 59' 00" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Poker Creek: stream, flows SE 10 miles to Chatanika River, 20 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 08' 15" N, 147° 28' 40" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS.

Poker Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows W 3 miles to join Davis Creek to form Walker Fork, 52 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 03' 30" N, 141° 02' 50" W; (map 102). Variant: Parker Creek. Named by prospectors and reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 46), USGS. "In 1899 Poker Creek and the headwaters of Walker Fork were staked out in claims" (p. 116).

Poker Creek: stream, heads on W slope of Explorer Mountain, flows 5 miles SW to Sphinx Creek, 5 miles NW of Goodnews, Kilbuck- Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 11' N, 161° 38' W; (map 53). Name reported in 1919 on a manuscript map by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS.

Poker, Point: point of land, N of Sarana Bay. Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 53' 47" N, 173° 18' 10" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Poko Mountain: mountain, 3,243 ft., in De Long Mountains, 12.5 miles ENE of Igloo Mountain, W of junction of Tingmerkpuk and Kokolik Rivers, 39 miles NE of Mount Kelly, Brooks Range; 68° 48' 30" N, 162° 23' 00" W; (map 130). Named by USGS, shown on 1926 fieldsheet by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS. According to P. S. Smith's, USGS, notes it means "seal poke" (Chapman and Sable, 1960, p. 54).

Pokoinaia Bay: estuary, see Quiet Harbor.

Pokok Bay: bay, 2 miles across, on Beaufort Sea coast, W of Point Humphrey and 35 miles NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 59' N, 142° 32' W; (map 138). Variant: Humphrey Bay, Pokang Bay, Pokok Lagoon. Leffingwell (1919, p. 98) named and described this bay as being between Points Humphreys and Griffin; named for Pokok, a village once located on nearby Pokok Lagoon.

Pokok Bay: lagoon, see Pokok Lagoon.

Pokok Creek: stream, flows 2 miles N to Pokok Lagoon, 20 miles SE of Barter Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 02' 30" N, 142° 45' 30" W; (map 152). Variant: Pokang Creek. Local Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1952.

Pokok Lagoon: bay, see Pokok Bay.

Pokok Lagoon: lagoon, 1.5 miles long, on coast of Beaufort Sea, at mouth of Pokok Creek, NW of Pokok Bay, 20 miles SE of Barter Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 02' 45" N, 142° 46' 00" W;

(map 152). Variant: Pokang Bay, Pokok Bay. Local name reported by USC&GS in 1948. Present-day tradition among the Eskimo at Barter Island is that the village of Pokok was once located at the east end of this lagoon.

Pokok: locality, site of Eskimo camp on coast of Beaufort Sea, believed to have been located on Pokok Lagoon, Arctic Plain; (map 152). The Eskimo name "Pokang" is shown in this area on John Simpson's native map, 1853, as the farthest point seen by the Point Barrow natives. Leffingwell (1919, p. 98), places the name "Pokok" between Points Humphreys and Griffin. The present-day Eskimo at Barter Island say the village was once located at the E end of Pokok Lagoon.

Pokoynaya, Gavan: estuary, see Quiet Harbor.

Poktovik Creek: stream, heads in Poktovik Mountains flows S 8 miles to Noatak River, 17 miles SSW of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 00' N, 161° 14' W; (map 131). Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1956.

Poktovik Mountains: mountains, 3,526 ft., in De Long Mountains, extend E-W 14 miles, 10 miles S of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 05' N, 161° 15' W; (map 131). Eskimo name obtained at Noatak by Orth in 1956.

Polar Bear Creek: stream, 2 miles long, flows NW to Fork Creek, 13.5 miles NW of Heart Lake and 72 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 12' 10" N, 160° 01' 00" W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1955 by J. M Hoare, USGS.

Polar Bear Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Cripple River, 26 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 56' N, 163° 41' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12).

Polar Bear Mountain: mountain, see Polar Bear Peak.

Polar Bear Peak: mountain, 6,955 ft., at head of South Fork Eagle River, 21 miles E of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 09' 10" N, 149° 11' 45" W; BGN 1966; (map 69). Variant: Polar Bear Mountain. So named in 1963 by members of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska because "the peak has a snow patch on its North face that resembles a polar bear skin."

Polar Bear Peak: peak, see Eagle Peak.

Polar Creek: stream, flows NE 1.4 miles to Bear Creek, 25 miles N of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 34' N, 161° 06' W; (map 109). Variant: Poplar Creek. Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Polar Creek: stream, flows NW to Kuzitrin River, downstream from mouth of Noxapaga River, about 15 miles NW of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Polar Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Sourdough Creek, 9.5 miles NW of Mount Ryan and 76 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 20' 45" N, 146° 27' 50" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Polar Creek: stream, flows W to Kougarok River between Galvin and Louise Creeks, about 17 miles S of Midnight Mountain and 45 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Polaraskh-mute: locality, in vicinity of Cape York, on Bering Sea coast, about 35 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Variant: Pelazuk. Site of an Eskimo village or camp reported to have been visited in 1886 by Capt. D. B. Libby and M. W. Harrington, of the Western Union Telegraph Exploration. This may have been the village later known as "Pelazuk."

Polavina Hill: hill, see Polovina Hill.

Polavina Lake: lake, see Polovina Lake.

Polavina Point: point of land, see Halfway Point.

Polavina Sopka: hill, see Polovina Hill.

Polavina: rookery, see Polovina Rookery.

Pole Anchorage: bay, 0.6 miles long, W of Fishermans Harbor, SW coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 58' N, 133° 49' W; (map 4). Local name published in 1901 by USC&GS; derived from Cape Pole.

Pole Island: barrier island, 2.5 miles long, on Beaufort Sea coast, westernmost island of Stockton Islands, 19.5 miles NW of Flaxman Island Arctic Plain; 70° 18' 15" N, 147° 02' 10" W, (map 150). In 1910 Leffingwell (1919, p. 98) wrote "This may not have been the original location, for there is no settled usage among the whalers." This island was named by whalers probably because a pole once was erected on its shore to identify the island.

Pole Point: point of land, on SW coast of Herbert Graves Island, 5 miles W of Chichagof, off W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago, 57° 39' 40" N, 136° 13' 45" W; (map 9). Local name published by USC&GS in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 319).

Pole, Cape: point of land, on SW coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 57' 25" N, 133° 49' 00" W; (map 4). Named on September 22, 1793, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, for Capt. Charles Morice Pole, RN (Wagner, 1937, p. 402).

Poleakoon, Point: point of land, on coast of Beaufort Sea, on SE shore of Smith Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 49' N, 154° 01' W; (map 148). Variant: Point Poleakun. Eskimo name shown on Maguire's chart (Great Britain, 1854, facing p. 186). Leffingwell (1919, p. 98) spells it Poleakun.

Poleakun, Point: point of land, see Poleakoon, Point.

Poletica, Mount: peak, 7,620 ft., on Alaska-British Columbia boundary, 11 miles SE of Mount Canning, 37 miles SE of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 07' 55" N, 134° 29' 00" W; BGN 1923; (map 44). Variant: Boundary Peak 102. Named in 1923 by Lawrence Martin for M. Pierre de Poletica, Russian minister to the U.S. and a plenipotentiary in the Alaska boundary negotiations with Great Britain in 1824.

Politofski Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, 8 miles NE of Whale Bay, on S central Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 44' 30" N, 134° 56' 30" W; BGN 1935; (map 5). Named in 1935 by USFS "for one of the last ships built by the Russians at Sitka in 1863."

Polivnoi Rock: rock, between Umnak and Unalaska Islands, Aleutian Islands; 53° 16' 00" N, 167° 57' 48" W; (map 23). Variant: Kamen Polivnoy. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN, published the Russian name as "K[amen] Polivnoy" meaning "rock awash".

Polivnoi Rock: rock, see Midway Rock.

Polivnoi Rocks: rock, see Surf Rock.

Polivnoi Rocks: rocks, three rocks in Woewodski Harbor, on SE coast of Admiralty Islands, 26 miles SE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 10' 30" N, 134° 15' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Polivnoy Kamen, Polivnoy Rock. Russian word meaning "washed over (awash)" given in 1838 by Capt. Lt. D. F. Zarembo. Name applied to the larger of the three rocks in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396; USC&GS applied the name to all three rocks in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 142).

Polivnoy Kamen: rocks, see Polivnoi Rocks.

Polivnoy Rock: rocks, see Polivnoi Rocks.

Polivnoy: rock, see Midway Rock.

Polk Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 miles to head of Polk Inlet, on SE end of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 00" N, 132° 27' 35" W; (map 4) Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Polk Harbour: bay, see Wolk Harbor.

Polk Inlet: estuary, extends S 9 miles from Skowl Arm Kasaan Bay, near center of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' N, 132° 28' W; (map 4) Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Polk Island: island, 0.8 miles long, in Clarence Strait, off SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 00' 30" N, 131° 58' 45" W; (map 3) Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Polk Point: point of land, in Highfield Anchorage, on N coast of Wrangell Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 29' 00" N, 132° 21' 30" W; (map 6). Variant: Rock Point. Local name

published in 1909 by USC&GS; “Rock Point” was reported to be in local use in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Polka Peninsula: peninsula, 0.4 miles long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1.4 miles NW of Point Villaluenga, on N shore of Grass Sound, 47 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 13' 50" N, 136° 42' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 10). Named by USC&GS in 1929. The point of the peninsula is marked by triangulation station Shelf. The Russian word for shelf is “polka,” the name given to the peninsula.

Polka Rock: rock, in Gulf of Alaska, 0.4 miles W of Polka Peninsula and 47 miles NW of Hoonah, Glacier Bay National Monument, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 13' 45" N, 136° 43' 10" W; BGN 1930; (map 10). Variant: Lone Rock. Probably named in 1929 by USC&GS. The name is derived from Polka Peninsula.

Pollard Gulch: ravine, trends 1.4 miles NW to Copper Creek 3.5 miles SE of its junction with Dan Creek and 19 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 20' 05" N, 142° 24' 00" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Polly Creek: stream, flows NE 9 miles to Fortymile River, 35 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 18' 25" N, 141° 26' 20" W; (map 102). Variant: Montana Creek. Named by prospectors and reported in 1909 by L. M. Prindle, USGS; called Montana Creek in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Polly Creek: stream, flows SE 8.5 miles to Cook Inlet, 1.9 miles W of Redoubt Point and 45 miles SW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 17' N, 152° 27' W; (map 62). Name used by local prospectors; reported in 1920 by USGS.

Polly Island: island, 3.5 miles long, in Yukon River 5 miles NNE of Fox Point Island, Innoko Lowland; 63° 07' N, 159° 45' W; (map 91). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 “Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers” published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Polnoi Island: island, see Brady Island.

Polocano, Point: point of land, on NE coast of San Fernando Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32' 25" N, 133° 17' 15" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Polovina Cliffs Rookery: rookery, see Little Polovina Rookery.

Polovina Cliffs Rookery: rookery, see Polovina Rookery.

Polovina Hill: hill, 470 ft., on E coast of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 11' 00" N, 170° 11' 30" W; (map 38). Variant: Polavina Hill, Polavina Sopka, Poluvina Hill. Russian name meaning “halfway” and taken from Halfway Point. It was published by USC&GS in 1875 as “Poluvina Mountain” (Chart 886) and reported by H. W. Elliott, USGS, in 1881 as “Polavina Sopka”. (sopochka), which means “halfway volcano.”

Polovina Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, on E coast of St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands; 57° 09' 30" N, 170° 11' 30" W; (map 38). Variant: Polavina Lake. Name reported by Elliott (1881, p. 55). See Polovina Hill.

Polovina Point: point of land, see Halfway Point.

Polovina Rookery: rookery, at Halfway Point, on E coast of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 09' 45" N, 170° 10' 30" W; (map 38). Variant: Polavina, Polovina Cliffs Rookery. Elliott (1881, p. 164) writes " 'Polavina,' meaning 'halfway,' so named because the point * * * is nearly half-way between Novastoshnah and the village [St. Paul]." See Polovina Hill.

Polovina Sands: beach, 1 mile long, between Tonki and Halfway Point, on SE coast of St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands; 57° 09' 30" N, 170° 11' 30" W; (map 38). Local name reported in 1965 by USBF. See Polovina Hill.

Polovinnoi Point: point of land, see Halfway Point.

Polovinnoy, Mys: point of land, see Halfway Point.

Poltava Island: island, 1.3 miles long, in Pacific Ocean, near entrance to Port Wrangell, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 37 miles NE of Sutwil Island, Aleutian Range; 57° 00' 30" N, 156° 28' 30" W; (map 36). Variant: Ostrov Poltava, Pultava Island, Pultawa Island. Russian name given in 1832 by Ens. Vasiliev; published in 1836 by Capt. F. P. Lutke, IRN, as "O[strov] Poltava," meaning "Poltava Island."

Poltes Island: island, see Arbor Island.

Poltes Slough: stream, channel of Yukon River, extends 19 miles N and W of Moonlight Point and Arbor Island, NW of Marshall, Yukon- Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 58' N, 162° 14' W; (map 74). Riverboat pilots' name. So named for "Capt. Otto Polte, a steamboat captain who died in Seattle about 1940," and reported on a fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS, dated 1916.

Poludennie, Mys: point of land, see Noon Point.

Poluostrov, Mys: point of land, see Sabak, Cape.

Poluvina Hill: hill, see Polovina Hill.

Polychrome Glacier: glacier, 2 miles long, 6 miles SE of Polychrome Mountain and 40 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 27' 30" N, 149° 50' 25" W; (map 87). Name taken from the name of the pass into which it flows; published in 1954 by USGS.

Polychrome Mountain: mountain, NE peak 5,150 ft., SW peak 5,790 ft., 38 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 32' N, 149° 55' W; (map 87) Name taken from name of the adjoining pass; published in 1954 by USGS.

Polychrome Pass: pass, 3,500 ft., between Toklat River and East Fork Toklat River, S of Polychrome Mountain, 38 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 31' N, 149° 56' W; (map 87). Descriptive name reported in 1916 by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Pomeroy Creek: stream, flows NW Island 1 mile to Iniskin Bay, 22 miles N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 40' 00" N, 153° 23' 20" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name derived from Mount Pomeroy on which the stream heads and published by USGS in 1958.

Pomeroy Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in Cook Inlet, 3 miles S of Mount Pomeroy and 18 miles N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 37' N, 153° 22' W; BGN 1916; (map 51). Name derived from nearby Mount Pomeroy and published in 1915 on USC&GS Chart 8554.

Pomeroy, Mount: mountain, 2,385 ft., on Iniskin Peninsula, 21 miles N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 39' 30" N, 153° 21' 30" W; (map 51). Named for a local prospector Pomeroy, who joined another prospector, named Griffen, and formed the Alaska Petroleum Co. in 1897. Name published by G. C. Martin (1905, pl. 4), USGS.

Pond Bay: bay, 3 miles long, N coast of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 58' 30" N, 131° 20' 00" W; (map 2). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. Nichols, USN, for Ens. C. F. Pond, USN, a member of his party.

Pond Bay: estuary, extends W 2 miles off Kaigani Strait, on SE coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 48' 30" N, 132° 44' 45" W; BGN 1929; (map 1). Variant: Seal Bay. Named in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. Nichols, USN, for Ens. Charles Fremont Pond, USN, a member of his party.

Pond Creek: stream, flows NE 9 miles to Wind; Cove in Imuruk Basin, 23 miles SE of Teller. Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 04' N, 165° 44' W; (map 111) Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS

Pond Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Kilignak Creek 1.7 miles N of its junction with Ogotoruk Creek, 8 miles NE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 10' 35" N, 165° 41' 20" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Named about 1962 by personnel of Project Chariot.

Pond Island: island, 1.2 miles across, in Kelp Bay, on NE coast of Baranof Island, 23 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 17' N, 134° 53' N (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. Moore, USN, "because of two small ponds at the south end of the island." The name was published by USC&GS in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 160).

Pond Island: island, see Axel Lind Island

Pond Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, SE of Lonely Lake, 31 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 47' 10" N, 150° 32' 15" W, (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Pond Reef: reef, extends 0.2 miles off SW coast of Revillagigedo Island, in Tongass Narrows, 1.5 miles SE of Point Higgins, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' 15" N, 131° 48' 45" W; (map 3). Local name published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 81).

Pond Rock: rock, in Kaigani Strait, 0.5 miles NW of Channel Islands, E of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 53' 15" N, 132° 50' 00" W; (map 1). Named by Lt. Comdr. Nichols, USN in 1881. See Pond Bay.

Ponglevik River: stream, heads in lake S of Ungulungwak Hill, flows W 20 miles to Anakshek Pass, 33 miles S of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 16' 10" N, 164° 35' 50" W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1948 by USC&GS.

Ponlouktoule Creek: stream, see Ponluktule Creek.

Ponluktule Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Norton Sound, 1.8 miles S of Tolstoi Point and 19 miles SW of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 36' 45" N, 161° 01' 00" W; (map 91). Variant: Ponlouktoule Creek. Eskimo word for "blackberry" reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Ponrakvirak Hill: hill, 602 ft., 2 miles S of Iyikrok Mountain and 28 miles NE of Kivalina, Brooks Range; 67° 55' N, 163° 40' W; (map 128). Variant: Paunraqviizak, Pownrakveerak. Eskimo name meaning "little blackberry place" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Pontag Creek: stream, flows W 11 miles to North Fork Kuskokwim River, 42 miles NE of Medfra Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 28' N, 153° 39' W, (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Ponte Point: point of land, on W bank of Davis Creek, 0.5 miles S of Mitchell Bay on Admiralty Island, 5.5 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago, 57° 31' 30" N, 134° 26' 25" W; (map 9). Variant: Ponte's Point. Named by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1869, for a Mr. Ponte [cna], "an expert on coal" employed on board the USS Saginaw, which Meade commanded in 1868-1869 while mapping this area. The name does not appear on recent maps.

Ponte's Point: point of land, see Ponte Point.

Pony Cove: cove, 1 mile wide, on E coast of Aialik Peninsula, 26 miles S of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 45' N, 149° 33' W; BGN 1930; (map 49). This was called "Pony Bay" by the 1928 USC&GS field party. The generic was changed by BGN "because of smallness of feature."

Pony Point: point of land, on S shore of Chiniak Bay 0.8 miles SE of Midway Point and 14 miles SE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 37' N, 152° 15' W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Poo wowa luk: locality, see Powoiliak Camp.

Poo-oosalook Lagoon: lagoon, see Pusaluk Lagoon.

Poo-oosalook Mountain: hill, see Pusaluk Mountain.

Poogooviliak: locality, see Powoiliak Camp.

Poogovellyak: locality, see Powoiliak Camp.

Poohseegrux Lagoon: lagoon, see Pusigrak Lagoon.

Pool Creek: stream, flows SW 6.5 miles to Smith Creek, 76 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 17' N, 146° 20' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Poongook Islands: islands, see Penuk Islands.

Poonook: locality, see Penuk.

Poor Man Bay: cove, 0.8 miles across, in Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32' 45" N, 132° 25' 45" W; (map 4) Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Poor Man Creek: stream, heads in a lake near head of Kasaan Peninsula, Prince of Wales Island, flows S 2 miles to Poor Man Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' N, 132° 26' W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Poorman Creek: stream, flows N 0.9 miles to Crooked Creek, 8.5 miles NE of Tahnetta Pass and 65 miles SW of Gulkana, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 00' 30" N, 147° 17' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 82). Local name published by Theodore Chapin (in Brooks and others, 1915, fig. 3), USGS.

Poorman Creek: stream, heads at 64° 04' 45" N, 155° 23' 45" W, flows SW 15 miles to North Fork Innoko River, 55 miles SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 58' N, 155° 59' W; BGN 1936; (map 89). Local name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 2), USGS.

Poorman Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows SE 2.3 miles to Cottonwood Creek, 27 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 33' 45" N, 150° 47' 25" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by E. A. Porter, USGS.

Poorman Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, heads on Gold Hill, flows N 1 mile to Gold Run Creek, 6 miles NW of Beaver Lake, Alaska Range; 62° 07' 15" N, 141° 53' 20" W; BGN 1936; (map 84). Local name published by USGS (in Brooks and others, 1915, pl. 9).

Poorman: settlement, pop. 20, on left bank of Poorman Creek, 7 miles SW of Sulatna Crossing and 44 miles S of Ruby, Kilbuck- Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 06' N, 155° 33' W; BGN 1944; (map 98). This mining camp came into being with the discovery of gold on Poorman Creek in 1913 and was named for the stream. A post office was maintained there from 1915 to 1952.

Pooseegruk Lagoon: lagoon, see Pusigrak Lagoon.

Poovkuk Mountain: mountain, see Poovookpuk Mountain.

Poovookpak Mountain: mountain, see Poovookpuk Mountain.

Poovookpuk Mountain: mountain, 1,517 ft., in Poovoot Range, 10 miles NW of Southwest Cape, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 27' N, 171° 34' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Mount Poovukpuk, Mount Poovookpuk, Poovookpak Mountain, Poovkuk Mountain, Poovukpak,

Puvutpak. Eskimo name, meaning “big Puvat” [Puvutpak], reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Poovoot Mountains: mountain range, See Poovoot Range.

Poovoot Range: mountain range, 1,517 ft.; extends SW 20 miles from Taphook Point, 20 miles SE of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 30' N, 171° 28' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Poovoot Mountains, Puvut Mountains. Eskimo name recommended by the Gambell village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Poovukpuk, Mount: mountain, see Poovookpuk Mountain.

Poovukpuk: mountain, see Poovookpuk Mountain.

Poowoiliak Camp: locality, see Powoiliak Camp.

Poovookpuk, Mount: mountain, see Poovookpuk Mountain.

Pop Mountain: mountain, 2,204 ft., on Annette Island, N of Trout Lake, between Janesville and Tired Mountains, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' N, 131° 29' W; BGN 1900; (map 3). Variant: Top Mountain. Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Pop Point: point of land, on N shore of Thorne Arm, on S coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 35" N, 131° 12' 00" W; (map 3) Arbitrary name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Pope Creek Dome: mountain, 2,850 ft., in Jack White Range, 20 miles E of Bettles, Brooks Range; 66° 57' N, 150° 58' W; (map 117). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Pope Creek: stream, flows N 6 miles to Harriet Creek 0.5 miles S of its junction with Koyukuk River, 39 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 01' 15" N, 151° 08' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Variant: Popes Creek. Local name reported by Robert Marshall to have been in use since 1898 and shown as “Popes Creek” on a map of the Koyukuk River, published in 1899, compiled by G. H. Wonson, master of the steamer Dorothy.

Poperechni Island: island, see Broad Island.

Poperechnoi Island: island, 4 miles long, 3 miles E of Dolgoi Island, one of Pavlof Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 05' N, 161° 34' W; (map 28). Variant: Kuiagdak, Popereshnoi, Poperetchny. Named Poperechnoi, meaning “crosswise,” on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379 (1847); the island is also shown on an 1890 USBF chart. The Aleut name is “Kuiagdak.”

Poperechnoi Islet: islands, see Crosswise Islands.

Poperechnoy, Ostrov: islands, see Crosswise Islands.

Poperechnyy, Ostrov: island, see Broad Island.

Popereschnoi: island, see Poperechnoi Island.

Poperech Islands: island, see Broad Island.

Poperechny: island, see Poperechnoi Island.

Popes Creek: stream, see Pope Creek.

Popes River: stream, or slough, flows W to Bering Sea, in Yukon Delta area, N of Scammon Bay; 62° 10' N, 165° 30' W; (map 76). The identity of the stream called "Popes" by Dall (1870, p. 275), is not certain. He lists it as the second stream, going north, between Scammon Bay and the Yukon delta. It may have been named by Dall for Frank L. Pope, assistant engineer of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition of 1865. The present application of the name was given by USC&GS in 1925.

Poplar Creek: stream, flows NE 3.3 miles to Bear Creek, 26 miles N of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 35' N, 161° 07' W; (map 109). Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Poplar Creek: stream, see Polar Creek.

Popocamiut: locality, see Popokamiut.

Popof Bay: bay, see Mill Bay.

Popof Cape: point of land, see Miller Point.

Popof Glacier: glacier, trends SE 5 miles to its 1953 terminus, 0.5 miles SE of Mount Basargin, 19 miles NE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 43' 50" N, 132° 12' 10" W; (map 6). Variant: First Glacier, Little Glacier. Russian name given in 1863 by the surveying party of the Rynda. Feature was called "First [or Little] Glacier" in 1877 by Joseph Hunter, Canadian engineer and surveyor. See Rynda Island.

Popof Head: point of land, SE tip of Popof Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 15' N, 160° 20' W; (map 28). Local name published in 1872, and perhaps named for Vasili and Ivan Popof, traders and fur hunters here in 1762-63.

Popof Island: island, 0.8 miles long, in Chiniak Bay, S of Near Island, 1.5 miles S of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 46' 00" N, 152° 24' 10" W; (map 34). Variant: Ostrov Popov. Name published as "Os[trov] Popov," or "Popov Island," by Sarichev (1826, map 16).

Popof Island: island, 9 miles long, E of Unga Island in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 19' N, 160° 24' W; BGN 1954; (map 28). Variant: Bopof Island, Popoff, Popovskoi. Popof is a Russian proper name, often written Popoff. Named Popovskoi by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN, and on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379 (1847); shown as Popof Island on 1890 USBF chart.

Popof Reef: reef, in Popof Strait, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 20' 25" N, 160° 30' 30" W; (map 28). Variant: Popoff Reefs. Named Popoff Reefs by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and shown on 1872 USC&GS chart.

Popof Strait: water passage, extends 16 miles SE From Unga Strait to Pacific Ocean, between Unga and Popof Islands, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 16' N, 160° 30' W; (map 28). Surveyed and named in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Popoff Island: island, see Kutkan Island.

Popoff Reefs: reef, see Popof Reef.

Popoff: island, see Popof Island.

Popofskaia: bay, see Mill Bay.

Popofskie: point of land, see Miller Point.

Popogg Bay: bay, see Mill Bay.

Popokamiut: locality, on right bank of Kuskokwim River at head of Kuskokwim Bay, 2 miles N of Papka and 56 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 04' N, 162° 28' W; (map 58). Variant: Popocamiut, Popokamute. Eskimo camp or village reported in 1914 by USC&GS. See Papka.

Popokamute: locality, see Popokamiut.

Popov, Ostrov: island, see Popof Island.

Popovich Creek: stream, see Popovitch Creek.

Popovitch Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles to Lignite Creek, 6 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 55' N, 148° 50' W; (map 87). Variant: Popovich Creek. Local name reported in 1916 as "Popovich Creek" by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Popovskaya, Bukhta: bay, see Mill Bay.

Popovskoi: island, see Popof Island.

Porcupine Bay: bay, 0.4 miles across, at head of Islas Bay, 15 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 49' 50" N, 136° 22' 00" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Variant: Ahues Bay, Porcupine Harbor. Named in 1908 by USC&GS and published in the 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 168). It was also locally called "Ahues Bay," for Capt. C. E. Ahues, master of a local fishing vessel

Porcupine Butte: mountain, 2,093 ft., in Tordrillo Mountains, between Hayes and Skwentna Rivers, 66 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 56' N, 151° 59' W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Porcupine Cove: cove, 0.7 miles wide, on E coast of Aialik Peninsula, 18 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 51' N, 149° 35' W; (map 49) Local name reported in the early 1950's by USC&GS.

Porcupine Creek: stream, flows E 13 miles, joins Mammoth Creek to form Crooked Creek, 37 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 33' 20" N, 145° 09' 00" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, pl. 50).

Porcupine Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Cripple Creek, 75 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 45' N, 159° 35' W; (map 59) Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, pl. 11), US GS.

Porcupine Creek: stream, flows NW 1 5 miles to Steamer Bay, on W coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 07' 40" N, 132° 39' 00" W; (map 6) Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow USN; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Porcupine Creek: stream, flows NW 20 miles to Salcha River, 49 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 42' N, 144° 21' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Porcupine Creek: stream, flows S 4.5 miles to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 2.5 miles N of mouth of Rosie Creek and 13 miles S of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 13' 45" N, 150° 16' 00" W; (map 124). Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Porcupine Creek: stream, flows SE and SW, 4.8 miles to Kuskulana River, 29 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 35' N, 143° 48' W; (map 67). Local name reported on a manuscript map of Copper River and Northwestern Railway, Chitina Branch Line, dated 1909.

Porcupine Creek: stream, flows W 7 miles to Tanana River, 10 miles E. of Tok, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 23' N, 142° 41' W; (map 85). Local name reported by USGS in 1949.

Porcupine Creek: stream, heads at junction of Deadwood and Guggenheim Creeks, flows NW 7 miles to Dishna River, 22 miles NE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 40' 45" N, 157° 29' 30" W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Porcupine Creek: stream, heads in a glacier 3.4 miles SW of Porcupine Peak, flows NE 8 miles to Klehini River, 0.7 miles NE of Porcupine, and 32 miles W of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 25' 35" N, 136° 13' 10" W; (map 45). Variant: Tlachkahiniku. Prospectors' name reported in 1898 by J. A. Flemer, USC&GS. Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map) reported the Tlingit Indian name as "Tlachkahiniku."

Porcupine Creek: stream, heads in glacier, flows E 3.5 miles to Little Bremner River, 1.6 miles NW of mouth of East Fork and 63 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 06' 35" N, 144° 21' 50" W; (map 68). Name published by USGS (Moffit, 1914, pl. 1).

Porcupine Creek: stream, heads in Robinson Mountains and flows 3 miles SE and SW to North Channel Yakataga River, 5 miles NE of Cape Yakataga and 100 miles NW of Yakutat,

Chugach Mountains; 60° 07' 30" N, 142° 22' 10" W; BGN 1945; (map 65). Local name reported by USGS in 1945.

Porcupine Creek: stream, heads N of Indian Pass, flows SE 11 miles to Slana River 3.4 miles NE of its junction with Copper River, Alaska Range; 62° 43' N, 143° 53' W; BGN 1963; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1936.

Porcupine Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula flows 5.6 miles NW to Becharof Creek 5.5 miles SE of its mouth at E end of Becharof Lake 54 miles NW of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 57° 43' 20" N, 155° 53' 30" W; (map 35). Variant: Arvesta Creek. Local name reported by S. R. Capps, USGS, in 1921. The name "Arvesta" was published for this stream by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.

Porcupine Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NE 2 miles to Kenai Lake, 1 mile W of Porcupine Island, 20 miles NW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 23' 00" N, 149° 40' 30" W; (map 63). So named by USFS in 1960 "because it flows into Kenai Lake 1 mile west of Porcupine Island."

Porcupine Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, flows E 2.5 miles to Turnagain Arm, 0.5 miles NW of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 55' 45" N, 149° 39' 25" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Porcupine Creek: stream, see Primrose Creek.

Porcupine Creek: stream, see Sulphur Creek.

Porcupine Dome: mountain, 4,915 ft., 48 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 31' N, 145° 31' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, pl. 39).

Porcupine Dome: mountain, see Pinnell Mountain.

Porcupine Glacier: glacier, 1.5 miles long, 1 mile SE of Thumb Cove, 10 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 00' N, 149° 17' W; BGN 1911; (map 49). Variant: Thumb Cove Glacier. Named in 1909 by U.S. Grant, USGS, "after local name of bay."

Porcupine Grass Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, 2.3 miles NE of Tetlin, 19 miles SE of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 10' N, 142° 28' W; (map 85). Local name published by USGS in 1965.

Porcupine Harbor: bay, see Porcupine Bay.

Porcupine Hill: peak, 4,000 ft., 2 miles E of summit of Mount Carmack and 7 miles N of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 33' N, 135° 12' W (map 45). Name given in 1898 by John Nelson, USC&GS.

Porcupine House: locality, at junction of Mammoth and Porcupine Creeks, 37 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 33' 20" N, 145° 09' 00" W; (map 104). Local name of a former roadhouse, derived from Porcupine Creek; reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, pl. 50).

Porcupine Island: island, 6 miles across, in Iliamna Lake between Pedro and Pile Bays, 36 miles NW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 45' N, 154° 08' W; (map 51). Name published by Martin and Katz (1912a, pl. 1), USGS.

Porcupine Island: island, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.7 miles across, in Kenai Lake, 22 miles NW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' 15" N, 149° 38' 00" W, (map 63). Named in 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, map 16), USGS.

Porcupine Islands: islands, 1 mile across, includes Winifred and Beric Islands, 15 miles NW of Chichagof, off W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 48' N, 136° 23' W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Variant: Groundhog Islands. So named in 1908 by USC&GS "because of the porcupine shape of the wooded outer or Beric Island." The name was published in the 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 168).

Porcupine Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula NW of Gavia Lake, 25 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 42' 15" N, 150° 37' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Porcupine Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, in Philip Smith Mountains 14 miles NW of Carter Pass; 68° 47' N, 146° 28' W; BGN 1960; (map 136). So named by USGS geologists in 1948 "because so many porcupines were seen in the area."

Porcupine Peak: mountain peak, 5,330 ft., 4.6 miles S of Porcupine, 33 miles W of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 21' 15" N, 136° 13' 30" W; (map 45) Local name derived from the locality of Porcupine; reported by E. C. Robertson, geologist, and published in 1952 by USGS.

Porcupine Point: point of land, at S entrance to Port Fidalgo, 35 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 44' 30" N, 146° 42' 00" W; (map 64). Named in 1898 by Capt. Abercrombie (1900, map), USA, during his exploration of the Copper River region.

Porcupine Ridge: ridge, 800 ft., extends E- W 8.5 miles between Takotna and Tatalina Rivers, 4 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck- Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 00' N, 155° 45' W; (map 80). Local name published in 1921 by USGS.

Porcupine River: stream, heads in Canada at 65° 28' N, 139° 32' W, flows W 460 miles to Yukon River 2 miles NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 34' 30" N, 145° 19' 00" W; (map 119). BGN 1944. Name probably given before 1865 by agents of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Porcupine River: stream, heads in Lake Elfendahl, flows SW 1 mile through Lake Helen to Porcupine Bay, 15 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 49' 55" N, 136° 21' 10" W; (map 9). Named in 1928 by USC&GS for Porcupine Bay. The name was published in 1928 on Chart 8258.

Porcupine River: stream, right-hand tributary to Skagway River, about 5 miles NE of Skagway; (map 45). This river, crossed by a horse bridge on the "Skagway Trail" to White Pass, was well known during the Klondike gold rush. It is shown on a sketch map in "En

Route to the Klondike," a series of photographic views by F. LaRoche, published in 1898 by W. B. Conkey Co., Chicago. The river is not identified on modern maps.

Porcupine Rock: rock, 1.5 miles W of Porcupine Islands, 16 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago, 57° 48' 00" N, 136° 25' 10" W; (map 9). Named in 1908 by USC&GS probably for the Porcupine Islands. The name was published in the 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 168).

Porcupine: locality, 0.6 miles SW of mouth of Porcupine Creek, on Klehini River, 32 miles W of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 25' 15" N, 136° 14' 15" W; (map 45). A mining camp named by prospectors for Porcupine Creek. The town was established in 1898 as a result of the discovery of gold along the creek. The following year it had a population of 200, and in 1901 a post office of this name was established. In 1903 the town consisted of a dozen or more houses and log cabins, a trading store, a hotel, and about 80 people during the summer, but during the winter it was practically deserted (Wright, 1904, p. 11).

Porfia, Cabo de: point of land, "near entrance to Port Santa Cruz in Bucareli Bay." Spanish name frequently given when there was difficulty in rounding a cape. Named by the 1779 Don Ignacio Arteaga expedition (Wagner, 1937, p. 485).

Porgo Creek: stream, in Baird Mountains, flows NE 8.5 miles to Noatak River, 5.5 miles NW of its junction with Kaluktavik River, 55 miles NE of Noatak, Brooks Range; 67° 58' 30" N, 161° 09' 00" W; (map 127). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Poroga, Ostrov: island, see Rapids Island.

Poroshki Bay: bay, see No Thorofare Bay.

Poroshki, Bukhta: bay, see No Thorofare Bay.

Porphyry Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Willow Creek, 56 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 12' 40" N, 142° 26' 50" W; (map 102). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Porphyry Gulch: ravine, extends N from Albert Creek, 8 miles N of Tahnetta Pass, 62° 00' N, 147° 20' W; (map 82). Local name published by G. C. Martin and J. B. Mertie (in Brooks and others, 1914, pl. 11), USGS.

Porphyry Gulch: ravine, on E slope of White Mountain, S of Nabesna, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 23' N, 143° 02' W; BGN 1939; (map 84). Local name reported in 1939 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Porphyry Hill: hill, about 1,200 ft., 17 miles SE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 13' N, 157° 56' W; (map 79). Name reported in 1945 by USGS; but it appears the name has never become established or used.

Porphyry Mountain: mountain, 5,600 ft., E of Kennicott Glacier, 4 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 28' 15" N, 142° 49' 30" W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1908

by D. C. Witherspoon (Moffit and Capps, 1911, pl. 3), USGS. So named because the mountain is largely composed of porphyry, a type of igneous rock.

Porpoise Harbor: bay, 1.8 miles across, on NW coast of Nagai Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 12' N, 159° 59' W; (map 27). Named by USC&GS in 1871 for the small schooner Porpoise which wintered here before that date.

Porpoise Islands: islands, group at junction of Icy Passage and Icy Strait, 5 miles S of village of Excursion Inlet and 38 miles W of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 20' N, 135° 28' W; (map 11). Named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 190).

Porpoise Point: point of land, on N shore of Boca de Quadra, 1.9 miles W of entrance to Mink Bay, Coast Mountains; 55° 05' 35" N, 130° 46' 20" W; (map 3). One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USC&GS.

Porpoise Rocks: rocks, near Hinchinbrook Island, at W entrance to Port Etches, 35 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 19' N, 146° 41' W; (map 64). Variant: Bird Rocks, Los Negritos, Ostrova Ptichi. Name published in 1869 Coast Pilot (p. 156). They were called "Ostrova Ptichi," meaning "bird islands," in 1830 by the Russian pilot Ivan Chernovo. The rocks were called "Los Negritos," i.e. "the little black ones," on an anonymous 1779 Spanish "piano."

Porpoise Rocks: rocks, off NW coast of Nagai Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 14' 30" N, 159° 57' 30" W; (map 27). Name published on USC&GS Chart 8700 (1943).

Porpoise Rocks: rocks, see Phocena Rocks.

Port Alexander: village, pop. 18, on SE coast of Baranof Island, on W side of Chatham Strait, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 15' 00" N, 133° 38' 40" W; (map 5). Fishing village, once the center of the largest trolling fleet in Alaska (Balcom, 1965, p. 67). Named for the estuary it is located on. Its population was 107 in 1930; 87 in 1939; and 22 in 1950. The Port Alexander post office was established in 1926.

Port Alsworth: village, pop. 34, on SE shore of Lake Clark at Hardenburg Bay, 22 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 12' N, 154° 19' W; BGN 1959; (map 61). Variant: Tanalian, Tanalian Point. Village and airfield. The Port Alsworth post office was established in 1950 (Ricks, 1965, p.52).

Port Althorp: locality, on N coast of Chichagof Island, on Port Althorp, 1.9 miles SE of Point Lucan, and 32 miles W of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 07' 55" N, 136° 19' 50" W; (map 10). Name derived from the bay of Port Althorp. A cannery was located here in 1941.

Port Armstrong: locality, on N shore of Port Armstrong, 3.3 miles N of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 17' 50" N, 134° 39' 45" W; (map 5). Former cannery, now a herring reduction plant. In 1933 its population was estimated to be 100. The Port Armstrong post office was approved in 1913 but was never in operation (Ricks, 1965, p. 52).

Port Ashton: village, on E coast of Evans Island, NW shore of Sawmill Bay, 17 miles S of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 03' 30" N, 148° 03' 00" W; (map 63). Fishing village reported in 1943 by USC&GS. A post office was established here in 1952 (Ricks, 1965, p. 53).

Port Benney: locality, on E coast of Evans Island N side of Sawmill Bay, 16 miles SSE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 03' 43" N, 148° 01' 02" W; (map 63). Fishing village reported in 1943 by USC&GS, now abandoned.

Port Chester: town, see Metlakatla.

Port Chilkoot: village, pop. 120, 0.4 miles S of Haines, on Portage Cove, Chilkoot Inlet, 17 miles SSW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 13' 45" N, 135° 26' 10" W; (map 45). Variant: Chilkoot Barracks, Fort William H. Seward. The War Department made a permanent military post here in 1904, called Fort William H. Seward in honor of the purchaser of Alaska. In 1922 the name was changed to Chilkoot Barracks after the Chilkoot tribe of Tlingit Indians living in this area. The post was abandoned in 1943 and the land and buildings were bought by private citizens who called the "new" town "Port Chilkoot." The fort had a population of 255 in 1910; 186 in 1920; 234 in 1930; and 337 in 1939. Port Chilkoot's population was 125 in 1950.

Port Chilkoot: village, see Glennallen.

Port Clarence River: stream, see Kuzitrin River.

Port Clarence: area, around bay of Port Clarence and Grantley Harbor, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 15' N, 166° 30' W; (map 111). The 11th Census (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1893, p. 8) listed a collective village of "Port Clarence" with a population of 485, of which 236 were native, and 249 were foreign.

Port Crawford: locality, on NW coast of Latouche Island, 17 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 04' 09" N, 147° 52' 31" W; (map 63). Former mining camp reported in 1943 by USC&GS. Recent USGS maps indicate a site with one building.

Port Dick Creek: stream, flows E 4.5 miles to West Arm Port Dick, 17 miles SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 18' 30" N, 151° 20' 00" W; (map 50). Local name reported by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 2), USGS.

Port Graham: village, pop. 139, on S shore of Port Graham, Kenai Peninsula, 7.5 miles SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 21' 10" N, 151° 49' 30" W; BGN 1941; (map 50). Variant: Port Grahame. This place originally a cannery and wharf: reported by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS, in 1909. A post office was established in 1938, and discontinued in 1961.

Port Grahame: village, see Port Graham.

Port Heiden: village, pop. 74, on N shore of Alaska Peninsula, on N shore of Port Heiden, 20 miles W of Aniakchak Crater, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 55' N, 158° 41' W; (map 30). Variant: Mashik, Meshik, Mishik. This settlement was formerly an Eskimo village spelled "Mishik" by

USC&GS in 1902. The Port Heiden Airfield is located a few miles north. The Port Heiden post office operated from 1912 to 1915. The population of Port Heiden was 30 in 1920 and 51 in 1930.

Port Herbert: locality, at head of Port Herbert, 14 miles NW of Port Alexander, on E coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 26' 35" N, 134° 44' 30" W; (map 5). Local name published by USC&GS in 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 149).

Port Higgins: settlement, pop. 66, on SW coast of Revillagigedo Island SE of Point Higgins, 8 miles NW of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' N, 131° 49' W; (map 3). This is an extension of the settlement area northwest of Ketchikan along the highway.

Port Hobron: locality, on E shore of Port Hobron, N coast of Sitkalidak Island, SE of Kodiak Island; 57° 09' 40" N, 153° 09' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Fugitive. Name derived from Port Hobron and published in 1952 by USGS. This name was probably given for an abandoned whaling station at this site. Baker (1906, p. 268) wrote, "Lisianski, 1805 (1814, p. 178), mentions a 'thriving village' of this name [Fugitive] on Sitkalidak island * * *. It appears to have been on or near the Port Hobron of recent maps."

Port Island: island, 250 ft. across, in Surveyor Passage, 2.5 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 41' 40" N, 136° 07' 50" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Named in 1908 by the USC&GS and published in the 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 174). "The first syllable of the name 'Portlock [Capt. Nathaniel]' suggested this name." See Portlock Harbor.

Port Lions: village, pop. 190, on Settler Cove, near mouth of Kizhuyak Bay, 18 miles NW of Kodiak, N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 52' N, 152° 53' W; BGN 1966; (map 34). The village was built in 1964 by the Lions International for the displaced inhabitants of Afognak. A tidal wave, resulting from an earthquake on March 27, 1964, destroyed most of their village. See Afognak.

Port Moller: village, pop. 33, on Entrance Point, Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 59' 30" N, 160° 34' 30" W; (map 28). Variant: Mashik, Mashikh. Named for the bay; site of a cannery since about 1916. A post office was maintained here from 1952 to 1955. The native village at Port Moller was called Mashikh by Island Petroff in the 10th census in 1880.

Port Nellie Juan: locality, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, NE shore of McClure Bay, 20 miles NW of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 33' 00" N, 148° 09' 45" W; (map 63). Variant: West Gable Cannery. Name of a cannery published on a 1952 USGS map.

Port O'Brien: locality, on E shore of Northeast Arm Uganik Bay, N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 44' N, 153° 19' W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Port Protection: locality, on S shore of Wooden Wheel Cove, 2.2 miles S of village of Point Baker, on NW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 19' 20" N, 133° 36' 35" W; (map 6). This is a trading post and fish-buying station. A general store is also maintained here (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1962, p. 106).

Port Safety: locality, on spit between Safety and Norton Sounds, 6 miles E of Cape Nome and 14 miles SW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 27' N, 164° 49' W; (map 95). Variant: Safety. Site of a mining camp established in the summer of 1900 at the height of the Nome gold rush (Brooks, 1901, p. 66). Safety Post Office established here in 1900 and discontinued in 1902 (Ricks, 1965, p. 55). Name was taken from the lagoon.

Port Snetisham: estuary, see Speel Arm.

Port Vita: locality, on E coast of Raspberry Island, 12 miles NW of Afognak, Kodiak Island, 58° 03' 50" N, 153° 04' 20" W; (map 43). A reduction and saltery plant by this name was reported in 1952 by USGS.

Port Wakefield: locality, on E coast of Raspberry Island, 11 miles NW of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 03' 00" N, 153° 03' 10" W; (map 43). A reduction and saltery plant by this name was reported in 1952 by USGS. See Port Wakefield: settlement.

Port Wakefield: settlement, on W side of Kizhuyak Bay at N end of Kodiak Island, 1 mile E of Port Lions, 57° 52' 00" N, 152° 51' 30" W; (map 43) This settlement was originally located on Raspberry Island, but was partially destroyed by the March 1964 earthquake. In the summer of 1966 all salvageable buildings were to be moved to the new location and the original site abandoned.

Port Walter: locality, see Big Port Walter.

Port Walter: locality, see New Port Walter.

Port Whitshed: village, see Whitshed.

Port Whitshed: village, see Whitshed.

Port William: locality, on S coast of Shuyak Island, 40 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 29' 30" N, 152° 35' 00" W; (map 43). Variant: Port Williams. Local name published by USC&GS in 1926.

Port Williams: locality, see Port William.

Portage Arm: bay, 5 miles long, NW extension of Nuyakuk Lake, 105 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 54' N, 159° 05' W; BGN 1932; (map 53). So named in 1932 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, "because at the head of the arm is a low pass to Lake Chauekuktuli."

Portage Arm: water passage, 0.7 miles across, between Catherine Island and NE coast of Baranof Island, 26 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 20' N, 134° 54' W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. Moore, USN, and published by USC&GS on Chart 8050.

Portage Bay: bay, 0.8 miles across, E arm of Makushin Bay, on Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 43' 40" N, 166° 55' 30" W; (map 23). This name was published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 45).

Portage Bay: bay, 3 miles across, at head of Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 56' N, 153° 56' W; (map 33). Name reported in 1943 by USC&GS.

Portage Bay: bay, extends NW 6 miles to Frederick Sound, on N coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' N, 133° 20' W; (map 6, 7). Variant: Perenosnaia Bay, Perenosnaya Bukhta, Perenosnaya Creek, Portage Harbor. Translation about 1882 by USC&GS of "Perenosnaya Bukhta;" Published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396. It was called "Perenosnaya Creek" in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Portage Bay: bay, see Balboa Bay.

Portage Bay: bay, see Chagvan Bay.

Portage Bay: bay, see Etienne Bay.

Portage Bay: bay, see Perenosa Bay.

Portage Bay: bay, trends SE 3 miles to N end of Kuiukta Bay, 10 miles SW of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 11' N, 158° 33' W; (map 30). Local descriptive name reported by a 1951 USGS field party.

Portage Bay: bight, 0.5 miles across, 3 miles SE of Kake, on NW coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 56' 40" N, 133° 53' 30" W; (map 6). Local descriptive name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Portage Bay: bight, 2 miles across, on N shore of Ugak Bay, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 28' N, 152° 37' W; (map 34). Variant: Kanatak, Zaliv Perenosnoy. Translation in 1865 by USC&GS of "Z[aliv] Perenosnoy" published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22). The Russian Hydrog. Dept. published the native name "Kanatak" on Chart 1379 in 1847.

Portage Bay: cove, 6 miles long, on SW shore of Lake Clark, 8 miles NE of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 05' 30" N, 154° 42' 00" W; (map 61). Local name reported by F. J. Katz and G. C. Martin (1912a, pl. 1), USGS. So named because the bay is a short-cut to the mouth of the Chulitna River from the SW.

Portage Bay: cove, see Portage Cove.

Portage Bay: estuary, extends E 2 miles from Gould Island, at head of Hetta Inlet, on Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' 50" N, 132° 34' 00" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS; so called because "There is a portage from here to Cholmondeley Sound."

Portage Bay: estuary, see Passage Canal.

Portage Bight: cove, 2.2 miles across, on NE coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' N, 177° 44' W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1956 on Chart 9145.

Portage Cove: cove, 1.4 miles across, on W shore of Chilkoot Inlet, just S of Nukdik Point, 16 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains, 59° 14' N, 135° 25' W; (map 45). Variant: Portage Bay.

Named "Portage Bay" by local traders, but the name was changed to Portage Cove by the U.S. Navy in 1881, and this form was pub. fished by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (P 199)

Portage Cove: cove, see Double Cove.

Portage Cove: estuary, extends 1 mile W off Behm. Canal, on NE coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 46' 25" N, 131° 02' 30" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Portage Creek: stream, flows N 7 miles to Kobuk River, 25 miles NW of Selawik, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 56' N, 160° 19' W; (map 114). Local name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Portage Creek: stream, flows NE 1.7 miles to North Fork Kougarok River, SE of Harris Dome and 39 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 37' N, 164° 32' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Portage Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Medicine Lake, 26 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 30' N, 144° 33' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Prindle, 1906, pl. 1), USGS.

Portage Creek: stream, flows NW 11 miles to Keefer Cutoff 0.5 miles E of its junction with Nushagak River, 28 miles NW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 54' 25" N, 157° 43' 20" W; (map 41). Local name reported by H. C. Fassett, USBF, in 1910.

Portage Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles through Portage Valley to SE arm of Herendeen Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 41' 45" N, 160° 40' 40" W; (map 28). Named for Portage Valley; reported in 1929 by USGS.

Portage Creek: stream, flows S 5.5 miles to Lake Clark, 37 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 21' N, 154° 01' W; BGN 1910; (map 61). Variant: Achteedeedung, Akhtididung, Akhtidung. Local name reported in 1902 by W. H. Osgood, USDA, who gives its Tanaina Indian name as "Achteedeedung."

Portage Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Kugruk River, 30 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 54' N, 162° 29' W, (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by F. F. Henshaw (in Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21), USGS.

Portage Creek: stream, flows SE 7 miles to West Fork Little Delta River, 60 miles E of Healy, Alaska Range; 64° 55' N, 147° 00' W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1910 by J. W. Bagley (in Capps, 1912, pl. 2), USGS.

Portage Creek: stream, flows SW 1.5 miles to Susitna River, 2.5 miles SW of Curry and 18 miles NE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 34' 50" N, 150° 02' 20" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Portage Creek: stream, flows SW 19 miles to American River, 12 miles W of Kougarok Mountain and 36 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands 65° 42' N, 165° 39' W;

(map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Messrs. Kemp and David Fox (in Brooks 1901, pl. 11).

Portage Creek: stream, flows SW 30 miles to Susitna River, 41 miles SW of Cantwell, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 49' 50" N, 149° 22' 40" W; (map 82). Named by Robert Muldrow, USGS, in 1898.

Portage Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Birch Creek, 37 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 21' 20" N, 144° 40' 35" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1904 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Portage Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Golovnin Bay, 48 miles SE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 30' N, 162° 51' W; (map 95). Variant: West Portage Creek. Prospectors' name shown as "West Portage" on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins corrected up to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson.

Portage Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Right Arm Iniskin Bay, 26 miles N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 44' N, 153° 21' W; (map 51). Name published by Moffit (1927, pl. 1). USGS.

Portage Creek: stream, flows SW 8 miles to Middle Fork Fortymile River, 50 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 27' 30" N, 142° 40' 40" W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and shown on 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Portage Creek: stream, flows W 1.5 miles to Portage Bay, on Prince of Wales Island, 2 miles E of Gould Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' 40" N, 132° 32' 30" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS

Portage Creek: stream, heads at 67° 43' N, 155° 04' W, flows SW 9 miles to Noatak River, 35 miles SW of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 08' N, 155° 18' W; (map 125). Name used by prospectors and reported by P. S. Smith (1913), USGS. So named because it heads at the best available pass between the headwaters of the Noatak and Alatna Rivers.

Portage Creek: stream, heads at Stoney Glacier, flows E 13 miles to Skwentna River, 78 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 58' 00" N, 152° 33' 45" W; (map 70). Named by Spurr (1900, p. 50), USGS, because it was along this stream he began his portage across the divide to the Kuskokwim River.

Portage Creek: stream, heads in lake, in Kiokluk Mountains, flows SE 25 miles to Holitna River 6 miles SW of its junction with Chuilnuk River, 45 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 05' N, 157° 35' W; BGN 1948; (map 72) Locally named because the stream heads in a pass which is a portage between Kuskokwim and upper Holitna Rivers; reported in 1945 by USGS.

Portage Creek: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, flows W 4.5 miles to join Eagle Creek 2 miles N of its mouth, on Gulf of Alaska 90 miles NW of Hoonah, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58° 40' 15" N, 137° 40' 25" W; (map 10). Name shown on an 1894 boundary survey map. (P. S. Smith, and others, 1933, p. 118).

Portage Creek: stream, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, flows SW 5 miles to Puale Bay, 43 miles NW of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 57° 47' 05" N, 155° 32' 15" W; (map 35). Local name obtained in 1902 by USGS from J. L. McPherson of Iliamna.

Portage Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 7 miles to Placer River at head of Turnagain Arm, 16 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 49' 30" N, 148° 59' 15" W; (map 63) Local prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Portage Creek: stream, see Traverse Creek.

Portage Creek: watercourse, see Talbiksok River.

Portage Fork: stream, flows SE 8 miles to Mosquito Creek, 100 miles SE of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 20' N, 156° 13' W; (map 60). Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Portage Glacier: glacier, on Kenai Peninsula, trends N 6 miles to Portage Lake, 4 miles W of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 46' N, 148° 48' W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1898 Mendenhall (1900, p. 273), USGS. So called because it was on a portage route between Prince William Sound and Turnagain Arm.

Portage Glacier: glacier, see Whittier Glacier.

Portage Harbor: bay, see Portage Bay.

Portage Island: island, see Perevalnie Islands.

Portage Islands: islands, 0.5 miles N of West Point on Kupreanof Island and 76 miles E of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 01' 10" N, 133° 20' 50" W; (map 8). Variant: Perenosnaya Islands, Portage Islets. Named "Perenosnaya Islands" in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN. The name was suggested by "Perenosnaya Bay," now called "Portage Bay," one mile to the south. "Perenosnaya" is the Russian word meaning "portage." The name, "Portage Islets" was published by USC&GS in 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 125).

Portage Islets: islands, see Portage Islands.

Portage Lagoon: lagoon, 1.6 miles long, on N coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' 10" N, 175° 02' 30" W; (map 18). Descriptive name applied to the lagoon because "when seen from the northwest, it appears to be a low passage through the island"; published by the USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 97).

Portage Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 3 miles S of Timber Lake and 28 miles NW of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 20' N, 146° 27' W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Portage Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 2 miles E of Lachbuna Lake, 50 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 30' 15" N, 153° 51' 30" W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Portage Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, on Afognak Island S of Discoverer Bay, 22 miles NE of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 16' 30" N, 152° 25' 30" W; (map 43) Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Portage Lake: lake, on Kenai Peninsula, 1.7 miles long, at terminus of Portage Glacier, 4.5 miles W of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 47' N, 148° 49' W; (map 63). Local name published on recent USGS map s; derived from nearby Portage Glacier.

Portage Lake: lake, see Long Lake.

Portage Lakes: lakes, along Yukon- Kuskokwim Portage, largest are Kulik, Arhymot, and Kukaklik Lakes, Yukon- Kuskokwim Delta 61° 37' N, 160° 30' W; (map 73). This is a general name used to refer to the largest lakes between the two rivers on or near the portage.

Portage Lakes: lakes, two, on Kenai Peninsula, extend 0.5 miles NW of Birch Lake, 28 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 44' 00." N, 150° 32' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Portage Mountain: mountain, 3,650 ft., on W coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, 12 miles NW of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 51' 40" N 133° 13' 45" W; (map 6). Variant: Portage Mountains. Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705.

Portage Mountains: mountain, see Portage Mountain.

Portage Mountains: mountains, 1,500 ft., N of Kuskokwim River, extends NE 25 miles from Kalskag and Arhymot Lake, Kilbuck- Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 41' N, 160° 06' W; (map 73). Name shown on a manuscript map of unknown origin dated 1902; so called because the mountains lie close to the Yukon- Kuskokwim portage.

Portage Pass: pass, 3,900 ft., N of Cathedral Mountain, 86 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 58' 15" N, 152° 57' 45" W; (map 70). Name derived from nearby Portage Creek.

Portage Pass: pass, 600 ft., between Portage Lake and Passage Canal, 2.5 miles SW of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 45' 50" N, 148° 45' 30" W; (map 63). Local name published on recent USGS map s; derived from nearby Portage Glacier.

Portage Pass: pass, between Portage Creek and Wrong Branch Trail Creek, on Iniskin Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 59° 47' N, 153° 18' W; (map 51). Local name derived from Portage Creek and published by USGS in 1958.

Portage Point: point of land, between Portage Arm and Middle Arm Kelp Bay, on NE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 20' N, 134° 55' W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. Moore, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 160).

Portage Point: point of land, see Drying Point.

Portage Point: point of land, see Kaskulu Point.

Portage Point: point of land, see Mikhail Point.

Portage Point: point of land, see Perenosa Point.

Portage Roadhouse: locality, at mouth of Carson Creek on NW shore of Norton Bay, 15 miles SW of Elim, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 29' N, 162° 36' W; (map 95). Site of a roadhouse reported in 1909 by P. S. Smith and H. M. Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 8), USGS.

Portage Slough: watercourse, channel of Yukon River, flows 7.2 miles E of unnamed island to Grand Junction Point 6 miles S of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 41' N, 161° 20' W; (map 73). Local name shown on a 1916 field sheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS; so called because it leads to the Yukon-Kuskokwim Portage.

Portage Valley: valley, extends NW 5 miles along course of Portage Creek to S shore of Herendeen Bay, on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 41' N, 160° 41' W; (map 28). Descriptive name applied in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, USN, because "it forms part of a portage between Herendeen Bay and Albatross Anchorage."

Portage Village: locality, see Parents Trading Post.

Portage Village: village, see Crooked Creek.

Portage: locality, near head of Tenakee Inlet, on central Chichagof Island, 15 miles E of Pelican, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 59' 25" N, 135° 50' 00" W; (map 9) Name published in 1942 by USGS. On present-day maps a cabin is shown here.

Portage: village, pop. 71, on Seward Highway, miles 64.2 on The Alaska Railroad, near head of Turnagain Arm, 16 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 50' 15" N, 148° 58' 45" W; (map 63). The railroad guide of 1919 lists the village as a flag stop. Recent USGS maps show it as a settlement of about 20 buildings. The 1966 railroad guide lists Portage as a major stop on The Alaska Railroad

Portal Camp: locality, 1.4 miles NW of Thane, on Gastineau Channel, 4 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 16' 40" N, 134° 18' 15" W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1917 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS. This was the site of a temporary mining camp.

Portalus Valley: ravine, on Granite Mountain, extends N 1.5 miles, near head of Hajdukovich Creek, 21 miles SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 46' 40" N, 145° 21' 00" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Porter Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, on W shore of Thomas Bay, 4 miles N of Spurt Point and 100 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 04' 30" N, 132° 52' 00" W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1961 by USGS.

Porter Peak: mountain, 4,836 ft., 2 miles E of Thomas Bay, 1 mile NE of Waterfall Peak and 100 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 02' 55" N, 132° 46' 00" W; (map 8). Variant: Waterfall Peak. Name reported in 1964 by USC&GS.

Porterfield Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Virginia Lake, 9 miles E of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 28' 35" N, 132° 08' 35" W; (map 6). Named in 1914 by E. Lester Jones, USBF for Lt. L. B. Porterfield, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross in 1914.

Portillo Channel: water passage, 8 miles long, connecting Gulf of Esquibel and Ursua Channel between Lulu and San Fernando Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30' N, 133° 26' W; (map 4). Variant: Canal de Portillo. Named "Canal de Portillo, by Francisco Antonio Maurelle "about May 22, 1779, when he sailed through it, probably after Jose de Portillo who a little later became a minister of the Council of the Indies in Spain" (Wagner, 1937, p. 403).

Portillo, Canal de: water passage, see Portillo Channel.

Portland Canal: water passage, forms part of boundary between Alaska and British Columbia, Canada, extends NE 70 miles from NE end of Pearse Island, Coast Mountains; 55° 02' N, 130° 12' W; BGN 1953; (map 3). Variant: Brown Canal, Pearse Canal, Pearse Channel, Portland Inlet, Portlands Canal, Portlands Channel. Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, "August 15, 1793, no doubt after the Duke of Portland" (Wagner, 1937, p. 403). See Font, Straights du.

Portland City: village, see Hyder.

Portland Creek: stream, flows SE 2.3 miles to Niukluk River 2 miles above its junction with Fish River, 34 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 50' N, 163° 30' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Portland Creek: stream, flows SE 2.4 miles to Oxide Creek which flows to Ophir Creek, 12 miles NW of Council and 40 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 03' N, 163° 44' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Portland Creek: stream, flows SE 4.5 miles to South Fork Koyukuk River, in South Fork Flats, 7 miles SW of O'Keefe Hills and 29 miles SW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 18' N, 149° 27' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Portland Creek: stream, flows WNW 1 mile to Discovery Creek, 22 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 52' N, 164° 43' W; (map 95) Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Portland Inlet: water passage, see Portland Canal.

Portland Island: island, 1.1 miles long, trends NW, in Stephens Passage, 2 miles S of Point Louisa and 12 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 20' 15" N, 134° 44' 15" W; (map 11). Named in 1880 by Capt. L. A. Beardslee USN and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 174).

Portland: village, see Hyder.

Portlands Canal: water passage, see Portland Canal.

Portlands Channel: water passage, see Portland Canal.

Portlock Glacier: glacier, on Kenai Peninsula, trends NW 6 miles to an unnamed stream, 3 miles E of Kachemak Bay and 18 miles E of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 40' N, 151° 02' W; BGN 1913; (map 50). Named by A. H. Brooks, USGS, in 1913, for Capt. Nathaniel Portlock, commander of the English vessel King George, who with Capt. George Dixon, RN, commander of the English vessel Queen Charlotte, did extensive exploration along the south coast of Alaska in 1786 and 1787.

Portlock Harbor: bay, 5 miles across, 6 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 44' N, 136° 14' W; (map 9). Variant: Kuk-kan Harbor. Named in 1789 by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock. His ship was anchored in this harbor August 6 23 in 1787 (Wagner, 1937, p. 403). He published a sketch of the harbor in 1789. Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, regards the harbor the same as Kuk-kan of the Tlingit Indians (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, p. 189).

Portlock: locality, on S coast of Kenai Peninsula, on S shore of Port Chatham, 16 miles S of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 13' N, 151° 45' W; BGN 1944; (map 50). This locality was primarily established as a cannery. A post office was established there in 1921; discontinued in 1950 (Ricks, 1965, p. 53). It was probably named for Capt. Nathaniel Portlock, who explored the area in 1786-87.

Posesion, Punta de: point of land, in Port Etches, Hinchinbrook Island. Variant: Punta de la Primera Posesion, Punta de Sa Posesion. Name shown on the 1779 Don Ignacio Arteaga map as "Sa Posesion" but on a chart of the port it is given as "Punta de la Primera Posesion" (Wagner, 1937, p. 486).

Posliednaho Liesu: point of land, see Last Timber Point.

Posliedni Cape: point of land, see Posliedni Point.

Posliedni Point: point of land, at mouth of Perenosa Bay, 34 miles NE of Afognak, on N coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 26' 00" N, 152° 19' 30 W; (map 43). Variant: Posliedni Cape. Russian name, "M[ys] Poslyedniy," meaning "last cape"; published by USC&GS in 1910.

Posliedni Point: point of land, on NE shore of Afognak Bay, 2.5 miles N of Afognak, on S coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 03' 30" N, 154° 45' 25" W; (map 43). Russian name "M[ys] Poslyedniy" meaning "last cape" given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, in 1839 or 1840 and published by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1849 on Chart 1425.

Poslydnyago Lysu, Mys: point of land, see Last Timber Point.

Poss Mountain: mountain, elev. 6,100 ft., between South and Middle Forks of Koyukuk River, 33 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 26' 30" N, 149° 45' 00" W; (map 123). Named about 1930 by Robert Marshall for Poss Postlethwaite, one of the oldest prospectors in the region.

Possession, Point: point of land, on Kenai Peninsula, between Cook Inlet and Turnagain Arm, 20 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 02' 22" N, 150° 22' 30" W; (map 70). Variant: Mys Naseleniya. Named by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 397), RN, on June 1, 1778, who "displayed the flag and took possession of the river and country in His Majesty's name." Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 5), IRN, published the name "M[ys] Naseleniya," or "Populated Cape," for this point. See Possession.

Possession: locality, on Kenai Peninsula, SW of Point Possession, 22 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 02' 00" N, 150° 24' 10" W; BGN 1916; (map 70). This is the site of a small Tanaina Indian village "occupied only during the summer" (U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey, 1964, p. 79). Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 5), IRN, called the nearby point "Mys Naseleniya," meaning "Populated Cape," indicating a settlement here.

Possum Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows S 1.3 miles to North Fork Montana Creek, 10 miles SE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 13' 30" N, 149° 53' 00" W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1950 by USGS.

Post Creek: stream, flows SW 2.2 miles to Niukluk River 1.2 miles E of its junction with Casadepaga River, 31 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 59' N, 164° 02' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Post Island: island, 0.6 miles across, 13 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 47' 30" N, 136° 20' 10" W; (map 9). Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8258.

Post Lake: lake, 0.6 miles across, 17 miles S of junction of South Fork Kuskokwim and Post Rivers, 88 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 08' 45" N, 153° 31' 20" W; (map 80). Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Post River: stream, heads at a glacier, 3.6 miles W of Strand Pass, flows N 45 miles to South Fork Kuskokwim River, 79 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 24' N, 153° 28' W; (map 90). Named in 1902 by A. H. Brooks, USGS, for W. S. Post, USGS, who descended the Kuskokwim River with J. E. Spurr in 1898.

Pot Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NE 6.8 miles to Cripple River, 29 miles SW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 00' N, 163° 44' W; (map 113). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by Moffit (1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Potainikof, Cape: point of land, 6.5 miles NE of Cape Korovin, on NW coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 22' 30" N, 174° 20' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 18). Variant: Cap Potainikoff, Mys Potaynikov. Russian name meaning "hidden place" or "secret place" referring to rocks off the point which are revealed only by breakers in rough weather.

Potainikoff, Cap: point of land, see Potainikof, Cape.

Potato Creek: stream, 40 miles long, heads in Alaska, flows NE into Canada to Surprise Creek 8 miles from its junction with Old Crow River, Porcupine Plateau; 68° 09' N, 140° 24'

W; BGN 1953; (map 137). Variant: Schaefer Creek, Shaefer Creek, Shafer Creek. Local name reported in 1949 by Cpl. E. A. Kirk, Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The name "Schaefer Creek" had been mistakenly applied to this stream during the IBC survey in 1911 and was so shown until 1950.

Potato Creek: stream, flows E 4 miles to Candle Creek, 10.4 miles SW of Candle and 33 miles NE of Imurok Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 47' N, 162° 06' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Potato Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, heads SW of Potato Mountain, flows NW 6 miles to Lopp Lagoon, 14 miles NE of Cape Prince of Wales and 49 miles NW of Teller, Kotzebue- Kobuk Lowland; 65° 43' N, 167° 42' W; BGN 1948; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Potato Creek: stream, see Lynx Creek.

Potato Mountain: mountain, 1,400 ft., SE of Lopp Lagoon, 15 miles E of Cape Prince of Wales and 44 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 39' N, 167° 34' W; (map 111). Variant: Cone Hill, Conical Hill, Konicheskaya Sopka. Local name published in 1900 on USC&GS Chart 9380; reported in 1927 as "Conical Hill" by Capt. Beechey (1831, map facing p. 328), RN. In 1852 it was called "Konicheskaya Sopka," meaning "Conical Volcano," by the Russian Hydrog. Dept.

Potato Point: point of land, in Valdez Arm at W entrance to Valdez Narrows, 15 miles SW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 03' 25" N, 146° 41' 35" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Potatopatch Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, W of Shahafka Cove, 1.2 miles NE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 47' 55" N; 152° 22' 30" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Potaynikov, Mys: point of land, see Potainikof, Cape.

Pothole Glacier: glacier, in Tordrillo Mountains, trends SW 9 miles to its terminus at Nagishlamina River, 49 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 17' 45" N, 152° 33' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 70). Descriptive name given in 1927 by S. R. Capps (in Smith and others, 1930, p. 148) USGS.

Pothole Lake: lake, 1 mile long, in Kenai Mountains on Kenai Peninsula, 3.5 miles ESE of Skilak Lake and 44 miles SE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 22' N, 150° 02' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Potiliuk: village, see Pilot Station.

Potlatch Creek: stream, flows SW 11 miles to Chena River, 14 miles E of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 49' N, 147° 16' W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1916 by USGS (Waring, 1917, fig. 8).

Potoniek Lake: lake, 3 miles long, 48 miles NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 55' N, 161° 33' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by US Army Corps of Engineers.

Potter Creek: stream, heads on McHugh Peak, in Chugach Mountains, flows 3.5 miles to Turnagain Arm Cook Inlet, 12 miles S of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 03' 00" N, 149° 47' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1912 by USC&GS.

Potter Hill: suburb, on Seward-Anchorage Highway, at Rabbit Creek, 9 miles S of Anchorage. Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 05' N, 149° 49' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1964 by USGS; name derived from nearby Potter Creek.

Potter Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Knudson Cove, in Clover Passage, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 28' 40" N, 131° 47' 20" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Potter Pup Creek: stream, flows W 1 mile to Gold Run which flows to Bluestone River, 13 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 05' N, 166° 12' W; (map 111). Variant: Potter Pup. Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Potter Pup: stream, see Potter Pup Creek.

Potter Rock: rock, at SE end of Tongass Narrows (East Channel), 0.7 miles ESE of Pennock Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 18' 10" N, 131° 34' 30" W; (map 3) Local name published by USC&GS in the 1917 Coast Pilot (p. 52).

Potter: settlement, pop. 14, mile 100.6 on The Alaska Railroad, near mouth of Potter Creek, 11 miles S of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 03' 10" N, 149° 47' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in the 1919 Railway Guide Index; name derived from nearby Potter Creek.

Pouch Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Elliott Creek, 1.9 miles SE of Alice Peak and 81 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 38' 30" N 144° 05' 00" W; (map 68). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by Mendenhall (1905, fig. 10), USGS.

Poul Creek: stream, heads 1.2 miles SW of Munday Peak, flows S 3 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 1.7 miles E of Umbrella Reef and 86 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 01' 20" N, 141° 59' 45" W; (map 65). Named for Angel Poul who located oil lands near Cape Yakataga in 1897. Name reported in 1903 by G C. Martin, USGS.

Poul Point: point of land, on NE coast of Bering Lake, 11 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 18' N, 144° 17' W; (map 64). Local name used by prospectors, reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Pounder, Mount: mountain, 6,502 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 28 miles N of Unuk River at Burroughs Bay, Coast Mountains; 56° 27' N, 131° 10' W; BGN 1923; (map 7). Named in 1923 for John Pounder, a Canadian IBC surveyor

Poundstone Rock: rock, in Favorite Channel, 1.3 miles S of Sentinel Island and 24 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 31' 45" N, 135° 55' 45" W; (map 11). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN for Ens. Homer Clark Poundstone, a member of his party. The name was published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 151).

Povero Island: island, see Povorotni Island.

Poverotni Island: island, see Povorotni Island.

Poverotni Point: point of land, see Lockwood, Point.

Poverotnoi Point: point of land, see Povorotni Point.

Poverotnyy, Mys: point of land, see Lockwood, Point.

Poverty Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 miles to Charley River 28 miles SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' N, 143° 16' W; (map 103). Prospectors' name; from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902. In 1956 USGS applied this name to a stream northeast of Essie Creek, instead of one to the south as the Chamberlain map shows it.

Poverty Island: island, see Refuge Island.

Poverty Rock: island, see Refuge Island.

Povorot Point: point of land, see Povorotni Point.

Povorota, Mys: point of land, see Course Point.

Povorotni Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Peril Strait, at SW end of Deadman Reach, off N coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 30' 50" N, 135° 33' 20" W; BGN 1897; (map 9). Variant: Canoe Island, Ostrov Povorotnyy, Povero Island, Poverotni Island, Return Island, Turnabout Island. Russian name meaning "turnabout," given in 1833 by the navigator Ens. Vasiliev; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "Os[trov] Povorotnyy."

Povorotni Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Redoubt Bay, 7.5 miles SW of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 57' N, 135° 24' W; (map 5). Variant: Mys Povorotnoy, Poverotnoi Point, Povorot Point Turnabout Point. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "M[ys] Poyorotnoy," meaning "turnabout island."

Povorotni, Ostrov: island, see Turning Island.

Povorotni: point of land, see Vanderbilt Point.

Povorotnoi, Mys: point of land, see Protection Point.

Povorotnoy, Mys: point of land, see Povorotni Point.

Povorotny Island: island, see Turnabout Island.

Povorotnyy, Mys: point of land, see Protection Point.

Povorotnyy, Mys: point of land, see Turner, Point.

Povorotnyy, Ostrov: island, see Povorotni Island.

Povorotnyy, Ostrov: island, see Turnabout Island.

Pow Island: island, 0.3 miles across, in Hassler Harbor, off Revillagigedo Channel, on NE coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 13' 00" N, 131° 25' 45" W; (map 8). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Powder Creek: stream, flows NE to Burnt River which flows to Kugruk River, about 15 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Local name published on precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Powder Point: point of land, on NW coast of Latouche Island, 18 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 03' 05" N, 147° 54' 20" W; BGN 1919; (map 63). Local name published in 1917 by USC&GS; so called "because blasting powder for mining purposes was once stored here."

Powder Top, Mount: mountain peak, 9,140 ft., 1.3 miles E of Flat Top Peak, 30 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 25' 55" N, 106° 53' 17" W; BGN 1965; (map 68). Named about 1955 by Nielsen (1963, p. 135) because of the powder snow on its summit.

Powee Creek: stream, flows S 2 miles to Dome Creek, 28 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 23' N, 141° 11' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Powell Creek: stream, flows E 2 miles to Casadepaga River, 19 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 50' N, 164° 20' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Powell Gulch: ravine, extends SE 2.9 miles to Chisna River, S of Chisna Pass, 23 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 07' 45" N, 144° 48' 05" W; (map 86). "Named by prospectors for A. W. Powell, engineer and pioneer in the Copper River country." The name was reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Powell Knob: peak, see Powell Peak.

Powell Peak: peak, 2,662 ft., 1 mile W of head of Thomas Bay and 98 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 05' 30" N, 132° 51' 30" W; (map 8). Variant: Powell Knob. Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for John Wesley Powell, 1834-1902, geologist and ethnologist; name published in 1888 by USC&GS. Powell served as a major in the Union Army and professor of geology at Wesleyan College. He made The first geological and

geographical survey of the Colorado River for the Smithsonian Institution in 1869. Later he was engaged in geological and ethnological studies in geological and ethnological studies in Arizona and Utah. He helped establish the U.S. Geological Survey in 1879 and was its director, 1881 -94.

Powell Peak: peak, 4,475 ft., 3.2 miles NE of Dyke Mountain and 42 miles N of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 43' 35" N, 146° 02' 55" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, probably for Addison M. Powell, a guide.

Power Creek: stream, flows SW 9 miles to Eyak Lake, 5 miles NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains 60° 35' N, 145° 39' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Power Creek: stream, flows SW to Turner Creek which flows to Noxapaga River, about 33 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Power Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Prince of Wales Island, near head of Kasaan Bay, N of village of Salt Chuck, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 37' 50" N, 132° 32' 30" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Powerline Pass: pass, 3,550 ft., 2 miles NNE of Suicide Peak and 15 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 03' 15" N, 149° 32' 40" W; BGN 1966; (map 69). Local name reported in 1966 by the Mountaineering Club of Alaska. So named because a "major powerline crosses the pass and many people follow it."

Powerline Ridge: ridge, 1.5 miles long, extends NE from Sheep Creek, 7 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 17' 15" N, 134° 15' 00" W; (map 11). Local descriptive name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

Powers Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Norton Sound, 4.3 miles N of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 56' N, 160° 50' W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Powers Creek: stream, flows W 1 mile to Dick Creek, 13 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 20' N, 144° 19' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1907 by USGS.

Powers Creek: stream, heads in Sumdum Glacier, flows SW 2 miles to Endicott Arm, 3 miles E of Round Islet and 48 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 45' 40" N, 133° 31' 00" W; (map 8). Prospectors' name reported by Spencer and Wright (1906, fig. 3), USGS. A small amount of placer gold was found along this creek about 1880.

Powgowsayluk: hill, see Pogoseluk Hill.

Pownrakveerak: hill, see Ponrakvirak Hill.

Powoeluk: locality, see Powoiliak Camp.

Powoilak: bay, see Powoiliak Bay.

Powoiliak Bay: bay, S of W end of Koozata Lagoon, on S coast of St. Lawrence Island, 35 miles SE of Gambell; 63° 25' N, 171° 00' W; (map 93). Variant: Powoilak. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF; in 1965 Orth recorded the name as "Powailak."

Powoiliak Camp: locality, on S coast of St. Lawrence Island, 6 miles NE of Southwest Cape, at Powoiliak Point; 63° 22' N, 171° 17' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Poogooviliak, Poogovellyak, Poowoiliak Camp, Poo wo'wa luk, Powoeluk, Powoiliak, Pugupiliak, Puguiviliak. Eskimo camp reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska. In 1849 Capt. M. D. Tebenkov, IRN, recorded "Puguiviliak" at or near this point; in 1900 the Bureau of Education published "Powoeluk" and in 1904 "Pao wo'wa luk" (Baker, 1906, p. 510 and 514).

Powoiliak Point: point of land, 6 miles NE of Southwest Cape, S coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 22' N, 171° 17' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cape Powoiliak, Cape Pugupiliak, Cape Puguiviliak, Powoiliak Cape, Powoiliak Cape, Puguiviliak Cape, Southwest Cape. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Powoiliak: locality, see Powoiliak Camp.

Powoiliak Cape: point of land, see Powoiliak Point.

Practolus Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Cripple River, 16 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' 30" N, 165° 44' 00" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson.

Prairie Basin: valley, on Peterson Creek, 15 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 28' N, 134° 44' W; (map 11). Named in 1899 by J. G. Peterson (DeArmond, 1957, p. 35).

Prairie Creek: stream, heads in Stephan Lake, flows SW 8 miles to Talkeetna River, 39 miles NE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 36' 00" N, 149° 03' 30" W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1952 by USGS.

Pratt Cove: bight, 1.5 miles wide, on W coast of Ulak Island, Delarof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 22' 00" N, 178° 58' 45" W; (map 16). Name published in the 1946 supplement to the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1946, p. 120).

Pratt Point: point of land, E tip of Little Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 45" N, 178° 35' 15" E; BGN 1957; (map 15). Reported by personnel of the U.S.S. Oglala in 1935. Named for Capt. J. F. Pratt, 1848-1929, of the USC&GS ship Patterson which was in these waters in 1904.

Pratt, Mount: mountain, 7,950 ft., 1.5 miles W of United States-Canada boundary, 32 miles ENE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 57' 15" N, 132° 07' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1895 by USC&GS for John F. Pratt, USC&GS.

Pravoi Cape: point of land, see Outer Right Cape.

Pravoi, Mys: point of land, see Right Hand Point.

Pravoy, Mys: point of land, see Outer Right Cape.

Prazdnic Island: island, see Holiday Island.

Prazdnichnoi: island, see Holiday Island.

Prazdnichnoy, Ostrov: island, see Holiday Island.

Praznic Island: island, see Holiday Island.

Preacher Creek: stream, heads at 65° 33' N, 146° 24' W, and flows NE 68 miles to Birch Creek, 33 miles SE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 08' 20" N, 144° 50' 00" W; (map 119). Named for Robert McDonald, Church of England missionary at Fort Yukon, reported to have made the first discovery of gold on an unidentified stream in this area. Later, prospectors believing that they had reached the scene of this discovery, named this stream "Preacher Creek" in honor of the clergyman (Brooks, 1953, p. 311); name published in 1895 by USC&GS.

Preacher Creek: stream, see Loper Creek.

Preble Peak: peak, 5,195 ft., 3 miles E of head of Thomas Bay and 105 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 06' 25" N, 132° 43' 30" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Rear Adm. George Henry Preble, 1761-1807, USN. The name was published in 1888 by USC&GS on Chart 705.

Precipices, Valley of: canyon, 5 miles long, along Ernie Creek, W of Blackface Mountain, 24 miles E of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 02' 30" N, 150° 49' 00" W; (map 134). So named by Marshall (1956, p. 16), about 1930, who wrote "the valley was bounded by high, dark and dangerous looking precipices, surpassing, in my estimation, the grandeur of Yosemite. We called it the 'Valley of Precipices'."

Premier Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Canyon Creek, upstream from Dexter Creek, 23 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 52' N, 164° 47' W; (map 95). Variant: Anita Creek. Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Premier Creek: stream, heads on Arkose Ridge, in Talkeetna Mountains, flows SW 3 miles to Moose Creek, 7.5 miles N of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 42' 40" N, 149° 05' 10" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS; derived from nearby Premier mine.

Prendergast Ridge: ridge, see Prendergat Ridge.

Prendergat Ridge: ridge, 2.8 miles long, S of East Arm Holtz Bay, on E end of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 54' N, 173° 10' E; (map 13). Variant: Prendergast Ridge. Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown as Prendergast Ridge on an AMS map published in 1948.

President Bay: bay, 0.2 miles across, on Windy Passage, 4.5 miles SE of Goddard, on W Coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 47' N, 135 W; (map 5). Named by USC&GS for charting purposes. name published in the 1932 Coast Pilot, (p 369).

Presidents Chair: peak, 10,372 ft., 6 miles SW of Chisana Pass and 30 miles N of McCarthy Wrangell Mountains; 61° 51' 30" N, 142° 45' 00" W (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Presno Creek: ravine, see Ina Gulch.

Preston Creek: stream, flows S 2 miles to Macklin Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 8 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 49 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 44' N, 164° 50' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Pretty Creek: stream, flows SE 7 miles to Beluga River, 14 miles NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 15' 10" N, 150° 58' 30" W; (map 70). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Pribieli Islets: islands, see Sound Islands.

Pribilie Islands: islands, see Sound Islands.

Pribilof Islands: islands, in Bering Sea, consisting of St. Paul, St. George, Walrus, and Otter Islands, 57° N, 170° W; BGN 1890; (map 38). Variant: Fur Seal Islands, Kotovy, Lebedevski, Novy, Ostrovski, Prybiloff Islands Pribilov Islands, Pribulow, Pribyloff Islands, Privilof Islands, Sieverny, Seal Islands. Zouboff, Zoubov. Named by Lt. G. A. Sarichev about 1792 for Gerassim Gavrilovich Pribilov (died 1796), who, while an employee of the Lebedev-Lastochkin Company, discovered St. George Island, one of the Pribilof Islands, in June 1786. The islands were first referred to as "Novy," meaning "new," and "Lebedevski," the name of the owner of Pribilov's vessel. G. I. Shelikov called the islands "Zoubov" for the then Russian Minister of the Interior. They were also referred to as "Kotovy," meaning "fur seal," and "Sieverny," meaning "north" (relative to Unalaska Island).

Pribilov Islands: islands, see Pribilof Islands.

Pribulow: islands, see Pribilof Islands.

Pribyloff Islands: islands, see Pribilof Islands.

Price Creek: stream, heads in York Mountains, flows SE 2 miles to Bering Sea, 30 miles NW of Teller Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 24' N, 167° 20' W; (map 111) Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson

Price Island: island, 0.4 miles across, off E coast of Admiralty Island, 1.8 miles SW of Gambier Island and 62 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57. 25' 50" N, 133° 53' 10" W; (map 8). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; name published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 114).

Price River: stream, formed by Key and Wolf Creeks, flows W 45 miles to Ikpikpuk River 36 miles N of its head, Arctic Plain; 69° 53' N, 54° 42' W; BGN 1925; (map 142). Named in 1924

by USGS for C. M. Price, USN, an enlisted man who accompanied Ens. W. L. Howard on his expedition from Fort Cosmos, on the Kobuk River, to Point Barrow, in the spring of 1886.

Price River: stream, see Key Creek.

Priest Bay: bay, see Mill Bay.

Priest Point: point of land, see Kalekta, Cape.

Priest River: stream, heads at terminus of Guyot Glacier and Rows 7 miles SW to Guyot Bay, 0.5 miles N of Icy Cape and 74 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 57' 15" N, 141° 41' 00" W; (map 47). Local name published by USGS in 1948.

Priest Rock: rock, in Makushin Bay, on W coast of Unalaska Island, S of Makushin, Aleutian Is., 53° 45' 52" N, 166° 59' 15" W; (map 23). Name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Priest Rock: rock, off Cape Darby in Norton Sound, 53 miles SE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 19' N, 162° 47' W; (map 95). Local name reported about 1940 by USC&GS and published on Chart 9382.

Priest Rock: rock, off Cape Kalekta, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 00' 32" N, 166° 22' 30" W; (map 23). Descriptive name used locally because of the resemblance of the rock to a Russian priest. Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 281), IRN, says: "The broken-down cliffs and isolated rocks sometimes take the most fantastic forms; as, for example, the one just in front of Cape Kalekta exactly resembles an old man having his head inclined and his arms crossed on his breast."

Prikhoda Island: island, see Prokoda Island.

Primera, Punta de la: point of land, see Posesion, Punta de.

Primrose Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, heads 1 mile N of Lost Lake, flows NE 6 miles to Kenai Lake, 16 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 20' 30" N, 149° 22' 00" W; BGN 1961; (map 63). Variant: Porcupine Creek. Named in 1960 by USFS; derived from nearby Primrose mine.

Primrose Ridge: ridge, extends 5 miles from Sanctuary River to Savage River, 14 miles W of village of McKinley Park, Alaska Range; 63° 45' N, 149° 24' W; BGN 1963; (map 87). So named in 1962 by NPS because "this ridge is the only place in the park where the primrose *Primula Tschuktschorum*, has been observed."

Primrose: locality, on Kenai Peninsula, miles 18.4 on The Alaska Railroad and Seward Highway, 15 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 20' 35" N, 149° 20' 30" W; (map 63). Variant: Lake Kenai. Listed as a flag stop on The Alaska Railroad in the railroad guide of 1919. Recent USGS maps indicate a site with just one building.

Primus Creek: stream, heads in De Long Mountains, flows SW 12 miles to Buccaneer Creek, 51 miles WNW of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 22' N, 158° 52' W; BGN 1960; (map 132). Named in 1951 by I. L. Tailleux, USGS, "for a stove used for camp cooking."

Prince Creek: stream, flows SE 3.5 miles to Bonanza Creek, between Butte and First Chance Creeks, 9 miles SE of Flat and 50 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 20' N, 157° 54' W; (map 79). Name shown on a 1910 manuscript map of "Iditarod Placer Fields."

Prince Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows E 45 miles to Colville River, 7.5 miles SW of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69° 19' N, 152° 25' W; BGN 1925; (map 141). Named by personnel of 1924 USGS Expedition for a lead dog named "Prince," killed by mosquitoes and buried on the bank of this stream.

Prince Ernest Sound: water passage, see Ernest Sound.

Prince Frederick Sound: water passage, see Frederick Sound.

Prince Fredericks Sound: water passage, see Frederick Sound.

Prince Guillermo, Entrada del: gulf, see Prince William Sound.

Prince Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in mouth of Appleton Cove at N end of Baranof Island, 21 miles S of Tanakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 28' 45" N, 135° 16' 30" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Prince Menshikoff, Cap du: bluff, see Menshikof, Cape.

Prince of Wales Archipelago: islands, extend 135 miles, 65 miles across, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30' N, 133° 00' W; BGN 1919; (map 4). Name given on September 20, 1793, by Capt. Vancouver, RN, "to the archipelago which he only suspected to be one [island] at the time" (Wagner, 1937, p. 403).

Prince of Wales Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NW 8 miles to Lopp Lagoon, 8 miles NE of Cape Prince of Wales and 52 miles NW of Teller, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 40' N, 167° 50' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibon.

Prince of Wales Island: island, 132 miles long, 45 miles across, largest island of Alexander Archipelago; 55° 21' 30" N, 133° 36' 15" W, to 54° 41' 30" N, 132° 00' 50" W; BGN 1944; (map 4). According to Baker (1906, p. 511), "The earliest use of this name appears to be in the treaty between Great Britain and Russia of February 16-28, 1825"; obviously named for the Prince of Wales of England.

Prince of Wales Passage: water passage, see Elrington Passage.

Prince of Wales Passage: water passage, trends SW 18 miles from Knight Island Passage to Port Bainbridge, between Bainbridge and Evans Islands, Chugach Mountains; 60° 05' N, 148° 05' W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Variant: Flemming Passage. Named in 1787 by Samuel Hayward of Capt. Portlock's vessel (Portlock, 1789, p. 245).

Prince of Wales Peninsula: peninsula, see Seward Peninsula.

Prince of Wales Shoal: shoal, in Chukchi Sea, extends NE 20 miles from Cape Prince of Wales, at W end of Seward Peninsula; 65° 55' N, 168° 00' W; (map 111). Named and identified in 1890 on USC&GS Chart 900.

Prince of Wales, Cape: point of land, westernmost point of Seward Peninsula, 55 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 36' N, 168° 05' W; BGN 1944; (map 111). Variant: Cape Kigmil, Mys Gvozdeva, Mys Nykhta, Mys Printsya Valliyskago ili Nykhta. Named on Sunday, May 9, 1778, by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 443), RN, who said, "This point of land, which I named Cape Prince of Wales, is the more remarkable, by being the Western extremity of all America hitherto known." The Eskimo name, published by Sarichev (1826, map 4), was "M[ys] Nykhta," that is, "Nykhta Cape." It is reported that in 1728 Bering named it "Mys Gvozdeva," or "Gvozdev Cape," probably for Michael Gvozdev, a Russian surveyor who made explorations in this area.

Prince Shoal: shoal, 0.3 miles across, at mouth of Purik Harbor, on Khantaak Island, 2.2 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 34' 20" N, 139° 46' 20" W; (map 46). Named by Lt. Giles B. Harber, USN, in 1892; published in 1901 by USC&GS on Chart 8455.

Prince William Sound: gulf, 70 miles wide, extends 30 miles N off Gulf of Alaska, E of Kenai Peninsula, bounded on S by Montague Island and Hinchinbrook Island; 60° 45' N, 147° 00' W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 63). Variant: Chugach Sound, Chugatch Sound, Chugatskay Zaliv, Entrada del Prince Guillermo, Guba Chugatskaya ili Printsya Villiama, Sandwich Sound, Tchousatskoi Golfe. Named by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 366), RN, about May 20, 1778. It was called "Entrada del Prince Guillermo" by LaPerouse in 1786. The Eskimo name, published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 5), IRN, was "Guba Chugatskaya," or "Chugach Gulf."

Princesa de Asturias: bay, "on northwest side of Unalaska Island." Named by Martinez about July 28, 1788 (Wagner, 1937, p. 486).

Princesa Island: island, 1 mile long; E island of Twin Islands, Maurelle Islands, Alexander Archipelago, 55° 39' 30" N, 133° 40' 00" W; (map 4). Spanish name meaning "princess"; published in the 1925 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 185).

Princess Bay: bay, extends N 7 miles off Behm Canal, on SE coast of Revillagigedo Channel, W of Smeaton Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' N, 131° 00' W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Princess Head: point of land, on E shore of Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 59' 03" N, 166° 24' 25" W; (map 23). Variant: Princes Head. Name reported in 1871 by W. H. Dall and published in 1900 by USC&GS. It was shown on the 1875 USC&GS Chart 821 as Princes Head.

Princess Peak: peak, 6,585 ft., in Taku Range, 1 mile S of The Dukes and 18 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 33' 38" N, 134° 22' 30" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Variant: Empress Peak. Named in 1964 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project.

Princess Peak: peak, see Snowy Mountain.

Princess Rock: rock, between Sanak and Caton Islands, Sanak Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 24' 00" N, 162° 30' 30" W; (map 25). Name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Princeton Glacier: glacier, on E side of Kenai Peninsula, heads in Sargent Icefield, trends SE 5 miles to its terminus, 1 mile NW of head of Nassau Fiord, 18 miles W of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 18' N, 148° 22' W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Named in 1909 by George W. Perkins, USC&GS; presumably for Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

Principe Carlos, Entrada de: water passage, "the entrance to Prince William Sound west of Montague Island." Named by Martinez in 1788. See Wagner (1937, p. 487).

Principe, Ensenada de: water passage, see Chatham Strait.

Principe, Ensenada deli: water passage, see Chatham Strait.

Prindle Volcano: volcano, 4,580 ft., E of Dennison Fork, 50 miles NE of Tok, Yukon- Tanana Highlands; 63° 43' N, 141° 38' W; BGN 1962; (map 85) Named by Waldo Smith, USGS, for Louis Marcus Prindle, 1865-1956, USGS geologist who published a photograph of this cinder cone (Mertie, 1931, pl. 8 B).

Prindle, Mount: mountain, 5,286 ft., 31 miles NW of Chena Hot Springs and 72 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 27' 40" N, 146° 28' 25" W; (map 104). Named in 1960 by USGS for Louis Marcus Prindle, 1865-1956, USGS geologist, who worked in central Alaska from 1902 through 1911.

Prinsep, Mount: mountain, 6,342 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 2.6 miles NW of Chilkat Peak and 33 miles W of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 31' 30" N, 136° 14' 15" W; BGN 1954; (map 45). Named "Prinsep Peak" in 1926 by United States and Canada for G. T. Prinseps, Ottawa, surveyor with the Canadian section of the IBC.

Printsa Valliyskago ili Nykhta, Mys: point of land, see Cape Prince of Wales.

Printsa Villiama, Guba: gulf, see Prince William Sound.

Pritchard Rock: rock, NW of Whale Island, in Galankin Islands, 1.5 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 01' 44" N, 135° 20' 52" W; (map 9). Variant: Pritchard Shoals. Named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy and published by USC&GS on Chart 725.

Pritchard Shoals: rock, see Pritchard Rock.

Privilof Islands: islands, see Pribilof Islands.

Problem Creek: stream, flows NE 0.5 miles to Mystery Creek which flows to Shovel Creek, 6 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 164° 28' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name shown as "Problem Gh." on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Procession Rocks: rocks, group of, in Port Bainbridge, off S coast of Bainbridge Island, 22 miles SW of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 25' N, 148° 17' W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1905 by USC&GS.

Procrastination Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Coleen River, 7 miles E of Lois Dome and 44 miles N of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 43' N, 142° 32' W; (map 121). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Profile Point: promontory, 184 ft., on S shore of Nazan Bay, on E coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 10' 40" N, 174° 09' 00" W; (map 18). Name published in 1943 on a USC&GS chart.

Profit Island: island, see Gui Kangulas.

Progressive Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Tanana River, 5.5 miles ENE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 10' 30" N, 145° 41' 15 " W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Project Peak: peak, see Emperor Peak.

Prokhoda Islands: islands, see Passage Islands.

Prokhoda Point: point of land, S tip of Little Sitkin Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 05" N, 178° 30' 15" E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Name published by U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office on a 1935 chart; derived from the Russian word "prokhoda," meaning "passage."

Prokhoda, Ostrov: island, see Prokoda Island.

Prokhoda, Ostrov: islands, see Passage Islands.

Prokoda Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Narrow Strait, 9.3 miles NW of Kodiak, between Spruce and Kodiak Islands; 57° 54' 40" N, 152° 30' 20" W; BGN 1909; (map 34). Variant: Ostrov Prokhoda, Prikhoda Island. Transliteration in 1909 by USC&GS of the name "Os[trov] Prokhoda" meaning "passage island" given by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23).

Prolewy Point: point of land, on E coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, W shore of Frederick Sound, 2 miles N of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 10" N, 132° 56' 20" W; (map 6). Variant: Mys Proliv, Proliva Point. Name published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 115); derived from the Russian name "Mys Proliv" given in 1838 by G. Lindenberg.

Prolewy Rock: rock, in Sergius Narrows of Peril Strait, off NW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' 20" N, 135° 37' 40" W; (map 9) Russian word from "proliv," meaning "strait"; probably given in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN.

Prolewy Rocks: island, 1 mile long, in N end of Wrangell Narrows, 1 mile N of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 59' 30" N, 132 57 W; (map 6). Variant: Middle Rock. Russian name from "proliv" meaning "strait" given in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN; called "Middle Rock in 1868 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Proliv, Mys: point of land, see Prolewy Point.

Proliva Point: point of land, see Prolewy Point.

Prominence, Cape: point of land, between Usuf and Open Bays, S coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 26' 45" N, 166° 45' 15" W; (map 23). Variant: Cape Idaliuk, Idalyukh Cape, Eedalook. Named by USBF in 1888. This cape was called "M[ys] Idalyukh," or "Cape Idalyukh," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN.

Prominent Rock: rock, at Cape Aksit, on SE coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 39' 18" N, 163° 25' 20" W; (map 25). Descriptive name published in 1949 on a USGS map.

Promisla Bay: bay, 0.7 miles across, on S coast of Krestof Island, 9.5 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 09' N, 135° 30' W; (map 9). Variant: Providence Bay, Zaliv Promysla. Russian name meaning "providence," given in 1833 by the navigator Ens. Vasiliev; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "Zal[iv] Promysla" (from "Bozhiy Promysl").

Promontory Cove: cove, 1 mile across, on SW shore of Unimak Bight on S coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 32' N, 164° 20' W; (map 24). Named in 1888 by USBF; derived from nearby "Promontory Cape" which was later changed to Cape Lutke.

Promontory Hill: hill, 1,000 ft., on S coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 25' 45" N, 164° 31' 00" W; (map 24). Descriptive name published in 1902 by USC&GS.

Promontory, Cape: point of land, see Lutke Cape.

Promontory, The: point of land, see Rocky Point.

Promysla, Zaliv: bay, see Promisla Bay.

Propagation Island: island, see Tanginak Island.

Propas'tchy-koverushka: hill, see South Sealion Hill.

Propas'tcky: point of land, see Sea Lion Point.

Prospect Bay: bay, see Warner Bay.

Prospect Creek: stream, flows NE 0.7 miles to Discovery Creek, 12 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' N, 165° 04' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on map dated September 1901 of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr.

Prospect Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Mallard Cove, in Port Snettisham, 29 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 02' 50" N, 133° 48' 15" W; BGN 1937; (map 12). Name published in 1921 by USFS.

Prospect Creek: stream, flows W 0.6 miles to Snake River, 8 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' N, 165° 28' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

Prospect Creek: stream, flows W 14 miles to Jim River 12 miles E of its junction with South Fork Koyukuk River, 27 miles SE of Bettles, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 47' 30" N, 150° 44' 00" W; (map 117). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Prospect Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows W 6.3 miles to Johnson River, 40 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 31' 55" N, 144° 49' 2" W; BGN 1937; (map 86). Local name shown on a 1927 manuscript map of the "Endicott and Haley Hunting Expedition."

Prospect Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hill, flows W, between Blank and First Creeks, 1.5 miles to Dutch Creek, 35 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 35' 25" N, 151° 02' 4" W, (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930 s by USGS.

Prospect Glacier: glacier, on Resurrection Peninsula, trends E 1 mile to its terminus, 8 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 01' 35" N, 149° 16' 05" W; BGN 1911; (map 63). So named in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1913, p. 55), USGS, "because of a copper prospect situated at the edge of the glacier."

Prospect Gulch: ravine, tributary to Gold Creek, about 2 miles W of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' N, 134° 20' W; (map 11). Miners' name for a gulch subsequently destroyed by mining operations (DeArmond, 1957, p. 22).

Prospect Head: mountain, see Ship Mountain.

Prospect Point: point of land, in Port Snettisham, on N shore of Mallard Cove, 2.5 miles N of Sharp Point and 29 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 02' 55" N, 133° 47' 35" W; (map 12). Name derived from Prospect Creek; published in 1940 by USC&GS.

Prospect Point: point, on right bank of Yukon River, 26 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 48' N, 157° 16' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers, published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Prospectors Peak: mountain peak, 5,516 ft., 9.5 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 11' 45" N, 146° 03' 10" W; BGN 1960; (map 68). Named in 1959 by L. E. Nielsen "in memory of all the prospectors of 1898 who crossed over the Valdez Glacier."

Protassof Bay: bay, S tip of Bechevin Bay, between Nichols Point and Morzhovoi, at SW tip of Aleutian Range; 54° 53' N, 163° 22' W; (map 25). Russian name reported in 1926 by USC&GS, but not shown on any maps.

Protassof: village, see Morzhovoi.

Protection Bay: bay, 1.7 miles across, on S coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 35' N, 166° 32' W; (map 23). Name given in 1888 by the USBF.

Protection Head: point of land, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, 3 miles SW of village of Point Baker, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 18' 45" N, 133° 39' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1901 by USC&GS.

Protection Point: point of land, on E coast of Nushagak Peninsula, between Bristol and Nushagak Bays, 39 miles SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 29' 30" N, 158° 41' 45" W; (map 40). Variant: Mys Povorotnoi, Mys Povorotnyy. Name given as "M[ys] Povorotnoi," meaning "Turn Point" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 4), IRN, because the coast line turns at this point. Renamed "Protection Point" in 1890 by USBF.

Protection, Port: bay, extends NW 3.5 miles to Sumner Strait, 1 mile S of village of Point Baker, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 20' N, 133° 38' W; (map 6). Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, who on September 8, 1793, rode out a storm here.

Protestant Episcopal Mission of Our Savior: locality, see Tanana.

Providence Bay: bay, see Promisla Bay.

Providence, Cape: point of land, on E coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; (map 23). Baker (1906, p. 513) reports that the cape is "not identified," and that the name was given in 1778 by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 527), RN. The name was published by Galiano (atlas, map 3), in 1802.

Providence, Cape: point of land, trends SE 7 miles between Port Wrangell and Chiginagak Bay on the S shore of the Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 56° 59' N, 156° 33' W; (map 31). Variant: Cap der Vorsehung, Cape Prowitschenia, Mys Provideniya, Mys Prividinya, Naluktchvak. Named "Mys Provideniya," i.e. "Cape Providence," by Ens. Vasiliev, IRN, in 1831; his skin-boat-bidarka was wrecked here and Vasiliev narrowly escaped drowning. The Aleut called the point of land "Naluktchvak," according to Lutke (1836, p. 277).

Providence, Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, between Bucareli Bay and Port Estrella, at entrance to Ulloa Channel, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 21' 30" N, 133° 16' 00" W; (map 4). Variant: Ostrov Providens, Punta de la Providencia. Translation of the name "Punta de la Providencia" given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle.

Providencia, Punta de la: point of land, see Providence, Point.

Provideniya, Mys: point of land, see Providence, Cape.

Providens, Ostrov: point of land, see Providence, Point.

Providiniya, Mys: point of land, see Providence, Cape.

Provodnik: island, see Leader Island.

Prowitschenia, Cape: point of land, see Providence, Cape.

Prudhoe Bay: bay, 9.6 miles across, between Heald Point and Point McIntyre, on Beaufort Sea coast, 15 miles SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain, 70° 22' N, 148° 22' W; (map 150). Variant: Prudoe Bay. So named by Franklin, RN (1828, p. 159) August 16, 1826. Leffingwell (1919, p. 98) writes, "Probably this bay includes 'Yarborough Inlet'," but Franklin's map does not indicate this.

Prudhoe Mound: pingo, elev. 30 ft., 3 miles inland from S shore of Prudhoe Bay, on Beaufort Sea coast, Arctic Plain; 70° 17' N, 148° 29' W; (map 150). Named and used as a triangulation station by Leffingwell (1919,p.41) in 1911.

Prudoe Bay: bay, see Prudhoe Bay.

Prybiloff Islands: islands, see Pribilof Islands.

Psalm Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, SW of Birchwood and 16 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 22' 50" N, 149° 33' 35" W; BGN 1962; (map 69). Variant: Cleo Lake. Biblical name given in 1962 by the Western Area Alaska Camp Committee of the Methodist Church. The area is used as a church retreat.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, 9 miles long, on Seward Peninsula, heads at 65° 16' 25" N, 164° 58' 05" W, flows S to Kuzitrin River, 26 miles W of Mount Bendeleben and 38 miles S of Taylor, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 11' 20" N, 164° 55' 40" W; BGN 1966; (map 110). Variant: Big Ptarmigan Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, flows E 1.2 miles to Homestake Creek, 15 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 59' 20" N, 148° 33' 50" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name shown on a 1910 fieldsheet by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Capps (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, flows E 3.2 miles to Limestone Creek 2 miles N of its junction with Middle Fork Chistochina River and 28 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 07' 00" N, 144° 38' 18" W; (map 86). Name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, flows N 1.4 miles to Lower Willow Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 18 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49' N, 164° 28' W; (map 95) Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Fox River, 25 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' 48" N, 163° 47' 45" W; (map 95) Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, flows SE 2.2 miles to Candle Creek, 12.5 miles SW of Candle and 32 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 45' N, 162° 08' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, flows SE 7.5 miles, joins Eagle Creek to form Birch Creek, 50 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 26' 20" N, 145° 31' 45" W; (map 104). Variant: Birch Creek. Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13).

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, flows SE 8 miles to Basin Creek, 6 miles SW of Long and 28 miles SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 20' 48" N, 155° 39' 48" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, flows SW 0.8 miles, joins Derby Creek at Norton Sound, 8.5 miles ESE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 28' N, 165° 09' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, flows SW 25 miles to the Chilikadrotna River, 40 miles N of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 35' 15" N, 154° 52' 00" W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Chatanika River, 7 miles NE of Twin Buttes and 41 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 14' 15" N, 146° 49' 15" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, heads at Rock Lake, flows NE, through Ptarmigan Lake, 15 miles to Beaver Creek, 72 miles NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range; 61° 52' N, 141° 09' W; BGN 1922; (map 67). Local name reported in 1908-09 by IBC surveyors; published in 1914 on IBC Sheet 32 (1918 atlas).

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, heads in Rampart Mountains, flows NE and NW 20 miles to Tozitna River, 24 miles N of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 31' 40" N, 152° 08' 30" W; BGN 1959; (map 106). Variant: South Fork Tozitna River. Local name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, heads in small glacier, flows 6 miles SW to North Fork Bremner River, 2.5 miles NW of 1950 terminus of Bremner Glacier and 81 miles NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 51' 55" N, 143° 31' 30" W; (map 65). Local name published by Moffit (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, heads in Thompson Pass, flows NE 6 miles to Tsina River at Ptarmigan, "2 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 11' 20" N, 145° 38' 00" W; (map 68). Name reported in 1900 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, heads on Molybdenum Ridge, flows NE 7.5 miles to Delta Creek N of its junction with Hayes Creek, 15 miles NE of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 48' 25" N, 146° 28' 40" W; (map 86). Name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, flows N 2.2 miles to Glacier Bay, 2.5 miles NW of Reid Inlet and 74 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 53' 15" N, 136° 53' 00" W; BGN 1962; (map 10). Local name reported in 1961 by NPS.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, in Ptarmigan Valley, heads in lake at Houston Pass, flows S 9.5 miles to Styx River 1 mile E of its junction with South Fork Kuskokwim River, 89 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 55' N, 153° 09' W; (map 71). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula flows W 6 miles to Meadow Lake, 28 miles NW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 38' 40" N, 153° 59' 00" W; (map 51). Variant: Ptarmigan Flat. Name originally reported as Ptarmigan Flat by W. E. Smith, Chief Engineer, Short Line Railway, but name was transferred by local usage to the stream and published by Martin and Katz (1912a, pl. 1), USGS.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, heads at Ptarmigan Lake, flows W 3 miles to Kenai Lake, 20 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' 15" N, 149° 22' 03" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, see Big Ptarmigan Creek.

Ptarmigan Creek: stream, see Little Ptarmigan Creek.

Ptarmigan Dome: mountain, 3,267 ft., 1.4 miles NNE of North Dome, 75 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 34' 45" N, 137° 19' 15" W (map 10). Name reported by members of the Harvard-Dartmouth Expedition, 1933-34 (Washburn and Goldthwait, 1935, map).

Ptarmigan Drop Roadhouse: locality, see Ptarmigan.

Ptarmigan Drop: locality, along Richardson Highway, 1 mile SW of Ptarmigan and 21 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 11' N, 145° 39' W; (map 68). Name published by USGS (Moffit and Maddren, 1909, pl. 1) because of the abrupt drop of the highway to a roadhouse once popular with travelers. The name may also apply to the abrupt drop of Ptarmigan Creek forming a canyon across a ridge.

Ptarmigan Flat: stream, see Ptarmigan Creek.

Ptarmigan Glacier: glacier, heads on N slope of Cairn Peak, trends N 2 miles to stream flowing to 1962 terminus of Lemon Creek Glacier 5 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 23' 10" N, 134° 22' 30" W; (map 11). Name published in 1962 by USGS.

Ptarmigan Gulch: ravine, 1.2 miles long, in Russian Mountains, on left bank of Mission Creek 11 miles NE of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 37' 45" N, 159° 12' 50" W; BGN 1948; (map 73) Local name reported in 1945 by USGS; given "for the abundance of ptarmigan that flock there during certain seasons of the year."

Ptarmigan Gulch: ravine, trends SE 2.5 miles to Harrison Creek, 42 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 21' 25" N, 144° 59' 20" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, pl. 50).

Ptarmigan Head: hill, 2,850 ft., on Kenai Peninsula in Caribou Hills, 5 miles N of Caribou Lake and 28 miles N of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 59' N, 151° 04' W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Ptarmigan Island: island, 0.7 miles long, in Baird Inlet, 4 miles NE of Kalarvik Point and 82 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 44' N, 164° 08' W; (map 58). Name used by personnel of Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range; reported in 1965.

Ptarmigan Lake: lake, 0.25 miles across, 3.2 miles NE of Jumbo Dome and 14 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 59' 15" N, 148° 35' 30" W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1910 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Ptarmigan Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, in course of Ptarmigan Creek, 2 miles NE of Rock Lake and 64 miles NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range; 61° 51' 30" N, 141° 10' 00" W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1908 by S. R. Capps, USGS (Moffit and Knopf, 1910, pl. 1); applied to lake now called Rock Lake. Present application proposed in 1963 by USGS.

Ptarmigan Lake: lake, on Kenai Peninsula, extends SE 4 miles from head of Ptarmigan Creek, 21 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains 60° 23' 45" N, 149° 15' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1838 by Mendenhall (1900, map 16), USGS.

Ptarmigan Lake: lake, see Rock Lake.

Ptarmigan Peak: mountain, 2,972 ft., on Baranof Island, 9.4 miles NW of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 22' N, 134° 46' W; (map 5). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Ptarmigan Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Alpine Cove, near head of Deadman Bay, on S coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 07' 4S' N, 153° 47' 00" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Ptarmigan Ridge: ridge, 1.5 miles long, along W edge of Ptarmigan Glacier, 5 miles N of Juneau. Coast Mountains; 58° 22' 30" N, 134° 23' 00" W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

Ptarmigan Rock: promontory, NE of Slate Creek, 3 miles NE of Mount Brynteson and 12 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' N, 165° 20' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Ptarmigan Valley: valley, extends NE 20 miles from junction of Ptarmigan Creek and Styx River, 100 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 05' N, 153° 05' W; (map 80). Local name reported-in 1931 by USGS

Ptarmigan: locality, along Richardson Highway at junction of Ptarmigan Creek and Tsina River 1 mile E of Ptarmigan Drop and 22 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 11' 20" N, 145° 37' 20" W; (map 68). Variant: Ptarmigan Drop Roadhouse. This place originated as a roadhouse or station on the Valdez winter trail.

Ptichey, Ostrov: island, see Bird Island.

Ptichi Island: island, see Bird Island.

Ptichi, Cape: point of land, see Bird Cape.

Ptichi, Ostrova: rocks, see Porpoise Rocks.

Ptichie Island: island, see Bird Island.

Ptichiy, Mys: point of land, see Bird Point.

Ptichiy, Ostrov: island, see Bird Island.

Ptichnie: island, see Bird Island.

Ptichnoi: island, see Bird Island.

Ptitchny: island, see Bird Island.

Ptitsa: point of land, see Bird Cape.

Ptmichtalu River: stream, see Pikmiktalik River.

Ptumichtalu River: stream, see Pikmiktalik River.

Puale Bay: bay, 9 miles across, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 37 miles NW of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 57° 41' N, 155° 29' W; BGN 1943; (map 35). Variant: Cold Bay. Name published by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 276), IRN, as “Pouale” and spelled without the “o” by USC&GS in 1943. This feature was called “Bukh[t] Studenaya” meaning “Cold Bay” by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1847 “on account of the strong cold winds drawing through a deep ravine from Becharof Lake.”

Publituk Creek: stream, flows W 15 miles to John River, 5 miles NE of Cairn Mountain and 66 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 53' N, 152° 17' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named by Robert Marshall about 1930, it is an Eskimo word “denoting the hollow, drumlike sound one hears while walking on shell ice.”

Puckmummie Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Casadepaga River 0.3 miles S of its junction with Niukluk River, 30 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 58' N, 164° 05' W; (map 95). Variant: Pukmonie Creek. Eskimo name spelled “Pukmonie” on the 1900 “Map of Nome Peninsula” by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. “Puckmummie” reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 3).

Puddin Lake: lake, 1 mile across near head of Prince Creek, 24 miles N of junction of Killik and Colville Rivers, Arctic Slope; 69° 18' 30” N, 153° 27' 00” W; BGN 1959; (map 142). Descriptive name given in 1959 by William P. Brosge, USGS, because it was a “good description of the [pudding-like] bog surrounding this lake.”

Puddingstone Hill: promontory, 4,200 ft., SW end of a ridge between Chickaloon River and Boulder Creek, 31 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 51' 30” N, 148° 10' 30” W; (map 69) Local name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Puente, Punta de: point of land, see Zaikof Point.

Puercas, Las: islands, "south of Point San Roque, Bucareli Bay," Alexander Archipelago; (map 4). Spanish name meaning "the sows" given by the 1779 Arteaga expedition (Wagner, 1937, p. 487).

Puertezuelo, El: cove, "in Port San Antonio in Bucareli Bay," Alexander Archipelago; (map 4). Spanish name here meaning "little port" given by the 1779 Arteaga expedition. (Wagner, 1937, p. 487).

Puerto: estuary, see Fidalgo, Port.

Puff Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Fish River, 11 miles SE of Council and 30 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 45' N, 163° 32' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Puffin Bay: bay, 1 mile across, 8 miles NW of Cape Ommaney, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 15' 30" N, 134° 48' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Toporkof Bay, Toporkoff Bay, Toporkov Bay, Toporkova Bukhta. Name published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 132); derived from "Toporkova Bukhta"; published in 1850 by the Russian American Company.

Puffin Island: island, 0.2 miles long, 0.5 miles SW of Sitkalidak Island, SE of Kodiak Island; 57° 00' 20" N, 153° 21' 15" W; (map 34). Variant: Ostrov Toporkov, Toporkof. Translation of "O[strov] Toporkov" published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23). This probably refers to the tufted puffin, *Lunda cirrhata*, one of the more abundant sea birds in this area. It is sometimes referred to as the sea-plant.

Puffin Island: island, 0.2 miles long, between Saint Paul Harbor and Chiniak Bay, 2 miles S of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 45' 20" N, 152° 26' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Ostrov Toporkov, Toporkof. Transliteration of the name "Os[strov] Toporkov" published by Sarichev (1826, map 16).

Puffin Island: island, 0.5 miles long, on E side of Glacier Bay, 14 miles N of Strawberry Island, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 43' 45" N, 136° 00' 00" W; BGN 1954; (maps 10, 11). Variant: Cliff Island. So named in 1948 by BGN "because it is a nesting place for puffins"; USC&GS in 1940 proposed the name "Cliff Island" because of the bold cliff on the north shore.

Puffin Island: island, 2 miles NW of Chamisso Island, 58 miles SW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 14' N, 161° 51' W; (map 114). Named in 1826 by Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 255), RN. He wrote, "Detached from Chamisso there is a steep rock which by way of distinction we named Puffin Island." The horned puffin is one of the most abundant Alaskan sea birds.

Puffin Peak: peak, 1,539 ft., on E end of E Amatuli Island, in Barren Islands, 72 miles NE of Afognak, Chugach Mountains; 58° 55' 10" N, 151° 58' 25" W; (map 43). Name published by USC&GS in 1911 on Chart 8555.

Puffin Point: point of land, 7.5 miles NW of Cape Ommaney, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 14' 10" N, 134° 48' 10" W; (map 5). Variant: Mys Toporkovy,

Toporkof Point, Toporkov Point. Name published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 132); derived from "Mys Topor-kovy"; published in 1850 by the Russian American Company.

Puffy Creek: stream, flows 2 miles S to Puffy Slough, 6 miles E of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 12' N, 141° 20' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin as being named for McIver Forbes Morrison McIver Campbell, head of Clan McIver of Scotland, who was nicknamed "Puffy." He was probably associated with early oil exploration in the region.

Puffy River: stream, see Edwardes River.

Puffy Slough: stream, flows W 2.5 miles to Redwood Bay, 5 miles E of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 11' N, 144° 22' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin. Name is derived from nearby creek.

Puget Bay: bay, 6.5 miles across, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, 35 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 56' N, 148° 31' W; BGN 1910; (map 49) Name reported in 1910 by USGS.

Puget Cove: cove, 0.6 miles long, 0.7 miles E of Shipyard Cove on Yakutat Roads, 1 mile N of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 33' 55" N, 139° 43' 00" W; (map 46). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1879 for Lt. Peter Puget, RN, companion of Capt. George Vancouver, RN, who explored this area in 1794. The name was published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 209).

Puget Glacier: glacier, heads on Pinnacle Mountain, Kenai Peninsula, trends SE 6 miles to its terminus, 1.5 miles N of Puget Bay, 34 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 06' 45" N, 148° 37' 45" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Named in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pls. 1, 2), USGS. Name derived from nearby Cape Puget.

Puget Peninsula: peninsula, 21 miles long, between Yakutat Bay and Russell Fiord, 15 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 45' N, 139° 30' W; (map 46). Named by Tarr and Martin (1906, p. 146), USGS, for Lt. Peter Puget, RN, a member of Capt. George Vancouver's party.

Puget, Cape: point of land, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, at junction of Port Bainbridge and Puget Bay, 38 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 56' 35" N, 148° 26' 30" W; (map 49) Named about June 1, 1974, by Lt. Joseph Whidbey, RN, for Lt. Peter Puget, RN, also of Capt. George Vancouver's party (Vancouver, 1798, v. 3, p. 176).

Puguiviliak: locality, see Powoiliak Camp.

Pugupiliak Cape: point of land, see Powoiliak Point.

Pugupiliak: locality, see Powoiliak Camp.

Pugutak Lake: lake, 3.5 miles long, between Mumik and Tunusiktok Lakes, 22 miles SE of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 36' N, 162° 12' W; (map 145). Eskimo name obtained at Point Lay by Orth in 1956, meaning "bag" (poq).

Puguviliak Cape: point of land, see Powooiliak Point.

Puguviliak: locality, see Powooiliak Camp.

Puivlik Bluff: bluff, on right bank of Colville River N of junction of Killik River, Arctic Slope; 69° 02' N, 153° 51' W; (map 142). Eskimo name obtained in 1956 at Anaktuvuk Pass by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Puk Palik Lake: lake, 7 miles long, W of Takslesluk Lake, 15 miles NE of Baird Inlet, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 02' N, 163° 14' W; (map 74). Eskimo name obtained at Bethel by USC&GS in 1949.

Pukmonie Creek: stream, see Puckmummie Creek.

Puknikruk: locality, on Kuk River, 25 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 17' 05" N, 159° 52' 50" W; (map 146). Eskimo name reported in 1955 by AMS.

Pulizzi Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in Icy Bay, off N coast of Chichagof Island, 1 mile E of Spasski Bay and 35 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 06' 10" N, 135° 17' 25" W; (map 11). Named in 1901 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, and published in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 204).

Pullin Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, 1.5 miles SE of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 57' N, 141° 53' W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1954.

Pulpit Rocks: rocks, in Chapel Cove, on SW coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 38' 45" N, 176° 48' 25" W; (map 17). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 113).

Pultava Island: island, see Poltava Island.

Pultawa Island: island, see Poltava Island.

Pumahknuk Pond: lake, see Pumaknak Pond.

Pumaknak Pond: lake, 0.3 miles across, N of Pond Creek, 8.6 miles NE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 11' 20" N, 165° 40' 00" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Pumahknuk Pond. Eskimo name reported in 1962 by personnel of Project Chariot.

Pumice Creek: stream, flows NW 33 miles to King Salmon River, on Alaska Peninsula, 19 miles SW of Ugashik, Bristol Bay Lowland; 57° 19' 00" N, 157° 42' 30" W; (map 36). Descriptive name given in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; suggested by "the pumice particles from Aniakchak Volcano which cover its valley."

Pumicestone Bay: bay, 2 miles across, SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 32' N, 167° 08' W; (map 23). Variant: Aliuksuk, Alyukhsyuk, Mokrovskoi, Moorovskoy, Morkovskoi. Named by USBF in 1888. This name was published as "Zaliv Mokrovskoy," meaning "Wet Bay," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14, dated 1792), IRN. It was also supposed to have been called "Alyukso" in 1802 by Sarichev. The Aleut name reported by Father

Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 165) is "Alyukhsyuk," possibly from the word "aluik," meaning "river otter."

Punak Lagoon: lagoon, see Punak Lagoon.

Punch Hill: mountain, 1,935 ft., at SE end of Dall Ridge, on Gravina Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 11' 10" N, 131° 45' 05" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN. See Puppets, The.

Punchbowl Cove: estuary, on mainland, extends S 2.2 miles, off Rudyerd Bay, Coast Mountains; 55° 33' N, 130° 48' W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Punchbowl Lake: lake, 4 miles long, on mainland S of Rudyerd Bay, Coast Mountains, 55° 31' N, 130° 44' W; BGN 1923; (map 3). Named in 1923 by USFS.

Punelok Bay: bay, 1.5 miles wide, 4 miles E of Savoonga, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 41' N, 170° 21' W; BGN 1951 (map 93). Variant: Pinelak. Reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF. According to Orth, 1965, this is pronounced locally "pinelak."

Pungohat Spit: spit, see Panowat Spit.

Pungokepuk Creek: stream, heads at Pungokepuk Lake, flows SW 12 miles to Togiak River, 50 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 16' N, 160° 12' W; (map 53). Variant: Pangokepuk River, Pangokeput River. Eskimo name reported in 1948 or 1949 by Frank Waskey, local trader and prospector, as "Pangokeput River."

Pungokepuk Lake: lake, 5 miles long, trends SW to head of Pungokepuk Creek, 18 miles SW of Togiak Lake and 64 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 18' N, 159° 54' W; (map 53). Variant: Pangokeput. Eskimo name reported in 1948 or 1949 by Frank Waskey, local trader and prospector, as "Pangokeput Lake."

Pungokosit Spit: spit, 4 miles long, part of barrier bar forming Nyrakpak Lagoon, 16 miles SE of Gambell, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 37' N, 171° 19' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska. Orth reported its meaning, obtained at Gambell in 1965, as "always a mound."

Punishment Point: point of land, on NE coast of Baker Island, in Port Mayoral, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 25" N, 133° 27' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys de Kastigo, Punta de Castigo. Translation of the name "Punta de Castigo" given in 1775-1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle.

Punk Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, in Mentasta Mountains between Platinum and Totschunda Creeks, 5 miles E of Devils Mountain, Alaska Range; 62° 27' 00" N, 142° 45' 40" W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Punnick Creek: stream, see Pujuk Creek.

Punoarat Point: point of land, N point of Angyoyaravak Bay, 18 miles S of village of Hooper Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 18' N, 165° 50' W; (map 75). Eskimo name obtained in 1951 at Hooper Bay by USC&GS.

Punok Creek: stream, heads in lake at 61° 07' N 164° 18' W, flows NW 20 miles to Azun River Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 11' N, 164° 37' W; (map 74). Named in 1965 by Orth for an Eskimo village of the same name located on this stream and reported by USC&GS in 1951. The existence of this village has not been verified and thus the name may merely refer to a fishing camp.

Punok: locality, on Punok Creek, near Azun River, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 08' N, 164° 35' W j (map 74). Eskimo name for a village reported by USC&GS in 1951. This place is unverified and may merely refer to a fishing camp.

Puntade: point of land, see Steele Point.

Puntilla Creek: stream, flows N 9.5 miles to Happy River, Ptarmigan Valley, 100 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 08' 45" N, 153° 00' 40" W; (map 80). Local name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Puntilla Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, in course of Squaw Creek, S of Rainy Pass Lodge and 86 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 05' 20" N, 152° 43' 45" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1945 by USGS.

Puntilla Mountain: mountain, 4,800 ft., 2 miles SW of Rainy Pass Lodge, 87 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 04' 15" N, 152° 46' 05" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Punuck Creek: stream, see Punuk Creek.

Punuck Lagoon: lagoon, see Punuk Lagoon.

Punuck Mountain: hills, see Punuk Hills.

Punuk Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to lagoon on Chukchi Sea coast, between Mutaktuk and Ikikileruk Creeks, 11 miles E of Cape Sabine, Arctic Slope; 68° 56' 20" N, 164° 09' 30" W; (map 130). Variant: Punuck Creek, Punnick Creek. Eskimo name said to mean "skinny" referring to a time when "two families starved near here" (Chapman and Sable, 1960, p. 54). Reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Punuk Creek: stream, see Mutaktuk Creek.

Punuk Hills: hills, 800 ft., extend N-S 3 miles between Mutaktuk and Ikikileruk Creeks, 31 miles NNW of Mount Kelly, Arctic Slope; 68° 52' N, 164° 09' W; (map 130). Variant: Punuck Mountain. Eskimo name reported in 1950 as "Punuck Mountain" by USC&GS. See Punuk Creek.

Punuk Islands: islands, three, extend 2 miles in Bering Sea, SE of Saint Lawrence Island; 63° 05' N, 168° 49' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Pinik Islands, Poongook Islands. Eskimo name obtained in 1849 by Capt. M. D. Tebenkov, IRN.

Punuk Lagoon: lagoon, 2 miles long, on Chukchi Sea coast, 11 miles E of Cape Sabine; Arctic Slope; 68° 57' N, 164° 10' W; (map 130) Variant: Punuck Lagoon, Punak Lagoon. Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS as Punuck Lagoon. See Punuk Creek. The name is reported to mean “skinny” (Chapman and Sable 1910, p. 54)

Punuk: locality, on one of Punuk Islands, in Bering Sea SE of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 05' N, 168° 49' W; (map 93). Variant: Poonook. Former Eskimo village or camp listed as “Poonook” by H. W. Elliott (1886, p. 443)

Pup Island, The: island, see Pup Island.

Pup Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Keku Strait, on NE coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 49' 20" N, 133° 53' 15" W; (map 6). Named in 1892 by Lt. W. Island Moore, USN.

Pup Island: island, 0.6 miles long, at S entrance to Clover Passage, between Betton and Revillagigedo Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 29' N, 131° 49' W; BGN 1966; (map 3). Variant: The Pup Island. Local name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett USBF.

Pup Island: island, see Hump Island.

Pup Lake: lake, 1,000 ft. long, easternmost of the Beaver Lakes, 25 miles N of Anchorage. Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 34' 50" N, 149° 48' 45" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Pup, The: hill, 585 ft., 0.5 miles S of W end of Lake Fenner on Semisopochnoi Island Aleutian Islands; about 51° 57' 45" N, 179° 37' 20" E; Descriptive name probably given in 1943 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. “A small extinct volcanic mountain.”

Pupik Hills: hills, 2,560 ft., extend E-W 16 miles between Aniak River and Fauna Creek. 10 miles SW of Howard Pass. Brooks Range; 68° 06' N, 157° 20' W; (map 132). Eskimo name obtained at Noatak in 1956 by Orth and reported to mean “tail”. The hills were probably so named because they form a tail-like appendage from the main mountain range.

Puppets, The: mountains, two, 1,900 ft., at SW end of Dall Ridge, on Gravina Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' 45" N, 131° 46' 30" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols. USN. Punch and Judy Hills are nearby; “Punch” and “Judy” are the traditional names of the principal characters in the puppet show in which the husband quarrels with his wife and does outrageous and tragic things in a ludicrous way.

Purcell Mountain: mountain, 3,831 ft., 42 miles SW of Shungnak, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 20' N, 157° 39' W; (map 115). Named in 1886 by Lt. Stoney (1900, map). USN, for Ens. J. L. Purcell, USN, a member of his 1884 and 1885 expeditions.

Purcell Mountains: mountains, 3,831 ft., trend W 45 miles from Wheeler Creek to Ingruksukrok Creek between Selawik and Huslia Rivers. Hogatza Highlands; 66° 09' N, 156° 22' W [E end], 66° 21' N, 157° 54' W [W end]; BGN 1966; (map 115). Local name reported by USGS in 1965 to have been in use for 60 years; derived from Purcell Mountain, the highest point in the mountains.

Purches Creek: stream, flows W 17 miles to Peters Creek, 23 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 49' 15" N, 149° 38' 15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1910 by F. J. Katz (in Brooks and others, 1911, fig. 18), USGS.

Purgatory: locality, on N bank of Yukon River, 20 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 16' N, 148° 03' W; (map 118). Former riverboat landing and cabin of the Yanert brothers, William and Herman; named by William Yanert in 1903 ("Jessen's Weekly" newspaper, Oct. 9, 1958); name shown in 1916 on a manuscript map by Yanert (in Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Purinton Creek: stream, heads on Anthracite Ridge, flows SW 6 miles to Matanuska River, 35 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 47' 15" N, 148° 08' 05" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin (1906, p. 18), USGS.

Purple Bluff: bluff, trends NE-SW 4 miles, on E coast of Montague Island, 4.5 miles SW of Montague Peak, Chugach Mountains; 60° 03' 30" N, 147° 21' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Purple Lake: lake, 3.5 miles long, on Annette Island, near head of Tamgas Harbor, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 06' N, 131° 29' W; BGN 1917; (map 3). Named in 1917 by USC&GS; derived from Purple Mountain.

Purple Mountain: mountain, 2,344 ft., on Annette Island, between Port Chester and Purple Lake, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 06' 35" N, 131° 31' 30" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Purvis Cove: bight, see Hodikof Bay.

Pusaluk Hill: hill, see Pusaluk Mountain.

Pusaluk Lagoon: lagoon, at shore of Chukchi Sea, 19 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 55' N, 165° 02' W; BGN 1963; (map 128). Variant: Paugausailum Tasia, Pawgowsaylum Tessaya, Paugausailuk Lagoon. Eskimo name meaning "old bag" reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Pusaluk Mountain: hill, 600 ft., on Chukchi Sea coast, E of Pusaluk Lagoon, 16 miles NW of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 55' N, 164° 57' W; (map 128). Poo-oosalook Mountain, Pusaluk Hill. Eskimo name meaning "old bag," according to USC&GS in 1950.

Pushki, Ostrov: island, see Cannon Island.

Pusigrak Lagoon: lagoon, 1.3 miles long, on Chukchi Sea coast, 19 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 01' N, 165° 17' W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Poohseegrux

Lagoon, Pooseegruk Lagoon. Eskimo name "Poohseegrux" reported in 1960 by D. C. Foote in connection with Project Chariot studies.

Pustoi Island: island, 0.3 miles across, in Umnak Pass, 2 miles N of Ship Rock, off NE coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 23' 55" N, 167° 49' 35" W; (map 23). Variant: Breed Island, Tanghinakh Islet, Tanginak, Ostrov Pustoy. Russian name given by the navigator Kuritzien as "O[strov] Pustoy" meaning "desert island"; published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25, inset dated 1849), IRN. The island was called "Tanghinakh" by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 299), IRN, possibly from the Aleut word "tangidak," which, according to R. H. Geoghegan, means "islet or small island." Baker (1906, p. 515) says "the name 'Tanginak' applies to Ship Island." See Ship Rock.

Pustoi Point: point of land, 0.5 miles W of Pustoi Island, at Fort Glenn, NE coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 23' 48" N, 167° 50' 15" W; (map 23). Name derived from Pustoi Island and reported in 1942 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Pustoy, Ostrov: island, see Pustoi Island.

Putgut Plateau: flat, 15 miles across, E of Poovoot Range, 12 miles NE of Southwest Cape and 28 miles SE of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 27' N, 171° 12' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF. Orth was informed at Gambell and Savoonga in 1965 that the name "Putgut" applies only to the 200 ft. cliff, or ridge, that extends about 50 miles from Powooiliak Point to Cape Kitnik.

Putkuruk Creek: stream, see Nuka River.

Putmik Slough: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, extends E-W 7.2 miles between Anuzukanuk Pass and Elukozuk Slough, 10 miles W of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 43' 40" N, 164° 49' 00" W; (map 77). Variant: Putmikwa, Putmikwak. Eskimo name obtained in 1948 by USC&GS.

Putmikwa: watercourse, see Putmik Slough.

Putmikwak: watercourse, see Putmik Slough.

Putnam Peak: mountain, 3,500 ft., in Missionary Range, 14 miles NW of Petersburg, on Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 57' 50" N, 133° 11' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Master Charles Flint Putnam. USN, "a member of Lt. R. M. Berry's party in the Bering Strait in 1880, who was driven to sea on an ice floe and perished.

Putnam Point: point of land, on E coast of Green Island, at S end of Gibbon Anchorage in Prince William Sound, 22 miles E of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 16' 25" N, 147° 26' 25" W; (map 63). Name published by USC&GS in 1943; named for George Rockwell Putnam, USC&GS.

Putnam, Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, on N end of Latouche Island, 19 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 02' 15" N, 147° 54' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 12), USGS.

Putnam: stream, see Kobuk River.

Putu Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Fish River, between Glacier and Slate Creeks, 12 miles E. of Council and 41 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' N, 163° 17' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Putu Creek: stream, heads in lake at 61° 27' N, 162° 29' W, flows SE 30 miles to Johnson River, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 15' 30" N, 162° 03' 40" W; (map 74). Eskimo name meaning "hole" published by USGS in 1966.

Putugook Creek: stream, flows N 7 miles to Demarcation Bay, 4 miles S of Demarcation Point; Arctic Plain; 69° 38' N, 141° 16' W; (map 138). Eskimo name obtained by USC&GS in 1948.

Putuligayuk River: stream, heads in lake at 69° 58' N, 148° 52' W, flows NE 40 miles to Prudhoe Bay, 20 miles SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 19' N, 148° 58' W; (map 150). This is the name of an Eskimo that once lived near the mouth of this stream; reported by USC&GS in 1949.

Puutik Mountain: mountain, 3,235 ft., in Poktovik Mountains, 8 miles SSW of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 07' N, 161° 21' W; (map 131). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Puvakrat Mountain: hill, 2,400 ft., S of Lisburne Ridge, 26 miles N of Howard Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 33' N, 156° 30' W; Eskimo name referring to a "swollen part" or "inflater," reported in 1956 by USGS.

Puvut Mountains: mountain range, see Poovoot Range.

Puvutpak: mountain, see Poovookpuk Mountain.

Puyulik Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to the Goodnews River, 2.5 miles SE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 06' N, 161° 32' W; (map 53). Local name obtained about 1951 at Goodnews by J. M. Hoare, USGS. It is named for Puyulik Mountain.

Puyulik Mountain: hill, 825 ft., 3 miles SW of Flat Mountain and 4 miles SE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 04' N, 161° 32' W; (map 53) Eskimo name reported to mean "always smoking," the reason for which is unknown. The name was obtained at Goodnews about 1951 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Puzzle Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 miles to Mystery Creek, 10 miles N of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 15' N, 154° 46' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1920 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1922, fig. 5), USGS.

Puzzle Creek: stream, flows S 0.7 miles to Mystery Creek which flows to Shovel Creek, 6 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 164° 27' W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name shown as "Puzzle Gh." on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Puzzle Gulch: ravine, trends NE 4.5 miles to mouth of Caribou Creek, coursed by South Fork Birch Creek, 45 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 10' 40" N, 144° 19' 30" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Pyati Milnyy, Ostrov: island, see Fivemile Island.

Pybus Bay: bay, 4 miles across, on E coast of Admiralty Island, 5 miles W of The Brothers and 53 miles E of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 16' N, 134° 05' W; (map 8). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 143). The name was derived from Point Pybus, which marks the northeast entrance to the bay.

Pybus Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Admiralty Island, 9 miles N of Pybus Bay and 15 miles E of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 26' N, 134° 12' W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Pybus, Point: point of land, on E coast of Admiralty Island, at N entrance to Pybus Bay, 4 miles W of The Brothers and 56 miles E of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 18' 25" N, 133° 57' 30" W; (map 8). Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, when the point was discovered August 4, 1794, by Lt. Joseph Whidbey, RN, (Wagner, 1937, p. 403)

Pye Island Reef: reef, see Pye Reef.

Pye Islands: islands, group of islands on E side of Nuka Bay, 50 miles E of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 23' N, 150° 25' W; (map 50). Variant: Pi Islands, Pies Islands, Pye's Islands. Shown on Capt. Nathaniel Portlock's 1786 track chart as "Pye's Islands." These islands were called "O[strova] Piy," or "Ply Islands," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 5), IRN, and "Pye Islands" by USBF in 1888.

Pye Reef: reef, at S tip of Pye Islands, 2 miles S of Outer Island and 47 miles ESE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 18' N, 150° 25' W; BGN 1931; (map 50). Variant: Pye Island Reef. Named "Pye Island Reef" by USC&GS in 1908, but was shortened to "Pye Reef" in 1931.

Pye's Islands: islands, see Pye Islands.

Pyerci Cape: point of land, see Percy Point.

Pyke, Point: point of land, on SW tip of Bainbridge Island 37 miles ESE of Seward; 60° 02' N, 148° 19' W; Variant: Harmon Point. Named by Joseph Whidbey, RN, about May 27, 1794 (Wagner, 1937, p. 403). This may be the "Herman Point" reported by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock in 1787 (p. 461).

Pyramid Cove: cove, 0.7 miles across, on W shore of Massacre Bay, on SE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 50' 00" N, 173° 11' 30" E; (map 13). This name is listed in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot.

Pyramid Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 miles from Holmes Pass 4 miles NW of Boreal Mountain, to North Fork Koyukuk River, 39 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 52' 30" N, 150° 52' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named in 1929 by Robert Marshall (1956, p. 14) who wrote "it [the creek] cut into a deep gulch surrounded by a whole series of pyramid-shaped mountains. Consequently we called the stream 'pyramid Creek'."

Pyramid Harbor: cove, 0.7 miles across, on W shore of Chilkat Inlet, 4 miles SW of Haines and 20 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains, 59° 10' 50" N, 135° 28' 30" W; (map 45). Variant: Labouchere Harbor, L'chtinige, Tichtinige, Pyramid Island Harbor. The descriptive name "Pyramid Island Harbor" was given in 1868 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1881 on Hydrog. Chart 883. It was called Pyramid Harbor by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 201). The Tlingit Indian name was reported by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883 map) as L'chtinige. It was also called Labouchere Bay by the employees of the Hudson Bay Co. for the company steamer Labouchere.

Pyramid Island Harbor: cove, see Pyramid Harbor.

Pyramid Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in Chilkat Inlet, 1 mile SW of Chilkat and 19 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 11' 45" N, 135° 27' 15" W; BGN 1900; (map 45). Variant: Chlachotsch Island, Farewell Island, Indian Island, Klahuch Island, Observatory Island, Peschanyy, Peschani Island, Shla-hatch Island, Stony Island. Descriptive name, given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN. It was called "Os[trov] Peschanyy," meaning "sandy (or gritty) island," by Capt. Lindenberg (cna) in 1838. In 1868, it was called Indian Island by Comdr. Meade, USN, and Farewell Island, through a mistranslation of "Peschanyy," by G. D. Davidson, USC&GS, in 1869. It has also been called Stony Island and Observatory Island (1883 Coast Pilot, p. 197). According to Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map), the Tlingit Indian name is Chlachatsch; according to W. H. Dall, USC&GS, it is Shla-hatch (1883 Coast Pilot, p. 197).

Pyramid Island: island, 0.4 miles long, part of rim of caldera enclosing Crater Bay, one of the Rat Islands, between Khvostof Island and Davidof Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 10" N, 178° 18' 50" E BGN 1937; (map 15). Variant: Pyramid Islet So named by personnel of the U.S.S. Oglala in 1935 "because of its shape."

Pyramid Mountain Peak: mountain, see Pyramid Peak.

Pyramid Mountain: mountain, 2,001 ft., 2 miles NE of Crater Hill and 7.5 miles SE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains, 59° 01' 30" N, 161° 29' 00" W; (map 53). Variant: Pyramid Peak. Descriptive name published in 1915 by USC&GS on Chart 9103.

Pyramid Mountain: mountain, 2,420 ft., 7.5 miles W of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 47' 10" N, 152° 34' 30" W; (map 34). Descriptive local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Pyramid Mountain: mountain, 2,800 ft., between Herendeen and Balboa Bays, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 38' 30" N, 160° 40' 30" W; (map 28). Name reported by Atwood (1911, pl. 2), USGS.

Pyramid Mountain: mountain, 5,640 ft., 8.5 miles SE of Mount Fellows, 21 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 38' 30" N, 148° 31' 30" W; (map 87). Local descriptive name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Pyramid Mountain: mountain, see Pyramid

Pyramid Peak: mountain, 1,110 ft., on Kayak Island, 62 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 56' N, 144° 24' W; (map 48). Descriptive name published in 1943 by USC&GS on Chart 8513.

Pyramid Peak: mountain, 2,136 ft., 2 miles S of Unalaska, NE part of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 50' 44" N, 166° 32' 08" W; (map 23). Variant: Pyramid Mountain, Pyramid Mountain Descriptive name published in 1875 by USC&GS on Chart 821 as "Pyramid Mountain Peak."

Pyramid Peak: mountain, 2,434 ft., NE of Tokeen Bay, on SE coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago, 56° 03' 00" N, 133° 21' 30" W; (map 6). Descriptive name given in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, "on account of its shape."

Pyramid Peak: mountain, 8,875 ft., 3.5 miles NE of Andrus Peak and 22 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 18' N, 142° 20' W; (map 67). Local descriptive name reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Pyramid Peak: mountain, see Kinkaid, Mount.

Pyramid Peak: mountain, see Pyramid Mountain.

Pyramid Peak: peak, 3,148 ft., on N part of Chichagof Island 2.5 miles SE of head of Idaho Inlet and 21 miles W of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 02' 15" N, 136° 04' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 10). Descriptive name given by USGS in 1955, "because the peak is in the form of a pyramid."

Pyramid Peak: peak, 4,106 ft., 1 mile N of head of Tidal Inlet, Glacier Bay National Monument, 59 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 50' 45" N, 136° 17' 25" W; (map 10). Descriptive name given by Reid (1892, p. 22 and map).

Pyramid Peak: peak, 5,207 ft., 35 miles SE of Healy and 20 miles NE of Cantwell, Alaska Range; 63° 26' 45" N, 148° 21' 00" W; (map 87). Local descriptive name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Pyramid Point: point of land, on S end of Khantaak Island, in Yakutat Roads, 0.7 miles N of Point Turner and 2.3 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 34' 15" N, 139° 46' 40" W; (map 46). Descriptive name published in 1959 by USGS.

Pyramid Point: point of land, see Green Point.

Pyramids, The: mountain range, 2.5 miles long, 7 miles S of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 56' N, 135° 16' W; (map 5). Descriptive name given in 1943 for charting purposes by USC&GS.

Pyre Peak: mountain, 3,458 ft., on central Seguam Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 19' 00" N, 172° 30' 45" W; (map 19). Variant: Seguam Volcano. Probably a descriptive name; published by USC&GS in 1954 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 419).

Pyrim Creek: stream, see Enatalik Creek.

Pyrite Point: point of land, extends SE 1 mile from mainland in Bristol Bay, 18 miles W of Hagemeister Island and 4 miles SE of Slug Mountain, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 36' 30" N, 161° 33' 30" W; (map 39). Local name published in 1952 by USGS. Pyrite, also called "fools gold" is a common iron mineral.

Pytmykhtalik, Reka: stream, see Pikmiktalik River.

Q

Qaagaqaglik: bluff, see Kagakaglik Bank.

Qaagusuk: cave, see Kagusuk Cave.

Qaalqisuq: stream, see Kalgiksuk Creek.

Qaaliq: locality, on coast between Sinaru and Saatkunak, 19 miles SW of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 04' N, 157° 14' W; (map 153). Eskimo locality or camp name published by R. F. Spencer (1959, map 2).

Qakulu Xagku: point of land, see Kaskulu Point.

Qangiligauzaq: stream, see Kangiligaurak Creek.

Qatq!waaltu: locality, see Katkwaahltu.

Qawiqsam Kuugauzanga: stream, see Kawiksak Creek.

Qawiqsaqq: bluff, see Kawiksak Bluff.

Qayaqturiaq: stream, see Kayakturiak Creek.

Qilangnaq: bluff, see Kilangnak Bluff.

Qilaugauzaq: spit, see Kilogorak Spit.

Qilaun: spit, see Kilogorak Spit.

Qiligmiak: water passage, see Kiligmak Inlet.

Qimiqpak: ridge, see Kimikpak Ridge.

Qimiqpaum Kuugauzanga: stream, see Kimikpak Creek.

Qimiqpayaat Kuugauzanga: stream, see Kimikpeyat Creek.

Qimiqpayaat Kuugauzanga: stream, see Kumikpeyat Creek.

Qiqiqtauzalik: lake, see Kikiktauralik Lake.

Qoonukh Creek: stream, see Kunuk Creek.

Quadra Bay: estuary, see Quadra, Boca de.

Quadra Channel: estuary, see Quadra, Boca de. Quadra Creek: stream, flows E to Mink Bay, S of Boca de Quadra, Coast Mountains; 55° 04' N, 130° 43' W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Quadra Creek: stream, see Sockeye Creek.

Quadra Island: island, see Dall Island.

Quadra Lake: lake, on W side of Mink Bay, S of Boca de Quadra, Coast Mountains; 55° 04' N, 130° 44' W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Quadra Lake: lake, see Hugh Smith Lake.

Quadra Lakes: lakes, two, 0.5 miles long, 1 mile NW of Boca de Quadra and 5 miles N of Bactrian Point, Coast Mountains; 55° 11' 45" N, 130° 40' 00" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1955 by USGS.

Quadra Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Boca de Quadra, off Revillagigedo Channel, Coast Mountains; 55° 05' 10" N, 130° 58' 50" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Quadra, Boca de: estuary, extends SW 34 miles from Keta River to Revillagigedo Channel, Coast Mountains; 55° 04' N, 131° 01' W; (map 3). Variant: Bokay Inlet, Quadra Bay, Quadra Channel. Spanish name meaning "estuary of Quadra" given in 1792 by Jacinto Caamano for Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra, who took part in expeditions and made surveys in southeast Alaska in 1775-79; this name was adopted by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, who explored this estuary on August 6, 1793 (Wagner, 1937, p. 404).

Quail Bay: bay, 0.6 miles across, on SE coast of Kagalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 44' 40" N, 176° 18' 20" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, for the U.S.S. Quail.

Quail Creek: Stream, flows SE 5.6 miles to Troublesome Creek, 16 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 22' N, 149° 45' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors in 1898, reported in 1904 by L. M. Prindle and F. L. Hess, USGS. "it is said that it was desired to call the stream 'Ptarmigan Creek,' but as no one in the party could spell ptarmigan it was named 'Quail,' the spelling of which was easier." (Prindle and Hess, 1908, p. 96).

Quail Island: island, 5 miles long, in Yukon River, 50 miles E of Unalakleet, Innoko Lowland; 63° 55' N, 159° 02' W; (map 91). Variant: Leah Island Local name reported in 1952 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Its earlier name "Leah Island" was given by steamboat pilots after the steamboat Leah built at Saint Michael about 1895 and named for Leah Shingleberger, mother-in-law of Capt. Gustav Niebaum of the Alaska Commercial Company.

Quake Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, SSE of Finger Lakes, 13 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 37' 45" N, 150° 52' 45" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Quandary Creek: stream, flows NE 15 miles to Killik River 6 miles SE of its junction with Colville River, Brooks Range; 68° 58' N, 153° 43' W; BGN 1960; (map 133). So named about 1950 by USGS geologists during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, because of the "confusing way in which the stream meanders."

Quartz Bay: cove, 0.7 miles wide, on E shore of West Arm Nuka Bay, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, 36 miles ESE of Homer, Chugach Mountains, 59° 31' N, 150° 33' W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Variant: Rock Bay. Local name reported by USC&GS in 1927 “as the name used by miners and prospectors in filing descriptions of claims.”

Quartz Creek: locality, see Dahl.

Quartz Creek: ravine, see Quartz Gulch.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows E 1.7 miles to Bonanza River, 15 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 44' N, 164° 45' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 “Map of Nome Peninsula” by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to Gold Creek, 48 miles N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 49' 30” N, 145° 33' 00” W; (map 101). Named by prospectors and reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon (Prindle, 1913a, pl. 1), USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Gold Run which flows to Bluestone River, 16 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 02' N, 166° 15' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to Chitina River, 47 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 02' N, 141° 48' W; (map 67). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Boundary Creek, 9 miles SE of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 40' 30” N, 141° 07' 00” W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to South Fork Serpentine River, 8 miles N of Kougarak Mountain and 29 miles SE of Ear Mountain, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 49' N, 165° 15' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows NE 9 miles to North Fork Chandalar River, 30 miles NNW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 51' 30” N, 149° 02” 00” W; (map 123). Prospectors, name reported in 1899 by Schrader (1900b, pl. 60), USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows NW 0.6 miles to Candle Creek, 12 miles SW of Candle and 32 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 45' 45” N, 162° 07' 00” W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows NW 1.7 miles to Solomon River, 7 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 164° 20' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows NW 1.8 miles to Dese Creek which flows to Grantley Harbor, 7 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 13' N, 166° 08' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows NW 11 miles to out Let of Tonsina Lake, 37 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 31' 20" N, 145° 29' 30" W; (map 68). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by several members of Capt. W. R. Abercrombie's expedition.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows NW 21 miles to Kiwalik River, 32 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 35' N, 161° 48' W; (map 109). Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Bear Creek, 80 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 32' 20" N, 146° 42' 50" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1909 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles to Norton Sound, 19 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 166° 00' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows SE 10 miles to Crooked Creek, 18 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 36' 45" N, 144° 27' 45" W; (map 104). Variant: Jump Off Creek. Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13). "Jump Off Creek," appearing on an unpublished map of 1898, is either the same stream or one near it.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows SE 11 miles to Kougarok River 3 miles NW of its junction with Kuzitrin River, 46 miles SW of Imuruk Lake Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 18' N, 164° 36' W (map 110) Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 11), USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows SE 11 miles to Sulatna River, 14 miles SW of Monzonite Hills, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 17' 29" N, 155° 00' 45" W; (map 98). Variant: Rabbit Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and other, 1912, p. 294-296), USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Salmon River, 23 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 52' 35" N, 161° 44' 25" W; BGN 1938; (map 39). Local name reported in 1938 by J. B. Mer Tie and Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Porcupine Creek, 1.5 miles N of that stream's mouth and 12 miles S of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 15' N, 150° 18' W; (map 124). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows SE 3.5 miles to Goose Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 23 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' N, 164° 18' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows SW 1.3 miles to Chisna River, 1.2 miles SE of Chisna Pass and 25 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 09' 00" N, 144° 45' 05" W; (map 86). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine (in Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, pl. 9), USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows SW 1.3 miles, joins Thompson Creek to form Stewart River, 23 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 50' N, 165° 19' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows SW 12 miles to Kwik River, 45 miles NW of Christmas Mountain, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 161° 48' W; (map 96) Local name reported in 1943 by USC&GS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 miles, joins Shorty Creek to form Butte Creek, 30 miles NE of Ophir and 41 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck- Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 31' N, 156° 08' W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, flows SW 5.4 miles to Independence Creek, in Kugruk River basin, 24 miles E of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands 65° 32' N, 162° 22' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS

Quartz Creek: stream, flows W 1.2 miles to Ahtell Creek, 7 miles NW of Slana, Alaska Range; 62° 48' N, 144° 04' W; (map 83). Name used by prospectors and reported by USGS (in Moffit, 1937, p. 106).

Quartz Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 7 miles to anabranch of Skwentna River, 55 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 51' 15" N, 151° 27' 30" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, heads on Ear Mountain, flows SW 5 miles to Tuttle Creek, in Kugrupaga River basin, 45 miles N of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 54' N, 166° 25' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by Knopf (1908, p. 27), USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, heads on Serpentine Ridge, flows SW 4.6 miles to Sullivan Creek, 1.2 miles NW of Tofty and 34 miles ESE of Tanana Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06' 30" N, 150° 54' 10" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported by C. E. Ellsworth and G. L. Parker (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 166), USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, in Rampart Mountains, flows SE 3.3 miles to Yukon River, 22 miles ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 15' 30' N, 151° 22' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name from Edwards Track Chart of the Yukon, dated 1899; published by Cantwell (1902, p. 277), USRCS.

Quartz Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 6 miles then SW 10 miles to Kenai Lake, 28 miles NW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; BGN 1950; 60° 32' 05" N, 149° 28' 30" W; (map 63). Name used by local prospectors; reported In 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, p. 331), USGS. Quartz Creek: stream, flows SW 24 miles to Kisarialik River, 53 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 33' N, 160° 19' W; (map 59) Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Quartz Creek: stream, see Borg Creek.

Quartz Creek: stream, see Ingram Creek.

Quartz Creek: stream, see Penny River.

Quartz Creek: stream, see South Fork Serpentine River.

Quartz Creek: stream, see Star Creek.

Quartz Glacier: locality, in Glory Hole, 1.2 miles N of Gastineau Peak and 2 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 30" N, 134° 21' 15" W; (map 11). Name published in 1962 by USGS.

Quartz Gulch: ravine, 0.3 miles long, extending W from Silverbow Basin, 2.5 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 10' 24" N, 134° 20' 36" W; (map 11). Named by Richard Harris in 1880 because "it contained the most gold-bearing quartz I had ever seen in one gulch." (DeArmond, 1957, p. 35).

Quartz Gulch: ravine, extends SE 2 miles from Donlin Creek, 0.7 miles W of Dome Creek and 43 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 05' N, 158° 11' W; BGN 1945; (map 79). Variant: Quartz Creek. Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Quartz Gulch: ravine, trends S 0.4 miles to Anvil Creek NW of Anvil Peak and 5.5 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' 45" N, 165° 23' 25" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Quartz Lake: lake, 2 miles across, 4 miles N of Big Delta, Tanana Lowland; 64° 13' N, 145° 49' W; (map 101). Named by prospectors and reported in 1908 By J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Quartz Point: point of land, on NE end of Goose Island, in South Passage, 1.5 miles NW of Mud Bay and 23 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 13' N, 136° 02' W; (map 10). So named in 1882 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, "because the place is marked by large masses of white quartz, which look like ice."

Quartz Point: point of land, S point of entrance To Coal Harbor in Zachary Bay, Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 19' 45" N, 160° 36' 45" W; (map 28). Named in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Quartz Rock: island, 0.1 miles long, in Clarence Strait, SW coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 59' 00" N, 132° 28' 10" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Quartz Rock: rock, 0.1 miles across, in Iphigenia Bay, 2.3 miles E of Warren Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' 50" N, 133° 47' 25" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1965 by USC&GS.

Quartzite Creek: stream, heads 14 miles NW of Birthday Pass, flows S 20 miles to Awuna River, 125 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Slope; 69° 08" N, 157° 03' W; (map 143). Named by USGS geologists in the 1950's.

Quat-a-hein: stream, see Kwatahein Creek.

Quay Peak: mountain, see Sugarloaf Mountain.

Queakhpaghamiut: locality, see Kweakpak.

Queeguilmuit: locality, see Kyagamiut.

Queekagamut: locality, see Kwigalok.

Queekmute: locality, see Kwik.

Queen Creek: ravine, see Queen Gulch.

Queen Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to North Fork Kougarok River, 3 miles SW of Harris Dome and 42 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 36' N, 164° 40' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Queen Creek: stream, flows SW 0.2 miles to Carbon Creek, 19 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 23' N, 144° 11' W; (map 64). Local name used by prospectors, reported USGS by G. C. Martin (1905, p. 20).

Queen Creek: stream, flows SW 0.5 miles to Dewey Creek, 10 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' N, 165° 16' W; (map 94) Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Queen Gulch: ravine, extends SE 1.6 miles from Crooked Creek 1.6 miles NE of junction of American Creek, 43 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 03' 40" N, 158° 13' 30" W; BGN 1945; (map 79). Variant: Queen Creek. Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Queen Inlet: bay, 4 miles long, on Glacier Bay, Glacier Bay National Monument, 1 mile N of Composite Island and 68 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 54' 30" N, 136° 33' 00" W; (map 10). Named in 1892 by Reid (1896, p. 422) for the SS Queen, which was the first ship to sail to the upper part of Glacier Bay.

Queen of Sheba Creek: stream, flows E 3 miles to King Solomon Creek, 17 miles S. of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 32' 45" N, 141° 17' 45" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name published in 1925 by ARC.

Queen of Sheba Mountain: mountain, see Sheba Mountain.

Queen Twin Creek: stream, flows S 2 miles to Little Boulder Creek N of Boulder Ridge, 33 miles E of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 10' 32" N, 150° 57' 58" W; BGN 1965; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1963 by Bond Taber, USGS, as having "Long local usage."

Queens Creek: stream, flows SW 0.5 miles to Elliott Creek, 1 mile NW of Iron Mountain and 32 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 38' 15" N, 144° 02' 30" W; (map 68). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS.

Queer Creek: stream, heads in Rockies Lakes, flows NE 4 miles to Rabideux Creek, 9.5 miles SW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 11' 25" N, 150° 11' 15" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Queer Island: island, 0.6 miles long, 8 miles S of Kodiak, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 40' 40" N, 152° 22' 45" W; (map 34). Variant: Chudnoi, Ostrov Chudnoy. This is a translation of the Russian name "Ost[rov] Chudnoy," published by Sarichev (1826, map 16).

Queer Ponds: lakes, extend E 6 miles along course of Owl Creek, 21 miles NW of Beaver, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 28' N, 148° 10' W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Quek: anchorage, on SE coast of Nushagak Peninsula, 4.5 miles NE of Cape Constantine and 44 miles SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 25' 20" N, 158° 47' 00" W; (map 40). Eskimo name meaning "small boat anchorage," reported in 1947 by Lt. Comdr. A. N. Stewart, USC&GS.

Quekilok Creek: stream, flows N 7 miles to Norton Sound, 16 miles E of Saint Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 27' N, 161° 31' W; (map 91). Variant: Quekilouk Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Quekilouk Creek: stream, see Quekilok Creek.

Quelochamiut: locality, see Kweleluk.

Quemabo, Cabo: point of land, see Quemada, Point.

Quemada, Point: point of land, on NW coast of Suemez Island, 1 mile S of Point Arboleda, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 18' 15" N, 133° 27' 40" W; (map 4). Variant: Cabo Quemabo, Mys Kuyemabo. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Cabo Quemabo," or "Cape Quemabo"; probably from "quemado," meaning "burnt."

Query Creek: stream, heads N of The Cockscomb, flows NNW to Kiligwa River 11 miles S of Liberator Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 43' N, 158° 26' W; (map 132). Variant: Why Creek. So named in 1951 by Island J. Tailleur, USGS, because of the "complex geology" around the stream.

Question Creek: stream, heads in Little Question Lake, flows SW 4.5 miles to Sunshine Creek, 10 miles S of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 10' 45" N, 150° 05' 45" W; (map 81). Name shown on a railroad location blueprint map compiled in 1915.

Question Lake: lake, 2,800 ft. across, in course of Question Creek, 6 miles S of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 13' 30" N, 150° 04' 30" W; BGN 1961; (map 81). Variant: Tollison

Lake. Local name reported in 1961 by USGS; the variant "Tollison" was for Hugo Tollefson [sic], a resident near the lake.

Question Lake: lake, see Benka Lake.

Quethluk: stream, see Kwethluk River.

Quetoth River: stream, see Duktotoh River.

Quick River: stream, see Kwik River.

Quick: locality, see Kwik.

Quicksand Cove: bay, 1.3 miles wide, on E coast of Harris Peninsula, 27 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 47' N, 149° 46' W; BGN 1930; (map 49) Named by the 1912 USC&GS field party; "name suggested by the description of the cove [?]."

Quicksilver Creek: stream, 22 miles long, flows SW to Kisaralik River, 76 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 23' N, 159° 59' W; BGN 1960; (map 59). Named by prospectors who entered the area 1911-1914; so called because "traces of quicksilver ore were found in the vicinity;" reported in 1954 by J. M. Hoare and W. L. Coonrad, USGS.

Quicksilver Creek: stream, see North Fork Kisaralik River.

Quicksilver River: stream, see Quicksilver Creek.

Quickumguila Creek: stream, flows W 5 miles to Kanektok River, 49 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 45' N, 161° 03' W; (map 53). Eskimo name shown on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS, whose party camped at its mouth on August 29, 1898.

Quiechochlogamiut: locality, see Kwigalok.

Quiet Bay: estuary, see Quiet Harbor.

Quiet Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 1 mile to a lagoon on S end of Neptune Bay, 9 miles SE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 32' 30" N, 151° 22' 00" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Quiet Harbor: estuary, 0.7 miles long, on NW coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 04' 10" N, 132° 39' 40" W; (map 6). Variant: Gavan Pokoynaya, Pokainaia Bay, Pokoinay Bay, Quiet Bay. An 1882 translation by USC&GS of name published in 1853 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1493 as "Gav[an] Pokoynaya."

Quigillingok: village, see Kwigillingok.

Quigley Ridge: ridge, elev. 3,100 ft., extends SW 2 miles from Wickersham Dome to Moose Creek, 3.3 miles NNW of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 32' 30" N, 150° 56' 30" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1931 by F. G. Wells and S. C. Kain, USGS. Named for Joseph Quigley, who with his partner Jack Horn first found gold on Glacier Creek in 1905.

Quigleys Camp: locality, on right bank of Solomon River, 7 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 164° 20' W; (map 95). Site of a mining camp; published in 1956 by USGS.

Quigmy River: stream, flows S 28 miles to Togiak Bay, 1 2 miles SW of Togiak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 57' N, 160° 40' W; (map 39). Variant: Kwegamy River. Eskimo name "Kwegamy," meaning "river" or "in the river [kuikime]" obtained about 1948 by USGS from Frank Waskey, local trader and prospector.

Quiktalik Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Norton Bay, 2 miles SW of Elim and 64 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 162° 18' W; (map 95). Variant: Kuiuktulik Creek, Peterson Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1909 as "Kuiuktulik Creek" by Smith and Eakin (1911, pl. 1), USGS.

Quiktalik Mountain: mountain, see Kwiktalik Mountain.

Quill Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula, 2 miles SW of Grus Lake and 23 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 46' N, 150° 45' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Quillian Bay: estuary, on S coast of Esther Island, extends SW 2 miles to Wells Passage, 23 miles E of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 47' 15" N, 148° 02' 55" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Quillingok: village, see Kwigillingok.

Quilochugamiut: locality, see Kwilokuk.

Quina River: stream, see Kanektok River.

Quinahak River: stream, see Kanektok River.

Quinahak: village, see Quinhagak.

Quinchaha: village, see Quinhagak.

Quincy Adams, Mount: mountain, 3,560 ft., in Glacier National Monument, on Alaska-Canada boundary, 2.6 miles E of Mount Fairweather and 91 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 54' 30" N, 137° 27' 00" W; BGN 1954; (map 10). Variant: Boundary Peak 163. Named by Lawrence Martin, U.S. Dept. of State, in 1923 for John Quincy Adams, 1767-1848, Secretary of State under President Monroe and sixth President of the United States, 1825-29. As Secretary of State, in 1825, he negotiated the first treaty between the United States and Russia, establishing a part of what would later become the boundary between the United States and Canada.

Quincy Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.3 miles to Osborn Creek, 8 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 32' 40" N, 165° 09' 25" W; (map 94) Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Quinehaha: village, see Quinhagak.

Quinehahamute: village, see Quinhagak.

Quinhagak River: stream, see Kanektok River.

Quinhagak: village, pop. 228, on E side of Kuskokwim Bay, at mouth of Kanektok River, 46 miles NW of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, 59° 45' N, 161° 54' W; BGN 1957; (map 53). Variant: Koingak, Kvingak, Kwinak, Kwinhagak, Kwinhagamut, Kwygyschpainagmjut, Quinahak, Quinchaha, Quinehaha, Quinehahamute, Quinhagamut, Quinhaghamiut, Quinhak Selo Koingak. The name of this Eskimo village was reported as "S[elo] Koingak," meaning "Koingak Village," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN. Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census reports it as "Quinehahamute," and in the 1890 Census it is "Quinhaghamiut." The name is shown by W. S. Post, USGS, on an 1898 fieldsheet as "Quinhagamut." In 1919 G. L. Harrington, USGS, suggested that the name probably means "new formed river," which refers to the constantly changing channel of the stream on which the village is located. The population of the village in 1880 was 83; in 1890, 109; in 1910, 111; in 1920, 193; and in 1930, 230. A post office was established here in 1905 (Ricks, 1965, p. 54). In 1954 the town had a Moravian mission, a store, and a government school.

Quinhagamut: village, see Quinhagak.

Quinhaghamiut: village, see Quinhagak.

Quinhak River: stream, see Kanektok River.

Quinhak: village, see Quinhagak.

Quinlatah Slough: stream, see Kwinlatah Slough.

Quinn Creek: stream, flows NW 11 miles to Iditarod River, 34 miles NE of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 59' N, 158° 53' W; BGN 1945; (map 72). Local name reported in 1910 by C. G. Anderson (in Eakin, 1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Quinnehuk Mountains: mountains, see Kwiniuk, Mount.

Quinnehuk River: stream, see Kwiniuk River.

Quinnelhock River: stream, see Kwiniuk River.

Quintino Sella Glacier: glacier, heads at 60° 38' N, 141° 07' W, trends S 13 miles to Columbus Glacier, 1 mile NW of Table Mountain and 81 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 29' N, 141° 08' W; BGN 1954; (map 65). Variant: Sella Glacier. Named by His Royal Highness, Prince Luigi Amedeo di Savoia, Duke of the Abruzzi, in 1897, while on the summit of Mount St. Elias, for Quintino Sella, pioneer of Italian Alpinism (Filippi, 1900, p. 159).

Quiros, Isla de: island, see Montague Island.

Quisling Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, 4 miles NE of Lief Cove on W coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 45" N, 177° 23' 00" E; (map 14). Variant: Eric Cove. This is one of many arbitrary names applied by U.S. military forces to features on Kiska Island during World War II for tactical purposes.

Quit Point: point of land, S tip of an island, 5 miles S of Chichagof, off W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 35' 25" N, 136° 06' 30" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Named in 1908 by USC&GS and published in the 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 171).

Quitasueno Rock: rock, 0.1 miles across, in N Portillo Channel, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32' N, 133° 28' W; (map 4). Variant: Isla Quitasueno, Quita Sueno Rock, Quita Suenos. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isle Quitasueno" or "keep awake island" (Wagner, 1937, p. 404).

Quithlook: village, see Kwethluk.

Quitoway Island: island, see Whale Island.

Quiukachamut: locality, on bank of Kanektok River, 60 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 50' N, 160° 42' W; (map 53). This Eskimo name meaning 'Quiukach people' was shown on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS, with the note "somewhere here."

R

Rabbit Creek: stream, flows N 8 miles to Unalakleet River, 8.8 miles E of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 52' 15" N, 160° 29' 50" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Rabbit Creek: stream, flows NE 1.1 miles to Iron Creek, 0.2 miles N of junction of Canyon and Dome Creeks and 25 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 54' N, 164° 43' W; (map 95). Variant: Pajara Creek. Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. Fox applied this name to a tributary north of this stream and called the stream described above "Pajara."

Rabbit Creek: stream, flows NE 1.8 miles, joins Teddy Creek to form Quartz Creek, 9 miles SE of Long and 30 miles SSE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 19' N, 155° 17' W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS. The stream's identity is in doubt.

Rabbit Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Alder Creek, in Bluestone River basin 15 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 04' N, 166° 09' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Rabbit Creek: stream, flows SE 1.3 miles to Uncle Sam Creek, 5 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' N, 164° 19' W; (map 95) Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Rabbit Creek: stream, flows SE 2.2 miles to Monument Creek, 5.5 miles N of Sulatna Crossing and 25 miles SW of Monzonite Hills, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 16' 20" N, 155° 25' 25" W; BGN 1936; (map 98). Variant: Jack Rabbit Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, p. 367), USGS.

Rabbit Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Kobuk River 18 miles NW of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 01' N, 157° 42' W; (map 126). Local name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Rabbit Creek: stream, flows W 1.7 miles to Penny River, 10 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' N, 165° 38' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name published on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Rabbit Creek: stream, heads in lake N of Suicide Peak, in Chugach Mountains, flows NW and W 12 miles to Turnagain Arm, 10 miles S of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 04' 25" N, 149° 50' 15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1906 by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Rabbit Creek: stream, heads in Mulgrave Hills, flows SW 23 miles to Chukchi Sea, 24 miles N of Cape Krusenstern, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 28' N, 163° 58' W; (map 128). Variant: Ohkaleeksout, Ohkalicksuk. Local name reported in 1950 by USC&GS. This name evidently is a translation of the Eskimo name.

Rabbit Creek: stream, see Quartz Creek.

Rabbit Ears: peaks, 2,326 ft., E of Nimiuktuk River, 33 miles ENE of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 20' N, 159° 49' W; (map 131). Descriptive name probably given by USGS about 1925.

Rabbit Foot Lake: lake, 1.1 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula SW of Moose Lake, 34 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 44' 30" N, 150° 21' 25" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of the Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Rabbit Island: island, 0.3 miles across, 1 mile W of Sanak, one of Sanak Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 28' 50" N, 162° 49' 55" W; (map 25). Descriptive name published in 1949 on a USGS map.

Rabbit Island: island, 0.3 miles long, off S shore of Port Houghton, at mouth of Sanborn Canal, 81 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 17' 40" N, 133° 15' 55" W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Rabbit Island: island, 2.5 miles long, in Pye Islands, E side of Nuka Bay, 46 miles ESE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 22' 30" N, 150° 25' 00" W; BGN 1929; (map 50). So named by USC&GS in 1927, "because the outline of the island resembles a running rabbit."

Rabbit Islands: islands, extend 2.3 miles, in Iliamna Lake, 6 miles ESE of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 44' N, 154° 43' W; (map 51). Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

Rabbit Lake: lake, 3,000 ft. long, SW of Alexander Lake, 44 miles N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 42' 25" N, 150° 55' 20" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Rabbit Mountain: mountain, 3,081 ft., in Coleen Hills, 29 miles NNE of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 29' N, 142° 18' W; (map 121). Local name reported in 1939 by FitzGerald (1944, p. 234), USGS.

Rabbit River: stream, heads at 66° 44' N, 157° 30' W, flows SW 25 miles to Kugarak River, 33 miles SW of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 44' N, 158° 15' W; (map 115). Local name shown on a 1927 manuscript map by the "trader at Selawik."

Rabbit Slough: stream, a distributary of Matanuska River, flows W 4 miles to join Spring Creek to form Palmer Slough 7 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 32' N, 149° 16' W; (map 69). Local name reported about 1951 by USGS.

Rabbitt Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 miles to Kuslina Creek, 5.2 miles NE of Liberty Falls and 70 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 38' 45" N, 144° 23' 40" W; (map 68). Name published in 1916 in Polk's Gazetteer.

Rabenfluss: stream, see Kelsall River.

Rabideux Creek: stream, heads in a lake and flows SE 11 miles to Susitna River, 11 miles SW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 10' 15" N 150° 11' 15" W; (map 81). Mountain climbers' name published in the late 1940's.

Rabonisky: locality, see Razboinski.

Race Point: point of land, elev. 3,000 ft., at E end of SE ridge of Marathon Mountain, 1 mile W of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 06' 40" N 149° 28' 25" W; BGN 1966; (map 63). So named in 1965 by the Mountaineering Club of Alaska because "this is the turning point of the Marathon Mountain race held each year on July 4." See Marathon Mountain.

Race Point: point of land, N tip of Annette Island, between Annette Bay and Revillagigedo Channel, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' 10" N, 131° 34' 15" W; (map 3). Named by local pilots about 1875-80; published in 1885 by USC&GS.

Race Point: point of land, NW point of Fire Island, in Cook Inlet, 11 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 10' 15" N, 150° 13' 50" W (map 70). Local name published in 1912 by USC&GS.

Race Reef: rocks, see Walden Rocks.

Race Rocks: rocks, between Akutan and Akun Islands, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 07' 57" N, 165° 39' 25" W; (map 24). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Race, Mount: mountain, 3,170 ft., on E coast of Baranof Island, 24 miles SE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 53' 20" N, 134° 47' 00" W; (map 5). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Race, The: water passage, between Ringgold Island and Sachem Head, in W part of Bay of Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48' 30" N, 176° 50' 40" W BGN 1536; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, "for the passage of similar name between Fishers Island and Long Island, New York."

Racetrack Basin: basin, 5 miles long, N of Rooftop Ridge, 58 miles NNE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 56' N, 151° 00' W; BGN 1960; (map 134). So named by USGS geologists about 1950 because "exposed bedrock traces around the oval basin give it the appearance of a race track."

Racetrack Slough: stream, anabranch of Koyukuk River, 10 miles long, 13 miles NE of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 44' N, 156° 31' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Rachek Island: island, 1 mile long, in Necker Islands, W of Baranof Island, 7 miles S of Goddard, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 44' 30" N, 135° 23' 00" W; (map 5) Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Racine Creek: stream, heads on Gold Hill, flows SW 4 miles to Yukon River, 19 miles W of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 12' N, 152° 46' W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1911 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Racquet Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows N 8 miles to Drifting Snow Creek, 25 miles N of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 24' 33" N, 141° 04' 50" W; BGN 1954; (map 120). Named in 1908 by IBC surveyors; published in 1914 on IBC Sheet 14 (1918 Atlas).

Rademaker, Mount: mountain, 4,320 ft., on E coast of Baranof Island, 13 miles S of Baranof. Alexander Archipelago; 56° 53' 40" N, 134° 49' 00" W; (map 5). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Radar Hill: hill, 360 ft., S of Willow, 36 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 44' N, 150° 02' W; (map 70). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Radcliffe Glacier: glacier, heads on Mount Marcus Baker, trends SE 9.5 miles to Harvard Glacier, 48 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 18' 30" N, 147° 41' 30" W; (map 69). Named by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition in 1899 for Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.

Radenbough Cove: cove, 800 ft. across, on N coast of Pennock Island, 0.4 miles S of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 20' 00" N, 131° 38' 30" W; (map 3). Variant: Rodenbough Cove. Local name published by USC&GS in 1923.

Rader Gulch: ravine, extends 1.3 miles NE of Copper Creek, 0.7 miles SE of junction of Texas Creek and Copper Creek and 17 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 21' N, 142° 25' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Radio Creek: stream, flows E 3 miles to Kogoluktuk River, 13 miles NE of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 66° 59' N, 156° 43' W; (map 115). Prospectors' name reported by USGS after 1940.

Radio Creek: stream, flows S 9 miles along E side of Dulbatna Mountain to Dulbi River, 48 miles WNW of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 17' 50" N, 155° 09' 10" W; (map 107). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Radiolotden: locality, see Khadilotden.

Radovan Gulch: ravine, extends 22 miles N from glacier to Glacier Creek 2.4 miles SE of its junction with Chitistone River and 18 miles E of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 60° 26' 15" N, 142° 21' 15" W; BGN 1946; (map 67). Local name reported by USGS in 1945; named for Martin F. Radovan, "a prospector who staked a number of copper lode claims in the gulch in 1929."

Raft Creek: stream, flows N 0.8 miles to channel between East and West Kiska Lakes, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' 30" N, 177° 34' 15" E; (map 14) An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army For tactical purposes during World War I 1; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Raft Creek: stream, heads in Clearwater Mountains, flows S 8.5 miles to Susitna River 25 miles N of junction of Oshetna River, Alaska Range; 62° 59' 30" N, 147° 18' 00" W; BGN 1959; (map 82). Named in 1954 by USGS because a "Geological Survey party utilized the stream to 'raft' supplies and boats to the Susitna River for a river traverse."

Rag Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, S of East Kiska Lake, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' 05" N 177° 35' 20" E; (map 14) An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Ragged Cove: cove, extends S 0.7 miles to Kashevarof Passage, 2 miles N of Thorne Island, on NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 09' N, 133° 03' W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Ragged Island: island, 7 miles long, in Pye Islands, 6 miles E of Kenai Peninsula, 46 miles E of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 30' N, 150° 24' W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Named by USC&GS in 1929, "because of the ragged and broken character of this island."

Ragged Mountain: mountain, 3,315 ft., extends 15 miles N of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 17' N, 144° 35' W; (map 64). So named in 1903 by Martin (1905, p. 22). USGS.

Ragged Peak: peak, 9,160 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, E of Brooks Glacier, 17 miles NE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 12' 05" N, 150° 32' 45" W; BGN 1948; (map 88). So named in 1948 by Bradford Washburn because "It is extremely rugged being made of a slaty jagged rock that has been highly decomposed by frost action."

Ragged Point: point of land, on S coast of Alaska, at NE end of Wells Passage, 32 miles E of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48' 35" N, 147° 46' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Ragged Point: point of land, on SE coast of Kagalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 44' 40" N, 176° 17' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Descriptive name given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Ragged Point: point of land, see Oksenof Point.

Ragged Top: volcano, 3,030 ft., 3.4 miles E of Mount Cerberus, on SE part of Semisopochnoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 50" N, 179° 40' 20" E; BGN 1952; (map 15). This descriptive name given by USGS in 1948 because of the "deeply dissected nature of the extinct volcano."

Raggedtop Mountain: mountain, 5,215 ft., 5 miles N of Girdwood and 28 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 01' 00" N, 149° 08' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 69). Variant: Ragged Top Mountain. Named by USGS in 1932 "because of the very rugged topography on the mountain top."

Raging Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Simpson Bay, 8 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 40' N, 145° 49' W; (map 64). Local descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Raicheshnoe: locality, see Riechesni.

Railroad City: locality, on S bank of Innoko River, 4 miles E of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 11' 15" N, 159° 39' 00" W; (map 78). This name was applied about 1913 when the site was planned as the northern terminus of the Alaska Short Line Railroad, which was to extend from Iliamna Bay to the Yukon River. Recent USGS maps indicate a site with five or six buildings.

Railroad Lake: lake, see Rainbow Lake.

Rain Gulch: ravine, trends NW 1 mile to Candle Creek, 5.4 miles SW of Candle and 38 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 51' N, 162° 01' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Rainbow Basin: valley, trends NE 6 miles to Golden Horn, 50 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 44' N, 159° 01' W; BGN 1932; (map 53). Local name reported in 1932 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Rainbow Bluff: bluff, see Nigu Bluff.

Rainbow Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 miles to Bering Sea, 0.5 miles NE of Witchcraft Point, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' 25" N, 177° 31' 00" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Rainbow Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Tonsina River, 2.8 miles NE of Tonsina Lake and 40 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 33' 05" N, 145° 26' 25" W; BGN 1932; (map 68). This stream was so named in 1932; the name was erroneously applied in 1912 to a stream in the Chitina quadrangle which was thought to be a tributary of Quartz Creek, but which was later found to be the main head of Slate Creek.

Rainbow Creek: stream, flows S 2.5 miles to Grand Central River, 29 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° S4' N, 165° 06' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Rainbow Creek: stream, flows S 6 miles to Meshik River, 11 miles S of Vent Mountain, Aleutian Range; 56° 44' N, 158° 04' W; (map 30). So named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, because of "a beautiful rainbow seen here after a long storm."

Rainbow Creek: stream, flows SW 1.5 miles to Elliott Creek, 1.5 miles SE of Alice Peak and 80 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 38' 45" N, 144° 06' 30" W; (map 68). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS.

Rainbow Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles from Suicide Peak to N shore of Turnagain Arm, 15 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 00' 02" N, 149° 38' 30" W; (map 69). Name used by local prospectors; reported in 1895 by Becker (1898, p. 82), USGS.

Rainbow Creek: stream, see Slate Creek.

Rainbow Glacier: glacier, heads on E slope of Chilkat Range, trends E 1.5 miles to its terminus, 1.2 miles NW of mouth of Ludaseska Creek and 24 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 07' 10" N, 135° 28' 40" W; (map 45). Named by USC&GS and published in 1893 on Chart 8300.

Rainbow Gulch: ravine, extends NW 1.7 miles to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 7 miles NW of Poss Mountain and 39 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 28' 30" N, 149° 57' 30" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Rainbow Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, in Matanuska Valley, 17 miles W of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 35' 45" N, 149° 37' 15" W; (map 69). Variant: Railroad Lake. Local name reported in 1965 by USGS.

Rainbow Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula NW of Dolly Varden Lake, 18 miles NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 43' 00" N, 150° 48' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Rainbow Lake: lake, 1 mile long, between Sheep River and Iron Creek, 26 miles E of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 20' N, 149° 19' W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1950 by USGS.

Rainbow Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, 3 miles SW of Willow and 34 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 41' 45" N, 150° 05' 15" W; BGN 1960; (map 70). So named in 1960 by James Nelson of Anchorage who has a homestead on the lake "because rainbows frequently appear above the lake."

Rainbow Mountain: peak, 6,700 ft., highest point of Rainbow Ridge, 20 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 18' 35" N, 145° 37' 40" W; (map 86). So named locally because of the "vari-colored talus which slides down its face."

Rainbow Ridge: ridge, elev. 6,000 ft., extends NW 8 miles from McCallum Creek, E of Richardson Highway, 15 miles NW of Paxson, near Alaska Highway, Alaska Range; 63° 18' 15" N, 145° 37' 30" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Rainbow River: stream, heads at central terminus of Serpent Tongue Glacier, flows NW 12 miles to Savonoski River, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 21 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 34' 10" N, 154° 49' 00" W; BGN 1923;; (map 42). So named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent's USGS party "because six rainbows were seen there."

Rainbow: area, in S Anchorage, 1.3 miles SSW of City Hall, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 12' 05" N, 149° 54' 00" W; (map 69). Residential district in city of Anchorage reported in 1954 by office of city engineer of Anchorage.

Rainbow: village, pop. 20, miles 93.5 on The Alaska Railroad on N coast of Turnagain Arm Cook Inlet, 17 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 00' 15" N, 149° 38' 30" W; (map 69). Name of a flag stop listed in the 1919 Railway Guide Index; name derived from Rainbow Creek.

Rainey Creek: stream, see Rainy Creek.

Raineys Landing: locality, see Rennie's Landing.

Rainy Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Eek River, 75 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 02' N, 160° 12' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Rainy Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to Iditarod River, 4.7 miles SE of Mosquito Mountain and 33 miles SE of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 01' 45" N, 158° 49' 10" W; BGN 1944; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Rainy Creek: stream, flows SE 17 miles to Colville River, 4 miles W of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69° 20' N, 152° 17' W; BGN 1959; (map 141). Named in 1945 by U.S. Navy geological field party.

Rainy Creek: stream, formed by its North and West Forks, flows E 3.6 miles to Delta River, 20 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 17' 10" N, 145° 47' 20" W; (map 86). Variant: Rainey Creek, Wilder Creek. Local name reported on 1910 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS. The stream was called "Wilder Creek" in 1898 by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA.

Rainy Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows S 3 miles to Moose Creek, 3 miles ENE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 31' 00" N, 150° 48' 10" W; (map 88). Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

Rainy Glacier: glacier, heads 1.5 miles SE of head of Tebenkof Glacier, trends NE 3 miles to its terminus, 10 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 39' 45" N, 148° 30' 30" W; BGN 1911; (map 63). Named in 1911 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Rainy Pass Lake: lake, 0.25 miles long, in Teocalli Mountains, S of Rainy Pass, in course of Pass Creek, 97 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 12' 10" N, 153° 04' 30" W; (map 80). Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Rainy Pass Lodge: roadhouse, at Puntilla Lake, 86 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 05' 30" N, 152° 43' 50" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1945 by USGS.

Rainy Pass: pass, 1,060 ft., at head of Moose Creek, central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 05" N, 177° 31' 00" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Rainy Pass: pass, 3,400 ft., in Teocalli Mountains, at head of Pass Fork Dalzell Creek, 96 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 13' N, 153° 05' W; (map 80). Discovered and named in 1902 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Rake Lake: lake, 200 yd. across, on northeastern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 02' 12" N, 177° 36' 35" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Rakof Bay: estuary, see Crawfish Inlet.

Rakof Islands: islands, 4.5 miles across, 8 miles SE of Goddard, on SW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 43' N, 135° 17' W; (map 5). Russian name from “rakovyy,” meaning “crawfish,” published in 1926 by USC&GS.

Rakov, Zaliv: estuary, see Crawfish Inlet.

Rakovoi Bay: bay, 0.4 miles across, SE part of Whale Bay, on SW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 36' N, 134° 58' W; (map 5). Variant: Shell Bay, Zaliv Rakovyy. Russian name meaning “crawfish” given by Russian Hydrog. Dept., published about 1850 on Chart 1434.

Rakovoi Bay: estuary, see Crawfish Inlet.

Rakovoy Bay: estuary, see Crawfish Inlet.

Rakovyy, Zaliv: bay, see Rakovoi Bay.

Ralston Island: island, 1 mile long, in Lynn Canal, 0.2 miles N of Lincoln Island and 27 miles NW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 31' 45" N, 135° 02' 15" W; (map 11). Named by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1868 for W. C. Ralston; published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 194).

Ram Creek: stream, flows S 7 miles to Alatna River, 16 miles SW of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 52' N, 154° 31' W; (map 125). Local name reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Ram Point: point of land, on SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 25' 00" N, 167° 31' 20" W; BGN 1940; (map 23). Variant: Wedge Point. Descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1939 “because the sole inhabitants of the locality are sheep ranchers.”

Rambler Camp: locality, 2.2 miles E of Mount Cameron and 13 miles WNW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 13' N, 146° 36' W; (map 68). This mining camp name was reported in 1912 by USGS.

Rambler Creek: stream, flows SW 1.8 miles, between Lucky and Thunder Creeks, to Cache Creek, 30 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 29' 28" N, 150° 59' 00" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by Capps (1913, fig. 5), USGS.

Ramp Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Khaz Bay, 7 miles S of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 33' 40" N, 136° 05' 10" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Named in 1908 by USC&GS. This was an arbitrary name derived from the name assigned in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, to a triangulation station on the island. The name was published in the 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 171).

Rampart Canyon: canyon, see Rampart Gorge.

Rampart City: village, see Rampart.

Rampart Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Yukon River just S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 30' 12" N, 150° 10' 50" W; (map 106). Named for the village; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Rampart Creek: stream, heads in De Long Mountains, flows N 11 miles to Jubilee Creek, 18 miles SW of Liberator Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 42' N, 158° 54' W; BGN 1960; (map 132). Named by Island L. Tailleux, USGS, in 1953, "for the rampart-like mountain front [of the De Long Mountains] drained by stream."

Rampart Gorge: canyon, of Yukon River, extends SW 20 miles from Carnet Island, 27 miles NW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands: 65° 21' N, 151° 00' W; (map 106). Variant: Lower Ramparts, Rampart Canyon, The Ramparts. Descriptive name used in the late 1800's. "This canyon is one of the most beautiful and spectacular of the Yukon River."

Rampart Mountains: mountain range, elev. 1,800 to 3,400 ft., extends ENE 63 miles from Tozitna River to Squaw Creek, between Tozitna and Yukon Rivers, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 24' N, 151° 24' W; (map 106). Variant: Rampart Range, The Ramparts. Descriptive name "Rampart Range" published in 1869 by Raymond (1871, p. 22), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Rampart Range: mountain range, see Rampart Mountains.

Rampart Rapids: rapids, see Rapids, The.

Rampart: village, pop. 49, on S bank of Yukon River, 61 miles ENE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 30' N, 150° 10' W; (map 106). Variant: Rampart City. With the discovery of gold in the Minook Creek drainage in 1896, a supply point on the Yukon River was established, called "Rampart City" by the miners for the "Ramparts of the Yukon." A post office called "Rampart" was established in 1898 (Ricks, 1965, p. 54). One of the town's early prospectors, Rex Beach, proved more capable at making money by writing than by prospecting. Rampart is said to have had a population of about 1,500 during its best days in 1898 and 1899 (Prindle, 1908, p. 60).

Ramparts, The: canyon, see Rampart Gorge.

Ramparts, The: mountain range, see Rampart Mountains.

Ramsay: bay, see Ramsey Bay.

Ramsdyke Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows NE 5 miles to Tokositna River, 30 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 38' 05" N, 150° 45' 20" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Ramsey Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, NW part of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 50' 30" N, 159° 50' 30" W; (map 27). Variant: Ramsay. Local name published by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot.

Ramshole Creek: stream, flows NE 4.3 miles to Cross Creek, 7.2 miles SW of its junction with Chisana River, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 08' N, 142° 18' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Rana Reef: reef, extends 0.7 miles, at E entrance to Port Real Marina, between Lulu and St. Ignace Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' N, 133° 26' W; (map 4). Spanish name meaning "frog"; published in the 1925 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 176).

Ranchera Island: island, see Rancheria Island.

Rancheria Island: island, 0.3 miles long, between Port Saint Nicholas and Trocadero Bay, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 40" N, 133° 05' 20" W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Variant: La Rancheria, La Ransheria, Ranchera Island. Named "La Rancheria," meaning "the settlement," by Francisco Antonio Maurelle on "May 31, 1779, * * * because there was a stockade on it." He found it uninhabited but with a number of good houses (Wagner, 1937, p. 404). In 1923 the name was formally applied to this island by USC&GS; its location was previously not clearly defined, and the name was in limited use.

Ranchers Point: point of land, at SW end of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands, 53° 23' 25" N, 167° 38' 30" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). Descriptive name given in 1939 by USC&GS "because the locality is used for grazing by the sheep ranchers from Chernofski Harbor."

Randolph Peak: mountain, 4,165 ft., on Glass Peninsula, 33 miles NE of Angoon, on E coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 52' 30" N, 134° 02' 30" W; BGN 1934; (map 9). Named in 1887 by Lt. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Peyton Randolph, first President of the Continental Congress in 1775.

Random Creek: stream, flows W 1.5 miles to Bering Sea between Witchcraft and Conquer Points, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 01' 50" N, 177° 30' 22" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Randsburg Creek: stream, flows SE 0.5 miles to Hastings Creek, 10 miles E of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 29' 35" N, 165° 03' 12" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Range Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Peril Strait, opposite Rapids Point, on Baranof Island, 28 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 26' 45" N 135° 32' 15" W; (map 9). Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 183).

Range Island: island, 0.1 miles long, at mouth of McHenry Inlet, on SW coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 00' 20" N, 132° 27' 40" W; (map 6). Descriptive name given for charting purposes in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 151).

Range Island: island, 0.3 miles long, at N entrance of Popof Strait between Unga and Popof Islands, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 21' 15" N, 160° 30' 05" W; (map 28). Named in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Range Island: island, in Prince William Sound off W coast of Knight Island, on N side of Drier Bay, 8.5 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 18' 45" N, 147° 50' 35" W; (map 63). Variant: Range Isle. Reported in 1910 as Range Isle by USC&GS.

Range Island: island, see Range Islet.

Range Isle: island, see Range Island.

Range Islet: island, 1,300 ft. across, in Coal Harbor on Zachary Bay, Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 20' N, 160° 38' W; (map 28). Variant: Range Island. Named Range Island in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; published as Range Islet in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 181).

Range Peak: mountain, 1,900 ft., on E shore of Iniskin Bay, 27 miles N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 45' N, 153° 22' W; BGN 1916; (map 51). Named for the 60-61 W Seward base meridian range line that traverses the area. Name published in 1913 on USC&GS Chart 3567.

Range Peak: mountain, 3,000 ft., 32 miles NE of Mount Veniaminof and 32 miles S of Port Heiden Airfield, Aleutian Range; 56° 30' N, 158° 45' W; (map 30). Local descriptive name reported by a 1951 USGS field party.

Range Point: point of land, between Fish Bay and Louise Cove, in Kakul Narrows, on NW coast of Baranof Island; Alexander Archipelago; 57° 22' 25" N, 135° 39' 25" W; (map 9). Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 181).

Range Point: point of land, on E shore of Chicagof Harbor, on NE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 53" N, 173° 15' 20" E; (map 13). This name was given by Lt. William Gibson who commanded the schooner U.S.S. Fenimore Cooper during the North Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1854-55. The name is listed in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot and is shown on an AMS map published in 1943.

Range Point: point of land, on S coast of Staten Island, Bay of Islands, Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 47' 45" N, 176° 47' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1933.

Range Point: point of land, on SW shore of Kanaga Bay, SE coast of Kanaga Island; Aleutian Islands; 51° 42' 23" N, 177° 12' 00" W; (map 17). Name published in 1957 on an AMS map.

Ranger Hill: hill, 1,265 ft., on northern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 02' 05" N, 177° 34' 05" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Ranier Creek: stream, flows SE to American River, about 20 miles SE of Ear Mountain and 40 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Rankin and Young Islands: islands, see Corlies Islands.

Ranney Creek: stream, heads at Ranney Glacier, flows SE 1.5 miles to Unakwik Inlet, 42 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 09' 10" N, 147° 31' 30" W; BGN 1910; (map 69). Named in 1908 by U.S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS.

Ranney Glacier: glacier, heads E of Mount Castner, trends SE 1.8 miles to its terminus at head of Ranney Creek, 43 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 10' N, 147° 33' W; (map 69) Named in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS.

Ranney Hollow: ravine, trends N 1.5 miles to Tolovana River, 4 miles S of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 28' 20" N, 148° 31' 25" W; (map 105) Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Ransheria, La: island, see Rancheria Island.

Rapid City: locality, on left bank of Alatna River, 26 miles E of Walker Lake, Brooks Range; 67° 05' N, 153° 19' W; (map 125). This is the site of some cabins reported by Mendenhall (1902, pl. 4), USGS. Robert Marshall (1956, p. 97) visited the place in 1931 and related that it consisted of four crumbling cabins built in the autumn of 1898 when a group of prospectors were caught by an early freeze-up of the river. The place was probably occupied for one winter and was named for the adjacent rapids.

Rapid Creek: stream, flows E 0.8 miles to Sredni Bight on northern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 04' 00" N, 177° 37' 55" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Rapid Creek: stream, flows N 9 miles to Shaw Creek, 13 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 19' N, 145° 37' W; (map 101). Descriptive name reported in 1908 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Rapid Creek: stream, heads at Crab Glacier on Mount Veniaminof, flows NE 12 miles to West Fork Chignik River, 26.5 miles W of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 22' N, 159° 05' W; (map 30). Descriptive name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Rapid Lake: lake, 100 yd. across, at head of Rapid Creek, on northern Kiska Island, Aleutian Island; 52° 03' 52" N, 177° 37' 10" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Rapid River: stream, heads in Canada, flows SW 40 miles to Porcupine River, 8 miles N of Old Rampart and 33 miles ENE of Coleen Mountain, Porcupine Plateau; 67° 17' N, 141° 38' W; (map 121). Variant: Sucker River. This appears to be the same stream published as Sucker River by USC&GS in 1890. The present name was mentioned by R. C. McConnell, Canadian Geological Survey, in 1888 (FitzGerald, 1944, p. 226). So called because of the "boulder stream rapids that extend three quarters of a mile up stream from its mouth * * *."

Rapid River: stream, in York Mountains, flows SE 8 miles to Lost River which flows to Bering Sea, 25 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 25' N, 167° 09' W; BGN 1057; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Rapid River: stream, see Don River.

Rapids Glacier: glacier, see Black Rapids Glacier.

Rapids Island: island, 0.2 miles across, 1 mile N of Fish Bay, in Peril Strait, off NW coast of Baranof Island, 26 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' 15" N, 135° 37' 40" W; (map 9). Variant: Ostrov Poroga. This is a translation by USC&GS about 1882 of the name given by the Russian pilot Ens. Vasiliev; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "Os[trov] Poroga."

Rapids Point: point of land, 5 miles N of Fish Bay, in Peril Strait, on Chichagof Island, 29 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 27' 15" N, 135° 33' 10" W; (map 9). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 163). "Named for North Rapid in Rose Channel which is caused by the change in tides and which is located abreast of this point."

Rapids, The: rapids, in Yukon River E of Senatis Mountain, 32 miles ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 20' 30" N, 151° 04' 00" W; (map 106). Variant: Rampart Rapids. Descriptive name "Rampart Rapids" reported in 1869 by Raymond (1871, p. 22), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Rapids, The: rapids, see Black Rapids.

Rasa Island: island, see Middleton Island.

Rasa, Isla: rock, see Wolf Rock.

Rasbinik: locality, see Razboinski.

Rasboinsky: locality, see Razboinski.

Rasbonisky: locality, see Razboinski.

Rasmussen Glacier: glacier, see Rasmusson Glacier.

Rasmussen Mountain: mountain, see Rasmusson Mountain.

Rasmusson Glacier: glacier, heads on E slope of Rasmusson Mountain, trends E 1.5 miles to its 1959 terminus, 1 mile W of Russell Fiord and 21 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 44' 30" N, 139° 23' 45" W; (map 46). Variant: Rasmussen Glacier. Named in 1905 by Tarr and Martin (1906, map), USGS, for E. A. Rasmusson, teacher at a government school at Yakutat and missionary of the Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America. It was called Rasmussen Glacier by R. S. Tarr and Lawrence Martin (1914, p. 165).

Rasmusson Mountain: mountain, 3,800 ft., 2.7 miles SE of Mount Hendrickson and 20 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 47' 10" N, 139° 26' 10" W; (map 46). Variant: Rasmussen Mountain. Named by Tarr and Martin (1906, map), USGS, for E. A. Rasmusson, teacher at a government school at Yakutat and missionary of the Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America.

Raso Rock: rock, 0.1 miles long, in Iphigenia Bay, 1.2 miles W of Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 44' 40" N, 133° 40' 50" W; (map 4). Spanish name meaning "flat (clear of obstruction)"; recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Rasp Ledge: rock, at N entrance to Mole Harbor, on E coast of Admiralty Island, 24 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 40' 40" N, 134° 02' 15" W; (map 9). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 144).

Raspberry Cape: point of land, 24 miles W of Afognak, on W coast of Raspberry Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 03' 35" N, 153° 25' 00" W; (map 43). Variant: Cape Malinoff, Malinovoi, Strawberry Point. Translation of the name "M[ys] Malinovoy" given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, in 1839 or 1840 and published by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1849 on Chart 1425. Murashev applied this name to the present location of Malina Point, 2 miles to the southeast. The Russian American Company reapplied the name to its present location in 1849. This feature was called "Strawberry Point" by USC&GS in 1900.

Raspberry Cape: point of land, see Malina Point.

Raspberry Island: island, 13 miles long, between Afognak and Kodiak Islands; 58° 02' N, 153° 05' W; (map 43). Variant: Bolshoi Malinof, lukuk, Malinoff Island, Malinof Island, North Island, Sievernoi. USC&GS in 1868 derived Raspberry by translation of part of the name "Os[trov] Malinovoy ili Syvernoy," meaning "raspberry or north island." This name was given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, in 1839 or 1840, and published by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1849 on Chart 1425. This island was shown as "North Island" by Capt. Lisianski 1814, p. 169), IRN, and "O[strov] Bolshoy Malinovoy," meaning "big raspberry island," in Tebenkov (1852, map 22). The Russian American Company in 1849 published the name "Os[trov] Bol[shoy] Malinovsoky (Yukuk) " meaning "big raspberry (Yukuk) island."

Raspberry Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, 4 miles E of Kings Slough Village, 25 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 11' N, 148° 10' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Raspberry Strait: water passage, between Raspberry and Afognak Islands, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 02' N, 153° 00' W; (map 43). Variant: Malinovoi Strait. Translation of the name "Pr[oliv] Malinovoy" given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, in 1839 or 1840, and published by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1849 on Chart 1425.

Rat Creek: stream, heads at 67° 03' N, 141° 59' W, flows W 28 miles to Porcupine River, 35 miles NE of Chalkyitsik, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 58' N, 142° 44' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Rat Creek: stream, see Fort Creek.

Rat Island Pass: water passage, 9 miles wide, trends NW between Rat, Segula, and Little Sitkin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 53' N, 178° 18' E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Named for Rat Island, and reported by personnel of the U.S.S. Oglala in 1935.

Rat Island: island, 0.1 miles across, off NW coast of Mansfield Peninsula, at mouth of Funter Bay, 0.6 miles S of Clear Point and 19 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 14' 00" N, 134° 54' 55" W; (map 11). Named by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, in 1890, and published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 161).

Rat Island: island, 9 miles long, 13 miles NW of Amchitka Island, in Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48' N, 178° 19' E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Variant: Ajugadach Island, Ayougadakh Island, Ayugadak Island, Agadak Island, Krissey Island, Kryci Island, Krysi Island, Rats Island. This name is a translation from the Russian "Krysi" and probably from the Aleut name "Ayugadak," meaning "rat." Commodore Billings (1802, p. 220-221), IRN, listed Krissey Island; A. Arrowsmith (in Sauer, 1802) called it "Rats Island." "Os[trov] Ayugadak (Krysi)" was published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1400. Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 326-327), IRN, published "Kryci" and "Ayougadakh."

Rat Islands: islands, in Aleutian Islands, between Near Islands to W, and Andreanof Islands to E; extend from Amchitka Pass, 180 miles W to Buldir Island; they include Semisopochnoi, Amchitka, Rat, Little Sitkin, Segula, Kiska, and Buldir Islands, and several other small islands; 51° 58' N, 179° 47' E [E end], 52° 23' N, 175° 52' E [W end]; BGN 1963; (maps 14, 15). Variant: Ayugadak Islands, Kryci Islands Kryci Isles, Krysi Islands, Ostrova Krysiy. Named "Ostrova Krysiy" meaning "Rat Islands" in 1827 by Capt. F. P. Lutke, IRN. The name was published (Lutke, 1836, p. 324) as "Kryci Iles" [French transliteration of the Russian]. Baker (1906, p. 521), USGS, reported they were "usually called Krysi or Rat Islands."

Rat Islands: islands, see Near Islands.

Rat Lake: lake, 0.2 miles across, 0.7 miles SE of Witchcraft Point, on northwestern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 02' 30" N, 177° 30' 40" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Rat Lake: lake, 0.3 miles across, S of Frenchman Lake 0.2 miles W of T Lake and 21 miles NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 10' 30" N, 146° 09' 00" W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS in 1949.

Rat Lake: lake, 1 mile across, 13 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 11' 40" N, 147° 06' 40" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Rat Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 23 miles N of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 58' N, 143° 45' W; (map 120). Local name published in 1890 by USC&GS.

Rat River: stream, see Little Black River.

Rat, The: mountain, see Knob G.

Rathlatulik River: stream, flows NW 33 miles to Fish River, 50 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 59' N, 163° 06' W; BGN 1910; (map 95). Variant: Arathlatuluk Creek. Eskimo name "Arathlatuluk" reported in 1908 by USGS.

Ratita, La: island, see Larzatita Island.

Ratkovsky: locality, see Afognak.

Rats Harbor: lagoon, see Ratz Harbor.

Rats Island: island, see Rat Island.

Rats, Gavan: lagoon, see Ratz Harbor.

Rattlesnake Lake: lake, 100 Yd. across, 1 mile S of West Kiska Lake, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' 15" N, 177° 32' 28"; (map 14). Variant: O'Brien Lake. An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Rattlesnake Ridge: ridge, 1 mile long, 1 mile S of West Kiska Lake, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' N, 177° 32' E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. The name "O'Brien Lake" was applied to this feature and annotated on an AMS map in the 1940's; probably to commemorate one of the American soldiers killed on the island.

Ratz Creek: stream, 6 miles long, flows E through Big Lake and N through Trumpeter Lake to Ratz Harbor, NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' 25' N, 132° 37' 15" W; BGN 1962; (map 4). "This stream is the principal drainage into Ratz Harbor and the name is used locally"; reported in 1961 by USFS.

Ratz Harbor: lagoon, 2 miles long, off Clarence Strait, 7.5 miles W of Onslow Island, NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' 15' N, 132° 35' 45" W; BGN 1962; (map 4). Variant: Gavan Rats, Rats Harbor. Named "Gav[an] Rats," or "Rats Harbor," by Capt. Tebenkov (1849, map 9), IRN.

Ratz Point: point of land, 8.5 miles W of Onslow Island, NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 54' 30" N, 132° 36' 50" W; (map 4). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A S. Snow USN, derived from Ratz Harbor.

Ravalga Island: island, see Kavalga island.

Raven Basin: basin, extends 7 miles from N to S, along W side of Igloo Mountain, 25 miles NNE of Mount Kelly, Arctic Slope; 68° 47' N, 163° 02' W; (map 130). Name published in 1964 by USGS.

Raven Bay: bay, 2.5 miles across, S coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 27' N, 166° 51' W; (map 23). Name given by the USBF in 1888.

Raven Bay: bight, see Sredni Bight.

Raven Creek: stream, flows N 10 miles to Lynx Creek, 20 miles NE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 38' 30" N, 149° 34' 15" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors, according to report in 1902 by Lt. Hjalmar Erickson, USA; published by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 16).

Raven Creek: stream, heads at Raven Glacier trends N 6 miles to its junction with Eagle River. 26 miles E of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 09' 20" N, 149° 07' 20" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1898 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS.

Raven Creek: stream, heads in Indian Mountains, flows WNW 8 miles to Atla Creek, 7 miles NNE of Hughes, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 08' N, 154° 08' W; (map 116). Reported to be the name of an Indian clan; recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth.

Raven Glacier: glacier, trends NW 2.7 miles to its terminus at the head of Raven Creek, 27 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 04' 15" N, 149° 07' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Raven Hills: hills, 1.5 miles E of Nabesna, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 22' N, 142° 56' W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Raven Island: island, 250 ft. long, in Vixen Bay, 1.8 miles S of Boca de Quadra, Coast Mountains, 55° 03' N, 130° 47' W; (map 3). Name published in 1917 by USC&GS.

Raven Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.5 miles N of Swan Lake and 27 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 41' 30" N, 150° 32' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Raven Lake: lake, 0.6 miles across, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.7 miles N of Star Lake and 18 miles S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 18' N, 151° 09' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for the Northern Raven (*Corvus corax principalis*).

Raven Point: point of land, on W coast of Unimak Island, 3 miles NE of Cape Sarichef, Aleutian Islands; 54° 37' 40" N, 164° 51' 00" W; BGN 1942; (map 24). Named in 1942 by USC&GS for the triangulation station Raven on this point.

Raven Ridge: ridge, elev. 1,200-2,800 ft., in Rampart Mountains, extends S 5 miles to Yukon River, 38 miles ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 24' N, 150° 56' W; (map 106). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a Yukon River track chart manuscript dated 1906.

Ravine Lake: lake, 2,100 ft. long, between Bonnie Lake and Matanuska River, 0.4 miles N of Glenn Highway, 30 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 48' 15" N, 148° 17' 20" W; BGN 1966; (map 69). Local name reported about 1948 by USGS.

Ray Anchorage: bay, 1.3 miles across, E coast of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 56' N, 131° 14' W; (map 2). Variant: Bay. Named as early as 1844 by USC&GS.

Ray Creek: stream, flows W 1.8 miles to Canyon Creek which flows to Imuruk Basin, 34 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56' N, 165° 55' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Ray Creek: stream, flows W 9 miles to Cinder River, on Alaska Peninsula, 38 miles NW. of Sutwik Island, Aleutian Range; 57° 02' 00" N, 157° 49' 45" W; (map 36). Named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, for "Ray Russell," recorder for his party and previous USGS expeditions.

Ray Mountains: mountain range, elev. 2,500 to 5,500 ft., extends W 75 miles from Yukon River N of Tozitna River, Kokrines- Hodzana Highlands; 65° 43' N, 151° 15' W; (map 106). Name reported by Eakin (1916, pl. 1), USGS; named for the Ray River.

Ray River Hot Spring: spring, in headwaters of Ray River, 38 miles NNW of Rampart and 65 miles NE of Tanana, Kokrines- Hodzana Highlands; 65° 58' N, 150° 55' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported by Waring (1917, p. 64), USGS.

Ray River: stream, heads at 65° 51' N, 151° 06' W, and flows E 50 miles to Yukon River, 28 miles NE of Rampart, Kokrines- Hodzana Highlands; 65° 53' N, 149° 48' W; BGN 1959; (map 105). Variant: Chetaht, Che-taut, Chetaut, Seet-oht, Shetchaut, Tseetoht. Named by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, in 1885 for Capt. Patrick Henry Ray, USA, who established a station at Barrow in 1881 for meteorologic and magnetic observations. The Indian name, according to Dall (1870, p. 281) of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition in 1867, was "Tseetoht." It was spelled "Shetchaut", by Whympfer (1869, map). Recent Maps have confused the Ray and Big Salt Rivers.

Raychevsnoi: locality, see Riechesni.

Raymond Cove: estuary, extends N 1.5 miles off Behm Canal, on E coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 37' 20" N, 131° 52' 15" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Raymond Peak: mountain, 2,290 ft., W of head of Middle Bay, 11 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 39' 40" N, 152° 32' 50" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Raymond, Mount: mountain, 6,620 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 3 miles N of junction of Takini River with Chilkat River and 26 miles NW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 39' 50" N, 135° 57' 00" W; BGN 1954; (map 45). Named "Raymond Peak" by the United States and Canada in 1927 for Raymond L. Ross of the U.S. section of the IBC.

Razbitie, Point: point of land, on W shore of Porcupine Bay, at head of Islas Bay, 16 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' 00" N, 136° 22' 15" W; (map 9). Russian word meaning "wreck" given in 1928 by USC&GS.

Razboiniksky: locality, see Razboinski.

Razboinski: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 01' N, 162° 28' W; BGN 1897; (map 77). Variant: Kinegnagak, Kinegnagamiut, Rabonisky, Rasbinik, Rasboinsky, Rasbonisky, Razboiniksky, Razboinsky. Russian name meaning "robber" given

by the Russians for this former Eskimo village. The Eskimo name "Kinegnagamiut" was listed with a population of 92 in the 1890 Census.

Razboinsky: locality, see Razboinski.

Razrishaenia, Mys: point of land, see Decision, Cape.

Razrysheniya, Mys: point of land, see Decision, Cape.

Reaburn, Mount: mountain, 5,700 ft., in Brabazon Range, 5 miles NW of head of Chamberlain Glacier and 39 miles E of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 26' 00" N, 138° 38' 15" W; (map 46). So named by Blackwelder (1907, p. 416), USGS, for W. B. Reaburn, United States member of the IBC survey party of 1906. Reaburn was thought to be the first white man to cross the Yakutat Glacier from the surface of which Mount Reaburn is seen as a prominent feature.

Reach Point: point of land, on E coast of Umak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 52' 10" N, 175° 57' 10" W; BGN 1936; (map 18). Named by personnel of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition of 1934, and shown on a 1952 USGS map.

Read Island: island, 2 miles long in Farragut Bay, 1.5 miles N of Grand Point and 82 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 07' 30" N, 133° 11' 30" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Ens. Maurice L. Read, a member of his surveying party; published in 1888 by USC&GS.

Ready Bullion Beach: beach, on NE coast of Douglas Island, on Gastineau Channel, 1.7 miles SE of Treadwell and 5 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 14' 48" N, 134° 20' 12" W; (map 11). Named by Frank Berry, Antone Marks, William Meehan, John Prior, and James Rosewall, prospectors, in 1880. In their search for gold, they camped at the mouth of Ready Bullion Creek where William Meehan, finding gold, is reported to have shouted "Look at this! Why it is almost ready bullion." (DeArmond, 1957, p. 36).

Ready Bullion Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to Bettles River, S of Wiehl Mountain and E of Emery Creek, 29 miles WNW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 34' N, 149° 35' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Ready Bullion Creek: stream, flows NW 0.7 miles to Telegram Creek which joins Eldorado Creek to form Dome Creek, 22 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 52' N, 164° 36' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Ready Bullion Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Bullion Creek in Pargon River basin, 10 miles NE of Council and 40 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 01' N, 163° 29' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Ready Bullion Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 miles to Ester Creek, 8.5 miles W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 50' 40" N, 148° 01' 05" W; (map 100). Named by prospectors; shown on manuscript map in 1905 by C. W. Joint.

Ready Bullion Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Tolovana River, 5 miles S of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 28' N, 148° 33' W; (map 105). Name of stream flowing to Livengood Creek reported in 1915 by USGS (in Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9); subsequently, the stream has been found to flow to the Tolovana River, as shown on recent maps. It was prospected, and probably named, by Ked Anderson.

Ready Bullion Creek: stream, on Douglas Island, flows NE 3 miles to Gastineau Channel, 4 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 15' 15" N, 134° 20' 45" W; (map 11). Variant: Bullion Creek. Named by Frank Berry, Antone Marks, William Meehan, John Prior, and James Rosewall, prospectors, in 1880, when gold was discovered by William Meehan at the mouth of the stream (DeArmond, 1957, p. 36).

Ready Bullion Creek: stream, see Bullion Creek.

Ready Money Creek: stream, heads on Serpentine Ridge, flows S 2.6 miles to Sullivan Creek, 6 miles SW of Roughtop Mountain and 34 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06' 35" N, 150° 54' 25" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Real Marina, Port: water passage, 7 miles long, between Baker and Lulu Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 30" N, 133° 30' W; (map 4). Variant: Port de la Marina, Puerto de la Real Marina, Real Marine Port, Sea Otter Bay. Named "Puerto de la Real Marina," or "Port of the Royal Navy," on May 22, 1779, by Francisco Antonio Maurelle. The name probably arose because of its size; it was large enough to hold the entire Spanish Royal Navy (Wagner, 1937, p. 404).

Real Marina, Port: water passage, see Siketi Sound.

Real Marine Port: water passage, see Real Marina, Port.

Recheshnaia: village, see Nikolski.

Recheshnoe: village, see Nikolski.

Recheshnoi Mount: mountain, see Vsevidof, Mount.

Recheshnoi, Mount: mountain, 6,510 ft., in S Central Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 09' 15" N, 168° 32' 00" W; BGN 1947; (map 22). Variant: Mount Recheshnoy, Mount Retscheschnoj, Mount Vsevidof. Russian name published by Coats (1950, P. 38), USGS.

Recheshnoy, Mount: mountain, see Recheshnoi, Mount.

Recheshnoy, Zaliv: bay, see Akun Bay.

Rechnoy, Mys: point of land, see Rothsay, Point.

Recon Creek: stream, flows N 8 miles to Jubilee Creek, 13 miles SW of Liberator Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 45' N, 158° 49' W; (map 132). So named in 1952 by B. H. Kent and Island L. Tailleux, USGS, "for spike [reconnaissance] trip on this creek."

Record City: locality, at junction of Pinnell and Inmachuk Rivers, 18 miles N of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 53' N, 163° 04' W; (map 110). Site of a mining camp; reported in 1903 By F. H. Moffit (in Emmons and Hayes, 1904, p. 76), USGS.

Red Bay Mountain: mountain, 3,042 ft., on Prince of Wales Island, 5 miles NE of Shakan Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 13' 00" N, 133° 22' 30" W; BGN 1900; (map 6). Variant: False Mount Calder. Named in 1891 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, who in 1881 called it "False Mount Calder."

Red Bay: bay, extends NE 6 miles to Sumner Strait, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 20' N, 133° 18' W; (map 6). Variant: Bukhta Krasnaya, Krasnaia Bay. An 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name published in 1853 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1493 as "Bukhta Krasnaya."

Red Beach: beach, 0.2 miles long, on Bering Sea, N of Holtz Bay, Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 57' 50" N, 173° 10' 02" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Red Bed Peak: mountain, 3,500 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1.7 miles SE of 1950 terminus of Charpentier Glacier and 55 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 40' 10" N, 146° 30' 35" W; (map 10). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Red Bluff Bay: bay, 0.5 miles across, 4 miles long, 16 miles S of Baranof, on E coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 30" N, 134° 42' 00" W; (map 5). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN.

Red Bluff Creek: stream, flows N 14 miles to Yellow Bluff Creek, 18 miles S of Port Heiden Airfield, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 43' N, 158° 44' W; (map 30). Descriptive name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Red Bluff Mountain: mountain, 2,200 ft., on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 25 miles E of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 56' N, 159° 03' W; (map 27). Local descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1947 Coast Pilot (v. 2, p. 297).

Red Bluff: bluff, 200 ft. high, extends 2 miles along left bank of Black River, 6 miles NE of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 41' N, 143° 29' W (map 120). Local descriptive name; reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Red Bluff: bluff, elev. 89 ft., on N shore of Egegik Bay, on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, 4 miles NW of Egegik and 38 miles SW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 04' N, 157° 29' W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Red Bluff: bluff, W of Haycock Rock, on N coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 05' 00" N, 177° 40' 00" E; (map 14). Named for triangulation station Red on top of bluff.

Red Bluff: hill, near Adak Air Base, 2.5 miles S of Andrew Lagoon, on Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 53' 05" N, 176° 38' 45" W; (map 17). Local name published by USGS (Coats, 1956a, p. 58), but since this report was written the hill has been removed.

Red Bluff: point of land, on E shore of Seldovia Bay, 0.3 miles N of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 27' N, 151° 43' W; (map 50). Descriptive name reported by USC&GS in 1909.

Red Bluffs: bluffs, elev. 393 ft., on S coast of St. George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 32' 20" N, 169° 38' 00" W; (map 38). Variant: Kimilogchilog. Descriptive name reported in 1891 by Joseph Stanley-Brown, naturalist. Putnam (1903, p. 1015), USC&GS, gives the Aleut name as "Kimilogchilogh" meaning "living place in autumn," "so called because there was formerly a barabara or native house here, where some natives lived during the season for fox trapping."

Red Cape: point of land, see Krasni Point.

Red Cinder Dome: mountain, 1,874 ft., on N coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 58' 20" N, 166° 52' 35" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). So named in 1937 by USC&GS because it "is a large reddish cinder dune [sic], a sort of half crater * * *."

Red Cloud River: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Anton Larsen Bay, 8 miles NW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 50' 30" N, 152° 37' 30" W; BGN 1966; (map 34). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Red Cove: bay, extends N 0.2 miles inland from Popof Strait, on S coast of Popof Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 17' 30" N, 160° 26' 30" W; (map 28). This local name was reported in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; a colonial settlement was located on or near this cove, according to P. Tikhmeniev.

Red Creek: stream, flows N 4.8 miles to Keta River 5.3 miles NE of its junction with Boca de Quadra, Coast Mountains; 55° 23' 18" N, 130° 22' 28" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Red Creek: stream, flows N 5 miles to Yacko Creek, 23 miles S of junction of Oshetna and Susitna Rivers and 66 miles W of Gulkana, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 18' 20" N, 147° 23' 10" W; (map 82). Local name reported by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1905, pl. 3), USGS.

Red Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 miles to Niukluk River, 4.5 miles NW of Council and 32 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56' N, 163° 48' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1901 map of the Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Red Creek: stream, heads on N side of Red Glacier, flows NE 4.5 miles to Johnson River, 63 miles SW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 04' N, 152° 48' W; (map 62). Name derived from Red Glacier; reported in 1921 by F. H. Moffit, USGS.

Red Creek: stream, heads W of and flows NE through Red Lake 30 miles to Johnson Creek, 51 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 03' 55" N, 151° 36' 15" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1945 by USGS.

Red Devil Creek: stream, flows N 1.3 miles to Kuskokwim River at village of Red Devil, 6 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 45' 45" N, 157° 18' 30" W; (map 72). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Red Devil: village, pop. 152, on left bank of Kuskokwim River at mouth of Red Devil Creek, 6 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 45' 45" N, 157° 18' 30" W; (map 72). Mining town named for the mercury mine near which it is built; published in 1950 by USGS. A post office was established here in 1957.

Red Dog Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, 24 miles N of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 67° 00' N, 143° 45' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Red Fox Creek: stream, flows NE 6.8 miles to Tyone Creek, 21 miles N of Tahnetta Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 11' 05" N, 147° 22' 30" W; BGN 1960; (map 82). Named in 1956 by USGS "because of the red fox which abound in the area."

Red Gate: bluffs, Porcupine River passes between two bluffs 5 miles ESE of Fishhook Bend, 24 miles NE of Coleen Mountain Porcupine Plateau; 67° 11' N, 141° 58' W; (map 121). Name published by Kindle (1908, fig. 1), USGS, "so named because of the coloration in the canyon walls * * *" (FitzGerald, 1944, p. 227).

Red Glacier: glacier, heads at Iliamna Volcano, trends SE 12 miles to terminus at Red River, 48 miles NW of Homer, Aleutian Range; 59° 58' N, 152° 48' W; (map 50). Name reported in 1912 by USC&GS.

Red Glacier: glacier, in Lincoln Mountains, trends N 2.3 miles to its 1955 terminus 6.5 miles NW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 55° 58' 30" N, 130° 10' 15" W; BGN 1927; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1926 by A. F. Buddington, USGS, because the "moraine of this glacier is almost wholly of red quartz monzonite boulders."

Red Head: point of land, at W entrance to Port Gravina, 28 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 40' 15" N, 146° 30' 00" W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1898 by Capt. Abercrombie (1899, map), USA.

Red Head: promontory, at W end of Steller Cove, on N coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 59' 40" N, 172° 54' 30" E; BGN 1938; (map 13). Descriptive name given by the North Pacific Expedition in 1855. This feature is reported as being "readily identified even in fog because of its distinctive reddish color" (USC&GS, 1944, p. 134).

Red Hill Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows W 5 miles to Chisana River, 4.5 miles NE of Euchre Mountain, Alaska Range; 62° 05' 30" N, 142° 04' 30" W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Red Hill: hill, 750 ft., on W end of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 35' 33" N, 164° 52' 35" W; (map 24). Descriptive name published on a 1943 AMS map.

Red Hill: mountain, 1,870 ft., at W end of Sadlerochit Mountains, at head of Tamayariak River, 50 miles NW of Mount Michelson Brooks Range; 69° 37' 30" N, 146° 05' 30" W; (map 139). Leffingwell (1919, p. 116) wrote "On the top of Red Hill at the west end of the Sadlerochit Mountains * * *."

Red Hill: mountain, 2,356 ft., on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, W of Grub Gulch, NW shore of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 48' 00" N, 159° 58' 30" W; (map 27). Local descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1947 Coast Pilot (p. 306).

Red Hills: mountains, 3,000 ft., extend NW 10 miles just N of Portage Arm, 10 miles NW of Eagle Mountain and 68 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 57' N, 159° 04' W; BGN 1932; (map 53). Descriptive name given in 1931 by members of USGS field survey party because "the top of the ridges appeared to be red in the sunlight."

Red Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, in course of Red Creek, N of Skwentna River, 70 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 59' N, 152° 06' W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Red Lake: lake, 2 miles long, at head of Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 15' N, 133° 19' W; BGN 1923; (map 6). Named in 1923 by USFS.

Red Lake: lake, 3.7 miles long, 22 miles S of Karluk, near SW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 15' N, 154° 17' W; (map 35). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Red Lodge Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Faro Creek, 28 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 31' N, 161° 30' W; (map 53). Local name reported in 1919 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

Red Mountain Creek: stream, flows N 3 miles to Dry Creek, 53 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 56' 45" N, 147° 21' 10" W; (map 87). Local descriptive name reported in 1910 by J. W. Bagley (in Capps, 1912, pl. 2), USGS.

Red Mountain Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 miles to Chisna River 2.5 miles NE of its junction with Chistochina River, 22 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 04' 36" N, 144° 48' 10" W; (map 86). Name reported in 1902 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS.

Red Mountain Creek: stream, heads on Red Mountain, flows S 6 miles to Koyukuk River, 20 miles NE of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 17' N, 153° 53' W; (map 116). Local name recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth; named for the mountain on which it heads.

Red Mountain Creek: stream, see Willow Creek.

Red Mountain: hill, 853 ft., on right bank of Yukon River, 2 miles W of Paimiut and 37 miles ENE of Russian Mission, Yukon- Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 58' N, 160° 18' W; (map 73). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1922 manuscript chart of the Yukon River.

Red Mountain: mountain, 1,235 ft., on S part of Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 13' 10" N, 160° 35' 45" W; (map 28). Descriptive name shown on 1907 USC&GS chart.

Red Mountain: mountain, 1,461 ft., in Kuskokwim Mountains E of Vreeland Creek, 9 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 35' N, 157° 16' W; (map 72). Descriptive name reported in 1954 by W. M. Cady, R. E. Wallace, J. M. Hoare, and E. J. Webber, USGS.

Red Mountain: mountain, 1,887 ft., 21 miles N of Chagvan Mountain and 33 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 57' 15" N, 161° 44' 30" W; (map 39). Descriptive name published in a 1933 U.S. Dept. of Interior mining report.

Red Mountain: mountain, 2,068 ft., on Annette Island, 1.8 miles SE of Walden Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 15' 02" N, 131° 34' 05" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Red Mountain: mountain, 3,524 ft., in Kenai Mountains, 10 miles SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 21' 30" N, 151° 29' 00" W; BGN 1911; (map 50). Descriptive local name reported in 1909 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1910, p. 168), USGS.

Red Mountain: mountain, 3,580 ft., Glacier Bay National Monument, 3 miles NE of The Nunatak and 67 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 59' 55" N, 136° 00' 50" W; (map 10). Descriptive name given in 1890 by H. F. Reid. Name was published by Cushing (1891, map)

Red Mountain: mountain, 3,920 ft., on Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 15' 30" N, 132° 33' 30" W; (map 6). Local descriptive name published by W. H. Dall (in USC&GS, 1883, p. 94), USC&GS.

Red Mountain: mountain, 4,410 ft., on W bank of Young Creek, 19 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 48' N, 148° 42' W; (map 69). Local descriptive name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Red Mountain: mountain, 4,596 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2.4 miles SW of Coleman Peak and 38 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 02' 20" N, 135° 59' 45" W; (map 45). Named in 1890 by H. F. Reid (in Cushing, 1891, map , p. 228).

Red Mountain: peak, 7,165 ft., between Sunset and Muldrow Glaciers, at head of Crystal Creek, 10 miles SE of head of McKinley River, Alaska Range; 63° 19' 40" N, 150° 17' 00" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Red Mountains: mountains, 1,300 ft., trends E-W 4 miles, 2 miles NE of Teller Mission and 6 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 22' N, 166° 27' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1950 by USC&GS; "named for the red appearance of the soil and rock."

Red Paint Creek: stream, flows NW 17 miles to Tonzona River, 27 miles NW of Mount Russell, Alaska Range; 62° 53' 25" N, 152° 42' 50" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Red Peak: mountain, 2,425 ft., 27 miles N of Afognak, on N central Afognak Island, Kodiak Island; 58° 24' N, 152° 39' W; (map 43). Name published by USC&GS in Chart 8555 in 1927.

Red Peak: peak, 3,130 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, 4.5 miles W of Weasel Mountain, Aleutian Range; 56° 29' N, 158° 14' W; (map 30). Local descriptive name published in 1952 by USC&GS; another "red peak" is shown 2.5 miles to east.

Red River: stream, 4.5 miles long, flows S to Pacific Ocean, on W coast of Kodiak Island, 2 miles E of Bumble Bay and 22 miles SSW of Karluk; 57° 16' 00" N, 154° 37' 30" W; BGN 1939; (map 35). Translation by USC&GS in 1868 of the descriptive name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN, as "R[eka] Krasnaya."

Red River: stream, flows SE 5 miles from Red Glacier to Cook Inlet, 46 miles NW of Homer, Aleutian Range; 59° 54' 30" N, 152° 43' 50" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Red River: stream, heads in Peabody Mountains, flows NW 11 miles to Marten Arm, Coast Mountains; 55° 08' 40" N, 130° 32' 05" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Red River: stream, see Ayakulik River.

Red River: stream, see Beartrack Creek.

Red Rock: rock, in Niblack Anchorage, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 03' 50" N, 132° 07' 45" W; (map 4). Named in 1891 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Red Rock: rock, on N shore of Chapel Bay, in Bay of Waterfalls, Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 38' 52" N, 176° 48' 26" W; (map 17). Descriptive name given in 1893 by U.S. Navy officers and published in 1895 by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office.

Red Salmon Creek: stream, see Olga Creek.

Red Salmon Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, between Hayes and Skwentna Rivers, 66 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 56' 20" N, 152° 00' 15" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Red Sheep Creek: stream, flows SE 18 miles to East Fork Chandalar River, 45 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 42' N, 144° 48' W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Red Shirt Lake: lake, 3.4 miles long, 8 miles SW of Willow and 28 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 37' 30" N, 150° 10' 16" W; BGN 1961; (map 70). Variant: Rolejo Lake. Local name published in 1947 by AMS.

Red Slough: stream, an anabranch, flows NW 19 miles to Swift Fork Kuskokwim River, 53 miles NE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 34' N, 153° 22' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Red Slough: stream, flows W from Canada near boundary monument 62A to Kikahe River 2.5 miles upstream from its junction with Stikine River, Coast Mountains; 56° 38' 15" N, 131° 51' 15" W; (map 7) Local descriptive name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Red Wing Slough: stream, distributary of Innoko River, flows 4.8 miles SW to Yukon River, E of Salmon Island, 4.2 miles S of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 08' N, 159° 45' W; (map

78). Variant: South Slough. Name shown on recent maps. It was called "South Slough" by riverboat pilots and was so reported in 1916 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Redan Point: point of land, on N coast of Bobrof Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 30" N, 177° 26' 45" W; (map 17). Name published in 1956 by USC&GS.

Redaute Saint Nikolaus: village, see Kenai.

Redcliff Islands: islands, 1.2 miles long, in Freshwater Bay, 9 miles NE of Tenakee Springs, on E coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 53' 30" N, 135° 07' 00" W; BGN 1933; (map 9). So named in 1933 by USFS "because of a prominent red cliff on one of the islands,

Redfield Cove: cove, 1.2 miles across, 1.4 miles W of Fitzgerald Island and 6 miles NE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 36' 30" N, 139° 36' 15" W, (map 46). Local name published in 1950 by USC&GS.

Redfield, Lake: lake, 2 miles across, 1 mile E of Humpback Cove, 10 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 38' N, 139° 32' W; (map 46). Named in 1914 by E L. Jones, USBF, for William C. Redfield, then Secretary of Commerce; published in 1915 by USC&GS on Chart 8002.

Redfish Bay: bay, 0.5 miles across, 9.7 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 19' N, 134° 52' W; (map 5). Variant: Bukhta Krasnoy Ryby, Krasnoi Bay, Krasnoi Ribí. Name published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 132); derived from "Bukhta Krasnoy Ryby [from rybiy]"; published in 1850 by the Russian American Company

Redfish Breaker: rock, S of Redfish Point, at W point of entrance to Redfish Bay, 9.7 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 18' 00" N, 134° 52' 30" W; (map 5). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of USBF steamer Albatross.

Redfish Cape: point of land, on W coast of Baranof Island, 10 miles NW of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 18' 40" N, 134° 52' 20" W; (map 5). Variant: Krasnoi Ribí, Krasnyy Rybiy. Name published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 132); translated from "Krasnyy Rybiy," meaning "Redfish," a species of salmon.

Redfish Islets: islands, at entrance to Redfish Bay, 10 miles NW of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 18' 15" N, 134° 52' 20" W; (map 5). Variant: Krasnoi Ribí, Krasnyy Rybiy. Name published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 132). See Redfish Cape.

Redfish Lake: lake, 1,500 ft. long, 3 miles S of Swan Mountain and 8 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 10' 30" N, 145° 14' 00" W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Redfish Point: point of land, S tip of Redfish Islets, W point of entrance to Redfish Bay, 9.5 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago,

56° 18' 10" N, 134° 52' 25" W; (map 5). Variant: Mys Krasnoy Ryby. This is a translation by USC&GS about 1882 of the name "M[ys] Krasnoy Ryby," given in 1850 by the Russian American Company

Redfox Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on N coast of Afognak Island, Kodiak Island; 58° 28' N, 152° 36' W; (map 43). Local name published in 1926 by USC&GS.

Redlands Creek: stream, see Chitanana River.

Redlands Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, drains to Chitanana River, 18 miles NW of Bitzshtini Mountains, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 41' N, 152° 18' W; (map 99). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS; "Redlands" is an early name for the Chitanana River.

Redlands River: stream, see Chitanana River.

Redman Creek: stream, see Redmond Creek.

Redmond Creek: stream, flows N 10 miles to Salcha River, 30 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 30' N, 146° 32' W; (map 101). Variant: Redman Creek. Local name originally reported in 1907 as Redman Creek by Prindle (1908, pl. 4), USGS; present spelling published in 1911 (Brooks and others, p. 193).

Redoubt Bay: bay, 2 miles across, 9 miles S of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 55' 30" N, 135° 22' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Bukhta Redut, Ouserski Bay, Toyons Bay, Tyons Bay. Named "Bukhta Redut," i.e. "Redoubt Bay," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 38), IRN. In 1804 it was called "Tyons Bay" by Capt. U. T. Lisianski, IRN.

Redoubt Bay: bight, extends SW 29 miles on W shore of Cook Inlet, from West Foreland to Harriet Point, 28 miles W of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 35' N, 152° 05' W; (map 62). Name published in 1869 by USC&GS.

Redoubt Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows SE 15 miles to Cook Inlet, 3 miles SW of Harriet Point and 39 miles WSW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 22' N, 152° 19' W; (map 62). Name published in 1959 by USGS; derived from Redoubt Volcano.

Redoubt Lake: lake, 9.5 miles long, at head of Redoubt Bay, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 56' N, 135° 16' W; BGN 1915; (map 5). Variant: Deep Lake, Dertiefsee, Gloubokoi Lake, Glubokoe Lake, Kluchev Bay, Ozero Glubokoyee, Ozero Redutskoye, Redout. Named "Ozero Glubokoye," meaning "deep lake," in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasilev the first; published as such by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN; called "Ozero Redutskoye," meaning "redoubt lake," possibly after a fishing station at the lake's outlet called "the Redoubt" in 1849-by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 38), IRN.

Redoubt Mountain: mountain, see Dranishnikof, Mount.

Redoubt Point: promontory, on W shore of Cook Inlet, N point of entrance to Tuxedni Bay, 44 miles SW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 17' 15" N, 152° 25' 00" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1920 by USGS; derived from Redoubt Bay.

Redoubt Saint Dionysius: town, see Wrangell.

Redoubt Saint Gabriel: locality, see Fort Saint Michael.

Redoubt Saint Michael: village, see Saint Michael.

Redoubt Volcano: volcano, 10,197 ft., 9 miles NE of Crescent Lake and 52 miles W of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 29' 15" N, 152° 44' 30' W; BGN 1891; (map 62). Variant: Burnt Mountain, Goreloi, Goryalaya, Redoute Mountain, Ujakushatsch, Viesokaia, Volcan de Miranda. Translation of the Russian name "Sopka Redutskaya" (Tebenkov, 1852, map 5). According to Constantin Grewingk in 1850 the native name "Ujakushatsch" also means "fortified place" but it is difficult to determine if one name is derived from the other. This may be the volcano called "Volcan de Miranda" by the Spanish in 1779, but more likely it was Iliamna Volcano. Capt. Tebenkov reports that the volcano erupted in 1778. Grewingk also includes the mountain in his list of Alaska Volcanoes and states that "in 1819 the Redoubt volcano of Cook's Inlet smoked" (in Dall, 1870, p. 499).

Redout: lake, see Redoubt Lake.

Redoute Mountain: volcano, see Redoubt Volcano.

Redpoll Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, NE of Leaf Lake, 31 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 48' 10" N, 150° 33' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for the Hoary Redpoll (*Acanthis hornemanni*) of the sparrow family, which breeds in the tundra bordering the Arctic Ocean (Pough, 1946, p. 230).

Reds Lake: lake, 1 mile long, N of North Fork Chandalar River, 7 miles WNW of Bend Mountain and 24 miles N of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 50' 20" N, 148° 35' 00" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Redstar Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to North Fork Koyukuk River, 29 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 39' 30" N, 151° 00' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named in 1932 by Robert Marshall for the mountain where it heads.

Redstar Mountain: mountain, 4,000 ft., 5 miles N of Moving Mountain and 30 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 44' N, 150° 57' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). In reporting this name, about 1930, Marshall (1956, p. 52) wrote, "it was capped by a red, star-shaped blotch, probably 2,000 ft. across."

Redstone River: stream, heads at 67° 32' N, 157° 15' W, flows SW 35 miles to Ambler River, 22 miles NW of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 09' N, 157° 39' W; (map 126). Variant: E-vel-she-ark, Evesheark, Ivishak River. Named by Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN, in 1885, apparently a translation of the Eskimo name he records as "E-vel-she-ark" and "Evesheark." This name was spelled "Ivishak" by Orth in 1956 and refers to an iron oxide used for making red paint.

Redut Svataya Dioniciya: town, see Wrangell.

Redut Svataya Nikolaya: village, see Kenai.

Redut, Bukhta: bay, see Redoubt Bay.

Redutskoye, Ozero: lake, see Redoubt Lake.

Redwood Bay: cove, 1 mile wide, at NW end of Controller Bay, 5 miles SE of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 11' N, 144° 23' W; (map 64). Named by J. L. McPherson, Deputy Mineral Surveyor, for Boverton Redwood, English geologist; reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin (1905, pl. 3), USGS.

Redwood Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles to Redwood Bay, 4.5 miles E of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 11' N, 144° 23' W; (map 64). Name derived from nearby Redwood Bay and reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin (1905, pl. 3), USGS.

Redwood: locality, on right bank of Mitcher Creek, 3.5 miles E of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 50° 12' N, 144° 25' W; (map 64). Name of a mining community reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin, USGS. The village is now abandoned.

Reechnoi: point, see Rothsay, Point.

Reed Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows SW 4 miles to Archangel Creek 14 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 48' 10" N, 149° 11' 40" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1910 by F. J. Katz in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 140), USGS.

Reed Creek: stream, see Kallarichuk River.

Reed Grass Point: point of land, see San Roque Point.

Reed River Hot Spring: spring, near head of Reed River, Brooks Range; 67° 23' N, 155° 05' W; (map 125). Variant: Ah-lue-ga-wik, Al-lue-ga-wick. Ens. M. L. Reed of Stoney's expedition visited this spring, as reported by local Eskimos, in March 1886. His manuscript map shows the spring on the left bank of the river near its headwaters. Reed (in Stoney, 1900, p. 47) reported that "There was but one hot spring there, a pool twenty feet in circumference and two feet deep, full of water, of blood-warm temperature * * *." Stoney's maps show the Eskimo name "Al-lue-ga-wick" and "Ah-lue-ga-wik" for the spring. Present-day maps do not show the spring's exact location.

Reed River: stream, heads at Angiak Pass, flows S 52 miles to Kobuk River, 58 miles NNW of Hughes, Brooks Range; 66° 49' N, 154° 57' W; (map 116). Variant: Anelagaggerack, Ungeeletargeeak, Ungeeleganjiak. Named by Lt. Stoney (1900, p. 47, map), USN, for Ens. M. L. Reed of his party, who discovered the "Reed River Hot Springs" at the stream's head in March 1886. Stoney gave the Eskimo name for this stream as "An-ne-lag-ag-ge-rack" and "An-e-la-gag-e-rack." In 1885 Lt. J. C. Cantwell recorded the Eskimo name as "Ung-ee-let-ar-geeak" and "Ung-ee-le-ganjiak" (Healy, 1887, p. 34).

Reed River: stream, see Kallarichuk River.

Reed, Mount: mountain, 1,995 ft., on NW Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 49' N, 176° 43' W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934 “after a local resident who was buried on or near the mountain.”

Reedy Lake: lake, 2,700 ft. across, in Matanuska Valley, 10 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 32' 30" N, 149° 24' 00" W; (map 69) Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Reef Bight: cove, 0.5 miles across, W coast of Akutan Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 07' 45" N, 166° 06' 00" W; (map 23). Descriptive name given by John J. Gilbert, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer Pathfinder during 1900-01.

Reef Cape: point of land, see Reef Point.

Reef Harbor: water passage, 1 mile long, between NE coast of Duke Island and Duck Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 59' 30" N, 131° 15' 00" W; (map 2). Named by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, in 1882.

Reef Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Portland Canal, 3 miles S of Harrison Point, Coast Mountains; 55° 04' 50" N, 130° 12' 10" W; (map 3). Name published by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols (in U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, p. 76), USN.

Reef Island: island, 1.3 miles long, at SE entrance to Valdez Arm, 43 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 51' N, 146° 50' W, BGN 1908; (map 64). Variant: Seal Island. Local name reported in 1908 by USGS.

Reef Islands: islands, off-shore chain, extend 0.9 miles in Baldy Bay, on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 02' 10" N, 132° 58' 30".W; (map 4) Descriptive name given in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Reef Lake: lake, 2 miles long, in Peabody Mountains, 1.9 miles W of Harrison Point on Portland Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 06' 50" N, 130° 14' 30" W; BGN 1963; (map 3). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS; derived from Reef Island.

Reef Point Lake: lake, 5 miles long, near W bank of Portland Canal, 1.5 miles W of Reef Island, Coast Mountains; 55° 05' 00" N, 130° 15' 30" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1955 by USGS.

Reef Point: point of land, 0.7 miles N of Arrecife Point, on SE coast of Lulu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' 45" N, 133° 25' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Arrecite Point, Mys del Arresife, Punta del Arcite, Punta del Arrecife. Translation in 1923 by USC&GS of the name “Punta del Arrecife”; given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle.

Reef Point: point of land, between Open and Raven Bays, S coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 26' 20" N, 166° 48' 45" W; (map 23). Variant: Cape Coongilak, Cape Kungitak, Cape Kungitakh, Reef Cape. Named by USBF in 1888. This feature was published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26, dated 1849), IRN, as “M[ys] Kungitakh,” or “Cape Kungitakh,” probably derived from its Aleut name.

Reef Point: point of land, between Tlevak Strait and View Cove, on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 03' 35" N, 132° 58' 15" W; (map 4) Descriptive name given in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. Nichols, USN.

Reef Point: point of land, on E side of Albatross Anchorage, 14 miles N of Unga Island, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 34' 30" N, 160° 35' 30" W; (map 28). This name was published in 1893 by U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office.

Reef Point: point of land, on NE coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 15' 00" N, 131° 28' 30" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Reef Point: point of land, on S tip of St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands; 57° 06' 30" N, 170° 17' 30" W; (map 38). Local name published in 1875 by USC&GS.

Reef Point: point of land, on SW coast of Woronkofski Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 21' 30" N, 132° 32' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Reef Point: point of land, see Mosman Point.

Reef Point: point of land, see Sakie Point.

Reef Point: point of land, W coast of Akutan Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 07' 15" N, 166° 06' 15" W; (map 23). This name was published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 23).

Reef Rock: rock, 200 ft. across, in central Redfish Bay, 9.8 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 19' 05" N, 134° 52' 00" W; (map 5). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN Commander of USBF steamer Albatross.

Reef Rookery: rookery, on Reef Point, on S coast of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 06' 30" N, 170° 17' 30" W; (map 38). Local name for a seal rookery with 4,016 ft. of sea-margin (Elliott, 1881, p. 50-51). See Ardiguen Rookery.

Reef Shoal: shoal, 0.1 miles long, in central Redfish Bay, 9.8 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 19' N, 134° 52' W; (map 5). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of USBF steamer Albatross.

Reef, The: rapids, in Black River 47 miles NW of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 24' N, 142° 30' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Rees: area, in S part of Anchorage, between East Chester and Lindale, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 12' 18" N, 149° 51' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1954 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

Reese Bay: bay, 1.3 miles across, N coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 00' 15" N, 164° 43' 00" W; BGN 1937; (map 23). Variant: Sakhtusik Bay. Named by USC&GS in 1937 in honor of Lt. Marshall Reese, USC&GS, who drowned in this bay in 1936 while making a

survey of the coast. Lt. G. A. Sarichev, IRN, is supposed to have published the name "Sakhtusik" for this feature in 1802.

Reflection Lake: lake, 4.5 miles long, 5 miles W of Eagle Lake, 10 miles S of Bradfield Canal, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 02' 00" N, 131° 35' 30" W; BGN 1923; (map 7). Descriptive name given in 1923 by USFS.

Refuge Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, on SW coast of Revillagigedo Island, off Tongass Narrows, W of Ward Cove, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' N, 131° 45' W; (map 3). Local name published in 1886 by USC&GS.

Refuge Cove: village, pop. 146, on Refuge Cove, 0.4 miles W of Wacker, on the SW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 25" N, 131° 44' 30" W; (map 3). Relatively recent village presently without a post office.

Refuge Inlet: estuary, see Walakpa Bay.

Refuge Island: island, 150 ft. across, in Chiniak Bay S of Long Island, NE of Kodiak Island; 57° 44' 50" N, 152° 17' 50" W; BGN 1935; (map 34). Variant: Ostrov Ubezhisheha, Poverty Island, Poverty Rock, Ubezhitsha. Translation of the name "Os[trov] Ubezhischa," published by Sarichev (1826, map 16). Baker (1906, p. 509) translated the name as "Poverty Island," and USC&GS corrected this erroneous translation in 1935, with "named by the Russians because the islet was used as a place of refuge for the women and children by the natives while the warriors were doing battle with invading tribes."

Refuge Valley: valley, 5 miles long, at head of Sanctuary River, 26 miles SSW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 31' N, 149° 20' W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Refuge, Port: bay, see Refugio, Port.

Refugio, Port: bay, extends SW 2.5 miles off Ulloa Channel on NE coast of Suemez Island Alexander Archipelago; 55° 18' N, 133° 18' W; (map 4). Variant: Gavan Refugio, Port Refuge, Puerto del Refugio. Named "Puerto del Refugio," meaning "port of refuge," on June 3, 1779, by Francisco Antonio Maurelle (Wagner, 1937, p. 405).

Regal Glacier: glacier, trends SE 9 miles from Mount Regal to Nizina Glacier, 23 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 40' N, 142° 29' W; (map 67). Named in 1900 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Regal Mountain: mountain, 13,845 ft., at head of Regal Glacier, 23 miles N of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 45' N, 142° 52' W; (map 67). Name reported in 1899 by Rohn (1900, p. 411), USGS.

Regina Cove: bay, 0.5 miles across, on SE coast of Fillmore Island, Coast Mountains; 54° 48' 15" N, 130° 33' 30" W; BGN 1937; (map 2). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Rehin Creek: stream, see Rhine Creek.

Reid Bay: bay, 2 miles across, 10 miles W of Point Baker, on the E coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 22' 30" N, 133° 52' 30" W; (map 6). Variant: Reids Bay. Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN probably for Ensign Maurice Lance Reid, USN, a member of his party.

Reid Falls: falls, 1.9 miles W of Twin Dewey Peaks and 1.5 miles NE of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 28' 25" N, 135° 17' 00" W; (map 45). Local name obtained by USGS field personnel and published on Federal maps since 1950.

Reid Glacier: glacier, heads 2 miles SW of Contact Nunatak, trends N 11 miles to Reid Inlet, 2 miles S of Glacier Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 72 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 50' 40" N, 136° 48' 30" W. (map 10). Named by members of the Harriman Expedition in 1899 (Gilbert, 1910, v. 3, p. 25) for Harry Fielding Reid, 1859-1943, geologist and professor at the Case School of Applied Sciences and Johns Hopkins University, who visited Glacier Bay in 1890 and 1892, and made a study of the glaciers in the area.

Reid Inlet: bay, heads at terminus (1961) of Reid Glacier, and trends 2.4 miles N to Glacier Bay, S of Russell Island, Glacier Bay National Monument, 73 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 52' 30" N, 136° 48' 30" W; BGN 1954; (map 10). Named in 1893 for Harry Fielding Reid, 1859-1943, by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Reid, geologist and professor at the Case School of Applied Sciences and Johns Hopkins University, visited Glacier Bay in 1890 and 1892. At that time the name, "Reid Inlet", was applied to the upper end of Glacier Bay east of Russell Island, which was the terminus of the Grand Pacific and Johns Hopkins Glaciers. Subsequently, these glaciers have retreated, uncovering Tarr and Johns Hopkins Inlets. Reid Glacier has also retreated from the valley it formerly occupied to form another inlet. The name "Reid Inlet" is now restricted to this feature.

Reid Inlet: estuary, see Johns Hopkins Inlet.

Reid, Mount: mountain, 4,592 ft., 5.8 miles NE of head of Carroll Inlet, on Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 42' 28" N, 131° 14' 45" W; BGN 1931; (map 3). Named in 1931 by USGS for "Thomas George Reid, USN, Chief Aviation Pilot of the First Naval Aerial Survey Expedition to Alaska in 1926."

Reids Bay: bay, see Reid Bay.

Reihn Creek: stream, see Rhine Creek.

Reilly, Mount: mountain, see Seltat, Mount.

Reindeer Bay: bight, 1.5 miles across, on S shore of Iliamna Lake, 30 miles SW of Iliamna, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 23' N, 155° 20' W; (map 51). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Reindeer Cove: cove, on Norton Bay, 17 miles SW of Christmas Mountain, Nulato Hills; 64° 31' N, 161° 10' W; (map 96). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS

Reindeer Creek: stream, 12 miles long, on N side of Alaska Peninsula, flows W to Bristol Bay, 170 miles SE of Cape Newenham, Bristol Bay Lowlands; 57° 01' N, 158° 41' W; (map 37). Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent. USGS.

Reindeer Creek: stream, flows E 2 miles to Marsh Creek, at Otter Bight, NE coast of Umnak Island N of Fort Glenn, Aleutian Islands; 57° 25' 40" N, 167° 51' 50" W; (map 23). Variant: Falls Creek. Name reported in 1942 as Falls Creek by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and published as Reindeer Creek by USGS (Byers, 1959, pl. 41).

Reindeer Creek: stream, flows NW 9 miles to Schlitz Creek which flows to Serpentine River, 7 miles NW of Midnight Mountain and 50 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 50' N, 164° 50' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Reindeer Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to lake on coast of Port Clarence, 1 mile NW of Teller Mission and 7 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 21' N, 166° 29' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Reindeer Creek: stream, flows SW 4.8 miles to Kugruk River, 27 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 51' N, 162° 26' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by D. L. Reaburn (in Mendenhall, 1902, pl. 4a), USGS.

Reindeer Creek: stream, heads in Rampart Mountains, flows NW 13 miles to Tozitna River, 19 miles NW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 26' N, 152° 18' W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1956 by Orth; so named because a reindeer corral was located here about 50 years ago.

Reindeer Creek: stream, in Kokrines Hills, flows NW 6.8 miles to Hot Springs Creek, 27 miles WNW of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 13' 25" N, 154° 27' 40" W; (map 107). Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Reindeer Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NW 5 miles to Clifford Creek, 22 miles SW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 03' N, 163° 29' W; (map 113). Name used by local prospectors; reported in 1901 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS.

Reindeer Hill: hill, 2,485 ft., near SW end of Kantishna Hills, 5.5 miles NW of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 32' 45" N, 151° 01' 45" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Local name reported in 1932 by F. G. Wells and S. C. Kain, USGS.

Reindeer Hill: hill, 490 ft., at Cape Nome, 13 miles SE of Nome and 18 miles SW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 00' N, 165° 00' W; (map 95) Local name published in 1900 by USC&GS.

Reindeer Hills: hills, 967 ft., trend NNE- SSW 11 miles between Norton Bay and Norton Sound, Nulato Hills; 64° 30' N, 161° 24' W; (map 96). Local name reported in 1900 by W. J. Peters, USGS.

Reindeer Hills: mountains, 4,534 ft., trend SW 8 miles from junction of Brushkana Creek and Nenana River, 32 miles SE of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains 63° 25' N, 148° 46' W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Reindeer Island: barrier island, 2 miles long, westernmost island of Midway Islands, on Beaufort Sea coast, 18.5 miles E of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 29' N, 148° 20' W; (map 150). So named in 1910 by Leffingwell (1919, p. 98), "after the whale ship Reindeer, which was wrecked in the vicinity."

Reindeer Island: island, 1.7 miles long, in Kakhonak Bay, 24 miles SE of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 27' N, 154° 36' W; (map 51). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Reindeer Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 6 miles W of Kukaklek Lake and 49 miles SW of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 10' N, 155° 42' W; (map 51). Local name published by USGS in 1951.

Reindeer Lake: lake, 5 miles long, 3 miles W of Dease Inlet and 25 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 07' N, 155° 42' W; (map 153). Variant: Rein Deer Lake. Named Rein Deer Lake by Simpson (1843, map) in 1837.

Reindeer Lake: lake, 5 miles long, in course of Reindeer River 1.5 miles E of its junction with Paimiut Slough and 11 miles E of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 08' N, 159° 23' W; (map 78). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Reindeer Point: point of land, on N coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 32' 45" N, 168° 09' 15" W; BGN 1940; (map 22). Named in 1938 by USC&GS, "because of the herds of reindeer frequently seen in this locality."

Reindeer Point: village, see Elephant Point.

Reindeer River: stream, heads at 62° 15' N, 158° 28' W, flows SW 65 miles through Reindeer Lake to Paimiut Slough, 11 miles SE of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 08' N, 159° 27' W; (map 78). Local name reported in 1910 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1911, pl. 11), USGS.

Reindeer River: stream, probable anabranch of Yukon River, heads 4.5 miles S of Blade Island at 61° 31' N, 161° 54' W, flows NW 60 miles to Yukon River at Dogtooth Bend, 19 miles W of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 54' N, 162° 40' W; (map 74). Variant: Nookak River. Local name reported by USGS in 1916. USC&GS gives the Eskimo name "Nookak" for this stream. So called because reindeer were corralled near its mouth about 1900.

Reindeer Slough: stream, anabranch, trends S 7 miles from Kuskokwim River to Kisaralik River, 21 miles NE of Bethel, Yukon- Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 52' N, 161° 09' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Reindeer Slough: watercourse, see Twelvemile Slough.

Reinhart Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows E 1.1 miles from Brooker Mountain to Eldorado Creek, 4 miles W of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 30' 15" N, 151° 01' 00" W; (map 88). Named in 1932 by USGS.

Reliance Creek: stream, flows SW to Arctic Creek which flows to Cripple River, about 29 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Reliance Point: point of land, SE tip of Tigvariak Island, at W point of entrance to Mikkelsen Bay, on Beaufort Sea coast, Arctic Plain; 70° 12' 32" N, 147° 10' 15" W; (map 150). Variant: Lion and Reliance Reef, Lion Reef, Point Reliance. On Aug. 7, 1826, Franklin, RN (1828, p. 152) named the island "Lion and Reliance" Reef," after his two boats. The Lion had been driven aground at this place. E. de K. Leffingwell (1919, p. 89) adopted the Eskimo name Tigvariak for the island, and, in his text, applied Franklin's names to the NE [Point Reliance] and NW [Point Lion] point of the island. His maps, however, show these points as Reliance Point and Lion Point. A sandspit has extended the island in recent years, and the application of the name "Reliance Point" now extends one mile S of Leffingwell's location.

Remedios, Point: point of land, on NW coast of Suemez Island, W point of entrance to Port Dolores, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 45" N, 133° 26' 00" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys de los Remedios, Punta de los Remedios. Named, "Punta de los Remedios," meaning "point of the remedies," given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle. "Bodega [y Quadra] carried a bronze image of Nuestra Senora de los Remedios on this voyage and perhaps the name was given in her honor, or perhaps after his ship the Favorita, of which the real name was Nuestra Senora de los Remedios" (Wagner, 1937, p. 405).

Remedios, Puerto de los: cove, see Sealion Cove.

Remedios, Puerto de los: water passage, see Salisbury Sound.

Remington Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Casadepaga River, 0.5 miles SE of Casadepaga and 17 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 47' 30" N, 164° 22' 05" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 4).

Renard Island: island, 3.4 miles long, between Resurrection Bay and Eldorado Narrows, 14 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 55' N, 149° 20' W; BGN 1906; (map 49). Variant: Fox Island, Lowell Island. USGS reported the local name in 1904 as "Lowell Island," and USC&GS gave the local name as "Fox Island" in 1905. Because both these names "are much duplicated" the BGN officially bestowed the present name in 1906 it means "fox" in French.

Renards, Iles aux: island, see Fox Islands.

Rendezvous Peak: peak, 4,000 ft., 3.5 miles SW of junction of Eagle River and its South Fork, 13 miles NE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 15' 00' N, 149° 30' 15' W; BGN

1964; (map 69) Local name reported in 1963 by members of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska; derived from nearby Rendezvous Bowl.

Rendu Glacier: glacier, heads in British Columbia at 59° 13' N, 137° 00' W, trends SE 14 miles to its terminus at head of Rendu Inlet, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 58 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 01' 00" N, 136° 42' 45" W; BGN 1901; (map 45). Variant: Charpentier Glacier. Named by H. F. Reid (1896, pl. 90 and p. 431), USGS, for a French glaciologist. It was called "Charpentier Glacier" by the Canadian Boundary Commission.

Rendu Inlet: estuary, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends SE 10 miles from Rendu Glacier to Glacier Bay, 1 mile NW of Composite Island and 69 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 54' 30" N, 136° 36' 30" W; (map 10). Named in 1892 by Reid (1896, pl. 86 and p. 430), USGS.

Rennies Landing: locality, on S bank of Innoko River 6.4 miles E of its junction with Dishna River and 37 miles NW of Ophir, Innoko Lowland; 63° 36' 45" N, 157° 04' 30" W; BGN 1965; (map 90). Variant: Rainey's Landing. Boat landing with a couple of cabins reported in 1950 by USGS; it is now abandoned.

Renshaw Point: point of land, marks S entrance of Dorenoi Bay, on W shore of Stepovak Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 36' 30" N, 160° 22' 00" W; (map 28). Named in 1880 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Repetition Point: point of land, in Kuliliak Bay, on S coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 27' 05" N, 167° 02' 00" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). Named by USC&GS in 1937 "because the position of the point, dividing the bay into two parts, repeats a feature that is present in almost all the bays of Unalaska Island."

Rescue Harbor: cove, on E coast of Sullivan Island, in Lynn Canal, 35 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 58° 56' N, 135° 18' W; (map 11). Variant: Rescue Roadstead. So named in 1868 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, because it was here that the American schooner Louisa Downs was wrecked in 1867 and six persons were rescued by the U.S.S. Saginaw, which Meade commanded (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, p. 196).

Rescue Roadstead: cove, see Rescue Harbor.

Research Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Fisher Creek, 20 miles SE of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 02' 45" N, 142° 32' 00" W; (map 103). Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Research Mountain: peak, see Camp 4 Peak.

Reservoir Lake: lake, see Peterson Lake.

Reshimosti Island: island, 100 ft. across, in Whiting Harbor, in Sitka Sound, 1.2 miles SW Of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 44" N, 135° 21' 52" W; (map 9). Variant: Ostrov Reshitosti. Russian name meaning "determination," given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Reshitosti."

USC&GS, in transliterating the name, erroneously kept the Russian “t” which appears as an English “m.”

Reshitosti, Ostrov: island, see Reshimosti Island.

Restless Lake: lake, 0.2 miles across, on northern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 05' 13" N, 177° 34' 00" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with “R” to correspond to “R” grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Resurrection Bay: estuary, on SE coast Kenai Peninsula, trends S 24 miles from mouth of Resurrection River at Seward to Harding Gateway and Blying Sound, Chugach Mountains; 59° 48' N, 149° 30' W; (map 63). Variant: Port Andrews, Voskresenskaia Bay, Voskresenskaya Gavan, Voskresenskaya Guba. Named “Voskresenskaya Gavan” meaning “Resurrection (Sunday) Harbor” by Alexander Baranov in 1792. It was called “Port Andrews” by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock, in 1787. The first ship to be built in Alaska, the Phoenix, was built here in 1794.

Resurrection Bay: estuary, see Turnagain Arm.

Resurrection Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, flows N 18 miles to Turnagain Arm at Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 55' 30" N, 149° 38' 45" W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 63). Local name reported in 1895 by Becker (1898, map 26), USGS.

Resurrection Peninsula: peninsula, extends S 15 miles between Resurrection Bay and Day Harbor, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 52' 25" N, 149° 17' 30" W; (map 49). Named in 1930 by USC&GS for adjoining Resurrection Bay.

Resurrection River: stream, heads at Upper Russian Lake, flows SE to Resurrection Bay, 1.5 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 07' 30" N, 149° 23' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Resurrection, Cape: point of land, on S tip of Resurrection Peninsula, 19 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 52' N, 149° 17' W; (map 49). Variant: Point Barwell. Name published by USC&GS in 1869 on Chart 20. This is the “Point Barwell” named by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock in December 1787.

Retaliation Point: point of land, on E shore of Security Bay, on N coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 51' 30" N, 134° 20' 20" W; (map 5) Named in 1869 for charting purposes by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, “who in February, 1869, destroyed two Indian villages here because of the murder by the Indians of two white men under circumstances of great brutality.”

Retchechnoi: village, see Nikolski.

Retreat, Point: point of land, on N tip of Mansfield Peninsula, in Lynn Canal, 2.9 miles N of False Point Retreat and 20 miles NW of Juneau Alexander Archipelago; 58° 24' 45" N, 134° 57' 15" W (map 11). Variant: Mys Ostupleniya, Otstuplenie. Named in 1794 by Joseph

Whidbey, RN because he was forced to seek safety here from hostile Indians (Wagner, 1937, p. 405).

Retscheschnoj, Mount: mountain, see Rechesnoi, Mount.

Return Creek: stream, flows W 6.8 miles to Montana Creek 5.5 miles S of its junction with Iditarod River and 40 miles SE of Holy Cross, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 02' N, 158° 33' W; BGN 1945; (map 79). "Named by Matt De Courcy, prospector in 1911 and refers to the fact that he intended to return someday to a quicksilver prospect near the head of this creek."

Return Island: island, see Povorotni Island.

Return Islands: barrier islands, extend 13 miles on Beaufort Sea coast, NE of Gwydyr Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 27' N, 148° 47' W; BGN 1916; (map 150). Variant: Ooliktome Islands, Return Reef, Return Reefs. The original name "Return Reef" was applied to a single sand island NE of Gwydyr Bay, by Franklin (1828, p. 166), RN, on August 18, 1826, "we quitted Return Reef * * * and began to retrace our way toward the Mackenzie." Leffingwell (1919, p. 89) wrote, "The local usage, starting with the later explorers, has been to apply the term Return Reef to the chain of sand islands * * *. The term Return Islands has been adopted for this chain on the writer's map." John Kelly's Eskimo vocabulary, 1885-89, lists the Eskimo name "Oo-lik-to-me," meaning "at Oliktok." See Oliktok Point.

Return Mound: pingo, elev. 60 ft., on E bank of Kuparuk River, 8 miles SSW of Gwydyr Bay, Arctic Plain; (map 150). Named and used as a triangulation station by Leffingwell (1919, p. 41) in 1911.

Return Reef: barrier island, see Egg Island.

Return Reef: barrier islands, see Return Islands.

Return Reefs: barrier islands, see Return Islands.

Reveille Hill: hill, 220 ft., SW of East Kiska Lake, on northern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands: 52° 03' 45" N, 177° 34' 45" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Reverdy Johnson Mountains: mountains, see Reverdy Mountains.

Reverdy Mountains: mountains, 4,500 ft., extend NE 9 miles from Hyder, between Bear and Salmon Rivers, Coast Mountains; 56° 00' N, 130° 00' W; (map 3). Variant: Bear River Ridge. Reverdy Johnson Mountains. Named in 1868 by David Pender, RN. Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, called this feature "Reverdy Johnson Mountains" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, p. 78).

Reversed Glacier: glacier, see Thiel Glacier.

Revillagigedo Channel: water passage, trends NNW 40 miles from Dixon Entrance to Tongass Narrows at Dairy, on S coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54°

48' N, 131° 06' W [SE end], 55° 17' N, 131° 34' W [NW end]; BGN 1927; (map 3). Variant: Revilla Gigedo Channel. Named in 1792 by Jacinto Caamano (Wagner, 1937, p. 405). See Revillagigedo Island; Font, Straights du.

Revillagigedo Island: island, 55 miles long and 35 miles wide, between Prince of Wales Island and mainland, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 35' N, 131° 20" W, BGN 1927; (map 3). Named August 13, 1793, by Capt. Vancouver, RN, for Don Juan Vicente de Guemes Pacheco de Pedilla, Count of Revilla Gigedo and Viceroy of Mexico, 1789-94. "He [Vancouver] was no doubt influenced by the fact that Caamano the year before had given the name to an adjoining channel" (Wagner, 1937, p. 405)

Revine Creek: stream, flows NW 13 miles to Yanert Fork, 16 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 40' N, 148° 40' W; (map 87). Named in 1902 by A. H. Brooks, USGS, for George Revine, cook of his survey party that year.

Revolt Hill: hill, 140 ft., between East Kiska and Christina Lakes, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 04' 35" N, 177° 34' 16" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Rex Creek: stream, flows 6 miles SW from Rex Glacier joining White Creek to form Chititu Creek, 15 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 17' 35" N, 142° 34' 40" W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS (Moffit and Capps, 1911, pl. 2). Reported as "Rex Gulch" by G. M. Esterly, of Valdez, in 1902 (Mendenhall, 1905, fig. 11).

Rex Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to California Creek, 5 miles E of Rex Dome and 50 miles SE of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 07' N, 148° 45' W; (map 100). Named by prospectors; reported in 1906 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1907, pl. 4), USGS.

Rex Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Smallwood Creek, 10 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 55' 30" N, 147° 21' 00" W; (map 100). Local name published in 1908 by USGS.

Rex Creek: stream, formed by its North and South Forks, flows SE 2.7 miles to Dry Bay, on E coast of Masha Peninsula, 49 miles W of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 57° 38' 30" N, 155° 46' 20" W; (map 35) Local name obtained from J. L. McPherson of Iliamna, reported in 1903, and published by Martin (1905, p. 53), USGS.

Rex Creek: stream, heads in Candle Hills, flows N 2.6 miles to Tatalina River, 10 miles SW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 54' N, 155° 54' W; (map 80). Local name reported in 1910 by C. G. Anderson (in Eakin, 1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Rex Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NE 4.9 miles to Kotzebue Sound, 16 miles W of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 05' N, 163° 19' W; (map 113). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by W. C. Mendenhall and D. L. Reaburn, USGS.

Rex Dome: mountain, 4,155 ft., between Nenana and Totatlanika Rivers, 30 miles S of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 07' 50" N, 148° 54' 00" W; BGN 1944; (map 100). Name derived from Rex Creek; reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Rex Glacier: glacier, trends 1.2 miles NW from Andrus Peak to its terminus at head of Rex Creek, 18 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 19' 00" N, 142° 27' 40" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Rex Hill: hill, 1,000 ft., 1.3 miles N of Salmon Lagoon, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 01' 15" N, 177° 32' 20" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with 'R' to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Rex Point: point of land, on Seward Peninsula, extends into Kotzebue Sound, 17 miles W of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 05' N, 163° 20' W; (map 113). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS; derived from nearby Rex Creek.

Rex: railroad station, on The Alaska Railroad 48 miles SW of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 14' N, 149° 15' W; BGN 1944; (map 100). Variant: Kobe, Kobi. Name derived from Rex Dome 10 miles southeast of the station. The place was called "Kobi" on a 1925 Alaska Road Commission map.

Reynard Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, on E coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 01' 25" N, 177° 36' 00" E; BGN 1937; (map 14). Local name found on a plotting sheet by USC&GS.

Reynard Creek: stream, flows N 11 miles to Colville River, 7 miles S of Lookout Ridge and 112 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Slope; 69° 01' 15" N, 159° 28' 00" W; BGN 1925; (map 144). So named by W. T. Foran, USGS, in 1924, "because of the number of foxes seen in its basin."

Reynolds Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Landlocked Bay, 35 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 51' 30" N, 146° 31' 30" W; (map 64). Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

Reynolds Creek: stream, heads in Summit Lake, flows SW 3 miles through Lake Mellen to Copper Harbor, near head of Hetta Inlet, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 12' 50" N, 132° 36' 15" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1908 by C. W. Wright (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 3), USGS.

Reynolds Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows N 2 miles to East Fork Snag Creek 3.3 miles SE of its junction with Snag Creek, 9 miles SW of Carden Hills, Alaska Range; 62° 12' 00" N, 141° 24' 35" W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Reynolds Head: point of land, on E shore of Morzhovoi Bay, 16 miles SW of village of Cold Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 00' 30" N, 162° 57' 00" W; (map 29). Name reported by USC&GS in 1925.

Reynolds Peak: peak, 1,950 ft., on E side of Latouche Island, at SE end of Broon Buttes, 22 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 00' 35" N, 147° 53' 02" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 12), USGS; name derived from the Reynolds-Alaska Development Company that operated mines in that region.

Reynolds Point: point of land, see Alexander Point.

Rezanof Lake: lake, 3 miles long, 7 miles SE of Whale Bay, on S central Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 32' 30" N, 134° 50' 00" W; BGN 1933; (map 5). Named in 1933 by USFS "for Nikolai Petrovich Rezanof, who was instrumental in organizing the Russian American Company in 1799, and who saved the settlement at Sitka from starvation in 1806."

Rhea Rocks: rocks, extend 500 ft. between Cordova and Tah Bays, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 51' N, 132° 21' W; (map 1). Named in 1923 by USC&GS because of the nearby triangulation station "Rhea."

Rhein Creek: stream, see Rhine Creek.

Rhine Creek: stream, flowing SE 4.7 miles to Stephens Passage, 0.7 miles W of Bishop Point and 1 mile SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 12' 30" N, 134° 09' 55" W; (map 11). Variant: Rehin Creek, Reihn Creek, Rhein Creek, Rhinestone Creek. In 1890 John G. Peterson and "Chris" Fuhr located a claim on this stream which they called Reihn Creek. Since both miners were born in Germany, it is probable that they would have spelled the name "Rhine" if they had meant to name the stream after the Rhine River. It has been thought they may have intended to name the stream after John J. Ryan, a prospector, who had claims near the creek (DeArmond, 1957, p. 36). The names Rhine Creek and Rhein Creek were published by USGS (1916, Brooks and others, pl. 2, and p. 76).

Rhinestone Creek: stream, see Rhine Creek.

Rhino Horn: peak, see Rhino Peak.

Rhino Peak: peak, 6,400 ft., at head of Mendenhall Glacier, 2 miles NE of Mendenhall Towers and 18 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 33' 30" N, 134° 26' 15" W; (map 11). Variant: Rhino Horn. Descriptive name published in 1960 by USGS. Members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project have proposed to change the name to Rhino Horn.

Rhoads Creek: stream, heads near Shovel Point Horn of Granite Mountain, flows NE 18 miles to Granite Creek, 9 miles ESE of Delta Junction, Tanana Lowland; 63° 59' 30" N, 145° 17' 40" W; (map 86). Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS.

Rhode Island Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Omega Creek, 50 miles E of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 07' 30" N, 150° 20' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1906, pl. 3), USGS.

Rhode Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula W of the Finger Lakes, 12 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 38' 10" N, 150° 55' 40" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Rhododendron Cone: hill, 1,235 ft., 1.5 miles S of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 32' N, 163° 09' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS; one of "Four conspicuous volcanic cones *. * named for wildflowers which are common on the slopes of all four cones."

Rhumba Creek: stream, in De Long Mountains, flows N 7 miles to Sorepaw Creek, 62 miles NE of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 46' N, 159° 07' W; (map 131). Named by E. G. Sable, USGS, in 1953, "for crooked course of stream."

Rhyolite Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows W 2.7 miles to Chathenda Creek 5 miles E of its junction with Chisana River, Alaska Range; 62° 03' 40" N, 141° 57' 10" W; (map 84). Name reported by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1916, p. 202), USGS.

Ribdon River: stream, in Philip Smith Mountains, flows W 46 miles to Sagavanirktok River, S of Kakuktukruich Bluff, Brooks Range; 68° 49' N, 148° 48' W; BGN 1960; (map 135). Variant: Sagavanirktok River, Shulukpaukat River. So named by USGS geologists in 1951, "because one of the geologists named Don had a rib injury." The Eskimo name for this stream is "Shukukpaukat" which refers to the "high, steep, sharp mountains" that bound it.

Ribnaia Bay: bay, see Fish Bay.

Ribnaia: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, SW of Russian Mission, Yukon- Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 39' N, 161° 30' W; (map 73). Variant: Ruibnaia, Rybnia. Russian name meaning "fish," for a former Eskimo village reported as "Ruibnai," population 40, in the 1880 census by Ivan Petroff (1881, p. 57) and as "Rybnia" (ibid., 1884, p. 12).

Ribni, Point: point of land, see Fish Point.

Rice Gulch Creek: stream, flows SE 12 miles to Salmon Fork Black River, 32 miles N of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 31' N, 141° 10' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Rice Mountain: mountain, 6,600 ft., 4.6 miles SW of Tiekel Cache and 34 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 21' 45" N, 145° 21' 40" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1900 by F. C. Schrader (in Baker, 1906), USGS. This mountain may be named for quartermaster's clerk John F. Rice, USA, who led a small expedition from Valdez to Eagle City in 1899.

Rice Peak: mountain peak, see Townsend Peak.

Rice, Mount: mountain, 6,500 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 8 miles NW of Snow Dome and 33 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 01' 10" N, 135° 42' 15" W; (map 45). Named by the American Geographical Society (Field, 1947, pl. 1) for W. H. Rice, geologist, who visited Muir Inlet in 1913.

Rich Creek: stream, flows N 1.3 miles to East Kiska Lake, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' 32" N, 177° 35' 25" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Rich Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to East Fork Yentna River, 54 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 17' 35" N, 151° 45' 30" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks, 1912, pl. 9), USGS.

Rich Creek: stream, flows W 2 miles to Brown Creek, 2 miles N of Dry Bay and 27 miles NE of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 43' N, 153° 09' W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name published in 1958 by USGS.

Rich Gulch: stream, 3 miles long, flows NE to Fork Creek, 11.5 miles NW of Heart Lake 74 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains, 60° 10' N, 159° 59' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Rich Hill: hill, 800 ft., 1.7 miles SE of Witchcraft Point, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 02' 02" N, 177° 31' 55" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Rich, Mount: mountain, 6,180 ft., 1.6 miles W of junction of South Fork Kuskokwim and Styx Rivers, 90 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 54' 15" N, 153° 14' 00" W; (map 71). Named in 1898 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS.

Richards Camp: locality, on right bank of Koyukuk River, 8 miles NE of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 40' N, 156° 28' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Richards Slough: stream, flows SE 8.6 miles to Koyukuk River, 8 miles NE of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 60° 40' N, 156° 28' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia in 1954 or 1955 by USGS.

Richardson Creek: stream, flows NW 14 miles to Hess Creek, 32 miles NE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 40' N, 149° 04' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors, according to a report in 1902 by Lt. Erickson, USA; published by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 16).

Richardson Roadhouse: locality, see Richardson.

Richardson Telegraph Station: locality, see Richardson.

Richardson, Fort: military reservation, 7 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 15' 30" N, 149° 41' 00" W; (map 69). Name of a military installation that was established in 1940; presumably named for General Wilds Preston Richardson, 1861-1921, first president of the Alaska Road Commission.

Richardson: locality, on right bank of Tanana River, 18 miles NW of Big Delta, Tanana Lowland; 64° 17' N, 146° 20' W; (map 101). Variant: Richardson Roadhouse, Richardson Telegraph Station. Former village and post office established in 1906 and named for Major Wilds P. Richardson, USA, first President of the Board of the ARC, who "established a sled road between Valdez on the coast, and Fairbanks, the largest settlement in the interior, a distance of 370 miles." (Brooks, 1953, p. 425-436). Eventually, the Tanana River changed its course and the erosive effects forced the people to move. The post office was discontinued in 1943 (Ricks, 1965, p. 54).

Richmond Creek: stream, flows NE 8.1 miles to Minnehaha Creek, 59 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 59' N, 161° 59' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1908 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21).

Richmond Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles from a lake to North Fork Koyukuk River, 10 miles NE of Ipnek Mountain and 19 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 27' 00" N, 150° 49' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name "in use since 1900, for Volney Richmond, then manager of the N.C. [Northern Commercial] store in Bettles * * *"; reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Richmond Gulch: ravine, on E slope of Mount Brynteson, trends NE 0.2 miles to Glacier Creek, 9 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' 52" N, 165° 20' 50" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Richter Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Niukluk River, 32 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 163° 47' W; (map 95). Variant: Slate Creek. This appears to be the stream reported in 1899 as "Slate Creek" by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Ricks Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to North Fork Salcha River, 50 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 49' N, 145° 12' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Ricord, Cape: promontory, see Thompson, Cape.

Riddle Gulch: ravine, trends SE 0.6 miles to Hidden Creek, 7 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 12' N, 154° 48' W; BGN 1936, (map 89). Local name reported in 1913 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS.

Riddle Hills: hills, 500 ft., 1.2 miles SE of Witchcraft Point, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 02' 20" N, 177° 31' 45" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Riddle Lake: lake, 0.2 miles across, one of group of five, 1 mile SE of Witchcraft Point, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 02' 25" N, 177° 31' 20" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Ridge Hill: hill, 493 ft., between Rush and Cone Hills, on west-central St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 11' 00" N, 170° 22' 15" W; (map 38). Variant: Dot Hill. Name published in 1875 by USC&GS; called "Dot Hill" in 1891 by Joseph Stanley-Brown, naturalist.

Ridge Hill: hill, see Bear Hill.

Ridge Island: island, 0.5 miles long, on E coast of Suemez Island, between Meares Passage and Ulloa Channel, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' 30" N, 133° 12' 30" W; (map 4). Descriptive name published in 1914 by USC&GS.

Ridge Lake: lake, see Setgun Lake.

Ridge Point: point of land, on NE coast of Akutan Island, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 11' 30" N, 165° 47' 45" W; (map 24). Named in 1901 by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS, because it is "formed by a narrow mountain ridge."

Ridge Wall: hill, 325 ft., 0.4 miles long, on SW coast of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands, 57° 09' 50" N, 170° 22' 20" W; (map 38). Variant: Ridgewall. Local name reported by Elliott (1881, St. Paul map).

Ridgetop: locality, 1 mile W of Dome Camp and 15 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 02' N, 147° 40' W; (map 105). Descriptive name of a former railroad station on the Tanana Valley Railroad; published in 1907 by USGS.

Ridgeway Creek: stream, flows NE 1.4 miles to Lower Willow Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 18 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49' N, 164° 25' W; (map 95). Variant: Myers Creek, Ridgewood Creek. Prospectors' name reported as "Myers or Ridgeway, on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map. Reported as "Ridgewood" on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Ridgewood Creek: stream, see Ridgeway Creek.

Riding Cove: cove, 0.7 miles across, on SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 22' 00" N, 167° 17' 20" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). Named by USC&GS in 1938, "as the cove is the only shelter for small craft in this vicinity from northwesterly weather. Small boats may ride out such weather and also receive limited protection from southerly swells."

Rieba Bay: bay, see Fish Bay.

Riecheshni Bay: bay, see Little Bay.

Riecheshnoe: village, see Nikolski.

Riecheshnoi: bay, see Akun Bay.

Riechesni: locality, on Little Bay, on N coast of Akun Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 16' N, 165° 35' W; (map 24). Variant: Raicheshnoe, Raychevsnoi. Russian name for a former Aleut village or camp recorded in 1830 as "Raicheshnoe," population 37, by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 2, p. 202).

Rifle Butte: hill, 400 ft., 17 miles NE of Mount Veniaminof, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 25' N, 159° 14' W; (map 30). Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Rifle Creek: stream, heads on King Mountain, flows E 1 mile to Nome River, 8 miles NNE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' N, 165° 17' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name published on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Rifle Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula W of Ursus Lake, 31 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 46' N, 150° 28' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Riggs Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads on S slope of Takhinsha Mountains, 4 miles SE of Mount Harris, trends 17 miles SSE to head of Muir Inlet, 43 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 04' 00" N, 136° 11' 00" W; (map 45). Named by the American Geographical Society in 1947 for Thomas Riggs, Jr., 1873-1945; Engineer of the Alaskan Boundary Survey, 1906-13; Governor of Alaska, 1918-21; and United States Commissioner of the IBC about 1936-45. He was born in Maryland and educated at Princeton Univ. He was in the lumber business in Alaska 1897-1901 and was with the Boundary Survey from 1903-05 before becoming engineer in 1906. He was in charge of the Fairbanks Division of location and construction of government railroads in Alaska before becoming Governor of Alaska in 1918.

Riggs, Mount: mountain, 11,783 ft., between Mount Natazhat and Alaska-Canada boundary, N of Klutlan Glacier, 60 miles NE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; BGN 1917; 61° 30' N, 141° 06' W; (map 67). Named by the Alaska-Canada boundary surveyors, 1909-13, for Thomas Riggs, Jr., surveyor in charge for the United States.

Right Arm Creek: stream, on Iniskin Peninsula, flows W 1.4 miles to Right Arm Iniskin Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 43' 45" N, 153° 20' 30" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Variant: Steep Creek. Local name derived from Right Arm Iniskin Bay; published by USGS in 1958.

Right Arm Iniskin Bay: estuary, on W coast of Iniskin Peninsula, extends E 2 miles off Iniskin Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 43' 30" N, 153° 22' 30" W; BGN 1916; (map 51). Name published in 1914 on USC&GS Chart 3421.

Right Branch Big Hurrah Creek: stream, see Trilby Creek.

Right Branch Solomon River: stream, see East Fork Solomon River.

Right Branch Trail Creek: stream, in Chigmit Mountains, at head of Iniskin Peninsula, flows NE 1 mile, joins Wrong Branch to form Trail Creek, 0.7 miles S of Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 47' 45" N, 153° 16' 40" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Variant: Tonnie Creek. Named in 1951 by USGS.

Right Cape: point of land, see Outer Right Cape.

Right Fork Banner Creek: stream, see Slate Creek.

Right Fork Bluestone River: stream, flows SE 8 miles to join Gold Run, forms Bluestone River, 13 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 05' N, 166° 13' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Right Fork Canning River: stream, see Marsh Fork Canning River.

Right Fork Canyon Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 miles to Canyon Creek which flows to Imuruk Basin, 31 miles NW of Nome. Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 54' N, 165° 51' W;

(map 94). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Right Fork Goodhope River: stream, see Goodhope River.

Right Fork Kooguru River: stream, see Marsh Fork Canning River.

Right Fork Kugruk River: stream, see Kugruk River.

Right Fork Macklin Creek: stream, flows N 1.4 miles to Macklin Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 4 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 45 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 45' N, 164° 43' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Right Fork Ono-ko-vuk River: stream, see Monday Creek.

Right Fork Quartz Creek: stream, see North Fork Quartz Creek.

Right Fork Slate Creek: stream, flows NE 0.5 miles, joins Left Fork to form Slate Creek which flows E to Nome River, 13 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 165° 20' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Right Fork Solomon River: stream, see East Fork Solomon River.

Right Fork Stewart River: stream, see Silver Creek.

Right Fork Vermont Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile from Vermont Pass to Vermont Creek, 2.5 miles ESE of Vermont Dome and 7 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 31' N, 150° 08' W; (map 124). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Right Fork West Glacier Creek: stream, in Chigmit Mountains, heads at Umbrella Glacier terminus, flows SW 4 miles, joins Left Fork to form West Glacier Creek, 5 miles N of Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 55' 40" N, 153° 17' 20" W; (map 51). Local name reported in 1957 by USGS.

Right Hand Point: point of land, W point of entrance to Kulukak Bay, on N shore of Bristol Bay, 54 miles SW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 46' 10" N, 159° 54' 00" W; (map 40). Variant: Mys Pravoi. Translation of Russian "M[ys] Pravoi" reported by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 4), IRN.

Right Head: bay, SE arm of Port Moller, extends 6 miles inland, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 48' N, 160° 20' W; (map 28). Reported by Atwood (1911, pl. 2), USGS.

Rikord, Mys: promontory, see Thompson, Cape.

Rikorda, Mys: promontory, see Thompson, Cape.

Riley Channel: stream, a distributary of Kobuk River, flows SW 33 miles to Hotham Inlet, 53 miles WNW of Selawik, Kotzebue- Kobuk Lowland; 66° 47' N, 161° 52' W; (map 114). The name "Riley Channel" is written in pencil on a manuscript map by Lt. G. M. Stoney, USN; probably named by him in 1885 for an Eskimo interpreter in his party, Ounalook, whom they nicknamed "Riley."

Riley Creek Glacier: glacier, trends N 2 miles to its 1950 terminus at head of Riley Creek, 34 miles SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 34' 00" N, 145° 34' 20" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Riley Creek: settlement, see McKinley Park.

Riley Creek: stream, flows E 8 miles to Kogoluktuk River, 16 miles NE of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 02' N, 156° 40' W; (map 126). Prospectors' name given about 1908 and reported by P. S. Smith and H. M. Eakin, USGS, in 1910 (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 294). Lt. G. M. Stoney's Eskimo interpreter was called "Riley" (Stoney, 1900, p. 17). However, it was more likely named for the small steamboat John Riley which plied the Kobuk River about the time the stream was named.

Riley Creek: stream, flows N 3.7 miles to Matanuska River 29 miles NE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 47' 15" N, 148° 20' 15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Riley Creek: stream, flows NE 22 miles to Nenana River, 10 miles S of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 43' 30" N, 148° 53' 00" W; (map 87). Local name reported by Woodbury Abbey, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, on the blueprint of his 1921 Mount McKinley National Park survey.

Riley Creek: stream, heads at Riley Creek Glacier terminus, flows NW 7 miles to Jarvis Creek, 28 miles S of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 38' 40" N, 145° 37' 20" W; BGN 1937; (map 86). Local name reported in 1937 by USGS.

Riley Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, 6.5 miles NE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 26' N, 147° 13' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Riley, Cape: point of land, on W shore of Port Clarence, 4 miles SW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 13' N, 166° 28' W; (map 111). "Apparently so named by Beechey, 1827, or possibly by Trollope, 1854" (Baker, 1906, p. 528). For some years the name was misapplied to the south point of the entrance to Grantley Harbor, at Teller.

Riley: settlement, see McKinley Park.

Rim Butte: mountain, 3,570 ft., in Brooks Range, 27 miles NNW of Howard Pass; 68° 34' N, 157° 21' W; (map 132). Named in 1950 by Island L. Tailleux, USGS, geologist with the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations because of the "prominent butt of rim rock." Name was published by USGS in 1951.

Rime Peak: peak, 12,741 ft., 4.5 miles NE of Mount Blackburn and 26 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; BGN 1966; 61° 44' 52" N, 143° 18' 15" W; (map 67). Named in 1965 by the Mountaineering Club of Alaska, "because of the unusual accumulations of rime crystals found on the peak."

Rimrock Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SE 3 miles to Resurrection Creek, 5.5 miles S of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 51' 30" N, 149° 38' 00" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name; reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Ring Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 miles to Right Fork Bluestone River, 11 miles S of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 07' N, 166° 23' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Ring Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in Jamestown Bay, 2 miles SE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 20" N, 135° 17' 20" W; (map 9). Variant: Ring Islet. Named by U.S. Navy in 1880 for paymaster James Andrew Ring, USN. The name was Published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 144).

Ring Islet: island, see Ring Island.

Ring Lake: lake, 0.2 miles across, on northeastern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 02' 48" N, 177° 36' 40" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II Published on a 1953 AMS map.

Ringgold Island: island, 1.5 miles long, on W coast of Adak Island in Bay of Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48' 10" N, 176° 49' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Agatha Island. Named in 1936 by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office, for Capt. Cadwalader Ringgold, USN, Commander of the North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855.

Ringgold Sound: water passage, on W coast of Adak Island, S of Ringgold Island in Bay of Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48' 10" N, 176° 50' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Agatha Sound. See Ringgold Island.

Ringgold, Lake: lake, 0.1 miles long, on Ringgold Island, Bay of Islands, Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48' 11" N, 176° 48' 55" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Agatha Lake. Name derived from Ringgold Island and given by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office in 1936. See Ringgold Island.

Ringinalook River: stream, see Pingaluk River.

Rio Shore Creek: stream, flows S to Bering Sea about 25 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Rio: point of land, see Riou, Point.

Riot Hill: mountain, 1,100 ft., 1.5 miles N of Salmon Lagoon, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52' 01' 28" N, 177° 32' 52" E; (map 14). Variant: Tundra Hill. An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Riou Bay: bay, 3 miles long, on S side of Icy Bay, 64 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 54' N, 141° 27' W; (map 47). Name published on a 1945 USC&GS chart. Its name was taken from nearby Point Riou.

Riou, Point: point of land, extends SW into Gulf of Alaska, near S entrance of Icy Bay, 64 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 52' 30" N, 141° 27' 30" W; (map 47). Variant: Pointe de Boussole, Nizmennoi, Rio, Cape Riou. Named by Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 204) June 28, 1794, probably in honor of Edward Riou, midshipman on the Third Cook Expedition. Tebenkov (1852, map 7) calls it "Nizmennoi," meaning "low" although he also includes, beneath the name, the Russian transliteration of "Riou," which is shown on later Russian Hydrog. Dept. charts as "Rio." This may also be the point of land the La Perouse map shows as "Pointe de Boussole" although some authorities feel the name applies to what is now called "Cape Manby." La Perouse appears not to have mentioned "Pointe de Boussole" in his text which would indicate that the name was added when the map was drawn later in Paris (Wagner, 1937, p. 434). The Boussole was one of La Perouse's ships.

Rip Point: point of land, on SE coast of Great Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 02" N, 176° 01' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). So named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, because of "the strong tide rips in the locality."

Rip Point: point of land, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, 1.3 miles SE of Whiterock Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 02' 15" N, 131° 58' 45" W; (map 3). Local name published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 74).

Rip Rock: rock, in Hawkins Island Cutoff, between Hinchinbrook Island, and Hawkins Island and 20 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' 30" N, 146° 20' 10" W; (map 64). Named in 1900 by H. P. Ritter, USC&GS.

Rip Rock: rock, on NW coast of Cape Chisak, Little Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 46' 45" N, 176° 10' 40" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). So named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, because it is "marked by strong tide rips and overfalls."

Riph Point: point of land, see Shakmanof Point.

Ripinski, Mount: mountain, 3,600 ft., at E end of Takshanuk Mountains, 2.6 miles W of Tanani and 15 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 15' 55" N, 135° 31' 15" W; (map 45). Named locally for "Mr. Ripinski" of the Haines Mission and published in 1897 by USC&GS.

Ripon Glacier: glacier, on E side of Kenai Peninsula, trends NW 1.5 miles to its terminus, 6 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 41' 30" N, 148° 36' 00" W; BGN 1930; (map 63). Named in 1910 by Lawrence Martin, USGS, for Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.

Ripple Cove: cove, 1 mile across, in Glacier Bay National Monument, on W shore of Glacier Bay, 0.6 miles S of Rush Point and 33 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 27' N, 136° 04' W, BGN 1942; (map 10). So named by USC&GS in 1938 "because of the high velocity of the currents in this locality."

Ripple Cove: cove, 1 mile long, 2 miles SE of Crater Bay, on SW coast of Harris Peninsula, 33 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 40' 15" N, 149° 47' 45" W; BGN 1930; (map 49). So named by the 1928 USC&GS field party because of the "comparative smoothness of water."

Ripple Narrows: water passage, see Sitakaday Narrows.

Ripsnorter Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows SW 10 miles to Tonzona River, 15 miles W of Mount Russell, Alaska Range; 62° 47' 05" N, 152° 20' 35" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1925 by S. R. Capps (in Moffit, 1927, pl. 3), USGS.

Rishenia, Mys: point of land, see Decision, Cape.

Risk Hill: hill, 300 ft., 1.3 miles S of Witchcraft Point, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 02' 05" N, 177° 30' 30" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to the "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Risky Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to Chukchi Sea, E of Sapumik Ridge, 23 miles E of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 51' 38" N, 165° 18' 45" W; (map 129). Named in 1953 by USGS geologists "because it is the last available beaching point in several miles for small boats traveling from Corwin to Ahyougatuk [Ayugatak] Lagoon" (Chapman and Sable, 1960, p. 54).

Ritter Point: point of land, on W coast of Dall Island, 2.5 miles N of Port Bazan, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 51' 30" N, 133° 02' 00" W; BGN 1929; (map 1). Named by USC&GS in 1928 for "the late Homer P. Ritter," USC&GS, who made early surveys in Alaska.

River Bay: bay, 5 miles long, in Lake Nerka, drained by the Agulowak River, 30 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 25' N, 158° 50' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). So called because the head of this arm of Lake Nerka leads into the lake's outlet. Local name reported by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, in 1930.

River Cove: cove, 0.3 miles across, in E part of Nikolski Bay, on SW coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 57' 15" N, 168° 51' 15" W; (map 21). Name published by USC&GS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 67).

River Point: point of land, on E shore of Gilbert Bay at mouth of Whiting River, 2 miles E of Sentinel Point and 33 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 59' 45" N, 133° 42' 30" W; (map 8). Descriptive name given in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN.

River Point: point of land, on W bank of Portland Canal, 10 miles N of Turn Point, Coast Mountains; 55° 34' N, 130° 08' W; (map 3). Local descriptive name published in 1891 by USC&GS; this point is just north of the mouth of a river.

River: locality, along Seward Peninsula Railroad and Nome River, about 13 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Site of a railroad station built in 1905 or 1906 (Cole, 1953, p. 14). Its precise location is not known.

Rivermouth Point: point of land, at mouth of Afognak River, 4.4 miles N of Afognak, on S coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 04' N, 152° 47' W; (map 43). Variant: Ustia riei, Ustya Ryki. Translation of the name "M[ys] Ustya Ryki" given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, in 1839 or 1840 and published by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1849 on Chart 1425.

Rjatscheschnoje: village, see Nikolski.

Road Island: island, 1 mile long, in Ivanof Bay, 6 miles NE of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 51' 00" N, 159° 29' 40" W; (map 27). Variant: John Island. Named "John Island" in 1880 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS. In 1947, USC&GS reported that "Road Island" had been in use for some years.

Road Island: island, 150 ft. across, in Redoubt Bay, 9 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 55' 30" N, 135° 21' 05" W; (map 5). Variant: Dorozhoi Island, Ostrov Dorozhnoy. This is a translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN. Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, published it as "O[strov] Dorozhnoy."

Roadhouse Bay: cove, 0.6 miles across, on N shore of Iliamna Lake, 3 miles SE of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 45' N, 154° 49' W; (map 51). Local name derived from Roadhouse Mountain; published in 1954 by USGS.

Roadhouse Creek: stream, flows SW 9 miles to Roadhouse Bay, Iliamna Lake, 3 miles E of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 45' N, 154° 50' W; (map 51). Local name derived from Roadhouse Mountain; published in 1954 by USGS.

Roadhouse Creek: stream, in Rampart Mountains, flows S 4.5 miles to Yukon River, 11 miles W of Rampart and 50 miles ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 29' N, 150° 34' W, (map 106). Local name reported in 1956 by Orth; so named because McCormick Roadhouse was located at the stream's mouth.

Roadhouse Hills: mountain, see Roadhouse Mountain.

Roadhouse Moses: village, see Moses Point.

Roadhouse Mountain: mountain, N of Iliamna Lake, 10 miles SE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 59° 51' 30" N, 154° 40' 00" W; (map 51). Variant: Roadhouse Hills. Local name published by G. C. Martin and F. J. Katz (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Roadstead Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in Security Bay, on N coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 52' 20" N, 134° 22' 10" W; (map 5). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Roaring Bear Lake: lake, 1 mile across, at head of Meadow Creek, 18 miles W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 21' 30" N, 148° 04' 00" W; (map 118). Variant: First Lake. Local name reported in 1956 by USGS; the lake was shown as "First Lake" on a 1916 manuscript map by William Yanert because it was first in a series of lakes (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Roaring Cove: cove, 600 ft. wide, on W coast of Ragged Island, in Pye Islands, 46 miles E of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 25' N, 150° 25' W; BGN 1929; (map 50). So named by USC&GS in 1927, "because of the roar and echo of the waves."

Roaring Creek: stream, flows NW 3.3 miles to Kotsina River, 37 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 47' N, 143° 51' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Roaring Creek: stream, flows SE 4.7 miles to Oshetna River, 31 miles NW of Tahnetna Pass and 82 miles W of Gulkana, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 15' N, 147° 53' W; (map 82). Local descriptive name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Roaring Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 2 miles to Canyon Creek, 10 miles S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 43' 25" N, 149° 27' 00" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name; reported about 1914 by B. L. Johnson (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS.

Roaring Glacier: glacier, E of Surprise Glacier, trends NE 3.5 miles to its terminus at head of a stream 1 mile long which drains into Harriman Fiord, 52 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 00' 45" N, 148° 24' 30" W; BGN 1964; (map 69). Descriptive name given in 1899 by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition; name suggested by the noise of tumbling ice masses on the steep slope at the glacier terminus.

Roaring Glacier: glacier, see Surprise Glacier.

Rob Point: point of land, on SW coast of Krestof Island, 11 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 09' N, 135° 33' W; (map 9). Probably a local name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, and published in 1900 by USC&GS on Chart 8281.

Robber Hill: hill, 320 ft., 0.7 miles E of Witchcraft Point, on northern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' 00" N, 177° 31' 15" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Robber Island: island, see Toti Island.

Robber Islands: islands, see Ladrones Islands.

Robber Lake: lake, one of group of five, 0.2 miles across, 0.8 miles SE of Witchcraft Point, on northern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 02' 40" N, 177° 31' 00" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Robe Lake: lake, 2.2 miles long, 1.5 miles N of Washbowl Basin and 3 miles SE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 05' 20" N, 146° 10' 30" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, for a local prospector, Harvey Robe, who joined Abercrombie's party for a short time.

Robe River: stream, heads in Robe Lake, flows W 3 miles to Lowe River at its mouth on Port Valdez, 1.8 miles SE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 05' 45" N, 146° 14' 20" W; (map 68).

Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, for a local prospector, Harvey Robe, who joined Abercrombie's party for a short time.

Robert Barron Peak: mountain, see Robert Barron, Mount.

Robert Barron, Mount: mountain, 3,475 ft., on Mansfield Peninsula, 2 miles SE of Funter Bay and 16 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 13' 35" N, 134° 50' 20" W; BGN 1919; (map 11). Variant: Robert Barron Peak. Named by USC&GS in 1919 for Robert Barron, son of James T. Barron, both of whom were instrumental in developing the Funter Bay region. The name was published in 1919 by USC&GS.

Robert Creek: stream, flows SW 17 miles around E side of Horace Mountain, joins Phoebe Creek to form Bettles River, 21 miles WNW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 35' 40" N, 149° 14' 00" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader (1900b, pl. 60), USGS.

Robert Island: island, 1 mile long, largest of Robert Islands in Port Houghton, 2 miles NE of Fort Point and 73 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 18' 15" N, 133° 28' 50" W; (map 8). Name published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 128).

Robert Islands: islands, off S shore of Port Houghton at its junction with Stephens Passage, 2.5 miles NE of Fort Point and 73 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 18' 15" N, 133° 28' 00" W; (map 8). Variant: Roberts Islands. Named in 1882 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 128).

Robert Lincoln, Mount: mountain, see Roberts Mountain.

Robert Ridge: ridge, 1 mile long, 1.3 miles NE of Conquer Point, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 01' 15" N, 177° 30' 35" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Roberts Bay: bay, see Sawmill Bay.

Roberts Creek: stream, flows NE 18 miles to Bonasila River, 2 miles W of Anvik and 46 miles NW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 37' 50" N, 160° 53' 00" W; (map 78). Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Roberts Creek: stream, heads on NW slope of Cloudy Mountain, flows SW 12 miles to Innoko River, 13 miles SE of Ophir and 19 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 06' N, 156° 08' W; (map 90). Prospectors' name published in 1921 by USGS.

Roberts Gulch: ravine, probably on SE slope of Mount Roberts, about 3.5 miles SE of Juneau; Coast Mountains; 58° 17' N, 134° 17' W; (map 11). Locally named for Henry Roberts, who located a number of claims on this gulch in 1883 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 37).

Roberts Islands: islands, see Robert Islands.

Roberts Mountain: mountain, 1,675 ft., 19 miles W of Twin Mountain and 16 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, on Nunivak Island; 60° 01' 45" N, 166° 15' 50" W; (map 57). Variant: Mount Robert Lincoln, Mount Roberts. Name reported about 1908 by USC&GS. Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census applied the name "Mt. Robe[r]t Lincoln" to this feature. Baker (1906, p. 529), USGS, notes that it was apparently so named in 1778 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Engineers, after the Honorable Robert Lincoln, Secretary of War, 1881-85, and eldest son of President Abraham Lincoln. Robertson Creek: stream, see Robinson Creek.

Roberts Peak: peak, see Roberts, Mount.

Roberts, Mount: mountain, see Roberts Mountain.

Roberts, Mount: peak, 3,819 ft., 1.6 miles N of Thane, on Gastineau Channel, 3 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 17' 10" N, 134° 19' 30" W; (map 11). Variant: Gold Mountain, Little Mount Juneau, Roberts Peak, Swede Hill. Source of name uncertain. In 1881 there were numerous references to the mountain as Gold Mountain. However, in 1883, Henry Roberts located a number of mining claims along Roberts Gulch below this mountain and thus may be the source of the name. Between 1902 and 1913 the mountain was frequently called "Swede Hill," but since that time the name "Mount Roberts" has been generally adopted (DeArmond, 1957, p. 36, 37).

Robertson Glacier: glacier, heads on Mount Kimball, trends NE 10 miles to its 1955 terminus at head of Robertson River, 39 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 17' 30" N, 144° 22' 40" W; BGN 1936; (map 86). Local name reported in 1936 by USGS.

Robertson River: stream, heads at terminus of Robertson Glacier, flows NE 33 miles to Tanana River, 16 miles NW of Tanacross, Alaska Range 63° 30' N, 143° 47' W; (map 85). Named in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 81) USA, in honor of Sgt. Cady Robertson, USA, a member of his party.

Robin Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to Dominion Creek, 76 miles NE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 00' N, 159° 33' W; (map 59). Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, pl. 11), USGS.

Robin Creek: stream, flows NW 1.4 miles to West Kiska Lake, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' 12" N, 177° 33' 10" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Robin Island: islands, see Saint Lazaria Islands.

Robinson Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Wade Creek, 45 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 09' 30" N, 141° 26' 30" W; (map 102). Variant: Robertson Creek. Named by prospectors and shown as "Robertson Creek" on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff.

Robinson Creek: stream, flows SW 5.5 miles through a lake, to Behm Canal, 9 miles SE of Point Fitzgibbon, Coast Mountains; 55° 52' N, 131° 06' W; BGN 1942; (map 3). Local name reported in 1942 by USFS.

Robinson Falls Creek: stream, flows S 2.5 miles to end of Orca Inlet, 9 miles NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 40' N, 145° 39' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1913 by B. L. Johnson (in Brooks and others, 1914, pl. 7), USGS.

Robinson Hills: mountain range, see Robinson Mountains.

Robinson Lake: lake, see Nikabuna Lake.

Robinson Mountains: mountain range, trends 50 miles along Gulf of Alaska from Bering Glacier on W to Guyot Glacier on E, 100 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 18' N, 142° 20' W. BGN 1960; (map 65). Variant: Robinson Hills. Named by Island C. Russell in 1891 to commemorate Lt. L. Island Robinson, USRCS, who was drowned while landing at Icy Bay that year.

Robinson Ridge: ridge, 1 mile long, between West Massacre Valley and Prendergast Ridge, on eastern Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 53' 25" N, 173° 09' 25" E; (map 13). Name given by the U.S. Army during World War II and shown on an AMS map published in 1948; name is not used today.

Rochanoff Lake: lake, see Becharof Lake.

Rocher en forme de Colonne: rock, see Pillar Rock.

Rocheshnoe: village, see Nikolski.

Rock Bay: cove, see Quartz Bay.

Rock Butte: mountain, 3,165 ft., on Prince of Wales Island near head of West Arm Cholmondeley Sound, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' 00" N, 132° 28' 30" W, (map 4). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Rock Candy Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows NW 2.8 miles to larger glacier, 2 miles SW of that glacier's terminus at head of West Fork Robertson River, 32 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range, 63° 19' 15" N, 144° 41' 30" W, (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Rock Cliff: Cliff, 1.5 miles NE of Arch Point, 4 miles NW of Dolgoi Island, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 04' 10" N, 161° 53' 00" W; (map 28). Named in 1943 by USC&GS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows 6 miles E to Willow Creek, 5 miles NW of Kenney Lake and 58 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 45' 45" N, 145° 05' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 68). Variant: Mosquito Creek. Local name reported in 1930 by USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows E 3.5 miles to Wood River, 36 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 54' 10" N, 147° 50' 10" W; (map 87). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows N 1.5 miles to Coal Creek which flows to Solomon River, 14 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 44' 40" N, 164° 14' 45" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Rock Creek: stream, flows N 3 miles to head of Polk Inlet, near center of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 18' 55" N, 132° 27' 55" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to Seventymile River, 11 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 53' 45" N, 141° 29' 30" W; BGN 1913; (map 102). Variant: Little Blanche Creek. Local name reported in 1912 by R. W. Davenport (in Brooks and others, 1913, p. 249), USGS. This stream was reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS as "Little Blanche Creek."

Rock Creek: stream, flows N 7 miles to Garnet Creek, 13 miles SW of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 21' N, 150° 26' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1902 by Lt. Hjalmer Erickson, USA.

Rock Creek: stream, flows N W 3.4 miles to Taylor Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 7 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 45 miles N W of Imurak Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 41' N, 164° 45' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows N W 5 miles to Chena River 3 miles SW of junction with its East Fork and 39 miles E of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 54' 25" N, 146° 20' 30" W; (map 101). Local descriptive name; published in 1956 by USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows N W 7.5 miles to Patterson Creek, 44 miles NE of Bitzshtini Mountains, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 00' N, 151° 08' W; (map 99). Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Chulitna River, 10 miles NW of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 07' 30" N, 155° 03' 30" W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows NE 2.5 miles to Slate Creek which flows to Pilgrim River, 27 miles N W of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 54' N, 164° 51' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows NE 3.3 miles to Waldron Creek, 40 miles NE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 50' N, 149° 17' W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Rock Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Middle Fork Chandalar River, 18 miles E of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 31' 10" N, 147° 49' 00" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows NW 13 miles to Preacher Creek, 8 miles SW of mouth of Mule Creek and 38 miles W of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 49' N, 145° 23' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1904 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Tanana River, 66 miles W of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 45' 30" N, 149° 56' 50" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1921 by USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows S 2.2 miles to Fox Creek which flows to Eldorado River, 20 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 45' 58" N, 165° 06' 59" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Goodpaster River, 48 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 30' N, 144° 30' W; (map 101). Named by prospectors and reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (Prindle, 1913a, pl. 16), USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows S W 1 mile to Baker Creek which flows to Boston Creek, in Pargon River basin, 18 miles E of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 12' N, 163° 29' W; (map 110) Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Rock Creek: stream, flows S W 1.2 miles to Solomon River, 0.3 miles N of Chambers Creek and 3.5 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' 30" N, 164° 23' 00" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Rock Creek: stream, flows S W 2.6 miles to Snake River, 7 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 165° 28' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

Rock Creek: Stream, flows S W 24 miles to Stony River 13 miles NW of its junction with Telaquana River, 65 miles NW of Lake Clark, Lime Hills; 61° 12' N, 154° 41' W; (map 71). Prospectors' name published in 1951 by USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows S W 5 miles to Burke Creek which flows to American River, 10 miles W of Kougarok Mountain and 37 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 41' N, 165° 35' W; (map 111). Prospectors name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Rock Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Peace River, 14 miles N of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 24' N, 161° 01' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows SE 5.5 miles to Topkok River near its mouth, 15 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' 00" N, 163° 56' 30" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson.

Rock Creek: stream, flows SW 2.2 miles to Chisna River 3 miles NE of its junction with Chistochina River, 23 miles NE of Parsons, Alaska Range; 63° 05' 00" N, 144° 47' 08" W; (map 86). Variant: Willow Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1902 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, flows SW 8.5 miles to North Fork Koyukuk River, 11 miles SW of Emma Dome and 18 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 16' 30" N, 150° 41' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Rock Creek: stream, flows W 2 miles to Big Four Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 22 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 50' N, 164° 05' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Rock Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus and flows 6.1 miles NW to Kotsina River 2 miles SE of its junction with Kluvesna River and 40 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 43' N, 143° 58' W; (map 67). Name obtained from prospectors, reported by T. G. Gardine (Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, pl. 3).

Rock Creek: stream, heads in Darby Mountains, flows NE 11 miles to Tubutulik River, 29 miles N of Elim and 50 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 02' N, 162° 10' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1909 by Smith and Eakin (1911, p I.1), USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, heads in lake at W end of High Valley, flows SE, through Phalarope and other lakes, 19 miles to one of Tangle Lakes, Near head of Delta River, 18 miles W of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 02' 25" N, 146° 03' 10" W; (map 86). Variant: Boulder Creek. Named by ARC; reported in 1955 by Reuben Kachadoorian, USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, heads in Mentasta Mountains, flows SW 5 miles to Caribou Creek 10 miles SE of its junction with Copper River, Alaska Range; 62° 34' N, 143° 28' W; BGN 1939; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1939.

Rock Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows NW 12 miles to Bearpaw River, 15 miles N of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 42' 45" N, 150° 55' 20" W; (map 88). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Rock Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NE 17.6 miles to North Fork Serpentine River, 59 miles NW of Deering, Kotzebue- Kobuk Lowland; 66° 06' N, 164° 50' W; (map 113). Local name published in 1908 on the "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Rock Creek: stream, see Boil Creek.

Rock Crossing: crossing, on Tanana River, 3 miles downstream from mouth of Kantishna River, Tanana Lowland; 64° 47' 20" N, 150° 03' 00" W; (map 99). Riverboat crossing (a shift from one side of the stream to the other) published on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Rock Glacier Creek: stream, flows NW 6.2 miles to Matanuska River, E of Lion Head and 50 miles NE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 47' N, 147° 39' W; BGN 1960; (map 69). Named in 1956 by USGS for the rock glaciers located at the headwaters of the stream. A rock glacier is a tongue-like body of angular boulders, similar to a small ice glacier, and generally occurs at high altitudes in rugged terrain.

Rock Head West: mountain, 2,800 ft., 7 miles SW of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 06' N, 145° 48' W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Rock Island Point: locality, on left bank of Koyukuk River, 1.5 miles N of Huggins Islands, 33 miles NE of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 56' 45" N, 154° 19' 45" W; (map 107). Name published in a 1905 folder of the Northern Commercial Company.

Rock Island: rock, 2 miles W of Cape Lazaref, on SE coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 37' 00" N, 163° 37' 20" W; (map 25). Descriptive name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Rock Islets: islands, see Triplets, The.

Rock Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula between Hidden and Skilak Lakes, 37 miles E of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' 15" N, 150° 15' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Rock Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, 20 miles N of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 56' N, 143° 46' W; (map 120). Local descriptive name; reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Rock Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, E of Upper Fish Lake, 4.5 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 04' 30" N, 145° 22' 40" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Rock Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Prince of Wales Island near head of Polk Inlet, N of Rock Butte, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' 45" N, 132° 29' 30" W; BGN 1963; (map 4). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Rock Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, 2 miles E of Cross wind Lake and 21 miles NW of Glennallen Copper River Basin, 62° 21' 45" N, 145° 54' 30" W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Rock Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 2.5 miles SE of Gilahina Butte and 6 miles NNE of Nelson Mountain, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 24' 40" N, 143° 44' 50" W; BGN 1966; (map 67). So named in 1966 by Dave Dann of Chitina because of a "large rock rising above waterline 50 feet from NW shore."

Rock Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 9 miles NE of Sterling and 23 miles ENE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 39' N, 150° 38' W (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Rock Lake: lake, 5 miles long, at head of Ptarmigan Creek, 60 miles NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range; 61° 48' N, 141° 15' W; (map 67). Variant: Ptarmigan Lake. Local name reported in 1963 by USGS

Rock Mountain: mountain, 2,300 ft., in Kenai Mountains, at NW end of Chugach Bay, 16 miles S of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 13' N, 151° 38' W; BGN 1911; (map 50). Named by U. S. Grant, USGS, in 1909, for Thomas Rock, a local prospector.

Rock of Ages: reef, projects into Yukon River, below mouth of Fourth of July Creek and 34 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 12' N, 141° 50' W; (map 103). Local name reported in 1937 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS. This name may refer to the same feature shown on recent maps as "Nation Reef." Although the latter name seems to be applied to an island, the generic "Reef" implies that the application should be narrower.

Rock Point Hill: hill, 109 ft., on N coast of St. Michael Island, W of Rock Point, 3 miles NW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 30' 35" N, 162° 06' 30" W; (map 92). Local name obtained in 1952 by USC&GS.

Rock Point: bluff, elev. 1,800 ft., NE of Close Lake, 20 miles SE of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 09' 30" N, 142° 28' 30" W; (map 85). Local name published by USGS in 1965.

Rock Point: point of land, at mouth of Northeast Arm Uganik Bay, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 46' 25" N, 153° 29' 10" W; (map 34). Descriptive name given in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Rock Point: point of land, in Deadman Reach on NW side of Duffield Peninsula, on N coast of Baranof Island, 34 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 31' 45" N, 135° 29' 30" W. (map 9). Variant: Mys Kamenistyy. This is a translation by USC&GS about 1882 of the name given by the Russian pilot Ens. Vasiliev; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "M[ys] Kamenistyy, (Rocky Cape).

Rock Point: point of land, on Chichagof Island, in Chichagof Strait, 0.5 miles SW of Miner Island and 34 miles SW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 00' N, 136° 21' W, (map 10). Local navigators' name reported by H. C. Fassett, USBF, in 1904.

Rock Point: point of land, on N coast of St. Michael Island, 2.5 miles N of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 31' N, 162° 04' W; (map 92). Descriptive name given in 1898 by USC&GS. "The point is very rocky * * *."

Rock Point: point of land, on NE coast of Gravina Island, 8 miles NW of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 48" N, 131° 48' 22" W; (map 3). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 81).

Rock Point: point of land, on Revillagigedo Island. on W shore of Carroll Inlet, 4 miles NE of California Head, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 21' 25" N. 131° 23' 45" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Rock Point: point of land, on S shore of Endicott Arm, 2 miles S of Sumdum Island and 55 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 40' 50" N 133° 28' 15" W; (map 8). Descriptive name given in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN.

Rock Point: point of land, on W bank of Portland Canal, 2.1 miles NW of Hattie Island, Canada. Coast Mountains, 55° 13' 30" N, 130° 00' 35" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1891 by USC&GS.

Rock Point: point of land, on W coast of Mitkof Island, 9.5 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 40' 20" N, 132° 55' 50" W; (map 6). Variant: Mielkie Point, Mys Mylkiy. Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade USN; named "Mys Mylkiy," meaning "shallow cape" in 1838 by the Russian surveyor G. Lindenberg.

Rock Point: point of land, see Kamanoi Point.

Rock Point: point of land, see Polk Point.

Rock Slough: stream, 5.5 miles long, anabranch of Porcupine River 22 miles NE of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 57' N, 143° 33' W; (map 120). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Rocker Creek: stream, flows 6.6 miles NW to Ptarmigan Creek, 2 miles W of Alaska-Canada boundary and 70 miles NE of McCarthy Alaska Range; 61° 55' N, 141° 04' W; BGN 1912; (map 67). Local name reported in 1908-09 by IBC surveyors; published in 1914 on IBC Sheet 32 (1918 atlas). Named for a sluice rocker.

Rocker Gulch: ravine, trends S 0.5 miles to Norton Sound, 1 mile E of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 29' 35" N, 165° 21' 30" W; (map 94) Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Rocket Lake: lake, 200 yd. across, 0.5 miles W of Sredni Bight, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands, 52° 03' 25" N, 177° 37' 20" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II. Published on a 1953 AMS map.

Rockfish Cove: bight, 1.8 miles wide, on NW coast of Revillagigedo Island; indents S shore of Neets Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 46' N, 131° 37' W (map 3). One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USC&GS.

Rockford Creek: stream, flows E to Solomon River, about 8 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a prospector's manuscript map dated 1902. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Rockpile Pass: pass, 1,800 ft., in Kilbuck Mountains. W of Mount Hamilton and 28 miles SW of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 10' N, 159° 47' W; (map 73). Prospectors' name shown on a 1914 field sheet by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Rocks Point: point of land, between Sannak Island and Shumagin Islands, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range. Shown on J. Billings' track chart as published by M. Sauer in 1802, but not identified on other sources. It cannot be identified at this time.

Rockwell Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Galankin Islands, 0.8 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 15" N, 135° 20' 13" W; (map 9). Named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy for Comdr. Charles W. Rockwell, USN. The name was published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 143).

Rockwell Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Waterfall Bay, on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago 54° 56' N, 133° 08' W, BGN 1929; (map 1). Named in 1928 by USC&GS, "in honor of Kiffin Rockwell, aviator in the Lafayette Escadrille, World War I, who lost his life in action."

Rockwell: city, see Juneau.

Rocky Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, in Whale Passage, 1 mile SW of Thorne Island, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 03' N, 133° 05' W; (map 6). Local descriptive name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Rocky Bay: bay, 2.3 miles wide, on S coast of Kenai Peninsula, 17 miles SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 14' 15" N, 151° 25' 00" W; (map 50). Local descriptive name reported by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS, in 1909 (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 3).

Rocky Bay: bay, extends S 4.5 miles to Clarence Strait, on SW coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 03' 30" N, 132° 35' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Rocky Bay: bay, on Kenai Peninsula, at N end of Montague Island, extends NE 3.5 miles to Prince William Sound, 38 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 21' 30" N, 147° 03' 00" W; (map 63). Descriptive name reported in 1902 by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS. "Named because of the rocks that are present along the shore line of the bay."

Rocky Bay: cove, 0.3 miles across, on SE coast of Takeena Peninsula, 8 miles SE of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 34' 00" N, 135° 58' 30" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given by USC&GS and published in 1928 on Chart 8280.

Rocky Bay: estuary, see Necker Bay.

Rocky Cove: bay, 0.2 miles long, off El Capitan Passage, W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 59' 28" N, 133° 15' 50" W; (map 4). Descriptive name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 156).

Rocky Cove: bay, 0.3 miles across, on SW coast of Biorka Island, on W coast of Baranof Island Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 30" N, 135° 33' 00" W; (map 5). Descriptive name given in 1879 by Lt. F. M. Symonds, USN.

Rocky Cove: cove, 1 mile across, on SW shore of Cook Inlet, N of Kamishak Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 26' 45" N, 153° 43' 30" W; BGN 1916; (map 51). Named in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS; published in 1912 on USC&GS Chart 8554.

Rocky Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles to Quicksilver Creek, 7 miles S of Mount Romig and 73 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 30' 30" N, 159° 41' 00" W; (map 59). Local descriptive name; reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Rocky Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to Lower Willow Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 18 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49' N, 164° 24' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Rocky Creek: stream, in Kallarichuk Hills of Baird Mountains, flows WSW 3.5 miles to Klery Creek, 17 miles N of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 13' 15" N, 160° 24' 00" W; (map 127). Name used by prospectors; reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 13), USGS.

Rocky Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows W 2 miles to Kenai Lake, 20 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 22' 40" N, 149° 21' 10" W; (map 63). Descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Rocky Creek: stream, see Rocky Mountain Creek.

Rocky Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Icy Strait, at mouth of Lynn Canal, 25 miles SW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 10' 40" N, 135° 03' 00" W; (map 11). Variant: Rocky Islet. Named by Lt. F. M. Symonds, USN, in 1880, or possibly by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1869. Name was published on Hydrog. Chart 225 in 1880. The island was called "Rocky Islet" by Baker (1906, p. 531).

Rocky Island: island, 34 miles N of Afognak, 3.5 miles off N coast of Afognak Island; 58° 29' 45" N, 152° 46' 50" W; (map 43). Descriptive name reported in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Rocky Island: island, in Prince William Sound off W coast of Knight Island, on N side of Drier Bay, 8 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 18' 55" N, 147° 51' 55" W; (map 63). Descriptive name published in 1908 by USC&GS

Rocky Island: island, see Holiday Island.

Rocky Island: island, see Kak Island.

Rocky Island: island, see Piedras Island.

Rocky Island: shoal, see Utesistoi Island.

Rocky Islands: islands, see Triplets, The.

Rocky Islet: island, 600 ft. long, in Saint Paul Harbor, between Near and Gull Islands, 1 mile SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 46' 40" N, 152° 25' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Ostrov Utichey. Translation by Baker (1906, p. 532) of the name "Os[trov] Utichey," published on undated [probably early 1800's] Russian map. This feature is not named on current maps.

Rocky Islet: island, see Rocky Island.

Rocky Islets: islands, see Triplets, The.

Rocky Lake: lake, 0.3 miles across, on Phipps Peninsula, 2.5 miles SW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 31' 10" N, 139° 47' 20" W. (map 46). Local name reported in 1964 (de Laguna and others, map 4); this feature is not shown on recent USGS maps.

Rocky Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, at Tonki Point, on SE coast of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 09' 10" N, 170° 12' 45" W; (map 38). Descriptive name reported in 1965 by USBF. It is a shallow lake with many volcanic boulders rising above the surface.

Rocky Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 2 miles N of Rocky Bay and 15 miles SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 17' 30" N, 151° 26' 30" W; (map 50). Name published by USGS in 1953; probably named for nearby Rocky Bay.

Rocky Lake: lake, see Sucker Lake.

Rocky Mountain Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Nome River, 19 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' 12" N, 165° 13' 10" W; (map 94). Variant: Rocky Creek. Reported as "Rocky" on a map by S. E. King dated 1900. Published as "Rocky Mt." on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Rocky Mountain: mountain, 1,760 ft., 13 miles W of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 02' 30" N, 141° 34' 00" W; (map 120). Local descriptive name; reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Rocky Mountains: mountain range, see Brooks Range.

Rocky Pass: water passage, 15 miles long, in Keku Strait, between Kupreanof and Kuiu Islands, 20 miles N of Point Baker, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 40' N, 133° 44' W; (map 6). Local named published by USC&GS in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 257).

Rocky Pass: water passage, 2.5 miles long, in Barrier Islands, E of Middle Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 48' N, 132° 25' W; (map 1). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Rocky Patch: rocks, 0.4 miles across, in Eastern Channel, 2 miles SE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 01' 45" N, 135° 18' 00" W; (map 9). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in the 1943 Coast Pilot (p. 358).

Rocky Point Creek: stream, flows 1.2 miles SW to Temnac Bay, Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 49' 27" N, 173° 04' 45" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II Shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Rocky Point: bluff, elev. 31 ft., on N bank of Naknek River, on Alaska Peninsula, 7.8 miles SE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 42' 45" N, 156° 49' 35" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Rocky Point: point of land, in Prince William Sound, on W coast of Knight Island, at N entrance to Drier Bay, 7.5 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 19' 08" N, 147° 52' 30" W; (map 63). Descriptive name published in 1908 by USC&GS.

Rocky Point: point of land, N tip of Hagemeister Island, 19 miles SW of Togiak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 49' N, 160° 41' W; (map 39). Local descriptive name published in 1948 by USGS.

Rocky Point: point of land, on Amaknak Island, at S end of Dutch Harbor, in Unalaska Bay, Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 53' 20" N, 166° 31' 35" W; (map 23). Descriptive name, given by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and published in 1875 on USC&GS Chart 821.

Rocky Point: point of land, on E shore of Stephens Passage, 3 miles SE of Sunset Island and 75 miles NE of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 28' 05" N, 133° 31' 10" W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Rocky Point: point of land, on E shore of Togiak Bay, 13 miles SE of Togiak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 53' N, 160° 14' W; (map 39) Local descriptive name reported in 1912 by USC&GS.

Rocky Point: point of land, on NE coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 56' 30" N, 163° 26' 30" W; (map 25). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1912.

Rocky Point: point of land, on S shore of Chaik Bay, 13.5 miles S. of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 18' 15" N, 134° 34' 00" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. Meade, USN, and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 175).

Rocky Point: point of land, on S shore of Whitewater Bay, on SW coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 13' 25" N, 134° 35' 10" W, (map 9) Descriptive name given in 1881 by Comdr. Glass, USN, and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 175).

Rocky Point: point of land, on SE shore of Chignik Lagoon, 6.5 miles W of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 17' N, 158° 34' W; (map 30). Local descriptive name reported by a 1951 USGS field party.

Rocky Point: point of land, on SE shore of Valdez Arm, 45 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 57' 15" N, 146° 45' 30" W; (map 64). Named by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, while exploring the Prince William Sound region in 1898.

Rocky Point: point of land, on W coast of Kodiak Island, 10 miles NE of Karluk, 57° 39' 45" N, 154° 13' 50" W; (map 35). Variant: Mys Makhnashka, Kekurnyy. Descriptive name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross. Named "Makhnashka" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23), IRN: called "Kekurnyy," meaning "pillar," by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1849.

Rocky Point: point of land, see Inner Point.

Rocky Point: point of land, see Kamanoi Point.

Rocky Point: point of land, see Tonki Point.

Rocky Point: point of land, SW tip of Long Island, in Kootznahoo Inlet, 3.5 miles NE of Angoon, on W central Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago: 57° 32' 05" N, 134° 30' 10" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1869 on Chart 225.

Rocky Point: point of land, tip of peninsula W of Golovin Bay, 40 miles SE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 24' N, 163° 08' W; (map 95). Variant: Cap Kamennoi (Rocheux), Mys Kamennoy, Mys Kamenny, Point Fergusson, Stony Cape, The Promontory. Named "Kamennoy" meaning "rocky" in 1821 by Kromchenko (cna), IRN. It was called "Point Fergusson" on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Rocky Reef Point: rocks, see Laida Rocks.

Rocky River Point: point of land, 5 miles W of Otter Point, 23 miles NW of False Pass, on NE Coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 55° 02' N, 163° 53' W; (map 29). Name published in 1902 by USC&GS.

Rocky River: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows S 12 miles to cove at N end of Rocky Bay, 17 miles SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 17' 00" N, 151° 24' 30" W; (map 50). Variant: Windy River. Name published by USGS in 1951; probably named for nearby Rocky Bay.

Rocky River: stream, see Kogoluk River.

Rockybottom Creek: stream, flows SE, SW, and NW 18 miles to Alatna River, 35 miles NW of Allakaket, Brooks Range; 66° 58' N, 153° 25' W; BGN 1932; (map 116). Local name reported in 1932 by Robert Marshall.

Rockys Lakes: lakes, extend N-S 2.3 miles, 12 miles SW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 09' 00" N, 150° 14' 45" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Rodenbough Cove: cove, see Radenbough Cove.

Rodgers Peak: mountain, 4,780 ft., 15 miles ENE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 53' N, 132° 35' W; BGN 1934; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Commodore John Rodgers, 1812-82 who was the first commander of the North Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1855.

Rodgers Point: point of land, SW point of entrance to Hoonah Sound, 1.5 miles NE of Ushk Bay, on S coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 35' 00" N, 135° 33' 30" W; BGN 189B; (map 9). Variant: Rogers Point. Named in 1895 by USC&GS for Augustus Ferdinand Rogers, USC&GS.

Rodgnof: peninsula, see Rozhnof, Cape.

Rodgnoff: peninsula, see Rozhnof, Cape.

Rodiac: island, see Kodiak Island.

Rodman Bay: estuary, 1 mile across, 6 miles long, on N coast of Baranof Island, 30 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 29' N, 135° 19' W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, for Lt. Hugh Rodman, USN, a member of his party. The name was published by USC&GS on Chart 8283.

Rodman Cove: cove, see Louise Cove.

Rodman Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Rodman Bay, on N coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 26' 00" N, 135° 23' 45" W; BGN 1930; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore. USN, for Lt. Hugh Rodman, USN, a member of his party.

Rodman Glacier: glacier, on SW slope of Brabazon Range, trends S 4.4 miles to its 1961 terminus on Ustay Lake, 40 miles SE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains: 59° 18' 10" N, 138° 43' 10" W; (map 46). Named by Lt. Comdr. Moser (1901, p 387), USN, for Lt. Hugh Rodman, USN, a member of his organization Lt. Rodman had charge of a traverse party from Yakutat to Dry Bay.

Rodman Island: island, 2.5 miles long, in Porcupine River, 5 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 38' 30" N, 145° 08' 00" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Rodman Peak: mountain, 3,100 ft., 2 miles NE of Hancock Peak and 96 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 06' 25" N, 132° 57' 30" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Lt. Hugh Rodman, USN, member of several surveying parties in this area, 1887-1900; published in 1888 by USC&GS.

Rodman Reach: water passage, between Tanner Head and Kodiak Island, at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 52' 30" N, 154° 15' 30" W; (map 32). Named in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the Albatross, for Lt. Hugh Rodman, USN, one of his party.

Rodman Rock: rock, off Baranof Island at mouth of Rodman Bay, 30 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 29' 40" N, 135° 14' 45" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Rodney Creek: stream, flows S 3.3 miles to Norton Sound, 13 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 32' 30" N, 165° 50' 20" W; (map 94) Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Rodney Mountain: mountain, 1,110 ft., on Bering Sea coast, 15 miles WNW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' N, 165° 54' W; (map 94) Local name reported on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Rodney, Cape: point of land, on Bering Sea, 30 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 165° 24' W; (map 94). Variant: Point Rodney, Rodney Point. On August 5, 1778, Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 441), RN, wrote, "The coast of the continent seemed to take a turn Northward at a low point named Point Rodney, * * *."

Rodo River: stream, flows NE 32 miles to Yukon River, 36 miles SW of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64° 17' N, 158° 43' W; (map 97). Variant: Khodolkakat, Rodokakat. Indian name reported about 1901 as "Rodokakat" by Father Julius Jette of Nulato. Father Jette used the letter "R" for the "Kh" sound. The name obviously is the same as that of the Khotol River. "Khodokakat" means "mouth of the Khodo (or Khotol)."

Rodokakat: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, 36 miles SW of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64° 17' N, 158° 42' W; (map 97). Indian fish camp reported in 1916 by USGS; name derived from nearby Rodo River.

Rodokakat: stream, see Rodo River.

Roe Point: point of land, on mainland, on E shore of Behm Canal, 5 miles NE of Point Sykes, Coast Mountains; 55° 59' 35" N, 131° 00' 15" W; (map 3). One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USC&GS.

Roger Creek: stream, flows NW 0.7 miles to Benson Creek which flows to Iron Creek, 25 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 54' 50" N, 164° 40' 30" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 10), USGS.

Roger Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Rainy Creek, 7 miles W of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69° 19' 30" N, 152° 25' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 141). Variant: Rogers Creek. Name used by personnel of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations in 1944, derived from the radio communications term "Roger."

Rogers Creek: locality, on left bank of Susitna River, where The Alaska Railroad crosses Rogers Creek, 40 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 48' N, 150° 04' W; (map 70). Local name reported on 1917 railroad location manuscript map.

Rogers Creek: stream, flows E 1 mile to Allene Creek, in Agiapuk River basin, 10 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 19' N, 166° 03' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Rogers Creek: stream, flows NE 35 miles to Yukon River, 60 miles NE of Rampart, Yukon Flats; 66° 06' N, 148° 40' W; (map 118). Local name reported in 1902 by Lt. Hjalmar Erickson, USA, as Roger Creek.

Rogers Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to Sheep Creek, 40 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 57' 30" N, 147° 40' 10" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name shown on a 1910 fieldsheet by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Capps (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Rogers Creek: stream, flows SW 8.6 miles to Little Willow Creek, 2 miles E of Susitna River and 41 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 48' N, 150° 05' W; (map 70). Local name reported on 1917 railroad location manuscript map.

Rogers Creek: stream, see Roger Creek.

Rogers Island: island, 0.4 miles across, in Necker Islands, on W coast of Baranof Island, 5 miles SW of Goddard, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 46' 50" N, 135° 27' 45" W; BGN 1929; (map 5). Named in 1925 by USC&GS for John Jacob Rogers, assistant, USC&GS. See John Rock and Jacob Rock.

Rogers Park: area, in SE part of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 11' 54" N, 149° 51' 15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Rogers Point: point of land, see Rodgers Point.

Rogova, Ostrov: island, see Morne Island.

Rogue Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Simpson Bay, 6 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 39' N, 145° 49' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Rohn Glacier: glacier, trends 10 miles SE to head of Nizina Glacier, 23 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 42' N, 142° 28' W; (map 67). Named in 1901 by USGS for Oscar Rohn, who crossed this glacier in 1899.

Rohn River: stream, see Tatina River.

Rojnoff, Cap: point of land, see Lagoon Point.

Rojnoff: peninsula, see Rozhnof, Cape.

Roketaloi Creek: stream, heads in Kaiyuh Mountains, flows NE and SE 10 miles to Magitchlie Creek, 58 miles S of Nulato and 75 miles E of Unalakleet, Innoko Lowland; 63° 53' 15" N, 158° 20' 20" W; (map 90). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Rokhova Island: island, see Morne Island.

Rolejo Lake: lake, see Red Shirt Lake.

Roller Bay: bay, 2.5 miles wide, W coast of Noyes Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' N, 133° 46' W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1923 by USC&GS because "Bay exposed to squalls and rolling waves from Ocean * * *."

Rolling Bay: bight, 2 miles across, on SW coast of Sitkalidak Island, SE of Kodiak Island; 57° 02' N, 153° 20' W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Rolling Hills: hills, 1,252 ft., SW of Wolf Creek Mountain, 32 miles N of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 15' 30" N, 161° 28' 00" W; (map 78). Local descriptive name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Rolling Pin Creek: stream, heads in De Long Mountains, flows NE 11 miles to Kiligwa River, 12 miles S of Liberator Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 41' N, 158° 29' W; BGN 1960; (map 132). Named in 1951 by Island L. Tailleux, USGS, "for a rolling pin left behind on this creek."

Rolling Point: point of land, on W shore near head of Viekoda Bay, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 51' 20" N, 153° 07' 00" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Rolph Slough: stream, tributary of Nushagak River, flows SW 6 miles to Nushagak Bay, S of Grassy Island, 5 miles S of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 58' 25" N, 158° 26' 15" W; (map 40). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Romanof, Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Pastol Bay, on Norton Sound, 30 miles SW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 12' N, 162° 50' W; (map 92). Variant: Asiatchak Point, Cape Onman, Cap Nord du haul-fond, Mys Azachagvyak, Mys Aziachak, Mys Azyachagyak, Point Romanoff, Point Shallow-Water. On September 19, 1778, Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 489), RN, named this "Point Shallow Water." Published in French in 1836 as "Cap Nord du haul-fond," meaning "Northern Cape Shallow Waters" by Capt. F. P' Lutke, IRN. The Eskimo name was recorded as "Asiatchak" by Capt. Lutke and as "Aziachak" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 2), IRN.

Romanoff, Point: point of land, see Romanof, Point.

Romantic Hill: hill, 240 ft., E of East Kiska Lake, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' 45" N, 177° 36' 50" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Romantzof, Cape: point of land, see Romanzof, Cape.

Romanzoff Mountains: mountain range, see Romanzof Mountains.

Romanzof Mountains: mountains, extend 65 miles between Hulahula and Kongakut Rivers, Brooks Range; 69° 11' N, 143° 07' W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 138). Variant: Pelly Mountains, Romanzoff Mountains, Romanzoff Chain, Romanzoff Range, Romiantzoff Mountains, Roumiantzoff Mountains, Rumiantzof Mountains. On August 3, 1826, Sir John Franklin wrote: "We * * * had now arrived opposite the commencement of another range, which I named after the late Count Nicholas Romanzoff, Chancellor of the Russian Empire, as a tribute of respect to the memory of that distinguished patron and promoter of discovery and science." This range was believed by Franklin to extend west to the Canning River. Leffingwell (1919, p. 99) confined the term Romanzof Mountains "to a roughly circular area about 15 miles in diameter, between the headwaters of Jago and Hulahula Rivers." Baker (1906, p. 534), USGS, thought these are the mountains which P. W. Dease and Thomas Simpson in 1837 named "Pelly Mountains."

Romanzof, Cape: point of land, at W end of Asiknuk Mountains, between Kokechik and Scammon Bays, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 49' N, 166° 06' W; BGN 1900; (map 75). Variant: Cape Count, Cape Rumiantsof, Cape Roumiantsoff, Cape Romantzof. Named "Mys Grafa Rummyantsova," "Cape of Count Rummyantsov," by Capt. Lt. G. S. Shishmarev, IRN, in 1821. In the same year it was named by A. K. Etolin. The name commemorates Count Rummyantsov who built and outfitted a vessel of one hundred and eighty tons, named the Rurik, "for the purpose of exploring the supposed northwest passage by way of Davis Strait or Hudson Bay * * *." (Bancroft, 1886, p. 494). The present spelling of the name was established by BGN.

Romanzoff Chain: mountain range, see Romanzof Mountains.

Romanzoff Range: mountain range, see Romanzof Mountains.

Romer Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends E 1.9 miles to its 1961 terminus, 0.4 miles W of Rendu Inlet and 76 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 59' 20" N, 136° 42' 45" W; BGN 1923; (map 10). Named in 1923 by Lawrence Martin, U.S.

Dept. of State, for Eugeniusz Romer, 1871-1954, professor of geography at the Univ. of Lemberg, in Austria, who visited Glacier Bay in 1913.

Romiantzoff Mountains: mountain range, see Romanzof Mountains.

Romig, Mount: mountain, 4,000 ft., in Kilbuck Mountains, W of Cripple Mountains, 70 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 37' N, 159° 43' W; (map 59). Named in 1898 by W. S. Post and J. E. Spurr, USGS; named for Dr. Joseph Herman Romig, Moravian missionary in the area from 1896 to 1905.

Romig: area, in S Anchorage 1.2 miles SSW of City Hall, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 12' 05" N 149° 54' 30" W; (map 69). Residential district in city of Anchorage reported in 1954 by office of city engineer of Anchorage.

Romp Island: island, 0.8 miles across, on E coast of Admiralty Island, 1 mile NW of Gambier Island and 63 miles E of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 26' 30" N, 133° 50' 45" W; (map 8). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield; published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 144).

Rona Island: island, 0.5 miles across, 7 miles SW of Dolgoi Island, at SW end of Aleutian Range; 54° 59' N, 161° 50' W; (map 25). Name published in 1949 on a USGS map.

Rooftop Ridge: ridge, elev. 2,448 ft., 9 miles long, E of Anaktuvuk River, 9 miles NW of Kayak Mountain and 56 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 54' N, 150° 58' W; BGN 1949; (map 134). Variant: Willow Creek Ridge. Descriptive name given by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Rook Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 13 miles N of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 50' N, 143° 41' W; (map 120). Local descriptive name: reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Rookery Island: island, 300 ft. long, in Duncan Canal, 12 miles SW of Petersburg, on S coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 41' 30" N, 133° 12' 00" W; BGN 1933; (map 6). So named in 1933 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, because the "island is the resting place of thousands of sea birds, known locally as sea pigeons."

Rookery Islands: islands, extend 0.6 miles in Clarence Strait, between Zarembo and Prince of Wales Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 03' 45" N, 133° 06' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Rookie Lake: lake, 0.1 miles across, 1.4 miles WNW of Sredni Point, on northeastern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' 05" N, 177° 36' 45" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Roosevelt Creek: stream, flows S 7 miles to Malamute Fork Alatna River, 9 miles WNW of Deadman Mountain and 78 miles SW of Wiseman Brooks Range; 67° 06' 45" N, 152° 55' 45" W BGN 1932; (map 124). Name used by prospectors and reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Roosevelt Creek: stream, flows W 6 miles to Tatlanika Creek, 45 miles SE of Nenana, Alaska Range 64° 04' 30" N, 148° 12' 45" W; (map 100). Named by prospectors in 1905 for Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919, 26th President of the United States. The name was reported in 1906 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1907, pl. 4), USGS.

Roosevelt Creek: stream, heads at Roosevelt Lake, flows NW 3.5 miles to Valdez Creek, 70 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 12' 30" N, 147° 16' 20" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name shown on a 1910 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS; published by Moffit (1912, pl. 1).

Roosevelt Harbor: cove, extends NE 0.7 miles to Stikine Strait, on NE coast of Zarembo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 24' 00" N, 132° 37' 40" W; (map 6). Named by USC&GS for charting purposes; name published in 1921; probably named for Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919, the 26th President of the United States.

Roosevelt Island: island, 4 miles long, between Yukon River and Ickes Slough, 12 miles SSW of Russian Mission, Yukon- Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 37' N, 161° 29' W; (map 73). Name shown on 1940 navigation chart of the Yukon River. Because this chart was compiled by the Riverboat Service, The Alaska Railroad, and U.S. Dept. of the Interior, one can assume the island was named for Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1882-1945, 32nd President of the United States.

Roosevelt Lagoon: lagoon, on Revillagigedo Island, E. of Naha Bay, near mouth of Naha River, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 35' 30" N, 131° 36' 00" W; (map 3) Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett USBF; named for Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919, 26th President of the United States.

Roosevelt Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 2.5 miles E of Lucky Hill and 72 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 11' N, 147° 09' W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Roosevelt, Mount: peak, see Hunter, Mount.

Roosevelt: locality, see Lawing.

Rooster Comb, The: mountain, 10,180 ft., SW Ruth Amphitheater, 10 miles SE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range: 62° 58' 25" N, 150° 50' 05' W; (map 81). Name submitted by Bradford Washburn in 1957; mountain originally described in 1910 by Claude Rusk in the story of the Mazama Expedition, as "a remarkable mountain * * * its tip a succession of corniced spires like a great rooster comb."

Rooster Comb: mountain, see Denson, Mount.

Rooster Hills: hills, 640 ft., 1.8 miles NE of Conquer Point, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands: 52° 01' 25" N, 177° 31' 10" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Root Creek: stream, flows E 1 mile to Flint Creek, 4.5 miles SE of Long and 26 miles S of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 21' 45" N, 155° 23' 30" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS. The stream's identity is in doubt.

Root Glacier: glacier, trends 15 miles S from Regal Mountain to Kennicott Glacier, 5 miles N of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 32' N, 142° 56' W; (map 67). Named in 1899 by Oscar Rohn for U.S. Secretary of War, Elihu Root, 1845-1937.

Root, Mount: mountain, 12,860 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 5.5 miles NE of Mount Fairweather and 96 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 59' 10" N, 137° 30' 00" W; BGN 1954, (map 10) Variant: Boundary Peak 165. Named by USC&GS and published in 1908 on Chart 8000. The feature was named for Elihu Root, 1845-1937 Root was a member of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal and U.S. Secretary of War, 1899-1904, under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt; Secretary of State, 1905-09, under President Roosevelt; and U.S. Senator from New York 1909-15. He was also a member of the Hague Tribunal.

Rootak Island: island, see Rootok Island.

Rootok Island: island, 3.5 miles long, in Krenitzin Is., Aleutian Islands; 54° 02' 30" N, 165° 31' 30" W; BGN 1904; (map 24). Variant: Aiaiepta, Aiaktak, Aikhak, Goloi, Ostrov Aektok, Ostrov Goly, Ouektock, Rootak Island. Aleut name recorded by Father Veniaminov (1846) as Aikhak meaning "travel" or "traveling." R. H. Geoghegan spells the word "aixag" and says it means "travel." Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26) and Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 290), IRN, published it as Ostrov Aektok. Adm. von Krusenstern spells the name Ouektock, an intermediate form in the name's evolution to its present spelling, used first by USBF in 1888. The Russians also called the island by a descriptive name: "Ostrov Goly" meaning "bare."

Rootok Island: island, see Aiktak Island.

Rootok Strait: water passage, between Rootok and Avatanak Islands, 11 miles SE of Akutan, in Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 03' 35" N, 165° 30' 00" W; BGN 1904; (map 24). Variant: Aektok. Name published prior to 1900 by USC&GS. So named because of its association with Rootok Island.

Rope Creek: stream, flows N 2 miles to Bering Lake, 9 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 15' 30" N, 144° 16' 30" W; (map 64). So named by prospectors "because a rope has been hung to aid travelers over a falls in the creek." Reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Rosa Creek: stream, flows SE 8 miles to Shaw Creek, 10 miles NW of Big Delta Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 16' 30" N, 146° 04' 45" W; (map 101). Variant: Rosy Creek. Name reported in 1907 as Rosy Creek by Prindle (1908, pl. 4), USGS, present spelling published in 1912 by USGS.

Rosa Creek: stream, in Rampart Mountains, flows S 6 miles to Morelock Creek 2.5 miles N of that stream's junction with Yukon River, 25 miles NNE Of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 18' 00" N, 151° 17' 30" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by H. M. Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1912, pl. 13), USGS.

Rosa Reef: reef, extends 0.2 miles, in Tongass Narrows, off Rock Point, on NE coast of Gravina Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 45" N, 131° 48' 05" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1899 by USC&GS.

Rosalia Point: point of land, see Santa Rosalia, Point.

Rosalie Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 miles to Chandalar Lake, at Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 29' 30" N, 148° 30' 00" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Rosario, Isla del: island, see Rosary Island.

Rosario, Mys de: point of land, see Rosary, Point.

Rosary Island: island, 0.7 miles long, in San Christoval Channel, between Prince of Wales and San Fernando Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 35' N, 133° 18' W; (map 4). Variant: Isla del Rosario, Ostrov del Rozario, Ysla del Rosario. Translation of the name "Isle del Rosario" given in 1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle "after Lt. Arteaga's vessel, the Princesa of which the real name was Nuestra Senora del Rosario * * *" (Wagner, 1937, p. 492).

Rosary, Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Port Santa Cruz, on W coast of Suemez Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' 25" N, 133° 28' 00" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys de Rosario, Point Rosario, Punta del Rosario. Translation of the name "Punta del Rosario" given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle.

Rosaunt Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows E 4 miles to Nataga Creek, 3 miles NE of Mount Prinsep and 30 miles NW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 32' 35" N, 136° 09' 20" W; BGN 1922; (map 45). Variant: Clear Creek, Katschadelch, L'Kudinaku, Rose Creek. Local name reported in 1905. It is said to be named for "a man commonly called Rosy." The stream was called Clear Creek in 1903 by C. W. Wright, USGS, and Rose Creek in 1905 by J. A. Flemer, USC&GS. The Tlingit Indian name is reported to be "L'Kudinaku."

Roscoe Creek: stream, in Chigmit Mountains, flows NE 6 miles to Clearwater Creek 1.8 miles W of head of Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 48' 40" N, 153° 20' 00" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Name derived from Roscoe Peak; published in 1958 by USGS.

Roscoe Glacier: glacier, in Chigmit Mountains, trends N 1 mile on Roscoe Peak, at head of Iniskin Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 48' 30" N, 153° 25' 00" W; (map 51). Name derived from Roscoe Peak; published in 1958 by USGS.

Roscoe Peak: mountain, 3,850 ft., in Chigmit Mountains at head of Iniskin Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 47' 40" N, 153° 24' 50" W; BGN 1916; (map 51). Named about 1914 by USC&GS.

Rose Channel: water passage, in Peril Strait, E of Rapids Point, between Little Rose Island and S. coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 27' 30" N, 135° 33' 00" W; (map 9). Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN, "for the little steamer Rose which

navigated these waters." The name was published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 183).

Rose Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 miles to Gilmore Creek, 11 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 58' 30" N, 147° 31' 30" W; (map 100) Local name published in 1908 by USGS.

Rose Creek: stream, see Rosaunt Creek.

Rose Creek: stream, see Rosie Creek.

Rose Creek: stream, tributary to Coal Creek about 5 miles SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 17' N, 143° 10' W; (map 103). Mentioned by C. E. Ellsworth and R. W. Davenport (in Brooks and others, 1913, p. 213), USGS; this feature has not been positively identified.

Rose Hill: hill, 1,010 ft., 0.7 miles N of Reynard Cove, on northeastern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 02' 00" N, 177° 35' 15" E; (map 14). Variant: Sunrise Hill. An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map. Variant published on a 1943 USAAF map.

Rose Inlet: estuary, extends SW 2.5 miles off Kaigani Strait, on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 57' 30" N, 132° 56' 00" W; (map 1). Named in 1882 by W. H. Dall, and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 68).

Rose Island: island, 0.1 miles across, 16 miles E of Deer Island, at SW end of Aleutian Range, Aleutian Range; 54° 53' 15" N, 161° 51' 35" W; (map 25). Name published in 1949 on a USGS map.

Rose Island: island, 0.2 miles long, at SE end of Kashevarof Passage, on NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 04' 50" N, 132° 51' 15" W; (map 6). Local name used by fishermen and published in 1907 by USC&GS.

Rose Island: island, 1 mile long, at N end of Nevensky Island, in Yukon River, 3 miles NW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 55' N, 162° 08' W; (map 74). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 navigation chart of the Yukon River.

Rose Island: island, see Hinchinbrook Island.

Rose Island: rocks, see Seal Rocks.

Rose Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Rose Inlet, on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 58' 10" N, 132° 56' 30" W; BGN 1928; (map 1). So named in 1927 by Capt. R. S. Patton, USC&GS, "because of its proximity to Rose Inlet and also because the triangulation station Rose is on this point."

Rose Point: point of land, NE tip of Klag Island, 2.5 miles S of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 37' 35" N, 136° 05' 20" W; (map 9) Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8280.

Rose Point: point of land, see Ross Point.

Rose Rock: rock, at SE end of Kashevarof Passage in Kashevarof Islands, on NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 05' 10" N, 132° 52' 45" W; (map 6). Local name published by USC&GS in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 91).

Rose Rock: rock, at W end of Kootznahoo Inlet, 0.4 miles E of Angoon, on W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 30' 10" N, 134° 34' 20" W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, "for the little steamer Rose."

Rose Rock: rock, in Galankin Islands, Sitka Sound, 1 mile S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 15" N, 135° 20' 35" W; (map 9). Named in 1880 by U.S. Navy "for the little steamer Rose." The name was published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 143).

Rose Tead, Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, 0.7 miles N of head of Pasagshak Bay, 6 miles NW of Narrow Cape, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 29' N, 152° 27' W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Rose, Port: bay, see Etches, Port.

Rosebud Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to Crooked Creek, 64 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 16' 45" N, 145° 49' 15" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1911 by USGS (Prindle, 1913, pl. 1).

Rosebud Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 miles to Tolovana River, 5 miles S of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 28' N, 148° 37' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1915 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9).

Rosenberg, Mount: mountain, 3,050 ft., 15.5 miles N of Sitka, on N central Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 17' 00" N, 135° 19' 15" W; BGN 1935; (map 9). Named in 1935 by USFS for Lt. Nikolai Yakovlevich Rosenberg, chief manager of the Russian American Co. and Governor of Russian America, 1850-53.

Rosie Creek Pass: pass, 1,600 ft., between heads of Rosie and Wilson Creeks, E of Cathedral Mountain, 18 miles S of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 09' 30" N, 150° 11' 00" W; (map 124). Named for the creek which heads in the pass; reported by Robert Marshall about 1932.

Rosie Creek: stream, flows from Rosie Creek Pass N and W 5 miles around Cathedral Mountain to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 16 miles S of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 11' 30" N, 150° 18' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Variant: Rose Creek, Rosy Creek. Local name reported in 1932 by Robert Marshall, correcting the earlier-used "Rose" or "Rosy."

Rosie Creek: stream, flows SW 4.5 miles to Tanana River, 12 miles SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 44' 35" N, 148° 05' 00" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1916 by USGS.

Rosie Mountain: mountain, see Cathedral Mountain.

Roslyn Creek: stream, heads on N side of Marin Range, flows NNE 5 miles to Isthmus Bay, 12 miles SE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 37' 05" N, 152° 18' 30" W; BGN 1966; (map 34). Local name reported in 1966 by the Alaska State Geographic Board.

Rosoff Mount: mountain, see Myghapowit Mountain.

Ross Bay: lagoon, 1.2 miles long, on Beaufort Sea coast, 2 miles S of Ross Point and 21 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 11' N, 155° 53' W; (map 153). Named August 3, 1837, by Thomas Simpson (1843, p. 151), for a personal friend, a partner of Charles and Rowand in the fur trade at Fort Garry. The name was originally applied to the larger area, north of the lagoon, extending east of Ross Point.

Ross Cove: cove, 0.5 miles wide, on SE coast of Alaska Peninsula, trends SE 2 miles to Pacific Ocean, 12 miles S of Chignik, Aleutian Range 56° 07' N, 158° 25' W; (map 30). Local name published by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 161).

Ross Creek: Stream, flows NW 14 miles to Yukon River, 5 miles E of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 65° 59' 40" N, 148° 57' 00" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors and reported in 1902 by Lt. Hjalmar Erickson, USA; published by USGS (Prindle, 1905 pl. 15).

Ross Green Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 1 mile E of Barkley Lake and 45 miles N of Cape Yakataga, Chugach Mountains; 60° 43' 30" N, 142° 31' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 65). Named by D. J. Miller, USGS, in 1960 for Ross V. Green, 1886-1959, who on many occasions helped USGS field parties based in Cordova. Born in Missouri, and after living many years in Idaho, Green came to Cordova in 1942. He was much interested in outdoor activities and was the founder of the local Izaak Walton Chapter. The first known landing on this lake by airplane was made by Miller on the day of Mr. Green's funeral.

Ross Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Iko Bay, 20 miles SE of Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 14' N, 155° 58' W; (map 153). Variant: Rose Point. Named August 4, 1837, by Thomas Simpson for Capt. James Ross.

Ross Point: point of land, on S tip of Cape Rozhnof, 10 miles WSW of village of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 56' 00" N, 160° 51' 30" W; (map 28). Shown on a 1963 USC&GS chart.

Rostilaf Lakes: lakes, see Rostilaf Lakes.

Rostislaw Lakes: lakes, 2 miles across, 16 miles N of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 28' 30" N, 134° 41' 30" W; BGN 1935; (map 5). Variant: Rostilaf Lakes. Named in 1935 by USFS "for a ship built in Yakutat in 1804 as a part of the Sitka fleet."

Rosy Creek: stream, see Rosa Creek.

Rosy Creek: stream, see Rosie Creek.

Rothsay, Point: point of land, at mouth of Stikine River, 7 miles N of Wrangell, Coast Mountains 56° 35' 35" N, 132° 21' 50" W; (map 6). Variant: Mys Rechnoy, Reechoi Point. Named on August 27, 1793, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN (Wagner, 1937 p 407). Name "Mys Rechnoy," meaning "river point" was applied to this point in 1863 by the Russian surveyors from the corvette Rynda See Rynda Island.

Rotokakat: stream, see Kaltag River.

Rotol River: stream, see Khotol River.

Rotten Fish Slough: lake, an oxbow 1.5 miles long 22 miles E of Chalkyitsik, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 37' N, 142° 55' W; (map 120). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS. It may be a form of translation of an Indian name.

Rouge Point: point of land, see Krasni Point.

Rough Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across; E of Gusty Bay, on NE coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' N, 177° 51' W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1956.

Rough Beach: bight, see Lumber Bay.

Rough Channel: water passage, between Ogden Passage and Khaz Bay, 4 miles SSW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 36' 30" N, 136° 08' 00" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Descriptive name given by USC&GS and published in the 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 174). So named because "there is generally a heavy swell in the channel * * *."

Rough Mountain Creek: stream, heads near Nukatpiat Mountain, flows W 38 miles to Aniuk River, 10 miles SW of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 07' N, 157° 09' W; (map 132). Named by Orth in 1956; this name is a rough translation of an Eskimo name.

Roughtop Mountain: mountain, 3,150 ft., at NE end of Boulder Ridge, 37 miles E of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 11' 15" N, 150° 48' 30" W; (map 106). Prospectors' descriptive name reported in 1906 by Prindle (1908, pl. 5), USGS.

Roumiantsoff Cape: point of land, see Romanzof, Cape.

Roumiantzoff Mountains: mountain range, see Romanzof Mountains.

Round Cove: cove, 1 mile across, on E coast of Little Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 49' N, 176° 02' W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Descriptive name given in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition.

Round Head: point of land, on E coast of Akun Island, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 10' 35" N, 165° 24' 00" W; (map 24). Descriptive name given in 1901 by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS.

Round Head: point of land, on NE coast of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' N, 177° 03' W; BGN 1936, (map 17). So named in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition, "because of its shape."

Round Hill: hill, 193 ft., on Akhiok Island, in Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 55' 30" N, 154° 09' 40" W; (map 32). Descriptive name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Round Hill: mountain, 1,600 ft., at S end of Peninsula Ridge, between Harry Bay and Nakat Inlet, Coast Mountains; 54° 50' 30" N, 130° 46' 20" W; (map 2). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Round Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Beaver Inlet, eastern Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 46' 11" N, 166° 23' 00" W; (map 23). Descriptive name given by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer Pathfinder during 1900-01.

Round Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Kasnyku Bay, off NE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 12' 35" N, 134° 50' 20" W; (map 9). Variant: Ostrov Krugloy. This is a translation by USC&GS about 1882 of the name given by the Russian pilot Ens. Vasiliev; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "Os[trov] Krugloy."

Round Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Pavlof Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 32' 50" N, 161° 36' 00" W; (map 28). Descriptive name given in 1925 by USC&GS.

Round Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Salisbury Sound, off S coast of Chichagof Island, 26 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 22' 00" N, 135° 42' 40" W; (map 9). Descriptive name reported in 1896 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 191). It is "wooded, 200 feet high, dome-shaped top."

Round Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Security Bay, on N coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 52' 50" N, 134° 21' 20" W; (map 5). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Round Island: island, 0.1 miles long, one of Rookery Islands h1 Clarence Strait, between Zarembo and Prince of Wales Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 18' 50" N, 133° 05' 15" W; (map 6). Local descriptive name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Round Island: island, 0.14 miles across, 0.5 miles S of SE coast of Ugamak Island, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 12' 25" N, 164° 46' 30" W; (map 24). Descriptive name given in 1901 by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS.

Round Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in entrance to Coal Harbor in Zachary Bay, Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 20' 35" N, 160° 37' 15" W; (map 28). Descriptive name probably given in 1865 by Western Union Telegraph Expedition and shown on USC&GS chart published in 1872.

Round Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Davidson Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' 30" N, 133° 39' 35" W; (map 4). Local descriptive name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Round Island: island, 0.3 miles long, near mouth of Thorne Arm, 0.5 miles E of Bold Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 15' N, 131° 23' W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Round Island: island, 0.6 miles long, in Copper River, 25 miles NW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 27' N, 145° 04' W; (map 64). Local descriptive name published in 1952 by USGS.

Round Island: island, 1,400 ft. long, in Kasaan Bay, NW of Kasaan Island, off E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' N, 132° 23' W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. R. C. Clover, USN.

Round Island: island, 1.5 miles across, 15 miles SE of Crooked Island and 35 miles E of Hagemeister Island, easternmost of Walrus Islands, between-Kulukak and Togiak Bays, in Bristol Bay; 58° 36' N, 159° 58' W; (map 39). Variant: Kayashek, Kayashik, Krugloi Island, Walrus Island. This island is thought to be the one named by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 431), RN, on July 12, 1778, on account of its shape. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 4), IRN, called it "Os[trov] Krugloi," meaning "round island." Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, called it "Os[trov] Morzh," meaning "walrus island." Tebenkov and Sarichev gave the native name as "Kayashek" and "Kayashik," respectively.

Round Island: island, 100 ft. across, in Inner Anchorage, NE of Gull Island, 0.7 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 46' 50" N, 152° 25' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Krugloi Island, Ostrov Krugloy. Translation of the name "Os[trov] Krugloy," published by Sarichev (1826, map 16).

Round Island: island, 150 ft. across, in Tlevak Strait, near mouth of Soda Bay, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' 35" N, 133° 04' 15" W; (map 4). Local descriptive name published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 138).

Round Island: island, 400 ft., near mouth of Klakas Inlet, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 52' 20" N, 132° 23' 50" W; (map 1). Descriptive name given in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Round Island: island, 500 ft. across, in Redoubt Bay, 10 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 54' 50" N, 135° 22' 40" W; (map 5). Variant: Krugloi Island, Ostrov Krugloy. This is a translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN. Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, published it as "O[strov] Krugloy."

Round Island: island, see Akhiok Island.

Round Island: island, see Hound Island.

Round Islands: islands, SW group of the Barrier Islands, extend 1 mile in Cordova Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 47' N, 132° 30' W; (map 1). Descriptive name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Round Islet: island, 0.5 miles long, largest of Round Islets, in Holkham Bay, 0.5 miles SE of Harbor Island and 48 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains 57° 45' 10" N, 133° 36' 00" W; (map 8). Variant: Round Islets. Named by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published in 1869 on Hydrog. Chart 225 as "Round Islet (or islets)." Meade may have thought the group to be one island. The name was restricted to the southernmost and largest of the islands by the USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 147).

Round Islet: islands, see Round Islets.

Round Islets: island, see Round Islet.

Round Islets: islands, in Holkham Bay, 0.5 miles SE of Harbor Island and 48 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 45' 10" N, 133° 36' 00" W; (map 8). Variant: Round Islet. Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published in 1891 by USC&GS. See Round Islet.

Round Lake: lake, 0.1 miles across, on northern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 04' 42" N, 177° 36' 45" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Round Lake: lake, 0.2 miles across, 8.5 miles N of Port Alexander, on E coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 22' 10" N, 134° 42' 00" W; (map 5). Local descriptive name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Round Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, drains S to Tolsona Creek, 15 miles WNW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 12' N, 145° 57' W; (map 83) Local descriptive name; reported in 1951 by USGS.

Round Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, between Finland Creek and bend in Innoko River, 35 miles NW of Ophir and 61 miles NW of McGrath, Innoko Lowland; 63° 35' 30" N, 157° 15' 00" W; (map 90) Local name obtained in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS.

Round Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, between Sundown and Tincan Lakes, 19 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 10' 20" N, 147° 56' 30" W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Round Lake: lake, 0.6 miles across, E of Tanana River, 21 miles NW of Tanacross, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 37' N, 143° 48' W; (map 85). Descriptive name published by USGS in 1954.

Round Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, 2 miles E of Crosswind Lake and 22 miles NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 22' N, 145° 55' W; (map 83). Local name-reported in 1951 by USGS.

Round Lake: lake, on Kenai Peninsula N of Harvey Lake, 0.4 miles across, 6.5 miles SW of Skilak Lake and 30 miles SE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 19' 15" N, 150° 32' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Round Mountain: mountain, 1,026 ft., at E side of entrance to Columbia Bay, 1.5 miles SE of S tip of Heather Island, 60 miles E of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 56' 45" N, 147° 02' 00" W; BGN 1911; (map 63). Descriptive name given in 1908 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Round Mountain: mountain, 1,872 ft., 24 miles W of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 04' N, 155° 06' W; (map 116). Local name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Round Mountain: mountain, 2,300 ft., on Annette Island, 4.6 miles N of Metlakatla, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 11' 50" N, 131° 33' 28" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Round Mountain: mountain, 2,800 ft., 2.5 miles SE of Rainy Pass Lodge, 85 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 03' 50" N, 152° 41' 10" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Round Mountain: mountain, 3,850 ft., in Kenai Mountains, on Kenai Peninsula, 5 miles NW of Cooper Landing and 42 miles ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 30' 30" N, 150° 00' 00" W; (map 62). Local descriptive name; reported in 1944 by USGS.

Round Point: point of land, on S bank of Yukon River 1 mile E of junction of Tozitna River, 9 miles WSW of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 08' N, 152° 22' W; (map 106). Descriptive name shown on a riverboat manuscript chart, dated in 1906.

Round Point: point of land, on SE coast of Zarembo Island, in Stikine Strait, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 16' 40" N, 132° 39' 30" W; (map 6). Descriptive name given in] 886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, because of its shape.

Round Point: point of land, on SE tip of Takeena Peninsula, 8 miles SE of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 33' 25" N, 135° 59' 40" W; (map 9). Descriptive name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8280.

Round Point: point of land, on SW coast of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 42' 10" N, 177° 31' 15" W; (map 17). Descriptive name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Round Point: point of land, on W bank of Yukon River 14 miles SE of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 41' N, 161° 57' W; (map 73). Riverboat pilots' name descriptive of the long round curve of the point: shown on a 1916 field sheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Round Point: point of land, point of entrance to Sukkwan Strait, on E coast of Blanket Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 07' 30" N, 132° 41' 15" W; (map 4) Descriptive name given in 1924 by USC&GS.

Round Point: point of land, see Cape Glazenap.

Round Point: point of land, see Krugloi Point.

Round Rock: rock, 2 miles W of Chirikof Island, 100 miles SW of Kodiak Island; 55° 49' N, 155° 46' W; (map 32). Descriptive name reported in 1874 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Round Rock: rock, 40 ft. high, in Frederick Sound, 3.4 miles SW of West Brother Island and 55 miles E of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 15' 35" N. 133° 56' 00" W; (map 8). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 143).

Round Tangle Lake: lake, 1 mile across, one of Tangle Lakes, near head of Delta River, 15 miles W of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 03' 30" N. 145° 09' 20" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Round Top Mountain: mountain, 3,900 ft., 8.5 miles SE of Paxson Lake, 49 miles NE of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 48' N, 145° 19' W; (map 83). Local descriptive name reported by USGS in 1951.

Roundabout Mountain: hill, 500 ft., on N bank of Yukon River 21 miles SE of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 34' 30" N, 161° 51' 10 W; (map 73). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a manuscript chart dated 1922; so called because the Yukon River goes around three sides of the steep hill.

Roundabout Mountain: mountain, 1,088 ft., 28 miles SE of The Nogahabara Sand Dunes, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 33' N, 156° 33' W; (map 108). Variant: Suskita Range. So called by riverboat pilots as early as 1900, because the circuitous Koyukuk River "approaches the mountain numerous times and eventually goes around it." The Koyukuk Indian name is 'Suskita,' according to Lt. B. H. Camden (Cantwell, 1904, p. 244), USRCS.

Roundabout Mountain: ridge, extends SW 15 miles along W bank of Kuskokwim River, 3 miles S of McGrath, Kilbuck-Mountains; 62° 53' N, 155° 46' W, (map 80). Named in 1898 by W. S. Post, USGS.

Roundtop Mountain: mountain, 6,140 ft., on Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 48' 00" N, 163° 35' 30" W; (map 25). Variant: Dome, Round Top. Name reported as "Round Top" by USC&GS in 1902. This feature was called "Dome" by J. F. Moser, USN, in 1897.

Rousseau Range: mountain range, elev. 4,600 ft., extends W 13 miles from Portland Canal, N of Peabody Mountains, Coast Mountains; 55° 26' N, 130° 12' W; (map 3). Named in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN, possibly for Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, who accepted the territory of Alaska for the United States in 1867, in a ceremony with Russian representatives at Sitka.

Rover Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Casadepaga River, 16 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 47' N, 164° 22' W; (map 95). Variant: Slate Creek. Shown as "Slate" on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox., Jr. Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Rowan Bay: bay, 1 mile across, 7 miles N of Tebenkof Bay, on W coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 39' 00" N, 134° 17' 30" W; BGN 1933 (map 5). Variant: North Arm Bay of Pillars. Named in 1933 by USFS "for Capt. Rowan of the brig Eliza, who traded with the Indians of Southeast Alaska in the late 18th and early 19th centuries." The name "North Arm Bay of Pillars" was published in 1899 by USC&GS and was used locally until 1933.

Rowe Island: island, 250 ft. across, in Klag Bay, 1.7 miles S of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 38' 20" N, 136° 05' 50" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Named in 1908 by USC&GS and published in 1909 on Chart 8280.

Rowena, Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, on mainland 2 miles NW of Baily Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 00' N, 131° 40' W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Rowlee Point: point of land, in Muir Inlet, in Glacier Bay National Monument, at mouth of Wachusett Inlet, 1.4 miles NW of Point McLeod and 62 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 56' 05" N, 136° 07' 20" W; BGN 1948; (map 10). Variant: Cushing Point, Wachusett Point. Named for Willard Winfield Rowlee, 1861-1923, professor of botany, Cornell Univ. He was botanist for the Cushing Expedition to Glacier Bay in 1890. The name "Point Wachusett" was published by the American Geographical Society (Field, 1947, map).

Roxas, Puerto de: bay, see Ugak Bay.

Roy Creek: stream, flows SW 11 miles joining Chimney Fork to form Glacier River, 4 miles NE of Foggytop Mountain and 22 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 42' 30" N, 150° 25' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named about 1930 by Robert Marshall "for Roy King, the prospector who first explored the creek and built a cabin on it."

Roy Creek: stream, flows SW 9 miles to Beaver Creek, 42 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 23' 45" N, 147° 11' 40" W; BGN 1910; (map 105). Variant: Bear Creek. Originally published in 1908 by USGS as Bear Creek, but prospectors called the stream "Roy," and the name was published in 1912 by USGS.

Roy Island: island, 200 ft. across, off N coast of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 57' 45" N, 131° 25' 00" W; (map 2). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Rozario, Ostrov del: island, see Rosary Island.

Rozhnof, Cape: peninsula, between Nelson Lagoon and Herendeen Bay, 11 miles W of village of Port Moller, Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 58' N, 160° 57' W; (map 28). Variant: Cape Rozhnot, Rodgnof, Rodgnoff, Rojnoff. Named Cape Rojnoff by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 261), IRN. The name was applied at first to what is now called Lagoon Point. Cape Rodgnoff is shown in its present location on an 1882 USC&GS chart; the spelling "Rozhnof" is derived from "Rozhnova," shown in 1847 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379.

Rozhnof: point of land, see Lagoon Point.

Rozhnot, Cape: peninsula, see Rozhnof, Cape.

Rua Cove: cove, in Prince William Sound, on E coast of Knight Island, 0.5 miles across, 16 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 21' 00" N, 47° 38' 15" W; BGN 1917; (map 63). Name used by local miners and reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 4), USGS. It was probably named for Charles Rua who operated 2 mines near here in 1908.

Rubber Boot Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, on E side of Kenai Peninsula, 13 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' 25" N, 147° 55' 30" W; (map 63). Name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN. A "rubber boot" is the local name of a small edible mussel.

Rube Creek: stream, flows SE 4.2 miles to Peace River, 12 miles N of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 22' N, 161° 02' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Rubertz: locality, see Afognak.

Rubia Bay: bay, see Fish Bay.

Rubin Glacier: glacier, trends SW 2 miles to its 1952 terminus at head of Goat Creek, 6 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 07' 10" N, 146° 04' 30" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Rubtsovskaya: locality, see Afognak.

Rubtzovskaia: locality, see Afognak.

Ruby Creek: ravine, see Ruby Gulch.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows E 5 miles from E of Ipnek Mountain to North Fork Koyukok River, 17 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 21' N, 150° 45' W; (map 124). Local name reported in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows N 1.4 miles to Yukon River at Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 44' 20" N, 155° 29' 50" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by Brooks (1908, p. 46), USGS. Gold was discovered on this stream, near the present town, called Ruby, in 1907.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows N 8 miles to Shungnak River, 17 miles NE of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 07' N, 156° 55' W; (map 126). Prospectors' name "derived from the ruby garnet," reported by P. S. Smith and H. M. Eakin, USGS (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 300).

Ruby Creek: stream, flows N to Paystreak Creek which flows to Pilgrim River, 12 miles NE of Salmon Lake and 24 miles W of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows NE 1.5 miles to Fourth of July Creek, 8 miles SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 34 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 07' 15" N, 142° 03' 00" W; (map 103). Prospectors' name reported by L. M. Prindle and J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Brooks and others, 1912, p. 208), USGS.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Minook Creek, 7 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 24' 30" N, 150° 08' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name published in

1898 by USC&GS on Chart 3098. So named because of the garnets, sometimes referred to as “rubies,” found in the stream's gravels.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 miles to Igloo Creek which flows to American River, 30 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 27' N, 165° 25' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Chatanika River, 18 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06' 30" N, 147° 32' 50" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors, shown on a manuscript map by C W. Joynt dated 1905.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Casadepaga River, 17 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49' N, 164° 20' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows NW 5.5 miles to Bonanza Creek, 11.5 miles E of Flat and 53 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 25' 40" N, 157° 38' 40" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to Nixon Fork Takotna River, 13 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 16' N, 154° 54' W; (map 89). Prospectors' name obtained in 1921 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks, 1922, fig. 5), USGS.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows NW 7.4 miles to Delta River, crosses Richardson Highway, 29 miles S of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 39' 08" N, 145° 54' 30" W; (map 86). So named, about 1902, because of the ruby-colored pebbles found along the stream by prospectors (Davies, 1965, p. 23).

Ruby Creek: stream, flows S 3.5 miles to West Fork Chulitna River, 48 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 16' 15" N, 149° 44' 35" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by S. R. Capps (in Martin, 1919, pl. 5), USGS.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows SE 10 miles to Slate Creek, 50 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 38' N, 142° 45' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 miles to Woodland Echo Creek, 4 miles E of Woodland Echo Pass and 10 miles SW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 26' 20" N, 148° 51' 00" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Bluestone River, 11 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 07' N, 166° 11' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows SW 1.6 miles to Steele Creek, 9 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; BGN 1933; 64° 55' 20" N, 147° 29' 30" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1933 by J. M. Hill, USGS.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Sourdough Creek, 8 miles NW of Mount Ryan and 76 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 18' 30" N, 146° 28' 00" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Ruby Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Little Washington Creek, 21 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 56' 45" N, 141° 48' 45" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Ruby Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows W 0.8 miles to Yellow Creek, 4.8 miles NNE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 33' 30" N, 150° 49' 40" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Local name reported in 1932 by F. G. Wells and S. C. Kain, USGS.

Ruby Creek: stream, see Emerald Creek.

Ruby Gulch: ravine, extends SW 1.1 miles to tributary of Chisna River, 0.5 miles E Chisna Pass and 25 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 09' 15" N, 144° 46' 20" W; (map 86). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine (in Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, pl. 9), USGS.

Ruby Gulch: ravine, in Dutch Hills, extends NE 1 mile from Willow Creek, 29 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 34' 50" N, 150° 50' 45" W; (map 81). Variant: Ruby Creek. Name published as "Ruby Creek" by Cook (1908, map).

Ruby Gulch: ravine, trends NW 1.7 miles to Hazel Creek, 7 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' 36" N, 165° 11' 40" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Ruby Gulch: ravine, trends SSE 0.8 miles to Falls Creek 0.8 miles NW of its junction with Cache Creek, 32 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 29' 00" N, 151° 01' 15" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Ruby Gulch: ravine, trends W 1 mile to Crooked Creek, N of Queen Gulch, 43 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 03' 45" N, 158° 13' 20" W; BGN 1945; (map 79). Local name reported in 1914 by USGS in reference to "the large quantity of red garnets found in rich gold placers at the mouth of the gulch."

Ruby Gulch: stream, see Ruby Creek.

Ruby Roadhouse: locality, see Ruby.

Ruby Slough: stream, anabranch, heads at Yukon River and flows SW 27 miles to Yuki River, 59 miles E of Nulato, Kilbuck- Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 42' N, 156° 06' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Ruby: locality, at mouth of Ruby Creek, 1 mile N of Casadepaga and 18 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49' N, 164° 20' W; (map 95). Variant: Ruby Roadhouse. Site of a roadhouse shown on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson; probably named for its location at the mouth of Ruby Creek.

Ruby: village, pop. 179, on left bank of Yukon River, S of junction of Melozitna River Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 45' N, 155° 30' W; BGN 1944; (map 98). Variant: Lozi-koket. Gold was discovered on Ruby Creek, near the site of this village in 1907; however, a town did not develop until 1911, when gold was discovered on Long Creek and a "stampede" followed. A substantial town grew in 1 year, and for the next several years the population was over 1,000. Ruby post office was established in 1912. By 1920 the population was reduced to 128, and has remained under 200 since. Baker (1906 p. 415) recorded "Lozi-koket: Indian village, on left bank of the Yukon, opposite the mouth of Melozi [Melozitna] river, * * * Name taken from Edwards' Track Chart of the Yukon. 1899."

Rubyets: locality, see Afognak.

Rucksock Creek: stream, flows 1.2 miles N to Peaceful River, on SE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 50' 24" N, 173° 07' 45" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Rudakof Mountain: mountain, see Rudakof, Mount.

Rudakof, Mount: mountain, 3,540 ft., 16 miles NW of Port Alexander on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 27' 30" N, 134° 49' 15" W; BGN 1933; (map 5). Variant: Rudakof Mountain. Named in 1933 by USFS "for Alexander Rudakof, eleventh Russian Governor of Alaska, 1853-54."

Rude Lake: lake, 1 mile long, at terminus of Cordova Glacier, 22 miles NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 49' 30" N, 145° 31' 00" W; (map 64). Name published by USGS in 1959; derived from nearby Rude River.

Rude River: stream, flows SW 16 miles to Nelson Bay, at NE end of Orca Inlet, 10 miles NNE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 40' N, 145° 37' W; BGN 1966; (map 64). Variant: Cordova Creek. Locally named for Gilbert Rude, USC&GS; name published by the Norris Peters Company on their 1911 map of Orca Bay.

Rudisell Reef: reef, 0.2 miles long, at mouth of Mueller Cove, in SE part of Nikolski Bay, on SW coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 56' 45" N, 168° 52' 05" W; BGN 1940; (map 21). Named in 1939 by USC&GS for Maurice G. Rudisell, USC&GS, a fireman on a survey party who was drowned on May 28, 1938, when a survey boat struck this reef. See Mueller Cove.

Rudolph Creek: stream, flows NW 0.9 miles to Snake River, 12 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 165° 24' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on a map by S. E. King dated 1900.

Rudyerd Bay: estuary, on the mainland, extends SW 14 miles to Behm Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 33' N, 130° 52' W; (map 3). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for the English engineer, John Rudyerd, who rebuilt the Eddystone lighthouse after its destruction in 1703.

Rudyerd Island: island, 1.5 miles long, in Behm Canal, at the mouth of Princess Bay, on the SE coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' 40" N, 131° 02' 05" W; (map 3). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for the English engineer John Rudyerd.

Rue Ledge: rocks, 3 miles W of Turf Point, off SW coast of Seguam Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 15' 00" N, 172° 36' 30" W; (map 19). Named by a special U.S. Navy survey party and published by USC&GS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 86).

Rufus Creek: stream, flows NW 5.5 miles to Slana River 1.6 miles NE of its junction with Copper River, Alaska Range; 62° 43' N, 143° 56' W (map 84). Variant: Natat Creek. Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Rufus Creek: stream, see Sufus Creek.

Rugged Island: island, 2.5 miles long, at junction of Resurrection Bay and Harding Gateway, 19 miles S of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 51' 30" N, 149° 23' 00" W; BGN 1906; (map 49). Variant: Baker Island. Named by BGN after a proposal to name it "Baker Island" in honor of Marcus Baker was rejected.

Ruhama, Mount: mountain, see Ruhamah, Mount.

Ruhamah, Mount: mountain, 5,620 ft., 3.2 miles E of Shelter Cove on Russell Fiord and 22 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 43' 00" N, 139° 12' 30" W; (map 46). Variant: Mount Ruhama. Named "Mount Ruhama" by Russell (1892 p. 88), USGS, for Miss Ruhama Scidmore, author of a book on journeys in Alaska.

Ruibnaia: locality, see Ingregamiut.

Ruibnaia: locality, see Ribnaia.

Ruin, Cape: point of land, on E coast of Umak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 40" N, 175° 59' 15" W; BGN 1936; (map 18). Descriptive name applied by personnel of the 1934 U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition because of the Cape's "ruined" appearance; published by the USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 104).

Ruins Point: point of land, on NW coast of Kosciusko Island, 1.5 miles S of Shipley Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 04' N, 133° 42' W; (map 6). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS "on account of a ruined Indian village there.

Rukav Ledyanoy: estuary, see Taku Inlet.

Rukavitsie, Cape: point of land, on S coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 37' 50" N, 164° 03' 00" W; (map 24). Russian name published by Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 211) meaning "gloves" or 'mittens."

Rulby Creek: stream, flows W 1.9 miles to Sinuk River, 22 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 47' N, 165° 48' W; (map 94). Variant: Ruby Gulch. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17) USGS.

Rum Brook: stream, see Moss Creek.

Rumble Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus NW of Tok Glacier, flows NE 11 miles to Robertson River, 3 miles E of Robertson Glacier terminus and 36 miles W of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 18' 20" N, 144° 07' 00" W; BGN 1936 (map 86). Named in 1936 by USGS "because of the curious rumbling sound caused by large rolling boulders in the swift stream."

Rumbling Mountain: mountain, 6,520 ft., at head of Kenunga Creek, 17.5 miles SE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 00' 45" N, 151° 09' 15" W; (map 134). Named in 1930 by Marshall, (1956, p. 45) who wrote, "Chunks of rock were continually breaking off and rumbling down into the valley, so I called that peak the Rumbling Mountain."

Rumiantsof, Cape: point of land, see Romanzof, Cape.

Rumiantzof Mountains: mountain range, see Romanzof Mountains.

Rungun Creek: stream, flows SE 11.6 miles to North Fork Kuskokwim River, 44 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 30' N, 153° 37' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Runkels Creek: stream, flows NE and SE 10 miles to Anvik River, 60 miles S of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 00' 20" N, 160° 43' 30" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Runstettler: area, in NE part of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 13' 00" N, 149° 47' 10" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1954 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

Runt Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows NU 26 miles to Salmon Fork, 30 miles NW of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 26' 20" N, 141° 30' 20" W; BGN 1954; (map 120). Named in 1908 by IBC surveyors; published in 1914 on IBC Sheet 14 (1918 Atlas).

Rurik Harbor: bay, 0.8 miles long, on S end of Khantaak Island, 1 mile N of Point Turner and 2.2 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 34' 15" N, 139° 46' 30" W; (map 46). Named by Khromchenko, who surveyed the area in 1823, after a ship (brig) belonging to the Russian-American Co. The name was originally applied to the combined water area of what is now Rurik Harbor and Port Mulgrave. The name is now restricted to the northernmost of the two bays.

Rurik Harbor: cove, see Mulgrave, Port.

Rush Hill: hill, 665 ft., highest of Einahnuhto Hills, on W coast of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 11' 20" N, 170° 23' 50" W; (map 38). Probably named in 1891 by Joseph Stanley-Brown, naturalist, for the U.S. Revenue Cutter, Richard Rush, during fur-seal investigations of the islands in 1891 by the U.S. Treasury Department.

Rush Hills: hills, see Einahnuhto Hills.

Rush Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, between Boulder Creek and Glenn Highway, 31 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 49' 45" N, 148° 15' 45" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1913 by USGS.

Rush Peak: mountain, 2,734 ft., near center of Prince of Wales Island, N of Salmon Lake, 17 miles NE of Klawock, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 37' 25" N, 132° 40' 15" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Rush Point: point of land, on SW coast of St. George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 35' 20" N, 169° 44' 30" W; (map 38). Name published in 1898 by USC&GS presumably for the U.S. Revenue Cutter, Richard Rush.

Rush Point: point of land, on W shore of Glacier Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.6 miles N of Ripple Cove, 34 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 28' 05" N, 136° 04' 10" W; (map 10). So named in 1892 by Reid (1896, p. 424), "because there is a ceaseless rush of tidal water flowing past the point"

Rush Rock: rock, between Sanak Island and Alaska Peninsula, 11.5 miles SW of Deer Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 48' 45" N, 162° 40' 55" W; (map 25). Name reported by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and published in 1882 on USC&GS Chart 806.

Russel Creek: stream, flows SE 1.7 miles to Snake River, 5 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 165° 30' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Russel Creek: stream, flows SE 2.3 miles to join Virginia Creek to form Goldbottom Creek which flows to Niukluk River, 10 miles NW of Council and 43 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 01' N, 163° 50' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Russel Creek: stream, see Delta Creek.

Russell Cove: cove, see Shelter Cove.

Russell Fiord: estuary, extends N 25 miles to Disenchantment Bay, at head of Yakutat Bay, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 00' N, 139° 27' W; (map 46). Named in 1906 by Marcus Baker, USGS, for Israel Cook Russell, 1852-1906, explorer of the Yakutat region in 1890 and 1891 and discoverer of this estuary in 1891. Russell was born in New York and received B.S. and C.E. degrees in 1872 from the Univ. of the City of New York. In 1880 he became a member of the USGS. He was a USGS representative in 1889 in an expedition sent to Alaska by the USC&GS to establish a portion of Alaska's eastern boundary. During the next two years he explored, under the joint auspices of the USGS and the National Geographic Society, the slopes of Mount St. Elias and the Yakutat Bay area. In 1892 he became professor of geology at the Univ. of Michigan. At the time of his death he was President of the Geological Society of America.

Russell Glacier: glacier, heads at 61° 22' N, 141° 53' W and trends 26 miles N through Skolai Pass to its terminus at head of White River, 40 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell

Mountains; 61° 41' N, 141° 48' W; (map 67). Named in 1891 by Hayes (1892, p. 152), USGS, for Israel Cook Russell, 1852-1906. See Russell Fiord.

Russell Island: island, 3.7 miles long, in Glacier Bay, Glacier Bay National Monument, 2 miles N of Ibach Point and 75 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 55' 45" N, 136° 49' 30" W; (map 10). Named by Field and Cooper (1937, pl. 1) for Israel Cook Russell, 1852-1906. See Russell Fiord.

Russell, Mount: peak, 11,670 ft., marks SW corner of Mount McKinley National Park, 34 miles SW of Denali Pass and 66 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 48' N, 151° 53' W; (map 81). Named in 1902 by A. H. Brooks, USGS, for Israel Cook Russell, 1852-1906, geologist, explorer, and author.

Russian America: state, see Alaska.

Russian Anchorage: bight, 1 mile across, near mouth of Kinak Bay, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula in Katmai National Monument, 23 miles SE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 06' 30" N, 154° 22' 30" W; (map 42). Variant: Russian Harbor. Named "Russian Harbor" in 1910 by USC&GS; "Russian Anchorage" was reported in 1919 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society.

Russian Bay: bay, 1.3 miles across, on SE coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 09' 00" N, 168° 21' 15" W; (map 22). Name published by USC&GS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 71).

Russian Cove: cove, at S junction of Stephens Passage and Port Houghton, 0.4 miles SE of Crow Island and 63 miles W of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 17' 45" N, 133° 28' 30" W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Russian Creek: stream, flows N 8.5 miles to Yukon River. 3 miles SW of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 29' N, 150° 17' W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1899 by Cantwell (1902, p. 277), USRCS; also shown on Edwards Track Chart of the Yukon, dated 1899.

Russian Creek: stream, flows NE 9 miles to Womens Bay, 8.5 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 42' 25" N, 152° 34' 00" W; BGN 1964; Variant: Russian River. Local name published in 1949 by USC&GS.

Russian Gardens: locality, on E coast of St. Michael Island, 1.3 miles N of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 29' 45" N, 162° 03' 30" W; (map 92). Local name reported in a 1950 USC&GS field report that stated, "In the days of Russian occupation the hilltop was used as a garden plot; signs of cultivation still exist."

Russian Harbor: bight, see Russian Anchorage.

Russian Harbor: water passage, 2.5 miles across, between Aiaktalik and Kodiak Island; 56° 44' N, 154° 05' W; (map 32). Named by USBF in 1888; derived from the name "Russian Lodge," shown on a map by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22).

Russian Island: island, see Bamdoroshni Island.

Russian Jack Springs: springs, in Anchorage, at head of Middle Fork Chester Creek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 12' 24" N, 149° 46' 47" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1954 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

Russian John Creek: stream, flows E 2 miles to Limestone Creek, 1.2 miles N of that stream's junction with Middle Fork Chistochina River, 27 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 06' 25" N, 144° 38' 40" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Russian Lake: lake, see Upper Russian Lake.

Russian Mission: settlement, on N bank of Kuskokwim River 9.5 miles E of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 34' 20" N, 159° 34' 30" W; BGN 1948; (map 73). Variant: Little Russian Mission. The establishment of Moravian missionaries on the river in 1885 motivated the Orthodox Church to reactivate its Kuskokwim Mission. This led to the founding of the Russian Mission (sometimes referred to as Little Russian Mission to distinguish it from Russian Mission on the Yukon River), in 1891, with Father J. Orlof as resident priest. The major centers of the Russian (Greek) Orthodox Church along the Kuskokwim River are Sleetmute, Russian Mission, Lower Kalskag, Kwethluk, and Napaiskak (Oswalt, 1963, p. 7).

Russian Mission: village, pop. 102, on right bank of Yukon River 25 miles SE of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 47' N, 161° 19' W; (map 73). Variant: Ekogmute, Ikagmiut, Ikogmut, Ikogmute, The Mission. The Eskimo name for this village appears to have been reported by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, in 1842-44 and published in Russian by P. Tikhmeniev, in 1861, as "S[elo] Ikogmyut," possibly meaning "people of the point." It is listed by I. Petroff in the 1880 Census as "Ikogmute," with 143 inhabitants; the 1890 Census lists 140. Baker (1906, p. 32), gives a population of 350 Eskimo in 1902. This village was the location of a Russian Orthodox Mission (sometimes called "Pokrovskaya Mission)," established in 1851, the first in the interior of Alaska (Oswalt, 1963, p. 6). The designation "Russian Mission" supplanted the Eskimo name about 1900.

Russian Mountain: mountain, 6,300 ft., in Kenai Mountains, on Kenai Peninsula, 2 miles E of Skilak Lake and 43 miles ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' N, 150° 02' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Russian Mountains: mountain, 3,200 ft., extends N 13 miles from Kuskokwim River, E of Owhat River and 9 miles NE of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 40' N, 159° 10' W; BGN 1948; (map 73). Named during the "Yellow River stampede" of the winter of 1900-01 because the Russian Orthodox Mission was located on the south edge of the mountain (see Brooks and others, 1915, p. 300).

Russian Point: point of land, at SW entrance to Port Graham, on SW end of Kenai Peninsula, 10 miles SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 21' 30" N, 151° 55' 00" W; (map 50). Name published by Capt. Portlock (1789, map facing p. 102). A Russian trading post was located on Port Graham.

Russian Reef: reef, in Chatham Strait, 15 miles S of Angoon, off W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 17' 15" N, 134° 37' 15" W; (map 9). Named by Comdr. R. W.

Meade, USN, and published on Chart 225 in 1869. This name was given because “a Russian vessel is said to have struck upon it.”

Russian Ridge: hill, see Lame Hill.

Russian Ridge: ridge, elev. 1500-1600 ft., 0.5 miles long, 2.5 miles NE of Lief Cove, west-central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 30" N, 177° 22' 15" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Russian River Rendezvous: locality, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.5 miles N of Lower Russian Lake and 36 miles SW of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' 15" N, 149° 49' 00" W; (map 63). Roadhouse along Russian River Trail. Recent USGS maps indicate a site with one building.

Russian River: stream, heads at Upper Russian Lake, flows NW 13 miles to Kenai River, 34 miles SW of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 29' 15" N, 150° 00' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Russian River: stream, see Russian Creek.

Rust Creek: stream, flows SW 4.5 miles through Rust Lake to Sister Lake, 4 miles SE of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 38' 00" N, 135° 59' 45" W; BGN 1939; (map 9). Name given to creek in 1935 by local inhabitants; named for W. R. Rust who died in 1928, “who was one of the pioneers of the Chichagof Mine.”

Rust Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 4.5 miles E of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 39' N, 135° 58' W; (map 9). Name reported by G. H. Canfield (in Brooks and others, 1918, p. 154), USGS.

Rust Mountain: mountain, 2,360 ft., 6 miles NE of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 41' 30" N, 135° 56' 30" W; BGN 1939; (map 9). Named by local inhabitants in 1939 for W. R. Rust. See Rust Creek.

Rust Slough: stream, tributary of Drift River, flows SE 6 miles to Redoubt Bay, 30 miles W of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 35' N, 152° 10' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Rustabach Lake: lake, 0.2 miles across, near SE coast of Chilkat Peninsula 1 mile S of Mud Bay and 22 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 07' 50" N, 135° 20' 10" W; (map 45). Local name obtained by USGS field personnel and published on Federal maps since 1950.

Rusty Creek: stream, flows N 2.5 miles to White Creek, 68 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 11' 45" N, 147° 19' 10" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1910 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Rusty Gold Creek: stream, flows N 3 miles to Kokomo Creek, 26 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 10' 45" N, 147° 14' 10" W; (map 105). Variant: Alder Creek.

Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS, to be Alder Creek; the present name was published in 1908 by USGS.

Rusty Hill: hill, 460 ft., 1.3 miles SE of Witchcraft Point, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 02' 12" N, 177° 31' 10" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "R" to correspond to "R" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Rusty Hill: mountain, 4,300 ft., 2.3 miles NE of Denali and 67 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 12' 30" N, 147° 25' 50" W, (map 87). Descriptive name published in 1952 by USGS.

Rusty Mountain: mountain, 1,916 ft., on N shore of Tuxedni Bay, 58 miles SW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 14' N, 152° 48' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

Ruth Amphitheater: basin, at head of Ruth Glacier, extends 7 miles between Explorers Peak and West Fork Ruth Glacier, 10 miles SE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 00' N, 150° 42' W; (maps 81, 88). Mountain climbers' name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Ruth Amphitheatre: basin, see Ruth Amphitheater.

Ruth Bay: bay, extends N 2 miles off Cordova Bay, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, W of Klakas Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 53' 40" N, 132-25' 30" W; (map 1). Local name published by USC&GS in 1911.

Ruth Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Livengood Creek at Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 31' 30" N, 148° 32' 45" W; (map 105). Prospected and named by Jay Livengood: reported in 1915 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9).

Ruth Cutoff: water passage, between SW coast of Prince of Wales and Klakas Islands, near W entrance to Klakas Inlet, Alexander Archipelago 54° 54' 20" N, 132° 24' 45" W; (map 1). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS derived from Ruth Bay.

Ruth Gap: gap, in ridge between heads of Southeast Fork Kahiltna Glacier and West Fork Ruth Glacier, 7 miles S of Denali Pass in Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska Range; 62° 59' 15" N, 151° 02' 40" W; (map 81). Name shown by Bradford Washburn on his Mount McKinley map published about 1960

Ruth Glacier: glacier, heads at Ruth Amphitheater, trends SE through The Great Gorge 31 miles to its terminus, 25 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 39' N, 150° 25' W; (map 81). Variant: Big Glacier, Chulitna Glacier. Named in 1903 by F. A. Cook for his daughter. The Browne-Parker Expedition of 1910 referred to it as "Big Glacier."

Ruth Island: island, 3.7 miles long, in Thomas Bay, 14 miles NE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 59' 45" N, 132° 50' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705.

Ruth Island: island, 400 ft. long, near mouth of Ruth Bay, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 53' 45" N, 132° 25' 30" W; (map 1). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Ruth Island: island, 500 ft. across, in Ryus Bay, N coast of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 57' 45" N, 131° 24' 30" W; (map 2). Local name published in 1920 by USC&GS.

Ruth Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, at head of Delta Creek, 16 miles NE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 59' 25" N, 132° 44' 00" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1961 by USGS.

Ruth Lake: lake, 1,600 ft. long, 5 miles NE of junction of Chitina and Lakina Rivers and 18 miles W of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; BGN 1966; 61° 22' 03" N, 143° 26' 35" W; (map 67). Local name reported by USGS in 1966.

Ruth Lake: lake, 2,100 ft. long, E of The Alaska Railroad, SE of Willow, 36 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 44' 20" N, 150° 01' 30" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Ruth Lake: lake, 3.7 miles long, drains N into Becharof Lake, W of Kanatak Pass, on Alaska Peninsula, 47 miles E of Ugashik, Aleutian Range. 57° 35' N, 156° 07' W; (map 36). Local name reported in 1902 by J. L. McPherson of Iliamna; published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.

Ruth River: stream, heads in a lake in Tokosha Mountains and flows SE around terminus of Ruth Glacier, 13 miles to Tokositna River, 22 miles N)) of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 37' 30" N, 150° 22' 10" W; (map 81). Mountain climbers name published in the late 1940's.

Rutkovsky: locality, see Afognak.

Rutland Island: barrier island, on Beaufort Sea coast in Plover Islands, Arctic Plain; (map 153). Name first appears on Brit. Adm. Chart 593 and may have been named by Comdr. R. Maguire, RN, in 1853. The island cannot now be identified.

Ryan Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Riley Creek, 15 miles NE of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 03' N, 156° 45' W; (map 126). Local name given by prospectors; reported by USGS in 1956.

Ryan Creek: stream, flows S 1.1 miles to Norton Sound, 19 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 163° 48' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Ryan Creek: stream, flows SW to Cripple River, about 21 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Ryan Creek: stream, see Bryan Creek.

Ryan Creek: stream, see Colorado Creek.

Ryan Creek: stream, see Eldorado Creek.

Ryan Gulch: ravine, trends SE 3 miles to Kougarok River 10 miles N of its junction with Kuzitrin River, 44 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 24' N, 164° 38' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1907 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Ryan Lake: lake, 0.3 miles across, 2.7 miles SE of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 50' 15" N, 160° 43' 30" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Ryan, Mount: mountain, 3,555 ft., 75 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 14' 30" N, 146° 15' 00" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13).

Rybna: locality, see Ribnaia.

Rybnyy, Mys: point of land, see Fish Point.

Rybya, Guba: bay, see Fish Bay.

Rychesnoi: village, see Nikolski.

Rye Creek: stream, flows W 6 miles to Flat Creek 4 miles SE of Mathews Dome and 35 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 24' 50" N, 151° 25' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Ryka Toukatl ili Tstsytseka-toyna: stream, see Ulukuk River.

Rynda Island: island, 3 miles long, in mouth of Stikine River, 7 miles NW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 32' N, 132° 33' W; (map 6). Named in 1863 by surveyors from the Russian corvette Rynda for their ship in which they made surveys of Stikine River and vicinity under the command of Lt. Vladimir Basargin, IRN. The Russian Hydrog. Dept. published in 1867 a chart of the Stikine River as a result of this survey.

Rynda, Mount: mountain, 2,408 ft., on left bank of Stikine River, 12 miles NE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains 56° 39' 00" N, 132° 15' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1877 by Joseph Hunter, Canadian engineer and surveyor, for Russian corvette Rynda which was used for surveying in this vicinity in 1863. See Rynda Island.

Ryus Bay: cove, 0.7 miles wide, S shore of Felice Strait, on N coast of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 58' N, 131° 25' W; BGN 1917; (map 2). Local name published in 1917 by USC&GS.

S

S Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 13 miles SW of Lake Louise and 28 miles NE of Tahneta Pass, Copper River Basin; 62° 15' 35" N, 147° 00' 00" W; BGN 1959; (map 82). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

S!aodan: locality, see Sumdum.

S';kanaxsa'ni: village, see Kake.

S'ikanakhse'ni: village, see Kake.

S. W. Twin: peak, see Southwest Twin.

Sa Posesion, Punta de: point of land, see Posesion, Punta de.

SA, Point: point of land, on SW coast of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 40' 42" N, 177° 38' 10" W; (map 17). Name published in 1943 on an AMS map.

Sa-heen Cove: bay, see Sarheen Cove.

Sa-Kaa Cove: estuary, see Sarkar Cove.

Sa-koo-nowg River: stream, see Sakoonang Channel.

Saatkunak: locality, on coast between Qaaliq and Nulavik, 20 miles SW of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 03' N, 157° 15' W; (map 153). Eskimo locality or camp name published by R. F. Spencer (1959, map 2).

Sabachey, Mys: point of land, see Dog Pointint.

Sabak, Cape: point of land, SE tip of Agattu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 21' 40" N, 173° 43' 30" E; BGN 1938; (map 13). Variant: Mys Sabakh, Dog Cape, Poluostrov Mys. This point was shown by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 30), IRN, as "Po[loustroy] Mys (M[ys] Sabakh)" meaning "Peninsula Cape (Dog Cape)."

Sabaka, Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula NE of Dolly Varden Lake, 20 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 43' 15" N, 150° 45' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Sabakh, Mys: point of land, see Sabak, Cape.

Sabine, Cape: point of land, at mouth of Pitmegea River extends into Chukchi Sea, 39 miles NW of Mount Kelly, Arctic Slope; 68° 55' 00" N, 164° 36' 15" W; (map 130). Named in 1826 by Capt. Beechey (1831, chart facing p. 328), RN, for "his old mess-mate, the astronomer of the Ross and Parry expeditions * * *" (Stuck, 1920, p. 167).

Sable Mountain: mountain, 5,923 ft., 3.5 miles W of Cathedral Mountain and 30 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 34' 30" N, 149° 42' 30" W; (map 87). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Sable Pass: pass, 3,880 ft., 1 mile W of Cathedral Mountain, 2 miles SE of Sable Mountain, and 30 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 33' 30" N, 149° 40' 00" W; (map 87). Named for the mountain northwest of it; reported in 1954 by USGS.

Sabonoski River: stream, see Savonoski River.

Saboomaygruck: mountain, see Sapumegrak Mountain.

Saboomick: mountain, see Sapumik, Mount.

Saboomim Koonga: stream, see Sapumik Creek.

Saboomim Nayacaw: mountain, see Sapumim Neakau Mountain.

Sabotnisky: locality, see Uglovaia.

Sacharowskaja: bay, see Zachary Bay.

Sachem Head: point of land, on W shore of Bay of Islands, 1 mile SE of Careful Point, Adak Island, Aleutian Island; 51° 48' 45" N, 176° 51' 10" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Sachem's Head. Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Sachem Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Saginaw Bay, on N coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 53' 40" N, 134° 13' 50" W; (map 5). Named in 1892 by Lt. W. Island Moore, USN.

Sachem's Head: point of land, see Sachem Head.

Sachertelontin: locality, see Louden.

Sachlidok Island: island, see Sitkalidak Island.

Sachsaiya Glacier: glacier, see Saksaiya Glacier.

Sackdoor Creek: stream, flows SW to Bering Sea at York, about 15 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Sacramento River: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 19 miles SE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 31' 00" N, 152° 17' 40" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Sacrocruk Creek: stream, see Sakrorak Creek.

Sacroeruk Mountain: hill, see Sakrorak Mountain.

Sadatanak Island: island, 1.5 miles long, off S coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 02' 00" N, 174° 25' 30" W; (map 18). Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 27), IRN, as "O[strov] Sadatanak," or "Sadatanak Island."

Saddle Creek: stream, heads SE of East Peak on Ear Mountain, flows SE 1.5 miles to Crosby Creek near its head, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 54' 30" N, 166° 09' 30" W; BGN 1954; (map 111). So named in 1945 by a USGS field party "because it rises in saddle south of East Peak,"

Saddle Mountain: mountain, 1,000 ft., 8 miles SE of Reindeer Lake and 22 miles SE of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 06' N, 159° 06' W; (map 78). Local descriptive name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Saddle Mountain: mountain, 2,094 ft., 2.5 miles SE of Cape Kuliuk, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 47' 10" N, 153° 52' 00" W; (map 34). Descriptive name published in 1911 by USC&GS.

Saddle Mountain: mountain, 3,068 ft., on N part of Douglas Island, 0.4 miles NW of Table Top Mountain and 3.5 miles W of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 17' 50" N, 134° 30' 30" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Saddle Mountain: mountain, 3,253 ft., on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 10 miles NE of entrance to Chinitna Bay and 47 miles NW of Homer, Aleutian Range; 59° 59' 45" N, 152° 45' 00" W; (map 50). Name taken from a USC&GS fieldsheet and reported by F. H. Moffit, USGS (in Brooks and others, 1920, pl. 2).

Saddle Peak: peak, 3,005 ft., on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, between Eshamy and Ewan Lakes, 12 miles NW of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 26' N, 148° 10' W; (map 63). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Saddle Point: point of land, on NW coast of Great Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands, 52° 06' 00" N, 176° 10' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934 "for its shape."

Saddle Point: point of land, on S shore of Orca Inlet, 1.5 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 32' N, 145° 47' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Saddle Rock: hill, see Bonanza Hill.

Saddlebag Glacier: glacier, trends S 5 miles to a lake, 1.5 miles E of Copper River, 28 miles NW of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 29' N, 145° 05' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1912 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS.

Saddleridge Point: point of land, on NW coast of Seguam Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 21' N, 172° 34' W; (map 19). Descriptive name given by a special U.S. Navy survey party because of a "saddle in the ridge" leading to this point; published by USC&GS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 86).

Saddlers Mistake: ridge, 1.5 miles long, connects two hilly sections of southern Nagai Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 56' 30" N, 160° 10' 45" W; (map 26). So named because a vessel attempted at night to pass between the adjacent hilly sections of the island; published in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 172) by USC&GS.

Sadie Cove: cove, 0.7 miles wide, on SE shore of Kachemak Bay, on Kenai Peninsula 10 miles NE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 30' 30" N, 151° 28' 00" W; (map 50). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1880, for Sarah [Sadie] Eldred, wife of Marcus Baker.

Sadie Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 1 mile N of Baranof on E coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 06' 00" N, 134° 50' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: McBlaine Lake. Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Sadlerochit Mountains: mountain range, 4,000 ft., 45 miles long and 4 miles wide, trends E-W between Canning and Sadlerochit Rivers, 26 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 37' N, 145° 12' W; BGN 1961; (map 139). Variant: Sagligochit Mountains. Leffingwell (1919, p. 50, 51) wrote: "The outer two of the three outlying ranges south of Camden Bay have been given separate names * * * The Sadlerochit Mountains are the northernmost."

Sadlerochit River: stream, heads in Franklin Mountains at 69° 15' N, 145° 21' W, and flows NE and N 75 miles to Camden Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 03' 30" N, 144° 26' 00" W; BGN 1961; (map 151). Variant: Barter River, Saligochit River, Shudtaroshik River. Eskimo name reported in 1912 by Leffingwell (1919, p. 99) to mean "area outside of the mountains." Probably the same as Marsh's Barter River. It appears on Surg. John Simpson's native map, 1855, as "Shud-ta-ro-shik."

Sadlerochit Spring: spring, on W bank of Sadlerochit River, 12 miles E of Mount Weller and 25 miles N of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 40' N, 144° 24' W; BGN 1961; (map 139). Leffingwell surveyed and reported the Eskimo name "Sadlerochit River," and it is probable that he also named this spring, which was first reported by the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-14.

Sadlerochit Valley: valley, extends 25 miles NE of Lake Peters, at E end of Third Range, in Shublik Mountains and Sadlerochit Mountains, Brooks Range; 69° 30' N, 144° 51' W; (map 139). Leffingwell does not list this as a geographic name but wrote (1919, p. 135) "the most favorable path for the granite to have followed to the Sadlerochit Valley is through the pass mentioned."

Sadliok Island: island, see Sitkalidak Island.

Safari Creek: stream, flows NNW 18 miles to Kuna River, 23 miles NNE of Feniak Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 34' N, 157° 54' W; (map 132). Named in 1951 by B. H. Kent and Island L. Tailleur, USGS, "for a spike [reconnaissance] trip to stream."

Safety Cove: cove, 0.7 miles across, on E coast of Resurrection Peninsula, 13 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 59' N, 148° 13' W; (map 49) Local name reported in 1909 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS.

Safety Rock: rock, 400 ft. long, between Moira Sound and Niblack Anchorage, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 03' 35" N, 132° 05' 05" W; (map 4). Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. R. Clover, USN.

Safety Sound: lagoon, extends NE-SW 9 miles along Norton Sound, 10 miles SW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 29' N, 164° 45' W; (map 95). Variant: Port Safety. Surveyed and named "Port Safety" in 1899 by USC&GS.

Safety, Port: lagoon, see Safety Sound.

Safety: locality, see Port Safety.

Safftan, Mount: mountain, 2,009 ft., between Chapin and Herring Bays, on S coast of Admiralty Island, 26 miles SE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 08' 30" N, 134° 21' 20" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Sagak, Cape: point of land, SW tip of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 49' 25" N, 169° 07' 00" W; (map 21). Variant: Sigak, Mys Sagakh. Aleut name reported by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 298), IRN, as "Sigak," probably from the Aleut "sagaq," which, according to R. H. Geoghegan, means "sleep." This point was published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN, as "M[ys] Sagakh," or "Cape Sagakh."

Sagakh, Mys: point of land, see Sagak, Cape.

Sagavanirktok Lake: lake, see Elusive Lake.

Sagavanirktok Lake: lake, see Galbraith Lake.

Sagavanirktok River Delta: delta, 13 miles across cut by several distributaries, on Beaufort Sea coast, between Foggy Island and Prudhoe Bays, Arctic Plain; 70° 17' N, 148° 10' W; (map 150) Name published by AMS in 1962.

Sagavanirktok River: stream, heads between Endicott and Philip Smith Mountains at 68° 10, 149° 04' W, flows N 180 miles to Beaufort Sea Arctic Plain; 70° 18' 30" N, 147° 52' 30" W; (Main Channel mouth); BGN 1959, (map 150). Variant: Ivishak River, Sagvaniktuuk River, Sakovanuktok River, Sawanukto River, Shagavanuktok River, Sharavanaktok River, Suwanukto River. Eskimo name "Sawanukto" reported in 1901 by S. J. Marsh, prospector, to mean "strong current" (Brooks, 1906, p. 289) Leffingwell (1919, p. 99) referring to variant spellings, states, "The writer prefers Shagavanoktok."

Sagavanirktok River: stream, see Ivishak River.

Sagavanirktok River: stream, see Ribdon River.

Sagchudak Island: island, 1.3 miles across, off Kobakof Bay, on S coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 01' N, 174° 29' W; (map 18). Variant: Sagtchudakh. Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 27), IRN, as "O[strov] Sagchudak," or "Sagchudak Island."

Saghadellautin: locality, see Louden.

Sagigik Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in Pacific Ocean, 5 miles S of Amlia Island, Andreanof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 00' N, 173° 09' W; (map 19). Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov; (1852, map 27), IRN, possibly from the Aleut "sagik" which, according to R. H. Geoghegan, means "anything having a sharp edge." The name Sagik was published by Father Veniaminov (1846, dictionary) meaning "point, sharp edge."

Saginaw Bay: bay, 1.8 miles across, on N coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 55' N, 134° 16' W; (map 5) Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for charting purposes, for his ship, the U.S.S. Saginaw.

Saginaw Channel: water passage, 9.5 miles long. trends NW from Stephens Passage to Lynn Canal, W of Shelter Island, 18 miles NW of Juneau. Alexander Archipelago; 58° 24' N, 134° 53' W; (map 11). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for the U.S.S. Saginaw, the first known warship to pass through the channel.

Saginaw Creek: stream, flows NE 4.5 miles to Saginaw Bay on N coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 30" N, 134° 09' 10" W; (map 5) Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Saginaw Point: point of land, on E shore of Kootznahoo Roads, in Chatham Strait, 2 miles S of Angoon, on Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 28' 40" N, 134° 34' 30" W; (map 9). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for the U.S.S. Saginaw which he commanded in 1868-69 while mapping this area. The name was published in 1869 on Hydrog. Chart 225. The name is not shown on recent maps.

Sagligochit Mountains: mountain range, see Sadlerochit Mountains.

Sagtchudakh: island, see Sagchudak Island.

Sagvailak River: stream, see Sakvailak River.

Sagvailuk River: stream, see Awuna River.

Sagvaniktuuk River: stream, see Sagavanirktok River.

Sahligvik Creek: stream, see Saligvik Creek.

Sahligvik Ridge: ridge, see Saligvik Ridge.

Sahligvik Valley: valley, see Saligvik Valley.

Sahlin Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Sheep Bay, 13 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 41' 40" N, 145° 57' 50" W; BGN 1933; (map 64). Local name reported in 1933 by USFS as being named for Julius Sahlin who erected a sawmill at the mouth of this creek about 1918.

Sahlin Falls: waterfall, in Sahlin Creek, 600 ft. from its mouth at Sheep Bay, 13 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 41' 40" N, 145° 56' 00" W; BGN 1933; (map 64). Local name reported in 1933 by USFS and derived from Sahlin Creek, on which the falls are located.

Sahlin Lagoon: lagoon, 0.7 miles wide, at N end of Sheep Bay 13 miles NW of Cordova Chugach Mountains; 60° 40' 30" N, 145° 54' 30" W; (map 64) Local name reported in 1933 by USFS. See Sahlin Creek.

Sahlin Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 1 mile NW of Sheep Bay, 14 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 42' 30" N, 145° 58' 30" W; BGN 1933; (map 64). Local name reported in 1933 by USFS and derived from nearby Sahlin Creek.

Sahot Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.4 miles W of Fire Lake and 25 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 26' 15" N, 150° 34' 15" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Sai-uk-stchu-schluk: bay, see Silver Horn.

Saik-took: stream, see Saitut Creek.

Sail Island: island, 0.6 miles across, in Stephens Passage, 5 miles NE of The Brothers and 66 miles E of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 20' 50" N, 133° 43' 10" W; BGN 1900; (map 8). Variant: Ship Island. Named "Ship Island" by Lt. Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1869 on Hydrog. Chart 225. The name, "Sail Island," was published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 143).

Sailor Gulch: ravine, extends 1 mile E of Crooked Creek, 7 miles NNE of Tahnetta Pass and 65 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 59' 10" N, 147° 17' 35" W; BGN 1960; (map 69). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS; used in placer notices prior to this date.

Saina: locality, see Tsina Station.

Saint Abraham Island: island, see Agattu Island.

Saint Abraham Island: island, see Attu Island.

Saint Abraham: island, see Shemya Island.

Saint Abram: island, see Shemya Island.

Saint Agnes, Mount: mountain, see Marcus Baker, Mount.

Saint Albans, Point: point of land, 8 miles NE of Cape Decision, on S coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 05' 00" N, 133° 59' 30" W; (map 6). Named in September, 1793, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN (Wagner, 1937, p. 406).

Saint Amand Creek: stream, flows 1.5 miles SE to Kuyukutuk River, 12.5 miles NW of Russian Mission, Nulato Hills; 61° 48' 40" N, 161° 40' 10" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name

reported by Harrington (1918, map), USGS, in 1916; “possibly named for Cyrias Saint Amand, or his brother.”

Saint Andrean, Islands of: islands, see Andreanof Islands.

Saint Anne Creek: stream, heads in St. Anne Lake, flows SSE 8 miles to Klutina Lake, 2.6 miles ENE of Powell Peak and 44 miles N of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 44' 15" N, 145° 57' 45" W; (map 68). Local name published in 1932 by USGS.

Saint Anne Lake: lake, 5.8 miles long, extends N-S at head of St. Anne Creek, 50 miles N of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 49' 45" N, 146° 03' 10" W; (map 68). Local name published in 1932 by USGS.

Saint Anthony Pass: pass, 5,130 ft, near head of McCumber Creek, 29 miles SE of Delta Junction; Alaska Range; 63° 39' N, 145° 22' W; BGN 1937; (map 86). Local name reported in 1937 by USGS.

Saint Augustin, Mount: island, see Augustine Island.

Saint Augustin, Mount: mountain, see Augustine Volcano.

Saint Augustine Bay: estuary, see Augustine Bay.

Saint Augustine Island: island, see Augustine Island.

Saint Augustine, Cape: point of land, see Augustine, Cape.

Saint Augustine, Mount: mountain, see Augustine Volcano.

Saint Barnabas, Cape: point of land, see Barnabas Cape.

Saint Bartolom, Cape: point of land, see Bartolome, Cape.

Saint Boniface, Point: point of land, on E coast of Baker Island, in Port San Antonio, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 20' 25" N, 133° 34' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys San Bonifacio, Punta de San Bonifacio. Translation of the name “Punta de San Bonifacio” given by Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle, “probably on May 18 [1779] in honor of the saint whose day is May 14 * * *” (Wagner, 1937, p. 406).

Saint Catherine Cove: cove, 2.5 miles across, NE part of Bechevin Bay, 12 miles NW of False Pass, on NE coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 55° 01' N, 163° 30' W; (map 29). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1882 for Capt. Lt. P. K. Krenitzin's vessel, the galiot St. Catherine, in which Dall spent the winter of 1768-69 in Isanotski Strait (Coxe, 1787, p. 208).

Saint Charles Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Totatlanika River, 40 miles SE of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 02' 30" N, 148° 30' 45" W (map 100). Local name reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Saint Demetrius Islands: islands, see Diomedes Islands.

Saint Demoid Islands: islands, see Diomede Islands.

Saint Dimitre Islands: islands, see Diomede Islands.

Saint Diomed Islands: islands, see Diomede Islands.

Saint Diomedede Islands: islands, see Diomedede Islands.

Saint Dolmat: mountain, see Fourpeaked Mountain.

Saint Elias Alps: mountain range, see Saint Elias Mountains.

Saint Elias Island: island, see Kayak Island.

Saint Elias Mountains: mountain range, 300 miles long and 90 miles wide, extends NW along Alaska-Canada boundary from Cross Sound, Icy Strait, and Lynn Canal on SE to Bering Glacier, Tana Glacier, Tana River, Chitistone River, and White River on NW; 58° 15' N, 135° 00' W [SE end], 61° 00' N, 142° 30' W [NW end]; BGN 1944. Variant: Saint Elias Alps, Saint Elias Range. In 1870, Dall (p. 286) wrote: "The Coast or St. Elias Range contains the highest peaks and most of the volcanoes. It extends along the whole northwest coast from California to the peninsula of Alaska." On an 1880 Census map, Ivan Petroff applied the name "St. Elias Alps" to the mountains between the Copper River and Mount Fairweather. Subsequent maps have restricted the application of the name to the above described mountains.

Saint Elias Range: mountain range, see Saint Elias Mountains.

Saint Elias, Cape: point of land, on SW end of Kayak Island, 65 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 54' N, 144° 36' W; BGN 1944; (map 48). Variant: Cabo Espanol, Hamond Point, Mys Gamon, Punta de Canas, Punta de Navia, Punta Espanol, Punta Santa Rosa. Named by Vitus Bering on July 20, 1741 (O.S.), for the saint whose day it was. This feature was also called "Santa Rosa" in 1779 by Don Ignacio Arteaga; "Españo" in 1791 by Capt. Alessandro Malaspina, "Punta de Canas," meaning "point of reeds," in 1796, by T. M. Lopez. Capt. George Vancouver RN, named it "Hamond Point" in 1794 for Sir Andrew Snape Hamond (Wagner, 1937, p. 406). See also Espanol, Cabo.

Saint Elias, Cape: point of land, see Manby Point.

Saint Elias, Cape: point of land, see Sitkagi, Cape.

Saint Elias, Mount: mountain, 18,008 ft., on the Alaska-Canada boundary 67 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 17' 40" N, 140° 55' 30" W; BGN 1917; (map 66). Variant: Boundary Peak 186, Mont Saint Elie, Yahtse-tah-shah. The sighting of Mount Saint Elias on July 16, 1741 (O.S.), by Vitus Bering on the Saint Peter represents the "official" discovery of northwestern America by the Russians. Although many authorities give Bering credit for naming the mountain, it appears more likely that the name was borrowed from Cape Saint Elias by eighteenth century map makers and applied to the "high volcano" left unnamed by its discoverer. The first ascent of the mountain was made July 31, 1897, by His Royal Highness,

Prince Luigi Amedeo di Savoia, Duke of the Abruzzi and his party. See Farquhar (1959, p. 229, 230). According to H. W. Topham, in 1888, its Tlingit Indian name was "Yahtse-tah-shah."

Saint Elizabeth, Cape: point of land, see Elizabeth, Cape.

Saint Etienne Island: island, see Agattu Island.

Saint Etienne Island: island, see Attu Island.

Saint Felix Point: point of land, see Felix, Cape.

Saint George Creek: stream, flows N 22 miles to Wood River, 36 miles SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 21' 40" N, 148° 05' 45" W; (map 100). Variant: Saint Gorge Creek. Local name shown as Saint Gorge Creek, which flows into Fish Creek, on an ARC manuscript map by Arnt Greve in 1909.

Saint George Island: island, 12 miles long, one of Pribilof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 56° 35' N, 169° 35' W; (map 38). Variant: George Island Ostrov Georgiya. Discovered and named by G. G. Pribilov in June, 1786, after his vessel the Sveti Georgiy. See Pribilof Islands and St. Paul Island.

Saint George Rock: rock, 0.7 miles NE of Spruce Cape, 5 miles NE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 50' 15" N, 152° 18' 35" W; (map 34). Name published in 1881 by USC&GS on Chart 776.

Saint George: village, pop. 264, on N coast of St. George Island, Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' 00" N, 169° 32' 30" W; (map 38). Local name for the present village on the island. According to Elliott (1881, p. 19) the first settlement on St. George Island was in 1786, located on the north coast, at Staraya Artil, about 5 miles west of the present location. A short time later a village was established at Zapadni Bay on the southwest coast of the island. In the 1880 Census Petroff (1884, p. 23) listed "Saint George," population 88. population 92 in 1890.

Saint Gertruda, Point: point of land, see Santa Gertrudis, Point.

Saint Gertrude Point: point of land, see Santa Gertrudis, Point.

Saint Gorge Creek: stream, see Saint George Creek.

Saint Hermogenes Island: island, see Marmot Island.

Saint Hermogenes, Cape: point of land, on NE coast of Marmot Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 15' 00" N, 151° 47' 30" W; (map 43). Variant: Cape Germogena. Named by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 383), RN, on May 24, 1778, because he thought this was the same feature previously named by Vitus Bering. Cook says "and by what I can gather from the account of Beering's [sic] voyage, and the chart that accompanies it in the English edition, I conclude, that it must be what he called Cape St. Hermogenes * * *." Wagner (1937, p. 406) says "a name given by * * * Bering July 26, 1741, to a place concerning the location of which there has been much discussion * * *. This was undoubtedly the north point of Marmot Island [Cook's location] * * * although it is now, I believe, erroneously applied to the eastern point of

the island * * *." The name was published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), RN, as "M[ys] Germogena," or "Cape Germogena."

Saint Hyacinth: island, see Kruzof Island.

Saint Hyacinthe, Mount: volcano, see Edgecumbe, Mount.

Saint Ignace Island: island, 3.2 miles long, between Port Mayoral and Ursua Channel, off NE coast of Baker Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' N, 133° 26' W; (map 4). Variant: Ignatio Island, Isla San Ignacio, Ostrov San Ignatsa, Ysla de San Ygnacio. Translation of the name "Isle San Ignacio" given "about May 22, 1779," by Francisco Antonio Maurelle (Wagner, 1937, p. 501).

Saint Isidor, Point: point of land, W tip of Lulu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' N, 133° 37' W; (map 4). Variant: Mys San Izidor, Punta de San Isodoro, Punta de San Ysidoro. Translation of the name "Punta de San Isodoro" given by Francisco Antonio Maurelle "about May 23, 1779, perhaps after San Isidro Labrador whose day is May 15" (Wagner, 1937, p. 501).

Saint Jacinto: island, see Kruzof Island.

Saint Jacob: island, see Jacob Island.

Saint James Bay: bay, 2 miles across, extends NW from Lynn Canal, at Point Whidbey, 34 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 34' 30" N, 135° 09' 30" W; (map 11). Named by USC&GS and published in 1889 on Chart 701.

Saint James Episcopal Mission: locality, see Tanana.

Saint James Mission: locality, see Tanana.

Saint James Point: point of land, on W shore of Lynn Canal, at entrance to St. James Bay, 1.4 miles SW of Point Whidbey and 32 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 33' 45" N, 135° 09' 45" W; (map 11). Name published in 1948 by USGS.

Saint Joe Creek: stream, flows SW 18 miles to Yukon River, 11 miles SW of Blackburn Island and 55 miles SE of Unalakleet, Innoko Lowland; 63° 14' N, 159° 42' W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Saint John Baptist Bay: bay, 0.5 miles across empties into Neva Strait, on NW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 17' 30" N, 135° 35' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Baptist Bay, Saint Johns Bay, Zaliv Svataya Ioanna Predtechi. This is a translation by USC&GS about 1882 of the name given by the Russian pilot Ens. Vasiliev; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "Zaliv Svataya Ioanna Predtechi."

Saint John Harbor: bay, extends N 2 miles to Sumner Strait, on NW coast of Zarembo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 27' 00" N, 132° 57' 30" W; (map 6). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, published in 1883 Coast Pilot.

Saint John, Cape: point of land, see Kupreanof Point.

Saint John, Mount: mountain; "on one of the Aleutian Islands, discovered and named [in 1841] by Vitus Bering" (Wagner, 1937, p. 493).

Saint John, Point: point of land, on NW coast of Zarembo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 25' 30" N 133° 00' 30" W; (map 6). Named in August, 1793, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN (Wagner, 1937, p. 407).

Saint Johns Bay: bay, see Saint John Baptist Bay.

Saint Johns Hill: hill, see Cross Hill.

Saint Johns Hill: mountain, 2,180 ft., W of Sheep Creek, 1.5 miles S. of Farewell Airport and 64 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range, 69° 28' 45" N, 153° 52' 40" W; (map 80). Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Saint Joseph Island: island, 2 miles long, in Iphigenia Bay, 1.7 miles N of Noyes Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 36' N, 133° 43' W; (map 4). Variant: Isla de San Josep, Isla San Joseph, Ostrov San Goze, Ysla de San Josep. Translation of the name "Isle de San Josep given "about May 23, 1779," by Francisco Antonio Maurelle (Wagner, 1937, p. 409).

Saint Laurence Island: island, see Saint Lawrence Island.

Saint Lawrence Island: island, 95 miles long and 25 miles wide in the Bering Sea, 130 miles SW of Nome; 63° 30' N, 170° 30' W; BGN 1951: (map 93). Variant: Anderson Island, Chebukak Island, Clerkes Island, Eivoogiena Island Eivugen Island, E-oo-vogen Island, Ostrova Sind, Ostrov Sinde, Saint Laurence Island, Tschibocki Island. Discovered by Vitus Bering on Saint Lawrence day, August 10, 1728 (O.S.), and named by him, "Saint Lawrence." Baker (1906, p 542) noted: "G. F. Muller (Voyages, 1761) says: 'They heard of an island which was said to lie somewhat farther, at no great distance from the continent; to this they gave the name of Saint Lawrence, on account of its being the 10th of August, that saint's day, when they passed by it, without observing anything upon it besides cottages of fishermen'." It was also called "Sind" on early Russian charts, for Lt. Sind [cnna], who passed somewhere near it in 1766. Capt. James Cook, RN, passed east of this island in 1778 and west of it in 1779. Its eastern end he named "Anderson Island" for Dr. William Anderson, surgeon on H.M.S. Discovery, believing it to be a separate island Later, according to Capt. F. W. Beechey, Cook found that it was part of what the Russians called Saint Lawrence Island, but died before the correction was made in his published account. Cook named the main body of the island, "Clerkes Island" for Capt. Charles Clerke of the Discovery, and its western end, which he shows as another separate island, he calls "Saint Laurence" and "Saint Lawrence," taking the name from Bering. According to Commodore Joseph Billings, the Chukchi natives of Siberia call this island "E-oo-vogent" which he spells on his chart "Eivoogiena." He also gives the variant names "clerke, and "Since." G. A. Sarichev, who accompanied Billings in 1791-92 shows "Saint Lawrence" or "Eivugen." Lt. Otto von Kotzebue gave the island's Eskimo name as "Tschibocki," a name now preserved as "Chibukak Point."

Saint Lazaria Islands: islands, in Sitka Sound, 1.5 miles S. of Kruzof Island and 15 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 59' 15" N, 135° 42' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Cape Island,

Muisofski Island, Ostrov Mysovskoy, Ostrov Svataya Lazarya, Robin Island. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN. It was published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Os[trov] Sv[ataya] Lazarya," or "Saint Lazarus Island", he also called it "Os[trov] Mysovskoy," meaning "Cape Island." In 1787, Capt. George Dixon, called it "Robin Island."

Saint Lazaria, Cape: point of lead, see Edgecumbe, Cape.

Saint Lazaria, Mount: volcano, see Edgecumbe, Mount.

Saint Lazarius, Cape: point of land, see Edgecumbe, Cape.

Saint Lazaro, Mount: mountain, see Lazaro, Mount.

Saint Leonard Point: point of land, see San Leonardo, Point.

Saint Louis Creek: stream, flows E to Anikovik River, about 15 miles E of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown in the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Saint Louis Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Allen River, 5 miles NW of SIRR Mountain and 46 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 37' 00" N, 151' 36' 45" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). A local name reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Saint Makarius Bay: bay, see Makarius Bay.

Saint Makarius Point: point of land, on SE coast of Amchitka Island, Aleutian Islands, 51° 22' 00" N 179° 12' 30" E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Named by personnel of the U.S.S. Oglala in 1935, based on the belief that Amchitka was the island seen October 25, 1741 (O.S.) by Vitus Bering and named by him St. Makarius (St. Markiana). See Amchitka Island.

Saint Makarius: island, see Amchitka Island.

Saint Makarius: island, see Kiska Island.

Saint Markiana: island, see Amchitka Island.

Saint Markiana: island, see Kiska Island.

Saint Marks Indian Mission: village, see Nenana.

Saint Mary, Point: point of land, on E shore of Lynn Canal, at N entrance to Berners Bay, 1 mile N of Point Bridget and 37 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 44' 00" N, 135° 01' 15" W; (map 11). Discovered about July 17, 1794, by Joseph Whidbey, RN, and named by Capt. George Vancouver, probably for Saint Mary Wiggenshall, birthplace of his mother (Wagner, 1937, p. 407).

Saint Marys: village, see Andreafsky.

Saint Matthew Bay: bay, see Saint Matthews Bay.

Saint Matthew Island: island, 35 miles long, 4 miles wide, high elevation of about 1,500 ft., in Bering Sea, 162 miles SW of Nome; 60° 24' N, 172° 42' W; (map 56). Variant: Choris Island, Gores Island, Ile Saint Matthieu, Island Apostle Matthei, Matwi Island, Ostrov Svyataya Matvyya, Saint Matwey Island. According to the Rev. Coxe (1787, map facing p. 223) this island was discovered and named by Lt. Sind (Sync) in August 1766. Coxe's map showed it as "I. Apost. Matthei" which is probably a translation from the Russian meaning "Island [of the] Apostle Matthew" probably implying the island was sighted on or near St. Matthew's day. Capt. Cook (1785, p. 491), RN, found the island September 23, 1778 and erroneously thought "it was wholly unknown to the Russians; and therefore, considering it as a discovery of our own, I named it Gore's Island," for Lt. John Gore, RN, of his party. The later Russian maps, however, continued calling it O[strov] Sv[yataya] Matvyya (Sarichev, 1826, map 3, Tebenkov, 1852, map 3) which has been translated into English in its present form.

Saint Matthews Bay: bay, 1.5 miles wide, on N shore of Port Gravina, 25 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 44' N, 146° 20' W; BGN 1933; (map 64). Variant: St. Matthew Bay. A 1914 USGS reconnaissance map shows the bay as St. Matthew Bay.

Saint Matthieu, Ile: island, see Saint Matthew Island.

Saint Matwey Island: island, see Saint Matthew Island.

Saint Michael Bay: bay, 2 miles across, on E side of St. Michael Island, in Norton Sound, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 27' N, 162° 00' W; (map 92). Variant: Tebenkof Bay, Zaliv Tebenkova. This feature was originally named in 1836 by Capt. F. P. Lutke, IRN, for Capt. Michael Dmitrievich Tebenkov, IRN, who discovered it in 1831. The name was later changed to "Saint Michael," probably in the 1880's by USC&GS.

Saint Michael Canal: watercourse, extends W 17 miles from St. Michael Bay to Norton Sound, 4.2 miles SW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 26' N, 162° 08' W; (map 92). Variant: Big Saint Michael Canal, South Branch Big Saint Michael Canal. Local name reported in 1898 by USC&GS.

Saint Michael Creek: stream, see North Fork Snake River.

Saint Michael Island: island, 10 miles long, on Norton Sound, separated from mainland by North Branch Big St. Michael Canal, 40 miles SW of Unalakleet, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 28' N, 162° 10' W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 92). Variant: Michaelovski Island, Ostrov Mikhaila, Saint Michaels Island. Name reported in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, as "Ostrov Mikhaila," or "Mikhail Island." See Saint Michael, village.

Saint Michael Mountain: hill, 450 ft., on St. Michael Island, 4 miles W of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 28' N, 162° 10' W; (map 92). Local name reported in 1898 by USC&GS.

Saint Michael: village, pop. 205, on E coast of St. Michael Island in Norton Sound, 43 miles SW of Unalakleet, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 29' N, 162° 02' W; (map 92). Variant: Fort

Saint Michael, Michaelovski, Redoubt Saint Michael, Saint Michaels. About 1833 the Russians established a stockaded post, which, "according to (Lt. L. A.) Zagoskin, (IRN), was named after Capt. Michael Dmitrievich Tebenkov, afterwards governor of the Russian-American colony." (Baker, 1906, p. 543). At an early date the name was changed to "Michaelovski," or "Redoubt Saint Michael." The population, 109 in 1880, was predominantly Eskimo, and included the village of Techek. In 1890 the population was 101 (in 14 houses); in 1910, 450; in 1920, 371; in 1930, 147; in 1940, 142; and in 1950, 157. The Saint Michael post office and an American military post, called "Fort Saint Michael," were established in 1897, following the Klondike gold strike and the subsequent increased Yukon River traffic, most of which originated at Saint Michael. The fort was abandoned in 1922. See Techek.

Saint Michaels Creek: stream, flows NW 4.7 miles to Osborn Creek, 7 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 32' 40" N, 165° 09' 55" W; (map 94). Variant: Jessie Creek. Prospectors' name published on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Saint Michaels Island: island, see Saint Michael Island.

Saint Michaels: village, see Saint Michael.

Saint Mitrofanía Island: island, see Mitrofanía Island.

Saint Mitrophan: island, see Mitrofanía Island.

Saint Nicholas Channel: water passage, extends 9 miles S, off Gulf of Esquibel, between Lulu and Noyes Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' N, 133° 40' W; (map 4). Variant: Canal de San Nicolas, Kanal de San Nikola, San Nicholas Canal, San Nicholas Channel, San Nicolas Channel, San Nicolo Channel. Translation of the name "Canal de San Nicolas" given "about May 22, 1779," by Francisco Antonio Maurelle (Wagner, 1937, p. 412).

Saint Nicholas Fort De Pawlofsk: village, see Kenai.

Saint Nicholas Point: point of land, SE tip of Noyes Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' 20" N, 133° 40' 00" W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Variant: Nicolo Point, Punta de Santa Theresa, San Nicolao Point, San Nicolo Point. Named "Punta de Santa Theresa" by Francisco Antonio Maurelle "probably on that saint's day May 19, 1779" (Wagner, 1937, p. 513). Renamed in 1923 by USC&GS; derived from Saint Nicholas Channel.

Saint Nicholas, Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, on Prince of Wales Island, 9 miles SE of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 30" N, 132° 54' 30" W; BGN 1935; (map 4). Named in 1935 by USGS; derived from other features in the vicinity called Saint Nicholas.

Saint Nicholas, Port: estuary, extends E 5 miles off Bucareli Bay, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' N, 133° 07' W; (map 4). Variant: Mys de San Nikolay, Puerto de San Nicolao, Puerto de San Nicolas. Translation of the name "Puerto de San Nicolas" given "about June 1, 1779," by Francisco Antonio Maurelle (Wagner, 1937, p. 412).

Saint Orloff: locality, see Eagle Harbor.

Saint Orlovsk: locality, see Eagle Harbor.

Saint Patrick Creek: stream, flows E 3 miles to Ace Creek, 6 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 52' 15" N, 147° 54' 30" W; (map 100). This name first appears on a location map of the Tanana Mines Railroad dated 1904.

Saint Patrick Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to Deadwood Creek 1.5 miles NE of its junction with Guggenheim Creek, 27 miles NE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 40' 20" N, 157° 18' 50" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Saint Patricks Creek: stream, flows S 5.5 miles from Wien Mountain to Clear River, 5 miles WSW of Harvey Mountain and 33 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks, Range; 67° 50' 30" N, 150° 28' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Robert Marshall (1956, p. 75) reports naming this creek: "I explored the deep, Yosemite-like valley, and its creek-later named by us 'St. Patricks Creek' * * *"

Saint Paul Harbor: bay, see Captains Bay.

Saint Paul Harbor: bay, see Levashef, Port.

Saint Paul Harbor: bight, 3.5 miles across, SW of Kodiak, on Kodiak Island; 57° 46' N, 152° 27' W; (map 34). Variant: Kodiak Harbor, Pauls Harbor, Pavlovsk Gaven. Reported by USC&GS in 1867. Name derived from Saint Paul, an early name for the village of Kodiak given in 1805 by Lisianski (1814, p. 168).

Saint Paul Island: island, 10 miles across, one of Pribilof Islands; 57° 10' N, 170° 15' W; (map 38). Variant: Saint Peter and Saint Paul Island. Early in June, 1786, G. G. Pribilov left some hunters on St. George Island with provisions for the winter. A year later, on June 29, 1787 (O.S.), an unusually clear atmosphere permitted the promyshlenniki to see another large island 30 miles northward which they named "Saint Peter and Saint Paul," because it was the dedicated day of those two Holy Apostles. The first half of the name was soon lost in popular usage (Bancroft, 1886, p. 192 and 193).

Saint Paul: town, see Kodiak.

Saint Paul: village, pop. 378, on S coast of St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands; 57° 07' 20" N, 170° 16' 30" W; (map 38). Locally named for the island. First occupied about 1788 by Aleuts, who were employed by the Russians in the fur seal industry. Listed in the 1880 Census, with a population of 298, by Petroff (1884 p. 23); population 244 in 1890.

Saint Peter and Saint Paul Island: island, see Saint Paul Island.

Saint Philip Island: island, 1.5 miles long, in Gulf of Esquibel, W of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 39' N, 133° 25' W; (map 4). Variant: Isla San Felipe, Ostrov de San Filip, Ysla de San Felipe. Translation of the name "Isle San Felipe" given "about May 23, 1779, by Francisco Antonio Maurelle after San Felipe Neri, who died May 25" (Wagner, 1937, p. 499).

Saint Sebastian, Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, on Trocadero Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 21' 55" N, 132° 59' 15" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys San Sebastian, Punta de San Sebastian, Punta San Sebastian. Translation of the name "Punta de San Sebastian" given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle.

Saint Stephen Island: island, see Buldir Island.

Saint Stephen Island: island, see Kiska Island.

Saint Stephen, Cape: point of land, SW tip of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51' N, 177° 12' E; BGN 1937; (map 14). Named by personnel of the U.S.S. Oglala in 1935, based on the belief that Kiska was the island seen by Vitus Bering on October 28, 1741 (O.S.), and named by him "St. Stephen." See Kiska Island.

Saint Terese: locality, on island, on S side of Pearl Harbor, on Favorite Channel, 1.2 miles S of Dotsons Landing and 18 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 28' 20" N, 134° 47' 10" W; (map 11). Shrine named for the French Carmelite nun, Theres de Lisieux, 1873-97. The site was selected in 1931 and the shrine was completed in 1933.

Saint Theodore Island: island, see Attu Island.

Saint Thomas, Point: point of land, on E coast of Lulu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 29' 30" N, 133° 26' 15" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys San Tomas, Punta de San Tomas, Punta San Tomas. Translation of the name "Punta de San Tomas" given in 1775-79 by Don Juna de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle.

Saint Timothys: village, see Tanacross.

Saints Hill: hill, 800 ft., on northern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 04' 50" N, 177° 38' 45" E; (map 14) An arbitrary name beginning with "S" to correspond to "S" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Saioogham Island: island, see Seguam Island.

Saitchuck, The: estuary, 1 mile long, at head of Biscuit Lagoon, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54 54' 30" N, 132° 18' 30" W; (map 1). Name reported in 1948 by USGS. This may be a typographical error of the Chinook word "saltchuck," referring to "salt water."

Saitut Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Okpiksurok Creek, E of Kevroruk Springs, 14 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 52' N, 164° 52' W; (map 128). Variant: Siaktak Creek, Saik-took, Saitut Kuuganzanga, Saytut Koogowranga. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch; named after the hills. See Siaktak

Saitut Kuuganzanga: stream, see Saitut Creek.

Sajaga, Cape: point of land, see Sajaka, Cape.

Sajaka, Cape: point of land, on NW coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 52' 30" N, 178° 13' 30" W; (map 16). Variant: Cape Sajaca Cape Sajaga, Cape Sasaka, Northwest Cape. This feature was named "Cape Sajaga" by the North Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1855. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, called it "M[ys] N.W.," or "Northwest Cape." The adopted form was published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 117).

Sakadelontin: locality, see Louden.

Sakamna: locality, "inland from Point Barrow." (Hodge 1910, p. 413); (map 153). Former Eskimo summer village or camp reported by Sgt. Murdoch (1892, p. 83), USA.

Sakatalan: locality, see Louden.

Sakataloden: locality, see Louden.

Sakedelontin: locality, see Louden.

Sakha Golovy, Mys: promontory, see Sugarloaf Mountain.

Sakhalis: locality, see Alaganik.

Sakhtusik Bay: bay, see Reese Bay.

Sakie Bay: estuary, extends SE 2.5 miles to Pacific Ocean, on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 04' N, 133° 14' W; (map 4). Local name published in 1914 by USC&GS; derived from the Japanese word "saki," which is a wine made from rice.

Sakie Point: point of land, point of entrance to Sakie Bay, on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 03' 25" N, 133° 13' 10" W; BGN 1928; (map 4). Variant: Reef Point. Named in 1927 by Capt. R. S. Patton, USC&GS "because of its proximity to Sakie Bay." This feature was called Reef Point by USC&GS in 1919; changed because of duplication.

Sakisalnak Point: point of land, on right bank of Noatak River, 18 miles NE of Kotzebue, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 09' N, 162° 22' W; (map 128). Variant: Sukisalnuik Point. Eskimo name meaning "point of sharp rocks" according to USC&GS in 1950.

Saklekageta: stream, see Baker Creek.

Saklidok Island: island, see Sitkalidak Island.

Saklidov Island: island, see Sitkalidak Island.

Saklolik Mountain: hill, 701 ft., on E shore of Kukpuk River, 19 miles NE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope, 68° 14' 20" N, 165° 16' 45" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Suklowik Mountain. Eskimo name reported in 1960 by D. C. Foote in connection with Project Chariot studies.

Sakoa-n: locality, see Sukkwan.

Sakonowyak River: stream, flows NE 35 miles to Gwydyr Bay, 4 miles SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 27' N, 149° 01' W; (map 150). Eskimo name meaning “twisting waters” [“it twists” taken from Sanguroq] reported by USC&GS in 1951.

Sakoonang Channel: stream, distributary of Colville River, 15 miles long between Nechelik and Tamayayak Channels, in Colville River Delta, Arctic Plain; 70° 25' N, 150° 58' W; (map 149). Variant: Sa-koo-nowg River. Eskimo name reported in 1951 by USC&GS as Sakoonawg meaning “big curves” [?]. The variant spelling on a USGS map probably represents a typographical error.

Sakovanuktck River: stream, see Sagavanirktok River.

Sakpik Mountain: mountain, 1,510 ft., extends S 5 miles from Ipewik River, 16 miles NE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 21' 15" N, 165° 34' 15" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Saukpeek Mountain. Eskimo name meaning “whale's tail” reported in 1960 by D. C. Foote, Project Chariot; he spelled it “Saukpeek.”

Sakrorak Creek: stream, heads on Utkusikrak Hill, flows W 4.8 miles to Tasikpak Lagoon, 22 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 57' N, 165° 07' W; BGN 1963; (map 128). Variant: Sacrocruk Creek. Eskimo name meaning “stretched out,” according to USC&GS in 1950.

Sakrorak Mountain: hill, 165 ft., on Chukchi Sea coast, N of Tasikpak Lagoon, 22 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 57' N, 165° 07' W; (map 128). Variant: Sacroeruk Mountain, Sayagrowrak, Togrorurak. Eskimo meaning “stretched out,” according to USC&GS in 1950. D. C. Foote called the hill “Togrorurak” in 1960.

Saks Cove: estuary, on mainland, extends N 1.5 miles off Behm Canal, 4.5 miles SE of Point Fitzgibbon, Coast Mountains; 55° 55' 45" N, 131° 08' 40" W; (map 3). Named in 1891 by USC&GS.

Saks Creek: stream, on mainland, flows WNW 9.5 miles from Saks Lake to Saks Cove, Coast Mountains; 55° 57' N, 131° 07' W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Saks Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, on mainland, in course of Saks Creek, 7.5 miles E of Point Fitzgibbon, Coast Mountains; 55° 57' 45" N, 131° 30' 00" W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Saksaia Glacier: glacier, heads on Flower Mountain, trends N 3 miles to head of Glacier Creek, 3.6 miles NE of Mount Henry Clay and 38 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 23' 15" N, 136° 22' 20" W; (map 45). Variant: Sachsaiya Glacier, Sayaeja. Tlingit Indian name reported by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map) as “Saxaeja (Gletscher).” J. A. Flemer, USC&GS reported the name in 1898 as Sachsaiya.

Sakthidak Island: island, see Sitkalidak Island.

Saktuina Island: point of land, see Saktuina Point.

Saktuina Islands: islands, see Eskimo Islands.

Saktuina Point: point of land, between Harrison Bay and Kogru River, Arctic Plain; 70° 35' N, 152° 03' W; BGN 1961; (map 149). Variant: Saktuina Island. This name was originally applied to an island [Eskimo Islands] on Maguire's map (Great Britain, 1854, facing p. 186). The application was changed by the BGN on recommendation of USC&GS. The name freely translated means "waiting place."

Sakvailak River: stream, flows SE 18 miles to Awuna River, 28 miles W of Birthday Pass, Arctic Slope; 69° 12' N, 157° 43' W; (map 143). Variant: North Fork Sakvailak River, Sagvailak River. Present-day Eskimo name for the Awuna River which, on some publications, has been relegated to this headwater stream.

Sakvailak River: stream, see Awuna River.

Sakvailuk River: stream, see Awuna River.

Sakvelak Creek: stream, heads on Kitkonak Hill, flows SE 14 miles to Nilik River, 29 miles E of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68° 40' 30" N, 165° 05' 50" W; (map 129). Variant: Olikvik Creek, Sukwayluk Creek. Eskimo descriptive name meaning "no current" reported in 1956 by Orth.

Sal Creek: stream, flows E 5 miles to Clarence Strait, 2 miles N of Narrow Point, E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 49' N, 132° 30' W; BGN 1962; (map 4). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS. "This small stream flows into Clarence Strait near triangulation station Sal * * *."

Salamander Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, 3.2 miles NW of Thorne Head, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 43' 40" N, 132° 29' 45" W; BGN 1960; (map 4). So named by C. L. Sainsbury, USGS, in 1956 "because of the large population of salamanders in it."

Salamatof Creek: stream, heads in Salamatof Lake, flows SW 3 miles to Cook Inlet at Salamatof Beach, 5.5 miles NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 37' 15" N, 151° 20' 30" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS; derived from the village.

Salamatof Lake: lake, on Kenai Peninsula, 1.2 miles long, 7 miles N of Kenai, on Kenai Peninsula Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 39' N, 151° 18' W; (map 62). Russian name reported in 1840 as "Salamatowa" by Ilia G. Wosnesenski. The present spelling was used by Constantin Grewingk in 1850. "Salamatov" is a Russian surname.

Salamatof: locality, on E shore of Cook Inlet at mouth of Salamatof Creek, 5.5 miles NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 37' 15" N, 151° 20' 30" W; (map 62). Tanaina Indian village reported about 1911 by USGS (Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2). Recent USGS maps indicate an abandoned site.

Salawik Lake: lake, see Selawik Lake.

Salawik River: stream, see Selawik River.

Salcha Bluff: bluff, 2,600 ft., extends E 8 miles from Aurora Lodge, on N bank of Salcha River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 28' 45" N, 146° 51' 00" W; (map 101). Local name derived from Salcha River; published in 1951 by USGS.

Salcha River: stream, heads at 65° 05' N, 143° 55' W, flows SW 125 miles to Tanana River, 33 miles SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 28' N, 146° 59' W; BGN 1965; (map 101). Variant: East Fork Salcha River, Middle Fork Salcha River, Salchacket River, Salchakaket River, Salchaket River, Salt Jacket River, Saltshatsheg River. Indian name reported in 1898 as "Salchaket," i.e. "mouth of the Salcha," by Brooks (1900, map 23), USGS. R. H. Geoghegan in 1904 recorded the Indian name as "Saltshatsheg."

Salcha Slough: stream, distributary of Salcha River, flows NW 6 miles to Tanana River, 45 miles NW of Big Delta, Tanana Lowland; 64° 33' N, 147° 03' W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1905 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1906, p. 124), USGS.

Salcha: settlement, see Aurora Lodge.

Salchacket River: stream, see Salcha River.

Salchakaket River: stream, see Salcha River.

Salchakaket: settlement, see Aurora Lodge.

Salchaket Lake: lake, see Harding Lake.

Salchaket River: stream, see Salcha River.

Salchaket Slough: stream, anabranch of Tanana River, flows NW 29 miles along S side of Tanana River to 10 miles SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 44' 40" N, 148° 02' 30" W; (map 100). So named because this stream heads near mouth of Salcha River. The name is shown on an ARC wagonroad manuscript map dated 1909.

Salchaket: settlement, see Aurora Lodge.

Saldovia: village, see Seldovia.

Saldovoi Bay: estuary, see Seldovia Bay.

Sale Gulch: ravine, trends W 1.3 miles to Fish Creek, 56 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 21' 15" N, 142° 45' 00" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Saleekvik Creek: stream, see Saligvik Creek.

Saleekvik Ridge: ridge, see Saligvik Ridge.

Saleekvik Valley: valley, see Saligvik Valley.

Saleexvik Creek: stream, see Saligvik Creek.

Saleexvik Mountain: ridge, see Saligvik Ridge.

Salennoj: island, see Salt Island.

Salghat Beach: beach, barrier beach forming Seepanpak Lagoon, 47 miles SE of Savoonga, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 20' N, 169° 12' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Eskimo name recommended by the Savoonga village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Saligochit River: stream, see Sadlerochit River.

Saligvik Creek: stream, flows NE 7.5 miles to Kukpuk River, E of Saligvik Ridge, 13 miles NE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 16' 25" N, 165° 35' 45" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Sahligvik Creek, Saleekvik Creek, Saleexvik Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1962 by personnel of Project Chariot as "Saleekvik." It was reported to mean "dodge an arrow" by W. O. Pruitt, Univ. of Alaska.

Saligvik Ridge: ridge, 800 ft., extends NE 13 miles between Chukchi Sea and Kukpuk River, 9 miles NE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 12' N, 165° 45' W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Sahligvik Ridge, Saleekvik Ridge, Saleexvik Mountain. Eskimo name reported in 1962 by personnel of Project Chariot. See Saligvik Creek.

Saligvik Valley: valley, extends SW 6.5 miles from Kukpuk River, E of Saligvik Ridge, 9 miles NE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 14' N, 165° 37' W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Sahligvik Valley, Saleekvik Valley. Eskimo name reported in 1962 by personnel of Project Chariot. See Saligvik Creek.

Salisbury Sound: water passage, between Kruzof and Chichagof Islands, 26 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 22' N, 135° 50' W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 9). Variant: Bay of Islands, Chastyye Ostrova, Klokacheff Sound, Olga Sound, Olga Strait, Proliv Olgi, Puerto de los Remedios, Bahia de las Islas. Named in 1787 by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock, "in honor of Bishop Salisbury" (Wagner, 1937, p. 407). This feature was also called "Puerto de los Remedios" meaning "Port of the Remedies," in 1775 by Francisco Antonio Maurelle; "Bay of Islands" on May 2, 1778, by Capt. James Cook, RN (Wagner, p. 464); "Zund Klokacheva," or "Klokachev Sound," in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; and "Proliv Olgi," or "Olgi Strait," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 8), IRN.

Salisbury, Mount: mountain, 12,170 ft., in Glacier National Monument, 7 miles SE of Mount Fairweather and 87 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 51' 05" N, 137° 22' 10" W; BGN 1937; (map 10). Named by W. O. Field, Jr., and W. S. Cooper in 1936 for Rollin D. Salisbury, 1858-1922, professor of geology at the Univ. of Chicago from 1892 until his death, and an eminent student of Pleistocene and Recent glaciers.

Salisbury, Mount: mountain, 7,060 ft., W of Canning River, at head of Kavik River, 51 miles SW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 09' N, 146° 17' W; BGN 1944; (map 139). Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 99) for Rollin D. Salisbury, 1858-1922.

Salisbury, Point: point of land, on Stephens Passage, at S end of Gastineau Channel, 2.5 miles W of Bishop Point and 10 miles SW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 12' 15" N, 134° 13' 00" W; (map 11). Discovered August 11, 1794, by Joseph Whidbey, RN, and named by Capt. George Vancouver for the Bishop of Salisbury (Wagner, 1937, p. 407).

Saliuliuktusikh: island, see Sauluktoucikh.

Salix Bay: bay, 2 miles across, at N end of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 39' N, 163° 12' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS; so named because "the shores are partly lined by *Salix Alaxensis* (felt-leaf willow)."

Sally Island: island, 2.3 miles long, in Northeast Arm Uganik Bay, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 44' N, 153° 21' W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Salmo Point: point of land, at N tip of Hawkins Island, 5 miles N of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 37' N, 145° 46' W; (map 64). Variant: Hawkins Point. Named in 1898 by Capt. Abercrombie (1900, p. 15), USA, for his little steam vessel Salmo.

Salmo Rock: rock, in Cook Inlet, 3.5 miles SW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 31' 20" N, 151° 21' 10" W; BGN 1906; (map 62). Name reported in 1905 by USC&GS.

Salmon Bay Lake: lake, 3 miles long, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 14' N, 133° 11' W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Salmon Bay: bay, 0.4 miles across, on S coast of Sanak Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 23' 25" N, 162° 36' 00" W; (map 25). Variant: King Cove. Named by USBF in 1888. This bay or Peterson Bay may be the King Cove of W. H. Dall, USC&GS. See Peterson Bay.

Salmon Bay: bay, see Herring Cove.

Salmon Bay: cove, 0.8 miles long, at NW end of Clarence Strait, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 18' 15" N, 133° 09' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Salmon Berry Lake: lake, 0.2 miles across, 1 mile S of Stony River, 18 miles E of Tundra Lake, 75 miles SE of Sleetmute, Lime Hills; 61° 14' 45" N, 155° 07' 30" W; (map 71). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Salmon Berry Lake: lake, 1.9 miles long, NW of Game Trail Lake, 21 miles NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 17' N, 140° 09' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Salmon Cove: bay, see Herring Cove.

Salmon Cove: cove, see Sweeper Cove.

Salmon Creek Divide: ridge, extends 3 miles NE from Mount Juneau, 2 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 20' N, 134° 22' W; (map 11). Name used by miners; published by Spencer and Wright (1906, pl. 15), USGS.

Salmon Creek Reservoir: reservoir, 1 mile long, fed by Salmon Creek, 1 mile S of Blackerby Ridge and 2.7 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 20' 30" N, 134° 24' 20" W; (map 11). The name was derived from Salmon Creek and was published by USGS in 1962. Power from this reservoir, built in 1915, supplies electricity to Juneau (DeArmond, 1957, p. 37).

Salmon Creek: stream, flows N 0.5 miles to Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 16' 30" N, 133° 17' 50" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Salmon Creek: stream, flows NE 18 miles to the Koyuk River, 15 miles SW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 10' N, 161° 39' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1921 by USGS.

Salmon Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Salmon Bay, on NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 16' 50" N, 133° 10' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Salmon Creek: stream, flows NW 3.8 miles to Thumb River, E of Karluk Lake, Kodiak Island; 57° 21' 15" N, 153° 59' 30" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Salmon Creek: stream, flows S 3.8 miles to Taylor Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 5 miles S of Midnight Mountain and 41 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 42' N, 164° 35' W; (map 110). Variant: Solomon Creek. Prospectors' name reported as "Solomon Creek" in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Salmon Creek: stream, flows S 6 miles to McKinley Lake, 20 miles SE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' N, 145° 10' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1912 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS.

Salmon Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Bremner River, 1.6 miles NE of mouth of Eagle Creek and 64 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 01' 40" N, 144° 18' 30" W; (map 68). Name published by USGS (Moffit, 1914, pl. I).

Salmon Creek: stream, heads at Lucky Chance Lakes, flows W and N 6.5 miles to Silver Bay 8.5 miles SE of Sitka, on central Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 58' 50" N, 135° 08' 30" W (map 5) Local name published by Knopf (1912, fig. 5), USGS.

Salmon Creek: stream, heads at terminus of Bear Lake Glacier, flows WSW 7 miles to Resurrection River, 2 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 08' N, 149° 24' W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, p. 302), USGS.

Salmon Creek: stream, heads in glacier, flows N 3 miles to Port Valdez at Sawmill Spit, 6.2 miles SW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 04' 55" N, 146° 26' 15" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1905 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Salmon Creek: stream, heads in Salmon Creek Reservoir, flows SW 3 miles to Gastineau Channel, 3 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 19' 50" N, 134° 28' 20" W; (map 11). Variant: Tilhini Creek. Named by Richard Harris and Joe Juneau in 1880. The name

probably derived from the Indian name "Tilhini," meaning "dog salmon," which appears on some early maps(DeArmond, 1957, p. 37).

Salmon Creek: stream, heads in swamp at Chulitna Pass, flows S 2 miles to Indian River 6 miles NE of its junction with Susitna River and 41 miles SW of Cantwell, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 52' 15" N, 149° 35' 50" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Salmon Creek: stream, heads N of Tule Bay, flows NW 11 miles to Becharof Lake, between Bear and Otter Creeks, on Alaska Peninsula, 51 miles NE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 40' 25" N, 156° 05' 25" W; (map 36). Local name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Salmon Creek: stream, see Currant Creek.

Salmon Creek: stream, see Sweeper Creek.

Salmon Falls: waterfalls, see Brooks Falls.

Salmon Flats: tidal flats, 5 miles across, near head of Kvichak Bay, 6 miles NW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 50' N, 157° 04' W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Salmon Fork Black River: stream, heads at 66° 53' N, 140° 00' W in Canada, flows SW 90 miles to Black River, 2 miles SW of Salmon Village and 32 miles SE of Chalkyitsik, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 33' N, 142° 32' W; B(7N 1959; (map 120). Variant: Black River, Salmon River. Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS. The name "Black River" was applied in 1910 by the IBC survey.

Salmon Fork: stream, flows 5 miles NE and SE, joins Cold Creek to form Carlson Creek, on Taku Inlet, 4 miles NW of Sunny Cove and 9 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 20' 15" N, 134° 14' 00" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Salmon Fork: stream, see Black River.

Salmon Island: island, 4.5 miles long, at mouth of Innoko River, between Red Wing Slough and Yukon River, 1.5 miles SE of Holy Gross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 10' N, 159° 42' W; (map 78). Local name reported in 1916 by G. L. Harrington and R. H. Sargent (in Harrington, 1918, pl. 1), USGS.

Salmon Lagoon: lagoon, 1 mile across, 1.5 miles NW of North Head, on E coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 50" N, 177° 33' 30" E; BGN 1937; (map 14). Name published on a 1905 USC&GS chart.

Salmon Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Salmon Creek, 9 miles SE of Sitka, on central Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 57' 45" N, 134° 08' 45" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Salmon Lake: lake, 1 mile long, in course of Salmon Creek, on Baranof Island, 9 miles SE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 58' N, 135° 09' W; (map 5). Local name published by Knopf (1912, fig. 5), USGS.

Salmon Lake: lake, 4 miles long, at head of Pilgrim River, 29 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 165° 00' W; (map 95). Variant: Nahwazuk. Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS. Barnard also noted the Eskimo name is "Nahwazuk" meaning "salmon."

Salmon Lake: lake, near center of Prince of Wales Island, 15 miles E of Klawock, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' 30" N, 132° 40' 30" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1905 by Wright and Wright (1908, fig. 15), USGS.

Salmon Lake: lake, see Bear Lake.

Salmon Mountain: mountain, 4,540 ft., 12 miles S of Tetsyeh Mountain and 23 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 19' N, 144° 47' W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Salmon Pass: pass, 360 ft., 2.5 miles NW of Kiska Harbor, central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 00' 10" N, 177° 30' 50" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Salmon Point: point of land, on W bank of Portland Canal, 1.5 miles S of Hyder, Coast Mountains, 55° 53' 28" N, 130° 02' 05" W; (map 3). Name published in 1891 by USC&GS.

Salmon Ridge: ridge, 2 miles long, extends S from Observation Peak to Juneau Ridge, 4 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 20' 30" N, 134° 20' 45" W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

Salmon River Village: ski camp, see Salmon Village.

Salmon River: stream, 0.3 miles long, between Pavlof Harbor and Pavlof Lake, on SW shore of Freshwater Bay, Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' 25" N, 135° 01' 40" W; (map 9). Named by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published in 1869 on Hydrog. Chart 225. Name not shown on recent maps.

Salmon River: stream, flows SW 9 miles to Kuskokwim Bay, 21 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 52' N, 161° 46' W BGN 1938; (map 39). Local name published in 1933 by USGS. The valley of this river and its tributaries has been the site of much mining activity since platinum was discovered on Fox Gulch in 1926.

Salmon River: stream, heads at Salmon Glacier in British Columbia, Canada, flows S 14 miles, across the Alaska-Canada boundary to Portland Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 54' N, 130° 01' W; (map 3). Named in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN.

Salmon River: stream, heads in Glacier Bay National Monument, flows 13 miles S to Icy Passage at Gustavus, 48 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 24' N, 135° 44' W; (map 11). Named in 1902 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Salmon River: stream, heads in Kilbuck Mountains and flows NE 40 miles to Aniak River 37 miles SE of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 04' N, 159° 11' W; (map 73). Prospectors' name shown on a 1914 field sheet by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Salmon River: stream, in Baird Mountains, flows S 60 miles to Kobuk River 2 miles SW of its junction with Tutksuk River, 24 miles NE of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 09' N, 159° 27' W; (map 127). Variant: Kal-la-gu-nick. In 1885, Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN, reported the name for this stream as "Salmon or Kal-la-gu-nick River" (Eskimo, probably meaning "Salmon").

Salmon River: stream, see Black River.

Salmon River: stream, see Getmuna Creek.

Salmon River: stream, see Salmon Fork Black River.

Salmon River: stream, see Sheenjok River.

Salmon River: stream, see Tsirku River.

Salmon River: watercourse, in distributary system of South Fork Kuskokwim River, flows N and W 30 miles to Pitka Fork 6 miles SE of its junction with Middle Fork Kuskokwim River, 33 miles SE of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 53' 30" N, 154° 34' 20" W; (map 80). Local name reported in 1940 by USGS.

Salmon Run: estuary, arm of Sanborn Harbor, Nagai Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; (map 28). Named in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, but not identified on available sources.

Salmon Slough: stream, flows E 1 mile to Salmon Fork Black River, 36 miles SE of Chalkyitsik, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 29' N, 142° 30' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Salmon Trout River: stream, flows NE then NW 50 miles to Porcupine River at Old Camp, 31 miles NE of Coleen Mountain, Porcupine Plateau; 67° 10' N, 141° 40' W; (map 121). Variant: Salmontrout River. Name reported in 1895 by USC&GS. "During the days of the Hudson's Bay post at Old Rampart, this river was said to be one of the best fishing streams in the district" (FitzGerald, 1944, p. 232).

Salmon Village: fish camp, 2 miles N of junction of Black River with its Salmon Fork, 35 miles SE of Chalkyitsik, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 34' N, 142° 33' W; (map 120). Variant: Salmon, Salmon River Village. Local name reported in 1940 by FitzGerald (1944, pl. 18), USGS.

Salmon Village: settlement, 1 mile S of Vacahanyande Mountain and 33 miles SE of Chalkyitsik, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 34' N, 142° 33' W; (map 120). Variant: Salmon. Indian settlement listed in the 1930 Census with a population of 30; 5 in 1939.

Salmon: settlement, see Salmon Village.

Salmonberry Cove: cove, 0.1 miles across, in Kakul Narrows, on S coast of Chichagof Island, 21 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 22' 25" N, 135° 42' 00" W; (map 9). Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN, and published by USC&GS on Chart 727.

Salmonfoot Creek: stream, flows N 5 miles to East Fork Chena River, 64 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 02' 45" N, 145° 12' 45" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1911 by USGS (Prindle, 1913, pl. 1).

Salonie Creek: stream, flows NE 9 miles to head of Womens Bay, 8.5 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 41' 55" N, 152° 33' 25" W; (map 34). Russian name meaning "salon" published in 1949 by USGS.

Saloon Island: island, in Yukon River, 1.3 miles long, 26 miles SE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 14' 30" N, 144° 43' 00" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Salt Chuck, The: lagoon, 1.5 miles long, at head of Hobart Bay, 1.5 miles NW of Entrance Island and 82 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 27' N, 133° 20' W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS. See Salt Chuck, village.

Salt Chuck: lagoon, 2.5 miles long, at head of North Arm Duncan Canal, on Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 53' N, 133° 20' W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS. See Salt Chuck, village.

Salt Chuck: village, pop. 10, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, at head of Kasaan Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 37' 40" N, 132° 33' 10" W; (map 4) Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS; "chuck" is a Chinook jargon word meaning "water." According to E. L. Keithahn of the Alaska Historical Library and Museum, this word is usually applied to "a salt lake that fills at high tide, sometimes with a bore, and empties or partly empties at low tide with a reverse bore or sometimes 'falls.' A strong or dangerous chuck is sometimes called skookum chuck; 'skookum' meaning 'strong.'"

Salt Creek: stream, flows 2.5 miles E to Bering Sea, on N coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 05' 35" N, 177° 40' 20" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "S" to correspond to "S" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Salt Creek: stream, flows N to Arctic River, about 5 miles E of Ear Mountain and 45 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula gold fields-by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected up to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Salt Creek: stream, heads at 57° 39' 20" N, 152° 34' 03" W, flows E 3 miles to SW end of Middle Bay, 11 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 39' 12" N, 152° 31' 02" W; BGN 1966; (map 34). Local name reported in 1966 by the Alaska State Geographic Board.

Salt Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows S 1 mile to Chathenda Creek 5 miles E of its junction with Chisana River, Alaska Range; 62° 04' 25" N, 141° 56' 00" W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Salt Creek: stream, on coast of Beaufort Sea, between Drew and Pitt Points, Arctic Plain; (map 148). This name appears on P. W. Dease and Thomas Simpson's 1843 map. See McLeod, Point.

Salt Creek: stream, partially ditched, flows SE 2.4 miles to Trail Creek 0.5 miles NE of that stream's junction with Boulder Creek and 27 miles E of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 08' 30" N, 151° 09' 30" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Salt Island: island, 1.3 miles long, off Banner Bay, on N coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 10' 30" N, 174° 38' 00" W; (map 18). Variant: Salennoj, Soleni, Solenoi, Solney. Translated from the Russian-French names "Soleni ile" and "Soleny ile," or "Salt Island," published by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 310), IRN.

Salt Jacket River: stream, see Salcha River.

Salt Lagoon: estuary, 1.2 miles long, at head of George Inlet, on Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago 55° 31' 30" N, 131° 26' 45" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Salt Lagoon: lagoon, 0.2 miles across, on E coast of Baranof Island, at head of Warm Spring Bay, S of Baranof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 05' 00" N, 134° 49' 50" W; (map 9). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Salt Lagoon: lagoon, 0.6 miles across, on S Peninsula of St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands; 57° 08' 10" N, 170° 16' 20" W; (map 38). Variant: Lagoon Lake. This feature was called "Lagoon Lake" by Elliott (1881, Saint Paul map).

Salt Lagoon: lagoon, 1.5 miles long, at head of Seclusion Harbor, on E coast of Kuiu Island, 18 miles NW of Point Baker, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 33' 40" N, 133° 55' 00" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Salt Lake Bay: bay, 0.6 miles across, on S shore of Port Frederick, 13 miles SW of Hoonah, on N central Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 58' 30" N, 135° 39' 30" W; (map 9). Local name published by USC&GS in 1943 Coast Pilot (p. 418).

Salt Lake Bay: bay, 2 miles across, on Chichagof Island, at SW end of Port Frederick, 4 miles SW of Neka Bay and 13 miles SW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 00' N, 135° 44' W; (map 11). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Salt Lake Bay: bay, 2 miles long, W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 41' N, 133° 22' W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1914 by USC&GS.

Salt Lake: lagoon, 0.2 miles across, at mouth of Peterson Creek, at Eagle Harbor, on Favorite Channel, 0.3 miles N of Dotsons Landing and 19 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 29' 40" N, 134° 47' 10" W; (map 11). Name first appeared in records in 1902, when W. N. Lazier claimed a trade and manufacturing site on the lake (DeArmond, 1957, p. 37, 38). Name was published in 1925 by USC&GS.

Salt Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, on NW coast of Woody Island, 2.3 miles E of Kodiak, Kodiak Island 57° 47' 30" N, 152° 20' 30" W; (map 34). Descriptive local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Salt Lake: lake, 2 miles across, on W central Admiralty Island 9.5 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 34' 20" N, 134° 22' 00" W; (map 9). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Salt Lake: lake, see Imuruk Basin.

Salt Point: point of land, S entrance to Dakaneek Bay, 9.5 miles SE of Kake, on W coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 40" N, 133° 51',50" W; (map 6). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Salt Water Lagoon: lagoon, 1 mile long, E end of Tunga Inlet, W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 58' 10" N, 133° 14' 20" W; (map 4) Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Salt Water Lagoon: water passage, see Tunga Inlet.

Saltery Bay: estuary, 3 miles long, on S shore of Tenakee Inlet, on Chichagof Island, 7 miles W of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 46' N, 135° 25' W; BGN 1929; (map 9). Named in 1929 by USFS because "a saltery is located there."

Saltery Cove: bight, 3 miles across, on N shore of Ugak Bay, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 30' N, 152° 45' W; (map 34). Name derived from Saltery Creek; published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Saltery Cove: cove, extends SE 1.5 miles off Skowl Arm Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island E of McKenzie Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' N, 132° 20' W; (map 4). Navigators' name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF; so called because "a small saltery is located in the cove."

Saltery Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to Saltery Cove in Ugak Bay, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 30' 25" N, 152° 44' 35" W; BGN 1933; (map 34). Local name reported in 1933 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, "because for many years a salmon saltery was situated at the mouth of the creek."

Saltery Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, in Sukkwan Strait, 1.6 miles SE of Hydaburg, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 11' N, 132° 48' W; (map 4). Named in 1924 by USC&GS because of "a nearby salmon saltery * * *."

Saltery River: stream, on Chichagof Island, heads 3 miles N of Big Chief Mountain, flows NW 5 miles to Stag Bay, 18 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 54' 07" N, 136° 16' 10" W; BGN 1960; (map 9). So named by USGS in 1955 because "a saltery for preserving fish once existed near the mouth of the river."

Salthidak, Ostrov: island, see Sitkalidak Island.

Saltshatsheg River: stream, see Salcha River.

Salty Cape: point of land, see Aspid Cape.

Saluluktussich: island, see Sauluktoucikh.

Sam Charley Island: island, 1.3 miles across, in Tanana River, 16 miles SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 43' N, 148° 10' W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Sam Creek: locality, site of landing and winter trail cabin, on S bank of Yukon River, at mouth of Sam Creek, 49 miles SE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 19' N, 142° 52' W; (map 103). Published in 1951 by USGS.

Sam Creek: stream, flows NE 18 miles to Yukon River 3 miles W of junction of Charley River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 19' N, 142° 52' W; (map 103) Prospectors' name from a fieldsheet prepared in 1902 by A. J. Collier, USGS; also recorded the same year by Lt. Hjalmar Erickson, USA, and William Yanert.

Sam Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Tanana River, 48 miles NW of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 42' 10" N, 144° 18' 30" W; BGN 1961; (map 86). Local name reported in 1958 by R. E. Isto, USGS.

Sam Creek: stream, flows S 6 miles to Kanektok River, 55 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 48' N, 160° 45' W; (map 53). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Sam Creek: stream, in Ray Mountains, flows S 9 miles to Tozitna River, 9 miles SSW of Mount Tozi and 40 miles NE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 34' 00" N, 151° 04' 30" W; (map 106). Named in 1956 by Don Orth, for Sam Stulberg, USGS, who made field surveys in the area that season.

Sam Patch Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Fortymile River, 35 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 19' N, 141° 01' W; BGN 1912; (map 102). Variant: Patch Creek, Uncle Sam Creek. Named in 1907 by IBC surveyors for Samuel Patch, 1807-29, a diving champion of his era. Called "Uncle Sam Creek" by prospectors; reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS. See Liberty Fork.

Sam Peak: mountain, 2,416 ft., on E coast of Mitkof Island, 11 miles NW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 34' 50" N, 132° 37' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705.

Sam White Lake: lake, oxbow lake, 28 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 27' N, 157° 30' W; (map 108). Local name "for Sam White, Alaska bush pilot." Name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Samalga Island: island, 4.2 miles long, W end of Fox Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 47' N, 169° 12' W; (map 21). Aleut name published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, as "O[strov]"

Samalga," or "Samalga Island." Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 157) reported that in 1764 there was a settlement on this island containing not less than 400 people.

Samalga Pass: water passage, between Samalga and Chuginadak Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 47' N, 169° 28' W; (map 21). Name derived from Samalga Island; published by USC&GS in 1947 Coast Pilot (p. 423).

Samaloch-kiya: ridge, see Samalogh Ridge.

Samalogh Ridge: ridge, 658 ft., 0.7 miles long, on W end of St. George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' N, 169° 44' W; (map 38). Variant: Samaloch-kiya, Samalogh-kiya. Aleut name given by Putnam (1903, p. 1015), USC&GS, as "Samaloch-kiya," meaning "ridge where eggs are gathered * * * the bluffs at each end of this ridge are covered with myriads of birds * * *."

Samalogh-kiya: ridge, see Samalogh Ridge.

Samatra Creek: stream, see Sumatra Creek.

Samdan: locality, see Sumdum.

Samganooda Bay: bay, see English Bay.

Samganoodha Bay: bay, see English Bay.

Samganuda Bay: bay, see English Bay.

Samla'logh-chuka': depression, on bluff line 1.2 miles W of High Bluffs, on NW coast of Saint George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' 35" N, 169° 42' 30" W; (map 38). Aleut name reported by Putnam (1903, p. 1015), USGS, as "Samla'logh-chuka" meaning "hollow where eggs are gathered * * * remarkable depression * * * natives let themselves down with ropes over the edge of this bluff to gather birds' eggs."

Sammy Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 miles to Squaw Lake, 11 miles NE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 36' 30" N, 148° 10' 00" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Samoi Islands: islands, see Scraggy Islands.

Samoilof Islands: islands, see Scraggy Islands.

Samovar Hills: mountain range, 6,000 ft., extends 12 miles E-W between Agassiz, Seward, and Malaspina Glaciers, 55 miles NW of Yakutak, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 10' N, 140° 41' W; (map 66). Named by Island C. Russell in 1890. A samovar is a Russian urn used for heating water to make tea.

Samoylov, Ostrov: islands, see Scraggy Islands.

Sampson Creek: stream, flows NW 2.4 miles to Nome River, 16 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 44' N, 165° 18' W; (map 94). Local name published in 1900 by

USC&GS on Chart 9380. Name commemorates Rear Adm. William Thomas Sampson, 1840-1902, USN, who during the Spanish-American War, had active command of various functions including the investigation of the sinking of the U.S.S. Maine.

Sampson Creek: stream, flows SE to Snowshoe Creek which flows to Cripple River, about 33 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Sams Big Lake: lake, 0.7 miles across, 19 miles NW of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 55' N, 143° 52' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Samsing Cove: bay, 0.6 miles across, 5 miles S of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago 56° 59' N, 135° 21' W; (map 6). Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USC&GS.

Samuel, Point: point of land, on W coast of Killisnoo Island, 2.5 miles SW of Angoon, off W coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago, 57° 28' 15" N, 134° 36' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Samuels Point. Named in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver RN, for Samuel Hood, 1724-1816, First Viscount and an English admiral. The point was discovered by Lt. Joseph Whilbey, RN, of Capt. Vancouver's party about July 21, 1794 (Wagner, 1937, p. 407).

Samuels Point: point of land, see Samuel, Point.

San Adrian Island: island, 800 ft. long, in Ulloa Channel, on NE coast of Suemez Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 10" N, 133° 17' 45" W; (map 4). Variant: Islas de San Adrian, Ostrov San Adriyan. Named "Ysla de San Adriano" by Francisco Antonio Maurelle and Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra in 1779. This was published in Russian as "Os[trov] San Adriyan" by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 21), IRN.

San Adriyan, Ostrov: island, see San Adrian Island.

San Ageda Point: point of land, see Agueda Point.

San Agustin, Cabo de: point of land, see Augustine, Cape.

San Agustin, Cabo: point of land, "in the Gulf of Esquibel at the south entrance to Bocas de Finas," Alexander Archipelago; (map 4). Name found on maps of the 1779 Arteaga expedition.

San Agustin, Monte: mountain, see Augustine Volcano.

San Alberti Bay: bay, see San Alberto Bay.

San Alberto Bay: bay, 7.5 miles long, between Prince of Wales and San Fernando Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 28' N, 133° 14' W; BGN 1899; (map 4). Variant: Guba San Alverto, San Alberti Bay, Seno de San Alberto. Named "Seno de San Alberto," or "Saint Albert Bay," by Francisco Antonio Maurelle "about May 24, 1779, the day he entered it" (Wagner, 1937, p. 407).

San Alberto, Punta de: point of land, “the southeast point of Montague Island” opposite the Wooded Islands; (map 49). Named about July 29, or August 1, 1779, by Don Ignacio Arteaga.

San Alverto, Guba: bay, see San Alberto Bay.

San Angel, Isla de: island, see East Chugach Island.

San Aniceto, Isla: island, see Elizabeth Island.

San Antonio Bay: bay, see San Antonio, Port.

San Antonio Maurelle, Cabo de: point of land, see Felix, Cape.

San Antonio, Isla: island, see Latouche Island.

San Antonio, Islas: islands, Latouche and Elrington Islands off the E coast of Kenai Peninsula (map 49). Named by Juan y Zayas Martinez in 1788. See Wagner (1937, p. 496).

San Antonio, Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, near S entrance to Ulloa Channel, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' 10" N, 133° 14' 00" W; (map 4). Variant: Punta de San Antonio. Spanish name given in 1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as “Punta de San Antonio,” meaning “Point of Saint Anthony.”

San Antonio, Port: bay, extends NW 3 miles, off Bucareli Bay, on E coast of Baker Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 20' N, 133° 33' W; (map 4). Variant: Puerto de San Antonio, San Antonio Bay. Named “Puerto de San Antonio,” or “Port of Saint Anthony,” on May 18, 1779, by Francisco Antonio Maurelle (Wagner, 1937, p. 407).

San Antonio, Punta de: point of land, see Maria Antonia, Punta de.

San Augustine, Mount: mountain, see Augustine Volcano.

San Bartolome, Cabo de: point of land, see Bartolome, Cape.

San Bernabe, Cabo: point of land, see Barnabas Cape.

San Blas Island: island, see Forrester Island.

San Bonifacio, Mys: point of land, see Saint Boniface, Point.

San Bonifacio, Punta de: point of land, see Saint Boniface, Point.

San Carlos Island: island, see Forrester Island.

San Carlos, Punta de: point of land, "the south point to the entrance of Port Etches, on Hinchinbrook Island"; (map 64). Named in July, 1779, by Don Ignacio Arteaga during his stay in Port Etches.

San Christoval Channel: water passage, extends SE 6 miles, from Gulf of Esquibel to San Alberto Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' N, 133° 20' W; (map 4). Variant: Canal de San Christoval Canal de San Cristoval. Named "Canal de San Cristoval," or "Saint Christopher Channel," by Francisco Antonio Maurelle on May 24, 1779, the day he passed through it (Wagner, 1937, p. 408).

San Christoval Rock: rock, between San Christoval Channel and San Alberto Bay, E of Cruz Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' 50" N, 133° 17' 40" W; (map 4) Taken from the Spanish name meaning "St. Christopher," published in 1917 by USC&GS.

San Christoval, Canal de: water passage, see San Christoval Channel.

San Clemente Island: island, 1,600 ft. long, in Portillo Channel, between Lulu and San Fernando Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 28' 25" N, 133° 24' 30" W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Variant: Clam Island, Clement Island, Clem Island, Isla San Clemente, Ostrov San Klementa, Ysla de San Clemente. Spanish name given in 1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isle San Clemente," i.e. "Saint Clement Island."

San Cosme, Punta: point of land, "in east part of Bucareli Bay, at the entrance to Trocadero Bay, on Prince of Wales Island," Alexander Archipelago; (map 4). Name found on the maps of the 1779 Arteaga expedition (Wagner, 1937, p. 498).

San Cristoval, Canal de: water passage, see San Christoval Channel.

San Diego Bay: bight, 1 mile across, on W shore of Stepovak Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 33' 30" N, 160° 26' 30" W; (map 28). This local name was reported by Atwood (1911, pl. 2), USGS.

San Diego Island: island, see Guillemot Island.

San Dionisio, Punta: point of land, on Santa Rita Island in Bucareli Bay," Alexander Archipelago; (map 4). Spanish name found on the maps of the 1779 Arteaga expedition (Wagner, 1937, p. 498).

San Elias, Cabo de: point of land, see Suckling, Cape.

San Eugenio, Punta: point of land, see Eugenia, Point.

San Eusebio, Punta: point of land, "on southwest side of St. Ignace Island in Bucareli Bay," Alexander Archipelago; (map 4). Spanish name found on the maps of the 1779 Arteaga expedition (Wagner, 1937, p. 499).

San Faustino, Punta: point of land, "on the east side of San Juan Bautista Island in Bucareli Bay," Alexander Archipelago; (map 4). Named about June 2, 1779, by Francisco Antonio Maurelle, "although the day of the Saint is May 22" (Wagner, 1937, p. 499).

San Federico, Punta de: point of land, "at the south entrance to Port Gravina," Alexander Archipelago; (map 64). Named by "Fidalgo June 10, 1790, no doubt after Federico Gravina, whose name was given to the bay [Port Gravina]" (Wagner, 1937, p. 499).

San Felipe, Isla: island, see Saint Philip Island.

San Feliz, Cabo de: point of land, see Felix, Cape.

San Fernando Island: island, 8 miles long, 5.6 miles W of Craig, W of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30' N, 133° 20' W; (map 4). Variant: Isla San Fernando, Ostrov San Fernando. Named "Isle San Fernando," i.e. "Saint Ferdinand Island," by Francisco Antonio Maurelle who "reached the southern point of this island on the night of May 21, 1779. He again anchored at this point May 30 and probably named the island at that time in honor of San Fernando, King of Spain, whose day it was" (Wagner, 1937, p. 409).

San Filip, Ostrov de: island, see Saint Philip Island.

San Francisco Creek: stream, flows E 4 miles to Eldorado River near its head, 25 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 51' N, 164° 58' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

San Francisco Creek: stream, flows NE 3.4 miles to Pargon River, 17 miles NE of Council and 40 miles E of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands 65° 00' N, 163° 09' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr. dated 1901.

San Francisco Island: island, 500 ft. long, in St. Nicholas Channel, on W coast of Lulu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 29' 15" N, 133° 34' 25" W; (map 4). Variant: Isla San Francisco, Ysla de San Francisco. Named "Ysla de San Francisco," i.e. "Island of Saint Francis," probably by Don Ignacio Arteaga in 1779, as the name is found only on the maps of this expedition.

San Francisco, Isla: island, see San Francisco Island.

San Francisco, Point: point of land, on E coast of Noyes Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30' 20" N, 133° 35' 00" W; (map 4). Named by the 1779 Arteaga expedition (Wagner, 1937, p. 409).

San Francisco, Ysla de: island, see San Francisco Island.

San Gonzalo, Isla: island, see Unimak Island.

San Goze, Ostrov: island, Saint Joseph Island.

San Ignacio, Isla: island, see Saint Ignace Island.

San Ignatsa, Ostrov: island, see Saint Ignace Island.

San Ildefonso, Punta: point of land, see Ildefonso, Point.

San Island: island, 0.8 miles wide, SW El Capitan Passage, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 56' 15" N, 133° 21' 15" W; BGN 1932; (map 4). Variant: Middle Island Sankhat, Sankat Island. Tlingit Indian name meaning "middle"; given in 1932 by USC&GS. The translated name was published for this island in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 154). "San-Kat means 'middle island.'"

San Isodoro, Punta de: point of land, see Saint Isodoro, Point.

San Izidor, Mys: point of land, see Saint Isidor, Point.

San Jacinto, Montana de: mountains, on Kruzof Island, Alexander Archipelago; (map 9). Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra's 1775 map shows three mountains with the notation that they terminate at the Cabo de Engano (Engano Point). One of these must have been Mount Edgecumbe (Wagner, 1937, p. 501).

San Jacinto, Mount: volcano, see Edgecumbe, Mount.

San Jean Bautista Island: island, see San Juan Bautista Island.

San Jose Creek: stream, flows W 4 miles to Eldorado River, 20 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 44' N, 164° 59' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

San Jose, Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Port Santa Cruz, on W coast of Suemez Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' 25" N, 133° 27' 15" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys San Khosy, Punta de San Jose, Punta San Josef. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta de San Jose," or "Point of Saint Joseph."

San Josef, Punta: point of land, see San Jose, Point.

San Josep, Isla de: island, see Saint Joseph Island.

San Joseph, Isla: island, see Saint Joseph Island.

San Juan Bautista Island: island, 4.5 miles long, between Bucareli Bay and Ursua Channel W of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' N, 133° 16' W; BGN 1899; (map 4). Variant: Isla San Juan Bautista, Ostrov de San Khuan Batista, San Jean Bautista Island. The name "Isle San Juan Bautista," i.e. "St. John the Baptist Island," was given to this feature by Francisco Antonio Maurelle who "in his exploration of the bay [Bucareli] examined the northern part of this island on May 30, 1779, but no doubt he had discovered it before" (Wagner, 1937, p. 410).

San Juan Bay: bay, 2.8 miles across, on SW end of Montague Island, 58 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 49' N, 147° 55' W; (map 49). Local name reported in the early 1950's by USC&GS.

San Juan Cannery: locality, on E coast of Evans Island, at SW end of Sawmill Bay, 17 miles S of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 03' N, 148° 04' W; (map 63). Variant: San Juan. Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

San Juan Islands: islands, in Pybus Bay, E of Admiralty Island, 6 miles W of The Brothers and 53 miles E of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 17' 30" N, 134° 00' 00" W; (map 8). Name reported in 1924; published in 1928 by USC&GS.

San Juan: locality, see San Juan Cannery.

San Juanito Island: island, 200 ft. long, in Bucareli Bay, 0.3 miles E of Point Miliflores, the SE tip of San Juan Bautista Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 30" N, 133° 14' 40" W; (map 4). Variant: Isla San Juanito, San Khuyenito. Named "Isle San Juanito" or "Saint John Island," by Francisco Antonio Maurelle "about June 2, 1779, perhaps after San Juan de la Cruz, whose day is May 21" (Wagner, 1937, p. 410).

San Juanito, Isla: island, see San Juanito Island.

San Khosy, Mys: point of land, see San Jose, Point.

San Khuan Batista, Ostrov de: island, see San Juan Bautista Island.

San Khuyenito: island, see San Juanito Island.

San Klementa, Ostrov: island, see San Clemente Island.

San Leonardo, Point: point of land, on W coast of Saint Ignace Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 15" N, 133° 26' 35" W; (map 4). Variant: Punta de San Leonardo, Saint Leonard Point. Spanish name given in 1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta de San Leonardo," i.e. "Point of Saint Leonard."

San Lorenzo Island: islands, see San Lorenzo Islands.

San Lorenzo Islands: islands, extend 1.6 miles, form S point of Maurelle Islands, W of Gulf of Esquibel, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 35' 45" N, 133° 37' 00" W; BGN 1917; (map 4). Variant: Isla San Lorenzo, San Lorenzo Island, Ysla de San Lorenzo. Spanish name given about May 23, 1779, by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isle San Lorenzo," or "Saint Lawrence Island."

San Luis, Punta de: point of land, see Hinchinbrook, Cape.

San Nicholas Canal: water passage, see Saint Nicholas Channel.

San Nicholas Channel: water passage, see Saint Nicholas Channel.

San Nicolao Point: point of land, see Saint Nicholas Point.

San Nicolao, Puerto de: estuary, see Saint Nicholas, Port.

San Nicolas Channel: water passage, see Saint Nicholas Channel.

San Nicolas, Canal de: water passage, see Saint Nicholas Channel.

San Nicolas, Puerto de: estuary, see Saint Nicholas, Port.

San Nicolo Channel: water passage, see Saint Nicholas Channel.

San Nicolo Point: point of land, see Saint Nicholas Point.

San Nikola, Kanal de: water passage, see Saint Nicholas Channel.

San Nikolay, Mys de: estuary, see Saint Nicholas, Port.

San Pablo, Punta: point of land, "on east end of San Juan Bautista Island in Bucareli Bay," Alexander Archipelago; (map 4). Named about May 30, 1779, by Francisco Antonio Maurelle (Wagner, 1937, p. 506).

San Pascual Point: point of land, see San Pasqual, Point.

San Paskala, Mys: point of land, see San Pasqual, Point.

San Pasqual, Point: point of land, on N coast of San Fernando Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' 10" N, 133° 23' 10" W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Variant: Mys San Paskala, Punta de San Pasqual Punta San Pasqual, San Pascual Point. Named "Punta San Pasqual," i.e. "Saint Pasqual Point," about May 27, 1779, by Francisco Antonio Maurelle, perhaps after San Pasqual Bailon whose day is May 17 (Wagner, 1937, p. 412). In 1923 the location of this feature was formally defined by USC&GS; previously, it was confused with Point Santa Rosalia, 1 mile to the west.

San Pedro y San Pablo: mountain, see Four-peaks Mountain.

San Rafael, Point: point of land, on SE coast of Saint Ignace Island, in Bucareli Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 10" N, 133° 25' 00" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys San Rafayel, Punta de San Rafael. Named "Punta de San Rafael," i.e. "Point of Saint Raphael," by Francisco Antonio Maurelle "about May 21, 1779, perhaps after San Rafael whose apparition is celebrated May 7" (Wagner, 1937, p. 412-413).

San Rafayel, Mys: point of land, see San Rafael, Point.

San Ramon, Punta de: point of land, the N tip of Kayak Island, 1 mile NW of Lemesurier Point; 60° 01' N, 144° 14' W; (map 64). Named about July 17, 1779, by Don Ignacio Arteaga.

San Roch, Point: point of land, see San Roque, Point.

San Rok, Mys: point of land, see San Roque, Point.

San Roque, Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Port San Antonio, on E coast of Baker Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 20' 10" N, 133° 32' 35" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys San Rok,

Point San Roch, Punta de Carrizales, Punta de San Roque, Reed Grass Point. Named "Punta de San Roque," or "Point of Saint Roque," on "May 18 or 19, 1779," by Francisco Antonio Maurelle (Wagner, 1937, p. 413). This may also be the point called "Punta de Carrizales," another time by the same expedition.

San Salvador, Punta: point of land, "on Santa Rita Island northeast of Baker Island, Bucareli Bay," Alexander Archipelago; (map 4). Named about May 21, 1779, by Francisco Antonio Maurelle. Perhaps the reference in the name is to the Renovacion del Senor which is celebrated May 19, "as there is no San Salvador, strictly speaking" (Wagner, 1937, p. 507).

San Sebastian, Mys: point of land, see Saint Sebastian, Point.

San Sebastian, Punta: point of land, see Saint Sebastian, Point.

San Silbestre, Mys de: point of land, see Silvester Point.

San Silvestre, Punta: point of land, see Silvester Point.

San Tomas, Mys: point of land, see Saint Thomas, Point.

San Ygnacio, Ysla de: island, see Saint Ignace Island.

San Yldefonso, Punta de: point of land, see Ildefonso, Point.

San Ysidoro, Punta de: point of land, Saint Isidor, Point.

Sanachno, Cape: point of land, see Tatik Point.

Sanaguich River: stream, flows N 24 miles to Shishmaref Inlet, 16 miles SE of Shishmaref, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 07' N, 165° 07' W (map 112). Eskimo name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Sanak Bank: shoal, 15 miles long, 30 miles SE of Sanak Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 07' N, 161° 20' W; (map 25). Variant: Sannak Bank, Sannakh Bank. Name given in 1888 by USBF as "Sannakh Bank."

Sanak Harbor: harbor, 0.3 miles across, on NW coast of Sanak Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 29' 10" N, 162° 49' 10" W; BGN 1919; (map 25). Variant: Acherk Harbor. Name derived from Sanak Island and reported by USC&GS in 1919. This harbor is shown on a sketch published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN, entitled "Ochyerk Gavanina NW Stor O[stro]va Sannakh" meaning "Sketch of the harbor in the northwest part of the island of Sannakh." The USC&GS misinterpreted this title and published the name Acherk [sketch] Harbor on Charts 817 and 8901 in 1875.

Sanak Island: island, 13 miles long, largest of Sanak Islands, 37 miles SE of False Pass, Aleutian Range; 54° 25' N, 162° 40' W; BGN 1919; (map 25). Variant: Halibut Island, Issanakh Island, Islas des Plies, Sannach Island, Sannak Island, Sannakh Island. Aleut name published by G. A. Sarichev (1826, map 3) as "Os[trov] Sannakh," or "Sannakh Island." The name "Halibut" was given to this island by Capt. James Cook, RN (1785, v. 2, p. 416-417),

because his crew caught more than 100 halibut weighing from 20 to 100 pounds each, off the coast in 1778. The island was called "Isles des Plies [pez]" meaning "islands of fish" by Don Dionisoi A. Galiano (1802, Atlas Chart 3). The name was shortened to Sanak by the U.S. Post Office Department in 1919 when it established a post office at Sanak village.

Sanak Islands: islands, in a group 21 miles long and 8 miles wide, 25 miles SE of Unimak Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 23' N, 162° 35' W; (map 25). Variant: Isannak Islands, Sannak Islands, Sannakh Islands. This group consists of two large islands (Sanak and Caton), Sanak Island being the larger of the two, and numerous small islands and rocks. These islands were reported by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 416), RN; The name was published as "Sannakh" by USBF in 1888.

Sanak Peak: mountain, 1,740 ft., on Sanak Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 27' 40" N, 162° 45' 00" W; (map 25). Variant: Halibut Head. Name derived from Sanak Island and published by Baker (1906, p. 550). This feature was named Halibut Head by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 415), RN.

Sanak Reef: reefs, see Sanak Reefs.

Sanak Reefs: reefs, 10 miles long, off S coast of Sanak Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 20' N, 162° 42' W; (map 25). Variant: Sanak Reef. Name derived from Sanak Island and published by USC&GS in 1943 as Sanak Reef.

Sanak: village, pop. 39 (1940), on E shore of Sanak Harbor, on NW coast of Sanak Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 29' 54" N, 162° 48' 40" W; BGN 1919; (map 25). Variant: Sannak. Aleut village reported in the 1890 Census as "Sannak," population 132 (1893, p. 163). The Sannak post office was established in 1909; discontinued in 1953 (Ricks, 1965, p. 56).

Sanakno, Cape: point of land, see Tatik Point.

Sanborn Canal: estuary, see Sandborn Canal.

Sanborn Harbor: bay, extends SE 8 miles inland from Pacific Ocean, on W coast of Nagai Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 10' N, 160° 04' W; (map 28). Named for the schooner I. D. Sanborn commanded by Capt. William Morse, who discovered the harbor in 1866, published in 1872 by USC&GS.

Sancho Creek: stream, see Schieffelin Creek.

Sanctuary River: stream, flows N 26 miles to Teklanika River, 18 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 49' N, 149° 31' W; (map 87). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Sand Bar Creek: stream, see Duck Creek.

Sand Bay: bay, 2.5 miles across, on S coast of Great Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands: 51° 59' N, 176° 08' W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Descriptive name given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1933.

Sand Bay: bay, see Martin Harbor.

Sand Bay: cove, 0.5 miles across, on E shore of Stephens Passage, 3 miles S of Point Astley and 51 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 40' 40" N, 133° 39' 30" W; (map 8). Local descriptive name reported by Spencer and Wright (1906, fig. 4), USGS.

Sand Beach, The: beach, on Barlow Cove on W part of Mansfield Peninsula, 1.6 miles SE of Point Retreat and 20 miles NW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 23' 30" N, 134° 56' 00" W; (map 11). Descriptive name published in 1962 by USGS.

Sand Bluff: bluff, on left bank of Koyukuk River, 23 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 27' N, 157° 18' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Sand Creek: stream, flows E 4 miles to Beaver Creek, 5.5 miles E of Victoria Mountain and 77 miles W of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 47' 30" N, 146° 42' 30" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Sand Creek: stream, flows E 6.5 miles to Martin Creek, 23 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 23' 50" N, 150° 47' 40" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Sand Creek: stream, flows SE 9 miles to Goodpaster River, 22 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 15' N, 145° 09' W; (map 101). Named by prospectors and reported in 1908 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Sand Creek: stream, flows SW through Sand Lake and other lakes, 34 miles to Tanana River, 49 miles NW of Tok, Tanana Lowland; 63° 43' 35" N, 144° 17' 45" W; (map 86). Descriptive name reported on 1907 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Sand Harbor: bay, see Martin Harbor.

Sand Hill Gap: water gap, of Meadow Creek, 25 miles W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 19' N, 148° 17' W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Sand Hills: hills, 380 ft., extend NE 11 miles from Sand Hill Gap, 18 miles W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 20' N, 148° 06' W; (map 118). Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Sand Island: island, 0.1 miles across, at mouth of Hood Bay, on W coast of Admiralty Island, 4 miles S of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 26' 45" N, 134° 33' 10" W; (map 9). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 157). "The island is low and sandy, therefore the name."

Sand Island: island, see Sumdum Island.

Sand Islands: barrier islands, consist of Krekatok and Neragon Islands, extend N-S 15 miles between Bering Sea and Scammon Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 59' N, 165° 58' W;

(map 75). Variant: Sandy Islands. Named by Dall (1870, p. 263) who wrote "Seven miles off the coast are two long islands, or dry sand-bars, known as the Sandy Islands."

Sand Islands: islands, see Beardslee Islands.

Sand Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 5 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 09' 06" N, 149° 57' 45" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Sand Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, N of Dathlalmund Lake, 19 miles SE of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 06' N, 142° 37' W; (map 85). Local name published by USGS in 1964.

Sand Lake: lake, 2.3 miles long, in course of Sand Creek, 48 miles NW of Tok, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 45' 30" N, 144° 15' 30" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Sand Point: point of land, on N shore of Whitewater Bay, on Admiralty Island, 18 miles S of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 14' 35" N, 134° 34' 40" W; (map 9). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in the 1943 Coast Pilot (p. 337). So named because "it is composed of sand."

Sand Point: point of land, see Williwaw Point.

Sand Point: spit, 0.5 miles long, on W coast of Popof Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 19' 10" N, 160° 31' 30" W; (map 28). This flat sandy spit was named in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Sand Point: village, pop. 254, on Humboldt Harbor, on NW coast of Popof Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 20' 15" N, 160° 30' 00" W; (map 28). Variant: Sandpoint. Fishing village which obtained a post office in 1891. Its population was 60 in 1920; 69 in 1930; 99 in 1939; and 107 in 1950.

Sandborn Canal: estuary, trends NW 4 miles to Port Houghton on Stephens Passage, 80 miles NE of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 17' 30" N, 133° 15' 30" W; BGN 1966; (map 8). Variant: Sanborn Canal, Walter Island Arm. Local name reported in 1961. It was called Walter Island Arm in 1954 by USGS.

Sanders Cape: point of land, on W shore of Temnac Bay, Attu Island, Aleutian Islands, 52° 48' 00" N, 173° 00' 05" E; (map 13). Variant: Sanders Point. Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Sanders Creek: stream, see Saunders Creek.

Sanders Point: point of land, see Sanders Cape.

Sanderson Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Lignite Creek, 9 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 55' 15" N, 148° 42' 15" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name reported in 1910 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 17), USGS.

Sandfly Bay: estuary, extends N 0.7 miles off Portland Canal, 4.2 miles SW of Halibut Bay, Coast Mountains; 55° 09' 30" N, 130° 09' 00" W; (map 3) Descriptive name given in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN, "for obvious reasons."

Sandford Cove: cove, see Sanford Cove.

Sandless Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, 4.2 miles SE of junction of Flume Creek and Bearpaw River and 33 miles NNE of Wonder Lake, Tanana Lowland; 63° 57' 45" N, 150° 40' 45" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Sandman Reefs: reefs, 28 miles long, 10 miles S of Deer Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 42' N, 162° 15' W; (map 25). Named for Capt. Sandman of the Alaska Commercial Company, given by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and published in 1882 by USC&GS on Chart 806.

Sandpiper Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 23 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 00' 15" N, 150° 24' 25" W; (map 70). Named about 1963 for administrative purposes by officials of the Kenai National Moose Range.

Sandspit Point: point of land, on E coast of Renard Island, 14 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 56' 25" N, 149° 18' 20" W; (map 49) Local name reported in the early 1950's by USC&GS.

Sandstone Bluff: bluff, on right bank of Yukon River, 58 miles E of Nulato, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 64° 44' N, 156° 05' W; (map 97). Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Sandusky Creek: stream, flows NW 3.7 miles to Stevens Creek, 3.4 miles N of Roughtop Mountain and 37 miles ENE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 14' N, 150° 50' W; BGN 1965; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1963 by Bond Taber, USGS, as having "long local usage."

Sandwich Sound: gulf, see Prince William Sound.

Sandy Bay: bay, 0.4 miles across, 20 miles NW of village of Port Armstrong, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 28' N, 134° 59' W; (map 5). Variant: Peschanaia Bay, Peshchannaya Bukhta. This is a translation by USC&GS about 1882 of the name "Peshchannaya B[ukhta]" given in 1850 by the Russian American Company.

Sandy Bay: bay, 1.2 miles across, on S central coast of Sanak Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 23' 20" N, 162° 41' 00" W; (map 25). Descriptive name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Sandy Bay: bay, 1.8 miles wide, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, SW of Harris Point, 39 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 39' N, 149° 58' W; (map 49). Local name reported in the early 1950's by USC&GS.

Sandy Bight: bight, 0.1 miles across, at mouth of Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 19' 20" N, 133° 17' 10" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Sandy Cove: bay, 1.5 miles across, between Morzhovoi Bay and Deer Island, SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 54° 56' N, 162° 48' W; (map 25) Descriptive name published in the 1926 Coast Pilot (p. 214).

Sandy Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, on NE coast of Akutan Island, S of Ridge Point, in Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 10' 25" N, 165° 48' 00" W; (map 24). Named in 1901 by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS.

Sandy Cove: cove, 0.7 miles long, W of Deep Inlet, 4.5 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 59' N, 135° 19' W; (map 5). Variant: Pestchania, Zaliv Peshchanyy. This is a translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN. Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, published it as "Z[aliv] Peschanyy."

Sandy Cove: cove, 1.2 miles across, on E coast of Little Koniuji Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 02' N, 159° 21' W; (map 27). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1874 and published in 1888.

Sandy Cove: cove, 1.2 miles across, on E shore of Glacier Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2 miles N of Leland Island and 53 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 42' 15" N, 135° 59' 45" W; BGN 1948; (map 11). Descriptive name given in 1892 by H. F. Reid (1896,p.426).

Sandy Cove: cove, see Arena Cove.

Sandy Creek: stream, see Camp Creek.

Sandy Hook: bar, on left bank of Yukon River, 39 miles E of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 43' N, 156° 16' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Sandy Island: island, see Galankin Island.

Sandy Islands: barrier islands, see Sand Islands.

Sandy Lake: lake, 0.8 miles across, 10 miles S of Imurak Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 28' N, 163° 13' W; (map 110). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Sandy Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Twelvemile Arm Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' 20" N, 132° 31' 15" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. R. C. Clover, USN.

Sandy Point: point of land, see Anchorage Point.

Sandy Point: point of land, see Peschani Point.

Sandy River: stream, on W end of Unimak Island Aleutian Islands; 54° 30' N, 164° 50' W; (map 24). Variant: Peschanaya. Translation of the descriptive name Peschanaya published by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 214-215).

Sanford Cove: cove, 1 mile across, on S shore of Endicott Arm, 2 miles SW of Sumdum Island and 55 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 41' N, 133° 29' W; BGN 1900; (map 8). Variant: Sandford Cove. Named in 1889 by Comdr. R. W. Meade USN, for Lawson Sanford, a member of his survey party. The name was published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 148).

Sanford Glacier: glacier, trends SW 12 miles from Mount Sanford to its terminus at head of Sanford River, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 08' 30" N, 144° 27' 30" W; (map 83). Name taken from mountain and river of the same name. See Sanford, Mount.

Sanford River: stream, flows NW 24 miles from Sanford Glacier terminus to Copper River, 8.5 miles NE of Gulkana, Copper River Basin; 62° 20' 30" N, 145° 10' 00" W; (map 83). Named in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA. See Sanford, Mount.

Sanford, Mount: mountain, 16,237 ft., 40 miles E of Gulkana, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 13' N, 144° 08' W; (map 83). Named in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 59) USA, for the Sanford family; his great-grand. father was Reuben Sanford. It was first climbed July 21, 1938, by Terris Moore and Bradford Washburn (Farquhar, 1959, p. 230).

Sangaina Creek: stream, heads at lake and flows 10 miles N to Hanagita River, 37 miles NW of McCarthy, Chugach Mountains; 61° 15' N, 143° 58' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1911 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Sanganoac, Paso de: water passage, see Akutan Pass.

Sanganooda, Port: bay, see English Bay.

Sangao Island: island, 0.5 miles long, between El Capitan and Prince of Wales Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 00' 15" N, 133° 17' 45" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Sango Creek: stream, flows N 5 miles to Arctic River, 12 miles NE of Ear Mountain and 52 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 58' N, 165° 49' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Sanigaroak: stream, see Shaningarok Creek.

Sanigaruak Island: barrier island, 0.5 miles long, in Plover Islands, 31 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 11' N, 155° 24' W; (map 153). Eskimo name referring to the "crazy" or crosswise manner in which the island lies. It trends SW-NE rather than the normal NW-SE direction.

Sanigaruak Pass: water passage, between Martin and Sanigaruak Islands, in Plover Islands, 31 miles E of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 12' N, 155° 24' W; (map 153). Probably named for the adjacent island with the same name.

Saninak Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles to Noatak River, 17 miles NE of Kotzebue, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 08' 30" N, 162° 30' 00" W; (map 128). Variant: Suninuk Creek. Eskimo name meaning "bare spot" according to USC&GS in 1950.

Sanitarium: locality, see Goddard.

Sankat Island: island, see San Island.

Sankik: island, see Sankin Island.

Sankin Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, part of Ikatan Bay, SW end of Aleutian Range; 54° 49' 30" N, 163° 17' 00" W; (map 25). Name derived from Sankin Island, given by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and published in 1882 on USC&GS Chart 806.

Sankin Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Ikatan Bay, SW end of Aleutian Range; 54° 58' 30" N, 163° 16' 20" W; (map 25). Variant: Sankik. Aleut name published by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1847 on Chart 1379 as "O[strov] Sankik," or "Sankik Island." The name was published as Sankin by USC&GS in 1882 on Chart 806.

Sannach Island: island, see Sanak Island.

Sannak Bank: shoal, see Sanak Bank.

Sannak Island: island, see Sanak Island.

Sannak Islands: islands, see Sanak Islands.

Sannak: village, see Sanak.

Sannakh Bank: shoal, see Sanak Bank.

Sannakh Island: island, see Sanak Island.

Sannakh Islands: islands, see Sanak Islands.

Sanona Creek: stream, formed by Joe and Yako Creeks, flows NE 25 miles to Tyone Creek, 9.5 miles SE of junction of Oshetna and Susitna Rivers, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 33' 20" N, 147° 08' 00" W; (map 82). Local name reported by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1915, fig. 3), USGS.

Sanson, Punta de: point of land, "between Ports Estrella and Caldera on Prince of Wales Island in Bucareli Bay," Alexander Archipelago; (map 4). Spanish name found on maps of the 1779 Arteaga expedition (Wagner, 1937, p. 509).

Santa Agueda, Punta de: point of land, see Agueda Point.

Santa Ana, Playas de: beach, on Port Etches on Hinchinbrook Island; (map 64). Probably named in July 1779 by Don Ignacio Arteaga for the saint whose day is July 26.

Santa Anna Inlet: estuary, extends SE 2 miles, off Seward Passage, on NW coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 59' 50" N, 131° 57' 30" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1901 by USC&GS. See Santa Anna.

Santa Anna, Point: point of land, between Santa Anna Inlet and Seward Passage, on NW coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 59' 45" N, 131° 57' 55" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1901 by USC&GS.

Santa Anna: locality, on W coast of Cleveland Peninsula, at head of Santa Anna Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 58' 40" N, 131° 55' 40" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1901 by USC&GS. This is the site of a cannery which was abandoned in the late 1920's.

Santa Buenaventura, Punta: point of land, "on the east side of San Fernando Island in Bucareli Bay," Alexander Archipelago; (map 4). Spanish name found on the maps of the 1779 Arteaga expedition (Wagner, 1937, p. 509).

Santa Catalina Island: island, see Forrester Island.

Santa Christina Island: island, see Forrester Island.

Santa Clara, Rio de: stream, "the western mouth of the Copper River"; (map 64). Named about July 17, 1779, by Don Ignacio Arteaga (Wagner, 1937, p. 510).

Santa Cristina Island: island, see Forrester Island.

Santa Cruz Creek: stream, flows W 1.5 miles to Cache Creek which flows to Norton Sound, 9 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 164° 09' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Santa Cruz, Port: bay, extends E 2.5 miles off Bucareli Bay, on W coast of Suemez Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' N, 133° 27' W; (map 4). Variant: Puerto de la Santa Cruz, Puerto de la Santissima Cruz, Zaliv de la Santa Krus. Named "Puerto de la Santissima Cruz," or "Port of the Most Holy Cross" by Lt. Arteaga, on "May 13, 1779, in remembrance of 'the finding of the Cross,' celebrated May 3, the day he reached the Port" (Wagner, 1937, p. 414).

Santa Efigenia, Punta de: point of land, see Iphigenia, Point.

Santa Flavia Bay: bay, extends NE 2.2 miles off Kiliuda Bay, W of Boulder Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 17' N, 152° 52' W; (map 34). Spanish name published in 1943 by USC&GS. Saint Flavian lived in the fifth century.

Santa Gertrudis, Point: point of land, N tip of Lulu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' 50" N, 133° 31' 15" W; (map 4). Variant: Point Saint Gertruda, Punta Santa Gertrudis, Saint Gertrude Point. Named "Punta Santa Gertrudis," or "Point Saint Gertrude," by the Spaniards in the 1770's, reportedly for the Spanish man-of-war Santa Gertrudis (Wagner, 1937, p. 414; Baker, 1906, p. 551).

Santa Ines, Punta de: point of land, "in Bucareli Bay, on east side of St. Ignace Island," Alexander Archipelago; (map 4). Spanish name found on the maps of the 1779 Arteaga expedition (Wagner, 1937, p 511).

Santa Inez, Isla de: island, "at entrance to Prince William Sound [as] shown on Camacho's map of 1779 south of Hawkins Island with two others to the northwest of it. In reality there are no such islands * * *." See Wagner (1937, p. 511).

Santa Krus, Zaliv de la: bay, see Santa Cruz, Port.

Santa Lucia Island: island, in San Christoval Channel, off N coast of San Fernando Island, SW of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' N, 133° 20' W; (map 4). Variant: Isla de Santa Lucia, Ostrov Santa Lutsia, Yslas de Santa Lucia. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isle de Santa Lucia," or "Saint Lucy Island"; not shown on current sources.

Santa Lucia, Point: point of land, on N coast of San Fernando Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' 15" N, 133° 20' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys Santa Lutsia; Punta de Santa Lucia. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta de Santa Lucia," or "Point of Saint Lucy."

Santa Lucia, Yslas de: island, see Santa Lucia Island.

Santa Lutsia, Mys: point of land, see Santa Lucia, Point.

Santa Lutsia, Ostrov: island, see Santa Lucia Island.

Santa Maria Magdalena, Cabo de: point of land, see Magdalena, Cape.

Santa Maria Magdalena, Punta: point of land, "probably Cape Muzon on the south tip of Dall Island," Alexander Archipelago; (map 1). This point of land was discovered by Juan Perez July 19 or 20, 1774, and named in honor of the saint. It was known to the Russians as "Kaigani." The name "Magdalena" is still retained on maps applied to a point on the west side of Dall Island. See Capes Muzon and Magdalena. See also Wagner (1937, p. 512).

Santa Maria Magdalena: island, see Hinchinbrook Island.

Santa Maria, Punta: point of land, "on Santa Rita Island in Bucareli Bay," Alexander Archipelago; (map 4) Named about May 11, 1779, by Francisco Antonio Maurelle for the Virgin whose day was celebrated May 8 and 9 (Wagner, 1937, p. 512).

Santa Rita Island: island, 0.9 miles long, between Baker and Saint Ignace Islands in Port Mayoral' Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 00" N, 133° 27' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Isla de Santa Rita, Ysla de Santa Rita. Named "Isle de Santa Rita," i.e. "Saint Rita Island," by Francisco Antonio Maurelle on "May 22, 1779, in honor of Santa Rita de Casia whose day it was" (Wagner, 1937,

Santa Rosa, Point: point of land, S tip of Santa Rita Island, between Baker and Saint Ignace Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 35" N, 133° 27' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Punta de

Santa Rosa. Spanish name given in 1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta de Santa Rosa," or "Point of Saint Rose."

Santa Rosa, Punta: point of land, see Saint Elias, Cape.

Santa Rosalia, Point: point of land, on N coast of San Fernando Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' 15" N, 133° 24' 45" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys Santa Rosalia, Punta de Santa Rosalia, Punta Santa Rosalia, Rosalia Point. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta de Santa Rosalia" or "Saint Rosalie Point."

Santa Teresa: point of land, see Santa Theresa, Point.

Santa Tereza, Mys: point of land, see Santa Theresa, Point.

Santa Theresa, Point: point of land, 0.9 miles N of Cone Island, on SE coast of Noyes Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' 05" N, 133° 38' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys Santa Tereza, Punta de Santa Theresa, Santa Teresa. The name "Punta de Santa Theresa," or "Saint Theresa Point," was applied by Francisco Antonio Maurelle to the south point of Noyes Island [Saint Nicholas Point] " * * * probably on that saint's day May 19, 1779" (Wagner, 1937, p. 513). The name was reapplied to its present location in 1923 by USC&GS.

Santa Theresa, Punta de: point of land, see Saint Nicholas Point.

Santa Yefigeniya, Mys: point of land, see Iphigenia, Point.

Santiago, Puerto de: bay, see Etches, Port.

Santissima Cruz, Puerto de la: bay, see Santa Cruz, Port.

Sanya: locality, near Cape Fox, on NE shore of Dixon Entrance, Coast Mountains; 54° 46' N, 130° 50' W; (map 2). Variant: Sanyakoan. Former Tlingit Indian village or camp listed by Hodge (1910, p. 53).

Sanyakoan: locality, see Sanya.

Saook Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on N coast of Baranof Island, 28 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 27' N, 135° 10' W; BGN 1898; (map 9). Tlingit Indian name [sa-uk] given in 1895 by USC&GS and published on Chart 8283.

Saook Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Saook Bay, on N coast of Baranof Island, 28 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 27' 30" N, 135° 10' 00" W; BGN 1898; (map 9). Tlingit Indian name [sa-uk] given in 1895 by USC&GS and published in 1897 on Chart 8000.

Saposa Bay: bay, extends N 2 miles at head of Izhut Bay, on SE coast of Afognak Island, 26 miles NE of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 14' 40" N, 152° 15' 00" W; (map 43). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Sapozhkova: stream, see Buskin River.

Sapozhkovo, Reka: stream, see Buskin River.

Sapphire Creek: stream, flows SE 0.8 miles to Minnesota Creek which flows to Penny Creek, 0.1 miles SW of Meddler Creek and 8 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' 30" N, 164° 21' 30" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 3).

Sapsuk Lake: lake, 4 miles long, at head of Sapsuk River, on Alaska Peninsula, 28 miles SW of village of Port Moller, Aleutian Range; 55° 41' N, 161° 03' W; (map 28). Variant: Hoodoo Lake. This feature is shown as Hoodoo Lake on a 1953 USGS map ; USGS reported the above name in 1966.

Sapsuk River: stream, heads in Hoodoo Lake, flows NW 25 miles to Caribou River, 33 miles W of village of Port Moller, on Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 54' 20" N, 161° 23' 54" W; (map 28). Variant: Lake Creek. Named Lake Creek in 1929 by USGS; error reported January 20, 1966.

Sapumegrak Mountain: mountain, 1,071 ft., 5 miles SW of Mount Sapumik and 30 miles NE of Kivalina, Brooks Range; 68° 07' N, 164° 06' W; (map 130). Variant: Saboomaygruck. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Sapumik Creek: stream, heads at 68° 18' N, 163° 22' W; and flows SW 35 miles to Kivalina River, 22 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 68° 01' N, 164° 14' W; (map 130). Variant: Saboomim Koonga, Sapumik Kunga, Pingneyiksak. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Sapumik Kunga: stream, see Sapumik Creel:.

Sapumik Ridge: ridge, 600 ft., 5.5 miles long, on Chukchi Sea coast, 17 miles E of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 51' 10" N, 165° 26' 30" W; (map 129). Eskimo name reported in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Sapumik, Mount: mountain, 1,773 ft., 32 miles NE of Kivalina, Brooks Range; 68° 10' N, 163° 58' W; (map 130). Variant: Saboomick, Sapuumiq. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Sapumim Neakau Mountain: mountain, 1,201 ft., 5 miles NE of Mount Sapumik and 36 miles NE of Kivalina, Brooks Range; 68° 12' N, 163° 53' W; Variant: Saboomim Nayacaw. Eskimo name reported by E. S. Burch, in 1966, to mean "Sapumik's head."

Sapun Creek: stream, in Baird Mountains, flows NW 16 miles to Noatak River 11 miles E of its junction with Nakolik River, 64 miles N of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 54' N, 160° 21' W; (map 127). Eskimo name referring to some kind of a fence; obtained in 1956 at Noatak by Orth.

Sapuumiq: mountain, see Sapumik, Mount.

Sar-du-Loten: locality, see Loudon.

Sar-Hene Cove: bay, see Sarheen Cove.

Sar-hini: stream, see Karheen Creek.

Sarah Creek: stream, heads in Ray Mountains, flows SE 6 miles to Yukon River, 7 miles N of Rampart and 63 miles ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 36' 15" N, 150° 10' 30" W; (map 106). Named in 1956 by Orth, for the Sarah, one of the three largest and handsomest steamboats on the Yukon during the gold rush days. The Sarah was named for Mrs. Sarah Sloss, wife of Louis Sloss, of the Alaska Commercial Company. See Hannah Creek.

Sarah Gulch: ravine, trends N 1.5 miles to Confederate Creek, 50 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 17' N, 142° 21' W (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Sarina Brook: stream, see Sarana Brook.

Sarana Bay: bay, 2.3 miles across, E coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 52' 30" N, 173° 17' 30" E; (map 13). Variant: Saranna Bay, Sarannaia Bay. Russian name "Sarana" meaning "lily," referring to a kind of fern which grew extensively on Kamchatka and from which liquor was made for Vitus Bering's expedition (Bancroft, 1886, p. 57). The name was reported as "Sarannaia" by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 329), IRN.

Sarana Bay: bay, 3 miles across, on S coast of Akutan Island, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands, 54° 04' 30" N, 165° 50' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 24). Variant: Saranna Bay, Vulcan Cove. Name reported in 1830 by Father Ioann Veniaminov as "Saranna Bukhta," i.e. "Saranna Bay." It was named "Vulcan Cove" in 1888 by USBF "because the fire of Vulcan is much in evidence on this island." USC&GS reported "Sarana Bay" as the local usage in 1935. "Sarana is the Russian name for the Kamchatkan lily." Early USC&GS charts applied the name to the large bay west of Battery Point. However, Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 192-194) described it as the largest bay on Akutan Island with Cape Kayanak (Battery Point) on its right bank.

Sarana Bay: cove, see Sarana Cove.

Sarana Beach: beach, 1.1 miles long, at head of Sarana Bay, on E end of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 52' 30" N, 173° 15' 50" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Sarana Brook: stream, flows from lake, probably into Sarana Bay, on E coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 52' 30" N, 173° 15' 50" E; (map 13). Variant: Saraina Brook. This name was reported by Constantin Grewingk as "Saraina Brook" (1850, p. 235). It is not shown on modern maps and its exact application is not known.

Sarana Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, on S side of Korovin Bay, N coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 12' 00" N, 174° 20' 30" W; (map 18). Variant: Sarana Bay, Saranna, Sarannaia. Russian name for the Kamchatkan lily, the roots of which are eaten by the Aleuts

and made into a liquor. The name was published in Russian-French by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 316, 328), IRN, as “Sarannaia baie,” or “Sarannaia Bay.”

Sarana Island: island, 0.5 miles across, 10 miles SW of Dolgoi Island, at SW end of Aleutian Range; 54° 58' N, 161° 54' W; (map 25). Variant: Ostrov Sarannoy, Saranna Island, Saranoy Island. Russian name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN, as “O[strov] Sarannoy” meaning “Martagon Island.” The martagon is a kind of lily grown on the Kamchatka Peninsula and was used to make liquor for the Bering expedition in 1738 (Bancroft, 1886, p. 57). “Saranoy”, the transliteration of the Russian name, was published in 1888 by USBF.

Saranac Peak: peak, 2,600 ft., W of North Arm Farragut Bay, 2 miles N of Bay Point Knoll and 79 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 09' 20" N, 133° 16' 55" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for the U.S.S. Saranac lost in Seymour Channel, British Columbia, in June 1875; published in 1889 by USC&GS.

Saranna Bay: bay, see Sarana Bay.

Saranna Island: island, see Sarana Island.

Saranna: cove, see Sarana Cove.

Sarannaia Bay: bay, see Sarana Bay.

Sarannaia: cove, see Sarana Cove.

Sarannoy, Ostrov: island, see Sarana Island.

Sarcar Cove: estuary, see Sarkar Cove.

Sardine Can Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 2 miles W of Cache Lake and 42 miles NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 47' N, 146° 41' W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Sardine Creek: stream, flows SW 1.3 miles to Ophir Creek, 9 miles N of Council and 40 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 02' N, 163° 09' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

Sardine Creek: stream, flows SW 6.8 miles to Anakeksik Creek, 11 miles SE of Christmas Mountain, Nulato Hills; 64° 25' N, 160° 29' W; (map 96). Local name reported about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Sargeant Cove: cove, 0.8 miles across, trends SE 1 mile between Hammer and Hatchet Points, on SE coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 30" N, 177° 34' 00" E, (map 14). Variant: Sargent Cove. Name shown on a 1943 AMS map ; variant shown on a 1943 USAAF map. This is one of many arbitrary names applied to features during World War II for tactical purposes.

Sargent Bay: estuary, extends N 2.5 miles off Behm Canal, between Cactus and Tramp Points, on E coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' N, 130° 58' W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Sargent Cove: cove, see Sargeant Cove.

Sargent Creek: stream, flows E 6 miles to head of Womens Bay, 8 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island 57° 42' 25" N, 152° 34' 00" W; BGN 1941, (map 34) Named by USC&GS in 1940, "after Fred Sargent who settled in Kodiak in 1868 and died there in 1911, aged 83."

Sargent Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to the Bluestone River, 12 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 06' N, 166° 12' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Sargent Creek: stream, flows NW 3.5 miles to Chatanika River, 14 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' 15" N, 147° 50' 10" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Sargent Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows E 2 miles to Jarvis Creek, 25 miles S of Delta Junction, 63° 41' 20" N, 145° 42' 50" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Sargent Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows W 1.3 miles to Glacier Creek 0.9 miles SE of its junction with Chavolda Creek, 6.5 miles NW of Beaver Lake, Alaska Range; 62° 07' 45" N, 141° 53' 50" W; (map 84). Local name reported by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 223), USGS.

Sargent Icefield: icefield, on Kenai Peninsula, trends NE-SW 24 miles, 24 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 15' N, 148° 33' W; BGN 1953; (map 63). Named in 1952 by USGS for Rufus Harvey Sargent, 1875-1951, USGS topographer who did extensive exploration and map ping on Kenai Peninsula.

Sarheen Cove: bay, 0.2 miles across, on E shore of El Capitan Passage, 3 miles SE of Devilfish Bay, on NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago 56° 03' N, 133° 16' W; BGN 1908; (map 6). Variant: Sa-heen Cove, Sar-Hene Cove, Sarhini Cove. Tlingit Indian name meaning "Sar River"; reported as "Sar-Hene Cove" in 1902 by USBF.

Sarhini Cove: bay, see Sarheen Cove.

Sarichef Cape: point of land, on W coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 35' 50" N, 164° 55' 30" W; (map 24). Variant: Kakatkusik Northwest Cape, Pogromnoi First, Saritchey Cape, Sarytcheff Cape, West-Southwest Cape. Named by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 293) for Vice Admiral and Hydrographer Gavril Andreivich Sarichev who explored the Arctic in 1787 and who later served under Commodore Joseph Billings during explorations of the Bering Sea and Alaska in 1790-92. An atlas was published in 1826, which was compiled under the direction of Sarichev entitled "Atlas of the Northern Part of the Pacific Ocean, and which was used in the preparation of this dictionary. The Aleut name for this point was published by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1 p. 212) as Kakatkhusik, which may possibly come from the word "qakatikuqing" which according to R. H. Geoghegan, means "to grow dry." Northwest

Cape was the name applied to this feature by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24) and USBF in 1888.

Sarichef Island: barrier island, 4.5 miles long, at mouth of Shishmaref Inlet, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 14' N, 166° 05' W; (map 112). Named in 1916 by Lt. Otto von Kotzebue IRN, who wrote "I named the narrow island after our worthy vice-admiral, Saritscheff [sic]." Vice-Admiral Gavriila Andreevich Sarichev compiled the first Alaska atlas in 1826; this atlas was used extensively in the compilation of the present work.

Sarichef Strait: water passage, 4 miles wide, between Hall Island and Glory of Russia Cape, St. Matthew Island; 60° 37' N, 173° 00' W; (map 56). Variant: Proliv Sarycheva. Lt. G. A. Sarichev, IRN, on the Slava Rossii (Glory of Russia), anchored here July 14, 1791 (O.S.). The water passage was afterward named for him by the Russians; "Pro[liv] Sarycheva," or "Sarychev's Strait" (Tebenkov, 1852, map 20).

Sarichef Volcano: mountain, 2,000 ft., NE part of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 19' N, 174° 03' W; (map 18). Name published by Coats, USGS (1950, P. 38).

Sarihkahuk Cape: point of land, see Shlokovik Point.

Saritchey Cape: point of land, see Sarichef Cape.

Sarkar Cove: estuary, 1 mile long, off El Capitan Passage, W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 57' 45" N, 133° 16' 00" W; BGN 1908; (map 4). Variant: Sa-Kaa Cove, Sarcar Cove, Sar-Kar Cove. Named in 1908 by USC&GS.

Sarkar Creek: stream, 1.2 miles long, drains Sarkar Lake into Sarkar Cove, W of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 57' 20" N, 133° 14' 45" W; (map 4). Variant: Sar-Kar. Indian name applied by the fisheries; reported in 1897 as "Sar-Kar" by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Sarkar Lake: lake, 2.8 miles long, W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 57' N, 133° 13' W; (map 4). Variant: Sar-Kar. Indian name. See Sarkar Creek.

Sarkar Point: point of land, in El Capitan Passage, near mouth of Sarkar Cove, W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 57' 25" N, 133° 17' 00" W; (map 4). Local name published by USC&GS in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 155).

Sarutschew, Vulcan: volcano, see Sergief, Mount

Sarycheva, Proliv: water passage, see Sarichef Strait.

Sarytcheff Cape: point of land, see Sarichef Cape.

Sasaka, Cape: point of land, see Sajaka, Cape.

Sasedney, Ostrov: island, see Sasedni Island.

Sasedni Group: island, see Sasedni Island.

Sasedni Island: island, 0.2 miles across, connected to Japonski Island, in Sitka Sound, 1.7 miles W of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03' N, 135° 23' W; (map 9). Variant: Ostrov Sasedney, Sasedni Group. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Sasedney," meaning "neighbor island."

Sashin Creek: stream, on Baranof Island, flows NE 4 miles, through Sashin Lake, to Little Port Walter on Chatham Strait, 8 miles N of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' N, 134° 39' W, (map 6). Name reported in 1965 by USGS.

Sashin Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, 7.6 miles N of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 21' 30" N, 134° 41' 30" W; BGN 1933; (map 5). Variant: Lake Sashin. Named in 1930 by USFS "for one of the Russians killed in the massacre at the original site of Sitka" in 1802.

Sasmik, Cape: point of land, on S coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 36' 30" N, 177° 55' 00" W; (map 17). Variant: Cape Sasmikh. Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, as "M[ys] Sasmikh," or "Cape Sasmikh."

Sasmikh, Cape: point of land, see Sasmik, Cape.

Sasseen Creek: stream, flows W 3 miles to Slug River, 24 miles E of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 42' N, 161° 32' W; (map 39) Local name-shown on a 1937 fieldsheet by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Sasseen: spit, see Asigyukpak Spit.

Satailak Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to Easter Creek 8.7 miles SE of its junction with Killik River, Brooks Range; 68° 04' N, 153° 55' W; (map 133). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Satanna: point of land, see Bird Cape.

Satchrun, Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Takanis Bay on Yakobi Island, off W coast of Chichagof Island, 24 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 54' 10" N, 136° 31' 00" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Tlingit Indian name said to have the same meaning as Takanis [Bay]; named in 1908 by USC&GS and published in the 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 169).

Satklidak Island: island, see Sitkalidak Island.

Satsiksuk Mountain: mountain, 2,800 ft., 1 mile N of Sapumik Creek and 52 miles SE of Cape Sabine, Brooks Range; 68° 17' N, 163° 30' W; (map 130). Variant: Satsiksuq, Sechiksuk. Eskimo name meaning "it is further out (than the others)" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Satsiksuq: mountain, see Satsiksuk Mountain.

Saturday Creek: stream, flows SE 13 miles to Friday Creek, 44 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 41' 30" N, 151° 29' 15" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Saturday Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to North Creek which flows to Agiapuk River, 14 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 23' N, 165° 58' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Saturday Creek: stream, flows SW 0.5 miles to Wonder Creek which flows to Center Creek, 3 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 32' 30" N, 165° 22' 55" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Saukpeek Mountain: mountain, see Sarpik Mountain.

Saulich: railroad station, mile 450.8 on The Alaska Railroad, 16.5 miles W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 52' 45" N, 148° 14' 30" W; (map 100) Railroad station originally located a short distance away. See Old Saulich.

Sauluktoucikh: island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° N, 160° W; (map 27). Variant: Saliuliuktusikh, Saluluktussich. Aleut name reported by G. A. Sarichev as "Saliuliuktusikh" and "Saluluktussich." Lutke (1836, p. 267) called the island "Sauluktoucikh." Its exact location is not known.

Saunders Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles to Hastings Creek, 10 miles E of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 28' N, 165° 07' W; (map 94). Variant: Sanders Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Savage Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Temnac Bay, Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 48' 05" N, 173° 04' 35" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Savage River: stream, flows NW 27 miles to Teklanika River, 17 miles NW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 55' N, 149° 30' W; (map 87). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Savailok River: stream, see Nilik River.

Savakvik Point: point of land, see Bullen Point.

Savannah Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to head of Discovery Creek, 21 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 50' N, 164° 43' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Savaovik River: stream, see Shaviovik River.

Savayait Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 18 miles N of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 16' N, 149° 11' W; (map 118). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Saviovic River: stream, see Shaviovik River.

Saviyok River: stream, see Shaviyok River.

Saviyok Creek: stream, flows SE 13 miles to Tinayguk River, W of Gray Mountain and 51 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 52' N, 151° 34' W; (map 124). Eskimo name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Savitovik River: stream, see Shaviyok River.

Saviukviayak River: stream, heads in Brooks Range, flows NW 35 miles to Ivishak River 30 miles S of its junction with Sagavanirktok River, Arctic Slope; 69° 06' N, 148° 00' W; (map 140). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Savka Lake: lake, 0.3 miles across, on Kenai Peninsula, 5 miles NNE of Sterling and 15 miles ENE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 35' 45" N, 150° 48' 50" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Savonga: village, see Savoonga.

Savonoski Lakes: lake, see Coville, Lake.

Savonoski Lakes: lake, see Grosvenor, Lake.

Savonoski River: stream, heads at central terminus of Hook Glacier, flows W 35 miles to Iliuk Arm Naknek Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 22 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 32' N, 155° 20' W; BGN 1924; (map 42). Variant: Sabonoski River. Named in 1919 as "Savonoski" or "Sabonoski" by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, "after the abandoned Eskimo village at its mouth."

Savonoski: locality, site of Eskimo village, on Alaska Peninsula, near mouth of Savonoski River, at head of Iliuk Arm Naknek Lake, 21 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range, 58° 32' N, 155° 19' W; (map 42). Variant: Ikk, Ikkhagamut, Ikkhagmute, Severnosky, Ukak. Name reported in 1898 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS, who obtained it from Rev. A. Petelin Spurr also reported it as "Ikkhagamut." Savonoski was abandoned after the Katmai area eruptions on June 2-6, 1912.

Savonoski: village, pop. 20, on S bank of Naknek River, on Alaska Peninsula, 5 miles ESE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 43' N, 156° 52' W; (map 41). Name published in 1962 by USGS. There is another Savonoski near the east end of Iliuk Arm Naknek Lake.

Savoonga Cape: point of land, see Savoonga Point.

Savoonga Point: point of land, W of Savoonga, N coast of St. Lawrence Island, 39 miles SE of Gambell; 63° 42' N, 170° 30' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cape Savoonga, Cape Sevoonga, North Cape, Savoonga Cape, Sevoonga Cape. Named for the nearby village.

Savoonga Reef: reef, 0.2 miles N of Savoonga Point, 40 miles SE of Gambell, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 62° 42' N, 170° 30' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Named for the nearby village.

Savoonga: village, pop. 299, on N coast of Saint Lawrence Island, 39 miles SE of Gambell, 63° 42' N, 170° 29' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Savonga, Savunga, Sevoonga. This is a relatively new Eskimo village with a population of 139 in 1930; 209 in 1939; and 249 in 1950. A 1965 report listed a population of 397. The Savoonga post office was established in 1934.

Savukahuk Point: point of land, 14 miles S of Gambell, W coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 35' N, 171° 49' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Savukhahak. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF. Orth recorded the name as "Savukhahak" at Gambell, in 1965, and reports it refers to "material for a harpoon head" which may in turn refer to artifacts from an old village site reported to be located near here.

Savukhahak: point of land, see Savukahuk Point.

Savunga: village, see Savoonga.

Saw Peaks: peaks, 5,256 ft., 3 miles S of Patterson Glacier, 16 miles NE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 55' 15" N, 132° 36' 00" W; (map 6). Local descriptive name reported in 1961 by USGS.

Saw Point: point of land, in South Passage, at mouth of Eliza Harbor, on Admiralty Island, 27 miles SE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 09' 30" N 134° 17' 00" W; (map 9). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, and published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 142). "So named because of the sunken rocks and ledges along it [the point of land]."

Saw Ridge: ridge, 3 miles long, on SE Peninsula of Revillagigedo Island, 3.3 miles N of Point Alava, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 00' 15" N, 131° 12' 25" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Sawanukto River: stream, see Sagavanirktok River.

Sawlog Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 miles to South Fork Koyukuk River, 19 miles WSW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 25' 00" N, 149° 10' 30" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Sawmill Bay: bay, 2 miles long, on N shore of Valdez Arm, 11 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 02' 30" N, 146° 46' 30" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1902 by H. P. Ritter, USC&GS.

Sawmill Bay: bay, 3 miles across, at N end of Elrington Passage, on E coast of Evans Island, 18 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 03' 30" N, 148° 00' 30" W; BGN 1919; (map 63). Variant: Evans Bay, Roberts Bay. Local name reported in 1918 by USC&GS.

Sawmill Bay: bay, 3 miles long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, on Excursion Inlet, 2.5 miles NW of village of Excursion Inlet and 41 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 25' N, 135° 27' W; BGN 1962; (map 11). Local name reported by NPS in 1961. The name was derived from the presence of a sawmill, built about 1914, near the head of the bay. The remains of various sawmills and docks were still visible in 1960.

Sawmill Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, on SE shore of Yakutat Bay, 1.7 miles S of Dolgoi Island and 2.6 miles NE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 34' 10" N, 139° 39' 45" W; (map 46). Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

Sawmill Cove: cove, 0.3 miles across, at mouth of Sawmill Creek, 4 miles E of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 45" N, 135° 13' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Ham Cove. Named by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot. So named because "in this vicinity a saw-mill was erected by missionaries to supply material for building purposes." It was also called "Ham Cove" by Sheldon Jackson for J. M. Ham who contributed funds for the erection of the sawmill in 1882.

Sawmill Cove: estuary, see Ham Cove.

Sawmill Creek: stream, flows 4.5 miles SW to Berners Bay, on Lynn Canal, 2 miles N of Echo Cove and 35 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 43' 00" N, 134° 56' 10" W; (map 11). Local name reported by A. C. Spencer and C. W. Wright (1906, fig. 36), USGS.

Sawmill Creek: stream, flows NW 1.3 miles to Willow Creek, 18 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 45' 50" N, 149° 32' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Sawmill Creek: stream, flows NW 30 miles to Clearwater Creek, 16 miles ESE of Big Delta, Alaska Range; 64° 03' N, 145° 21' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Sawmill Creek: stream, flows SW through Bonnie Lake 9.6 miles to Chickaloon River, E of Chickaloon, 26 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 48' 00" N, 148° 26' 15" W; BGN 1933; (map 69). Local name reported about 1932 by USGS. So named locally "because some years ago a sawmill was located on this creek."

Sawmill Creek: stream, heads in Blue Lake, flows SW 1.8 miles to mouth of Silver Bay, 4 miles E of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 50" N, 135° 13' 35" W; (map 9). Variant: Kirinskaia Bay, Kirinskaya Bukhta, Medvetcha River, Reka Medvyzhya. Named in the 1890's by USC&GS for a sawmill reported in 1850 by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 38), IRN, to be located at its mouth. This stream was called "Reka Medvyzhya," meaning "bear river," in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published as such by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN.

Sawmill Creek: stream, heads in glacier, flows NW 4 miles to Port Valdez at Sawmill Spit, 6 miles WSW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 05' 15" N, 146° 23' 10" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1911 by USGS.

Sawmill Creek: stream, heads in Sawmill Lake, flows SE 6.3 miles to Rabideux Creek, 6 miles SW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 14' 45" N, 150° 14' 20" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Sawmill Creek: stream, heads on Syncline Mountain, flows N 1.7 miles to Alfred Creek, 57 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 57' 00" N, 147° 31' 30" W; BGN 1960; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS but probably has been used prior to this date. So named because there was an abandoned sawmill along the stream near Alfred Creek.

Sawmill Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, flows NE 2 miles to Turnagain Arm, 6 miles E of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' 40" N, 149° 14' 45" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1899 by Lt. Herron (1901, sketch facing p. 11), USA.

Sawmill Gulch: ravine, extends 3.5 miles S from Sourdough Peak to Nizina River, 7 miles SE of McCarthy Wrangell Mountains; 61° 22' 20" N, 142° 43' 35" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Sawmill Island: island, 1.7 miles long, in Tanana River, 11 miles N of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 43' 30" N, 149° 08' 15" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Sawmill Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long at head of Sawmill Creek, 6.7 miles SW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 17' 35" N, 150° 19' 15" W (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Sawmill Point: point of land, on E coast of Woody Island, 3.5 miles E of Kodiak, Kodiak Island 57° 47' 05" N, 152° 18' 40" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Sawmill Slough: stream, 7 miles long, anabranch of Tanana River, 3 miles W of Minto and 46 miles W of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 53' N, 149° 15' W; (map 100). Local name published on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Sawmill Slough: stream, an anabranch of Unuk River, flows SW 2 miles to a point 12 miles upstream of mouth of Unuk River at Burroughs Bay, Coast Mountains; 56° 13' 20" N, 130° 53' 40" W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Sawmill Spit: shoals, 0.5 miles across, on S shore of Port Valdez, 6 miles SW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 05' 05" N, 146° 26' 15" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1901 by H. P. Ritter, USC&GS.

Sawoonhak Creek: stream, flows N to Bering Sea 1 mile E of Savoonga, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 41' N, 170° 29' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Sawoonhak River. Eskimo name recommended by the Savoonga village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Sawoonhak River: stream, Sawoonhak Creek.

Sawpit Creek: Stream, flows N 3 miles to Crooked Creek, 7 miles W of Central and 33 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 34' 30" N, 145° 01' 30" W; BGN 1937; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1937 by USGS.

Sawpit Creek: stream, heads in Kilbuck Mountains and flows NE 16 miles to Swift Creek 29 miles S. of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains, 61° 10' N, 159° 21' W; (map 73). Variant: Amotoloriasak River. Prospectors' name shown on a 1914 field sheet by A. G. Maddren, USGS. This probably is meant to be the same stream shown on a manuscript map of the

“Kuskokwim Gold Belt,” by H. W. Reeth, as “Amotoloriasak River,” obviously an Eskimo name.

Sawtooth Mountain: mountain, 3,670 ft., in Eek Mountains, 10 miles S of Eek Lake and 70 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 04' N, 160° 23' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1951 by USC&GS.

Sawtooth Mountain: mountain, 4,494 ft., 20 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 23' N, 149° 31' W; (map 105). Variant: Saw Tooth Mountains, Sawtooth Mountains, Lynx Mountains. Descriptive name published in 1906 by USGS as “Saw Tooth Mountains.” Subsequently, the peaks have been determined to be part of one mountain with a jagged crest.

Sawtooth Mountains: mountain, see Sawtooth Mountain.

Sawtooth Range: mountain range, see Kigluaik Mountains.

Sawyer Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles, between Moose and Emma Creeks, from Emma Dome to Middle Koyukuk River, 5.5 miles S of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 20' 30" N, 150° 09' 00" W; (map 124). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Sawyer Creek: stream, tributary of Sam Creek, about 4 miles SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 16' N, 142° 57' W; (map 103). Mentioned by Mertie (1942, p. 250), USGS; this feature has not been positively identified.

Sawyer Glacier: glacier, heads in British Columbia at about 57° 55' N, 132° 40' W, and trends W 22 miles to Tracy Arm, 54 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 53' 45" N, 133° 10' 45" W; BGN 1922; (map 8). Named in 1889 by Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; name published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 147).

Saxman: village, pop. 153, on S coast of Revillagigedo Island 2.5 miles SE of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 05" N, 131° 35' 45" W; (map 3). Tlingit Indian village founded in 1894; named for Samuel Saxman, school teacher. The population was 154 in 1910; 103 in 1920; 112 in 1930; 111 in 1939; and 167 in 1950. The Saxman post office operated from 1897 to 1900 (Ricks, 1965, p. 56).

Saxton: locality, on Kenai Peninsula, along Seward Highway, 12 miles S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 42' 05" N, 149° 27' 59" W; (map 63). Former mining camp located along Canyon Creek. Recent USGS maps indicate a site with three buildings.

Sayaeja: glacier, see Saksaiia Glacier.

Sayagrowrak: hill, see Sakrorak Mountain.

Sayagrowrak: locality, see Siagrorak.

Sayalik Creek: stream, flows W 8 miles to Kuskokwim Bay, 36 miles NW of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 37' N, 161° 51' W; (map 53). Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Sayraidneuskoi locality, see Seredka.

Saytut Koogowranga: stream, see Saitut Creek.

Sbichsak Bay: bay, see Kaguyak Bay.

Sbichsak: bay, see Swikshak Bay.

Sbjeznikof: cove, see Sviechnikof Harbor.

SC, Bay: bight, 1.5 miles across, on SW coast of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 42' N, 177° 35' W; (map 17). Name published in 1943 on an AMS map.

Scabbard Bay: bay, 0.5 miles across, on S shore of Kuluk Bay, on NE coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' N, 176° 31' W; BGN 1936; (map 17). So named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934 "because it is shaped like a scabbard."

Scachlitak Island: island, see Sitkalidak Island.

Scald Point: point of land, on Admiralty Island, on W shore of Snug Cove, 58 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 26' 00" N, 133° 58' 25" W; (map 8). Named in 1889 by Comdr. R. W. Mansfield, USN; name published in 1892 by USC&GS.

Scammon Bay: bay, 13 miles across, on coast of Bering Sea, N of Cape Romanzof, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 55' N, 165° 50' W; (map 75). Named by Dall (1870, p. 264) who wrote "The bay north and east of Cape Dyer, and southeast of the southern sand island, it is proposed to call Scammon Bay, in honor of Captain C[harles] M. Scammon, USRCS, Chief of Marine of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition."

Scammon Bay: village, pop. 115, at N foot of Askinuk Mountains, on left bank of Kun River 1 mile from its mouth, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 50' 45" N, 165° 35' 00" W; (map 75). Variant: Kutmiut, Mariagamiut, Mariakamut, Mariuk. The post office, established in 1951, is primarily responsible for standardizing this name on maps as Scammon Bay; named for the nearby bay. The village is known in Eskimo as "Mariak" and the people are referred to as Mariagamiut.

Scandinavian Creek: stream, flows N and W 40 miles to Innoko River, 39 miles NW of Ophir and 62 miles NW of McGrath, Innoko Lowland; 63° 40' 30" N, 156° 52' 00" W; (map 90). Variant: Parka Creek. Prospectors' name obtained in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 1), USGS.

Scandinavian Slough: stream, anabranch of Nushagak River, flows W 8.5 miles, 29 miles NW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 55' 50" N, 157° 55' 30" W; BGN 1931; (map 41). Local name published in 1925 by USBF.

Scarab Rock: rock, 1.2 miles off SW coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 38' 00" N, 178° 01' 20" W; (map 16). Local name published on a 1954 USGS map.

Scarp Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows N 10 miles to Bishop Creek, 18 miles NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 19' 02" N, 151° 19' 42" W; BGN 1964; (map 70). So named by USGS in 1962 "because of the steep cliff along its lower course."

Scatter Peaks, The: ridge, series of peaks, forms crescent 3 miles long, 7 miles SW of Devils Paw and 29 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 40' 30" N, 134° 02' 30" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Descriptive name given by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project in 1964.

Scaup Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, near W coast of Kenai Peninsula, 4 miles E. of Gray Cliff and 25 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 51' N, 150° 49' W, (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for the Greater Scaup, or Blue-billed Widgeon, (*Aythya marila nearctica*), a duck which breeds and winters in Alaska.

Scaup Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, 4 miles SE of Canvasback Lake, 30 miles SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 21' 20" N, 146° 12' 00" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Scenery Cove: cove, 1 mile long, on E shore of Thomas Bay, 100 miles E. of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 04' 30" N, 132° 49' 00" W; (map 8). Descriptive name given in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN; published in 1888 by USC&GS.

Scenery Creek: stream, flows W 11 miles to Scenery Cove, on Thomas Bay, 100 miles E. of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 04' 50" N, 132° 47' 15" W; BGN 1930; (map 8). Named in 1930 by USGS for Scenery Cove.

Scenery Lake: lake, extends 2.5 miles along Scenery Creek, 3 miles E of Scenery Cove and 105 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 04' 55" N, 132° 42' 40" W; (map 8). Named for Scenery Cove and published in 1949 by USGS.

Scenic Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, on Kenai Peninsula, 3 miles W of Trapper Joe Lake and 40 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 45' 45" N, 150° 09' 40" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Schachun Rocks: rock, see Shakun Rock.

Schaefer Creek: stream, see Potato Creek.

Schakaliakh: point of land, see Thatcher, Point.

Schaws Insel: island, see Shaw Island.

Schelikoff Harbor: cove, see Three Saints Harbor.

Schellman River: stream, see Shelman Creek.

Schieffelin Creek: stream, in Rampart Mountains, flows SE 12 miles to Yukon River, 19 miles ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 61° 13' 45" N, 151° 26' 00" W; (map 106). Variant: Sancho Creek, Shefflin Creek, Sheflin Creek, Shevlin Creek. Named for Edward and

“Eff” Schiefferlin (the former discovered gold at Tombstone, Ariz., in 1877) who organized a large party and prospected along the Yukon in this area in 1882 and 1883. The name appears first as “Sheflin” on Edward's Track Chart of the Yukon, dated 1899 (Cantwell, 1902, p. 277j). The name “Shevlin Creek,” applied in 1898 to a stream on the left bank of the Yukon near here by USC&GS, was also intended to commemorate the Schieffelin brothers' expedition. The exact identity of this stream is doubtful, but it probably is the same as “Sancho Creek” listed by Cantwell (p. 277), which may be the “Stevens Creek” of today.

Schikossean: island, see Anyaka Island.

Schikuk: island, see Sullivan Island.

Schilling Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles, from W of Sixty-one Mountain to Chandalar River, 33 miles SSE of Chandalar, Brooks Range, 67° 07' 00” N, 147° 46' 30” W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Schilter Creek: stream, heads on S side of Madson Mountain, flows S 2.5 miles to Kenai Lake, 22 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' 40” N, 149° 26' 10” W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Schischaldenskoje: locality, see Sisaguk.

Schischmareff Bay: bay, see Shishmaref Inlet.

Schist Creek: stream, flows NE 1.4 miles to Spruce Creek, 3.5 miles NE of Poorman, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 08' 24” N, 155° 28' 12” W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported by Mertie and Harrington (1924, p. 95), USGS.

Schist Creek: stream, flows SW 8 miles to Nenana River, 30 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 27' N, 148° 46' W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Moffit (1915, pl. I), USGS.

Schitcha: town, see Sitka.

Schitka: town, see Sitka.

Schitkha: town, see Sitka.

Schkague River: stream, see Skagway River.

Schkague: village, see Skagway.

Schley Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Yukon River, 35 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 13' N, 141° 53' W; (map 103). Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. F. Ball, dated 1898.

Schley Creek: stream, flows NW to Nome River, about 17 miles NNE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name published on the 1900 “Map of Nome

Peninsula” by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely identified on recent maps.

Schlitz Creek: stream, flows NW 15 miles to join Bryan Creek, forms Serpentine River, 13 miles NW of Midnight Mountain and 54 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, on Seward Peninsula, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 55' N, 164° 55' W; (map 110). Variant: Hoggom Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Schneider Lake: lake, see Schnieder Lake.

Schnieder Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, 5 miles W of Amber Lake and 21 miles SW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 10' 15" N, 150° 41' 05" W; (map 81). Variant: Schneider Lake. Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Schnuna River: stream, see Sinona Creek.

Schonthda Hill: hill, 2,523 ft., in Black Hills, S of Mundthag Lake, 13 miles S of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 46' N, 141° 59' W; (map 84). Indian name reported by USGS in 1955.

Schonwetterberg: mountain, see Fairweather, Mount.

Schoolhouse Lake: lake, 1 mile across, on N shore of Iliamna Lake, 2.5 miles SE of Iliamna, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 44' 30" N, 154° 51' 15" W; (map 51). Name published in 1954 by USGS.

Schooner Bend: locality, on Kenai Peninsula, along S bank of Kenai River, 34 miles SW of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 28' 50" N, 149° 56' 45" W; (map 63). Recent USGS maps indicate a site with four or five buildings.

Schooner Channel Nushagak Bay: channel, in Nushagak Bay, extends SE 14 miles S of Ekuk, W of Flounder Flat, 18 miles S of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 36' N, 158° 24' W; (map 40). Local name reported in 1950 by USC&GS. Nushagak Bay channels are constantly changing in location and navigability.

Schooner Rock: rock, in Hinchinbrook Entrance, off NE tip of Montague Island, 45 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 18' 20" N, 146° 54' 15" W; (map 64). So named “because of the rocks resemblance to a schooner,” reported by F. Westdahl, USC&GS, while doing survey work aboard the steamer McArthur in the Hinchinbrook Island region 1902.

Schoonhoven Creek: stream, see Boulder Creek.

Schoppe Bay: estuary, extends SW 2 miles to Eaglek Bay, 36 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 52' 30" N, 147° 41' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Schrader Bluff: bluff, elev. 700 ft., on E bank of Anaktuvuk River, 5 miles E of Outpost Mountain, and 30 miles SE of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69° 09' N, 151° 01' W; BGN 1949; (map 141) Named by USGS geologists about 1950 for Frank Charles Schrader, 1860-1944, USGS geologist, who with W. J. Peters made a reconnaissance expedition down the Anaktuvuk River in 1901.

Schrader Creek: stream, flows SE 6.5 miles to North Fork Chandalar River, 1 mile SW of southern end of Chandalar Lake and 6.5 miles SW of Chandalar Lake, Brooks Range, 67° 27' 30" N, 148° 44' 00" W; (map 123). This name reported in 1956. The stream was probably named for F. C. Schrader, USGS, who made geological investigations in this area in 1900 and 1901.

Schrader Island: island, 0.7 miles across, in Long Bay, 52 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains 60° 57' 45" N, 147° 15' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Schrader Lake: lake, 2.2 miles long, 12 miles N of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 49' N, 143° 44' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Schrader Lake: lake, see Peters, Lake.

Schrader, Lake: lake, 4.5 miles long, northernmost lake of Neruokpuk Lakes, in Franklin Mountains, 17 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 22' 30" N, 145° 00' 00" W; BGN 1961; (map 139). Variant: Lake Peters, Lakes Peters and Schrader, Neruokpuk Lakes, Peters Lake. Named for Frank Charles Schrader, 1860-1944, USGS, geologist. This lake was originally named Lake Peters by Leffingwell (1919, p. 57) who wrote, "a narrow channel which heads a few hundred yards to Lake Peters. Here the high mountains cease, and the lake lies in an open basin whose slopes rise only a few hundred feet above the water." Leffingwell's map (pl. 1), however, shows the names transposed and it is this application that influenced subsequent map and local usage.

Schrader, Mount: mountain, 7,300 ft., 3 miles SE of Townsend Peak and 14 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 19' 05" N, 146° 10' 15" W; BGN 1960; (map 68). Named in 1959 by L. E. Nielsen for Frank Charles Schrader, 1860-1944, geologist for the USGS who as "a member of Capt. W. R. Abercrombie's 1898 expedition was the first geologist to investigate the Valdez Glacier area and in so doing spent several days at the base of this mountain."

Schroeder Point: point of land, see Spruce Point.

Schubee Glacier: glacier, trends 1.5 miles W to its terminus, 6 miles N of Mount Villard and 8 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 21' 30" N, 135° 19' 30" W; (map 45). Name published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (pl. 1819).

Schujek Island: island, see Shuyak Island.

Schuler Beach: beach, 0.3 miles long, 2 miles W of Buchanan Point, E end of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 51' 20" N, 173° 23' 00" E; (map 13). Name shown on an AMS map published in 1948, and given by the U.S. Army during World War II. The name is not used today.

Schulze Cove: bay, 0.4 miles across, in Fish Bay, on NW coast of Baranof Island, 24 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 23' 30" N, 135° 35' 45" W; (map 9). Variant: Shulze Cove. Named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy for Paul Schulze, president of Northwest Trading Co.

of Portland, Oregon, who did business in this region (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 161).

Schulze Glacier: glacier, see Taku Glacier.

Schulze Head: point of land, between Schulze Cove and Fish Bay, on Baranof Island, 24 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 23' 15" N, 135° 36' 30" W; (map 9) Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN, and published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 181). The name was derived from Schulze Cove.

Schumachinskaia: island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° N, 160° W; (map 27). Name reported by von Langsdorff (1814. v. 2, p. 54); however, the exact location of this island is not known.

Schunachtuli Island: island, see Shaw Island.

Schwan Glacier: glacier, heads 6 miles NE of Cordova Peak, trends NE 10 miles to its terminus, 2 miles S of Tasnuna River and 40 miles SE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 00' 45" N, 145° 04' 15" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, for Col. Theodore Schwan, USA.

Schwanda Glacier: glacier, heads on Mt. Hubley in Romanzof Mountains, trends SE 2.5 miles to its terminus 12 miles SE of Mt. Michelson, Brooks Range, 69° 15' N, 143° 42' W; (map 138). Named about 1957 by personnel participating in the International Geophysical Year glaciological work in the Romanzof Mountains.

Schwatka Mountains: mountains, in Brooks Range between Baird and Endicott Mountains, extend 75 miles from Amakomanak Creek and Redstone River on W to Noatak River, Kaluluktok Creek and Walker Lake on E; 67° 20' N, 154° 15' W [E end], 67° 30' N, 157° 10' W [Wend]; (map 126). Named in 1884 by Lt. G. M. Stoney, USN, presumably for Lt. Frederick Schwatka, USA, who the previous year had made a military reconnaissance along the Yukon River.

Schwatka, Mount: mountain, 4,177 ft., 45 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 53' N, 147° 15' W; (map 105). Variant: Mkleetokumenah. Named in 1902 by Lt. Hjalmar Erickson, USA, for Lt. Frederick Schwatka, USA, who explored the Yukon in 1883. Erickson also reported that the Indians called it "Mkleetokumenah," "which means 'mountain with lake on top.'"

Scidmore Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends NW and E 2.5 miles to its 1961 terminus 4.5 miles SE of head of Reid Inlet and 66 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 48' 20" N, 136° 42' 08" W; BGN 1937; (map 10). Named by Field and Cooper (1937, pl. 1 and p. 62) for Eliza R. Scidmore, 1856-1928, author of "Alaska, its Southern Coast and the Sitkan Archipelago," (1885), and "Guide to Alaska and the Northwest Coast," (1890). After visiting Glacier Bay she wrote about its discovery in the National Geographic Magazine in 1896.

Scofield Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Wild River E of Twoday Mountain and 35 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 17' 45" N, 151° 24' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Locally

named “for Slim Scofield who prospected the stream in 1905”; reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Scolai Pass: pass, see Skolai Pass.

Scoloi Pass: pass, see Skolai Pass.

Scookuk: locality, see Chiukak.

Scorpion Peak: peak, 4,450 ft., 1.5 miles NE of Vesper Peak and 6 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 22' 45" N, 134° 19' 20" W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

Scotch Cap: promontory, 420 ft., on SW coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 24' 15" N, 164° 47' 30" W; (map 24). Variant: Cape Hibahibgik, Cape Khitkhok, Cape Khitkouk, Cape Khituk, Cape Kitkhuk, Cape Kitkuk, Scotch Cape. This name was originally applied about 1890 to what is now called “Scotch Cap Pinnacle,” because of the latter's resemblance to a “Scotch cap.” However, because the precipitous cliff behind the rock was a better landmark from the sea, the name was transferred to it.

Scotch Cape: promontory, see Scotch Cap.

Scotch Creek: stream, flows NE 1.5 miles to Fairhaven Creek, 34 miles N of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 42' N, 161° 09' W; (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950.

Scotch Gulch: ravine, trends NW 1 mile to Snake River, 12 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 165° 24' W; (map 94). Variant: Scotch-Irish Creek. Reported as “Scotch-Irish Creek” on a map by S. E. King dated 1900.

Scotch Gulch: ravine, trends S 1 mile to St. Michaels Creek, 8 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 31' 55" N, 165° 06' 50" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Scotch-Irish Creek: ravine, see Irish Gulch.

Scotch-Irish Creek: ravine, see Scotch Gulch.

Scotchmans Crossing: crossing, on Tanana River, 11 miles downstream from mouth of Kantishna River, Tanana Lowland; 64° 50' 45" N, 150° 15' 00" W; (map 99). Variant: Scotsmans Crossing. Riverboat crossing (a shift from one side of the stream to the other) published on a 1940 “Navigation Chart of Tanana-Yukon Rivers” by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Scotland Point: point of land, NE tip of Korovin Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 26' 50" N, 160° 08' 30" W; (map 28). Named for Scotland Rock to the northeast, and published by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 175).

Scotland Rock: rock, between Korovin and Karpa Islands, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 28' N. 160° 05' W; (map 28). Named in 1875 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for the

fishing schooner Scotland which reported the rock in 1871. No evidence of this rock was found by sounding and wire drag, according to 1954 Coast Pilot 9 (p. 308), thus its location is uncertain.

Scotsmans Crossing: crossing, see Scotchmans Crossing.

Scott Glacier: glacier, trends SW 15 miles to its terminus 6 miles NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 37' N, 145° 24' W; (map 64). Local name "of a miner" reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Scott Island: island, 0.3 miles across, at mouth of Inishkin Bay, 19 miles N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 38' 20" N, 153° 26' 00" W; BGN 1916; (map 51). Named by USC&GS, in 1914, for Capt. Robert Falcon Scott, 1868-1912, Royal Navy and English Antarctic explorer.

Scott Island: island, 1.1 miles long, in Tokeen Bay, between Marble and Orr Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 59' 20" N, 133° 23' 00" W; (map 4). Local descriptive name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Scott Lagoon: estuary, 1 mile long, W coast of Tuxekan Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 51' 20" N, 133° 19' 45" W; BGN 1963; (map 4). Variant: Scotts Lagoon. Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Scott Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 2.5 miles SW of terminus of Scott Glacier, 10 miles NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 35' N, 145° 25' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS. Name derived from Scott Glacier.

Scott Peak: mountain, 3,248 ft., 8 miles NW of Petersburg, on W coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 52' 20" N, 133° 10' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Gen. Winfield Scott, USA.

Scott Peak: peak, 8,828 ft., at head of Sunset Glacier, 14 miles E of mouth of McKinley River, Alaska Range; 63° 20' 45" N, 150° 07' 30" W; BGN 1954; (map 88). Named in 1953 by R. E. Isto, USGS, and Bradford Washburn for Lt. Gordon Scott, USC&GS, who was killed in the course of map ping operations that summer.

Scott Point: point of land, 0.4 miles S of Ingraham Bay, SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 57' 26" N, 131° 58' 00" W; (map 2). Local navigators' name recorded in 1904, by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Scott Point: point of land, on S shore of Elson Lagoon, W point of entrance to Iko Bay, 16 miles E of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 14' 30" N, 156° 04' 30" W; (map 153). Variant: Avachiak Point, Point Scott. Named Point Scott by Simpson (1843, p. 152) in 1837.

Scottie Creek: stream, heads in Yukon, Canada, flows SW across Alaska-Canada boundary 50 miles to Chisana River, 28 miles SE of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 62° 41' N, 141° 16' W; BGN 1960; (map 84): Variant: Big Scotty Creek, Scotty Creek. Named by W. J. Peters and A. H. Brooks, USGS, for a member of their 1898 survey party.

Scotts Lagoon: estuary, see Scott Lagoon.

Scotty Creek: stream, see Scottie Creek.

Scotty Gulch: ravine, extends NE 2.8 miles to Beaver Creek, in Nutzotin Mountains, 8 miles SE of Carden Lake, Alaska Range; 62° 10' 30" N, 141° 02' 25" W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Scotty Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 5 miles NE of Amos Lakes, 21 miles NW of Mount Russell, Alaska Range; 62° 55' 25" N, 152° 30' 05" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Scotty Lake: lake, 1 mile across, 15 miles NE of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 49' N, 143° 29' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Scotty Lake: lake, 1 mile long, at head of Ninemile Creek, 6 miles W of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 19' 30" N, 150° 19' 00" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Scotty Lake: lake, see Imiaknikpak Lake.

Scotty Peak: mountain, 7,416 ft., 4 miles NE of junction of Kluesna and Kotsina Rivers, 19 miles W of Mount Blackburn, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 46' 35" N, 143° 58' 00" W; (map 67). Name reported by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1915, pl. 5), USGS.

Scout Canyon: canyon, trends 2.5 miles ESE to head of West Arm Holtz Bay on NE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 55' 50" N, 173° 07' 40" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Scout Creek: stream, flows 2.5 miles ESE to West Arm Holtz Bay, on NE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 55' 50" N, 173° 07' 40" E; (map 13) Name used by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II, but, as far as can be determined, name was never published.

Scout Lake: lake, 0.1 miles across, on Revillagigedo Island, 0.4 miles NE of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 20' 45" N, 131° 37' 05" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Scout Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 2.5 miles W of Sterling and 15 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 32' N, 150° 50' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1965 by USGS.

Scout Lake: lake, 500 ft. long, in Heney Range, 2.5 miles SE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 32' N, 145° 41' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Scow Bay: area, pop. 74, on NW side of Mitkof Island, along E shore of Wrangell Narrows, 3 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 46' 20" N, 132° 57' 30" W; (map 6). Variant: Doyhof. This is a residential suburb of Petersburg, published in the "Alaska

Sportsman" (1962, no. 12, p. 31). The suburb was formerly a part of Doyhof (Balcom, 1965, p. 42).

Scow Bay: bay, 0.3 miles across, on W coast of Beauchamp Island, 9 miles SE of Goddard, on SW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 42' 45" N, 135° 16' 30" W; (map 5). Named by USC&GS for charting purposes; name published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 285).

Scow Bay: bight, along E shore of Wrangell Narrows, 3 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 46' 20" N, 132° 57' 50" W; (map 6). Local name used by fishermen, published in 1912 by USC&GS.

Scow Cove: cove, 0.3 miles across, on W shore of Taku Inlet, 1.6 miles N of Flat Point and 14 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 21' 15" N, 134° 03' 30" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

Scow Harry Creek: stream, flows SW 22 miles to Kuskokwim River, 0.5 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 07' N, 154° 42' W; (map 89). Local name obtained in 1924 by J. S. Brown (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1926, pl. 5), USGS.

Scow Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in El Capitan Passage, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 57' 35" N, 133° 20' 25" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 155).

Scow Island: island, 0.5 miles long, 10 miles SE of Goddard, on SW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 42' 10" N, 135° 17' 15" W; (map 5). Named by USC&GS for charting purposes; name published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 285).

Scow Mountain: mountain, 1,740 ft., 15 miles S of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 31' N. 155° 28' W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported by Eakin (1916, pl. 1), USGS.

Scrafford: locality, along Tanana Mines Railroad, 10 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 59' N, 149° 38' W; (map 100). This is the site of a former railroad station named for Eugene L. Scrafford, a well-known prospector and miner in the Fairbanks region. The name was published in the 1915-16 Polk's Gazetteer.

Scrag Islands: islands, two, each 300 ft. long in South Pass Sukkwan Strait, on NW coast of Sukkwan Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 1' 20" N 132° 51' 10" W; (map 4). Variant: Scraggy Islands. Descriptive name giver) in 1916 by USC&GS. In 1912 the name Scraggy Islands was published by USC&GS.

Scraggy Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Icy Strait, at mouth of Port Frederick, 0.8 miles NE of Crist Point and 4.6 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 10' 30" N, 135° 28' 10" W; (map 11). Descriptive name given in 1901 by J. F. Pratt, USC&GS, and published in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 202).

Scraggy Island: island, see Fivemile Island.

Scraggy Islands: islands, extend 0.2 miles in head of Salisbury Sound, between Baranof and Kruzof Islands, 24 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago 57° 20' 20" N, 135° 42' 15"

W; BGN 1901, (map 9). Variant: Ostrov Samoylov, Samoi Islands, Samoiloof Islands. Local descriptive name published in 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 196). Originally named in 1833 by the Russian navigator Ens. Vasiliev for an early Russian explorer Gerasim Izmailov; published in 1848 as "Os[trov] Samoylov," or "Samoylov Island" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397.

Scraggy Islands; islands, see Scrag Islands.

Scraggy Point: point of land, at E entrance to Sinitsin Cove, Salisbury Sound, on Kruzof Island, 24 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 20' 20" N, 135° 43' 40" W; (map 9). Named in 1896 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore USN, and published in 1900 by USC&GS on Chart 8282. The name was derived from the nearby Scraggy Islands.

Scraggy Point: point of land, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, in Port Johnson, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 07' 35" N, 132° 02' 00" W; (map 4). Local descriptive name obtained in 1905 by E.F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Screen Islands: islands, 1.5 miles long, on W coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 05' N, 132° 41' W; (map 6). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Scripps Bay: bay, 0.7 miles across, on N coast of Little Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51' 00" N 176° 07' 10" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934 "after Scripps Institute which cooperated with the expedition."

Scrub Island: island, 250 ft. long, in Port Chester on W coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 08' 30" N, 131° 34' 01" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Scull Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Stephens Passage, 3.3 miles NW of Point Young on Admiralty Island and 11 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 12' 15" N, 134° 38' 45" W; BGN 1900; (map 11). Variant: Scull Islet, Skull Island. Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 172). Called "Scull Islet" by Baker (1906, p. 556).

Scull Islet: island, see Scull Island.

Scutshon: locality, see Neltushkin.

Sea Gull Flat: island, 0.9 miles long, between Coffee Creek Channel and main channel of Kvichak River, 15 miles N of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 57' 00" N, 156° 59' 30" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Sea Gull Island: island, see Ham Island.

Sea Gull Islands: islands, see Baby Islands.

Sea Gull Point: point of land, in Yukon Delta, on island between Kawanak and Kwikpak Passes, 19 miles N of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 02' N, 164° 21' W; (map 92). Local name obtained in 1952 by USC&GS.

Sea Level Slough: estuary, 1 mile long, 12 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chicagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 48' N, 136° 18' W; BGN 1937; (map 9). Local descriptive name reported in 1936 by USFS. It is “a narrow shallow tidal slough * * *.”

Sea Lion Bay: cove, see Sealion Cove.

Sea Lion Pass: water passage, has 2 miles navigable width, between Tanadok Island and Sea Lion Rock, 15 miles E of Kiska Islands; 51° 53' 30" N, 177° 54' 00" E; (map 14). Shown on recent maps and charts of Kiska Island; listed in 1954 Coast Pilot (p. 466).

Sea Lion Point: point of land, on SE coast of St. George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 34' 40" N, 169° 28' 50" W; (map 38). Variant: Propas'tcky, Sealion Point, Tug'una'raro'logh. Name reported by H. W. Elliott in 1874. Putnam (1903, p. 1015), USC&GS, lists the Russian name as “Propas'tcky,” meaning “perished * * * so called because here dead sea-lions have been found on shore.” The Aleut name is similar in meaning; “Tug'una'raro'logh,” meaning “dead sea-lion place” (ibid., p. 1016).

Sea Lion Point: point of land, S of Northeast Point, on E coast of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 14' 20" N, 170° 06' 00" W; (map 38). Variant: Sealion Neck, Sealion Point. Name reported by USC&GS in 1875; probably obtained from Elliott (1881, p. 56) who referred to the point as “a little tongue of low basaltic jutting, is the principal corner where the natives take these animals [sea-lions] when they capture them in the fall for their hides and sinews.”

Sea Lion Point: point of land, see Georgiana, Cape.

Sea Lion Point: point of land, see Harpoon Point.

Sea Lion Rock: rock, 900 ft. long, in Pacific Ocean 0.4 miles N of Forrester Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 50' 40" N, 133° 32' 15" W; (map 1). Variant: Sealion Rock. Name published by USC&GS in 1912.

Sea Lion Rock: rock, elev. 10 ft., 10 miles SE of Tanadak Island, 17 miles ESE of South Head on Kiska I., on E side of Sea Lion Pass, Aleutian Islands; 51° 53' N, 177° 59' E; BGN 1937; (map 14). Variant: Sealion Rock, Sivoutchi, Sivoutchy. Local name published in 1836 by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 327), IRN, as “Sivoutchy Roche (du lion marin),” or “Sea Lion Rock.”

Sea Lion Rock: rock, off Reef Point, S tip of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 06' 15" N, 170° 17' 30" W; (map 38). Variant: Kamen Sivuchiy, Sealion Rock, Seevitchie Kammin, Sivoutchi Rock, Sivutch Rock. Russian name “sivuchiy,” meaning “sealion,” translated and published by USC&GS in 1875. Elliott (1881, p. 51) calls it “Seevitchie Kammin [sea-lion rock].” It was published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 21), IRN, as “K[amen] Sivuchiy,” or “Sea-lion Rock.”

Sea Otter Bay: bay, see Beaver Bay.

Sea Otter Bay: cove, see Deep Bay.

Sea Otter Bay: water passage, see Meares Passage.

Sea Otter Bay: water passage, see Real Marina, Port.

Sea Otter Creek: stream, heads at 1961 terminus of Sea Otter Glacier, flows SW 4.5 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 5 miles N of Cape Fairweather and 105 miles NW of Hoonah, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58° 52' 40" N, 137° 56' 30" W; (map 10). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Sea Otter Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads 4 miles SW of Mount Root, trends W 11 miles to its 1961 terminus on Sea Otter Creek, 3 miles E of Gulf of Alaska and 104 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 53' 45" N, 137° 51' 00" W; (map 10). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Sea Otter Harbor: bay, extends E 2 miles, off Pacific Ocean, on W coast of Dall Island between Cape Lookout and Juel Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 07' N, 133° 12' W; (map 4). Name published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 169).

Sea Otter Harbor: bay, see Sea Otter Sound.

Sea Otter Harbor: water passage, see Siketi Sound.

Sea Otter Island: island, 0.4 miles across, 6 miles E of Shuyak Island, and 43 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 31' 20" N, 152° 13' 00" W; (map 43). Variant: Beaver Island, Bobroff Island, Bobrovie Island, Bobrovoy Island, Bobrovoy, Ostrov, Bobrovoy (valga), Ostrov' Bobrovyy, Ostrov, Bobrow Island, Bohrow Island. Translation of the name "Os[trov] Bobrovyy" published in 1849 by the Russian American Company.

Sea Otter Island: island, see Bobrof Island.

Sea Otter Island: island, see Otter Island.

Sea Otter Islet: island, see Bobrof Island.

Sea Otter Islets: rocks, see Latax Rocks.

Sea Otter Pass: water passage, SW of Ogliuga Pass, NE of Kavalga Island, Delarof Islands, Aleutian Islands 51° 33' N, 178° 43' W; (map 16). Name published in the 1946 supplement to the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1946, p. 120).

Sea Otter Point: promontory, on NE coast of Iniskin Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 59° 50' N, 153° 01' W; (map 51). Local name reported in 1957 by USGS.

Sea Otter Reef: reef, see Douglas Reef.

Sea Otter Rock: rock, in Amchitka Pass, 1 mile E of East Cape, Amchitka Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 22' 10" N, 179° 29' 20" E; (map 15). Local name published by AMS in 1955.

Sea Otter Rocks: reef, see Douglas Reef.

Sea Otter Rocks: rocks, see Augustine Rocks.

Sea Otter Sound: bay, 8 miles across, opens into Davidson Inlet, surrounded by Marble, Orr, Tuxekan and Heceta Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 52' N, 133° 33' W; (map 4). Variant: Otter Sound, Sea Otter Harbor. Name published by Dall (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 99) who said "To this bight * * * the name of Otter Sound or Sea Otter Sound has been applied, under the supposition that it was the Otter Sound of [J.] Meares * * *."

Sea Otters Bay: bay, see Beaver Inlet.

Sea Parrot Island: island, 0.2 miles across, W of Dora Island, Bay of Islands, Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48' 55" N, 176° 48' 25" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1933.

Sea Ranger Reef: reef, in Gulf of Alaska, 4 miles N of Cape St. Elias, Kayak Island, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 51' 20" N, 144° 36' 45" W; BGN 1910; (map 48). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS on Chart 8513.

Sea Rock: rock, 1 mile off NW end of Kruzof Island, 28 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 20' 15" N, 135° 52' 30" W; (map 9). Local navigators' name published by USC&GS in the 1943 Coast Pilot (p. 370).

Sea Rock: rock, see Morskoi Rock.

Sea-Otter Rocks: rocks, see Latax Rocks.

Seabee Creek: stream, flows SE 10 miles to Colville River N of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69° 22' 25" N, 152° 06' 30" W; BGN 1949; (map 141). Variant: Sea Bee Creek. Named by Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 geologists about 1945 for the Seabees (an alternation of "cee" and "bee," the initial letters for construction battalion), a construction battalion organized as a volunteer branch of the Civil Engineer Corps of the U.S. Navy; a group that participated in establishing camps during the early period of exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.

Seaborg Bay: bay, 0.6 miles across, on E shore of Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 53' 15" N, 153° 59' 00" W; (map 33). Variant: Seaborg Cove. Name reported in 1943 by USC&GS as Seaborg Cove.

Seaborg Cove: bay, see Seaborg Bay.

Seaflower Cove: bay, 0.3 miles across, on NW coast of Tanner Head, on W shore of Alitak Bay, S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 53' 10" N, 154° 14' 30" W; (map 32). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Seaforth: locality, site of prospectors' camp at junction of Fish Creek and South Fork Koyukuk River, 20 miles S of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66° 37' 30" N, 151° 30' 00" W; (map 117). Name reported in 1899 by G.H. Wonson, Master of the steamer Dorothy, on his manuscript map of the Koyukuk River. One of several temporary camps established by prospectors caught on the river during the winter of 1898-99.

Seagher Bluff: hill, see Bishop Rock.

Seagull Cove: cove, 0.3 miles across, facing SE to McArthur Pass, on NE coast of Kiska Island, 0.5 miles N of Reynard Cove, Aleutian Islands; 52° 01' 50" N, 177° 36' 30" E; (map 14). One of the "bird names" arbitrarily applied to features on Kiska Island in 1943 by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Seagull Creek: stream, flows 6 miles S to Port Frederick, on Chichagof Island, 2 miles S of Burnt Point and 7.8 miles SW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 00' 55" N, 135° 33' 40" W; (map 11). Variant: Sea Gull Creek. Name published in 1923 by USC&GS on Chart 8304.

Seagull Creek: stream, in De Long Mountains, flows SE 23 miles to Nimiutuk River, 30 miles E of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 18' N, 159° 54' W; BGN 1925; (map 131). Named by the 1924 USGS exploring expedition, "because the only food the [field] party had was a sea gull killed near this stream."

Seagull Island: island, 500 ft. across, at S entrance to Buschmann Pass, off SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 44' 45" N, 132° 19' 20" W; (map 1). Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Seagull Islets: islands, see Baby Islands.

Seagull Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, at head of Tritt Creek, 12 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 15' N, 145° 11' W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Seahorse Islands: barrier islands, extend 3.5 miles, between Peard Bay and Chukchi Sea, 1 mile E of Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; 70° 53' N, 158° 42' W; (map 147). Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 306), RN, wrote on August 21, 1826, "a chain of sandy islands which I have distinguished by the name of the Sea Horse Islands." The forms of the islands have changed over the years.

Seakgluka: locality, see Sixtukak.

Seakoovook Bay: bay, extends E 2 miles from Siknik Cape, 36 miles SE of Savoonga, S coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 11' N, 170° 15'; BGN 1951; (map 93). Eskimo name recommended by the Savoonga village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Seal Bay: bay, 0.5 miles across, 3.5 miles long, on W shore of Tenakee Inlet, on central Chichagof Island, 11 miles NW of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' 30" N, 135° 31' 00" W; BGN 1929; (map 9). Local name reported in 1928 by USFS.

Seal Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on E shore of Russell Fiord, 2.3 miles NW of Mount Unana and 23 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 47' N, 139° 17' W; (map 46). Name reported by Lt. Comdr. Moser, (1901, pl. 43), USN.

Seal Bay: bay, 2 miles across, 33 miles NE of Afognak, on NE coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 22' N, 152° 12' W; (map 43). Vat. Nerpichie Bay. Translation of the name "Za[iv] Nyerpichiy," published in 1849 by the Russian American Company.

Seal Bay: estuary, see Pond Bay.

Seal Cape: point of land, E entrance point to Coal Bay, 7 miles E of Pavlof Bay, on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 21' 45" N, 161° 18' 30" W; (map 28). Variant: Hair Seal Cape, Nerpichie. Translation of "Nerpichi", shown on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379 (1847); the feature is shown as Seal Cape on an 1882 USC&GS chart, although 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 182) describes it as Hair Seal Cape.

Seal Cape: point of land, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 20 miles S of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 00' 00" N, 158° 25' 30" W; BGN 1939; (map 27). Local name published by USC&GS in 1916.

Seal Cape: point of land, on S coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 23' 30" N, 164° 38' 30" W; (map 24). Variant: Cape Khituk, Mys Kishnak, Seal Point. Named in 1888 by USBF. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN, published the Aleut name as "Mys Kishnak." Early charts showed the name "Cape Khituk (Scotch Cap)" but this was an error in the application of that name.

Seal Cape: point of land, see Ikolik, Cape.

Seal Cove: bay, extends 0.8 miles, off Nichols Passage, on SE coast of Gravina Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 11' N, 131° 43' W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1901 by A. H. Brooks (1902b, pl. 2), USGS.

Seal Creek: stream, flows S 12 miles on Yakutat Foreland to Ahrnklin River, 5.5 miles SE of Situk and 15 miles SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 24' 00" N, 139° 27' 30" W; (map 46). Name published by IBC in 1928.

Seal Creek: stream, flows SSE 5 miles to Freshwater Bay, on E coast of Chichagof Island, 10.7 miles N of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 56' N, 135° 09' W; BGN 1960; (map 9). So named by USGS in 1958 "because its delta is the breeding grounds for seals."

Seal Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in Prince William Sound, 7 miles E of Knight Island, 25 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 25' 40" N, 147° 24' 30" W; (map 63). Name published in 1899 by USC&GS.

Seal Island: island, see Ikignak Island.

Seal Island: island, see Reef Island.

Seal Islands: barrier islands, dozen or more, trend NE 7 miles along Bristol Bay coast, 33 miles SW of Port Heiden Airfield, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 42' N, 159° 21' W; (map 30). Shown as "O[stro]va Nerpichoi," meaning "Seal Islands," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN, and as "Seal Islands" on an 1888 USBF chart.

Seal Islands: islands, 1 mile across, 35 miles NE of Afognak, on N coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 26' 30" N, 152° 17' 00" W; (map 43). Variant: Nerpichie Islets. Translation of the name "Os[tro]va Nerpichi" published in 1849 by the Russian American Company.

Seal Islands: islands, group, extend 1.6 miles, in Iliamna Lake, 1 mile W of Flat Island and 22 miles E of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 43' N, 154' 22' W; (map 51). Local name published in 1957 by USGS.

Seal Islands: islands, see Pribilof Islands.

Seal Lake: lake, 0.1 miles across, SE of St. George, on NE coast of St. George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' 00" N, 169° 31' 15" W; (map 38). Variant: An'im-al'gera. This is a translation of an Aleut name reported by Putnam (1903, p. 1014), USC&GS, as An'im-al'gera[e], and so named because, according to native lore, "the seals extended as far back as this lake * * *."

Seal Oil Creek: stream, flows NW 8.5 miles of Norton Sound, 2.5 miles S of Tolstoi Point and 21 miles SW of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills, 63° 35' 20" N, 161° 01' 45" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Seal Point: point of land, on E shore of Becharof Lake, N of Bellim Bay, on Alaska Peninsula, 54 miles NE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 43' 40" N, 156° 00' 30" W; (map 36). Local name reported in 1902 by J. L. McPherson of Iliamna.

Seal Point: point of land, see Seal Cape.

Seal River: stream, distributary of South Fork Big River, flows SE 11 miles to Redoubt Bay 28 miles W of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 38' 35" N, 152° 03' 30" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Seal River: stream, heads in lake at 1950 terminus of Bering Glacier, flows SW 3 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 13 miles NE of Cape Suckling, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 02' 40" N, 143° 32' 00" W; (map 65). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Seal Rock: island, see Bird Rock.

Seal Rock: rock, 8 miles S of Sanak Island, Aleutian Range, 54° 17' 48" N, 162° 35' 20" W; (map 25). Name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Seal Rock: rock, at SE end of Kashevarof Passage, on NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 04' 20" N, 132° 50' 00" W; (map 6). Local name used by fishermen, published in 1907 by USC&GS.

Seal Rocks: rocks, 6 miles S of Matushka Island in Gulf of Alaska, 44 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 31' 25" N, 149° 37' 32" W; (map 49). Named "K[amen] Sivuchi," meaning "sealion rocks," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 5), IRN; erroneously translated in 1888 by USC&GS.

Seal Rocks: rocks, at S end of Hinchinbrook Entrance, 8 miles SW of Hinchinbrook Island and 45 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 10' N, 146° 50' W; (map 64). Variant: Isla Triste, Kamen Siuchiy, Rock Surprise, Rose Island, Sivuchi Kamen. Name published in 1869 Coast Pilot (p. 155). This feature was shown in 1788 as part of the "Rose Island" of Capt. John Meares, RN. "Isle Triste," meaning "dismal islands," was published in 1788 by Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle. It was published as "Kamen Siuchiy," meaning "Sealion Rocks," in 1847 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378.

Seal Rocks: rocks, extend 400 ft., in Portland Canal, 1 mile NE of Glacier Point, Coast Mountains. 55° 49' 35" N, 130° 05' 30" W; (map 3). Variant: Seal Rock. Descriptive name given in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN.

Seal Rocks: rocks, off Cape Ikolik, on W coast of Kodiak Island, 24 miles SW of Karluk; 57° 17' 50" N, 154° 49' 00" W; (map 35). Variant: Kamen Sivuchiy. Translation by USC&GS in 1868 of the Russian name "K[amen] Sivuchiy," published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN. See Inner and Outer Seal Rocks.

Seal Rocks: rocks, see Kitleekot Rocks.

Seal Slough: stream, distributary of Chakachatna River flows SE 3 miles to Trading Bay in Cook Inlet, 30 miles NNW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 56' N, 151° 40' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Seal Slough: stream, flows SW 1.5 miles to Redoubt Bay in Cook Inlet, 1.5 miles SW of Kustatan River and 25 miles NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 43' 30" N, 151° 53' 10" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Seal Spit: spit, on N coast of Iniskin Peninsula, in Chinitna Bay, W of Camp Point, Aleutian Range; 59° 49' 59" N, 153° 05' 29" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Sealed Passage: water passage, 4 miles long, from Clarence Strait to Felice Strait, between Duke Island and Hotspur Island and Percy Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 56' N, 131° 31' W; (map 2). Local descriptive name published in 1885 by USC&GS.

Sealer Creek: stream, flows E 1 mile to Cripple River 1 mile above its mouth on Norton Sound and 12 miles W of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' N, 165° 46' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

Sealers Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in the Muir Inlet, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1 mile S of Nunatak Cove, 64 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias, Mountains; 58° 57' 35" N, 136° 06' 15" W; BGN 1948; (map 10). Variant: Muir Island. Named by members of the American Geographical Society Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941 (Field, 1947, pl. 1), because in 1926 B. S. Wood and W. O. Field found a seal blind built by the Indians on the island. The name of this island was published as Muir Island by USC&GS on Chart 8306 in 1942.

Sealing Reef: reef, 0.6 miles long, S of Percy Islands, in Clarence Strait, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 55' 45" N, 131° 35' 00" W; BGN 1917; (map 2). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Sealion Cape: point of land, see Lutke, Cape.

Sealion Cove: cove, 1 mile across, on NW coast of Kruzof Island, 25 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 18' N, 135° 50' W; (map 9). Variant: Puerto de los Remedios, Sea Lion Bay, Siouchi Bay, Sioutchi Creek, Siuchiya Guba. This is a translation by USC&GS about 1882 of the name "Siuchiya Guba," given in 1833 by the Russian navigator Ens. Vasiliev. This feature was called "Puerto de los Remedios," meaning "Port of the Remedy," by Francisco Antonio Maurelle and Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra, who named it for Nuestra Senora de los Remedios (Wagner, 1937, P. 490).

Sealion Hill: hill, see Hutchinson Hill.

Sealion Island: island, see Kaligagan Island.

Sealion Island: islands, 1 mile across, 5 miles S of Salisbury Sound, off NW coast of Kruzof Island, 25 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 17' N, 135° 53' W; (map 9). Variant: Islas de Lobos, Ostrov Sinchiy, Sealion Rocks. This is a translation by USC&GS about 1882 of the name given by the Russian pilot Ens. Vasiliev; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "Os[trov] Sinchiy." This feature was called "Isles de Lobos," meaning "sealion islands" in 1775 by Francisco Antonio Maurelle and Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra. Wagner (1937, p. 468) thinks this latter name may be identified with "Eagle Rock or Sea Rock farther north."

Sealion Neck: point of land, see Sea Lion Point.

Sealion Rock: rock, a few miles W of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 00' N, 175° 30' W; (map 18). Variant: Sivoutchy. This is an unidentified rock reported as "Sivoutchy roche," or "Sea Lion Rock" (Lutke, 1836, p. 290).

Sealion Rocks: islands, see Sealion Islands.

Sealion Rocks: rocks, 1 mile N of Amak Island, in Bering Sea, N of SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 28' N, 163° 10' W; (map 29). Variant: Siouchi, Sioutchi, Siuchi, Suichi. Translation of the Russian name "Siuchi" from the word "Sivuch" meaning "sealion;" given by Capt. Lutke (1836, atlas map 14), IRN.

Sealion Rocks: rocks, 4 miles S of Unga Cape Unga Island in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 04' 40" N, 160° 30' 30" W; (map 28). Variant: Sea Lion Rocks. Local name shown on a 1963 USGS map and USC&GS chart.

Sealion Rocks: rocks, 5 miles E of Tonki Cape, off E coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 20' 30" N, 151° 48' 40" W; (map 43). Variant: Siuchi. Translation by USC&GS of the name "Siuchiya Kamen," published in 1849 by the Russian American Company.

Sealy Lake: lake, see Seeley Lake.

Sears Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Johnson Slough, 5 miles SE of junction of Johnson and Tanana Rivers and 46 miles SE of Delta Junction, Tanana Lowland; 63° 41' 35" N, 144° 28' 00" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Seat Island: island, see East Clump.

Seattle Creek: stream, flows N 0.8 miles to Dome Creek, 13 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 01' 50" N, 147° 34' 40" W; (map 105). Variant: Seattle Gulch. Named by prospectors and published in 1913 by USGS (Prindle, 1913a, pl. 2).

Seattle Creek: stream, flows NE 11 miles to Nenana River, 43 miles SE of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 20' 40" N, 148° 14' 10" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1913 by J. M. Bagley, USGS.

Seattle Creek: stream, flows SE 3.5 miles to Flambeau River, 12 miles ENE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 32' 20" N, 165° 00' 00" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Seattle Creek: stream, flows SSE 1.5 miles to Rhode Island Creek, 3 miles SSW of Eureka Dome and 22 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 11' 10" N, 150° 16' 40" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1906, pl. 3), USGS.

Seattle Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Snake River, 13 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 165° 24' W; (map 94). Variant: Wesley Creek. Prospectors' name reported on a map by S. E. King dated 1900.

Seattle Creek: stream, flows W 2.5 miles to Kuskokwim Bay, 27 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 58' 20" N, 161° 47' 10" W; BGN 193B; (map 39). Name used by prospectors; reported in 1938 by J. B. Mertie and Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Seattle Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, flows NE 6 miles to Turnagain Arm, 9 miles E of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 52' 50" N, 149° 09' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1895 by Becker (1898, map 2), USGS.

Seattle Gulch: ravine, trends 1 mile NE to Copper Creek SE of its junction with Eagle Creek, 19 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 20' N, 142° 24' W; (map 67). Name reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Seattle Gulch: stream, see Seattle Creek.

Seattle Junior Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to Pioneer Creek 2 miles NE of that stream's junction with Eureka Creek, 21 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 11' 40" N, 150° 09' 30" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1906, pl. 3), USGS.

Seattle River: stream, see Glacier River.

Seattle, Mount: mountain, 10,070 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 17 miles SSW of Mount Hubbard and 42 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 05' 20" N, 139° 11' 40" W; (map 66). Variant: Boundary Peak 178, Mount Bozman. Named by Island C. Russell, USGS, in 1890 after the city of Seattle, Wash.

Seaweed Pass: water passage, between Umnak and Ananiuliak Islands, Aleutian Islands; 53° 00' 10" N, 168° 53' 00" W; BGN 1940; (map 22). Named in 1938 by USC&GS.

Sebree Cove: water passage, 0.3 miles across, just W of Sebree Island, at mouth of Muir Inlet, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 52 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 45' 15" N, 136° 10' 00" W; BGN 1948; (map 10). Name suggested by USC&GS in 1948.

Sebree Island: island, 2 miles long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, at mouth of Muir Inlet, 0.5 miles SW of Caroline Point and 52 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 45' 10" N, 136° 09' 30" W; (map 10). Variant: Headland Island. Named about 1890 for Comdr. Uriel Sebree, 1848-1922, USN. He was on the Arctic Relief Expedition in 1873 and the Greely Relief Expedition in 1884. The feature was called "Headland Island" by Cushing (1891, p. 228).

Sechiksuk: mountain, see Satsiksuk Mountain.

Secluded Bay: bay, 2.5 miles long, at head of Necker Bay, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 45' N, 135° 01' W; BGN 1926; (map 5) Descriptive name given in 1924 by charting purposes by USC&GS; so named because of its location.

Seclusion Harbor: bay, extends E 1.2 miles from Salt Lagoon to Keku Strait, on E coast of Kuiu Island, 16 miles NW of Point Baker, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 33' 20" N, 133° 52' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1892 by Lt. W. Island Moore, USN.

Seclusion Lake: lake, about 8 miles long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1.5 miles W of Mount Wood and 48 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 32' 20" N, 136° 21' 50" W; BGN 1962; (map 10). So named by NPS in 1962 "because the lake is relatively inaccessible and isolated."

Seclusion, Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on W coast of Long Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 50' 00" N, 132° 43' 20" W; (map 1). Local name published in 1924 by USC&GS.

Second Berg Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long at 1905 terminus of Bering Glacier, 3 miles E of Doughton Peak and 66 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 25' N, 143° 49' W; (map 65). Variant: Second Lake. Local name reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin (1908, pl. 2), USGS. This lake originally was the smallest of five Berg Lakes. As a result of the retreat of Steller and Bering Glaciers in recent times, Second Berg and Third Berg Lakes have joined with First Berg Lake to form Berg Lake.

Second Berg Lake: lake, see Berg Lake.

Second Creek: Stream, flows NW 9.6 miles to Reindeer Cove, 15 miles SW of Christmas Mountain, Nulato Hills; 64° 30' N, 161° 02' W; (map 96). Local name reported about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Second Hill Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 3.8 miles W of Crosswind Lake and 26 miles NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 21' N, 146° 13' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Second Kekoor: rock, see Second Kekur.

Second Kekour: rock, see Second Kekur.

Second Kekur: rock, 0.2 miles across, W of Kekur Peninsula, 15 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 23' 18" N, 134° 57' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Second Kekoor, Second Kekour. Descriptive name meaning "pinnacle rock" given in 1849 by the Russian American Company. See Kekur Island.

Second Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, 2.6 miles N of Chitina and 67 miles NE of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61° 33' 50" N, 144° 26' 35" W; (map 68) Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Second Lake: lake, 2,200 ft. across, at head of Indian Creek, 1 mile NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 05' 00" N, 151° 09' 45" W; (map 70). Local name published in 1898 by USC&GS.

Second Lake: lake, see Berg Lake.

Second Lake: lake, see Doctor Cook Lake.

Second Lake: lake, see Kenai Lake.

Second Narrows: water passage, extends W 0.5 miles from Middle Channel between Lodge Island and Rakof Islands, off W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago, 56° 44' 05" N, 135° 15' 45" W; (map 5). Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USC&GS.

Second Narrows: water passage, in N part of Redfish Bay, 10.5 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 20' 20" N, 134° 51' 40" W, (map 5) Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of USBF steamer Albatross.

Second North Tributary: glacier, see McBride Glacier.

Second Nuyakuk Lake: lake, see Nuyakuk Lake.

Second Point: point of land, see Inner Point.

Second Priest Rock: rock, between Summer and Iliuliuk Bays, SE shore of Unalaska Bay, NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 54' 14" N, 166° 27' 58" W; (map 23). Variant: Pinnacle Rock. Local name published by USC&GS on Chart 821 as "Pinnacle" in 1872. See Priest Rock.

Second Pup: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Flat Creek, 40 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 13' 25" N, 146° 47' 10" W; (map 104). Named "Second Pup" by prospectors; published by USGS (Prindle, 1908, pl. 4). See First Pup and Third Pup.

Second Rapids: rapids, see Southern Rapids.

Second Timber Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Nushagak River, 80 miles SE of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains, 60° 37' N, 156° 32' W; (map 60). Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Second Waterfall Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows NW 4 miles to Clover Passage, 1.8 miles NE of Potter Point, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 29' 40" N, 131° 45' 20" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1954 by USGS.

Secret Bay: bay, 1 mile across, in S part of Beardslee Island, in Glacier Bay, Glacier Bay National Monument, N of Lester Island, 56 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 29' N, 135° 56' W; BGN 1948; (map 11). Descriptive name given in 1939 by USC&GS because the bay is so well concealed.

Secret Creek: stream, heads E of Uncle Sam Mountain, flows S 4 miles to lagoon on Norton Sound, 6 miles E. of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 164° 15' W; (map 95). Variant: Basin Creek, Secret Ravine Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by T. G. Gardine, USGS. Shown as "Secret Ravine Cr." on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1902. USGS geologists reported the upper course of the stream in 1907 as "Basin Creek" (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 3).

Secret Ravine Creek: stream, see Secret Creek

Section Creek: stream, heads 13 miles E of Birth day Pass, flows S 15 miles to Awuna River, 145 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Slope; 69° 04' N 156° 01' W; (map 143). Named by USGS geologists in the 1950's.

Section House Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, E of The Alaska Railroad, 11 miles S of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 09' 45" N, 150° 04' 15" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Security Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, on N coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 53' N, 134° 21' W (map 5). Named in 1869 for charting purposes by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, who made a reconnaissance of the bay in that year.

Security Cove: bay, 5 miles across, extends from Castle Rock to Pinnacle Rock, 10 miles E. of Cape Newenham Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains 58° 41' 30" N, 161° 54' 00" W; (map 39). Named in 1914 by USC&GS because "the cove offered security during a storm." The name was published in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 246).

Security Cove: estuary, extends E 2 miles, on SW coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 45' 00" N 132° 52' 30" W; (map 1). Name published by USC&GS in 1917.

Security Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Security Cove, on SW coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 44' 29" N, 132° 53' 05" W; BGN 1929; (map 1). Name derived from Security Cove; given in 1928 by Capt. R. S. Patton, USC&GS.

Sedaghuv Island: island, see Sedanka Island.

Sedanka Cape: point of land, see Sedanka Point.

Sedanka Island: island, 11 miles long, in Fox Islands, off NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 47' N, 166° 12' W; BGN 1921; (map 23). Variant: Beaver Island, Biorka Island, Borka, Burka, Ostrov Spirkin, Sedaghuv Island, Siginak, Siginaq, Sithanak, Spirkin. In 1792 Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN, recorded "O[strov] Spirkin." In the same year Martin Sauer gave the Aleut name "Sithanak," which Marcus Baker recorded "Siginak," and R. H. Geoghegan spelled "Siginaq." meaning "braided" or "curled." Between 1824 and 1834 Father Veniaminov and Capt. Lutke, IRN, used the names "Borka" and "Spirkin" or "Spirkin." Baker (1906, p 133) published "Biorka," which he reported as being from the "Norwegian Bjerk O, or Swedish Bjork O, meaning Birch Island." Named "Sedanka Island" in 1921 by USC&GS.

Sedanka Pass: water passage, between Sedanka and Egg Islands, Aleutian Islands; 53° 51' N, 166° 04' W; BGN 1922; (map 23). Variant: Egg Island Passage. Named for Sedanka Island by USC&GS in 1921. John J. Gilbert, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer Pathfinder between 1900-01, called this feature "Egg Island Passage" for the island located on its east side.

Sedanka Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Kismaliuk Bay, on W coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Island; 53° 28' 45" N, 167° 17' 30" W; BGN 1965; (map 23). Variant: Cape Hague, Point Sedanka, Sedanka Cape, Umshaliuk Cape. This name was first reported by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26, dated 1849), IRN, as "M[ys] Sedanka," or "Cape Sedanka." It was called "M[ys] Umshalyuk," or "Cape Umshalyuk" by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14, dated 1792), IRN, and "Cape Hague" by USBF in 1888.

Sedanka, Cape: point of land, on NE tip of Sedanka Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 50' 30" N, 166° 05' 20" W; BGN 1921; (map 23). Variant: Biorka Cape, Burka Cape. Named by USC&GS in 1921 after Sedanka Island. The USBF called this point "Burke Cape" in 1888.

Sedanka: locality, on Sedanka Point, at mouth of Kismaliuk Bay, on SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 28' 45" N, 167° 17' 30" W; (map 23). Former Aleut village reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14, dated 1792) as "S[eleniye] Sedanka," i.e. "Sedanka Village."

Sedanka: village, see Biorka.

Sedanki: village, see Biorka.

Seduction Point: point of land, on S tip of Chilkat Peninsula, 2.6 miles SE of Kalhagu Cove, on Chilkat Inlet, 26 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 04' 55" N, 135° 18' 25" W, (map 45). Variant: Mys Seduktion, Seduction Tongue, Mys Soblazna. So named by Capt. Vancouver (1798, v. 3, p. 248), RN, because of the designing nature of the Indians whom

Joseph Whidbey encountered here, July 16 1794. It was called "M[ys] Seduktion," Russian transliteration of the name "Seduction," on Chart 1396 of the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1848. Capt. M. D. Tebenkov, IRN, recorded it as "M[ys] Soblazna," meaning "Cape Seduction," in 1852. In 1867, George Davidson, USC&GS, called the point "Seduction Tongue."

Seduction Tongue: point of land, see Seduction Point.

Seduktion, Mys: point of land, see Seduction Point.

See-tuck: stream, see Situk River.

Seegikroorak Point: point of land, see Siksriepak Point.

Seegreepaugrauk Ridge: ridge, see Sigriepak Ridge.

Seekoosooweelak: springs, see Kavrarak Springs.

Seelawik Mutes: village, see Selawik.

Seeley Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, one of Chedatna Lakes, on N shore of Cook Inlet, 33 miles W of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 13' 10" N, 150° 54' 00" W; (map 70). Variant: Sealy Lake. Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Seemalik Butte: hill, 866 ft., 5 miles NW of Kimiksthek Hill, 42 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 60° 09' 15" N, 167° 08' 05" W; (map 57). Variant: Simalik Hill. Eskimo name obtained in 1949 by USC&GS.

Seemick: hill, see Simik Hill.

Seenrakroorak: water passage, see Sinrakraurak Inlet.

Seepanpak Inlet: estuary, flows NW 2 miles from Seepanpak Lagoon to Bering Sea, 18 miles W of Northeast Cape, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 21' N, 169° 18' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Seepanpak Lagoon, Seepinuk River. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska, as "Seepanpak."

Seepanpak Lagoon: lake, 5 miles long, 3 miles W of Kangukhsam Mountain, N coast of St. Lawrence Island, 63° 19' N, 169° 08' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Seepinugum Lagoon, Sepinpak Lagoon. Eskimo name recommended by the Savoonga village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Seepanpak: locality, N coast of St. Lawrence Island at entrance to Seepanpak Lagoon, 47 miles SE of Savoonga; 63° 21' N, 169° 18' W; (map 93). Eskimo name "Seepanpak" reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Seepanpak Lagoon: estuary, see Seepanpak Inlet.

Seepanpak: locality, see Seepanpak.

Seepinpuk River: estuary, see Seepanpak Inlet.

Seet-oh: stream, see Ray River.

Seethah: locality, S of Fox Hill, near SW coast of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 10' N, 170° 23' W; (map 38). Name published by Elliott (1881, St. Paul map).

Seetien Island: island, see Great Sitkin Island.

Seevitchie Kammin: rock, see Sea Lion Rock.

Seevolookrok Creek: stream, see Asikpak River.

Seevo Point: point of land, N coast of St. Lawrence Island, 56 miles SE of Savoonga; 63° 20' N, 168° 52' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cape Seevoo, Seevoo, Seevoo Cape, Sevu Cape. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Seevoo: bluff, see Sivu Bluff.

Seevoochaek: stream, see Tutak Creek.

Seevoochyak: hill, see Sivutsiak Hill.

Seevoochyam Igaylunggee: hills, see Kisaymaruktuk Mountain.

Seevoogak: hill, see Sivugak Hill.

Seevooghat, Mount: hill, see Sevooghak, Mount.

Seevooka Camp: locality, see Camp Kulowiye.

Seevooka, Cape: point of land, see Northeast Cape.

Seevookat Mountain: mountain, see Sivukat Mountain.

Seevookhan Mountain: mountain, 1,448 ft., in Kinipaghulghat Mountains, 3 miles SW of Northeast Cape, St. Lawrence Island, 63° 17' N, 168° 48' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Sivukhan Mountain. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Seevookuk: point of land, see Chibukak Point.

Seevookuk: village, see Gambell.

Seevoonah Mountain: hill, 700 ft., in Kialeagak Mountains 2 miles N of Southeast Cape, St. Lawrence Island; 62° 57' 30" N, 169° 39' 30" W; BGN 1951; (map 93) Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Seevoorak: bluff, see Sivurak Bluff.

Seevooram Koonga: stream, see Tutak Creek.

Seeyicksinick: locality, see Siyiksinik.

Seeyicktagaylick: locality, see Siniktagnelik.

Sefagnuk: locality, see Sfaganuk.

Segouam Island: island, see Seguam Island.

Segouam: water passage, see Seguam Pass.

Seguam Island: island, 15 miles long, easternmost of Andreanof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 19' N, 172° 30' W; BGN 1890; (map 19). Variant: Genunam Island, Goreli Island, Gorely Island, Saioogham Island, Segouam Island, Signam Island, Siguam Island, Tenounam Island. Reported in 1778 by Cook (1785, v. 2, track chart), RN. Lt. Sarichev in his atlas (1826, map 3) indicated "Ostrov Seguam" from an Aleut name. Called "Segouam ile" and "Gorely lle" by Lutke (1836, p. 306). Goreli is Russian for "burnt."

Seguam Pass: water passage, between Seguam and Amlia Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 10' N, 172° 45' W; (map 19). Variant: Segouam, Sigouam, Siguam Pass. Named "Sigouam detroit," i.e. "Siguam Strait," by Lutke (1836, p. 308).

Seguam Volcano: mountain, see Pyre Peak.

Segula Island: island, 4 miles across, 11 miles WNW of Little Sitkin Island in Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands 52° 01' N, 178° 07' E; BGN 1931; (map 15). Variant: Chugal Island, Chugul Island, Dawydoff Island, Iron Island, Sigoola Island Tchougoule Island, Tschechovla Island, Tschechovle Island. Aleut name used by early Russian explorers along with the name "Chugul." The U.S. Navy North Pacific Exploring Expedition of 1855, reported its Aleut name as "Tchougoule (or Tschechovla)" and also called it "Iron Island." This may be the island Admiral A. J. von Krusenstern, IRN, called "Dawydoff" in 1827. See Davidof Island.

Segula Pass: water passage, wide, deep, and clear between McArthur Reef and Segula Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' N, 177° 58' E; (map 14). Shown on recent maps and charts of the area; listed in 1954 Coast Pilot (p. 465).

Segula Peak: volcano, 3,817 ft., comprises most of Segula Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 01' 15" N, 178° 08' 12" E; (map 15). Variant: Segula Volcano. Name published on a 1951 USGS map. It is shown as Segula Volcano by W. H. Nelson (1959, pl. 37), USGS.

Segula Volcano: volcano, see Segula Peak.

Segula: island, see Chugal Island.

Seiba Point: point of land, on NE shore of Viekoda Bay, on N coast of Kodiak Island, 57° 57' 20" N, 153° 15' 45" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Seismo Creek: stream, heads on Meat Mountain, flows S, W, and NNW 15 miles to Utukok River Arctic Slope; 69° 00' N, 161° 00' W; (map 131). So named by USGS geologists in 1950 “for the seismic operations of that year in this vicinity” (Chapman and Sable, 1960, p. 54).

Sekinak Lagoon: lagoon, 11 miles long, 8 miles NW of Southeast Cape, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 05' N, 169° 48' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Eskimo name recommended by the Gambell village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Seknak River: stream, heads at Myghapowit Mountain, flows S 16 miles to Sekinak Lagoon, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 05' N, 169° 47' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Eskimo name recommended by the Gambell village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF. The difference in spelling of the specific between this name and Sekinak Lagoon is reported to be correct.

Sekuik Bluff: bluff, elev. 960 ft., on N bank of Noatak River at Noatak Canyon, 50 miles NE of Noatak, Brooks Range; 67° 57' N, 161° 39' W; (map 127). Eskimo name meaning “clay-like,” obtained in 1956 at Noatak by Orth.

Selatna Mountain: mountain, 1,183 ft., on E bank of Kuskokwim River between Selatna and Little Selatna Rivers, 30 miles S of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 32' N, 155° 43' W; (map 80). Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS.

Selatna River: stream, heads at 62° 19' N, 155° 08' W, flows NW 50 miles to Kuskokwim River E of Nunivak Bar, 31 miles S of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 31' N, 155° 48' W; (map 80). Variant: Reka Challono, Reka Chalono, Tschallono. Ingalik Indian name obtained in June 1844 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN; he spelled it “R[eka] Chalono” and “R[eka] Challono.” The present spelling was reported in 1915 by USC&GS.

Selawig mut: village, see Selawik.

Selawigamute: village, see Selawik.

Selawik Hills: hills, trends W 55 miles from Tagagawik River to Buckland River, just S of Kauk River, 10 miles S of Selawik Lake, Nulato Hills; 66° 00' N, 159° 17' W [E end], 66° 04' N, 161° 17' W [W end]; BGN 1966; (map 114). Named in 1965 by W. W. Patton, Jr., USGS.

Selawik Lake: lake, 31 miles across, 7 miles SW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 30' N, 160° 45' W; BGN 1895; (map 114). Variant: Chilivik, Salawik Lake, Silawik Lake. Eskimo name first reported in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, who spelled it “Chilivik,” and probably meant to apply to an Eskimo tribe or village. See Selawik. The documented naming of the lake appears to have been by one of the Sir John Franklin search expeditions about 1850.

Selawik River: Stream, heads in Zane Hills, flows W 140 miles to Selawik Lake, 8 miles NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 37' N, 160° 18' W; (map 114). Variant: Salawik River, Sal-a-wik River, Selawick River. Eskimo name published on a Brit. Adm. chart dated 1854.

Selawik: village, pop. 348, on left bank of Selawik River, 44 miles NE of Elephant Point, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 36' N, 160° 00' W; BGN 1944; (map 114). Variant: Chilivik, Seelawik Mutes, Selawigamute, Selawig mut, Silawi nmium, Sulawig-meuts. Eskimo village or tribe reported in 1842 44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, who spelled it "Chilivik." Ivan Petroff in the 1880 U.S. Census lists the Selawik people, i.e. "Selawigamute," as numbering 100. In 1920 the population of the above-described village was 274; 227 in 1930; 239 in 1939; and 273 in 1950. The Selawik post office was established in 1930 (Ricks, 1965, p. 56). The people and the village probably took their name from the nearby lake or river.

Selby River: stream, heads in Lake Selby, flows SSW 8 miles to Kobuk River, 70 miles NW of Hughes, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 46' N, 155° 47' W; (map 116). Local name published by Smith (1913, p. 24), USGS; derived from Lake Selby.

Selby, Lake: lake, 4 miles long, WSW of Angayucham Mountains, 70 miles NW of Hughes, Brooks Range; 66° 52' N, 155° 40' W; (map 116). Variant: Nudrewok Lake. Named in 1884 by Lt. Stoney (1900, p. 53), USN. Eskimo name "Nud-re-wok" was recorded in 1885 by Lt. J. C. Cantwell (in Healy, 1887, p. 32), USRCS.

Seldevoe Lagoon: lagoon, 0.3 miles across, on N tip of Spruce Island, 12 miles N of Kodiak, NW of Kodiak Island; 57° 57' 35" N, 152° 26' 00" W; (map 34). Transliteration derived from the Russian word "selyodochka" meaning "herring," published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Seldevoi Bay: estuary, see Seldovia Bay.

Seldevoy, Zaliv: estuary, see Seldovia Bay.

Seldovaia Bay: bay, see Herring Bay.

Seldovaya Bay: bay, see Herring Cove.

Seldovia Bay: estuary, 5 miles long and 0.7 miles wide, on SW shore of Kachemak Bay, Kenai Peninsula, 16 miles SW of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 27' 45" N, 151° 43' 30" W; (map 50). Variant: Saldovoi Bay, Herring Bay, Seldevoi Bay, Chesloknu Bay, Zaliv Seldevoy, Chestoknu Bay. Local name reported in 1910 Coast Pilot notes (p. 39). Named "Z[aliv] Seldevoy," meaning "herring bay," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 5), IRN. The Kenai Indian name for the bay, "Chesloknu," was published by USC&GS in 1883.

Seldovia Lagoon: lake, 0.4 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.4 miles E of Seldovia Bay and 0.5 miles N of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 27' N, 151° 42' W; (map 50). Name derived from nearby bay.

Seldovia Lake: lake, 1 mile long, at head of Seldovia River, 30 miles SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 20' 30" N, 151° 35' 30" W (map 50). Name derived from nearby bay.

Seldovia Point: point of land, on Kenai Peninsula at NE entrance to Seldovia Bay, 2.2 miles N of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 28' 15" N, 151° 42' 00" W; (map 50). Name derived from nearby bay.

Seldovia River: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Seldovia Bay, 14 miles SSE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 23' 30" N, 151° 41' 00" W, BGN 1911; (map 50). Local name reported by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS, in 1909 (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 3). Named derived from Seldovia Bay.

Seldovia Slough: stream, flows SW 1 mile through village of Seldovia to Seldovia Bay, on Kenai Peninsula, Chugach Mountains; 59° 27' N, 151° 43' W; (map 50). Name derived from nearby bay.

Seldovia: village, pop. 460, on W coast of Kenai Peninsula on E shore of Seldovia Bay, 16 miles SW of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 26' 15" N, 151° 42' 30" W; (map 50). Variant: Chesloknu, Saldovia. This village, named for the nearby bay, is recorded in the 1880 Census as consisting of "68 Kodiak natives and 3 Creoles. They are sea-otter hunters and live here in log-houses, and have a small chapel." The 1890 Census (p. 163) gives the population as 99; 19 families in 17 houses with a small chapel. Seldovia post office was established in 1898 (Ricks, 1965, p. 57).

Seleni Point: point of land, see Settlement Point.

Selenia Point: point of land, see Settlement Point.

Selenie Aleksandrovskaja: locality, see Nushagak.

Selenie Kviguglyugmyut: locality, see Kwigalok.

Selenie Lagoon: lagoon, 0.3 miles wide, on N shore of Port Graham, on Kenai Peninsula, 7 miles SW of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 22' 30" N, 151° 52' 00" W; (map 50). Variant: Celenie Lake. Name shown as "Celenie Lake" by USC&GS in 1869. "Apparently this is a mistaken rendering of the Russian word Seleniye (settlement.) "

Selenie Point: point of land, see Settlement Point.

Selenie: locality, see Pavlof.

Seleniya, Mys: point of land, see Settlement Point.

Seleniye Chasintsev: locality, see Chasintsev.

Seleniye Chiukak-myut: locality, see Chiukak.

Seleniye Danishnikova: locality, see The Redoubt.

Seleniye Ikalikhvig-myut: village, see Golovin.

Seleniye Imyak: locality, see Imiak.

Seleniye Katmayskoe: locality, see Katmai.

Seleniye Pavlovskoy Gavani: town, see Kodiak.

Seleniye Pestryakova: locality, see Pestriak.

Seleniye Rossiysko-Amyerikanskoy Kampaniy: locality, see Three Saints Harbor.

Seleniye Ruskiy i Kreolovy: village, see Uzinki

Seleniye Sapozhkovo: locality, see Buskin.

Seleniye Skvortsova: village, see Uzinki.

Selezneva: bay, see Duck Bay.

Selezneva: locality, see Duck Village.

Selezneva: point of land, see Duck Cape.

Selief Bay: cove, extends SW 1.1 miles off Raspberry Strait on E coast of Raspberry Island, 10 miles NW of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 02' N, 153° 02' W; (map 43). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Selin Creek: stream, flows N 2.5 miles to Chukchi Sea, 3.3 miles E of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 52' 30" N, 166° 05' 00" W; (map 129). Variant: Si-lin Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS to mean "canyon" and spelled "Si-lin."

Selin Creek: stream, see Silvia Creek.

Sella Glacier: glacier, see Quintino Sella Glacier.

Sellen Lake: lake, 500 ft. long, 2.5 miles W of terminus of Sheridan Glacier and 10 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 32' N, 145° 27' W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Sellick Creek: stream, flows W 4.5 miles to Fourth of July Creek 1 mile S of its junction with Sanona Creek and 23 miles S of junction of Oshetna and Susitna Rivers, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 18' 35" N, 147° 16' 20" W; (map 82). Local name reported by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1915, fig. 3), USGS.

Selo Akmagan: village, see Starichkof.

Selo Bobrova: locality, see Beaver.

Selo Bobrovo: locality, see Beaver.

Selo Chalyuknakh: locality, see Chaliuknak.

Selo Ikogmiut: locality, see Akahamut.

Selo Ikuagmyut: locality, see Akahamut.

Selo Kalekhta: locality, see Kalekta.

Selo Katmay: locality, see Katmai.

Selo Morzhovoi: village, see Morzhovoi.

Selo Pestrekovo: village, see Eider.

Selo Tugiak: village, see Togiak.

Seltat Peak: mountain, see Seltat, Mount.

Seltat, Mount: mountain, 6,630 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary 6.4 miles NW of Mount Ashmun and 38 miles NW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 36' 00" N, 136° 21' 10" W; BGN 1953; (map 45). Variant: Mount Reilly, Seltat Peak. Tlingit Indian name reported by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map) as "Seltathinschokschage," of which "Seltat" is a contraction.

Selton: locality, see Shelton.

Semenoffsky: island, see Simeonof Island.

Semenovskie: island, see Simeonof Island.

Semenovsky: island, see Simeonof Island.

Semi Soposhna: island, see Semisopochnoi Island.

Semiahmoo: locality, on Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; (map 23). This locality is not found on modern maps but was listed in "Polk's Gazetteer of 1916."

Semichi Islands: islands, in chain 13 miles long, includes Alaid, Nizki, Hammerhead, Lotus, and Shemya Islands, 20 miles ESE of Attu Island, part of the Near Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 44' N, 174° 00' E; BGN 1890; (map 13). Variant: Semitchi Islands, Semitkhi Islands, Semitsch Islands, Shemya Islands, Simitkhi Islands. Probably discovered on October 29, 1741 (O.S.), by Vitus Bering who applied the name "St. Abraham" to one of them. See Shemya Island. According to Baker (1906, p. 561), USGS, who cites W. H. Dall, the name "Semichi" was applied to these islands by the early Russians, the name being derived from the Russian "Semik," which is "the feast on the seventh Thursday after Easter, on which day they were discovered." Rev. Coxe (1787, p. 50) called them "Shemya."

Semichi Pass: water passage, between Semichi and Attu Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 48' N, 173° 40' E; (map 13). Name derived from the Semichi Islands and published on a USGS map in 1953.

Semidi Islands: islands, in Pacific Ocean, 23 miles SE of Sutwik Island and 80 miles SW of Trinity Islands, Aleutian Range; 56° 10' N, 156° 47' W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 31). Variant: Eudocia Islands, Eudokievskie Islands, Eudoxia Islands, Evdokeevskie Islands,

Ewodokijefftian Islands, Foggy Islands, Islas Fogoi, Seven Islands, Ostrova Semidy, Ostrova Yevdokevskiye, Simedan Islands, Simedun Islands, Tumanoi Islands, Zumik Islands. Although thought by some to have been discovered in 1741 by Capt. Commander I. I. (Vitus) Bering, IRN, and named "Tumanoi," meaning "foggy," the present name is derived from "O[stro]va Semidy ili Yevdokevskiye," meaning "Seven or Yevdokevskiye Islands," which was published by Lt. Sarichev, (1826, map 3), IRN. The nine islands were identified on June 16, 1778, by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 410), RN, who wrote "We found it to be an island * * * lying in the latitude of 56° 10' * * * and it is distinguished in our chart by the name of Foggy Island; having reason to believe from its situation, that it is the same which had that name given to it by Beering." Commodore Joseph Billings, (in Sauer, 1802, p. 200), IRN, called the islands "Simedan (or Simedun)" while von Langsdorff (1813-14, v. 2, p. 54), of the Russian embassy to Japan, published the name "Ewodokijefftian Islands" for this group. In 1868, USC&GS called them "Seven Islands."

Semidin: island, see Aghiyuk Island.

Semidin: island, see Chowiet Island.

Semisopochnoi Island: island, 13 miles across, northeasternmost of Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' N, 179° 36' E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Variant: Island of the Seven Mountains, Ostrov Semisopochnyy, Semisopokh, Semisopotchny, Semi Soposhna. Descriptive name derived from the Russian words "sem" meaning "seven," and "sopochka," meaning "extinct volcano"- seven volcanoes or seven peaks. Published by Lt. G. A. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, as "O[strov] Semisoposhnoy," or "Semisoposhnoy Island." It was published as "O[strov] Semisopochnyy" or "Semisopochnyy Island" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 29), IRN. The island may have been named in 1790 by Lt. Sarichev.

Semisopochnyy, Ostrov: island, see Semisopochnoi Island.

Semisopokh: island, see Semisopochnoi Island.

Semisopotchny: island, see Semisopochnoi Island.

Semitchi Islands: islands, see Semichi Islands.

Semitkhi Islands: islands, see Semichi Islands.

Semitsch Islands: islands, see Semichi Islands.

Semiutak Bend: bend, of Ikpikpuk River, at junction of Titaluk River, Arctic Plain; 69° 58' N, 154° 43' W; (map 142). Eskimo name; obtained in 1956 at Anaktuvuk Pass by T. E. Taylor, USGS. It means "it blocks or closes" [simiaqtoq], referring to the shifting shallows at the confluence of the two streams.

Senati: locality, on right bank of Yukon River "below Rampart Rapids," Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 16' N, 151° 11' W; (map 106). Variant: Senati's Village. Former Indian village or camp named for the old Indian chief, Senati; reported as "Senati's Village" in 1869 by Capt. C. W. Raymond, U.S. Engineers.

Senatis Mountain: mountain, 2,772 ft., in Rampart Mountains, on N bank of Yukon River, 29 miles NNE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 20' N, 151° 10' W; (map 106). Name shown on a Yukon River chart manuscript dated 1906. Named for Senati, chief of a group of Indians who had a village near the foot of this mountain. See Senati.

Senatis Village: locality, see Senati.

Senezatt: locality, see Sinrazat.

Seniavin, Cape: point of land, elev. 175 ft., on Bristol Bay coast of Alaska Peninsula, 33 miles NE of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 24' N, 160° 09' W; (map 30). Variant: Cap Seniavine, Mys Seniavina. Named by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 261), IRN, as "Cap Seniavine" for the corvette in which he explored this area in 1828; shown as Cape Seniavin on an 1888 USBF chart.

Seniavina, Mys: point of land, see Seniavin, Cape.

Seniavine, Cap: point of land, see Seniavin, Cape.

Seniavine, Cap: promontory, see Kutuzof, Cape.

Senikave: locality, on NW shore of Norton Sound, at or near West Point 20 miles W of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 166° 03' W; (map 94). Former Eskimo village or camp reported in the 1890 Census (1893, p. 162).

Sennett Point: point of land, on SW coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 29' 00" N, 164° 54' 30" W; BGN 1938; (map 24). Variant: Middle Point. Named "Middle Point" in 1901 by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS, and listed as such by Baker (1906). USC&GS changed the name to "Sennett Point" to eliminate repetition of a common name. The James Sennett was a vessel wrecked just south of this point in 1901.

Sentinal Island: rock, see Sentinel Rock.

Sentinal Peak: mountain, see Sentinel Peak.

Sentinel Hill: hill, 168 ft., between Colville and Kogosukruk Rivers, 35 miles NE of Umiat, Arctic Plain; 69° 50' N, 151° 35' W; BGN 1964; (map 141). Variant: Umiukrak Hill, Umiurak Hill, Umivrak Hill. Named in 1901 by W. J. Peters and F. C. Schrader, USGS, "An isolated hill, so named on account of being a prominent landmark." T. E. Taylor, USGS, reported in 1956 the Eskimo name "Umiukrak," which is supposed to mean "smallest canoe [umiagrak]."

Sentinel Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in center of Favorite Channel, 0.6 miles SW of Benjamin Island and 25 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 32' 45" N, 134° 55' 15" W; (map 11). Probably named by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1869. The name was published in 1881 on Hydrog. Chart 883.

Sentinel Islands: islands, see Nichols Islands.

Sentinel Islands: rocks, see Sentinels, The.

Sentinel Peak: mountain, 2,020 ft., at SW tip of Alaska Peninsula, on N shore of Ikatan Bay, Aleutian Range; 54° 49' 30" N, 163° 19' 50" W; (map 25). Variant: Sentinal Peak. Name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Sentinel Peak: mountain, 5,355 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1.6 miles NW of terminus of Carroll Glacier, 74 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 59' 40" N, 136° 33' 30" W; (map 10). Named in 1892 by Reid (1896, p. 430) because Carroll Glacier is "guarded by Sentinel Peak * * *."

Sentinel Point: point of land, N end of Snettisham Peninsula, at entrance to Gilbert Bay, 31 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 59' 45" N, 133° 45' 30" W; (map 8). Named in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN; name published in 1892 by USC&GS.

Sentinel Rock: rock, 1 mile N of Point Banks, off the NE coast of Shuyak Island, 51 miles N of Kodiak Island, 58° 38' 45" N, 152° 19' 30" W; BGN 1933; (map 43). Variant: Sentinal Island. Named by USC&GS in 1933, "because it is conspicuous from all directions."

Sentinel Rock: rock, in Western Channel, Sitka Sound, 2.5 miles W of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 50" N, 135° 24' 30" W; (map 9). Name given by the U.S. Navy in 1879 and published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 140). This rock "is the southernmost islet on the west side of Western Channel," therefore the name.

Sentinels, The: rocks, a group, extend 1.2 miles, in Tlevak Strait, between Dall and Goat Islands, N of Nichols Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' 45" N, 133° 00' 40" W; (map 4). Variant: Sentinel Islands. Named "Sentinel Islands" in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Sentry Rock: rock, 1.7 miles SE of Round Point, on SW coast of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 41' 00" N, 177° 29' 40" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1956 on Chart 9145.

Sepilla Camp: locality, see Unguriak Camp.

Sepinpak Lagoon: lake, see Seepanpak Lagoon.

Sepping, Cape: point of land, see Seppings, Cape.

Seppings Lagoon: lagoon, 0.8 miles long, on shore of Chukchi Sea, 22 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 57' 30" N, 164° 59' 30" W; (map 128). Named for the nearby point of land; shown about 1923 on a USC&GS field map.

Seppings, Cape: point of land, on Chukchi Sea coast between Singoalik and Tasikpak Lagoons, 23 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 68° 58' N, 165° 11' W; (map 128). Variant: Cape Lepping's, Cape Sepping, Nuvwa. Named in 1827 by Capt. Beechey (1831, track chart), RN. The cape is not very conspicuous unless one considers that when seen from the sea the highland area between Singoalik River and Asikpak Creek stands out like a cape.

September Creek: stream, flows N 15 miles to Maybe Creek, 5 miles SE of head of Ikpikpuk River, Arctic Slope; 69° 17' 30" N, 154° 30' 45" W; (map 142). Probably named in the 1940's by geologists on the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 exploration.

September Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 miles to Weasel Creek, 22 miles NW of Tutna Lake and 52 miles NW of Nondalton, Lime Hills, 60° 34' 30" N, 155° 43' 30" W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

September, Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, at head of September Creek, 18 miles NW of Tutna Lake and 50 miles NW of Nondalton, Lime Hills; 60° 35' 35" N, 155° 37' 30" W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Sequel Point: point of land, on W shore of Gulf of Alaska, 4.5 miles SW of Cape Chiniak, Kodiak Island; 57° 33' 40" N, 152° 12' 30" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Seraak Camp: fish camp, see Sevak Camp.

Serebrennikof Arm: bay, see Silver Bay.

Serebrnikov Cove: bay, see Silver Bay.

Serebryanikova, Bukhta: bay, see Silver Bay.

Seredka Bay: bay, 2 miles across, on SE coast of Akun Island, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 10' N, 165° 28' W; (map 24). Variant: Seredkinskoy. Published by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 195) as "Seredkinskoy," meaning "middle."

Seredka: locality, on SE coast of Akun Island, on Seredka Bay, Aleutian Islands; 54° 10' N, 165° 29' W; (map 24). Variant: Sayraidneuskoi, Seredkinskoje, Seredninskoe. Former Aleut village or camp reported in 1834 as "Seredninskoye," with a population of 16, living in 2 huts, by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 2, p. 202).

Seredkinskoje: locality, see Seredka.

Seredkinskoy: bay, see Seredka Bay.

Seredni Point: point of land, on S shore of Low Island Anchorage, 10 miles NW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 54' 20" N, 152° 34' 20" W; BGN 1909; (map 34). Variant: Middle Cape, Mys Sredniy, Serednie Point. Transliteration of "M[ys] Sredniy," the name given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425. Baker (1906, p. 434) published "Middle Cape," the translation of Murashev's name. Because of duplication the name was changed to its present form by USC&GS in 1909.

Serednie Point: point of land, see Seredni Point.

Seredninskoe: locality, see Seredka.

Serene, Cabo: point of land, see Cleare, Cape.

Sergeant Robinson, Mount: mountain, 10,415 ft., 10 miles NW of Mount Marcus Baker and 41 miles E of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 34' 35" N 147° 51' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 69). Named in 1965 by Senator E. L. Bartlett for Sergeant George F. Robinson, USA, who in 1865, thwarted the assassination attempt on Secretary of State William H. Seward This assassination attempt took place the same evening that Abraham Lincoln was assassinated.

Sergejewsky: peninsula, see Sergief Peninsula.

Sergheieff Bay: bay, see Sergief Bay.

Sergief Bay: bay, 1.2 miles across, on S coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 01' N, 175° 00' W; (map 18). Variant: Sergheieff Bay, Sergieff Bay, Bukhta Sergievskaja. Russian family name, published as "Sergheieff" by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 311-12), IRN, and as "Buk[hta] Sergievskaja," or "Sergievskaja Bay," on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1400, 1848.

Sergief Island: island, 3 miles long, at mouth of Stikine River, 7 miles N of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 35' N, 132° 26' W; (map 6). Variant: Sergiev Island. Named in 1863 by surveyors of the Russian corvette Rynda for a member of the party (Sergief) who drowned at Sergief Rapid in Stikine River. See Rynda Island.

Sergief Peninsula: peninsula, on S coast of Atka Island, S of Mount Sergief, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' N, 174° 57' W; (map 18). Variant: Sergejewsky. Named for Mount Sergief to north, and published as "Sergheieff" by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 311-12), IRN.

Sergief Volcano: volcano, see Sergief, Mount

Sergief, Mount: volcano, 1,638 ft., on W central Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' 10" N, 174° 57' 00" W; (map 18). Variant: Vulcan, Sarutschew Sergief Volcano, Sergheieff. This volcano was called "Sergheieff" by Lutke (1836, p. 311-312). The name Mount Sergief was published by Coats (1950, p. 38) USGS, applied to a feature located at 52° 19' N, 174° 23' W, on the Cape Korovin peninsula. Mount Sergief is shown on a 1932 USGS map on western Atka Island near Sergief Bay.

Sergieff Bay: bay, see Sergief Bay.

Sergiev Island: island, see Sergief Island.

Sergievskaja Bukhta: bay, see Sergief Bay.

Sergius Channel: channel, between Sergius Point and Pinta Head, W end of Peril Strait, off coast of Baranof Island, 25 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' 25" N, 135° 37' 45" W; (map 9). Probably named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B Coghlan, USN; published in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 181).

Sergius Narrows: water passage, at W end of Peril Strait, between Rapids Island and Sergius Point, 26 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' 20" N, 135° 38' 00" W; (map 9). Apparently named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN.

Sergius Point: point of land, in Sergius Narrows, at W end of Peril Strait, on SW coast of Chichagof Island, 24 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago, 57° 24' 30" N, 135° 38' 00" W; (map 9). Probably named by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN, in 1884; published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 181).

Serpent Point: point of land, on SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 15' N, 167° 37' W; BGN 1937; (map 23). Named by USC&GS in 1937.

Serpent Tongue Glacier: glacier, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, heads on ridge, between Mount Denison and Snowy Mountain, trends NW 9 miles to its 1951 terminus at head of Rainbow River, 18 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 26' N, 154° 37' W; BGN 1925; (map 42). Descriptive name given in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, "because of its forked outline."

Serpentine Bluff: bluff, 400 ft., on right bank of Yukon River, 20 miles SW of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 36' N, 161° 49' W; (map 73). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1916 field sheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Serpentine Creek: stream, flows SW 15 miles to Lost Creek 0.3 miles NNE of that stream's junction with Salcha River and 62 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 50' N, 144° 29' W; (map 101). Variant: Lost Creek. Local descriptive name; reported in 1958 by USGS.

Serpentine Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to South Fork Goodpaster River, 9 miles NNE of Black Mountain and 45 miles E of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 12' 15" N, 144° 19' 30" W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Serpentine Glacier: glacier, trends SW 6 miles to Harriman Fiord, 4.5 miles W of Point Doran and 54 miles E of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 05' N, 148° 18' W; (map 69). Descriptive name given in 1899 by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition.

Serpentine Hot Springs: locality, on right bank of Hot Springs Creek which flows to Serpentine River, 47 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 51' N, 164° 43' W; BGN 1954; (map 110). Variant: Arctic Hot Springs, Serpentine Springs. Mineral springs and site of a settlement. Collier (1902, p. 55), USGS, notes "Charles McLennan, who with a dog team and Eskimo assistants * * * in May 1900 * * * was the first white man to reach the hot springs." Collier further noted that in September 1901 he found a small settlement at the hot springs. Waring (1917, p. 76), USGS, referred to this as "Arctic Hot Springs" and noted "A few years ago prospectors built a cabin near the upper spring and a bathhouse over a bathing pool * * *." The name "Serpentine Hot Springs" came into local use and was published in 1951 by USGS.

Serpentine Island: island, in Yukon River, 33 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 46' N, 156° 59' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Serpentine Ridge: ridge, elev. 2,000 to 6,000 ft., extends W 14 miles on S bank of Boulder Creek, 26 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 07' 30" N, 151° 00' 00" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Serpentine River: stream, flows NW 37 miles to Shismaref Inlet, 17 miles SE of Shishmaref, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 09' N, 165° 32' W; (map 112). This stream was explored and so named, in May 1900, by Charles McLennan, prospector, because of its “very sinuous course, * * *” (Collier, 1902, p. 55).

Serpentine Springs: locality, see Serpentine Hot Springs.

Serrated Peak: peak, 3,757 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2.5 miles S of Wood Lake and 47 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 30' 20" N, 136° 28' 30" W; (map 10). Descriptive name published in 1929 by USFS.

Sesualik: locality, see Sheshalik.

Setgun Lake: lake, 1 mile long, in course of Meadow Creek, 2 miles W of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 21' 20" N, 148° 08' 30" W; (map 118). Variant: Ridge Lake. Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; the lake was shown as “Ridge Lake” on William Yanert's 1916 manuscript map (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Seth Glacier: glacier, trends SW 1.5 miles to its terminus, 2.5 miles NW of Poe Bay and t.5 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 51' 50" N, 148° 32' 30" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Variant: Poe Glacier. Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (1910, pls. 1, 2), USGS.

Sethkokna River: stream, flows NE 52 miles to Titna River, 32 miles SW of The Bitzshtini Mountains, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 20' N, 152° 59' W; (map 99). Tanana Indian name reported in 1909 by C. E. Giffin and R. B. Oliver (in Eakin, 1918. pl. 1), USGS.

Setter Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, SW of Thorne Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 39' N, 132° 31' W; (map 4). Local descriptive name reported in 1956 by C. L. Sainsbury, USGS, who stated, “This name is in local usage by the loggers at a nearby logging camp, and the name is suggested by the shape of the lake [?].”

Setting Sun Creek: stream, in De Long Mountains, flows S 18 miles to Anisak River, Brooks Range; 68° 22' N, 159° 12' W; BGN 1960; (map 131). Named in 1951 by H. N. Reiser, USGS, for stone ring markings “for ceremonial to setting sun.”

Settlement Point: point of land, at mouth of Afognak Bay, on S coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 03' 05" N, 152° 43' 35" W; (map 43). Variant: Selenia Point. Translation of the name “M[ys] Seleniya” given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, in 1839 or 1840 and published by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1849 in Chart 1425.

Settlement Point: point of land, on E shore of Pavlof Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 29' 20" N, 161° 28' 40" W; BGN 1926; (map 28). Variant: Mys Seleniya, Seleniye Point, Seleni Point. This is a translation of the Russian word “selenie” meaning “village (or settlement),” shown by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), and applied to a settlement about one mile NE of the point. This “village” reference suggested to Dall, USC&GS, the name for the point of land in 1880. Settlement Point is a local name used by the fishermen.

Settler Cove: cove, extends SW 3 miles, on W shore of Kizhuyak Bay, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 52' 40" N; 152° 51' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 34). Descriptive name given in 1935 by USC&GS "because of a small settlement adjacent to the cove."

Setuck: locality, see Situk Village.

Setuk River: stream, see Situk River.

Sevak Camp: fish camp, on Saighat Beach, N coast of St. Lawrence Island, 45 miles SE of Savoonga; 63° 20' N, 169° 12' W; (map 93). Variant: Camp Sevok, Seraak Camp. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Seven Dikes Mountain: mountain, 2,840 ft., extends NE-SW 9 miles 53 miles NW of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 51' N, 143° 06' W; (map 121). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Seven Egg Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, heads in lake S of Kakoon Lake and flows NW and SW 12 miles to Cook Inlet 1.5 miles SW of Moose Point and 34 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 56' 25" N, 150° 42' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Seven Fathom Anchorage: bay, see Seven Fathom Bay.

Seven Fathom Bay: bay, 0.1 miles across, on Windy Bay, 3.6 miles SE of Goddard Bay, on W coast of Baranof Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 47' 30" N, 135° 18' 45" W; (map 5). Variant: Seven Fathom Anchorage. Descriptive name given because of its depth; published in 1925 by USC&GS as "Seven Fathom Anchorage" and in 1927 as "Seven Fathom Bay."

Seven Gulch: ravine, trends SW 1.3 miles to Fourth of July Creek, 5.4 miles SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 33 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 08' 25" N, 141° 57' 00" W; (map 103). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Seven Islands: islands, see Semidi Islands.

Seven Lakes: lakes, on Kenai Peninsula, chain of 7, extend 7 miles, in valley of East Fork Moose River, 26 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 32' N, 150° 28' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Seven Mountains, Island of the: island, see Semisopochnoi Island.

Seven Sisters, The: rocks, in Prince William Sound, off NW coast of Hinchinbrook Island, Chugach Mountains; 60° 28' N, 146° 39' W; (map 64). Name reported in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA; apparently so named because there are seven rocks in the group.

Seven Sisters: islands, see Pleiades Islands.

Seven Sisters: mountain, 2,808 ft., 9 miles E of Kahonak Bay and 29 miles W. of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 25' 30" N, 154° 14' 10" W; (map 51). Name descriptive of the many spires on the summit and published in 1926 by USGS.

Sevenmile Beach: beach, 5 miles long, 14 miles NE of Karluk, on W coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 39' 10" N, 154° 08' 30" W; (map 35). Descriptive local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Sevenmile Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Kandik River, 14 miles NE of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 24' 45" N, 142° 22' 30" W; (map 103). Local name published on a 1956 USGS map. This stream is located about 7 miles upstream from the mouth of the Kandik River.

Sevenmile Creek: stream, flows SE 5.5 miles to Mardow Creek, 9 miles NE of junction of Kandik and Yukon Rivers, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 30' 15" N, 142° 25' 50" W; (map 103). So named locally, because it was considered to be 7 miles upstream from the mouth of Mardow Creek; published in 1956 by USGS.

Sevenmile Creek: stream, flows SE 7 miles to Goodpaster River, 28 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 19' 45" N, 145° 06' 00" W; (map 101). Descriptive name given by prospectors; reported in 1910 by USGS (Prindle, 1913b, pl. 1).

Sevenmile Creek: stream, flows SW 3.8 miles to Peters Creek, 23 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 51' 05" N, 149° 34' 05" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Sevenmile Hill: hill, 820 ft., between Muddy River and Birch Creek, 4 miles E of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 53' 30" N, 151° 57' 30" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Sevenmile Island: island, in Yukon River, 25 miles SW of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 26' N, 158° 30' W; (map 97). Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Sevenmile Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, N of Denali Highway, 6 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 06' N, 145° 37' W; (map 86). Variant: Seven Mile Lake. Local name reported in 1949 by T. L. Pewe, USGS.

Sevenmile Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, S of Stephen Lake, 16 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 27' 45" N, 149° 56' 15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Sevenmile Lake: lake, 1 mile long, drains into Eightmile Creek, 51 miles N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 49' 30" N, 151° 13' 10" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Sevenmile Lake: lake, 6 miles long, N of Amphitheater Mountains, 24 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 11' N, 146° 16' W; (map 86). Local name reported in 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS.

Sevenmile Point: point of land, see Uyak, Cape.

Sevenmile Slough: stream, 7 miles long, anabranch of Tanana River, 22 miles SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 40' N, 148° 19' W; (map 100). Descriptive name published on recent USGS maps.

Seventeen Gulch: ravine, trends N 1 mile to Fourth of July Creek, 7.7 miles SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 33 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 07' 30" N, 142° 01' 00" W; (map 103). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Seventeenmile Creek: stream, flows SW 9 miles to Kroto Creek, 16 miles W. of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 17' 30" N, 150° 36' 45" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Seventeenmile Island: island, see Twelvemile Island.

Seventeenmile Lake: lake, 0.7 miles across, 2.3 miles W of Sutton and 9 miles NE of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 43' 00" N, 148° 58' 15" W; (map 69). Local name reported by AMS in 1942.

Seventeenmile Slough: stream, anabranch of Porcupine River, flows NW 7 miles, 10 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 38' 20" N, 144° 56' 30" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; so called because the anabranch flows into the Porcupine River 17 miles from Fort Yukon

Seventeenmile Slough: stream, anabranch of Yukon River, flows NW 10 miles, 9 miles SE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 27' 30" N, 145° 05' 30" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; so called because the upper end of the anabranch is 17 miles up the Yukon River from Fort Yukon.

Seventeenmile Slough: stream, anabranch, flows N 17 miles to Nenana River, 3 miles SW of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 32' N, 149° 08' W; (map 100). So named because the stream is 17 miles long; published in 1916 on a GLO [BLM] survey Plateau

Seventeenmile: locality, at junction of Porcupine River and Seventeenmile Slough, 10 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 38' 10" N, 144° 56' 30" W; (map 119). Local name derived from Seventeenmile Slough; obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Seventy-Second Pass: water passage, see Amukta Pass.

Seventy-two Pass: water passage, see Amukta Pass.

Seventymile Creek: stream, see Seventymile River.

Seventymile River at the falls: falls, see Falls, The.

Seventymile River: stream, flows E 58 miles to Yukon River, 10 miles N of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 55' N, 141° 18' W, (map 102). Variant: Seventymile Creek, Seventy Mile River. So named by prospectors because the mouth is 70 miles down the Yukon River from Fort Reliance, Canada; reported in 1897 by Capt. P. H. Ray, USA.

Seventymile: locality, on left bank of Yukon River at its junction with Seventymile River, 1 mile W of Star City, 11 miles N of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 56' N, 141° 18' W; (map 102). This mining camp was named by prospectors for the stream on which it was located and reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS. It was deserted a few years later by the prospectors at news of other gold strikes.

Severn's Roadhouse: locality, see Seversens.

Severnosky: locality, see Savonoski.

Severnoye Point: point of land, see North Point.

Seversens: locality, on Roadhouse Bay, on N shore of Iliamna Lake, 1 mile E of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 45' N, 154° 49' W; (map 51). Variant: Severn's Roadhouse. Local name published in 1923 by ARC, as "Severn's Roadhouse," and in 1933 by USGS, as "Seversens."

Severson Peninsula: peninsula, extends W 4.5 miles in Becharof Lake, on Alaska Peninsula 53 miles NE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 49' 15" N, 156° 08' 30" W; (map 36). Name reported in 1902 by J. L. McPherson of Iliamna.

Sevidovskaia, Ostrovki: island, see Vsevidof Island.

Sevidovskie Ostrovki: island, see Vsevidof Island.

Sevidow Island: island, see Vsevidof Island.

Sevisok Slough: stream, anabranch of Noatak River, heads at 67° 23' N, 163° 03' W, flows SE 23 miles, 22 miles SE of Noatak, Arctic Slope; 67° 01' N, 162° 45' W; (map 128). Variant: Sevisook Slough, Sevisuk Slough, Shivishak River, Shivishuk River. Eskimo name meaning "long way to go by," according to USC&GS in 1950.

Sevisook Slough: stream, see Sevisok Slough.

Sevisuk Slough: stream, see Sevisok Slough

Sevognak: point of land, see Southeast Cape.

Sevooghak, Mount: hill, 0.5 miles S of Chibukak Point, 2 miles E of Gambell, Saint Lawrence Island; 63° 47' N, 171° 42' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Mount Sevoognak, Mount Sevooghat Sevoukuk Mountain. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by Otto W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Sevooghnak Cape: point of land, see Southeast Cape.

Sevooghnak: locality, on Southeast Cape, Saint Lawrence Island; 62° 56' 10" N, 169° 39' 00" W; (map 93). Variant: Sevukhnak. This is the Eskimo name for Southeast Cape.

Sevoognak, Mount: hill, see Sevooghak Mount.

Sevooka Cape: point of land, see Northeast Cape.

Sevookak, Cape: point of land, see Northwest Cape.

Sevoonak Point: point of land, see Southeast Cape.

Sevoonga Cape: point of land, see Savoonga Point.

Sevoonga: village, see Savoonga.

Sevukhnak: locality, see Sevooghnak.

Sevuo Cape: point of land, see Seevoo Point.

Sevuokaa Cape: point of land, see Northeast Cape.

Sevuokok Cape: point of land, see Northeast Cape.

Sevuokok, Cape: point of land, see Northwest Cape.

Sevuokok: village, see Gambell.

Sevuokuk Mountain: hill, 614 ft., 1.5 miles SE of Gambell, on NW part of Saint Lawrence Island; 63° 46' N, 171° 42' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). This is the Eskimo name for the village of Gambell.

Sevuokuk Point: point of land, see Northeast Cape.

Sevuokuk Point: point of land, see Northwest Cape.

Seward City: locality, see Comet.

Seward Creek: stream, flows E 4 miles to Wild Lake, S of Sirr Mountain, 39 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 30' 00" N, 151° 35' 00" W; (map 124). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Seward Creek: stream, flows E 8 miles to Mission Creek, 10 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 45' 25" N, 141° 31' 40" W; (map 102). Prospectors' named obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Seward Glacier: glacier, heads in Canada in icefield, near head of Columbus Glacier, at about 60° 24' N, 140° 55' W, trends E and SW 52 miles to Malaspina Glacier, 55 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 06' N, 140° 27' W; (map 66). Named by Russell (1891, p. 129), for William Henry Seward, 1801-72. See Seward: town.

Seward Mountains: mountain range, extends NW-SE 14 miles, NE of Davis River and SW of Soule Glacier, Coast Mountains; 55° 50' N, 130° 15' W; (map 3). Named in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN.

Seward Passage: water passage, 11 miles long, between Deer Island and mainland, in E Ernest Sound, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 03' N, 131° 59' W; (map 7) Name derived from the Seward Mountains; given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Seward Peninsula: peninsula, extends W 200 miles from line between heads of Eschscholtz Bay and Norton Bay; bounded on S by Norton Sound, on N by Chukchi Sea, and W by Bering Strait; 65° N, 164° W; BGN 1944; Variant: Kaviak Peninsula, Nome Peninsula, Prince of Wales Peninsula, Sumner Peninsula. About 1898 Governor John Green Brady suggested the peninsula be named in compliment to William Henry Seward, 1801-72. See Seward: town. Dall (1870, p. 268) wrote of this peninsula: "it is proposed to call the [it] Kaviak Peninsula from the native name of Kavi-iak and the Kaviak Inuit who inhabit it." The names "Sumner Peninsula" and "Nome Peninsula" were published in 1900, but were not used subsequently.

Seward: town, pop. 1,891, on Kenai Peninsula, at NW end of Resurrection Bay, Chugach Mountains; 60° 06' 30" N, 149° 26' 30" W; BGN 1906; (map 63). Named for William Henry Seward, 1801-72, U.S. Secretary of State, 1861-69, who negotiated the purchase of Alaska. "The town was founded in 1902 by surveyors for The Alaska Railroad (built 1915-23) as the ocean terminus of the railroad with an airfield and an ice-free harbor, it is an important supply center for the Alaska interior" (Bridgewater and Sherwood, 1950, p. 1799). A post office was established here in 1895, discontinued in 1896, but reestablished in 1903 (Ricks, 1965, p. 57). Its population was 534 in 1910; 652 in 1920; 835 in 1930; 949 in 1939; and 2,114 in 1950.

Sewards Folly: state, see Alaska.

Sewidowsky, Mount: mountain, see Vsevidof, Mount.

Sextant Point: point of land, on S coast of Annette Island, 0.8 miles NE of Point Davison, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 00' 52" N, 131° 35' 29" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Seykes, Mys: point of land, see Sykes, Point.

Seymour Canal: estuary, on E coast of Admiralty Island, trends SE 40 miles to Stephens Passage from neck of Glass Peninsula, 56 miles SE of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 32' N, 133° 50' W; (map 8). Variant: Seymour's Channel. Examined by Joseph Whidbey, RN, and named in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver as "Seymour's Channel" for Lord Hugh Seymour (Wagner, 1937, p. 416).

Seymour's Channel: estuary, see Seymour Canal.

Sfaganugamute: locality, see Sfaganuk.

Sfaganuk: locality, 13 miles N of Chefornak and 88 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 24' N, 164° 15' W; (map 58). Variant: Sefagnuk, Sfaganugamute, Sfoganugamiut, Sfugunugumut, Staganuk. Former Eskimo village visited in December 1878 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, who wrote the name "Sfoganugamiut."

Sfoganugamiut: locality, see Sfaganuk.

Sfugunugumut: locality, see Sfaganuk.

Shack Creek: stream, flows 0.9 miles SW along N shore of Alsek River to sand bar, 2.8 miles W of First Rapids and 50 miles SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 1' 45" N, 138° 30' 00" W; (map 46). Local name published by USGS in 1959.

Shack Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, between Cow and Long Lakes, 20 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 17' 30" N, 148° 06' 30" W, (map 118). Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Shackleford Creek: stream, heads between Cooper and Kenai Lakes, flows N 2.5 miles to Kenai Lake, 30 miles NW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 29' 15" N, 149° 46' 45" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Shade Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows W 5 miles to Yukon River, Porcupine Plateau; 64° 53' 30" N, 141° 06' 10" W; (map 102). Local name reported in 1909-10 by IBC surveyors; published in 1914 on IBS Sheet 20.

Shadeetic Mountain: mountain, see Distik, Mount.

Shadistik: mountain, see Distik, Mount.

Shadow Bay: lake, 2.5 miles long, at W tip of Lake Chauekuktuli, 100 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 01' N, 159° 10' W; (map 59). Descriptive name suggested by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, in 1932 because "due to the high and steep slopes of the surrounding mountains this bay is almost always dark and in shadow."

Shadura Lake: lake, 0.8 miles across, on Kenai Peninsula E of Lake Ootka, 12 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 42' N, 151° 01' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Shady Creek: stream, flows N 3 miles to Bettles River 0.7 miles W of junction of Phoebe and Robert Creeks and 21 miles NW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 35' 30" N, 149° 16' 00" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Shaefer Creek: stream, see Potato Creek.

Shafer Creek: stream, see Potato Creek.

Shaft Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 5.5 miles to Juneau Creek, 1.5 miles S of Juneau Lake and 27 miles SW of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 32' 55" N, 149° 53' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Shaft Gully: ravine, heads on E side of North Hill, trends SE 0.5 miles to Eldorado Creek, 1.8 miles NE of The Ears on Ear Mountain, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 56' 20" N, 166° 10'

30" W; (map 111). Variant: Vatney Gulch. So named in 1945 by a USGS field party because there is a mine shaft nearby. This appears to be the ravine referred to as "Vatney Gulch" by Steidmann and Cathcart (1922, p. 107), USGS.

Shaft Peak: mountain, 2,138 ft., 5 miles NW of Narrow Cape, N of Ugak Bay, Kodiak Island; 57° 29' N, 152° 25' W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Shaft Rock: rock, 200 ft. long, in Pacific Ocean, off SW Peninsula of Noyes Island, 1.2 miles N of Cape Addington, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' 15" N, 133° 19' 10" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1923 by USC&GS.

Shag Bluff: cliff, at mouth of Portage Bay, in Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 55' 30" N, 153° 53' 30" W; (map 33). Name reported in 1943 by USC&GS.

Shag Cove: cove, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2 miles long, 1 mile S of mouth of Geikie Inlet, 0.7 miles SW of Marble Mountain, 50 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 38' 45" N, 136° 20' 00" W; (map 10). Local name reported by USGS in 1951.

Shag Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Wonder Bay, on NW coast of Shuyak Island, 50 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 37' 12" N, 152° 36' 00" W; (map 43). Variant: Urili Island. Translation of the name "Os[trov] Urili," or "shag" or "cormorant"; given by the Russian American Company in 1849.

Shag Rock: rock, 0.7 miles E of Mummy Island, 10 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 28' N, 145° 58' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Shag Rock: rock, at head of Sanborn Harbor, NW coast of Nagai Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 07' 20" N, 159° 58' 30" W; (map 27). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1872 and published on Chart 813.

Shag Rock: rock, in Davison Bay, 11 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 46' 50" N, 136° 18' 40" W; (map 9). Named in 1928 by USC&GS; published on Chart 8258.

Shag Rock: rock, in Sitkalidak Strait, near mouth of Ameer Bay, between Sitkalidak and Kodiak Islands; 57° 12' 50" N, 153° 12' 10" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Shag Rock: rock, on NW shore of Moser Bay, 40 miles SE of Karluk, in SW part of Kodiak Island; 57° 02' N, 154° 07' W; (map 35). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Shag Rocks: rocks, in SE entrance to Whale Passage, between Whale and Kodiak Islands; 57° 54' 30" N, 152° 47' 25" W; (map 34). Variant: Kamen Urili, Oreel Rocks, Oreelie Rocks, Urili Rocks, Urilie Rocks. Translation of "K[amen] Urili," published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Shagak Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on NW coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 52' N, 176° 45' W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Chagak Bay, Chagakh Bay, Zaliv Shagakh.

Aleutian name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, as “Z[aliv] Shagakh,” meaning “Shagakh Bay.”

Shagakh, Zaliv: bay, see Shagak Bay.

Shagauka, Zaliv: bight, see Shahafka Cove.

Shagavanuktok River: stream, see Sagavanirktok River.

Shagelook: stream, see Shageluk Slough.

Shageluk Lake: lake, 2.3 miles long, E of Innoko River at Shageluk, 33 miles NE of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 41' N, 159° 33' W; (map 78). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Shageluk Slough: stream, anabranch of Yukon River, extends N-S 40 miles between Yukon and Innoko Rivers, 42 miles N of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 48' N, 159° 34' W; (map 78). Variant: Chagalook, Chageluk, Chagelyuk, Ittege, Shagelook. Ingalik Indian name appears to have been applied to the Innoko River by the Russian colonial administration on the Yukon, although it is difficult to ascertain exact name application now. Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, applied the names “Chagelyuk” or “Ittege” to the lower Innoko River in 1842-44. The name has been standardized to “Shageluk” and is now applied to part of the Yukon anabranch. See Innoko River.

Shageluk: village, pop. 155, on E bank of Innoko River, 20 miles E of Anvik and 34 miles NE of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 41' N, 159° 34' W; (map 78). Variant: Chageluk, Chagvagchat, Inselnostleide, Intenleiden, Khuingshtetakhten, Khulishganat, Khushgichagat, Kuingshtetakhten, Tizhgelede, Tlegogitno, Tlegoshitno, Tlegozhitno. Ingalik Indian village recorded as “Tlegoshitno” on Lt. L. A. Zagoskin's 1850 map. P. Tikhmeniev showed several villages or camps in this area on his 1861 map. They were named “Inselnostleide,” “Inteleiden,” “Khuingshtetakhten,” “Khushgichagat,” “Tizhgelede,” “Tlegozhitno.” Ivan Petroff in the 1880 U.S. Census calls them, collectively, the “Chageluk settlements.” “Shageluk,” as applied above, became one of the permanent villages in this wet lowland. Its population in 1920 was 130; in 1930, 88. A post office was established in 1924 (Ricks, 1965, p. 57).

Shagitak Island: island, see Sitkalidak Island.

Shahafka Cove: bight, 0.2 miles across, on W shore of Woody Island Channel, 1.5 miles NE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 47' 55" N, 152° 22' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Chagafka Cove, Peschanoi, Zaliv Peschanoy, Zaliv Shagauka. Transliteration of the name “Z[aliv] Shagauka” published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23). Named “Za[liv] Peschanoy,” meaning “Sandy Bay” by Sarichev (1826, map 16).

Shaheen Creek: stream, on Prince of Wales Island, heads on Kogish Mountain, flows NW 7 miles to Kaguk Cove, 20 miles NW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 45' N, 133° 15' W; (map 4). Indian name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Shaiak Island: island, 0.5 miles long, 0.4 miles E of mainland, in Bristol Bay, 4.6 miles S of Slug Mountain, and 22 miles W of Hagemeister Island; 58° 33' 30" N, 161° 40' 00" W; (map

39). Native name published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, as “O[strov] Morzhevoi [Russian for 'Walrus Island'] Shayak.” Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 4), IRN, showed “O[strov] Shayak.” The Shaiak spelling is due to the transliteration table used by BGN in the 1890's.

Shainin Lake: lake, 2.7 miles long, in course of Alapah Creek, W of Mount Wachsmuth, 22 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 20' N, 151° 03' W; BGN 1960; (map 134). Variant: Kanayut Lake. Named by USGS geologists in 1951 for Vincent E. Shainin, USGS geologist, who drowned in this lake in 1950. The Eskimo name for this lake is Kanayut (Rausch, 1951, p. 150).

Shaishnikof River: stream, flows NE 9 miles to Nateekin Bay, in Unalaska Bay, Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 49' 40" N, 166° 36' 25" W; (map 23). Local name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Shakaan Bay: bay, see Shakan Bay.

Shakaan Strait: water passage, see Shakan Strait.

Shakan Bay: bay, 3 miles across, between N coast of Kosciusko Island and NW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 10' N, 133° 37' W; (map 6). Variant: Shakaan Bay, Shukan Bay. Local name published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 101). See Shakan, village.

Shakan Creek: stream, flows N 3.5 miles to Shakan Bay, on N coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 08' 20" N, 133° 27' 40" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Shakan Island: island, 0.1 miles long, at S point of entrance to Shakan Bay, on N coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 08' 55" N, 133° 37-55" W; (map 6). Local name published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 101). See Shakan, village.

Shakan Nipples: mountain, see Nipples, The.

Shakan Strait: water passage, in Shakan Bay, between Hamilton and Kosciusko Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 07' 30" N, 133° 30' 00" W; (map 6). ran Shakaan Strait. Local name published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 101) See Shakan: locality.

Shakan: locality, at head of Shakan Bay E of Hamilton Island, on NW coast of Kosciusko Island Alexander Archipelago; 56° 08' 15" N, 133° 27' 35" W, (map 6). Variant: Caxan, Chican, Hamiltons Mills, Olivers Place, Tsi'choan. Former Indian village that “grew up in 1879 around a sawmill established by Oliver Fontain and was known at the time as 'Oliver's Place'” (Colby, 1945, p. 145). The summer village of the Henya tribe of Tlingit Indians, who came here for fish eggs (Hodge, 1910, p. 520), BAE. Shakan post office was established in 1886; discontinued in 1936 (Ricks, 1965, p. 57). In 1890, with a population of 38, the village included the sawmill and about 12 houses (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1893, p. 34). The population was 19 in 1930, but only one person was reported to have been living there in 1938 (Colby, 1945, p. 145). The name “Shaken” is probably derived from the name of the Tlingit chief, Ceks, or Shakes, with the ending “an,” meaning “village.” See Kah Shakes, village.

Shakan: locality, see Sukkwan.

Shake Cabin: locality, a shelter cabin on the left bank of Texas Creek, 9 miles N of Hyder, Coast Mountains, 56° 02' 50" N, 130° 04' 30" W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1928 by USGS.

Shakes Glacier: glacier, trends S 7 miles to Shakes Lake, 22 miles NE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 47' 30" N, 132° 08' 00" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1961 by USGS. See Kah Shakes, village.

Shakes Lake: lake, 3 miles long, at mouth of Shakes Glacier, 16 miles NE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 45' N, 132° 08' W; (map 6). Variant: Soinai Lake. Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS.

Shakes Slough: stream, heads in Shakes Lake, flows SE 2.5 miles to Stikine River, 19 miles NE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 42' 45" N, 132° 06' 30" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS.

Shakes Village: locality, on E coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 58' N, 132° 13' W; (map 4). Former Tlingit Indian summer camp of the head Stikine chief, Ceks; reported in the 1880 Census as "Shakes' Village," population 38. (1884, p. 32). See Kah Shakes.

Shakes, Mount: mountain, 3,305 ft., on E coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 00' N, 132° 15' W; (map 4). Named in 1886, by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, "after Shakes, an Indian chief."

Shakespeare Glacier: glacier, on NE end of Kenai Peninsula, trends NW 2 miles to its terminus, 2 miles SW of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 45' 40" N, 148° 44' 30" W; (map 63). Named in 1915 by USC&GS "for William Shakespeare, 1564-1616, English dramatist and poet."

Shakhmanova, Mys: point of land, see Shakmanof Point.

Shakhmanova, Zaliv: bay, see Kizhuyak Bay.

Shakhtoli, Zaliv: bay, see Shaktoolik Bay.

Shakhtolik, Reka: stream, see Shaktoolik River.

Shakhtolik, Zaliv: bay, see Shaktoolik Bay.

Shakhun Rock: rock, Shakun Rock.

Shakhun, Kamen: rock, see Shakun Rock.

Shaklolik: village, see Shaktoolik.

Shakmanof Cove: bay, extends S 1 mile between Kizhuyak and Shakmanof Points, 12 miles NW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 55' N, 152° 36' W; BGN 1939; (map 34). Variant: Nutty Cove, Womens Bay. Name derived from Shakmanof Point and given in 1939 by USC&GS. This feature was called "Nutty Cove" in 1933 by USC&GS and "Womens Bay" by Capps (1937, p. 129), USGS.

Shakmanof Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Shakmanof Cove, 12 miles NW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island, 57° 55' 30" N, 152° 35' 15" W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Chiniak, Mys Shakhmanova, Riph Point. Named "M[ys] Shakhmanova," or "Cape Shakmanov,," by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425. Called "M[ys] Chiniak" or "Cape Chiniak," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23). "Riph Point" was Baker's (1906, p. 565) transliteration of Capt. Tebenkov's word for "reef."

Shakmanof: bay, see Kizhuyak Bay.

Shakon, Cape: point of land, see Chacon, Cape.

Shaktol, Guba: bay, see Shaktoolik Bay.

Shaktolik Hills: hills, near the Shaktoolik River E of Norton Sound, Nulato Hills; (map 96). So called by Dall (1870, p. 24).

Shaktolik River: stream, see Shaktoolik River.

Shaktolik: village, see Shaktoolik.

Shaktolit: village, see Shaktoolik.

Shaktoolik Bay: bay, on Norton Sound, 23 miles SW of Christmas Mountain, Nulato Hills, 64° 22' N, 161° 11' W; (map 96). Variant: Baie Chaktolimont, Chacktoole Bay, Guba Shaktol, Guba Tshakhtol, Zaliv Shakhtoli, Zaliv Shakhtolik. Eskimo name reported on September 16, 1778, by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 485), RN, as "Chacktoole Bay." It was called "Shaktol" and "Shakhtolik" by the Russians.

Shaktoolik River: stream, flows SW 92 miles to Shaktoolik Bay 22 miles SW of Christmas Mountain, Nulato Hills; 64° 22' N, 161° 11' W, BGN 1966; (map 96). Variant: Reka Shakhtolik, Shaktolik River. Eskimo name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 2), IRN, as "R[eka] Shakhtolik."

Shaktoolik: village, pop. 187, on E shore of Norton Sound, 12 miles ESE of Cape Dembigh, Nulato Hills; 64° 20' N, 161° 09' W, BGN 1966; (map 96). Variant: Shaklolik, Shaktolik, Shaktolit, Tshakhtog-myut, Ttakhtog-myut. Eskimo village reported in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, who recorded it as "Tshakhtog-myut." The population was 60 in 1880, 38 in 1890, 73 in 1920; 104 in 1930 128 in 1940; and 127 in 1950. The Shaktoolik post office was located here from 1930 to 1933 and from 1944 to 1949 (Ricks, 1965, p. 58).

Shakun Islands: islands, see Shakun Islets.

Shakun Islets: islands, group extends 1.8 miles, in Shelikof Strait, on NE coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 7 miles NE of Cape Chiniak and 49 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 34' N, 153° 43' W; (map 43). Variant: Shakun Islands. Name derived from Shakun Rock; published by USC&GS as Shakun Islands in 1943.

Shakun Rock: rock, 400 ft. long, in Shelikof Strait, 1.7 miles SE of Shakun Islets, Aleutian Range; 58° 32' 55" N, 153° 41' 10" W; BGN 1897; (map 43). Variant: Schachun Rocks, Shakhun Rock, Kamen Shakhun. Name transliterated by USC&GS from "K[amen] Shakhun," published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN.

Shakuseya Creek: stream, see Shakuseyi Creek.

Shakuseyi Creek: stream, heads on E slope of Tukgahgo Mountain, flows NE 2 miles to head of Lutak Inlet, 1.4 miles SE of Chilkoot and 13 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 18' 50" N, 135° 32' 30" W; (map 45). Variant: Shakuseya Creek. Tlingit Indian name reported to mean "mountain-foot"; published in 1923 on IBC Sheet 9 (1951 atlas).

Shakwan: locality, see Sukkwan.

Shale Island: island, 600 ft. long, 4 miles SSW of Chichagof, off W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 36' 48" N, 136° 07' 45" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1908 by USC&GS; published in 1909 on Chart 8280.

Shale Wall Bluff: bluff, elev. 900 ft., on W bank of Nanushuk River, 10 miles SE of Outpost Mountain and 36 miles SE of Umiat; Arctic Slope; 69° 04' N, 150° 51' W; BGN 1960; (map 141). So named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, between 1944 and 1953, "because a name was needed for a type locality for the Shale Wall member of the Seabee formation."

Shaler Mountains: mountains, 15 miles long, central Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 35' N, 166° 48' W; (map 23). Name published by USGS (Drewes and others, 1961, pl. 75).

Shaleruckik Mountain: hill, 718 ft., 17 miles SW of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 51' N, 157° 45' W; (map 115). Eskimo name shown on a 1901 field sheet by USGS.

Shallow Bay: delta, see Dry Bay.

Shallow Lake: lake, 2.3 miles long, 12 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 14' 15" N, 147° 04' 00" W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Shallow Lake: lake, see Kenibuna Lake.

Shallow-water, Point: point of land, see Romanof, Point.

Shallyanys Village: locality, on Stikine River, N of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 31' N, 132° 23' W; (map 6). Former Tlingit Indian summer camp reported in the 1880 Census, with a population of 24, by Petroff (1884, p. 32).

Shaman Island: island, 0.1 miles long, in Stephens Passage, 0.3 miles NW of Outer Point on W coast of Douglas Island and 9.5 miles W of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 20" N, 134° 41' 00" W (map 11). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN. "Shaman" is an Indian name for medicine-man or doctor. Reason for this name is unknown. The name was published in 1893 by USC&GS on Chart 8300.

Shaman: village, see Stevens Village.

Shamansville: village, see Stevens Village.

Shamrock Bay: bay, 1.5 miles long, at head of West Shamrock Inlet, on central Baranof Island Alexander Archipelago; 56° 49' 45" N, 135° 08' 00" W, (map 5). Descriptive name given in 1929 by USC&GS "because its charted outline resembles a shamrock."

Shamrock Creek: stream, flows N then E 5 miles to Golovnin Lagoon, 10 miles NW of Golovin and 32 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 163° 22' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Shamrock Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to Big Lake, 1.4 miles SE of mouth of Holy Moses Creek and 23 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 29' 15" N, 149° 22' 00" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Shamrock Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Redmond Creek, 28 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 24' N, 146° 32' W; (map 101). Named by prospectors; reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Shamrock Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to East Fork Chena River, 68 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 02' N, 145° 28' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1811 by E. A. Porter (in Brooks and others, 1912, p. 244), USGS.

Shamrock Creek: stream, flows S 3.7 miles to Bear Creek 3 miles NE of Nyac and 39 miles SW of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 01' N, 159° 51' W; (map 73). Prospectors' name shown on a 1914 field sheet by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Shamrock Glacier: glacier, in Chigmit Mountains, trends N 13 miles to its terminus between Chakachamna and Kenebuna Lakes, 55 miles W of Tyonek, Aleutian Range; 61° 11' N, 152° 49' W; BGN 1930; (map 70). Local name reported in 1927 by S. R. Capps (in Smith and others, 1930, p. 147), USGS.

Shamrock Isle: island, see Emerald Island.

Shamrock Lake: lake, 1.7 miles long, at terminus of Shamrock Glacier, 55 miles W of Tyonek, Aleutian Range; 61° 11' 15" N, 152° 47' 30" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Shand, Mount: peak, 12,660 ft., at head of Trident Glacier, 10 miles SE of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 32' 40" N, 146° 26' 55" W; BGN 1962; (map 86). Named for William Shand, Jr., 1918-46, reported to be one of a party of two that made the first ascent of nearby

Mount Moffit, August 13, 1941. Bradford Washburn proposed this name in 1949 to be applied to what is now called Mount Moffit. The present application of the name was suggested in 1961 by USGS to resolve the conflict of two names applied to the same feature.

Shangavinapok: stream, see Swift Fork.

Shangin Bay: bay, 4 miles long, 0.2 miles wide, on N coast of Shuyak Island, 50 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 36' 30" N, 152° 25' 10" W; BGN 1933; (map 43). Name published by USC&GS in 1921 on Chart 8555.

Shangin Rock: rock, off N coast of Shuyak Island, 52 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 38' 35" N, 152° 26' 00" W; BGN 1933; (map 43). So named by USC&GS in 1931 because it marks the entrance to Shangin Bay.

Shanigarok: stream, see Shaningarok Creek.

Shaningarok Creek: stream, heads at 69° 21' N, 159° 01' W, flows N and E 80 miles to Meade River, 95 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Slope; 69° 37' N, 157° 26' W; BGN 1949; (map 143). Variant: Kaksu River, Sanigaroak, Shanigarok. Eskimo name reported by T. E. Taylor, USGS, in 1956.

Shaningarok Ridge: ridge, extends 40 miles W from Meade River, N of Shaningarok Creek, 85 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Slope; 69° 41' N, 158° 11' W; (map 143). Named by USGS in 1956, and derived from the stream name.

Shannon Hill: mountain, 1,900 ft., in Indian Mountains, 25 miles NE of Hughes, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 19' N, 153° 37' W; (map 116). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Shannon Point: point of land, W of Nyman Peninsula, on NW shore of Womens Bay, 6 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 43' 45" N, 152° 31' 40" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Shannon, Mount: mountain, 2,055 ft., on N shore of Wide Bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 39 miles ESE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range, 57° 25' 30" N, 156° 23' 45" W; (map 36). Named by prospectors for "Mr. Shannon (cnna) who died in the vicinity in 1922"; published by W. R. Smith and A. A. Baker (in Brooks and others, 1924, pl. 11), USGS.

Shantatalik Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Tustumena, 21 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 17' 30" N, 150° 59' 30" W; (map 62). Variant: Tschantotalich. Tanaina Indian name reported in 1840 by the Russian scientist Island G. Wosnesenski. It was published by Grewingk (1850, map 3) as "Tschantatalich. "

Shapka Island: island, 0.6 miles across, one of Chiachi Islands, 22 miles E of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 53' 10" N, 159° 07' 00" W; (map 27). Descriptive name derived from the Russian word for "hat;" given because of the island's rounded shape; published by USC&GS on Chart 8881 (1891).

Sharatin Bay: bay, extends S 3.5 miles, off Kizhuyak Bay, 13 miles NW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 51' N, 152° 44' W; BGN 1933, (map 34). Local name reported in 1933 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, who wrote, “probably was given for an early Russian settler.”

Sharatin Mountain: mountain, 2,869 ft., at head of Sharatin Bay, 10 miles W of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 48' 45" N, 152° 41' 15" W; BGN 1933; (map 34). Name derived from Sharatin Bay and given in 1933 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Shariepof, Cape: point of land, see Izhut, Cape.

Shark Edge Mountain: peak, 3,734 ft., 4 miles NW of Old John Lake and 7 miles SE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 06' N, 145° 16' W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Shark Point: point of land, on NE shore of Ugak Bay, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 27' N, 152° 35' W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Shark Tooth Hill: mountain, 2,740 ft., 1.5 miles E of Oil Bay and 23 miles NE of Augustine Island Aleutian Range; 59° 40' 15" N, 153° 14' 00" W; BGN 1916; (map 51). Named by USC&GS in 1913 because of the mountain's resemblance to a shark's tooth.

Sharkstooth Mountain: mountain, 9,660 ft., near head of Columbia Glacier, 30 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 22' 20" N, 147° 01' 33" W; BGN 1965; (map 69). Named about 1957 by members of the Chugach Mountains Expedition sponsored by the Arctic Institute of North America (Nielsen 1963, p. 135).

Sharp Cape: point of land, on S coast Kagalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 43' 50" N, 176° 20' 50" W. BGN 1936; (map 17). So named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934 “because it is a sharp, rocky headland.”

Sharp Ledge: cliff, on S end of Couverden Island, W of Point Couverden, at mouth of Lynn Canal 25 miles SW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains, 58° 11' 30" N, 135° 03' 45" W; (map 11). Descriptive name given in 1890 by USC&GS and published in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 195).

Sharp Mountain: mountain, 2,200 ft., N of Iliamna Lake, 20 miles W of Iliamna, Alaska Range; 59° 46' N, 155° 29' W; (map 51). Descriptive name published in 1957 by USGS.

Sharp Peak: mountain, 6,030 ft., 3.2 miles NE of terminus of Klutina Glacier, 21 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 25' 15" N, 146° 02' 10" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Sharp Point: point of land, at mouth of Eliza Harbor, in South Passage, on Admiralty Island, 27 miles SE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 09' 30" N, 134° 16' 40" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 142).

Sharp Point: point of land, on W shore of Port Snettisham, 2.4 miles S of Mallard Cove and 31 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 08' N, 133° 44' W; (map 12). Descriptive name given in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN.

Sharp Point: point of land, on W shore of Princess Bay, on SE coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 20' 35" N, 131° 01' 30" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Sharp, Mount: mountain, 2,569 ft., 4.5 miles SE of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 48' 45" N, 135° 15' 00" W (map 5). Descriptive name given in 1943 for charting purposes by USC&GS.

Shaseki Pass: pass, see Chilkoot Pass.

Shashamund Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, 0.5 miles S of confluence of Chisana and Nabesna Rivers, 41 miles SE of Tok, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 02' N, 141° 52' W; BGN 1961; (map 85). Indian name said to mean "duck lake"; reported by USGS in 1960.

Shasheki: pass, see White Pass.

Shashgat Bay: bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; (map 34). Native name recorded in 1805 by Lisianski (1814, p. 184-185). "Apparently an arm of Igak [Ugak] bay * * *" (Baker, 1906, p. 566). Location unknown.

Shasta Creek: stream, flows SW 1.4 miles to join Lucky Creek to form Harris Creek which flows to North Fork Kougarak River, 5 miles NE of Harris Dome and 37 miles NW of Imurak Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 41' N, 164° 27' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Shasta, Mount: mountain, 4,100 ft., 1.7 miles NE of head of Shoup Bay and 11 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 10' 05" N, 146° 33' 55" W; (map 68). Prospectors' name derived from Mount Shasta, in California; reported in 1911 by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Shasta, Mount: mountain, see Jackknife Mountain.

Shatavanaktok River: stream, see Sagavanirktok River.

Shaviovia River: stream, see Shaviovik River.

Shaviovik Mound: pingo, elev. 80 ft., on Beaufort Sea coast, 5 miles inland, SW of Tigvarvak Island and W of Shaviovik River, Arctic Plain; 70° 08' N, 147° 29' W; (map 150). Named and used as a triangulation station by Leffingwell (1919, p. 41) in 1911.

Shaviovik River: stream, heads at 69° 14' N, 147° 00' W, flows NE 75 miles to Beaufort Sea between Foggy Island and Mikkelsen Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 12' 20" N, 147° 16' 30" W; BGN 1959; (map 150). Variant: Savaovik River, Saviovic River, Saviovik River, Savitovik River, Shavioia River, West Fork Shaviovik River. Eskimo name meaning "place where there is iron"; reported in 1901 as "Saviovic" by S. J. Marsh, prospector.

Shaviovik River: stream, see Juniper Creek.

Shavugavik Point: point of land, see Bullen Point.

Shaw Bay: bay, see Urilia Bay.

Shaw Creek Flats: flats, extend WSW 18 miles, along Shaw Creek from Gilles Creek to Tanana River, 5 miles N of Big Delta, Tanana Lowland; 64° 15' N, 146° 00' W; (map 101). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Shaw Creek locality, on left bank of Shaw Creek at its junction with Tanana River, 11 miles NW of Big Delta, Tanana Lowland; 64° 15' 40" N, 146° 06' 30" W; (map 101). Roadhouse reported by the Alaska Road Commission in 1932.

Shaw Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Kinegnak River, 5 miles SE of Kemuk Mountain and 26 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 51' 15" N, 161° 34' 45" W; BGN 1938; (map 39). Local name reported in 1938 by J. B. Mertie and Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Shaw Creek: stream, heads at 64° 29' N, 145° 05' W, flows SW 40 miles to Tanana River, 11 miles NW of Big Delta, Tanana Lowland; 64° 15' 40" N, 146° 06' 30" W; (map 101). Variant: Debetendig, Thompson Creek. In 1902 Lt. G. S. Gibbs, USA called this stream Thompson Creek, but in 1904 L. M. Prindle, USGS, reported that the miners called it Shaw Creek. Its Indian name was "Debetendig" according to J. T. Geoghegan in 1904.

Shaw Island: island, 0.6 miles long, in Cook Inlet, at head of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, Aleutian Range; 59° 00' 15" N, 153° 23' 00" W; BGN 1906; (map 51). Variant: Ostrov Kamyshak, Ostrov Shunakhtuli, Schaws Insel, Shaws Island, Schunachtuli Island, Shunaktuli Island. Named in 1794 "Straw's Island" by Capt. George Vancouver. "Shown on Vancouver's Chart [of 1798] but not mentioned in the text" (Wagner, 1937, p. 416). Native name was published in 1847 as "Ostrov Shunakhtuli" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378; named "O[strov] Kamyshak" in 1849 by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 5), IRN.

Shaw Islands: islands, 0.6 miles across, at mouth of Idaho Inlet, on N coast of Chichagof Island, 2.4 miles SE of Lacy Cove, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 12' 10" N, 136° 14' 20" W; (map 10). Named by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, probably for E. V. Shaw, a member of his party in 1902. The name was published on Chart 8304 in 1904.

Shaw, Cape: point of land, E tip of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 18' N, 174° 00' W; (map 19). Listed in the 1944 USC&GS Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 91).

Shaw-a-gan: locality, see Sukkwan.

Shaws Island: island, see Shaw Island.

Shayak Island: island, see Hog Island.

She Beaver: stream, see Beaver Slough.

She-kluck-she-uck: stream, see Pick River.

She-sur-are-lick: locality, see Sheshalik.

Shea Creek: stream, flows NW 0.7 miles to Birch Creek which flows to Big Four Creek, 21 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 50' N, 164° 08' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Shea Roadhouse: locality, on Bering Sea coast, at mouth of Feather River, 37 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 51' N, 166° 24' W; (map 94). Site of a roadhouse reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Shearwater Bay: bay, extends NE 3 miles, off Kiliuda Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 20' N, 152° 55' W; (map 34). Descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1904, "probably owing to the abundance of one or more of the many species of waterfowl to which the name is applied." The name probably refers to the slender-billed Shearwater, *Puffinus tenuirostris*.

Shearwater Point: point of land, on N shore of Kiliuda Bay, at mouth of Shearwater Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 20' N, 152° 58' W; BGN 1933; (map 34). Named by USC&GS in 1933 for Shearwater Bay.

Sheba Mountain: mountain, 4,615 ft., 64 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 15' N, 142° 53' W; (map 102). Variant: Queen of Sheba Mountain. Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by W. J. Peters, USGS.

Shed Mountain: mountain, 2,585 ft., on mainland between Nakat and Willard Inlets, Coast Mountains; 54° 54' 45" N, 130° 42' 00" W; (map 2). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN-.

Shedden, Point: point of land, on Chukchi Sea coast, entrance to Walakpa Bay, Arctic Plain; 71° 09' N, 157° 04' W; (map 153). Probably named by British naval officers engaged in the Franklin search expeditions, 1849-53, and first published on Brit. Adm. Chart 593. The name is not now used. (Baker, 1906).

Shee-gar-rik-puk: stream, see Squirrel River.

Shee-lee-lie-tok: stream, see Squirrel River.

Sheeleelictok: stream, see Squirrel River.

Sheenjek Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, drains NE to Sheenjek River, 9.4 miles SW of Table Mountain and 45 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 13' N, 143° 48' W; (map 137). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Sheenjek River: stream, heads at 69° 00' N, 144° 00' W, flows S 200 miles to Porcupine River, 23 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 44' 30" N, 144° 34' 30" W; (map 119). Variant: Salmon River. Indian name published in 1895 by USC&GS. J. H. Turner, USC&GS, in 1889 called it "Salmon," presumably a translation of the Indian name.

Sheep Bay: bay, 4.5 miles wide at N end of Orca Bay, 12 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 38' N, 146° 04' W; (map 64). Variant: Ensenada de Menendez, Jackson Bay. Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN. This is probably the same bay called

“Ensenada de Menendez” by Don Salvador Fidalgo on June 8, 1790, when he took possession; named for Salvador Menendez Valdes, one of his officers.

Sheep Bay: bay, see Midway Bay.

Sheep Creek Basin: valley, 1 mile-long, on Sheep Creek, 0.7 miles N of Thane and 4 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 16' 15" N, 134° 19' 15" W; (map 11). Miners' name derived from Sheep Creek (DeArmond, 1957, p. 39).

Sheep Creek Divide: ridge, 3 miles long, extends NE from Mount Roberts, 5 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 17' 30" N, 138° 18' 00" W; (map 11). Name used by miners; published by Spencer and Wright (1906, pl. 15), USGS.

Sheep Creek: stream, flows 3.3 miles S to Kuskulana River W of Clear Creek, 32 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 34' N, 143° 50' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1921 by F. H. Moffit, USGS.

Sheep Creek: stream, flows 3.6 miles SW to Young Creek, 4 miles W of Big Bend Lakes and 23 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 13' 05" N, 142° 24' 45" W, (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Sheep Creek: stream, flows N 5 miles to White River, 46 miles NE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 43' N, 141° 40' W; (map 67). Local name reported by Capps (1916, pl. 1), USGS.

Sheep Creek: stream, flows N 7 miles to join Moose Creek, 46 miles SE of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 01' N, 148° 12' W; (map 100). Named by prospectors; reported in 1906 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1907, pl. 4), USGS.

Sheep Creek: stream, flows NE 1.5 to Nenana River, 18 miles S of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 47' 40" N, 148° 55' 20" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Sheep Creek: stream, flows NE 13 miles to Birch Creek, 37 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 19' 30" N, 144° 31' 45" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1904 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Sheep Creek: stream, flows NE 3.6 miles to Gold Stream Creek, 3.8 miles NE of Ester Dome and 9 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 55' N, 147° 58' W; (map 100). Named by prospectors and shown on a manuscript map in 1905 by C. W. Joint.

Sheep Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Tanana River, 14 miles W of Tanacross, Alaska Range; 63° 25' 30" N, 143° 48' 00" W; (map 85). Local name reported by USGS in 1964.

Sheep Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Beaver Creek, 45 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 44' 15" N, 147° 06' 00" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS.

Sheep Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 1 mile S of mouth of Gold Creek and 37 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 30' 10" N, 149° 52' 00" W;

(map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Sheep Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Wood River, 40 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 59' 40" N, 147° 43' 10" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name shown on a 1910 fieldsheet by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Capps (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Sheep Creek: stream, flows S 4.8 miles to Caribou Creek 53 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 56' 15" N, 147° 40' 30" W; (map 69). Name used by local prospectors; reported in 1906 by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Sheep Creek: stream, flows S 7.3 miles, W of Horace Mountain, to Robert Creek, 21 miles WNW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 38' N, 149° 11' W; (map 123). Variant: Spruce Creek. Name reported in 1931 by Marshall (1934, pl. 6).

Sheep Creek: stream, flows SW 14 miles to Copper River 20 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 17' N, 144° 50' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1906, pl. 16), USGS.

Sheep Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to River Cove in Nikolski Bay, on S coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 57' 22" N, 168° 51' 05" W; (map 21). Name published by USC&GS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 67).

Sheep Creek: stream, flows SW 6.5 miles, N of Gunsight Mountain, to John River, 9 miles S of mouth of Wolverine Creek and 54 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 30' N, 152° 08' W; (map 124). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Sheep Creek: stream, heads 14 miles S of Farewell Airport, flows NW 50 miles to Pitka Fork Middle Fork Kuskokwim River 15 miles SE of its junction with Middle Fork, 39 miles SE of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 46' 30" N, 154° 29' 20" W; (map 80). Local name reported in 1940 by USGS.

Sheep Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus in Nutzotin Mountains, flows N 13 miles to Chisana River, Alaska Range; 62° 17' 00" N, 141° 48' 45" W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Sheep Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows NE 8 miles to Little Gerstle River, 35 miles SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 40' 25" N, 144° 38' 30" W; BGN 1937; (map 86). Local name reported on a 1927 manuscript map of the Endicott and Haley hunting expedition.

Sheep Creek: stream, heads at Sheep Glacier terminus, flows NE 4 miles to Boulder Creek, 18 miles SE of Chistochina, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 24' 00" N, 144° 14' 30" W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS. See Sheep Glacier.

Sheep Creek: stream, heads in a glacier, trends SE 5 miles to Lowe River, 0.5 miles SE of Wortmanns and 15 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 06' 15" N, 145° 48' 30" W, (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Sheep Creek: stream, heads in glacier, flows mostly W 3 miles to Gastineau Channel at Thane, 4.5 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 15' 40" N, 134° 19' 30" W; (map 11). Named in 1880 by Joe Juneau and Richard Harris. "We went about four miles further south to another nice looking creek we named Sheep Creek as we killed several mountain sheep, hence the name." DeArmond, 1957, p. 39).

Sheep Creek: stream, heads in glacier, in Talkeetna Mountains, flows SW 40 miles to Sheep Creek Slough 1.8 miles N of its junction with Susitna River, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 59' 35" N, 150° 04' 00" W; BGN 1954; (map 70). Variant: Montana Creek. Name shown on 1916 railroad location manuscript map.

Sheep Creek: stream, heads in Teocalli Mountains, flows SE 8.5 miles to Happy River, Ptarmigan Valley, 100 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 60° 08' 30" N, 153° 02' 00" W; (map 80). Local name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Sheep Creek: stream, heads N of Alice Peak, flows N 2.5 miles to Kotsina River, 3.2 miles ESE of terminus of Long Glacier and 82 miles ENE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 42' 40" N, 144° 06' 15" W; (map 68). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS, (Baker, 1906). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Sheep Creek: stream, heads on NE slope of Carbon Mountain, flows 3 miles to 1950 terminus of Bering Glacier, 4 miles E of Doughton Peak and 68 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 26' 20" N, 143° 46' 30" W; (map 65). Local name reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Sheep Creek: stream, in Baird Mountains, flows SW 10 miles to Salmon River, 14 miles S of Kanaktok Mountain, 49 miles NE of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 38' N, 159° 48' W; (map 127). Local name reported in 1955 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Sheep Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows W 18 miles to NE end of Kachemak Bay, 24 miles NE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 47' 40" N, 150° 56' 30" W; (map 50). Name reported by R. W. Stone (in Moffit, 1906, pl. 3), USGS.

Sheep Creek: stream, see Sheep River.

Sheep Creek: stream, see Tatonduk River.

Sheep Creek: stream, see Trembley Creek.

Sheep Creek: stream, see Willow Creek.

Sheep Creek: village, see Thane.

Sheep Fork: stream, flows N 3 miles to Carlson Creek, 2.6 miles W of Sunny Cove and 8 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 19' 15" N, 134° 12' 30" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

Sheep Glacier: glacier, heads at glacier on Mount Sanford and trends NW 5 miles to its 1959 terminus at head of Sheep Creek 19 miles SE of Chistochina, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 21' N,

144° 16' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS. Probably named for the number of mountain sheep (*Ovis dalli*) in the area.

Sheep Gulch: ravine, extends 0.9 miles S to Rex Creek 3 miles NE of head of Chititu Creek and 16 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 19' 27" N, 142° 30' 30" W; (map 67). Local name recorded in 1902 by G. W. Easterly of Valdez.

Sheep Gulch: ravine, extends N-S 2.5 miles on stream 0.4 miles N of its junction with Chichokna River, 84 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 57' 30" N, 144° 27' 00" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Sheep Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in Sitkalidak Strait, at mouth of Midway Bay, between Sitkalidak Island and SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 13' 00" N, 153° 14' 20" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Sheep Island: island, 0.7 miles long, at head of Northeast Arm Uganik Bay, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 43' 00" N, 153° 19' 30" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Sheep Island: island, 1 3 miles long, near mouth of Wood River, 3 miles N of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 05' N, 158° 27' W; BGN 1932; (map 52). Local name written "Ke-ik-dok," or "Sheep Id." by H. C. Fassett, USBF, in 1910.

Sheep Island: island, 250 ft. across, in Galankin Islands, 1.5 miles S of Sitka, off W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 01' 48" N, 135° 19' 53" W; (map 9). Variant: Barani Island, Baranie Island, Ostrov Baraney. This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Baraney."

Sheep Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, W of Big Lake, on NE end of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 12' 20" N, 170° 12' 20" W; (map 38). Local name reported by Joseph Stanley-Brown, USGS, in 1891.

Sheep Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, in Ptarmigan Valley, 0.4 miles N of junction of Sheep Creek and Happy River, 100 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 09' N, 153° 02' W; (map 80). Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Sheep Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, in Kenai Mountains 2.3 miles E of Arctic Lake and 48 miles SE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 02' 10" N, 150° 22' 15" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Sheep Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, at head of Goat Creek, 8 miles S of Tanada Lake, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 16' 00" N; 143° 22' 30" W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Sheep Mountain: mountain, 4,238 ft., 3 miles S of Olds Mountain and 1 mile E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 17' 30" N, 134° 18' 00" W; (map 11). Local name reported by W. J. Peters, USGS, and published in 1902. In the 1800's mountain goats, sometimes called sheep by the miners, frequented this area, hence the name (DeArmond, 1957, p. 39).

Sheep Mountain: mountain, 6,100 ft., 1.2 miles NNW of Alice Peak and 80 miles ENE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 40' 55" N, 144° 07' 50" W; (map 68). Local name reported by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1915, pl. 5), USGS.

Sheep Mountain: mountain, 6,250 ft., on Kenai Peninsula along Seward Highway, between Victor Creek and Paradise Valley Trail, 16 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 20' 20" N, 149° 16' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 63). Variant: Wolcot Mountain, Wolcott Mountain. Local name reported by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS. "It received its name due to the fact that in the early days sheep could be seen on the side of the mountain at almost any time."

Sheep Mountain: mountain, 6,300 ft., extends NE 11 miles, along Glenn Highway, between Caribou Creek and Tahnetta Pass, 50 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 50' N, 147° 31' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1906 by Sidney Paige and Adolph Knopf (in Brooks and others, 1907, p. 116), USGS.

Sheep Mountain: peak, 3,325 ft., 21 miles SE of Mount Kelly, 51 miles N of Noatak, Brooks Range; 68° 18' 40" N, 162° 55' 40" W; BGN 1965; (map 130) Name proposed in 1965 by geologists of the B. P. Exploration Co. Inc., presumably referring to the Dall Sheep (*Ovis dalli dalli*).

Sheep Point: point of land, on N shore of Orca Bay, 10 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 37' N, 146° 00' W; (map 64). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Sheep Point: point of land, see Otter Point.

Sheep River: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Sahlin Lagoon, 13 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 43' N, 145° 54' W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS; derived from Sheep Bay to which the stream flows.

Sheep River: stream, heads at glacier, flows NW 41 miles to Talkeetna River, 11 miles NE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 22' 25" N, 149° 47' 00" W; (map 82). Variant: Sheep Creek. Local name recorded in 1906 by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent, USGS, as "Sheep Creek."

Sheep Valley: ravine, extends 1.4 miles, at head of Young Creek, 19 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains, 61° 49' 30" N, 148° 43' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Sheer-off-there Rock: islands, see Alargate Rocks.

Sheeshaldenskoi: locality, see Sisaguk.

Shefflin Creek: stream, see Schieffelin Creek.

Shefflin Creek: stream, see Schieffelin Creek.

Shekak Sound: water passage, see Hoonah Sound.

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

Shekesti, Point: point of land, on W shore of Wrangell Harbor at Wrangell, N coast of Wrangell Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 27' 55" N, 132° 23' 00' W; (map 6). Variant: Mys Shekesti, Point Zhekiski. Named in 1834 by Capt. Lt. D. F. Zarembo, published in 1848 as "Mys Shekesti," or "Shekesti Cape," on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396.

Sheklukshuk Range: mountain range, 1,500 ft., trends SE 44 miles from junction of Kugarak and Rabbit Rivers, 16 miles SW of Shungnak, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 40' N, 157° 30' W; (map 115). Eskimo name reported in 1901 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS.

Sheldon Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, in Donkey Bay, in NW part of Pybus Bay, on SE coast of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 20' N, 134° 09' W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Sheldon Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows S and E 2.5 miles from Mount Sheldon to Toklat River, 13 miles NE of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 34' 45" N, 150° 02' 30" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Sheldon Point: point of land, on left bank of Kwemeluk Pass, 18 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 32' N, 164° 52' W; (map 77). Variant: Noona-mekrot, Nunamekrot. Locally named for "a man named Sheldon [cna], who had a saltry on the point." Its Eskimo name is "Nunamekrot," meaning "long land," according to USC&GS in 1952.

Sheldon Point: village, pop. 110, on Sheldon Point, 18 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, 62° 32' N, 164° 52' W; (map 77). Variant: Sheldons Point. Eskimo village named for the nearby point of land. Its population in 1950 was 43; not listed in prior censuses.

Sheldon, Mount: mountain, 5,670 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, on W bank of Toklat River, 13 miles NNE of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 35' 30" N, 150° 07' 00" W; (map 88). Name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS. Named for Charles Sheldon, 1867-1928, noted author and hunter-naturalist, who studied Dall sheep and other wildlife in the Mount McKinley area in 1906, 1907, and 1908. He was the prime figure in Mount McKinley's establishment as a National Park. See Mount McKinley National Park.

Sheldons Point: village, see Sheldon Point.

Shelekhovo, Lake: lake, see Iliamna Lake.

Shelekof, Lake: lake, see Iliamna Lake.

Shelf Creek: stream, on Granite Mountain, flows N 1 mile to Rhoads Creek, 18 miles SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 48' 12" N, 145° 25' 55" W; (map 86). Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS.

Shelikhoff Strait: water passage, see Shelikof Strait.

Shelikhova, Zaliv: bay, see Shelikof Bay.

Shelikof Bay: bay, 4.5 miles across, on W coast of Kruzof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 08' N, 135° 49' W; BGN 1897; (map 9). Variant: Ensenada de Guadalupe, Port Mariy, Port Mary, Port Meri, Puerto de Guadalupe, Shelikoff Bay, Shelikova Gulf, Silk Bay, Zaliv Shelikhova. This feature was probably named in the 1850's by the Russian American Company for Grigori Ivanovich Shelikov, founder of the Russian American Company. The name is shown on a Russian American Company map of 1850 as "Port Meri ili Zal[iv] Shelikhova," meaning "Port Mary or Shelikov Bay." The name "Port Mary" was given in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN; "Ensenada de Guadalupe," i.e. "Guadalupe Entrance," on August 17, 1775, by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra (Wagner, 1937, p. 460). See Shelikof Strait.

Shelikof Island: island, 2 miles across, in Soda Bay, off W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 15' 20" N, 133° 01' 15" W; (map 4). Named in 1928 by USFS for Grigori Ivanovich Shelikov, who established the first permanent Russian settlement in Alaska in 1784. See Shelikof Strait.

Shelikof Strait: water passage, 20 miles wide, extends SW 150 miles from Barren Islands between Alaska Peninsula and Kodiak Island, 57° 30' N, 155° 00' W; (map 35). Variant: Aliaskinskoi, Proliv Alyaskinskoy ili Shelikova, Canal de Flores, Chelekhoff Strait, Helikoff Strait, Ismaeloff Strait, Kenai Strait, Prolov Kenayskoy, Petrie's Strait, Prolov Shelekova, Shelikhoff Strait, Shelikoff Strait, Smokey Bay, Whitsuntide Bay. Named "P[roliv] Shelekova," or "Shelikov's Strait," by Ens. Vasiliev in 1831 or 1832 (Lutke, 1836, p. 274) for Grigori Ivanovich Shelikov, a Siberian shipbuilder and merchant. This feature was called Smokey Bay in 1778 by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 385) RN. Capt. Meares (1790, pl. 11), named it "Petrie's Strait" in 1786 for William Petrie. The strait was called "Canal de Flores," or "strait of flowers," by D. A. Galiano (1802, map 3) and "Prol[iv] Kenayskoy," or "Kenai Strait," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN. The Russian American Company called it "Proliv Alyaskinskoy ili Shelikova," "Alaska or Shelikov's Strait," in 1849. Shelikov (Bancroft, 1886, p. 182) "has justly been called the founder of the Russian colonies on this continent." He formed several partnerships in the fur trading business. They led to his expedition across the Pacific in 1783 to establish a permanent settlement in order to protect and further the interests of the fur hunters and traders. His expedition led to the first permanent Russian settlement of Alaska in 1784. He named the settlement after his ship, the Three Saints (Chevigny, 1965, p. 52-55).

Shelikoff Bay: bay, see Shelikof Bay.

Shelikoff Strait: water passage, see Shelikof Strait.

Shelikova Gulf: bay, see Shelikof Bay.

Shell Bay: bay, see Rakovoi Bay.

Shell Creek: stream, flows SE through Shell Lake, 12 miles to Skwentna River, 56 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 52' 30" N, 151° 25' 00" W; (map 70). Named in 1898 by Spurr (1900, map 6); USGS, for P. G. Shell who prospected in the region in 1887.

Shell Hills: hills, extend 10 miles along E bank of Shell Creek and Shell Lake, 57 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 57' 30" N, 151° 27' 00" W; (map 70). Named in 1898 by Spurr (1900, map 6), USGS, for P. G. Shell who prospected in the region in 1887.

Shell Island: island, see Mogilnoi Island.

Shell Mountain: mountain, 1,608 ft., on central Kruzof Island, 14 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 07' 30" N, 135° 41' 00" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Shellabarger Pass: pass, 3,300 ft., at head of Dillinger River, 86 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 31' 30" N, 152° 47' 00" W; (map 81) Mountain climbers' name published in the late 1940's.

Shellman Creek: stream, flows SW 12 miles to North Fork Kuskokwim River, 57 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains, 63° 41' N, 153° 26' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Shellman River: stream, see Shelman Creek.

Shelman Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Port Clarence at Teller Mission, 6 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 20' N, 166° 29' W; (map 111). Variant: Mission Creek, Schellman River, Shellman River. A "Schellman River" is shown in this area on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. Reported as "Mission Creek" in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Shelockham, Lake: lake, see Shelokum, Lake.

Shelockum, Lake: lake, see Shelokum, Lake.

Shelokum, Lake: lake, on Cleveland Peninsula, NW of Bailey Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 59' N, 131° 39' W; BGN 1923; (map 3). Variant: Lake Shelockham, Lake Shelockum. This is a Chinook word, meaning "looking-glass" or "mirror"; spelled "Shelockham" by G. H. Canfield (in Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 4), USGS.

Shelter Bay: bight, 3.4 miles wide, off Cook Inlet, on W shore of Fire Island, 12 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 08' 45" N, 150° 15' 30" W; BGN 1916; (map 70). Local name published in 1916 by USC&GS.

Shelter Bay: estuary, at N end of Evans Island, extends N 2.5 miles to Knight Island Passage, 12 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 08' N, 147° 57' W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Shelter Bay: lagoon, 0.7 miles across, on W coast of Hinchinbrook Island, 32 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 26' N, 146° 39' W (map 64). Name published by USC&GS in 1900. Probably so named for the shelter the lagoon would provide for vessels during stormy weather.

Shelter Cove: cove, 0.1 miles wide, on W shore of Cook Inlet, 48 miles NW of Homer, Aleutian Range; 59° 53' 15" N, 152° 48' 15" W, (map 50). Local name reported by USGS or USC&GS in the 1940's.

Shelter Cove: cove, 0.4 miles wide, on Kenai Peninsula on S shore of Beauty Bay, 33 miles SE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 31' 45" N, 150° . 38' 00" W; BGN 1908; (map 50). Descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1908.

Shelter Cove: cove, 0.4 miles wide, on W shore of Carroll Inlet, on Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32' 20" N, 131° 20' 45" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Shelter Cove: cove, 0.6 miles across, on E shore of Russell Fiord, 3.2 miles W of Mount Ruhamah and 19 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains 59° 43' 15" N, 139° 18' 05" W; (map 46). Variant: Russell Cove. Descriptive name given by Tarr (1909, p 18, pl. 37), USGS. He had previously named it Russell Cove in 1905 for Island C. Russell.

Shelter Cove: cove, 0.6 miles across, on SE coast of Igitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 45" N, 175° 52' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 18). Named by a member of U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition of 1934, and published by the USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 103).

Shelter Cove: cove, 1 mile across, on NW coast of Shelter Island, in Saginaw Channel, 1 mile S of North Pass and 20 miles NW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 27' N, 134° 54' W; (map 11). Local name derived from Shelter Island and published in 1962 by USGS.

Shelter Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Shelter Cove, on W shore of Cook Inlet, 49 miles NW of Homer, Aleutian Range; 59° 53' 45" N, 152° 48' 45" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Shelter Island: island, 9 miles long., trends NW between Favorite and Saginaw Channels, 0.6 miles SE of Lincoln Island and 15 miles NW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 26' N, 134° 52' W; (map 11). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 173).

Shelter Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Shelter Island, 2 miles SW of Shelter Cove and 18 miles NW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 25' 20" N, 134° 52' 30" W; (map 11). Local name derived from Shelter Island and published in 1962 by USGS.

Shelter Point: point of land, E tip of Killisnoo Island, off W coast of Admiralty Island, S of Killisnoo, 2.5 miles S of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 28' 00" N, 134° 33' 50" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published in 1869 on Hydros. Chart 225. This name does not appear on recent maps.

Shelter Valley Glacier: glacier, trends 3 miles SW to Rohn Glacier, 4 miles N of Chimney Mountain and 28 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61' 47' N, 142° 30' W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Shelton: locality, along right bank of Kuzitrin River, 45 miles E of Teller and 53 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 14' N, 164° 49' W; (map 110). Variant: Lanes Landing, Selton. The settlement of Lanes Landing was established about 1901 at the ford where the trail from Nome to the Kougatok gold mining region crossed the Kuzitrin River. The settlement was probably named for Charles D. Lane, who started building the Seward Peninsula Railroad at Nome in 1900 and completed it to here in 1906 (Cole, 1953, p. 13). In 1907 the Shelton Post Office was established here and the village picked up the name. Balcom (1965, p. 30) states that Shelton “was active from 1907 to 1918, the same year the post office was discontinued.

Shemya Island: island, 4 miles long, easternmost of Semichi Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 43' 20" N, 174° 07' 00" E; BGN 1938; (map 13). Variant: Saint Abraham, Saint Abram. Rev. Coxe (1787, p. 50) applied this name to the entire group of islands called “Semichi” by the Russians. The name has subsequently been reapplied to this particular island. According to Golder (1922, p. 202, 275) this may have been the island named “St. Abraham” on October 29, 1741 (O.S.), by Vitus Bering on the St. Peter. See Semichi Island.

Shemya Islands: islands, see Semichi Islands.

Shemya Pass: water passage, between Nizki and Shemya Islands, Semichi Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 43' 30" N, 173° 57' 30" E; (map 13). This name is derived from Shemya Island.

Shemya: locality, pop. 124, Shemya Island, (map 13). This name often appears in publications as a populated place on Shemya Island but, as far as can be determined, it is a name arbitrarily used to refer to the collective population of the island.

Shepard Creek: stream, flows E 0.7 miles to Nome River, 0.1 miles upstream from Basin Creek and 13 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 165° 19' W; (map 94). Variant: Upland Creek. Prospectors' name published on the 1900 “Map of Nome Peninsula” by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This appears to be the “Upland Creek” shown in 1900 on USC&GS Chart 9380.

Shepard Creek: stream, see Sunset Creek.

Shepard Point: point of land, on NE shore of Orca Inlet, 3 miles SW of Rude River delta, 7 miles NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 38' N, 145° 40' W; BGN 1933; (map 64). Local name “for the salmon cannery there” reported by USC&GS in 1931.

Shepard Glacier: glacier, trends S 2.5 miles to its terminus 5 miles N of the terminus of Scott Glacier and 17 miles NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 41' N, 145° 21' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS.

Shepherd Creek: stream, flows NE 14 miles to White Mountain Creek, 44 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 41' N, 154° 11' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Shepherd Creek: stream, flows S 9 miles to Bering Lake, 11 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 17' N, 144° 16' W; (map 64). Local name published by the Norris Peters

Company on their 1911 map of southeastern part of Prince William Sound and the Bering River coal field.

Sherang Island: island, on Beaufort Sea coast, Arctic Plain; (map 151). Recorded on Surg. John Simpson's native map , 1855, as located at or near Flaxman Island The present location is not known.

Sheridan Creek: stream, flows SW 2.4 miles to Bear Creek, 25 miles N of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 35' N, 161° 07' W; (map 109). Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Sheridan Glacier: glacier, trends SW 15 miles to its terminus at Glacier River, 13 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 31' N, 145° 20' W; (map 64). Named in 1884 by Capt. Abercrombie (1900, map), USA, for Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, 1831-88, USA, of Civil War fame.

Sheridan Peak: mountain, 3,650 ft., on E coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, 7 miles N of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 54' 40" N, 133° 01' 10" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Gen. Philip Henry Sheridan, USA.

Sherman Creek: stream, flows 3 miles NW to Comet, on E shore of Lynn Canal, 1 mile NE of Point Sherman and 47 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 52' 05" N, 135° 08' 25" W; (map 11). Local name derived from Point Sherman and reported in 1903 by A. C. Spencer (in Emmons and Hayes, 1904, p. 38), USGS.

Sherman Glacier: glacier, trends SW 6 miles to its terminus 1.5 miles E of Sheridan Glacier, 15 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 33' N, 145° 13' W; BGN 1930; (map 64). Named in 1910 by Lawrence Martin, USGS, for Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, 1820-91, USA, Civil War general of the Union Army. He fought in many battles but is best known for his famous march from Atlanta to the sea. He was promoted to Commander of the USA in 1869. Martin's notes read "he (Sherman) said 'war is hell;' so I put him on ice, near the Sheridan Glacier."

Sherman Peak: mountain, 3,900 ft., 7 miles NW of Petersburg, on E coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 53' 50" N, 133° 02' 40" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, USA.

Sherman Rock: rock, off E shore of Lynn Canal 0.6 miles SW of Point Sherman and 46 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 50' 55" N, 135° 09' 35" W; (map 11). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, for Sherman Point and published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 200).

Sherman, Point: point of land, on E shore of Lynn Canal, 0.6 miles SW of mouth of Sweeny Creek and 46 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 51' 20" N, 135° 09' 00" W; (map 11). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, 1820-91, Civil War general. The name was published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 195).

Sherman: railroad station, mile 258.3 on The Alaska Railroad, 29 miles NE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 42' 50" N, 149° 48' 30" W; (map 82). Named about 1916; the station has been in use since the opening of the line.

Sherret Creek: stream, see Sherrette Creek.

Sherrett Creek: stream, see West Branch Sherrette Creek.

Sherrette Creek: stream, flows NW 9.4 miles to Pilgrim River, 57 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 02' N, 164° 37' W; (map 110). Variant: Cupel Creek, Killkuhn Creek, Sherret Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS. Reported in 1900 as "Killkuhn Creek" by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Sheshalegamute: locality, see Sheshalik.

Sheshalek: locality, see Sheshalik.

Sheshalik Spit: spit, on N shore of Kotzebue Sound, 9 miles NW of Kotzebue, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 00' N, 162° 51' W, (map 128). Variant: Shesualek Spit. Named for the Eskimo camp located on the spit; reported in 1925 by USC&GS.

Sheshalik: locality, on Sheshalik Spit, 9 miles NW of Kotzebue, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 59' 30" N, 162° 49' 45" W; (map 113). Variant: Sesualik, Sheshalegamute, Sheshalek, She-shoalik, Sheshore-lik, Shesualek, She-sur-are-lick, Shishaluk. Former Eskimo village and summer camp, famous as a trading area for Eskimo and Indian, recorded as "Sesualik," in Capt. F. W. Beechey's chart, dated 1831. In the 1880 Census, Petroff (1884, p. 4) listed "Sheshalegamute," population 100. Capt. Hooper (1881, p. 44) published "She-shore-lik," and Lt. G. M. Stoney's manuscript map, dated 1883, shows "She-sur-are-lick."

Sheshoalik: locality, see Sheshalik.

Sheshok Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Kobuk River, 8 miles NW of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 55' N, 157° 20' W; (map 115). Eskimo name reported in 1954 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Sheshore-lik: locality, see Sheshalik.

Shesrghoyemena: lake, see Thirtyeight Mile Lake.

Shesualek Spit: spit, see Sheshalik Spit.

Shesualek: locality, see Sheshalik.

Shetchaut: stream, see Ray River.

Shetnak: locality, see Chitnak.

Shevenagamute: locality, see Shevenak.

Shevenak: locality, on left bank of Kuskokwim River, at or near Eek Point, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 12' N, 162° 15' W; (map 58). Variant: Shevenagamute, Shovenagamiut, Shovenagamute. Former Eskimo village or camp reported in 1878-79 as "Shevenagamute" by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service. This spelling was shown on the 1880 Census map, but published "Shovenagamute," population 58, in Petroff's text (1884, p. 17). The 1890 Census lists "Shovenagamiut," population 62.

Shevlin Creek: stream, see Schieffelin Creek.

Shi: island, see Baranof Island.

Shiekuk Creek: stream, flows W 3 miles to Bering Sea, 10 miles SW of Savoonga, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 38' N, 170° 45' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Eskimo name recommended by the Savoonga village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Shield: locality, on Kenai Peninsula, 1 mile N of Lower Summit Lake and 15 miles S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 40' 45" N, 149° 28' 35" W; (map 63). Former mining community along Canyon Creek. Recent USGS maps indicate a site with three buildings.

Shields Point: point of land, on E shore of Perenosa Bay, on N coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 25' 20" N, 152° 21' 20" W; BGN 1934; (map 43). Named by USC&GS in 1932 for the Englishman, James Shields, builder and first master of the vessel Phoenix. See Phoenix Bay.

Shiels Glacier: glacier, trends NE 2 miles to its terminus 2.5 miles W of Copper River, 50 miles N of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' N, 144° 44' W; BGN 1930; (map 64). Named in 1914 by Lawrence Martin for Archie Shields [sic] of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad.

Shiganik, Ostrov: island, see Wingham Island.

Shikat Point: point of land, N tip of Tuxekan Island, 31 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 54' 50" N, 133° 17' 20" W; (map 4). Indian name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Shikene River: stream, see Stikine River.

Shikosi Island: island, 0.8 miles across, in Chilkat Islands, in Lynn Canal, 0.6 miles S of Anyaka Island and 29 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 01' 45" N, 135° 16' 00" W; (map 45). Tlingit Indian name published in 1923 on IBC Sheet 9 (1951 atlas).

Shiliak Creek: stream, flows SW 15 miles to Little Noatak Slough, 15 miles NE of Kotzebue, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 03' N, 162° 14' W; (map 128). Eskimo name meaning "store room" obtained at Kotzebue in 1956 by Orth. So called because a cabin used for storage was located here.

Shiltonotno, Reka: stream, see Innoko River.

Shin-i-a-ga-mut: locality, see Shiniak.

Shin-i-a-ga-mut: locality, see Shinyagamute.

Shinacoo Inlet: water passage, see Shinaku Inlet.

Shinagrua: locality, on Beaufort Sea coast, W of Flaxman Island, Arctic Plain; (map 151). Variant: Shiningrua. Recorded as “Shiningrua” on Surg. John Simpson's native map, 1855. Published in 1862 as “Shinagrua” on USC&GS Chart 20.

Shinaku Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Shinaku Inlet on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, 10 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago, 55° 36' 30" N, 133° 09' 00" W; BGN 1963; (map 4). Indian name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Shinaku Inlet: water passage, extends NE 4 miles Off San Alberto Bay, between Prince of Wales and Wadleigh Islands, Alexander Archipelago; BGN 1928; (map 4). Variant: Shinacoo Inlet. Indian name given in 1925 by USGS.

Shindata Creek: stream, flows W 10 miles to Tok River 16 miles NW of junction of Little Tok River and 26 miles SW of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 12' N, 143° 47' W; BGN 1936; (map 85). Variant: Shindata River. Indian name reported by USGS in 1936.

Shindata River: stream, see Shindata Creek.

Shine Creek: stream, flows NE 1.4 miles to Buster Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 19' 35" N, 133° 26' 30" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Shineyagamut: locality, see Shiniak.

Shineyagamut: locality, see Shinyagamute.

Shineyagamute: locality, see Shiniak.

Shineyagamute: locality, see Shinyagamute.

Shingle Island: island, 0.1 miles long, at mouth of Totem Bay, on S coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 26' 20" N, 133° 23' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Shingle Point: point of land, on E shore of Herendeen Bay 16 miles SW of village of Port Moller, on Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 47' N, 160° 45' W; (map 28). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. Z.-L. Tanner, USN.

Shingnek River: stream, see Shungnak River.

Shiniagmiut: locality, see Shiniak.

Shiniagmiut: locality, see Shinyagamute.

Shiniak: locality, on E shore of Kuskokwim Bay N of Kanektok River, 50 miles NW of Good news, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 48' N, 161° 57' W; (map 53). Variant: Mission Warehouse, Shineyagamute, Shineyagamut, Shiniagmiut, Shin-i-a-ga-mut, Shinyagamiut, Shinyagamute. Former Eskimo village reported as "Shiniagmiut," meaning "Shiniak people," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map), IRN. Recorded as "Shineyagamute" by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 U.S. Census. Its population in 1880 was 40; in 1890, 7. The Moravian missionaries had a warehouse here in 1910, which appeared on some maps as "Mission Warehouse."

Shiniliaok Creek: stream, flows NE 16 miles to Selawik River, 29 miles S of Shungnak, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 29' N, 156° 53' W; (map 115). Eskimo name shown on a 1927 manuscript map by the "trader at Selawik."

Shinilikrok Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Selawik River, 29 miles SW of Shungnak Hogatza Highlands; 66° 29' N, 157° 25' W; (map 115). Eskimo name shown on a 1927 manuscript map by the "trader at Selawik."

Shining Creek: stream, flows NE to Big Four Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, about 2 miles NW of Birch Creek and 17 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a prospector's manuscript map dated 1902. This stream cannot be precisely located on Current maps.

Shining Dome: hill, 500 ft., W of Spein Mountain, 43 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains 60° 34' N, 160° 35' W; (map 59). Local descriptive name, reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Shiningarok: barrier island, see Martin Island.

Shiningrua: locality, see Shinagrua.

Shinnapago: locality, at Port Clarence, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 10' N, 166° 07' W; (map 111). Former Eskimo village or camp reported in the 1890 Census (1893, p. 162). This may have been at or near the old village of Bering.

Shinningellichshunga Creek: stream, see Sleepy Creek.

Shinyagamiut: locality, see Shiniak.

Shinyagamiut: locality, see Shinyagamute.

Shinyagamute: locality, see Shiniak.

Ship Channel: channel, 17 miles long, in Nushagak Bay, E of Long Sands shoal, 16 miles S of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 33' N, 158° 25' W; (map 40). Local name reported in 1950 by USC&GS. These channels are constantly changing in location, width, and depth.

Ship Cove: bay, 0.3 miles long, on S shore of Port Conclusion, Baranof Island, 0.7 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 15' 20" N, 134° 39' 45" W; (map 5).

Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN “during his stay in Port Conclusion between August 1 and 22, 1794” (Wagner, 1937, p. 416).

Ship Creek: city, see Anchorage.

Ship Creek: stream, heads in a lake in Chugach Mountains, flows NW 11 miles to Knik Arm at Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 13' 36" N, 149° 53' 45" W; BGN 1959; (map 69). Variant: Woodrow Creek. Local name reported in 1906 by Paige and Knopf (1907, pl. 1), USGS.

Ship Creek: stream, heads in Kenai Mountains, flows NE 4 miles to Kenai Lake, 20 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 23' 30" N, 149° 30' 40" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Ship Island Passage: water passage, extends SE 2 miles from Kassa Point, between SW coast of Prince of Wales Island and Ship Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 54' 30" N, 132° 31' 15" W; (map 1). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Ship Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in Cordova Bay, 1.2 miles S of Kassa Point, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 54' 10" N, 132° 31' 30" W; (map 1). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Ship Island: island, 200 ft. long, in Clarence Strait, on SW coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 35' 58" N, 132° 12' 05" W; (map 4). Named in 1880 by Baker (1906, p. 570), USGS, “on account of its appearance from the south * * *.”

Ship Island: island, at N of end Prince of Wales Passage, off E coast of Flemming Island, 9 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 09' 45" N, 148° 00' 20" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Ship Island: island, see Error Island.

Ship Island: island, see Labouchere Island.

Ship Island: island, see Sail Island.

Ship Mountain: mountain, 2,525 ft., on Alaska Peninsula at SW end of Castle Cape, 11 miles S of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 08' N, 158° 21' W, (map 30). Variant: Prospect Head. This feature was originally called “Prospect Head” in 1916 by USC&GS Coast Pilot (p. 161), “Ship Mountain” was the name given in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, “because it looks like the prow of a ship.”

Ship Rock: island, 500 yds. long, off NE coast of Umnak Island in Umnak Pass, 2 miles S of Pustoi Island and 15 miles SE of Fort Glenn, Aleutian Islands; 53° 22' 30" N, 167° 49' 50" W; (map 23). Variant: Karablin, Tanghinakh, Tanginak. Translation from the Russian “K[amen] Korabl” (Tebenkov, 1852, map 25, dated 1849). Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 302) calls it “Tanghinakh,” possibly from the Aleut word “tangidak,” which according to R. H. Geoghegan, means “islet or small island,” a name which also applies to Pustoi Island. Although Ship Rock is surrounded by treacherous riptides and currents that make boat landings almost

impossible, Hrdlicka (1945, p. 182, 323-329), Smithsonian Institution, excavated here in 1937. He found mummified remains of the “pre-Aleut * * *” which had not been disturbed and showed “no trace of White man's influence * * *.”

Ship Rock: rock, off SW coast of Sitkalidak Island, 18 miles NE of Kaguyak, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 09' 00" N, 153° 02' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 33). Named in 1931 by USC&GS “because the rock appears as a vessel from a distance when seen against the horizon.”

Ship Rock: rock, on N central Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 46' 15" N, 177° 22' 20" W; (map 17). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 116).

Shipinskaia River: stream, see Sturgeon River.

Shiple Bay: bay, extends W 5 miles to Sumner Strait, on NW coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago, 56° 06' N, 133° 38' W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, for Ens. John Harry Shipley, USN, a member of his party.

Shiple Lake: lake, 2 miles long, at head of Shipley Bay, on N coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 05' 30" N, 133° 27' 00" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Shipwreck Point: point of land, 2 miles SE of Kassa Point, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 53' 45" N, 132° 29' 30" W; (map 1). Local name published by USC&GS in 1911.

Shipyard Bay: bight, on Hawkins Island, on shore of Orca Inlet, 2 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 34' 20" N, 145° 48' 00" W; BGN 1961; (map 64). Local name reported in 1960 by USFS.

Shipyard Cove: cove, on E shore of Yakutat Roads, 0.7 miles W of Puget Cove and 1 mile N of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain, 59° 33' 50" N, 139° 44' 20" W; (map 46). Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

Shiripof: point of land, see Izhut, Cape.

Shirley Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, 2 miles NW of junction of Happy and Skwentna Rivers, 76 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 59' 40" N 152° 24' 20" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Shirokaia: bight, see Broad Bay.

Shirrtail Point: point of land, on NE tip of Hinchinbrook Island, 15 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 26' N, 146° 07' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

Shirukak Lake: lake, 1.5 miles across, between Colville and Itkillik Rivers, 33 miles NE of Umiat, Arctic Plain, 69° 43' N, 151° 07' W; (map 141). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS. It may mean “ice house [sirukak].”

Shisaldinskoe: locality, see Sisaguk.

Shishakshinovik Pass: pass, 3,050 ft., in Schwatka Mountains, 4 miles S of Blind Pass Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 27' N, 156° 20' W; (map 126). Eskimo name generally meaning “place where some were caught in a snow slide,” obtained at Kobuk by Orth in 1956.

Shishaldin Volcano: volcano, 9,372 ft., on Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 45' 20" N, 163° 58' 15" W; (map 25). Variant: Agajedan, Chichaldinskoi, Shushaldinskaia, Sisaguk, Sopka Shishaldinskaya, Volcan de Fernandez. Transliteration by USBF in 1888 of “So[pka] Shishaldinskaya,” published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN. Active volcano seen and reported in 1790 by Capt. G. A. Sarichev “who gives, according to Grewingk, Agajedan as its native name” (Baker, 1906, p. 571). Wagner (1937, p. 453) wrote that it was named Volcan de Fernandez, by Martinez for, as he said, his second surname.

Shishaldin: locality, see Sisaguk.

Shishaldinskaya, Sopka: mountain, see Shishaldin Volcano.

Shishaldinski: locality, see Sisaguk.

Shishaluk: locality, see Sheshalik.

Shishkin, Cape: point of land, on NW shore of Lake Clark, 18 miles NE of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 11' N, 154° 27' W; (map 61). Named in 1891 by A. B. Schantz for Innokente Shishkin, a Russian, who assisted Schantz in gathering census information for the 11th Census in 1890 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1893, p. 94).

Shishkof Pond: lagoon, 1.5 miles across, NE of Cave Point, on NW coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 48' N, 164° 35' W; BGN 1943; (map 24). Variant: Big Pond. Named by USC&GS in 1940, for the former “Russian name for Cave Point-Shishkof Point.”

Shishkova Mys: point of land, see Cave Point.

Shishmaref Inlet: bay, extends SW 17 miles from Sarichef Island, at mouth of Serpentine River, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 15' N, 166° 05' W (map 112). Variant: Chichmareff Inlet, Schischmareff Bay, Shishmarej Sound, Shishmaret Inlet. Named in August 1816, by Lt. Otto von Kotzebue, IRN, for Capt. Lt. Glieb Semenovich Shishmarev, IRN, who accompanied him on his exploration.

Shishmaref, Cape: point of land, see Northeast Cape.

Shishmaref: village, pop. 217, on Sarichef Island between Chukchi Sea and Shishmaref Inlet, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 15' N, 166° 04' W; BGN 1944; (map 112). Eskimo village named for the inlet. Shishmaref post office was established here in 1901. The village was probably founded about 1900 because of a fairly good harbor that served as a supply center for mining activity to the south.

Shishmarej Sound: bay, see Shishmaref Inlet.

Shishmaret Inlet: bay, see Shishmaref Inlet.

Shishmarev, Cape: point of land, see Northeast Cape.

Shisloiso Hills: ridge, elev. 990 ft., extends NE 2 miles from Lake Snohomish, 6.5 miles SW of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 46' 30" N, 152° 28' 00" W; (map 88). Variant: Shiss-loy-so. Tanana Indian name obtained in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, and written "Shiss-loy-so." The name probably refers to "bear" in meaning.

Shisnona Creek: stream, see Shisnona River.

Shisnona Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 8.5 miles WNW of Carey Lake and 36 miles SSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 26' N, 152° 54' W; (map 88). Local name reported about 1952 by Fabian Carey.

Shisnona River: stream, flows NW 15 miles to Chedotlothna River, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 19' N, 152° 39' W, (map 88). Variant: Shisnona Creek, Shissnona River. Indian name reported as Shissnona in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA.

Shiss-loy-so: hills, see Shisloiso Hills.

Shissnona River: stream, see Shisnona River.

Shitando River: stream, see Fortymile River.

Shitka Bay: water passage, see Sitka Sound.

Shitna Creek: stream, see Chitna Creek.

Shitnak: locality, see Chitnak.

Shitnak: point of land, see Siknik Cape.

Shittok: locality, see Skittok.

Shivering Mountain: mountain, 5,425 ft., in Endicott Mountains, 11 miles E of Survey Pass Brooks Range; 67° 53' N, 153° 42' W; (map 125). Named by Robert Marshall in 1931 because of the cold wind encountered while climbing it.

Shivishak River: stream, see Sevisok Slough.

Shivishuk River: stream, see Sevisok Slough.

Shivugak Bluff: bluff, elev. 700 ft., on N bank of Colville River 3 miles W of its junction with Chandler River, Arctic Slope; 69° 26' N, 151° 42' W; (map 141). Eskimo name [shivugak] that refers to the bluff as being "first"; reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Shiyi Bay: cove, 0.5 miles across, S of Portage Cove, 17 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 13' 30" N, 135° 25' 45" W; (map 45). Indian name published by the IBC (1923, sheet 9). According to E. C. Robertson, USGS, "the name is now rarely used."

Shkagway River: stream, see Skagway River.

Shkagway: village, see Skagway.

Shkaliakh: point of land, see Thatcher, Point.

Shkin, Ostrov: island, see Skin Island.

Shla-hatch Island: island, see Pyramid Island.

Shlokovik Cape: point of land, see Shlokovik Point.

Shlokovik Point: point of land, 19 miles S of Gambell, W coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 34' N, 171° 50' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cape Lhookoovik, Lhookoovik Cape, Sarihkahuk Cape, Shlokovik Cape. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska, as "Lhookoovik." Orth was told at Gambell in 1965 that the name "Shlokovik" means "place where sling is used [for getting birds]."

Shnu Creek: stream, see Sinona Creek.

Shoal Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on NW coast of Little Koniuji Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 03' 20" N, 159° 27' 00" W; (map 27). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1874 and published on Coast Chart 810.

Shoal Bay: cove, near entrance to Sanborn Harbor, on NW coast of Nagai Island, Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 10' 20" N, 160° 02' 10" W; (map 28). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1872, and published on USC&GS Chart 813.

Shoal Bay: lagoon, off W coast of Cape Etolin, E of Mekoryuk and 27 miles SW of Cape Vancouver, on Nunivak Island; 60° 23' 20" N, 166° 10' 46" W; (map 57). Name reported about 1908 by USC&GS.

Shoal Cape: point of land, see Otmeloi Point.

Shoal Cape: point of land, see Shoal Point.

Shoal Cove: cove, see Flat Cove.

Shoal Cove: estuary, on Revillagigedo Island, extends N 1.1 miles, off Carroll Inlet, NE of Osten Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 50" N, 131° 17' 15" W; (map 3) Local navigators' descriptive name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Shoal Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Telegram Creek, in Pilgrim River basin, 22 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 52' 15" N, 164° 36' 30" W; (map 95).

Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 10), USGS.

Shoal Creek: stream, on Revillagigedo Island, flows NW 0.8 miles to Shoal Cove on E side of Carroll Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' 18" N, 131° 16' 30" W; BGN 1923; (map 3). Named in 1923 by USFS.

Shoal Point: point of land, in Sergius Narrows, at W end of Peril Strait, 24 miles SE of Chichagof, Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' 45" N, 135° 37' 15" W; (map 9). Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN; published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 182).

Shoal Point: point of land, on NE coast of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51' 45" N, 177° 04' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Sharp Point. Name given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934 "due to the shoal and rock awash off the point. "

Shoal Point: point of land, on S coast of Afognak Island, 3 miles SW of Afognak, N of Kodiak Island; 57° 59' 30" N, 152° 50' 30" W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Otmlyoy, Otmeloi Cape, Shoal Cape. This is a translation of the descriptive name "M[ys] Otmlyoy" given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Shoals Island: island, see Otmeloi Island.

Shoals Point: point of land, on SE tip of Kruzof Island, 11 miles W of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago, 57.° 00' 40" N, 135° 38' 00" W; BGN 1901; (map 9). Variant: First Point, Mys Nizmennyya, Mys Otmeloy Vnyshniy, Mys Otmlyoy Vnyshchey, Outer Point of Shoals, Point of Shoals, Whites Point. USC&GS about 1882 derived "Shoals Point" by a translation of part of the name "Mys Otmlyoy Vnyshchney," meaning "outer shoals cape." This name was given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first. Capt. George Dixon in June 1787, called it "White's Point" for the mate of the Queen Charlotte (Wagner, 1937, p. 523). The name "Mys Nizmennyya," meaning "low cape," was published for this feature by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 38), IRN.

Shoalwater Pass: water passage, in Behm Canal, extends 5 miles, between Winstanley Island and mainland, Coast Mountains; 55° 26' 00" N, 130° 54' 30" W; (map 3). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 72).

Shoalwater Slough: stream, flows 15 miles from Deadmans Slough to a point where the Bonasila River joins the Yukon River, 28 miles NW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills.; 62° 32' N, 160° 13' W; (map 78). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Shoaty Creek: stream, flows SW 5.5 miles to Moore Creek, 5 miles NW of Sugarloaf Mountain and 32 miles NE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 33' 30" N, 157° 02' 30" W; (map 79) .Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Shoaty Mountain: mountain, 1,510 ft., in Kuskokwim Mountains, between Moore and Shoaty Creeks, 33 miles NE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 35' 45" N, 157° 02' 00" W; (map 79) Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Shockum Mountains: mountains, 1,453 ft., along right bank of Bering River, 18 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 21' N, 144° 05' W; (map 64). Named "after a local Indian who so wrote his name," reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Shoe Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 miles to Meshik River, 11 miles S of Vent Mountain, in Aniakchak Crater, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 43' N, 158° 06' W; (map 30). Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Shoe Inlet: estuary, extends S 2 miles, on N coast of Long Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 55' 45" N, 132° 48' 30" W; BGN 1928; (map 1). Local name derived from Shoe Island; published on a 1918 USFS map.

Shoe Island: island, 1,400 ft. long, in Tlevak Strait, 1 mile N of Long Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 57' 00" N, 132° 44' 45" W; BGN 1966; (map 1). Named in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Shoe Rock: rock, in Tlevak Strait, on N coast of Long Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 56' 55" N, 132° 44' 02" W; (map 1). Descriptive name given in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Shoehel Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 1.5 miles W of Mud Canyon, 22 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 66° 07' 30" N, 146° 51' 30" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Shoehorn Mountain: mountain, 5,310 ft., NW of Cambridge Basin, on Taku Glacier, 1.6 miles W of Juncture Peak and 21 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 36' 10" N, 134° 18' 00" W; (map 11). Variant: Shoehorn Peak. Local name published in 1960 by USGS. "Shoehorn Peak" was the name proposed by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project in 1964.

Shoehorn Peak: mountain, see Shoehorn Mountain.

Shoeleather Creek: stream, flows SW and NW 24 miles to Cheeneetuk River 25 miles NE of its junction with Swift River, 63 miles NE of Sleetmute, Lime Hills; 61° 57' 15" N, 155° 18' 40" W; (map 71). Name shown on a prospectors' manuscript map dated 1907.

Shoemaker Bay: bight, 2 miles across, 5 miles S of Wrangell, on NW coast of Wrangell Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 24' 00" N, 132° 20' 30" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS.

Shoepac Lake: lake, 1 mile long, one of the Swanson Lakes, on Kenai Peninsula NE of Birch Tree Lake, 37 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 51' 50" N, 150° 22' 15" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Shoestring Creek: stream, see Niukluk River.

Shoestring Dune Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, in lower Koyukuk River valley, 2.5 miles N of coffee Can Lake and 30 miles SW of Huslia; 65° 19' N, 156° 58' W; (map 108). So named in 1959, by F. R. Weber, USGS, because this long, narrow lake parallels Shoestring Dune.

Shoestring Dune: sand dune, extends NE-SW 12 miles, in lower Koyukuk River valley, 25 miles SW of Huslia; 65° 20' N, 156° 55' W; (map 108). So called by F R. Weber, USGS, in 1959, because of the dunes' long linear shape.

Shoestring, Cove: estuary, on E coast of Esther Island, extends SE 1.5 miles to Esther Passage, 26 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 50' 10" N, 147° 56' 40" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Shogvik Lake: lake, 2 miles across, 4 miles NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 39' N, 160° 05' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Shok-ah-bok-shegiak: stream, see Pah River.

Shokfak: village, see Chakwaktolik.

Shokfaktolik: village, see Chakwaktolik.

Shoko Creek: stream, flows SE to Sicmouth Creek which flows to Pargon River, about 16 miles NE of Council, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Shokokluk Creek: stream, flows SE 17 miles from Sillyasheen Mountain to Wolverine Creek, 2 miles SW of Crag Peak and 65 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 37' N, 152° 29' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). This is an "Eskimo name for a certain black rock found on the creek," as reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Shokum Creek: stream, flows SW 1.5 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 12 miles ESE of Cape Yakataga, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 01' 40" N, 142° 05' 50" W; (map 65) Indian name reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Sholes, Mount: peak, 5,230 ft., 4 miles NE of Glacier Point, E of Ruth Glacier, Alaska Range; 62° 55' 40" N, 150° 30' 30" W; (map 81). Mountain climbers' name probably given by members of the 1945 Mazama expedition to the area.

Sholin Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in Portlock Harbor, 7 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 44' 35" N, 136° 15' 00" W; (map 9). Named published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8258.

Shoniktok Point: point of land, extends into Selawik Lake, 9 miles NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 36' N, 160° 20' W. (map 114). Eskimo name obtained by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Shoo Fly Rock: rock, see Eye Opener, the.

Shooiack Island: island, see Shuyak Island.

Shore Creek: stream, see Short Creek.

Shoreline Drive: settlement, pop. 56, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, 3 miles NW of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 30" N, 131° 43' 30" W; (map 3) This is an extension of the Ketchikan settlement area northwest along the highway.

Short Arm Kendrick Bay: estuary, extends SW 2 miles off Kendrick Bay, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 52' 30" N, 132° 02' 15" W; (map 1). Local name reported by H. C. Fassett, USBF, in 1904.

Short Arm: cove, on E coast of Knight Island, trends N 1 mile to Bay of Isles, 16 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 23' 15" N, 147° 40' 00" W; (map 63). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Short Bay: estuary, on Cleveland Peninsula, extends N 2 miles, off Bell Arm, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 58' 30" N, 131° 30' 50" W; (map 3). Variant: Short Inlet. Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 73) as Short Inlet.

Short Creek: stream, flows E 1 mile to Dorothy Creek, 21 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49' 15" N, 165° 14' 35" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Short Creek: stream, flows ENE 1 mile to Kreuger Creek which flows to Arctic River, 3.8 miles E of The Ears on Ear Mountain, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 55' 45" N, 166° 05' 40" W; BGN 1954; (map 111). Descriptive name given in 1945 by a USGS field party.

Short Creek: stream, flows N 0.4 miles to Red Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 16' 05" N, 133° 19' 35" W j (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Short Creek: stream, flows N 1.3 miles to Yukon River, 0.8 miles W of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 44' 15" N, 155° 31' 00" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Short Creek: stream, flows NW 1.9 miles to Long Creek, 3 miles SW of Long and 26 miles SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 22' N, 155° 34' W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1921 by USGS.

Short Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to Stewart River, 21 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49' 12" N, 165° 22' 20" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Short Creek: stream, flows SE 4.4 miles to Beaver Creek 8.5 miles W of its junction with Anvik River, 28 miles NW of Anvik, Nulato Hills; 62° 53' N, 160° 58' W; (map 78). Local descriptive name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Short Creek: stream, flows SE 9 miles through Reflection Lake to Short Bay, 7 miles N of Revillagigedo Island and 50 miles SE of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 00' 15" N, 131° 31' 30" W; BGN 1923; (map 7). Descriptive name given in 1923 by USFS.

Short Creek: stream, flows SW 1.7 miles to Kugruk River, 28 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 52' N, 162° 26' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Short Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Agiapuk River, 12 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 26' N, 166° 18' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Short Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SE 1.2 miles to Cache Creek, 32 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 28' 05" N, 151° 01' 25" W; (map 81) Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by USGS.

Short Creek: stream, heads near Sids Pass, flows SE 5.7 miles to Wide Bay, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 39 miles SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 22' 15" N, 156° 24' 30" W; (map 36). Variant: Shore Creek. Descriptive name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Short Gulch: ravine, trends NW 1.2 miles to Oregon Creek which flows to Cripple River, 14 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 165° 39' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Short Inlet: estuary, see Short Bay.

Short Island: island, in Yukon River, 26 miles SW of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 24' N, 158° 36' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Short Pass: water passage, 1.3 miles long, connects Behm Canal to Princess Bay, N of Smeaton Island, Coast Mountains; 55° 22' 45" N, 130° 58' 30" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Short Point: point of land, on S shore of Smeaton Bay, 2.2 miles E of Point Nelson, Coast Mountains; 55° 17' 45" N, 130° 52' 08" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Shortcut Slough: channel, of Tanana River, crosses Harper Bend W of mouth of Patterson Creek, 18 miles SE of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 01' N, 151° 34' W; (map 106). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers.

Shorty Cove: bay, 1 mile across, off Norton Sound, 8.5 miles SW of Tolstoi Point and 27 miles SW of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 30' 30" N, 161° 09' 00" W; (map 91). "Named for a prospector;" reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Shorty Creek: stream, flows E 0.3 miles to Cook Inlet, 4.5 miles NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 07' 50" N, 151° 04' 50" W; BGN 1916; (map 70). Variant: Shortys Creek,

Shorty's Creek. Local name published in 1916 by USC&GS. "Shorty was the nickname of a local resident, A. R. McConahay, who lived in the area at the time."

Shorty Creek: stream, flows N 4.5 miles to Shorty Cove, 9 miles SW of Tolstoi Point and 27 miles SW of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 30' 30" N, 161° 08' 00" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS. See Shorty Cove.

Shorty Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Tolovana River, 6 miles S of Livengood, Yukon. Tanana Highlands; 65° 26' 30" N, 148° 38' 00" W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Shorty Creek: stream, flows W 4 miles, joins Quartz Creek to form Butte Creek, 30 miles NE of Ophir and 41 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 31' N, 156° 08' W; (map 90) Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by USGS.

Shorty Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SW 3 miles to Willow Creek, W of Craigie Creek, 17 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 45' 45" N, 149° 29' 15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1913 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1914, fig. 2).

Shorty Creek: stream, see Indian Creek.

Shorty River: stream, flows SW 12 miles and joins Manikam Creek to form Kangnirvik Creek, 25 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 68° 02' N, 163° 56' W; (map 130). Variant: Peenyiksaahm Koonga, Piinigsam Kuuna, Pingeyiksak River. Named for "Shorty" Knox, an Eskimo trapper, whose Eskimo name was "Piiniqsaahq."

Shortys Creek: stream, see Indian Creek.

Shortys Creek: stream, see Shorty Creek.

Shosky Creek: stream, flows W 25 miles to Egegik River on Alaska Peninsula, 15 miles SE of Egegik and 42 miles S of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 07' 40" N, 157° 01' 45" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Shotgold Creek: stream, flows 4.3 miles NW to North Fork White River 4.8 miles N of Solo Lake, and 53 miles NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range; 61° 52' 15" N, 141° 39' 45" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Shotgun Cove: cove, on NE coast of Kenai Peninsula, extends NE 2 miles to Passage Canal, 5 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48' 05" N, 148° 32' 30" W; BGN 1911; (map 63). Variant: Passage Bay. Named in 1911 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS.

Shotgun Creek: stream, flows NW 32 miles, joins Kogrukluuk River to form Holitna River, 65 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 49' N, 157° 51' W; BGN 1948; (map 60). Variant: I-am-tuk, I-im-tuck, Lishtak. This appears to be a local translation of the Eskimo name often spelled "I-am-tuk" [Aiامتak?]. The Eskimo name was first reported about 1900 and spelled "I-im-tuck". The stream is thought to be so called because "a bend on the creek has the comparable appearance of a breech-loading shotgun when broken for loading[?]." P. Tikhmeniev published another Eskimo name, "Lishtak," for this stream in 1861.

Shotgun Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Ohio Creek, 61 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 03' 20" N, 149° 44' 40" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by S. R. Capps (in Martin, 1919, pl. 5), USGS.

Shotuik Hill: hill, 600 ft., 0.2 miles N of Shovun Lake and 15 miles NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 48' N, 145° 24' W; (map 119). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Shou-a-gan: locality, see Sukkwan.

Shoulder Mountain: mountain, 3,430 ft., extending NE-SW 13 miles along Sheenjek River, 60 miles NW of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 56' N, 143° 38' W; (map 121). Local descriptive name reported by USGS in 1932.

Shoulderblade Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in Iliamna Lake, 9 miles SW of Big Island and 37 miles SW of Iliamna, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 21' N, 155° 35' W; (map 51). Named locally because of its similarity in appearance to a shoulderblade. Published in 1951 by USGS.

Shoumagin Islands: islands, see Shumagin Islands.

Shoup Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on N shore of Port Valdez, 2.9 miles W of Camp Bowie and 11 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 07' 15" N, 146° 35' 30" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1905 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Shoup Glacier: glacier, trends SW 17 miles to its terminus, 0.4 miles NW of head of Shoup Bay and 12 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 08' 50" N, 146° 36' 00" W; (map 68). Variant: Canyon Creek Glacier. Named Canyon Creek Glacier in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA; the local name Shoup Glacier was reported by him in 1899.

Shouplina, Mount: mountain, 8,510 ft., 2 miles SW of Mount Cashman and 18 miles NNW of Valdez; 61° 20' 21" N, 146° 29' 10" W; BGN 1965; (map 68). Probably named about 1959 by Nielsen (1963, p. 135), USGS.

Shovel Creek: stream, flows N 2.3 miles to Flat Creek, 12 miles NW of Tahnetta Pass and 68 miles SW of Gulkana, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 03' 37" N, 147° 25' 08" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1917 by USGS.

Shovel Creek: stream, flows NW 30 miles to Papa Willie Creek, 3 miles E of Blackburn Island and 57 miles SE of Unalakleet, Innoko Lowland; 63° 22' 40" N, 159° 18' 30" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Shovel Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to Totalanika River, 20 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 58' 50" N, 148° 29' 40" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name shown on a 1910 fieldsheet by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Capps (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Shovel Creek: stream, flows NW to Agiapuk River, N of Flat Creek, about 25 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a precinct

map of Seward Peninsula gold fields by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected up to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Shovel Creek: stream, flows SE 8.5 miles to Solomon River, 4 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' N, 164° 23' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Shovel Creek: stream, flows SW 4.6 miles to Anakeksik Creek, 12 miles SE of Christmas Mountain Nulato Hills; 64° 24' N, 160° 28' W; (map 96). Local name reported about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Shovel Creek: stream, flows SW 6.3 miles to Yukon River, 15 miles NE of Ruby, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 64° 52' 30" N, 155° 04' 55" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1912, p. 294-296), USGS.

Shovel Creek: stream, heads at 64° 57' N, 148° 24' W, flows N 6 miles to Chatanika River, 25 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 01' 40" N, 148° 24' 20" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS.

Shovel Creek: stream, heads in Shovel Lake, flows NE 6 miles to Treasure Creek, 27 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 13' 20" N, 150° 56' 30" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Shovel Horn Point: pinnacle, see Shovel Point Horn.

Shovel Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, at head of Shovel Creek, 31 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 13' N, 151° 30' W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Shovel Point Horn: pinnacle, 5,100 ft., on Granite Mountain, near head of Rhoads Creek, 20 miles SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 47' 05" N, 145° 26' 05" W; (map 86). Variant: Shovel Horn Point. Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS.

Shovel Point: ridge and promontory, 4,800 ft., extends N 2 miles on Granite Mountain E of Till Valley, 18 miles SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 48' 00" N, 145° 27' 15" W; (map 86). Name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Shovenagamiut: locality, see Shevenak.

Shovenagamute: locality, see Shevenak.

Shovun Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 1 mile E of Alexanders Village and 15 miles NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 47' 20" N, 145° 24' 00" W; (map 119). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Show Gulch: ravine, see Snow Gulch.

Show Me Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 miles to Valdez Creek, 67 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 12' N, 147° 24' W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Show-a-gan; locality, see Sukkwan.

Shower Gulch: ravine, extends 1.2 miles NW from glacier, 3.3 miles NE of Skyscraper Peak and 35 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 43' 50" N, 143° 43' 30" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Shrew Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula SW of Lonely Lake, 30 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 47' 00" N, 150° 33' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Shrimp Bay: estuary, extends E 2.3 miles off Gedney Pass, on NW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 50' 25" N, 131° 31' 00" W; (map 3) One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USC&GS.

Shrine Creek: stream, flows 2 miles NW to St. Terese, on Favorite Channel, 0.1 miles S of Pearl Harbor and 18 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 28' 15" N, 134° 47' 00" W; BGN 1937; (map 11). Name reported in 1937 by USFS and derived from the Shrine of Saint Teresa near the creek's mouth.

Shrode, Lake: lake, on E side of Kenai Peninsula, 0.5 miles across, between Lake Jack and Cochrane Bay, 15 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 39' 15" N, 148° 19' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Shrub Islet: island, 0.1 miles long, NE coast of Coronation Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' 20" N, 134° 07' 25" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Shrubby Island: island, 3 miles long, one of Kashevarof Islands between Clarence Strait and Kashevarof Passage, off N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 13' N, 132° 58' W; (map 6). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; published in 1883 Coast Pilot.

Shu-shuk-to-ark: stream, see Squirrel River.

Shubelik Mountains: mountain range, see Shublik Mountains.

Shubelik Range: mountain range, see Shublik Mountains.

Shubelik Spring: springs, see Shublik Spring.

Shubelik Springs: springs, see Shublik Spring.

Shublick Mountains: mountain range, see Shublik Mountains.

Shublik Island: island, 1 mile long, in Canning River, at mouth of Cache Creek, 46 miles W of Mount Michelson, Arctic Slope; 69° 24' N, 146° 08' W; (map 139). Leffingwell (1919, p. 116), does not list this in his geographic names, but writes in his text, "The type locality is at Shublik Island on Canning River, at the southwest corner of the Shublik Mountains, * * *." The name is derived from Shublik Spring.

Shublik Mountains: mountain range, 4,500 ft., 30 miles long, 5 miles S of Sadlerochit Mountains, trends E-W between Canning and Sadlerochit Rivers, 26 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 31' N, 145° 40' W; BGN 1959; (map 139). Variant: Shubelik Mountains, Shubelik Range, Shublick Mountains, Sublik Mountains. Leffingwell (1919, p. 51) wrote: "The outer two of the three outlying ranges south of Camden Bay have been given separate names * * *. The middle range, called the Shublik Mountains, is shorter, wider and in general higher * * *."

Shublik Spring: springs, on E bank of Canning River 3 miles N its junction with Cache Creek, 45 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Arctic Slope; 69° 27' N, 146° 03' W; BGN 195g; (map 139). Variant: Shubelik Spring, Shubelik Springs, Shublik Springs, Sublik Springs. Eskimo name which was reported by Leffingwell (1919, p. 99) to mean "a spring." Leffingwell wrote, "There are two springs which deserve mention. The larger one by report is the Shublik Spring, at the west end of Shublik Mountains, * * *" (p. 58).

Shublik Springs: springs, see Shublik Spring.

Shuck River: stream, see Chuck River.

Shudtaroshik River: stream, see Sadlerochit River.

Shuiak Island: island, see Shuyak Island.

Shuitna River: stream, see Chuitna River.

Shukan Bay: bay, see Shakan Bay.

Shukok Creek: stream, flows NE 11 miles from a lake to Wolverine Creek, 6 miles SW of Crag Peak and 68 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 35' 40" N, 152° 37' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Eskimo name "referring to the kind of rock found on the creek," as reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Shuktusa Branch: stream, flows NE 3.5 miles to Stikine River, 19 miles NE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 42' 10" N, 132° 04' 30" W; (map 6). Variant: Shuktusa Creek. Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS.

Shulakpachak Peak: peak, 6,500 ft., in Schwatka Mountains, 26 miles W of Mount Igikpak, Brooks Range; 67° 26' N, 155° 56' W; (map 125). Eskimo name recorded in Kobuk by Orth, USGS, in 1956 and reported to mean "like a big feather."

Shulin Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 3 miles E of Willow Mountain and 26 miles SW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 08' 25" N, 150° 51' 30" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Shultna River: stream, see Chuitna River.

Shultz, Point: point of land, S tip of Fleming Island, 12 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 47' 15" N, 136° 19' 25" W; (map 9). Local name published by USC&GS in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 322).

Shulukpaukat River: stream, see Ribdon River.

Shulunarurak Creek: stream, heads on Tupikchak Mountain, Rows NW 4 miles to Kokolik River, Arctic Slope; 68° 53' N, 161° 58' W; (map 131) Eskimo name reported by T. E. Taylor, USGS, in 1956.

Shulze Cove: bay, see Schulze Cove.

Shumagin Bank: shoal, in Pacific Ocean, SE of Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 40' N, 159° 26' W; (map 26). Named in 1888 by USBF.

Shumagin Islands: islands, 60 miles across, S of Alaska Peninsula, including Unga, Popof, Korovin, Nagai, Simeonof, and Big and Little Koniuji Islands, plus other smaller islands; 55° 10' N, 160° 00" W; BGN 1890; (map 28). Variant: Choumagin Islands, Choumaghin Islands, Kagigun Islands, Shoumagin Islands, Unga Islands. Named by Capt. Comdr. Vitus Bering, IRN, for one of his sailors, who died of scurvy and was buried here August 30, 1741. Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 255) reported the Aleut name as "Kagigun" and Golovin said the Aleuts called the islands "Unga," from the name of the largest of the group (1862, voyage 1, p. 174). The name was published in French as "[les] Choumagin," or "Shumagin Islands," by Adm. Krusenstern (1827, map 20), IRN.

Shuman House: locality, pop. 19 (1940), on right bank of Porcupine River, 17 miles N of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 54' N, 143° 46' W; (map 120). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Shuman Lake: lake, an oxbow 1.5 miles long, S of Sheenjek River, 36 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 54' 20" N, 144° 17' 00" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Shuman, Mount: mountain, 3,185 ft., on E shore of Karluk Lake, Kodiak Island; 57° 19' 15" N, 153° 59' 15" W; BGN 1957; (map 34). Named in 1954 by USF&WS for Richard Frederick Shuman, 1906-54, Fishery Management Supervisor of USF&WS, "who was killed in line of official duty in an airplane crash."

Shuna Creek: stream, see Sinona Creek.

Shunakhtuli, Ostrov: island, see Shaw Island.

Shunaktuli Island: island, see Shaw Island.

Shung-nack River: stream, see Shungnak River.

Shungnak Mountain: mountain, 2,250 ft., W of Cosmos Mountain, 9 miles N of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 01' N, 157° 10' W; (map 126). Local name given by prospectors reported by USGS in 1956.

Shungnak River: stream, heads in Schwatka Mountains at 67° 16' N, 156° 25' W, Rows SW 47 miles to Kobuk River, 8 miles NW of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 55' N,

157° 25' W; (map 115). Variant: Shingnek River, Shung-nack River. Eskimo name, meaning "jade," written "Shung-nack" by Lt. G. M. Stoney, USN, in 1885, and "Shingnek" by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS, in 1901. Jade is found near its headwaters. See Jade Mountain.

Shungnak: village, pop. 135, on right bank of Kobuk River 85 miles NE of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 52' N, 157° 09' W; (map 115). Eskimo village relocated from a site about 10 miles upstream. See Kobuk. A post office was established for a few months in 1934 and then again in 1946 (Ricks, 1965, p. 58). The village population was 193 in 1939 and 141 in 1950.

Shungnak: village, see Kobuk.

Shusana Glacier: glacier, see Chisana Glacier.

Shushaldinskaia: mountain, see Shishaldin Volcano.

Shushalluk Creek: stream, flows E 6 miles to Ernie Creek, 4 miles SE of Slatepile Mountain and 39 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 55' N, 150° 51' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named about 1930 by Robert Marshall "after an Eskimo who built a cabin at the mouth of this creek and wintered there."

Shushana River: stream, see Chisana River.

Shushana River: stream, see Sushana River.

Shushana: village, see Chisana.

Shushanna Junction: settlement, see McCarthy.

Shuyak Harbor: bay, 3 miles across, on SW coast of Shuyak Island, 41 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 30' 00" N, 152° 37' 35" W; (map 43). Variant: Svendson and Shawl. Local name derived from Shuyak Island and published by USC&GS in 1926. " * * * Sometimes called Svendson and Shaw after a firm engaged in the herring fishery there."

Shuyak Island: island, 11 miles across, N of Afognak Island, 40 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 31' N, 152° 30' W; BGN 1890; (map 43). Variant: Chouyak Island, Chugak Island, Chuyak Island, Huiak Island, Iluiak Island, Isla de Bonilla, Nebel Island, Schujek Island, Shooiack Island, Shuiak Island, Shuyuch Island. Native name reported by G. Island Shelikov in 1785 (in Bancroft, 1886, p. 228). This may be the same island called "Isle de Bonilla" on Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra's 1791 map.

Shuyak Strait: water passage, between Shuyak and Afognak Islands, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 29' N, 152° 36' W; (map 43). Variant: Chuyak Strait. Name derived from Shuyak Island and published by the Russian American Company in 1849 as "Pr[oliv] Shuyak."

Shuyuch Island: island, see Shuyak Island.

Si-lin Creek: stream, see Selin Creek.

Siagraurak: locality, see Siagrorak.

Siagrorak: locality, outcrop of rocks N of Kivalina Lagoon, 10 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 50' N, 164° 44' W; (map 128). Variant: Sayagrowrak, Siagraurak, Siagzauzaq. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Siagzauzaq: locality, see Siagrorak.

Siaklidok Island: island, see Sitkalidak Island.

Siaktak Creek: stream, see Saitut Creek.

Siaktklidak Island: island, see Sitkalidak Island.

Siamese Lakes: lakes, 3 miles NW of terminus of Sheridan Glacier, 10 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 34' N, 145° 26' W; (map 64). So named "because the lakes are about the same size and close together." Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Siavlat Mountain: mountain, 5,200 ft., 35 miles SE of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 03' N, 155° 34' W; (map 133). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Siberia Hill: mountain, see Knob Hill.

Sic-sic-puk River: stream, see Siksikpuk River.

Sichtunak: island, see Sitkinak Island.

Sid Larson Bay: inlet, 2.5 miles long, in Kakhonak Bay at SE end of Iliamna Lake, 26 miles SE of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 26' N, 154° 33' W; (map 51). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Sidankin: village, see Biorka.

Sidaru: locality, on Chukchi Seacoast SW of Point Belcher, Arctic Plain; 70° 45' N, 159° 45' W; (map 146). Variant: Nunaria, Sedard, Sedaroo, Sedars, Sedaru, Sezaro. Former Eskimo village settled by people from Nunaria, reported in 1883 by Lt. P. H. Ray, USA, who gave its population as 50. It was once a large village but abandoned by 1905.

Siddens Valley: valley, 1.5 miles long, formed by Bassett Creek, on E coast of Attu Island, W of Lake Nicholas, Aleutian Islands; 52° 53' 00" N, 173° 13' 10" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Side Creek: stream, in Ray Mountains, flows E 3.5 miles to Twentymile Creek, 14 miles N of Rampart and 67 miles NE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 42' 30" N, 150° 08' 45" W; (map 106). Local descriptive name reported by Orth in 1956; so named because it flows to the side of and parallel to Twentymile Creek.

Side Island: island, see Lewis Island.

Sidecar Creek: stream, see Mike Creek.

Sidik Lake: lake, 1 mile across, in Anisak River valley, 17 miles SW of Feniak Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 09' N, 158° 58' W; (map 132). Eskimo name obtained by Orth at Noatak in 1956.

Sidney Creek: stream, flows E to Cripple River about 31 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Sidney Creek: stream, flows NE 1.7 miles to Archangel Creek, 15 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 48' 35" N, 149° 12' 55" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1913 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1914, fig. 2).

Sidney Creek: stream, flows NE 4.5 miles to Cripple River, 15 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' N, 165° 52' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Sidney Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Iron Creek which flows to Pilgrim River, between Dome and Hillard Creeks, 25 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 54' 25" N, 164° 41' 40" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 10), USGS.

Sidrak Island: barrier island, see Flaxman Island.

Sids Pass: pass, elev. 600 ft., at head of Black and Short Creeks, on Alaska Peninsula, 36 miles SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 23' 45" N, 156° 24' 40" W; (map 36). Named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, for "Seward (Sic) Old," one of his packers, who examined the pass.

Siegfried, Mount: mountain, 9,205 ft., near head of Tarr Glacier, 36 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 30' 40" N, 147° 00' 35" W, BGN 1965; (map 69). Named in 1957 for "Siegfried, a figure from the heroic literature of the ancient Teutons" by members of the Chugach Mountains Expedition sponsored by the Arctic Institute of North America (Nielsen, 1963, p. 135).

Sievern timer: point of land, see North Cape.

Sievern timer Strait: water passage, see Kupreanof Strait.

Sievern timer: island, see Raspberry Island.

Sievern timer: point of land, see North Cape.

Sievern timer: promontory, see Akun Head.

Sievern timer: water passage, see Whale Passage.

Sievernny: islands, see Pribilof Islands.

Sigak Cape: point of land, see North Head.

Sigak: point of land, see Sagak, Cape.

Sigakh, Mys: point of land, see North Head.

Siganaka, Ostrova: islands, see Siginaka Islands.

Sigard Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 miles to join Linton Creek to form Bonanza River, 18 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' 55" N, 164° 47' 30" W, (map 95). Variant: Sigurd Creek. Shown as "Sigurd" on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Sigdak Island: island, see Great Sitkin Island.

Sigeakruk Point: point of land, extends N into Wainwright Inlet, 4 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 34' 58" N, 160° 01' 15" W; (map 146). Eskimo name reported in 1955 by AMS.

Sigh Islands: islands, 0.5 miles wide, in Jinhi Bay, NE coast of Tuxekan Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 52' 45" N, 133° 16' 10" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Sight Peak: peak, 8,610 ft., at head of Johnson Glacier, 25 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 23' 20" N, 145° 23' 30" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Sightas Island: island, 0.6 miles long, in Yukon River, 28 miles NE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 52' N, 149° 46' W; (map 105). Local name published on recent USGS maps. The island is apparently separated from the left bank of the Yukon River during the flood stage of that river in the spring; however, the island is connected to the land during low water periods in the summer.

Sigikrurak Point: point of land, see Siksrikpak point.

Siginak Islands: islands, see Siginaka Islands.

Siginak: island, see Sedanka Island.

Siginaka Islands: islands, 1 mile across, in Sitka sound, 8 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 09' N, 135° 27' W; BGN 1897; (map 9). Variant: Ostrov Siginaki, Ostrova Siganaka, Ostrova Siginaka, Siginak Islands. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Siginaki," or "Siginaki Island." Vasiliev applied this name to the largest of the group; it was applied to the group in 1848 by the Russian Hydrog. Dept.

Siginaka, Ostrova: islands, see Siginaka Islands.

Siginaki, Ostrov: islands, see Siginaka Islands.

Siginaq: island, see Sedanka Island.

Signal Creek: stream, flows N 1.3 miles to Ward Lake, 0.8 miles E of Ward Cove, on SW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 35" N, 131° 41' 55" W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Signal Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Western Channel, Sitka Sound, 2 miles W of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 45" N, 135° 23' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Maiachnoi Island, Mayastetchnoi Island, Ostrov Mayachnoy, Signal-light Island, Signal Light Island. This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Mayachnoy."

Signal Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in South Pass, 1.5 miles W of Hydaburg, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 12' 15" N, 132° 52' 00" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1965 by USC&GS.

Signal Light Island: island, see Signal Island.

Signal Mountain: mountain, 1,545 ft., on SW end of Hinchinbrook Island, 35 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 17' N, 146° 38" W; (map 64). Local name reported by USC&GS in 1902.

Signal Mountain: mountain, 1,631 ft., E of Peninsula Point, on SW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 15" N, 131° 42' 25" W; (map 3) Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Signal Mountain: mountain, 4,200 ft., 4 miles W of Titus Mountain and 14 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 13' N, 145° 03' W; (map 136). So named by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, "because of the survey control station placed on it"; reported in 1926 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith and others, 1929, pl. 1), USGS.

Signal Point: point of land, see Yellow Point.

Signals, The: island, 0.2 miles long, off Northwest Point on NW coast of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 44' 45" N, 177° 38' 25" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1956 (Chart 9145).

Signals, The: rocks, off NE coast of Sedanka Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 47' 30" N, 166° 04' 00" W; (map 23). Variant: Kekur Kuka. Named in 1888 by USBF. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN, referred to them as "Kekur Kuka," possibly meaning "Cook's Pillars."

Signam Island: island, see Seguam Island.

Signik, Cape: point of land, see Siknik Cape.

Sigoola Island: island, see Segula Island.

Sigoola: Island, see Chugul Island.

Sigouam: water passage, see Seguam Pass.

Sigrikpak Creek: stream, flows W 1.2 miles to Chukchi Sea, 5 miles S of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68° 34' 45" N, 166° 13' 30" W; (map 129). Variant: Sikrikpuk Creek. Eskimo name for the hoary marmot reported in 1955 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Sigrikpak Ridge: ridge, 1,000 ft., extends SW 9 miles between Kukpuk River and Chukchi Sea, 14 miles E of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 10' N, 165° 27' W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Seegreepaugrauk Ridge. Eskimo name for the "hoary marmot," *Marmota caligata broweri*; reported in 1960 as "Seegreepaugrauk" by D.C. Foote in connection with Project Chariot studies.

Siguam Island: island, see Seguam Island.

Siguam Pass: water passage, see Seguam Pass.

Sigurd Creek: stream, see Sigard Creek.

Sigvow: water passage, see Sigvu Inlet.

Sigvu Inlet: water passage, between Siguv Lagoon and Chukchi Sea, 12 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 51' N, 164° 50' W; (map 128). Variant: Sigvow, Sigwu, Sigwuluuzak. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Sigvu Lagoon: lagoon, 3 miles long, on shore of Chukchi Sea, 12 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 51' N, 164° 50' W; (map 128). Variant: Sigvum Tessaya, Sigvum Tasia. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Sigvum Tessaya: lagoon, see Sigvu Lagoon.

Sigwu: water passage, see Sigvu Inlet.

Sigwuluuzak: water passage, see Sigvu Inlet.

Sigvum Tasia: lagoon, see Sigvu Lagoon.

Siimik: hill, see Simik Hill.

Siinaat Kivalik: locality, see Nulavik.

Siinaat Waalaa: stream, see Singat Creek.

Siingak: water passage, see Singauk Entrance.

Siiqsinniq: locality, see Siyiksinik.

Sikady Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, on W central Admiralty Island, 18 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 46' 30" N, 134° 20' 30" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Sikanasankian: locality, at mouth of Grindstone Creek, 1,0 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 13' N, 134° 11' W; (map 11). Variant: Tsek-nuk-sank-y. Former Tlingit Indian village name meaning "small-black-bear town," published in 1908 by J. R. Swanton (Hodge, 1910, p. 675), BAE.

Sikarnoi Golovie: promontory, see Sugarloaf Mountain.

Sikete Point: point of land, see Siketi Point.

Siketi Point: point of land, SW tip of Cone Island, between Baker and Noyes Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 10" N, 133° 39' 30" W; BGN 1925; (map 4). Variant: Sikete Point. Tlingit Indian name meaning "sea otter," given in 1923 by USC&GS.

Siketi Sound: water passage, 4.5 miles long, between Baker and Cone Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' N, 133° 40' W; BGN 1925; (map 4). Variant: Port Real Marina, Sea Otter Harbor. Tlingit Indian name meaning "sea otter" given in 1924 by USC&GS; taken from Siketi Point. Baker (1906, p. 558) published the name "Sea Otter Harbor" for this feature. "This place may be the one so named by J. Meares, 1788. The identity is doubtful."

Sikharnoy Golovy, Mys: promontory, see Sugarloaf Mountain.

Sikhinak: island, see Sitkinak Island.

Sikhta: town, see Sitka.

Sikik Lake: lake, 1 mile across, in Noatak River valley, 13 miles SE of Feniak Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 03' N, 158° 07' W; (map 132). Eskimo name obtained by Orth at Noatak in 1956, and reported to mean "deep water."

Sikisikpak Hill: ridge, see Siksikpak Ridge.

Sikmiut: village, see Sleetmute.

Siknik Cape: point of land, at W end of Sea Koovook Bay, 62 miles SE of Gambell, on S coast of Saint Lawrence Island; 63° 11' N, 170° 18' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cape Chitnak, Cape Signik, Cape Tchitnak, Chiknik Cape, Chitnak Cape, Shitnak. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by Otto W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Siko Island: barrier bar, near Icy Reef, Arctic Plain; (map 138). Surgeon John Simpson's 1855 native map shows this near Icy Reef.

Sikolik Lake: lake, 4 miles across, 8 miles SE of Icy Cape, Arctic Plain; 70° 10' N, 161° 29' W; (map 146). Eskimo name, meaning "has ice," recorded at Wainwright in 1956 by Orth; so named because ice remains on this lake longer than others.

Sikonsina Pass: pass, 30 miles SW of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 03' N, 143° 44' W; (map 85). Indian name, applied by prospectors and reported by F. C. Schrader (in Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, pl. 20), USGS.

Sikovuk Cape: promontory, see Southwest Cape.

Sikrelurak River: stream, flows 18 miles NE to Angun Lagoon, W of Angun Point and 32 miles NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 56' N, 142° 26' W; (map 138). Variant: Sikutaktukvik River. Eskimo name recorded in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS. The variant name Sikutaktukvik was recorded at Barter Island, in 1952, by USC&GS and is reported to mean "place where ice is found."

Sikrikpak Creek: stream, see Sigrikpak Creek.

Siksatok: locality, on Agattu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 26' N, 173° 36' E; (map 13). Former Aleut village or camp listed by Hodge (1910, p. 570), BAE.

Siksik Creek: stream, see Siksik River.

Siksik Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 24 miles SW of Mount Deborah and 45 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 26' 15" N, 147° 53' 25" W; BGN 1965; (map 87). Variant: Hall Lake. Named in 1964 by the Alaska Geographic Names Board after the "ground squirrel whose Eskimo name is Siksik."

Siksik River: stream, flows 6.5 miles NE to Anguk Lagoon, S of Humphrey Point and 34 miles NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 57' N, 142° 30' W; (map 138). Variant: Siksik Creek. Eskimo name recorded on Barter Island in 1952 by USC&GS. The name Sikrik generally refers to the Parry ground squirrel (Rausch, 1951, p. 179).

Siksikpak Ridge: ridge, 900 ft., extends NE-SW 6 miles between Colville River and Ninuluk Creek, 31 miles SW of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69° 05' N, 153° 20' W; (map 142). Variant: Sikisikpak Hill. Eskimo name; obtained in 1956 at Anaktuvuk Pass by T. E. Taylor, USGS. It is the Eskimo word for the hoary marmot [Sikrikpak].

Siksikpalak River: stream, flows 20 miles NE to Matsutuak River 3 miles S of its junction with Ekaluakat River and 18 miles W of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 41' N, 142° 03' W; (map 138). Eskimo name recorded on Barter Island in 1952 by USC&GS. The Eskimo name for the hoary marmot is Sikrikpak or Sikrikpaluk.

Siksikpuk River: stream, flows NNE 49 miles to Chandler River, 4 miles E of Aiyak Mesa and 51 miles N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 52' N, 151° 55' W; BGN 1949; (map 134). Variant: Sic-sic-puk River. Eskimo name for the hoary marmot (*Marmota caligata broweri*); sometimes spelled sikrikpak. The name was reported in 1944 by USGS geologists during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.

Siksrikpak Point: point of land, extends N into Kasegaluk Lagoon 4.5 miles S of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 41' 30" N, 163° 02' 15" W; (map 145). Variant: Seegikroorak Point, Sigikrurak Point. Eskimo name [Sikrikpak] for the hoary marmot, *Marmota caligata broweri* (Rausch,

1951, p. 178), published by USGS in 1955. Orth obtained the name “Sigikrurak” at Point Lay in 1956.

Siktunak Island: islands, see Trinity Islands.

Siku Entrance: water passage, connecting Beaufort Lagoon and Beaufort Sea at W end of Icy Reef, 17 miles NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 49' N, 141° 55' W; (map 138). Eskimo name meaning “ice” recorded on Barter Island in 1952 by USC&GS. The full name of this feature is “Siku Ilik” meaning “ice strait.”

Siku Lagoon: lagoon, extends 15 miles SE from Siku Point behind Icy Reef, 6 miles NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 47' N, 141° 41' W; (map 138). Eskimo name meaning “ice” recorded on Barter Island in 1952 by USC&GS.

Siku Point: point of land, on island in Kongakut River delta, between Beaufort and Siku Lagoons, 16.5 miles NW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 49' N, 141° 54' W; BGN 1962; (map 138). Variant: Sikuk Point. Eskimo name recorded on Barter Island in 1952 by USC&GS and meaning “ice.” It is descriptive of the semi-permanent ice, or aufeis, that is found on the delta of the Kongakut River.

Sikuk Point: point of land, see Siku Point.

Sikukik Lake: lake, see Tusikvoak, Lake.

Sikulik Lake: lake, partially drained, 1.5 miles long, 10 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 11' 20" N, 156° 24' 40" W; (map 153). Eskimo name recorded by USGS in 1956, which means “having ice.”

Sikutaktukvik River: stream, see Sikrelurak River.

Silak Island: island, 0.2 miles across, between Little Tanaga and Kagalaska Islands; Aleutian Islands; 51° 48' 55" N, 176° 14' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Ostrov Silakh. Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, as “O[strov] Silakh,” or “Silakh Island.”

Silakh, Ostrov: island, see Silak Island.

Silalinigun Creek: stream, flows W 4.5 miles to Killik River, NW of Kaikshak Hill, Brooks Range; 68° 24' N, 154° 03' W; (map 133). Eskimo name that refers to exposed rock bedding or “mountain lines,” reported in 1956 by Orth.

Silas Pup: stream, flows SW 1 mile to My Creek, 80 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 07' N, 143° 12' W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Silawi'nmium: village, see Selawik.

Silk Bay: bay, see Mary, Port.

Silk Bay: bay, see Shelikof Bay.

Sillyasheen Mountain: mountain, 6,188 ft., 9 miles SW of Cairn Mountain and 73 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 46' N, 152° 42' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Robert Marshall reported this Eskimo name in 1932.

Silok Creek: stream, see Delta Creek.

Silok Creek: stream, see Dry Creek.

Silok Creek: stream, see Little Delta River.

Silokh Creek: stream, see Little Delta River.

Silook Camp: locality, left bank of Koozata River, at Koozata Lagoon, 43 miles SE of Gambell, on St. Lawrence Island; 63° 24' N, 170° 40' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Tapphaghuk Camp. Eskimo family name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Silver Bay: bay, 0.5 miles across, 5 miles long, 5 miles E of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' N, 135° 12' W; (map 9). Variant: Bukhta Serebryanikova, Serebrennikof Arm, Serebrinikov Cove. This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name "Bukhta Serebryanikova," published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 38), IRN.

Silver Bay: locality, at Silver Bay, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 59' N, 135° 07' W; (map 5). Former summer camp of the Sitka Indians reported in the 1880 Census by Petroff (1884, P. 32).

Silver Bow Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to join Enterprise Creek to form McKinley Creek 64 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 17' N, 142° 58' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 menu script map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Silver Creek: stream, flows NE to Hannum Creek which flows to Inmachuk River, about 20 miles N of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12). This stream cannot be identified on current maps.

Silver Creek: stream, flows S 2.5 miles to Goldstream Creek, 6.5 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 56' 40" N, 147° 42' 15" W; (map 100). Local name shown 1905 on a manuscript map by C. W. Joint.

Silver Creek: stream, flows S 3.4 miles to Stewart River, 21 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' 40" N, 165° 25' 10" W; (map 94). Variant: Right Fork Stewart River. Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. This appears to be the stream shown as Right Fork [Stewart River]" on a map dated 1901 of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Silver Creek: stream, flows S 5.3 miles to Eliza Lake, 4.8 miles SE of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 62° 58' 40" N, 141° 40' 20" W. (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1954.

Silver Creek: stream, flows SE 0.7 miles to Sourdough Creek, 10 miles NW of Mount Ryan and 76 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 21' 45" N, 146° 28' 30" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Silver Creek: stream, flows SE 1.6 miles to Goldbottom Creek, 16 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 44' 36" N, 165° 23' 40" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Silver Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Ptarmigan Creek, 27 miles NW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 38' 41" N, 153° 58' 20" W; (map 51). Local name published by Martin and Katz (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Silver Creek: stream, flows W 15 miles to Poorman Creek, 70 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 58' N, 155° 56' W, BGN 1936; (map 89). Local name reported by Eakin (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Silver Creek: stream, flows W 2 miles to head of Dry Creek, 4 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name published in 1900 by Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS. Subsequent maps show a different drainage pattern at the head of Dry Creek.

Silver Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows N 1 mile to China Poot Bay, on E shore of Kachemak Bay, 10 miles SE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 33' 15" N, 151° 18' 00" W; (map 50) Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Silver Creek: stream, on Revillagigedo Island, flows SW 0.4 miles to Fish Creek, 1 mile N of Thorne Arm, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 30" N, 131° 11' 32" W; (map 3). Local name published by F. E. Wright and C. W. Wright (1908, fig. 12), USGS.

Silver Creek: stream, see Fourmile Creek.

Silver Creek: stream, see Snowslide Creek.

Silver Creek: stream, see Stibnite Creek.

Silver Falls: falls, in course of Fish Creek, 4 miles N of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 55° 58' 40" N, 130° 03' 05" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Silver Farm Lodge locality, see Fox Farm Lodge.

Silver Fox Lodge locality, see Fox Farm Lodge.

Silver Fox Roadhouse: locality, see Fox Farm Lodge.

Silver Glacier: glacier, trends N 3 miles to its terminus, 2 miles SE of Silver Lake, 35 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 55' N, 146° 23' W; (map 64). Local descriptive name published in 1952 by USGS.

Silver Gulch: ravine, trends S 1 mile to Fox Creek, 7 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 57' N, 147° 39' W; (map 100). Local name shown on a location map of the Tanana Mines Railroad 1905.

Silver Horn: bay, extends W 4 miles from W end Of Lake Beverly, 46 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 41' N, 158° 50' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Variant: Sai-ukstchu-schluk. Named in 1929 by the U.S. Commissioner of Fisheries. The Eskimo name "Sai-ukstchu-schluk" was shown on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Silver Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula in course of West Fork Moose River, 16 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 38' 45" N, 150° 48' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Silver Lake: lake, 3 miles long, 3 miles NW of Mount Denson, 35 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 57' N, 146° 29' W; (map 64). Local descriptive name published in 1952 by USGS.

Silver Point: point of land, on small island, in Eastern Channel, 3 miles SE of Sitka, off W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' 50" N, 135° 18' 00" W; (map 9). Named by the U.S. Navy in 1880; published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 144).

Silver Salmon Creek: stream, flows E 6 miles to Wood River, 13 miles N of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 13' 45" N, 158° 33' 00" W; (map 52). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Silver Salmon Creek: stream, in Chigmit Mountains, distributary of West Glacier Creek, flows SE 4 miles to Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 51' 50" N, 153° 12' 50" W; (map 51). Local name reported in 1957 by USGS.

Silver Salmon Falls: waterfall, on Lester River 4.5 miles from its mouth, W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 47' 30" N, 133° 00' 45" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Silver Salmon Lakes: lakes, group of lakes, 5 miles E of Red Glacier and 47 miles NW of Homer, Aleutian Range; 59° 59' 50" N, 152° 40' 30" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Silver Salmon Rapids: rapids, in Kasilof River, on Kenai Peninsula, W of Tustumena Lake, 20 miles S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 16' 40" N, 151° 12' 50" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Silverbow Basin: valley, on Gold Creek, N of Icy Gulch, 1.5 miles N of the Gastineau Peak and 2.4 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 45" N, 134° 20' 45" W; (map 11).

Named by Richard Harris in 1880 for the Silver Bow Mine in Montana. This basin was the site of the earliest gold discoveries in the Juneau area (DeArmond, 1957, p. 39-40).

Silverbow Creek: stream, flows SW 2.7 miles to Norton Sound, 17 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 163° 51' W; (map 95). Variant: Little Anvil Creek. Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904. Reported in 1900 as "Little Anvil Creek" by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Silverbow Creek: stream, flows W 4.3 miles to Hutlinana Creek, 2.8 miles ESE of Eureka and 19 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 10' N, 150° 08' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by USGS (Prindle, 1908, pl. 5).

Silverthrone Col: pass, 10,500 ft., between Brooks and Traleika Glaciers, with West Pyramid Peak to N and Mount Silverthrone to S, 10.7 miles NE of summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 08' 15" N, 150° 42' 00" W; BGN 1948; (map 88). Named in 1945 by a USAAF Cold Weather test party; reported in 1946 by Bradford Washburn.

Silverthrone, Mount: peak, 13,220 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park at head of Brooks Glacier, 11 miles ENE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 07' 00" N, 150° 40' 30" W; BGN 1948; (map 88). Climbed and named by the U.S. Army Forces Cold Weather test party about March 1945. "So named because of its stately appearance at the head of Brooks Glacier."

Silvertip Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows N 4 miles to East Fork Sixmile Creek, 12 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 44' 59" N, 149° 21' 45" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name; reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Silvertip: locality, on Kenai Peninsula, between Seward Highway and East Fork Sixmile Creek, 24 miles SW of Whittier and 9 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 45' N, 149° 22' W; (map 63). Former mining camp in Sixmile Creek mining area. Recent USGS maps indicate a site with four buildings. Name derived from nearby Silvertip Creek.

Silvester Point: point of land, on NE coast of Saint Ignace Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 15" N, 133° 24' 40" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys de San Silbestre, Punta de San Silbestre, Punta San Silvestre. Translation of the name "Punta de San Silbestre" given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle.

Silvia Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Charley River, 14 miles SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 09' N, 142° 57' W; (map 103). Variant: Selin Creek. Local name; published in 1956 by USGS. "Selin" was recorded on an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Silvis Lake: lake, see Lower Silvis Lake.

Silvis Lakes: lake, see Upper Silvis Lake.

Simanof Island: island, see Simonof Island.

Simanoff Island: island, see Simonof Island.

Simedan Islands: islands, see Semidi Islands.

Simedun Islands: islands, see Semidi Island.

Simel Mountain: mountain, see Bonasila Dome.

Simel Slough: stream, see Bonasila Slough.

Simels: locality, on S bank of Innoko River, 2.6 miles SE of its junction with Dishna River and 38 miles NW of Ophir, Innoko Lowland; 63° 35' 20" N, 157° 12' 30" W; (map 90). Landing with a couple of cabins; now abandoned.

Simeon Creek: stream, heads W of Simeon Pass, flows N 5.2 miles to Featherly Creek 4 miles SW of its mouth at Becharof Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, 48 miles NE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 44' 40" N, 156° 13' 25" W; (map 36). Name reported in 1902 by J. L. McPherson of Iliamna.

Simeon Pass: pass, elev. 800 ft., between Simeon Creek and W tributary to Burl Creek, on Alaska Peninsula, 47 miles NE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 41' 40" N, 156° 11' 45" W; (map 36). Local name reported in 1902 by J. L. McPherson of Iliamna; the name was published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.

Simeon, Mount: mountain, 1,000 ft., 2 miles W of village of Cold Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 11' 30" N, 162° 47' 30" W; (map 29). Name published by USGS (Waldron, 1961, pl. 79).

Simeon, Mount: peak, 1,500 ft., near S arm of Becharof Lake, E of Simeon Pass, on Alaska Peninsula, 48 miles NE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 42' N, 156° 11' W; (map 36). Name reported in 1902 by J. L. McPherson of Iliamna; published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.

Simeonof Harbor: anchorage, 0.5 miles across, on NW coast of Simeonof Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 55' 30" N, 159° 18' 00" W; (map 26). Variant: Simeonoff Harbor, Simeonoffsky Harbor. Surveyed and named in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Simeonof Island: island, 6 miles across, easternmost of Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 54' N, 159° 16' W; BGN 1890; (map 26). Variant: Semenoffsky, Semenovskie, Semenovsky, Simeonoff, Simeonovski, Tachkinach, Taghinak, Takhinak, Tankh-kin-iakh, Tiakinak, Tikhiniak. Called "Simeonoff" in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; other Russian forms of "Simon" include "Semenovsky," by Capt. F. P. Lutke, IRN, and "Semenovskie" by Capt. M. D. Tebenkov, IRN, and the Russian Hydrog. Dept. Aleut names applied to this island include "Tachkinach," by Lt. G. A. Sarichev, IRN, and "Taghinak," "Tikhiniak," and "Takh-kiniakh" by Capt. Lutke, IRN.

Simeonoff Harbor: anchorage, see Simeonof Harbor.

Simeonoff: island, see Simeonof Island.

Simeonoffsky Harbor: anchorage, see Simeonof Harbor.

Simeonovski: island, see Simeonof Island.

Simidin: island, see Aghiyuk Island.

Simik Hill: hill, 556 ft., 10 miles SW of Jarvis Mountain and 9 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 50' N, 164° 21' W; (map 128). Variant: Seemick, Siimik. Eskimo name meaning “stopper” or “plug”; so called because from upriver the hill seems to block the Kivalina River; reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Simik Mountain: hill, 600 ft., in Igichuk Hills, on W bank of Milokrawlok Creek, 10 miles NE of Cape Krusenstern, Arctic Plain; 67° 10' 30" N, 163° 22' 30" W; (map 128). Eskimo name meaning “stopper (or plug)” obtained in 1950 by USC&GS.

Simitkhi Islands: islands, see Semichi Islands.

Simmons Point: point of land, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, between Copper Harbor and Hetta Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 12' 15" N, 132° 37' 35" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Simmons, Lake: lake, see Summit Lake.

Simon Creek: stream, flows SE 18 miles to Yukon River, 39 miles N of Anvik and 57 miles SE of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 11' 20" N, 159° 44' 00" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Simon Point: point of land, on W bank of Yukon River, 9.5 miles N of Fox Point Island and 58 miles SE of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 10' 25" N, 159° 43' 10" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Simonds, Point: point of land, S tip of Post Island, along W coast of Chichagof Island 13 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 47' 18" N, 136° 20' 10" W; (map 9). Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8258.

Simonof Island: island, 0.1 miles long, in Highfield Anchorage, off N tip of Wrangell Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 29' 40" N, 132° 22' 00" W; (map 6). Variant: Observation Islet, Simanoff Island, Simanof Island, Simonoff Island. Named in 1865 by the British Admiralty.

Simonoff Island: island, see Simonof Island.

Simonton Point: point of land, N end of Nakat Harbor entrance, in Nakat Inlet, 2 miles NE of Nakat Bay, Coast Mountains; 54° 49' 45" N, 130° 42' 45" W; (map 2). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Simplex Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Middle Fork Chandalar River, 15 miles ESE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 26' N, 148° 57' W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Simpson Bay: bay, U-shaped, 8 miles long, on NE shore of Orca Bay, 8 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 37' 30" N, 145° 55' 00" W; (map 64). Local name reported by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, in 1897.

Simpson Cove: cove, 4 miles across, off Camden Bay, S of Collinson Point, 28 miles SW of Barter Island, Arctic Plain; 69° 57' N, 144° 54' W; (map 139). Named by Lt. Comdr. C. H. Stockton, USN, for Thomas Simpson, factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, who with Peter Warren Dease in 1837, made an exploring journey along the Arctic coast from the mouth of the Mackenzie River to Point Barrow.

Simpson Creek: stream, flows SW 9 miles to Simpson Bay, 10 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 42' N, 145° 50' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1951 by USGS; derived from Simpson Bay to which the stream flows.

Simpson Lagoon: lagoon, extends NW 40 miles from Point McIntyre, between Jones and Return Islands and mainland, on Beaufort Sea Coast Arctic Plain; 70° 30' N, 149° 12' W, BGN 1916; (map 150). Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 91) "After Thomas Simpson of the Hudson's Bay Company. * * * His name has been placed at Simpson Lagoon, behind Return Islands and Jones Islands, as he was the first white man to traverse this body of water."

Simpson Pass: pass, 3,900 ft., at head of Earl River, S of Kichatna Mountains, 88 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 20' N, 152° 51' W; (map 81). Discovered and named in 1889 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA.

Simpson Peak: mountain, 5,599 ft., 18 miles ENE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 52' 30" N, 132° 29' 00" W; (map 6). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Simpson Rock: rock, in Galankin Islands, Sitka Sound, 2 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 01' 10" N, 135° 20' 40" W; (map 9). Discovered and named in 1862 by officers of H.M.S. Devastation (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 143).

Simpson, Cape: point of land, on coast of Beaufort Sea, W point of entrance to Smith Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 59' N, 154° 34' W; (map 148). Variant: Cape George Simpson, Cape Governor Simpson, We-wa-le-ah. On July 28, 1837, Thomas Simpson (1843, p. 138) wrote: "We encamped on the extremity of this well-defined point, which, as a testimony of sincere respect and regard for the able and indefatigable Governor of all the Company's [Hudson's Bay] territories, we named Cape George Simpson." The Eskimo name We-wa-le-ah appears on Maguire's chart (Great Britain, 1854, facing p. 186).

Simpson, Mount: mountain, 4,345 ft., 5 miles SE of outlet of Klutina Lake, 44 miles NNE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 41' 15" N, 145° 37' 55" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Simson Peak: mountain, 1,470 ft., 0.5 miles E of Lake Cories, eastern Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 54' 20" N, 173° 15' 15" E; (map 13). Name shown on an AMS map published in 1948, and given by the U.S. Army during World War II. The name is not used today.

Sin-i-Rock: locality, on spit on Chukchi Sea coast, 14 miles NE of Cape Prince of Wales, at W end of Seward Peninsula, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 46' N, 167° 49' W; (map 111). Site

of an Eskimo campground; the name was recorded on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Sin: locality, on Khlebnikof Point, on E coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 30" N, 173° 18' 00" E; (map 13). This archaeological site was reported to be an old village and one of three sites excavated on Attu Island in 1909-10 (Jochelson, 1925, p. 24).

Sinaaruaq: locality, see Sinaru.

Sinagnia: locality, see Imagnee.

Sinagnya: locality, see Imagnee.

Sinar: locality, on W coast of Seward Peninsula, near Port Clarence, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 09' N, 166° 30' W; (map 111). Variant: Sinarmete. Former Eskimo village or camp recorded on Sheldon Jackson's 1896 map.

Sinara: locality, see Sinaru.

Sinarmete: locality, see Sinar.

Sinaru Creek: stream, see Singaruak Creek.

Sinaru Inlet: stream, see Singaruak Creek.

Sinaru: locality, on Chukchi Sea coast, near mouth of Singaruak Creek, 18 miles SW of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 04' 30" N, 157° 11' 40" W; (map 153). Variant: Sinaaruaq, Sinara, Singaroo, Singorauk, Sinra, Sinragahroo, Sinrarua. This is an old and well-established coastal camp named for the estuary-like mouth of Singaruak Creek. Lt. D. H. Jarvis, USRCS, established a reindeer camp here in 1898 and spells the name "Sine."

Sinaruruk River: stream, flows W 7 miles to Chukchi Sea, 4.5 miles NE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 41' 45" N, 159° 54' 15" W; (map 146). Eskimo name reported in 1923 by USGS.

Sinaruruk: locality, on Chukchi Sea coast S of Sinaruruk River, Arctic Plain; 70° 41' 30" N, 159° 54' 30" W; (map 146). Variant: Kululin. Former Eskimo village or camp shown on P. Tikhmeniev's map of 1861 as "Kululin," which is also recorded on USC&GS sailing Chart T, 1890.

Sinbad Cove: bight, 0.5 miles across, facing E to Vega Bay, at mouth of Fork Creek, on S coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 52' 30" N, 177° 19' 40" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Sinbad Point: point of land, N entrance to Suloia Bay, on S coast of Chichagof Island, at W end of Peril Strait, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' 20" N, 135° 39' 00" W; (map 9). Name published in 1900 by USC&GS on Chart 8282.

Sinchiy, Ostrov: islands, see Sealion Islands.

Sinclair Lake: lake, 5 miles long, 9 miles E of Dease Inlet, and 46 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 00' N, 154° 47' W; BGN 1961; (map 153). Named by Thomas Simpson (1843, p. 144), August 1, 1837, for George Sinclair, an Eskimo guide who served Sir George Back in 1834. Known locally as "Lake Minga."

Sinclair Mountain: mountain, 6,300 ft., 3.5 miles E of Chilkoot Inlet and 26 miles SSE of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 05' 45" N, 135° 09' 20" W; BGN 1920; (map 45). Named in 1920 by USC&GS for C. H. Sinclair who died in 1920 and who had 47 years of field service with the bureau. The name was published in 1924 on Chart 8303.

Sinclair River: stream, heads in Sinclair Lake, flows N 3 miles to Mackey Inlet, 43 miles SE of Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 04' 45" N, 154° 50' 30" W; BGN 1961; (map 153). Named by Thomas Simpson (1843, p. 144), August 1, 1837, for George Sinclair, an Eskimo guide who served Sir George Back in 1834.

Sind, Ostrova: island, see Saint Lawrence Island.

Sinde, Ostrov: island, see Saint Lawrence Island.

Sindsha, Ostrov: island, see Hall Island.

Sineak River: stream, flows S 9 miles to Norton Sound, 27 miles SW of Christmas Mountain, Nulato Hills; 64° 25' N, 161° 24' W; (map 96). Eskimo name reported about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Sinegpuk Cape: point of land, see Singikpak Point.

Sinerazat: locality, see Sinrazat.

Sing-i-too-rok: locality, see Kukpowruk.

Singa Island: island, 0.6 miles long, in SW El Capitan Passage, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 56' 45" N, 133° 21' 15" W; BGN 1932; (map 4). Variant: North Island. Haida Indian name from the word "shingia," meaning "night," and "used as a synonym for north, gold, dark or gloom." The translated name "North Island" was published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 154).

Singak Inlet: water passage, see Kukpowruk Pass.

Singaroo Creek: stream, see Singaruak Creek.

Singaroo: locality, see Sinaru.

Singaruak Creek: stream, flows N 10 miles to Chukchi Sea, 18 miles SW of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 04' 40" N, 157° 11' 45" W; (map 153). Variant: Singorauk Creek, Sinrarua Creek, Sinaru Creek, Singaroo Creek, Sinaru Inlet. Eskimo name which refers in meaning to the stream's estuary-like mouth. The stream has been important because of a well established campsite near its mouth. The name seems to have been first recorded as "Sinrarua" by British naval officers, 1849-53, and published on Brit. Adm. Chart 593 (Baker, 1906). Lt. P. H. Ray

(1885, map) crossed the stream in 1883 with an Eskimo guide, and spelled the name "Singaroo."

Singat Creek: stream, flows N 8 miles to Chukchi Sea, 23 miles SW of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 00' 45" N, 157° 19' 30" W; (map 153). Variant: Siinaat Waalaa. Eskimo name recorded by USC&GS about 1950 and may refer in meaning to the stream's estuary-like mouth.

Singatook Range: mountain range, see Kigluaik Mountains.

Singaugalik Inlet: water passage, see Singogalik Inlet.

Singaugalik Lagoon: lagoon, see Singogalik Lagoon.

Singaugalium Tasia: lagoon, see Singogalik Lagoon.

Singauk Entrance: water passage, in barrier reef between Chukchi Sea and Kivalina Lagoon, SE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 58' 30" N, 164° 31' 45" W; (map 128). Variant: Ohlick, Siingak. Eskimo name meaning "separating entrance" according to USC&GS in 1950.

Singauruk Point: point of land, extends into Selawik Lake, 14 miles W of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 35' N, 160° 30' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Singauruk River: stream, flows SW 25 miles to Selawik Lake, 14 miles W of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 35' N, 160° 30' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Singayoak Creek: stream, heads in De Long Mountains, flows N 32 miles to Nuka River, 67 miles NE of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 55' N, 159° 12' W; BGN 1960; (map 131). Eskimo name reported to mean "loaded" given in 1953 by I. L. Tailleux, USGS, and so called "for the [large] amount of geologic information."

Singdolik Creek: stream, see Mapsorak Creek.

Singgak: locality, on Seward Peninsula, at E end of Shishmaref Inlet, 64 miles NW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 32' N, 164° 41' W; (map 113). Eskimo camp reported in 1940 by USGS.

Singgakpuk River: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows N 10 miles to Shishmaref Inlet, 65 miles NW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 30' N, 164° 48' W; (map 113). Eskimo name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Singgegrook: spit, see Singigrak Spit.

Singick: locality, see Siniogamute.

Singick: village, see Siniogamute.

Singick: village, see Teller Mission.

Singigrak Spit: spit, in Imigrook Lagoon, 7.2 miles SE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 40' N, 164° 17' W; (map 128). Variant: Singeegrook, Singigzaaq. Eskimo name meaning "old mukluk tie-strap" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Singigyak: locality, 0.5 miles NE of Cape Woolley, on Bering Sea, 37 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' N, 166° 27' W; (map 94). Site of an Eskimo village or mining camp reported about 1940 by USC&GS and published on Chart 9380.

Singigzaaq: spit, see Singigrak Spit.

Singik Cape: point of land, see Singik Point.

Singik Point: point of land, 10 miles S of Gambell, W coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 39' N, 171° 46' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Kavalghak Cape, Kavalrok, Singik Cape. Eskimo name, meaning "pointed," reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Singikga, Cape: point of land, see Singikpo Cape.

Singikpa Cape: promontory, see Southwest Cape.

Singikpa: point of land, see Singikpak Point.

Singikpak Cape: point of land, see Singikpak Point.

Singikpak Point: point of land, 4 miles NE of Southwest Cape and 33 miles SE of Gambell, S coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 20' N, 171° 19' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Sinegpuk Cape, Singikpa, Singikpak Cape, Southwest Cape. Eskimo name, meaning "big point," reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Singikpo Cape: point of land, NE coast of St. Lawrence Island, 13 miles SE of Savoonga and 50 miles SE of Gambell; 63° 37' N, 170° 06' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cape Singikga, Cape Singikpo, Singikpo Point. Eskimo name, meaning "sharp" [singikhpa], reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Singikpo Point: point of land, see Singikpo Cape.

Singogalik Inlet: water passage, between Singaugalik Lagoon and Chukchi Sea, 26 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 59' N, 165° 13' W; (map 128). Variant: Singaugalik Inlet, Singowgalick. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Singogalik Lagoon: lagoon, on shore of Chukchi Sea, 26 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 59' N, 165° 13' W; (map 128). Variant: Singaugalik Lagoon, Singaugalium Tasia, Singowgaleeyoom Tessaya. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Singoolik Creek: stream, see Mapsorak Creek.

Singorauk Creek: stream, see Singaruak Creek.

Singorauk: locality, see Sinaru.

Singowgaleeyoom Tessaya: lagoon, see Singogalik Lagoon.

Singowgalick: water passage, see Singogalik Inlet.

Siniagamute: locality, see Siniogamute.

Sinicktuknayluk Creek: stream, see Siniktaneyak Creek.

Sinigrok Point: point of land, extends SW into Aiautak Lagoon, 14 miles SE of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68° 18' 22" N, 166° 18' 50" W; (map 129). Eskimo name meaning "shoe lace [thong]" reported in 1956 by Orth; descriptive of the spit's narrowness.

Siniktagnailik: locality, see Siniktagnelik.

Siniktagnelik: locality, on right bank of Kivalina River, 17 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 56' N, 164° 13' W; (map 128). Variant: Seeyicktagaylick, Siniktagnailik, Siniqtagnailik. Eskimo name referring to "no camping place" because "one cannot sleep" due to it being haunted; reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch. There is another Siniktagnelik 10 miles south of here.

Siniktagnelik: locality, on right bank of Wulik River, 19 miles NE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 48' N, 164° 04' W; (map 128). Variant: Seeyicktagaylick, Siniktagnailik. Eskimo name referring to "no camping place because one cannot sleep because many years ago some people mysteriously died here." Name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch. There is another Siniktagnelik 10 miles north of here.

Siniktaneyak Creek: stream, flows NW 1.6 miles to Chukchi Sea, 6.6 miles S of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68° 33' 25" N, 166° 14' 30" W; (map 129). Variant: Sinicktuknayluk Creek. Eskimo name that refers in meaning to "some way or reason for not sleeping"; reported by USC&GS in 1950 and spelled "Sinick-tuk-nay-luk."

Siniktaneyak Mountain: mountain, 4,600 ft., 9 miles long, in De Long Mountains, Brooks Range, 40 miles WNW of Howard Pass; 68° 20' N, 158° 30' W; (map 132). An Eskimo name obtained at Noatak by Orth in 1956, and reported to mean "place where one cannot sleep."

Siningmon: locality, on S coast of Seward Peninsula at Golovnin Bay, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 25' N, 163° 00' W; (map 95). Former Eskimo village or camp reported in the 1890 Census (1893, p. 162).

Siniogamut: locality, see Siniogamute.

Siniogamut: village, see Teller Mission.

Siniogamute: locality, on N shore of Port Clarence, 8 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 21' N, 166° 33' W; (map 111). Variant: Singick, Siniogamute, Siniogamut,

Sinuk, Zingaramute. Former Eskimo village reported as “Zingaramute” by members of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition quartered at Teller, 1866-67. In the 1880 Census Petroff (1884, p. 11) listed the village of “Siniogamute” population 36; in 1890 the population was recorded with the villages of Port Clarence. Hodge (1910, p. 577), BAE, lists “Sinuk” located on N shore of Port Clarence.

Siniogamute: village, see Teller Mission.

Siniqtagnailik: locality, see Siniktagnelik.

Sinits Island: island, see Sinitsin Island.

Sinitsin Cove: bay, 0.6 miles across, on N coast of Kruzof Island, 25 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 20' 00" N, 135° 44' 30" W; (map 9). Name reported in 1896 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, and published by USC&GS in 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 196).

Sinitsin Island: island, 0.3 miles across, in Salisbury Sound, off N coast of Kruzof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 20' 45" N, 135° 45' 40" W; (map 9). Variant: Ostrov Sinitsyna, Sinits Island. Named in 1833 by the Russian navigator Ens. Vasiliev for Lt. Nikolai Sinitzin, IRN, who accompanied Hagemeister in 1828-30 on the Krotkoi on his third voyage to the Russian American colonies.

Sinitsyna, Ostrov: island, see Sinitsin Island.

Sink Hole Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, 4.5 miles N of Neck Lake, on Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 10' 10" N, 133° 10' 20" W; BGN 1963; (map 6). Local descriptive name reported in 1961 by USFS. “The lake drains into a nearby sink hole and there is no other outlet. This sink hole and several others in the area are quite impressive.”

Sinking Creek: stream, on Iniskin Peninsula, flows NW 2 miles to Chinitna Bay, E of Camp Point, Aleutian Range; 59° 50' N, 153° 04' W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Sinnott Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Seventymile River, 8 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 53' N, 141° 21' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Sinnyu: lagoon, see Middle Salt Lagoon.

Sinnyu: locality, see Sinyu.

Sinnyuli: lagoon, see Middle Salt Lagoon.

Sinnyuli: locality, see Sinyu.

Sinona Creek: stream, flows S 40 miles to Chistochina River 1.5 miles N of its junction with Copper River, Copper River Basin; 62° 34' N, 144° 38' W; BGN 1936; (map 83). Variant: Schnuna River, Shnu Creek, Shuna Creek. Indian name, said to mean “Brush Creek.”

Recorded as “Schnuna River” in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 65), USA. Local use of the name “Sinona Creek” reported by USGS in 1936.

Sinona Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, drains SW to Sinona Creek, 28 miles NW of Chistochina, Alaska Range; 62° 57' N, 144° 53' W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS in 1954. Named for Sinona Creek.

Sinona Lodge: roadhouse, on Glenn Highway at Sinona Creek, 44 miles NE of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 35' 30" N, 144° 39' 00" W (map 83).

Sinook River: stream, see Sinuk River.

Sinra: locality, see Sinaru.

Sinragahroo: locality, see Sinaru.

Sinrakturak Inlet: water passage, between Imigrook Lagoon and Chukchi Sea, 5 miles SE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 41' N, 164° 22' W; (map 128). Variant: Seenrakroorak, Sinraqzuuzaq. Eskimo name meaning “little outlet” reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Sinraqzuuzaq: water passage, see Sinrakturak Inlet.

Sinrarua Creek: stream, see Singaruak Creek.

Sinrarua: locality, see Sinaru.

Sinrazat: locality, on barrier island, between Arctic Lagoon and Chukchi Sea, 20 miles SW of Shishmarev, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 06' N, 166° 40' W; (map 112). Variant: Senezatt, Senerazat. Eskimo name for a village visited in 1898 by Lt. D. H. Jarvis, USRCS. The 1880 and 1890 censuses do not list this place. Present-day maps show a “Sinrazat Shelter Cabin.”

Sinrock Creek: stream, see Sinuk River.

Sinuk Creek: stream, flows N 6 miles to Killik River 4.5 miles SW of its junction with Easter Creek, Brooks Range; 68° 06' N, 154° 17' W; (map 133). Eskimo name meaning “stream mouth,” reported in 1956 by Orth.

Sinuk Missionary Station: locality, see Sinuk.

Sinuk River: stream, heads N of Tigaraha Mountain, flows SW 48 miles to Norton Sound, 25 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 166° 15' W; (map 94). Variant: Sinook River, Sinrock Creek, Synrock River. Eskimo name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Sinuk: locality, at mouth of Sinuk. River, on Bering Sea coast, 26 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 166° 15' W; (map 94). Variant: Sinuk Missionary Station. Site of an Eskimo village reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS. See Siniogamute.

Sinuk: locality, see Siniogamute.

Sinuk: village, see Siniogamute.

Sinuk: village, see Teller Mission.

Sinuk: water passage, from Chukchi Sea to mouth of Kukpuk River, 12 miles NE of village of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68° 25' 10" N, 166° 23' 30" W; (map 129). Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USGS to mean "stream mouth."

Sinyalak Creek: stream, flows S 15 miles to Alatna River. 57 miles NE of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 40' N, 153° 03' W; (map 116). Eskimo name recorded in 1956 at Kobuk by Orth and reported to mean "all split up."

Sinyu: locality, on Chukchi Sea coast, at Middle Salt Lagoon, 2 miles NE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 19' N, 156° 41' W; (map 153). Variant: Sinnyu, Sinnyuli. Former Eskimo summer village reported as "Sinnyu" by Sgt. John Murdoch, USA (Hodge, 1910, p. 577).

Siomouth Creek: stream, flows NE to Pargon River, about 15 miles NE of Council, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Siotukuyuk Bluff: bluff, elev. 300 ft., on E bank of Ikillik River, 32 miles NE of Umiat, Arctic Plain, 69° 34' N, 150° 57' W; (map 141). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Siouchi Bay: cove, see Sealion Cove.

Siouchi Point: point of land, see Georgiana, Cape.

Siouchi: rocks, see Sealion Rocks.

Sioutchi Creek: cove, see Sealion Cove.

Sioutchi: rocks, see Sealion Rocks.

Sipewtaq Lagoon: lagoon, see Ipiutak Lagoon.

Sir Henry Martin, Point: point of land, see Martin Point.

Sir Pulteney Malcolm River: stream, see Malcolm River.

Sir T. Staines River: stream, see Staines River.

Sirius Point: point of land, northernmost point on Kiska Island, Rat Islands, Aleutian Islands, 52° 08' N, 177° 36'E, BGN 1937, (map 14). Named in 1936 by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office for the U.S.S. Sirius, supply ship of the Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition of 1935.

Siroi, Point: point of land, 2.5 miles N of Fish Bay, near W end of Peril Strait, on NW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 25' N, 135° 35' W; (map 9). Variant: Mys Syroy. Russian name meaning “wet,” given in 1833 by the navigator Ens. Vasiliev; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as “M[ys] Syroy.”

Sirr Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles from Sirr Mountain to Seward Creek, 1 mile W of Wild Lake and 41 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 30' 30" N, 151° 38' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Variant: Surr Creek. Named in 1932 by Robert Marshall, “for Ben Sirr, one of the veteran prospectors of the Koyukuk.”

Sirr Mountain: mountain, 5,705 ft., 4 miles NW of Wild Lake and 42 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 34' 20" N, 151° 39' 00" W; (map 124). Variant: Surr Mountain. Named about 1930 by Robert Marshall, “because it lies at the head of the creek named for the prospector, Ben Sirr.”

Siruk Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SE and NE 50 miles to Alatna River, 52 miles NE of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 42' N, 153° 18' W; (map 116). Variant: Chalatna Creek, Sirurk Creek. Eskimo name obtained in 1901 by Mendenhall (1902, pl. 5), USGS. The Indian name is “Chalatna,” reported in 1956 by Orth.

Sirurk Creek: stream, see Siruk Creek.

Sisaguk: locality, on N coast of Unimak Island, near Cape Lapin, Aleutian Islands; 54° 39' N, 163° 18' W; (map 25). Variant: Schischaldenskoje, Sheeshaldenskoi, Shishaldin, Shishaldinski, Shishaldinskoe. Former Aleut village name recorded in 1833 as “Shishaldinskoe,” population 91, by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 2, p. 203), which name was derived from the Russian name for the nearby volcano.

Sisaguk: mountain, see Shishaldin Volcano.

Sischu Creek: stream, flows W 9 miles to Sethkokna River, 4.5 miles E of Novi Mountain and 42 miles N of Telida, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains, 63° 58' N, 153° 18' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Sischu Mountain: mountain, 3,510 ft., at head of Titna River, 39 miles SW of Bitzshtini Mountains, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 06' N, 152° 55' W; (map 99). Indian name obtained in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA.

Sischu Mountain: mountains, see Sischu Mountains.

Sischu Mountains: mountains, 2,422 ft., trends NE-SW 25 miles along SE side of Kuskokwim Mountains, 37 miles N of Telida, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 56' N, 153° 10' W; (map 89). Variant: Sischu Mountain. Indian name obtained in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, who applied it to a single mountain.

Sisdartna River: stream, see Papa Willie Creek.

Sisek Bay: bay, see Sisek Cove.

Sisek Cove: bay, 0.3 miles across, N coast of Sedanka Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 50' 00" N, 166° 10' 30" W; (map 23). Variant: Sisek Bay. Aleut name, called "Zal[iv] Sisek," or "Sisek Bay," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14, dated 1792), IRN. This name was possibly taken from the Aleut word "sisak," which, according to R. H. Geoghegan, means "a hundred."

Sisgravik Lake: lake, 4 miles long, near mouth of Inaru River, 26 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 70° 57' N, 156° 10' W; (map 147). Eskimo name obtained in 1956 at Wainwright by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Sishimkak: island, see Sitymkan.

Sishulathna River: stream, see Herron River.

Sisiak Creek: stream, flows S 11 miles to Noatak River, E of Isacheluich Mountains, 64 miles N of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 54' N, 160° 35' W; (map 127). Eskimo name meaning "many [fox] dens"; obtained in 1956 at Noatak by Orth.

Sisiak Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows S 4 miles to Noatak River, 17 miles SSW of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 01' N, 161° 25' W; (map 131). Eskimo name meaning "fox den" obtained at Noatak by Orth in 1956.

Sisikikaret Hill: pingo, on right bank of Noatak River, between Anorat and Otkurak Creeks, Brooks Range; 67° 40' N, 155° 22' W; (map 125). Eskimo name reported by USGS in 1956 to literally mean "ground squirrel's dancehill."

Siskokhtanten: stream, see North Fork Dagislahna Creek.

Sistdlila: mountain range, see Magitchlie Range.

Sister Islands: islands, extend 0.4 miles along S coast of Duke Island, S of Kelp Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 52' 15" N, 131° 17' 15" W; (map 2). Variant: Twin Islands. Descriptive name published in 1885 by USC&GS; named Twin Islands by pilot W. E. George (USC&GS, 1883, p. 77).

Sister Islands: islands, in Yukon River, about 62 miles E of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 43' N, 156° 00' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Sister Lake: lake, 3 miles across, 4 miles SE of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 37' N, 136° 01' W; BGN 1908; (map 9) Named by USC&GS in 1908; published in 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 173).

Sister Rock: rock, in Knight Island Passage, N of Pleiades Islands, 4 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 14' 30" N, 148° 00' 35" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Sisters Island: island, 0.6 miles long, 4.5 miles S of Sanak Island, one of Sanak Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 20' 00" N, 162° 41' 35" W; (map 25). Name reported by Ferdinand

Westdahl, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Sisters Islands: islands, see Pleiades Islands.

Sisters Reef: reef, in Icy Strait, 1.1 miles W of The Sisters and 33 miles SW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 10' 45" N, 135° 17' 25" W; (map 11). Named by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, and published in the 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 203).

Sisters, The: islands, see Hazy Islands.

Sisters, The: islands, see Lynn Sisters.

Sisters, The: islands, see Twin Islands.

Sisters, The: islands, two islands, 1 mile and 0.5 miles long, in Icy Strait, 4 miles NE of Neck Point on Chichagof Island and 32 miles WSW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 10' 30" N, 135° 15' 30" W; (map 11). Named in 1880 by USN and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 197).

Sisters, The: mountain, 1,020 ft., on W end of Unimak Island, 4 miles E of Cape Sarichev, Aleutian Islands; 54° 34' 45" N, 164° 50' 10" W; (map 24). Named by the U.S. military during World War II and published in 1943 on an AMS map.

Sisters, The: mountain, see Cecil, Mount.

Sisters, The: mountain, see Elizabeth, Mount.

Sisters, The: mountains, 1,669 ft., W of Klikitarik River, 15 miles SE of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 19' N, 161° 42' W; (map 91) Two cinder cones named in 1898 by USC&GS and published on Chart 9370.

Sisters, The: mountains, 3,880 ft., 5 miles NE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 05' 30" N, 135° 14' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Patterson Mountains. Local name published in 1916 by USC&GS.

Sisters, The: rocks, group of three, elev. 5 ft., in Cook Inlet, 19 miles SSW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 18' N, 151° 27' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Sit-a-da-kay: peak, see Sitth-gha-ee Peak.

Sitadaka: peak, see Sitth-gha-ee Peak.

Sitak River: stream, see Situk River.

Sitakaday Narrows: water passage, 1 mile long, at S end of Glacier Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, just W of the Beardslee Islands, 34 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 30' N, 136° 02' W; BGN 1942; (map 10). Variant: Ripple Narrows. Named by

USC&GS in 1942. The name Sit-a-ka-day means “icy bay,” and is said to be the Tlingit Indian name for Glacier Bay. The passage is the narrowest part of the entrance to Glacier Bay and was called Ripple Narrows on USC&GS Chart 8304 in 1940.

Sitakane River: stream, see Sittakanay River.

Sitcha: town, see Sitka.

Sitchiak Lake: lake, 1 mile across, N of Kayak Mountain, 6.5 miles NW of junction of May Creek and Nanushuk River, 52 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 48' 15" N, 150° 47' 30" W; (map 134). Eskimo name obtained at Anaktuvak Pass and reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS; it may mean “new ice.”

Sitchin Island: island, see Great Sitkin Island.

Sitchinak: island, see Sitkinak Island.

Sitchini Island: island, see Great Sitkin Island.

Sitchunack Island: island, see Sitkinak Island.

Sitcknak: island, see Sitkinak Island.

Sitdown Creek: stream, see Big Sitdown Creek.

Siteeluk Bay: bay, 0.5 miles wide, 8 miles NW of Southwest Cape, SW coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 21' N, 171° 41' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Sitolak Bay. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Sithanak: island, see Sedanka Island.

Sithdondit Creek: stream, flows NE and E 16 miles to Melozitna River, W of Slokhenjikh Hills, 57 miles NW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 55' N, 152° 55' W; (map 106). Koyukuk Indian name obtained in 1956 at Hughes by Orth.

Sithoh Bay: lake, see Sitkoh Lake.

Sithoonack: island, see Sitkinak Island.

Sithylenkat Lake: lake, 2 miles across, 46 miles SE of Allakaket, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 07' N, 151° 12' W; (map 117). Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by Orth.

Sitolak Bay: bay, see Siteeluk Bay.

Sitk Creek: Stream, see Eagle River.

Sitka Bay: water passage, see Sitka Sound.

Sitka Harbor: water passage, between Japonski Island and Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03' 15" N, 135° 21' 00" W; (map 9) Name derived from the town of Sitka; published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 175).

Sitka Hot Springs: locality, see Goddard.

Sitka Island: island, see Baranof Island.

Sitka Island: island, see Kruzof Island.

Sitka National Monument: national monument, 54 acres, at mouth of Indian River, on Baranof Island, SE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 50" N, 135° 18' 50" W; (map 9) This national monument was established March 23, 1910, on the site of the Indian stockade, where the Tlingit Indians made their last stand against the Russian settlers at Sitka. The Indian fortress, consisting of thick logs, was occupied by the Indians in 1804, after retreating from their village on Castle Hill, during the occupation of Sitka by the Russians. The fort was attacked by the Russians under the command of Gov. A. A. Baranov and Capt. U. T. Lisianski, IRN, supported by several hundred Aleuts. After a week's siege the fort was abandoned by the Indians and was destroyed by the attackers; however, they left a collection of totem poles, now within the monument. (Bancroft, 1886, p. 428-432).

Sitka Point: point of land, on S tip of Kruzof Island, 20 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 59' 30" N, 135° 49' 30" W; (map 5). Variant: Cape Edgecumbe, Mys Sitkha. Probably named in 1809 by Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN. Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, published the name as "Mys Sitkha," or "Cape Sitkha," and also called it "Cape Edgecumbe."

Sitka Point: point of land, see Edgecumbe, Cape.

Sitka Sound: water passage, 15 miles across, between Baranof and Kruzof Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' N, 135° 30' W; (map 9). Variant: Ensenada del Susto, Norfolk Sound, Shitka Bay, Sitka Bay, Tchinkitanay Bay. Named "Ensenada del Susto" meaning "bay of terrors" by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle who first visited the sound in 1775. Capt. George Dixon, who entered the sound in 1787 and sketched it, called it Norfolk" for the Duke of Norfolk, which name was later adopted by Capt. George Vancouver. Etienne Marchant, a French fur trader, who visited the sound in 1791 and 1792, reported the Tlingit Indian name as "Tchinkitanay Bay." The Russians, who began a settlement on the sound in 1799 gave it the name "Sitka Bay," derived from the Tlingit Indian name, "Shitka" or "Sitka," the meaning of which is unknown.

Sitka: town, pop. 3,237, on W coast of Baranof Island, 95 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03' N, 135° 20' W; BGN 1897; (map 9). Variant: Fort New Archangel, New Archangel, Novo Arkhangelsk, Novoarkhangelsk, Schitcha, Schitka, Schitkha, Sitcha, Sikhta, Sitki. After the destruction in 1802 of Mikhailovsk, named for Saint Michael Archangel (see Old Sitka), a new Russian settlement was established in 1804, several miles from the old fort, under the direction of A. A. Baranov. This new settlement, built around a fortification on Castle Hill, was consequently named "Novoarkhangelsk," i.e. "New Archangel." This became the headquarters of the Russian American Company and capital of Russian America. When Russian America was purchased by the United States the town was named Sitka, a Tlingit

Indian name, said to mean “by the sea” or “on Shi,” the native name for Baranof Island. Sitka was the capital of Alaska until 1900 when territorial administration was transferred to Juneau. The population of the town was 968 in 1867; 1,039 in 1910; 1,175 in 1920; 1,056 in 1930; 1,987 in 1939; and 1,985 in 1950. The Sitka post office was established in 1867.

Sitkagi Bluffs: bluffs, at 1961 terminus of Malaspina Glacier, extend W 6 miles along shore of Gulf of Alaska, 35 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 43' N, 140° 42' W; (map 46). Named in 1891 by Russell (1892, pl. 4 and pl. 56); name was derived from Sitkagi Point.

Sitkagi, Cape: point of land, on shore of Gulf of Alaska, 1.5 miles S of 1961 terminus of the Malaspina Glacier and 4 miles W of Sitkagi Bluffs, 42 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 44' 15" N, 140° 53' 00" W; (map 46). Variant: Cape Saint Elias, Punta Novales. Apparently a Tlingit Indian name recorded by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN. He calls it “M[ys] Sitkagi,” or “Cape Sitkagi.” This point is probably the same as “M[ys] Svati Iliy” or “Cape St. Elias,” a name published in 1847 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378. See Novales, Punta.

Sitkalidak Island: island, 23 miles long, SE of Kodiak Island; 57° 07' N, 153° 14' W, (map 34). Variant: Isla de Soto, Kukan Island, Kunakan Island, Ostrov Salthidak, Ostrov Syakhlidok, Ostrov Syatkhidok, Sachlidok Island, Sadlidok Island, Saklidok Island, Saklidov Island, Sakthidak Island, Satklidak Island, Scachlitak Island, Shagitak Island, Siaklidok Island, Siaktklidak Island, Zatchlitschak Island. Transliteration by USC&GS from various Russian forms of what Baker (1906, p. 579) calls “a corruption of some native word or phrase * * *.” In 1794, Billings (in Sauer 1802, p. 170) named it “Kukan” or “Kunakan Island.” Called “O[strov] Salthidack” in 1805 by Lisianski (1814, p. 181) and published as “Os[strov] Syakhlidok,” or “Syakhlidok Island,” by Sarichev (1826, map 3) and “O[strov] Syatkhidok,” or “Syatkhidok Island,” by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23), etc. Also named “Isle de Soto,” or “forest island,” by Galiano (1802, map 3).

Sitkalidak Lagoon: lagoon, 2 miles long, at head of Natalia Bay, on SW coast of Sitkalidak Island SE of Kodiak Island; 57° 06' N, 153° 17' W; (map 34). Name derived from Sitkalidak Island and published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Sitkalidak Narrows: water passage, see Sitkalidak Passage.

Sitkalidak Passage: water passage, 1 mile long part of Sitkalidak Strait, W of Midway Bay, between Sitkalidak Island, and SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 12' 40" N, 153° 16' 00" W; BGN 1930; (map 34). Variant: Sitkalidak Narrows, The Narrows. Name derived from Sitkalidak Island and given by USC&GS in 1930.

Sitkalidak Strait: water passage, between Sitkalidak Island and SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 10' N, 153° 20' W; (map 34). Variant: Proliv Syatkhidok. This is a transliteration by USC&GS of the Russian name “Provliv Syatkhidok,” or “Syatkhidok Strait,” published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23). Baker erroneously (1906, p. 579) wrote “Corruption of some native name.”

Sitkha (Baranov), Ostrov: island, see Baranof Island.

Sitkha, Mys: point of land, see Sitka Point.

Sitkhin, Ostrov: island, see Great Sitkin Island.

Sitkhinak, Ostrov: island, see Sitkinak Island.

Sitkhunak, Ostrov: island, see Sitkinak Island.

Sitki: town, see Sitka.

Sitkin Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Bering Sea, W of Sulphur Point, on NE coast of Great Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 04' 35" N, 176° 01' 48" W; (map 17). Name derived from Great Sitkin Island and published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Sitkin Island: island, see Great Sitkin Island.

Sitkin Point: point of land, W tip of Little Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 45" N, 178° 26' 45" E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Name derived from Little Sitkin Island and given by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office in 1935.

Sitkinak Dome: mountain, 1,470 ft., on Sitkinak Island, in Trinity Islands, Kodiak Island; 56° 33' 35" N, 154° 10' 50" W; BGN 1934; (map 32). Variant: Sitkinak Mountain. Name derived from Sitkinak Island and given in 1906 by W. C. Hodgkins, USC&GS. The triangulation station Dome is located on this mountain and may account for a generic form unusual in this area.

Sitkinak Island: island, in Trinity Islands, Kodiak Island; 56° 33' N, 154° 10' W; BGN 1890; (map 32-33). Variant: Ostrov Sitkhinak, Ostrov Sitkhunak, Sichtunak, Sikhinak, Sitchinak, Sitchunack Island, Sitcknak, Sithoonack, Sitkunak. Eskimo name published by Sarichev (1826, map 3) as "Os[trov] Sitkhunak," or "Sitkhunak Island"; by von Krusenstern (1827, map 17) also as "Sitchunack Island." Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22) called it "O[strov] Sitkhinak," or "Sitkhinak Island."

Sitkinak Lagoon: lagoon, 3 miles long, on NE coast of Sitkinak Island, in Trinity Islands, Kodiak Island; 56° 33' 30" N, 154° 03' 30" W; (map 32). Name derived from Sitkinak Island; published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Sitkinak Mountain: mountain, see Sitkinak Dome.

Sitkinak Strait: water passage, between Sitkinak and Aiaktalik Islands, Kodiak Island, 56° 39' N, 154° 06' W; BGN 1910; (map 32). Name derived from Sitkinok Island and given by USC&GS in 1916.

Sitkinak, Cape: point of land, on E tip of Sitkinak Island, in Trinity Islands; 13 miles S of Kodiak Island, 56° 33' 45" N, 153° 52' 00" W; BGN 1934; (map 33) Named in 1934 by USC&GS.

Sitklan Island: island, 3.5 miles long, W of Tongass Passage, Coast Mountains; 54° 45' N, 130° 40' W; (map 2). Indian name reported in 1869 by G. Davidson, USC&GS; published on USC&GS Chart 711.

Sitklan Passage: water passage, extends 3 miles W from Tongass Passage to Nakat Bay, between Sitklan Island and mainland, Coast Mountains; 54° 46' N, 130° 41' W; BGN 1937; (map 2). Variant: Tongass Passage. Name derived from Sitklan Island; given in 1936 by USC&GS.

Sitkoh Bay: bay, 1 mile across, 7 miles long, on SE tip of Chichagof Island, 6 miles E of Todd, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 28' N, 134° 51' W; (map 9). A Tlingit Indian name published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 166).

Sitkoh Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, 4.5 miles NW of Todd, near SE tip of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 30' 30" N, 135° 05' 00" W; BGN 1933; (map 9). Variant: Sithoh Bay. Local name used by fishermen who frequent this lake; reported in 1933 by USFS.

Sitkoh: site, former Indian village on Chichagof Island, on Point Craven at mouth of Sitkoh Bay, 6 miles E of Todd, Alexander Archipelago; 59° 28' 00" N, 134° 52' 10" W; (map 9). Tlingit Indian name of a village once located here. "It was to a stockade behind a steep detached rock in this vicinity, according to Lisianski, that the natives retreated after their defeat at Sitka by the Russians in 1804." There were some Indian houses here in 1883 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883,p. 178.).

Sitkok Point: point of land, extends NW into Kasegaluk Lagoon, 11 miles S of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 36' N, 163° 07' W; (map 145). Eskimo name (sitqoq), meaning "knee," obtained at Point Lay by Orth in 1956.

Sitkum Bay: bay, see Kujulik Bay.

Sitkum Creek: stream, flows SE 7 miles to Hamilton Bay, 4 miles SE of Kake, on NW coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 55' 50" N, 133° 52' 15" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Sitkum Pass: pass, 1,800 ft., 7 miles E of Cathedral Mountain and 16 miles S of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 10' 30" N, 150° 02' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Variant: Sitkun Pass. Local name reported by W. J. Peters and F. C. Schrader, USGS, in 1901 as "Sitkun." A. G. Maddren, USGS, gives "Sitkum" on his name sheet, and Robert Marshall concurs in this spelling.

Sitkun Pass: pass, see Sitkum Pass.

Sitkunak: island, see Sitkinak Island.

Sitnazoak: locality, see Sitnazuak.

Sitnazuak: locality, on N coast of Norton Sound, near mouth of Penny River, 9 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' N, 165° 42' W; (map 94). Variant: Chitashuak,

Chitnashuak, Sitnazoak. Former Eskimo village reported by Ivan Petroff as "Chitnashuak," population 20, in the 1880 Census.

Sitta: locality, on Pungokosit Spit, 1 mile W of Taphook Point and 18 miles SE of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 37' N, 171° 16' W; (map 93). O.W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska, gave this name in 1932 for an "old camp."

Sittakanay River: stream, heads in British Columbia, flows NW 18 miles to Taku River at Canyon Island, 24 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 33' 50" N, 133° 40' 20" W; BGN 1922; (map 12). Variant: Sitakane River, Sittakane River, Sittikanay River. Tlingit Indian name published in 1895 by USC&GS.

Sittakane River: stream, see Sittakanay River.

Sitth Kadischle: glacier, see Norris Glacier.

Sitth-gha-ee Peak: peak, 5,870 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2.7 miles NW of Coleman Peak and 33 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 06' 15" N, 135° 56' 00" W; (map 45). Variant: Sitadaka, Sit-a-da-kay. Tlingit Indian name reported to mean "great cold lake," which refers to Glacier Bay at the time of John Muir's visit in 1879. "They told us that the big bay was called by them Sit-a-da-kay, or Ice Bay; that there were many large ice mountains in it * * * ." (Muir, 1915, p. 143.) The name was published by the American Geographical Society in 1947.

Sittikanay River: stream, see Sittakanay River.

Sitookooyook River: stream, see Situkuyok River.

Situk Lake: lake, 1.8 miles across, at head of Situk River, 2.7 miles E of Lake Redfield and 13 miles NE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 37' 55" N, 139° 24' 30" W; BGN 1962; (map 46). Variant: Miller Lake. Local name reported by USGS in 1961. The lake was originally named Miller Lake by Tarr (1906, p. 145), USGS, for Ens. Cyrus R. Miller, USN, who accompanied Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser in 1901, and who first discovered and explored the lake.

Situk River: stream, heads at Situk Lake, flows SW 18 miles to Situk, 11 miles SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 26' 30" N, 139° 33' 00" W; (map 46). Variant: See-tuck, Setuk River, Sitak River. Tlingit Indian name reported as "R[eka] Sitak," or "Sitak River," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN. It was spelled "Situk" by E. J. Glave in 1890, and "See-tuck" by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, in 1901.

Situk Village: locality, 1 mile N of Situk, on E bank of Situk River, 9 miles SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 26' 45" N, 139° 34' 05" W; (map 46). Variant: Setuck. Former Tlingit Indian village reported as "Setuck" in 1891 by Island C. Russell. The village was reported to have been founded about 1875 and abandoned in 1916.

Situkuyok River: stream, heads between Milokrawlok and Tiyaktalik Mountains in Igichuk Hills, flows NE and SW 22 miles to Tukrok River, 10 miles SE of Cape Krusenstern, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 04' 30" N, 163° 23' 00" W; (map 128). Variant: Sitookooyook

River, Situkuyuk River. Eskimo name meaning “conch[?] shell” according to USC&GS in 1950.

Situkuyuk River: stream, see Situkuyok River.

Sitymkan: island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° N, 160° W; (map 27). Variant: Sishimkak. Named “Sitymkan” by Lutke (1836, p. 267); published as “Sishinikak” by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 255). The exact location of this island is not known.

Siuchi: point of land, see Lutke, Cape.

Siuchi: rocks, see Sealion Rocks.

Siuchiy, Kamen: rocks, see Seal Rocks.

Siuchiy, Mys: point of land, see Georgiana, Cape.

Siuchiya Guba: cove, see Sealion Cove.

Sivneghak Lagoon: lagoon, 1 mile long, 1.3 miles S of Northeast Cape, E coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 16' N, 168° 44' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Eskimo name recommended by the Savoonga village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Sivogakruak Bluff: bluff, 200 ft., on W bank of Okpikruak River 3 miles SUP of its junction with Okokmilaga River, Brooks Range; 68° 41' N, 153° 23' W; (map 133). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Sivouchek Mountain: hill, see Sivuchek Mountain.

Sivoutchi Rock: rock, see Sea Lion Rock.

Sivoutchy: rock, see Sea Lion Rock.

Sivoutchy: rock, see Sealion Rock.

Sivu Bluff: bluff, on right bank of Wulik River, 15 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 48' N, 164° 02' W; (map 128). Variant: Seevo, Siwu. Eskimo name meaning “bow of a boat” reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Sivuchek Mountain: hill, 215 ft., on N bank of Kivalina River, 6 miles N of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 49' N, 164° 32' W; (map 128). Variant: Sivouchek Mountain. Eskimo name meaning “pointed,” according to USC&GS in 1950.

Sivuchi Kamen: rocks, see Seal Rocks.

Sivuchiy, Kamen: rock, see Sea Lion Rock.

Sivuchiy, Kamen: rocks, see Seal Rocks.

Sivuchiy, Mys: point of land, see Lutke, Cape.

Sivugak Bluff: bluff, on E side of Chandler River, 10 miles S of Tuktu Bluff and 36 miles NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 36' N, 152° 22' W; (map 134). Eskimo name used by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Sivugak Hill: hill, 356 ft., 2.5 miles S of Iyikrok Mountain and 30 miles NE of Kivalina, Brooks Range; 67° 55' N, 163° 37' W; (map 128). Variant: Seevoogak, Siwugaq. Eskimo name meaning "ordinary bow of a boat" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Sivukat Mountain: mountain, 1,915 ft., 13 miles W of junction of Kelly and Noatak Rivers, 27 miles N of Noatak, Brooks Range; 67° 58' N, 162° 51' W; BGN 1963; (map 128). Variant: Seevokat Mountain. Eskimo name reported in 1952 by the Corps of Engineers, USA.

Sivukhan Mountain: mountain, see Seevookhan Mountain.

Sivukuk: point of land, see Chibukak Point.

Sivukuk: village, see Gambell.

Sivurak Bluff: bluff, on right bank of Tutak Creek, 33 miles NE of Kivalina, Brooks Range; 67° 52' N, 163° 22' W; (map 128). Variant: Seevoorak. Eskimo name meaning "little bow of a boat" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Sivutch Rock: rock, see Sea Lion Rock.

Sivutsiak Hill: hill, 250 ft., 7 miles N of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 49' N, 164° 31' W; (map 128). Variant: Seevoochyak, Siwutsiaq. Eskimo name meaning "new bow of a boat" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Siwash Bay: estuary, extends E 2 miles to Unakwik Inlet, 40 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 57' 40" N, 147° 37' 00" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Named in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS.

Siwash Channel: estuary, see Tenakee Inlet.

Siwash Creek: stream, flows W 12 miles to Mosquito Fork, 38 miles SW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 07' 30" N, 149° 33' 00" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Siwash Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows NW 1.8 miles to Dutch Creek, 35 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 34' 15" N, 151° 04' 10" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Siwash Creek: stream, see Bull Creek.

Siwash Island: island, 0.2 miles across, at mouth of Siwash Bay, in Unakwik Inlet, 40 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 57' 40" N, 147° 36' 45" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Siwash Pass: pass, between Big Creek and Middle Fork Chandalar River, 13 miles SSE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 19' 00" N, 148° 23' 30" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Siwu: bluff, see Sivu Bluff.

Siwugaq: hill, see Sivugak Hill.

Siwutsiam Irialuni: hills, see Kisaymaruktuk Mountain.

Siwutsiaq: hill, see Sivutsiak Hill.

Six Gulch: ravine, trends NW 2 miles to Ganes Creek 1.3 miles NE of its junction with Spalding Creek, 28 miles W of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 58' N, 156° 31' W; (map 79) Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Six, Lake: lake, 1,500 ft. long, SE of Question Lake, 7 miles S of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 13' 20" N, 150° 03.' 15" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Sixmile Creek: stream, flows N 9 miles to Yukon River, 6 miles W of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 29' N, 150° 23' W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1956 by Orth; so named because it was 6 miles downstream from Rampart.

Sixmile Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to an oxbow of Yukon River, 3 miles S of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 47' N, 144° 02' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1915 by Waring (1917, fig. 6), USGS.

Sixmile Creek: stream, heads at junction of Canyon and East Fork Sixmile Creeks, flows N 9 miles to Turnagain Arm at Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54' 20" N, 149° 25' 30" W; (map 63). Variant: Canyon Creek. Local name reported in 1895 by Becker (1898, p. 82), USGS.

Sixmile Creek: stream, heads in Sixmile Lake flows NW 1.3 miles to Knik Arm Cook Inlet 5.6 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 17' 38" N, 149° 49' 50" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Sixmile Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in Tanana River 1.5 miles SE of its junction with Yukon River, 5 miles SE of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 09' 30" N, 151° 55' 00" W; (map 106). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a Yukon River track chart manuscript dated 1906.

Sixmile Island: island, 1.4 miles long, in Yukon River, 5.5 miles W of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 29' 15" N, 150° 21' 00" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1956 by Orth; s° named because it was considered to be 6 miles downstream from Rampart.

Sixmile Island: island, 1.5 miles long, in Yukon River 3 miles NE of junction with Tanana River, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 11' 30" N, 151° 53' 00" W; (map 106). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a Yukon River track chart manuscript dated 1906.

Sixmile Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 2 miles SE of junction of Tozitna and Yukon Rivers, 9 miles SW of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 07' N, 152° 22' W, (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Sixmile Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 4.7 miles SE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 31' 30" N, 145° 08' 00" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; so called because the lake is about 6 miles up the Yukon River from Fort Yukon.

Sixmile Lake: lake, 1 5 miles long, 5.6 miles NE of Anchorage' Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 17' 20" N, 149° 47' 40" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS; derived from Sixmile Creek that flows into the lake.

Sixmile Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, drains S to Hay Slough, 6.5 miles E of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 11' N, 151° 52' W; (map 106). Name reported in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS.

Sixmile Lake: lake, 2.8 miles across, between Iditarod and Yetna Rivers, 44 miles E of Holikachuck and 48 miles W of Ophir, Innoko Lowland; 63° 03' t1, 158° 05' W; (map 90).Local name reported in 1964 by Arthur Gervais, USGS.

Sixmile Lake: lake, 6 miles long, between SW end of Lake Clark and Newhalen River, 16 miles N of Iliamna, Aleutian Range j 59° 59' N, 154° 47' W; BGN 1910; (map 51). Variant: Nondalton Lake, Nondalty Lake, Noondalty Lake, Nundalti Lake. Local descriptive name reported in 1902 by A. G. Maddren, USGS. The native name for this feature was shown as "Nondalton" on a manuscript map by J. W. Walker and as "Noondalty" [Nundalti] on an Alaska Short Line Railway manuscript map by W. E. smith

Sixmile Pass: pass, on road to Hogatza, 6 miles NW of Hog Landing and 35 miles W of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 04' N, 155° 28' W; (map 116). Named by placer mine road builders about 1955; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Sixmile Slough: stream, 3 miles long, anabranh of Porcupine River 15 miles NW of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 51' N, 143° 52' W; (map 120). Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

Sixteen Gulch: stream, see Deadwood Creek.

Sixteen Pup: stream, flows NW 1.7 miles to Deadwood Creek, 36 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 26' 45" N, 144° 58' 00" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1909 by B. L. Johnson (in Brooks and others, 1910, fig. 5), USGS.

Sixteen-to-one Creek: stream, flows E 1.5 miles to Fairbanks Creek, 21 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' 20" N, 147° 08' 40" W; (map 105). Variant: Sixteen to One Creek. Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Sixteenmile Island: island, 1 mile long, in Yukon River 13 miles E of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 11' 00" N, 151° 39' 30" W; (map 106). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a Yukon River track chart manuscript dated 1906.

Sixteenmile Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, on N bank of Yukon River, 17 miles ENE of Tanana Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 12' 00" N, 151° 33' 30" W; (map 106). Name reported in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS.

Sixtukak locality, area on Chukchi Sea coast SW of Nunavak Bay, 5 miles SW of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 13' N, 156° 56' W; (map 153). Variant: Seakgluka. Eskimo camp name published by R. F. Spencer (1959, map 2) and may be the same name Lt. P. H. Ray (1885, p. 55), USA, spells "Seakgluka."

Sixty-foot Rock: rock, at N entrance to Eldred Passage, on E shore of Kachemak Bay, on Kenai Peninsula, 8 miles SE of Homer, Chugach Mountains, 59° 33' N, 151° 28' W; (map 50). Local name reported by USGS or USC&GS in the 1940's.

Sixty-one Mile Cabin: locality, a roadhouse on Sixty-one Mountain, E of Schilling Creek, 36 miles SSE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 03' N, 147° 49' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Sixty-one Mountain: mountain, 2,890 ft., 10 miles long, on S side of Chandalar River opposite mouth of Funchion Creek and 35 miles SSE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 02' 30" N, 147° 45' 00" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Sixty-six Mile Camp: locality, see Canyon Creek Camp.

Sixtyfour Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles to Springway Creek, 50 miles NW of Nondalton, Lime Hills; 60° 30' 30" N, 155° 46' 45" W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Sixtymile Butte: butte, 4,138 ft., 15 miles NNE of Tanacross, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 33' N, 143° 06' W; (map 85). Name used by prospectors; reported in 1896 by J. E. Spurr (1898, p. 332), USGS.

Sixtymile Creek: stream, flows SE 23 miles to John River, opposite mouth of Allen River, 51 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 22' 00" N, 152° 02' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Variant: Fool Creek. Local name "in general use since 1905," reported about 1930 by Robert Marshall and "used because it lies about sixty miles from Bettles."

Sixtymile Creek: stream, see Sixtymile River.

Sixtymile River: stream, heads on Divide Mountain, flows E across Alaska-Canada boundary 85 miles to Yukon River in Yukon, Canada, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 35' N, 139° 40' W; (map 85). Variant: Sixty Mile Creek, Sixtymile Creek. Local name reported as "Sixtymile Creek" (Baker, 1906, p. 580).

Siyiksinik: area, of aufeis, along Okpiksurok Creek, 16 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 56' N, 164° 51' W, (map 128). Variant: Seeyicksinick, Siiqsinniq. Eskimo name meaning "place where there is an overflow of ice" reported by E. S. Burch in 1966.

Siyiksinik: area, of aufeis, near mouth of Owbesookruk River, 12 miles SE of Kivalina Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 41' N, 164° 04' W, (map 128). Variant: Seeyicksinick. Eskimo name meaning "place where there is an overflow of ice" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Skaguay River: stream, see Skagway River.

Skaguay: village, see Skagway.

Skagul Island: island, 1.8 miles across, Delarof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 36' N, 178° 35' W; (map 16). Variant: Skakhoul Island. Aleut name published as "Skakhoul Ile" which, with Ogliuga Island, constituted the Delarof Islands, according to Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 323), IRN. The adopted form was used by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, as "O[strov] Skagul," or "Skagul Island."

Skagul Pass: water passage, between Skagul and Ogliuga Islands, Delarof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 36' 00" N, 178° 36' 30" W; (map 16). Local name published on a 1954 USGS map.

Skagwa River: stream, see Skagway River.

Skagwa: village, see Skagway.

Skagway Pass: pass, see White Pass.

Skagway River: stream, heads at glacier terminus in British Columbia, Canada, flows SW across Alaska Canada boundary, 18 miles to Taiya Inlet, 0.4 miles SW of Skagway; 59° 27' 15" N, 135° 19' 40" W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 45). Variant: Schkague River, Shkagway River, Skaguay River, Skagwa River. A Tlingit Indian name said to mean "home of the north wind." Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map) recorded "Schkague." In 1891 Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, wrote "Shkagway."

Skagway: village, pop. 659, at mouth of Skagway River, near head of Taiya Inlet, 90 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains, 59° 27' 30" N 135° 18' 45" W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 45). Variant: Cqague, Schkague, Shkagway, Skaguay, Skagwa. Name derived from Skagway River. The town, called "The Gateway to the Golden Interior," was founded in 1897 by Capt. William Moore, who had a cabin here, when gold was first discovered in 1896 near Dawson, on the Yukon River. The town served as a base of operations for thousands of prospectors during the Klondike gold rush of 1897-98, and became the largest town in Alaska at that time. Both Canada and the United States claimed possession, but Canada yielded to the United States until the boundary dispute was settled. Skagway post office was established in 1897, and the population grew to 3,117 in 1900. The town is the terminus of the White Pass and Yukon Railroad, which was built to Whitehorse in Yukon, Canada, during the gold rush period. A military post at Skagway was called "Skaguay" by the U.S. Army.

Skakhoul Island: island, see Skagul Island.

Skan Bay: bay, 2 miles across, W coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 38' 30" N, 167° 03' 30" W; (map 23). Variant: Skhan Bay, Starichkof Bay, Twin Bay. The Russian name was published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14, dated 1792), IRN, as "Zal[iv] Skhan," or "Skhan Bay." This bay was descriptively called "Twin Bay" by USBF in 1888.

Skan Point: point of land, in Skan Bay, on W coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 38' 00" N, 167° 02' 30" W; (map 23). Name derived from Skan Bay and published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Skarland, Mount: peak, 10,315 ft., 5.5 miles NW of Mount Hayes and 43 miles SW of Delta Junction, Alaska Range, 63° 40' 18" N, 146° 50' 25" W; BGN 1965; (map 86). Named for T. L. Pewe for Ivar Skarland, 1899-1965, head of the Department of Anthropology of the Univ. of Alaska at the time of his death. A graduate of the University, he pioneered in Alaskan anthropology and archeology.

Skarn, Mount: mountain, 2,500 ft., 0.9 miles W of the head of Tyndall Cove, on Geikie Inlet, Glacier Bay National Monument, 47 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 35' 10" N, 136° 22' 45" W; (map 10). Local name reported by USGS in 1951.

Skatalis: locality, see Alaganik.

Skate Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 0.4 miles SW of Tetlin and 18 miles SE of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 07' 45" N, 142° 32' 00" W; (map 85). Local name published by USGS in 1965. Named because the outline of the lake resembles the silhouette of a skate, a fish of the ray family.

Skate Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, SE of Northway Indian Village, 1 mile N of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 58' 45" N, 141° 56' 45" W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1954.

Skaters Lake: lake, 1,100 ft. long, on Annette Island, 0.3 miles S of Metlakatla, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 07' 20" N, 131° 34' 15" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Skecter Bay: bay, see Lituya Bay.

Skee Glacier: glacier, 2 miles long, 1 mile W of Bear Glacier, 16 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 59' N, 149° 42' W; BGN 1911; (map 49). Named in 1909 by U. S. Grant, USGS, for F. P. Skee, prospector. See Lechner Glacier.

Skeleton Butte: hill, 1,837 ft., 1 mile W of Cloud Lake and 5 miles N of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 43' N, 163° 17' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS; so named because a USGS field party in 1948 "found a skeleton within a cairn at a prehistoric Eskimo village site on the summit of the butte."

Skhan Bay: bay, see Skan Bay.

Ski Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Holokuk River 8.6 miles SE of its junction with Kuskokwim River, 37 miles SE of Aniak and 46 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim

Mountains; 61° 26' 30" N, 158° 27' 00" W; BGN 1948; (map 72) Prospectors' name reported in 1945 by USGS.

Skiff Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in Keku Strait, 12 miles N of Point Baker, off SW coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 31' N, 133° 41' W; (map 6). Named by USC&GS for charting purposes; name published in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 257).

Skiff Passage: water passage, in NW portion of Shuyak Island, 47 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 36' 20" N, 152° 33' 00" W; BGN 1933; (map 43). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1931 "because it is navigable by a skiff only at high water."

Skih Creek: stream, flows NE 4.2 miles to Hidden River, 41 miles N of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 54' 55" N, 150° 08' 00" W; (map 81). Local name published in 1940 by USGS.

Skilak Glacier: glacier, in Kenai Mountains, on Kenai Peninsula, trends N 9 miles from Harding Icefield to its 1950 terminus at head of Skilak River, 46 miles ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 19' N, 150° 02' W; (map 62). Local name reported about 1911 by USGS (Martin, G. C., and others, 1915, pl. 2).

Skilak Lake: lake, 12 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 27 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 25' N, 150° 20' W; (map 62). Variant: Kaknu Lake, Kenai Lake, Ozero Skilyakh, Skilakh Lake, Skilloch See, Skillokh Lake. Tanaina Indian name reported in 1840 by the Russian scientist Island G. Wosnesenski. Published in 1847 as "Oz[ero] Skilyakh," meaning "Skilyakh Lake," on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378. Skilak and Tustumena Lakes were shown on Ivan Petroff's 1880 map as one lake, to which he applied the name "Skilakh Lake."

Skilak River: stream, in Kenai Mountains, on Kenai Peninsula, heads at Skilak Glacier terminus, flows NW 8 miles to Skilak Lake, 41 miles ESE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' N, 150° 09' W; (map 62). Tanaina Indian name; reported in 1958 by USGS.

Skilak: locality, on Kenai Peninsula S of Tustumena Lake, Chugach Mountains; 60° 02' N, 150° 12' W; (map 62). Variant: Skilakh. Former Indian village or camp recorded in the 1880 Census as "Skilakh," population 44, by Petroff (1884, p. 29).

Skilakh Lake: lake, see Skilak Lake.

Skilakh Lake: lake, see Tustumena Lake.

Skilakh: locality, see Skilak.

Skilloch See: lake, see Skilak Lake.

Skillokh Lake: lake, see Skilak Lake.

Skilyakh, Ozero: lake, see Skilak Lake.

Skimo Creek: stream, flows 5.5 miles to Tiglukpuk Creek, 14 miles N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 20' N, 151° 52' W; (map 134). So named in 1950 by W. W. Patton and A.

S. Keller, USGS, because “A small band of Eskimos [sic] were camped on this creek when the field party was in the area. Skimo is derived from the word Eskimo.”

Skin Island: island, 0.7 miles long, in Clarence Strait near entrance to Cholmondeley Sound, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' 50" N, 132° 04' 45" W; (map 4). Variant: Shkin Island, Ostrov Shkin. Name published in the 1869 Coast Pilot (p. 79). Published in 1853 as “O[strov] Shkin” on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1493; probably named by early traders (Baker, 1906, p. 580).

Skinner Island: island, 0.3 miles long, on S shore of Bertha Bay, 13 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 47' 30" N, 136° 20' 40" W; (map 9). Name published by USC&GS in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 322).

Skinny Fish Lake: lake, 3 miles SE of junction of Kaiyuh Slough and Wounded Cub Creek, 16 miles SE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 30' N, 158° 05' W; (map 97). Variant: Tlukatsukot. Appears to be a translation of an Indian name; reported by Frederica de Laguna, BAE

Skipwith Reefs: reefs, 2.5 miles long, at mouth of Afognak Bay, 3.5 miles NE of Afognak, on S coast of Afognak Island; 58° 02' 30" N, 152° 40' 30" W; (map 43). Local name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser. USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Skirt Point: point of land, N of Manzanita Bay on E coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 37' 05" N, 130° 56' 20" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1891 by USC&GS.

Skittok: locality, on Kenai River, at or near Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 33' N, 151° 16' W; (map 62). Variant: Chkituk, Shittok. Former Indian village, the population of which was probably absorbed by the expansion of Kenai; reported in the 1890 Census as “Chkituk” (1893, p. 70).

Skolai Creek: stream, heads in Upper Skolai Lake at Russell Glacier, flows W 16 miles to Nizina Glacier, 23 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 40' N, 142° 25' W; (map 67). Named for the pass.

Skolai Mountains: mountain range, see Skolai Range.

Skolai Pass: pass, on Russell Glacier, 2 miles E of Castle Mountain and 35 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 39' N, 141° 55' W; (map 67). Variant: Scolai Pass, Scoli Pass. Named in 1891 by Lt. Frederick Schwatka, USA. “Scolai” or “Skolai” is the name by which the Copper River Chief, “Nicolai,” was known to the upper Tanana River Indians (Hayes, 1892, p. 135).

Skolai Range: mountain range, in Wrangell Mountains; NE of Skolai Pass; 61° 45' N, 142° 30' W; (map 67). Variant: Skolai Mountains. Rohn (1900, pl. 52), USGS, used both Skolai Range and Skolai Mountains in reference to this very high portion of the Wrangell Mountains. The name has had little subsequent use.

Skolai: locality, on Nizina River, near junction of Chitistone River, 12 miles E of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 25' N, 142° 36' W; (map 67). Variant: Nicolai's Village, Nikolai. Former Indian village or camp reported in 1885 as "Nicolai's village" by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 128), USA.

Skole Rocks: rocks, see Phocena Rocks.

Skoogy Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to Twin Creek, 15 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 01' 45" N, 147° 28' 00" W; (map 105). Variant: Skoogy Gulch. Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Skoogy Gulch: stream, see Skoogy Creek.

Skookum Chuck, The: water passage, see Tlevak Narrows.

Skookum Creek Fork: stream, see Skookum Creek.

Skookum Creek: stream, flows E 5 miles to Jack Creek, N of White Mountain, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 24' 00" N, 142° 58' 20" W; BGN 1939; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1939. See Salt Chuck, village.

Skookum Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to Right Fork Bluestone River, 12 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 06' N, 166° 15' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. See Salt Chuck, village.

Skookum Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Gold Run which flows to Bluestone River, 17 miles S of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 02' N, 166° 12' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS. See Salt Chuck, village.

Skookum Creek: stream, flows S 1.3 miles to Pioneer Creek, 2.4 miles NE of Eureka and 21 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 12' 00" N, 150° 08' 45" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1906, pl. 3), USGS. See Salt Chuck, village.

Skookum Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Lower Willow Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 20 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 51' N, 164° 33' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. See Salt Chuck, village.

Skookum Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Gold Run which flows to Bonita Creek, 11 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 165° 13' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr. See Salt Chuck, village.

Skookum Creek: stream, flows SW 2.7 miles to Alder Creek which flows to North Fork Kougarak River, 4 miles NE of Harris Dome and 36 miles W of Imurok Lake, Seward

Peninsula Highlands; 65° 39' N, 164° 25' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS. See Salt Chuck, village.

Skookum Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Crooked Creek, 7 miles W of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 06' N, 154° 55' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS. See Salt Chuck, village.

Skookum Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Turner Creek which flows to Noxapaga River, 32 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 31' N, 164° 17' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS. See Salt Chuck, village.

Skookum Creek: stream, heads at Caribou Pass, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows SE 0.5 miles to Little Eldorado Creek 0.4 miles N of its junction with Bonanza Creek, 4.6 miles N of Beaver Lake, Alaska Range; 62° 06' 30" N, 141° 50' 00" W; (map 84). Local name reported by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 219), USGS. See Salt Chuck, village.

Skookum Creek: stream, heads in York Mountains, flows NW 8 miles to Grouse Creek which flows to Mint River, 40 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 38' N, 167° 26' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson. See Salt Chuck, village.

Skookum Creek: stream, in Reverdy Mountains, flows S 2.3 miles to Fish Creek, 4.5 miles N of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 55° 59' N, 130° 03' W; (map 3). Variant: Skookum Creek Fork. Named by prospectors and recorded in 1915 by Theodore Chapin (in Brooks and others, 1916, p. 98), USGS. See Salt Chuck, village.

Skookum Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 4 miles to Placer River, 11 miles W of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 47' 10" N, 148° 59' 40" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name; reported about 1914 by B. L. Johnson (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS. See Salt Chuck, village.

Skookum River: stream, flows SE 9 miles to Klokerblok River, 20 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' N, 163° 48' W; (map 95) Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS. See Salt Chuck, village.

Skookumchuck: water passage, 1 mile long, between El Capitan Island and Tuxekan Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 54' 45" N, 133° 18' 45" W; (map 4). Published in 1923 by USC&GS. See Salt Chuck, village.

Skoot Cove: cove, 0.13 miles across, on SW coast of Shemya Island, Semichi Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 53' 00" N, 174° 04' 20" E; (map 13). Name published in 1953 on a USGS map.

Skotnik: mountain, see Barometer Mountain.

Skowl Arm: estuary, 6.5 miles long, off Kasaan Bay on E coast of Prince of Wales Island; Polk and McKenzie Inlets are arms of this estuary, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' N, 132° 16' W; (map 4). Variant: Skowl Bay. Named Skowl Bay by traders around 1880, after the "well-

known Chief Skowl [Sqa'oal], whose wealth, and enormous stature and obesity made him a notable man on the coast * * * (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, p. 89). Skowl was the chief of the original Kasaan village, located on the north side of this feature. See Kasaan, Old Kasaan National Monument.

Skowl Bay: estuary, see Skowl Arm.

Skowl Island: island, 0.4 miles across, between Kasaan Bay and its Skowl Arm, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 20" N, 132° 16' 00" W; (map 4). Name published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 86); derived from nearby Skowl village. Because of the vague charting of this vicinity, this island was shown (pl. 1571, map facing p. 72) about 3 miles west of its true position.

Skowl Point: point of land, E tip of Skowl Island, between Kasaan Bay and its Skowl Arm, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 25" N, 132° 15' 40" W; (map 4). Named in 1880 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Skowl: locality, see Old Kasaan.

Skukum Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to Walker Fork, 50 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 04' 30" N, 141° 13' 00" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Skull Cliff: cliff, elev. 50-75 ft., extends 6.5 miles along coast of Chukchi Sea, 30 miles SW of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 70° 54' N, 156° 48' W; BGN 1949; (map 147). Named about 1850 by English naval officers connected with the Sir John Franklin search expeditions. It is believed to be a translation of an Eskimo name.

Skull Creek: stream, flows 13 miles NW to Chitina River, 26 miles SW of McCarthy, Copper River Basin; 61° 19' 35" N, 143° 39' 40" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Skull Creek: stream, flows 6 miles N to Smeaton Bay, 3 miles E of Point Nelson, Coast Mountains; 55° 17' 38" N, 130° 51' 00" W; BGN 1962; (map 3) Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Skull Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Don River which flows to Breving Lagoon, 17 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 24' N, 166° 49' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1918 by Steidtmann and Cathcart (1922, pl. 12), USGS.

Skull Island: island, see Scull Island.

Skull Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, N of Chitina River, 25 miles SW of McCarthy, Copper River Basin; 61° 22' N, 143° 40' W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Skull Peak: peak, 6,740 ft., 0.8 miles SW of Cony Mountain, 18 miles NNE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 17' 00" N, 145° 26' 40" W; (map 86). Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS.

Skwent River: stream, see Skwentna River.

Skwentna River: stream, heads at South Twin Glacier at 61° 26' N, 152° 41' W, flows N and E 100 miles to Yentna River, 63 miles N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 59' 10" N, 151° 08' 30" W; (map 70). Variant: Squent River, Squentna River, Skwent River. Tanaina Indian name reported in 1898 by Spurr (1900, p. 48), USGS, as "Skwent River."

Skwentna: village, pop. 15, on S bank of Skwentna River at its junction with Eightmile Creek, 62 miles N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 57' 30" N, 151° 10' 55" W; (map 70). Local name published in 1954 by USGS; derived from nearby river. A post office was maintained there from 1937 to 1939 (Ricks, 1965, p. 59).

Skyscraper Mountain: mountain, 4,775 ft., E of Bullion Mountain, between Fishhook and Upper Willow Creeks, 14 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 46' 45" N, 149° 18' 00" W; (map 69) Descriptive name reported in 1942 by USGS.

Skyscraper Peak: mountain, 5,800 ft., between Kuskulana and Kotsina Rivers, 31 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains, 61° 42' N, 143° 48' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Sla River: stream, see Slana River.

Slab Point: point of land, on W bank of Portland Canal, 19 miles S of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 55° 38' 30" N, 130° 07' 25" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN.

Sladen Creek: stream, see Bubb Creek.

Sladen Creek: stream, tributary to Bubb Creek from the SW, 62° 03' N, 147° 35' W; (map 82). Named in 1898 by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA.

Slag Point: point of land, on the mainland, NE point of entrance to Shoalwater Pass, 0.2 miles NE of Winstanley Island, Coast Mountains; 55° 28' N, 130° 54' W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Slahna: stream, see Slana River.

Slakna: stream, see Slana River.

Slana River: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows S 55 miles to Copper River, Alaska Range; 62° 42' N, 144° 00' W; BGN 1936; (map 84). Variant: Slahna, Slakna, Sla River. Indian name reported in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 71), USA.

Slana: village, pop. 12, S of Glenn Highway, on N bank of Slana River near its junction with Copper River, 53 miles SW of Tok, Alaska Range; 62° 42' 30" N, 143° 57' 45" W; BGN 1936; (map 84). Indian village name derived from name of river on which it is located; published in 1936 by USGS.

Slanting Peak: peak, 5,200 ft., at head of North Branch Norris Glacier, 2.4 miles NE of Guardian Mountain and 18 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 53° 32' 15" N, 134° 12' 50" W; (map 11). Descriptive name published in 1960 by USGS.

Slate Creek: locality, on N bank of Slate Creek, 0.3 miles E of Chistochina River and 22 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range, 63° 10' 20" N, 144° 51' 30" W; (map 86). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Slate Creek: locality, see Coldfoot.

Slate Creek: stream, flows E 1 mile to Nome River, 14 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 165° 19' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on a map by S E. King dated 1900.

Slate Creek: stream, flows E 1 mile to Woodchopper Creek, 3.3 miles SSW of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 40 miles SE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 18' 45" N, 143° 21' 30" W; (map 103). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Slate Creek: stream, flows N 1.6 miles to Boulder Creek, 40 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 28' N, 145° 06' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported by USGS (Prindle, 1906, p. 17).

Slate Creek: stream, flows N 2 miles to Sunset Creek, in Bluestone River basin, 17 miles S of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 01' N, 166° 17' W; (map 111). Variant: Upper Quartz Creek. Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Slate Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to Pilgrim River, 27 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 164° 51' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Slate Creek: stream, flows N 4.5 miles to Windfall Creek, 2.3 miles E of Dotsons Landing on Favorite Channel and 17 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 29' 30" N, 134° 43' 00" W; (map 11). Name reported by Knopf (1912a, pl. 1), USGS.

Slate Creek: stream, flows NE 1.5 miles to Chuck River, 4 miles S of Windham Bay, and 67 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 34' 00" N, 133° 20' 50" W; (map 8). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by Spencer and Wright (1906, fig. 3), USGS; so called because "the bed rock in this vicinity is mostly black slate." Gold mining was started along this stream about 1903 including the Lost Rocker mines named for "The Lost Rocker," a drama popular at Juneau in the 1890's.

Slate Creek: stream, flows NE 3.5 miles to Fork Creek, 14 miles NW of Heart Lake and 71 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 13' N, 160° 00' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Slate Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Tozimoran Creek, 2 miles W of mouth of Wells Creek, 23 miles WNW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 23' N, 152° 43' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1943 by R. M. Chapman, USGS.

Slate Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Nenana River, 17 miles NW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 59' 45" N, 149° 06' 30" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Slate Creek: stream, flows NNE 9 miles to Little Tonsina River, 5 miles NW of Ernestine and 43 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 30' 00" N, 145° 12' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 68) Variant: Rainbow Creek. Local name reported in 1930 by USGS. F. C. Schrader, USGS, reported the name in 1900 as Rainbow Creek.

Slate Creek: stream, flows NW 12 miles to Tuluksak River, 60 miles NE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 59' N, 160° 01' W; (map 59). Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, pl. 11), USGS.

Slate Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Cripple River, 18 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 45' N, 165° 38' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Slate Creek: stream, flows NW 2.9 miles to Iditarod River, 5 miles SE of Mosquito Mountain and 33 miles SE of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 02' 15" N, 158° 47' 30" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name published in 1921 by USGS.

Slate Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Fox River, 24 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' N, 163° 49' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Slate Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to Right Fork Bluestone River, 12 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 06' N, 166° 18' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Slate Creek: stream, flows S 6 miles from a lake, joins McLellan Creek to form Grave Creek 15 miles ENE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 34' 30" N, 147° 58' 00" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Slate Creek: stream, flows S 9 miles, joins Trout Creek to form Pitka Fork Hodzana River, 53 miles NW of Beaver. Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 58' 20" N, 148° 33' 30" W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Slate Creek: stream, flows SE 1.1 miles to Banner Creek, 9 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 165° 20' W; (map 94) Variant: Right Fork Banner Creek. Prospectors' name reported on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Slate Creek: stream, flows SE 24 miles, joins Independence Creek to form North Fork Forty mile River, 37 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon Tanana Highlands; 64° 38' N, 142° 24' W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Slate Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Berners Bay, on Lynn Canal, 2.5 miles NW of Cove Point and 40 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 47' 30" N, 135° 02' 00" W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1906 by R. B. Oliver, USGS, and published in 1908.

Slate Creek: stream, flows SE 3.6 miles to Camp Creek, 48 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range 62° 25' 35" N, 151° 35' 55" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Slate Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Fish River, 43 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 54' N, 163° 15' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Slate Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Lucky Strike Creek which flows to Bluestone River, 10 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 09' N, 166° 09' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Slate Creek: stream, flows SW 13 miles to Goodpaster River, 50 miles ENE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 30' N, 144° 21' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Slate Creek: stream, flows SW 17 miles to Tatalina River, 19 miles SE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 16' N, 148° 24' W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Slate Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Grantley Harbor, 4 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 18' N, 166° 15' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Slate Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 miles to Stewart River, 22 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49' 36" N, 165° 21' 15" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Slate Creek: stream, flows SW 9 miles to Goodnews River, 18 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 18' N, 161° 15' W; (map 53) Probably a prospector's name reported in 1919 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks, 1921, pl. 7), USGS. So named because it flows over slate-like rocks in the upper part of its course.

Slate Creek: stream, flows W 19 miles, N of Sitkum Pass, to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 11 miles S of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 15' 30" N, 150° 11' 30" W; (map 124). Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Slate Creek: stream, heads between Chisna Pass and Chistochina Glacier, flows SW 3.6 miles to Chistochina River, 22 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 62° 10' 22" N, 144° 52' 15" W (map 86). Prospector's name reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine (in Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903 pl. 9), USGS.

Slate Creek: stream, heads in Peters Hills, flows NW 1.3 miles to Cache Creek, 29 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 30' 45" N, 150° 55' 00" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Slate Creek: stream, heads on Baldry Mountain, flows NE 7 miles to Minook Creek, 10 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 22' N, 150° 08' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Prindle and Hess (1906, pl. 3), USGS.

Slate Creek: stream, heads on Chicken Mountain, flows N 4.8 miles to Otter Creek 11 miles E of its junction with Iditarod River, 3.2 miles E of Flat and 57 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 27' 10" N, 157° 54' 10" W; (map 79). Name shown on a 1910 manuscript map of "Iditarod Placer Fields."

Slate Creek: stream, heads on E side of Gilpatrick Mountain, flows E 2.5 miles to Summit Creek at Gilpatricks, 20 miles S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 36' 00" N, 149° 32' 25" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (1910, pl. 4), USGS.

Slate Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows NE 2 miles to Eldorado Creek, 4 miles W of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range, 63° 29' 45" N, 151° 01' 10" W; (map 88). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Slate Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, flows N 1.5 miles to Turnagain Arm, 6 miles E of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' 30" N, 149° 14' 20" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name; reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Slate Creek: stream, see Richter Creek.

Slate Creek: stream, see Rover Creek.

Slate Creek: stream, see Stella Creek.

Slate Gulch: ravine, trends W 1 mile to Slate Creek which flows to Banner Creek, 11 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 165° 20' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Slate Island: island, 1.2 miles long, in Aialik Bay, 17 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 55' N, 149° 43' W; BGN 1911; (map 49). Named in 1909 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Slate Island: islands, see Slate Islands.

Slate Islands: islands, group of 4, largest is 800 ft. long, extend 0.8 miles, near E shore of Revillagigedo Channel, N of Boca de Quadra, Coast Mountains; 55° 05' 45" N, 131° 03' 00" W; (map 3). Variant: Slate Island, Slate Islet. Named "Slate Islet" in 1793 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, because it is "entirely composed of that rock"; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 71).

Slate Islet: islands, see Slate Islands.

Slate Islets: islands, on W coast of Baranof Island, 27 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 40' 20" N, 135° 13' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Aspid Islets, Ostrov Aspid. This is an 1880 translation by USC&GS of the Russian name "Ostrov Aspid."

Slate Lake: lake, 3.5 miles long, among Tikchik Lakes, 1.5 miles N of Upnuk Lake and 112 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 24' N, 158° 54' W; (map 60). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Slate Peak: peak, 3,380 ft., 2.5 miles SW of terminus of Moser Glacier and 21 miles E of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 33' 35" N, 139° 07' 15" W; (map 46). Descriptive name given in 1960 by Thomas Riggs, Jr., and published by Blackwelder (1907, p. 421), USGS.

Slatepile Mountain: mountain, 5,000 ft., 10 miles NW of Mt. Doonerak and 43 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 57' N, 150° 59' W; (map 124). In describing this mountain, Marshall (1956, p. 15) wrote, "It was just one great pile of loose slate heaped up in spots * * *."

Slater Creek: stream, flows W 4 miles to outwash plain of Valdez Glacier, 3 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 07' 40" N, 146° 11' 30" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Slaterville: village, pop. 611 (1950), residential suburb on Garden Island, N of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 51' 10" N, 147° 43' 00" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Slathtouka Creek: stream, heads in Indian Mountains, flows E 23 miles to Mentanontli River, 35 miles NE of Hughes, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 15' N, 153° 07' W; (map 116). Indian name reported to mean "trapping," recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth.

Slatka Creek: stream, flows W 3.5 miles to Kuskulana River, 30 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 35' N, 143° 44' W; (map 67). Indian name reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Slaughter Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 3 miles to Juneau Creek, 2 miles S of Juneau Lake and 32 miles NW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 32' 30" N, 149° 53' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Slaughter Island: island, 0.2 miles across, at N entrance to Shelikof Bay, on W coast of Kruzof Island, 20 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 10' 00" N, 135° 49' 45" W; (map 9). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN; published by USC&GS in 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 198).

Slava Rossie, Mys: promontory, see Glory of Russia Cape.

Slava Rossii Bay: bay, see Tanaga Bay.

Slavarassi: locality, see Glory of Russia.

Slavna Point: point of land, on W shore of Belkofski Bay, 23 miles SE of village of Cold Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 04' N, 162° 12' W; (map 29). Russian name from the word "slave" meaning "glory" published by USC&GS in the 1926 Alaska Coast Pilot (pt. 2, p. 209).

Slavy Rossii, Mys: promontory, see Glory of Russia Cape.

Slawa Rossiji: locality, see Glory of Russia.

Sled Pass: pass, 3,300 ft., near head of Pass Fork Hartman River, 95 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 38' 30" N, 153° 43' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 71). Local name reported in 1929 by S. R. Capps and Gerald FitzGerald, USGS; so called "because dog sleds are used by natives over this pass during winter."

Sledge Creek: stream, flows E 3.3 miles to Snake River, 8 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' N, 165° 28' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Sledge Island: island, 1.5 miles across, in Bering Sea, 5 miles off S coast of Seward Peninsula, 25 miles W of Nome; 64° 29' N, 166° 13' W; (map 94) Variant: Ajak Island, Asiak Island, Asshiak Island, Ayak Island, Aziak Island, Azjiak Island, Ostrov Azvyak, Ostrov Azzhiak. Named August 5, 1778, by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 441), RN: "We found, a little way from the shore where we landed, a sledge, which occasioned this name being given to the island." According to Martin Sauer the Eskimo name is "Ayak." Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 291-292), RN, noted: "It is singular that this island, which was named Sledge Island by Captain Cook, from the circumstances of one of these implements being found upon it, should be called by a word signifying the same thing in the Esquimaux language."

Sleem Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Hutchinson Creek, 48 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 22' N, 142° 15' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Sleeping Sister Mountain: mountain, 4,150 ft., in Kenai Mountains, between Ship Creek and Meadow Creek, on S side of Kenai Lake, 18 miles NW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 22' 45" N, 149° 28' 45" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Sleepy Bay: bight, 1 mile across, at N tip of Latouche Island, at SE end of Knight Island Passage, 54 miles E of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 04' 30" N, 147° 50' 00" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Local name reported in 1909 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (1910, p. 29), USGS.

Sleepy Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to Blue Violet Creek, 24 miles NE of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 37' N, 158° 17' W; (map 30). Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Sleepy Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Glacier River, 6 miles SE of Foggytop Mountain and 16 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 37' 30" N, 150° 22' 45" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Variant: Shinningnellichshunga Creek. Robert Marshall (1956, p. 162) wrote "we forded Hammond River and followed up Shinningnellichshunga (I am Sleepy) Creek which I had named eight years before * * *. Jesse * * refused to say anything lengthier than Sleepy Creek."

Sleepy Sea: sea, see Bering Sea.

Sleetmute: village, pop. 122, on E bank of Kuskokwim River 1.5 miles N of its junction with Holitna River, 78 miles E of Aniak, Stony River Lowland; 61° 42" N, 157° 10' W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Variant: Sikmiut, Sleitmut, Steelmute, Steitmute. Eskimo village mentioned in 1907 by Gordon (1917, p. 109-119), who spelled it "Sikmiut." The present form of the name (and "Sleitmut") was published by USGS in 1913 and reported to mean "stones people" or "whetstone people." The population of the village was 133 in 1930; 86 in 1939; and 120 in 1950.

Sleigh Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Crooked Creek, 9 miles N of Tahnetta Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 00' 50" N, 147° 17' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 82). Variant: Cottonwood Creek. Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Sleit Mountain: mountain, 1,800 ft., 85 miles W of Lake Clark and 115 miles S of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 03' N, 157° 06' W; BGN 1932; (map 60). Eskimo name meaning "whetstone"; reported in 1931 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Sleitmut: village, see Sleetmute.

Slender Lake: lake, 1 mile long, at head of Martin Creek, 12 miles NE of 1950 terminus of Tana Glacier and 114 miles NE of Cordova; Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' N, 142° 26' W; (map 65). Descriptive name reported by Moffit (1918, pl. 6), USGS.

Slide Creek: stream, 7 miles long, heads 5 miles W of Narrow Point and flows SE then NE to Clarence Strait, E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 45' 20" N, 132° 29' 30" W BGN 1962; (map 4). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS; given "because of a large slide near its mouth * * *."

Slide Creek: stream, flows E 6 miles to Dry Creek, 25 miles S of Blair Lakes and 60 miles S of Fairbanks, Alaska Range; 64° 00' 30" N, 147° 12' 30" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Slide Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows SE 5 miles to Alder Creek 8 miles NW of its junction with Tokositna River, 25 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 46' 50" N, 150° 25' 45" W; (map 81). Prospectors' descriptive name published in 1940 by USGS.

Slide Creek: stream, on Mount Dolly, in Reverdy Mountains, flows W 1.5 miles to Fish Creek, 4 miles N of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 55° 58' 35" N, 130° 03' 12" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Slide Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Admiralty Island, 3 miles SW of head of King Salmon Bay and 21 miles S of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 00' 05" N, 134° 22' 45" W; (map 11). Descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Slide Mountain: mountain, 4,000 ft., N of Glenn Highway, 42 miles WSW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 01' N, 146° 50' W; (map 83). Local descriptive name reported in 1949 by USGS. So called because the south face of the mountain is the site of many landslides.

Slide Point: point of land, see Eva, Point.

Slide Reef: rocks, offshore between Cape Lynch and Dead Tree Point, W coast of Heceta Island Alexander Archipelago; 55° 45' 40" N, 133° 40' 45" W BGN 1908; (map 4). Local descriptive name "suggested by a landslide near it on Heceta Island"; reported in 1907 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Slide Ridge: ridge, extends SW 3.5 miles from Thornton Mountain to Tongass Narrows, N of Ward Cove, on Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago 55° 26' N, 131° 43' W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Slikok Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows N 10 miles to Kenai River, 2 miles W of Soldatna and 7 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 28' 45" N, 151° 07' 28" W, (map 63). Tanaina Indian name, reported in 1944 by USGS.

Slikok Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, drains W to Slikok Creek, on Kenai Peninsula, 11 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 25' 30" N, 151° 03' 00" W; (map 62). Tanaina Indian name; reported in 1958 by USGS.

Slim Glacier: glacier, on E slope of Mount Veniaminof, trends SE 5 miles to its terminus 7 miles SW of Knife Peak, Aleutian Range; 56° 11' N, 159° 11' W; (map 30). Descriptive name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Slim Island: island, 0.5 miles long, off W shore of Harry Bay, at entrance to Nakat Bay, NE of Dixon Entrance, Coast Mountains; 54° 48' 00" N, 130° 46' 45" W; (map 2). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Slim Island: island, 1.8 miles long, in Yukon River, 2 miles S of Anvik and 31 miles N of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 37' 00" N, 160° 11' 30" W; (map 78). Riverboat pilots' name reported in 1916 by Harrington (1918, pl. 1), USGS.

Slim Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, in course of Donchelok Creek, 3 miles S of village of Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 50' N, 152° 20' W; (map 88). Variant: Dontsolakhmena. Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by Fabian Carey. The Tanana Indian name is given as "Dontsolakhmena," meaning "suckerfish lake."

Slim Point: point of land, see Thin Point.

Slime Bank: shoal, along N coast of Unimak Island, seaward of Urilia Bay, Aleutian Islands; 54° 57' N, 164° 16' W; (map 24). Name reported in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, USN; so called by fishermen because of the abundant jellyfish found there.

Slime Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Nenana River, 25 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 30' 45" N, 148° 49' 30" W; (map 87). Descriptive name reported by The Alaska Railroad on a 1923 manuscript map.

Slipper Lake: lake, 1,400 ft long, between Eska and Jonesville, 11 miles NE of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 44' N, 148° 55' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Slipper Point: point of land, on S coast of Alaska, between Long Bay and Buyers Cove, 1.5 miles N of Glacier Island and 51 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 55' 05" N, 47° 15' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Slippery Creek: stream, flows N to Fish Creek about 1 mile S of Fairbanks Creek, 24 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 02' 25" N, 147° 05' 40" W; BGN 1939; (map 105). Local name reported in 1939 by USGS; this stream cannot be precisely located on present maps.

Slippery Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Portage Creek just N of Right Arm Iniskin Bay and 26 miles N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 44' 25" N, 153° 20' 32" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Name published by USGS in 1958.

Slippery Creek: stream, heads on Peters Dome, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows NW 50 miles to McKinley River, 22 miles ESE of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 45' N, 151° 40' W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1925 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Sliscovitchs Roadhouse: locality, SE of junction of Slate Creek and Pilgrim River, 27 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 164° 50' W; (map 95). Site of roadhouse shown on map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Slo Duc Creek: stream, flows W 3.5 miles to Hamilton Bay, 5.3 miles SE of Kake, on NW coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 55' 15" N, 133° 51' 00" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Slocum Arm: estuary, on SW coast of Chichagof Island, extends NW 13 miles to Khaz Bay, 4 miles S of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 34' N, 136° 03' W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN; and published by USC&GS in 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 108).

Slocum Inlet: bay, 0.5 miles across, on E shore of Stephens Passage, 5 miles N of Taku Harbor and 17 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains, 58° 07' 50" N, 134° 04' 30" W; (map 11). Named in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Ens. George Ralph Slocum, USN, a member of his party. The name was published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 149).

Slocum, Point: point of land, on Khaz Peninsula, 14 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 28' N, 135° 58' W; (map 9). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN; published by USC&GS in 1901 Coast Pilot (p. 198).

Sloistie: point of land, see Lay, Point.

Slokhenjikh Creek: stream, flows SW 18 miles to Melozitna River, 49 miles NW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 47' N, 152° 55' W; (map 106). Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Hughes by Orth.

Slokhenjikh Hills: hills, 1,600 ft., extend 15 miles NE from junction of Slokhenjikh Creek and Melozitna River, 52 miles WNW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 52' 30" N, 152° 42' 30" W; (map 106). Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Hughes by Orth.

Slope Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Moose Creek, 13 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 39' 15" N, 148° 14' 45" W; (map 105). Local name reported in 1916 by J. B. Mertie (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13), USGS.

Slope Creek: stream, flows SE 2.6 miles to Willow Creek, 7.8 miles SE of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 47' 50" N, 161° 54' 50" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported by Harrington (1918, map), USGS, in 1916, as flowing into Spruce Creek. Recent maps apply the name as above.

Slope Glacier: glacier, on NW slope of Carbon Mountain, trends NE 2 miles to its 1950 terminus, 3 miles N of Doughton Peak and 64 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 28' 40" N, 143° 52' 30" W; (map 65). Descriptive name given by prospectors and reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Slope Hill: hill, 475 ft., W of Bogoslof Hill, on central St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 10' 45" N, 170° 18' 30" W; (map 38). Named by Joseph Stanley-Brown, USGS, in 1891.

Slope Mountain: mountain, 3,800 ft., on W shore of Cook Inlet, S of Chisik Island, 58 miles SW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 04' 00" N, 152° 38' 45" W; (map 62). Local descriptive name; reported about 1910 by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 8), USGS.

Slope Peak: mountain, 1,612 ft., 7 miles SW of Cape Chiniak, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 32' 30" N, 152° 16' 30" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Slope Point: point of land, off W coast of Chichagof Island, on S tip of island in Rough Channel, 45 miles SW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 36' N, 136° 08' W; (map 9). Named in 1908 by USC&GS; published in 1909 on Chart 8280.

Slope Point: point of land, on N side of Passage Canal, 10 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48' 15" N, 148° 23' 10" W; (map 63). Descriptive name given in 1914 by USC&GS.

Slope Point: point of land, W entrance point to Crescent Bay, on N coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' 00" N, 175° 15' 30" W; (map 18). Descriptive name applied "because of the ridge rising gradually to a hill to the south." Published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 99).

Sloss Bay: lagoon, see Moffet Lagoon.

Slough, The: water passage, 2 miles long, between Raspberry and Little Raspberry Islands, N of Kodiak Island; 57° 59' 30" N, 152° 55' 00" W; (map 34, 43). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Slow Creek: stream, heads on SW slope of Hunch Mountain, flows NW 35 miles to North Fork Innoko River 0.7 miles E of its junction with Innoko River, 49 miles N of Ophir and 63 miles S of Galena, Innoko Lowland; 63° 49' 30" N, 156° 36' 00" W; (map 90). Variant: Elk Creek, Slow Fork. Local name obtained from Joseph Ferris in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS.

Slow Fork Hills: ridge, elev. 900-2,000 ft., extends NW-SE 20 miles between Slow Fork Kuskokwim and Tonzona Rivers, 40 miles E of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 00' N, 152° 45' W; [E end]; 63° 08' N, 153° 27' W; [W end]; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Slow Fork Kuskokwim River: stream, see Highpower Creek.

Slow Fork of Swift Fork Kuskokwim River: stream, see Highpower Creek.

Slow Fork: stream, heads at 63° 02' N, 152° 56' W, flows NW 63 miles to East Fork Kuskokwim River 4 miles NW of Lake Hoyle and 32 miles NE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 11' N, 153° 45' W; BGN 1964; (map 89). Variant: East Fork Kuskokwim River, Slow Fork Kuskokwim River. Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Slow Fork: stream, see Highpower Creek.

Slow Fork: stream, see Slow Creek.

Slug Mountain: mountain, 1,565 ft., 6.5 miles NE of Cape Peirce and 22 miles W of Hagemeister Island, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 37' 45" N, 161° 39' 10" W; (map 39). Local name published in 1949 by USGS; name probably derived from the river at its foot.

Slug River: stream, flows SW 15 miles to Nanvak Bay, 3 miles NW of Slug Mountain and 24 miles W of Hagemeister Islands, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 38' 15" N, 161° 44' 00" W, (map 39). Local name published in 1938 by USGS.

Sluicebox Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Troublesome Creek, 15 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 25' N, 149° 42' W; (map 105). So named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 5).

Small Arm Whale Bay: bay, 0.5 miles across, N part of Whale Bay, on SW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 33' N, 135° 01' W; (map 5). Variant: Little Whale Bay, Maley Roukav, Maloy Rukav, Maloi Rukov, Lesser Arm, Small Sleeve. Name published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 133); derived from "Maloi Rukov," meaning "small sleeve"; published in 1850 by the Russian American Company.

Small Bay: bay, 0.2 miles across, W side of Beaver Inlet, E coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 46' 45" N, 166° 27' 00" W; (map 23). Descriptive name given by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer Pathfinder during 1900-01.

Small Creek: stream, flows N 6.3 miles to Iditarod River, 4.7 miles SE of Mosquito Mountain and 33 miles E of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 04' 00" N, 158° 45' 30" W; BGN 1948; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1945 by USGS.

Small Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Anton Larsen Bay, 11 miles NW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 51' 50" N, 152° 39' 08" W; BGN 1966; (map 34). Local name reported in 1966 by the Alaska State Geographic Board.

Small Creek: stream, flows NW 1.8 miles to Tsina River, 3 miles E of Ptarmigan and 25 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 12' 15" N, 145° 32' 15" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Small Creek: stream, on Chichagof Island, flows 0.3 miles N to Pavlof Harbor, on Freshwater Bay, 8 miles NE of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' 25" N, 135° 01' 30" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published in 1869 on Hydrog. Chart 225. Name not shown on recent maps.

Small Pass: water passage, see South Pass.

Small Sleeve: bay, see Small Arm Whale Bay.

Small Timber Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 3 miles E of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 40' N, 143° 50' W; (map 120). Local descriptive name; reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Smalls River: stream, flows W 11 miles to Goodnews Bay, 11 miles SW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 01' N, 161° 49' W; BGN 1938; (map 53). Local name reported in 1933 by USGS.

Smallwood Creek: locality, on Smallwood Creek, 15 miles NE of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 54' 00" N, 147° 14' 00" W; (map 100). This is the site of a mining camp shows in Polk's Gazetteer of 1916.

Smallwood Creek: stream, heads at junction of Johnson and Victoria Creeks, flows SE 7 miles to Little Chena River, 15 miles NE of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 00' 54" N, 147° 15' 00" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 16), USGS. The stream was shown flowing to Nugget Creek but, in 1907, C. C. Covert, USGS, reported the stream flowing to the Little Chena River (Henshaw and Covert, 1908, pl. 9).

Smally Creek: stream, flows W 1.5 miles to John River Creek, 29.5 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 01' 15" N, 150° 35' 30" W; (map 124). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Smeaton Bay: estuary, heads at junction of its Wilson and Bakewell Arms, trends W 7 miles to Behm Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 19' N, 130° 54' W; (map 3). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for the English engineer who rebuilt the Eddystone Lighthouse near Plymouth, England, in 1759, after its destruction by fire in 1755; published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 72).

Smeaton Island: island, 4.6 miles long, in Behm Canal, between Revillagigedo Island and the mainland, Coast Mountains; 55° 21' N, 130° 57' W; (map 3). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; derived from Smeaton Bay.

Smeaton's Trading Post: locality, see Mellicks Trading Post.

Smelt Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows E and N 40 miles to Naknek River, on Alaska Peninsula, 10 miles SW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 41' 15" N, 156° 44' 30" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Smelt Island: island, 0.4 miles across, in Naknek River at mouth of Smelt Creek, on Alaska Peninsula, 10 miles SW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 41' N, 156° 44' W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Smith Bay: bay, 10 miles across, on coast of Beaufort Sea, first sizable bay E of Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 70° 54' N, 154° 19' W; (map 148). Variant: E. Smith's Bay, Smith's Bay, Smyth Bay. On July 27, 1837, Thomas Simpson (1843, p. 137) wrote: "We now found ourselves in a large and very shallow bay, which we had much pleasure in naming after our worthy friend Chief Factor Smith, * * *" of the Hudson's Bay Company. It is E. Smith's Bay on Simpson's map.

Smith Beach: beach, 0.8 miles long, at mouth of Steller River, in Auburn Cove, on N coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 58' 40" N, 172° 54' 50" E; (map 13). Name shown on an AMS map published in 1948, and given by the U.S. Army during World War II. The name is not used today.

Smith Cape: point of land, see Smyth, Cape.

Smith Cove: cove, extends N 1 mile, off Skowl Arm Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' 15" N, 132° 20' 30" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1962 by USC&GS.

Smith Creek Dome: mountain, 3,870 ft., 1 mile N of Midnight Dome and 3.5 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 28' 45" N, 150° 10' 00" W; (map 124). Local name reported about 1930 by Marshall (1956, p. 7).

Smith Creek: stream, flows N 10 miles to Fortymile River, 37 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 16' N, 141° 05' W; (map 102). Variant: Davis Creek. Named by prospectors and reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 46), USGS; the stream was erroneously called "Davis Creek" in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Smith Creek: stream, flows NE 12 miles, joins McManus Creek to form Chatanika River, 76 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 17' 30" N, 146° 20' 50" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13) USGS.

Smith Creek: stream, flows NW 14 miles to Iditarod River, 24 miles SW of Flat and 40 miles E of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 11' 30" N, 158° 31' 20" W; BGN 1945; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1944 by USGS.

Smith Creek: stream, flows W 2 miles to Nolan Creek at Nolan, 6 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 28' 30" N, 150° 14' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name "used since the turn of the century"; reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Smith Creek: stream, heads in Kigluaik Mountains, flows NW 9 miles to Pilgrim River, 36 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 06' N, 165° 09' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Smith Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NE 10 miles to Inmachuk River, 57 miles SW of Kotzebue, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 05' N, 162° 43' W; (map 113). Name used by local prospectors and reported in 1901 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS.

Smith Creek: stream, see Sooner River.

Smith Glacier: glacier, trends SE 5.5 miles to Harvard Arm College Fiord, 2.8 miles N of College Point and 51 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 14' 45" N, 147° 01' 10" W; (map 69). Named in 1899 by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition for Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Smith Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Sitka Sound, 1.3 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago, 57° 02' 35" N, 135° 22' 05" W; (map 9). Named in 1880 by USN; published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 142).

Smith Island: island, in Prince William Sound, 3.5 miles long, 7 miles S of Naked Island, and 30 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 31' 30" N, 147° 22' 00" W; (map 63). Variant: Smith Islands. Local name reported in 1900 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Smith Islands: island, see Little Smith Island.

Smith Islands: island, see Smith Island.

Smith Lagoon: lagoon, 0.7 miles long, N of Smith Cove, on E coast of Prince Or Wales Island, N of Skowl Arm Kasaan Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' N, 132° 21' W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Smith Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, 0.5 miles S of Alaska-Canada boundary, 32 miles NW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 15' N, 130° 36' W; (map 7). Name published in 1927 on IBC sheet 3. This lake was probably named for IBC surveyor W. F. Smith who worked in this area in 1908 or for N. Smith who worked in the area in 1920.

Smith Lake: lake, 0.3 miles across, 4.5 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 52' N, 147° 52' W; (map 100). Variant: Smiths Lake. Local name shown on the manuscript location map of the Tanana Mines Railroad in 1904.

Smith Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, 10 miles SW of junction of South Fork Kuskokwim and Post Rivers, 73 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 19' 45" N, 153° 43' 40" W; (map 80). Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Smith Lake: lake, extends NNW-SSE 1.7 miles, 3.5 miles NE of junction of Salmon Trout and porcupine Rivers, 35 miles NE of Coleen Mountain, Porcupine Plateau; 67° 12' N, 141° 35' W; (map 121). Local name reported in 1939 by FitzGerald (1944, pl. 18), USGS.

Smith Lake: lake, see Hugh Smith Lake.

Smith Mill: locality, on Mineral Creek, at mouth of Glacier Creek, 7.2 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 13' 05" N, 146° 19' 10" W; (map 68) Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Smith Mountain Lakes: lakes, extend E-W 3 miles, N of Smith Mountain, 39 miles NNE of Howard Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 45' N, 156° 24' W; (map 132). Variant: Araga Lakes. Named in 1950 by Island L. Tailleux, USGS, geologist connected with the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations for adjacent Smith Mountain. Name published by USGS in 1951.

Smith Mountain: mountain, 2,972 ft., forms two separate parts, the easternmost named Kingak Mountain, 37 miles NNE of Howard Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 42' N, 156° 30' W; (map 132). Named in 1949 by Mangus, USGS, geologist connected with Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations; name published by USGS in 1951.

Smith River: stream, heads in lake on N shore of Teshekpuk Lake, flows N 20 miles to Beaufort Sea, near Pitt Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 55' 30" N, 153° 09' 00" W; (map 148). Variant: W. Smith's River, William Smith River. On July 26, 1839, Thomas Simpson (1843, p. 134) wrote: "a considerable river, named after William Smith, Esquire, Secretary to the Hudson's Bay Company." Recorded as "W. Smith's River" on Simpson's map.

Smith's Bay: bay, see Smith Bay.

Smith, Point: point of land, on S shore of Scammon Bay, 6 miles E of Cape Romanzof, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 49' 50" N, 165° 55' 00" W; (map 75). Named by W. H. Dall (1870, p. 263) who wrote "The next, Cape Smith (named for Captain E[lijah] E[verett] Smith, to whom we owe the first chart of the Yukon Delta), is a long, low point * * *."

Smiths Lake: lake, see Smith Lake.

Smiths Slough: lake, 1 mile long in swamp, 2.5 miles W of Nowitna River and 22 miles NE of Monzonite Hills, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 44' 30" N, 154° 31' 30" W; (map 98). Local name obtained in 1956 by Orth.

Smoke Creek: stream, heads at 68° 25' N, 146° 51' W flows SE 52 miles to East Fork Chandalar River 42 miles NW of Christian, Brooks Range; 67° 53' N, 146° 04' W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1927 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Smoke Mountain: peak, 5,631 ft., 19 miles SW of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 02' N, 146° 15' W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1926 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith and others, 1929, pl. 1), USGS.

Smokey Bay: water passage, see Shelikof Strait.

Smokey Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, at Tazlina, S of Glenn Highway, 30 miles W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 04' N, 146° 27' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Smoky Hollow: valley, at head of Ivanof Bay, 6 miles NE of Stepovak Bay, on S coast of the Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 52' N, 159° 34' W; (map 27). Published by USC&GS on Chart 8859 (1964).

Smoky Mountain: mountain, see Peulik, Mount.

Smoky Point: bluff, elev. 46 ft., N point of entrance to Ugashik Bay, on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, 12 miles NW of Ugashik, Bristol Bay Lowland; 57° 36' 45" N, 157° 41' 15" W; (map 36). Local name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Smooth Channel: water passage, extends SE 2 miles along W coast of Chichagof Island from Ogden Passage to Khaz Bay, 4 miles S of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 36' N, 136° 06' W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1908 by USC&GS; published in 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 172). "Smooth Channel, the best entrance to Ogden Passage, is protected from the ocean swell by a chain of wooded islands and ledges."

Smooth Mountain: mountain, 1,905 ft', on W coast of Gravina Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' 00" N, 131° 49' 30" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Smoothface Mountain: hill, 820 ft., extends E 5 miles from Woodcamp Creek along N bank of Yukon River, 32 miles NE of Rampart, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 53' 30" N, 149° 35' 45" W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Smuggler Cove: cove, 1.2 miles across, on SW coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 05' 30" N, 131° 36' 15" W; (map 3). Variant: Smugglers Cove. Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Smugglers Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, in Auke Bay, on SW coast of Mendenhall Peninsula, 9 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 20' 50" N, 134° 38' 45" W; (map 11). Name first appears in a lode claim on the cove filed by Louis Levy and William Murphy. The derivation of the name is unknown (DeArmond, 1957, p. 40).

Smugglers Cove: cove, see Smuggler Cove.

Smugglers Cove: estuary, extends NW 2 miles, off Behm Canal, on E coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' 30" N, 131° 56' 00" W; (map 3) Local name reported in 1901 by A. H. Brooks (1902b, pl. 2), USGS.

Smugglers Creek: stream, on Cleveland Peninsula, heads in a lake and flows SE through Smugglers Lake 5 miles to Smugglers Cove, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 35' 40" N, 131° 58' 10" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Smugglers Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, on Cleveland Peninsula, W of Helm Bay, in course of Smugglers Creek, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 35' 30" N, 132° 00' 00" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Smyth Bay: bay, see Smith Bay.

Smyth, Cape: point of land, on Chukchi Sea coast, at Barrow, 10 miles SW of Point Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 17' 35" N, 156° 47' 15" W; (map 153). Variant: Ikpiling, Smith Cape, Smythe Cape. The Eskimo name for this place is "Utkiakvik" and refers in meaning to a "high place for viewing." It was the same name as that of the village which was located on this high (30 ft.) ground. The present name of the cape was given in September 1826, by Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 302-303), RN, to honor William Smyth, RN, mate of H.M.S. Blossom, who, with Thomas Elson and party, in an open boat explored the coast NE of Icy Cape and discovered Point Barrow. In bestowing the name Beechey wrote "To the nearest conspicuous object to the southward of Point Barrow, I attach the name of Smyth * * *." See also Barrow.

Smythe Cape: point of land, see Smyth, Cape.

Snag Creek: stream, flows E 2.4 miles to Lower Sucker Creek, 39 miles NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 37' N, 150° 47' W; (map 70). Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Snag Creek: stream, flows NE 75 miles from glacier terminus in Nutzotin Mountains across Alaska-Canada boundary to White River in Yukon, Canada, Alaska Range; 62° 24' 45" N, 140° 21' 00" W; BGN 1954; (map 84). Variant: Snag River. Descriptive name given in 1898 by Brooks (1900a, p. 434), USGS.

Snag Flats: flats, about 5 miles long, in lower course of Skwentna River, 8 miles upstream from Yentna River and 55 miles N of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 56' N, 151° 20' W; (map 70). Named in 1898 by Spurr (1900, p. 48), USGS, who said "nearly every channel was choked with dead trees, so that we gave the place the name of Snag Flats."

Snag Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in North Pass, NE of Horseshoe Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 13' 20" N, 132° 55' 40" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1965 by USC&GS.

Snag Island: island, 150 ft. across, off W coast of Chichagof Island, in Davison Bay, 11 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 47' 00" N, 136° 19' 30" W; (map 9). Name published by USC&GS in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 322).

Snag Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 9 miles S of Moose Point and 28 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 49' 30" N, 150° 41' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Snag Point: point of land, formed by Nushagak and Wood Rivers, 1 mile NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 03' N, 158° 26' W; (map 52). Local descriptive name reported by J. F. Moser, USN, in 1901 (Baker, 1906).

Snag Point: village, see Dillingham.

Snag River: stream, see Snag Creek.

Snail Cape: point of land, see Ulitka, Cape.

Snail Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Spacious Bay, on NE coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 49' 30" N, 131° 46' 10" W; (map 3). Variant: Punta del Caracol. This feature was named "Punta del Caracol," meaning "Snail Point," in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle.

Snail Point: point of land, W tip of Caracol Island, in Portillo Channel, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' 15" N, 133° 26' 55" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys de la Karakol, Punta del Caracol. Translation of the name "Punta del Caracol" given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle.

Snail Rock: rock, 700 ft. long, near E shore of Revillagigedo Channel, 3 miles SW of Boca de Quadra, Coast Mountains; 55° 02' N, 131° 03' W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Snake Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Boswell Bay, on N end of Hinchinbrook Island, 20 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' N, 146° 11' W; (map 64). Name published in 1959 by USGS.

Snake Creek: stream, see Whistler Creek.

Snake Island: islands, see Culebra Islands.

Snake River: stream, formed by junction of Goldbottom Creek and North Fork Snake River, flows SW 15 miles, then SE 5 miles to Norton Sound at Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 30' N, 165° 25' W; (map 94). Local name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS; published in 1900 on USC&GS Chart 9380 and by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 2). So named in 1898 because of its serpentine-like course by the three men who found gold in the area; John Brynteson, E. O. Lindblom, and Jafet Lindeberg (Rickard, 1909, p. 332).

Snake River: stream, heads at Lake Nunavaugaluk, flows SE 45 miles to Nushagak Bay, 15 miles SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 52' N, 158° 45' W; (map 40). Variant: Igushik River. Local descriptive name given in 1898 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS, apparently because of the "tortuous course of the stream." The Eskimo name is "Igushik."

Snake River: stream, see Igushik River.

Snake River: stream, see Winding Creek.

Snare Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Coal Creek, 4 miles SSW of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 44 miles SE of Circle, Yukon Tanana Highlands; 65° 18' N, 143° 15' W; (map 103). Local name reported in 1936 by Mertie (1938a, p. 250), USGS.

Snee-dee Mountain: mountain, see Beluga Mountain.

Snettisham Peninsula: peninsula, 15 miles long, from Holkham Bay NW to Port Snettisham, 31 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 53' N, 133° 45' W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Snettisham, Port: estuary, trends SW 9 miles from Speel Arm to Stephens Passage at N end of Snettisham Peninsula, 30 miles SE of Juneau; Coast Mountains; 57° 57' 30" N, 133° 52' 00" W (map 8). Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, "for a town in Norfolk, England" after its discovery by Lt. Joseph Whidbey, RN, on August 12, 1794 (Wagner, 1937, p. 417).

Snettisham: locality, on N coast of Snettisham Peninsula, 1 mile SW of Sentinel Point and 31 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 59' 05" N, 133° 47' 15" W; (map 8). Site of a sold-mining camp named after Port Snettisham when established about 1895. Snettisham remained as a harbor village until 1926; a post office was maintained from 1900 to 1912 (Ricks, 1965, p. 59).

Snider Creek: stream, in Baird Mountains, flows SE 2 miles to Klery Creek 12 miles NE of its junction with Squirrel River, 20 miles N of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 15' N, 160° 25' W; (map 127). Name used by prospectors; reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 13), USGS.

Snider Peak: mountain, 8,250 ft., S of Mount Drum, 30 miles E of Glennallen, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 04' N, 144° 38' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS. It may have been the name of a prospector.

Snidi Mountain: mountain, see Beluga Mountain.

Snip Islands: islands, extend 0.6 miles, in Behm Canal, off E coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 41' 30" N, 130° 57' 30" W; (map 3) Arbitrary name given in 1891 by USC&GS

Snipe Bay: bay, 0.4 miles across, 17 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 25' N, 134° 57' W; (map 5). Variant: Koulichkoff Bay, Kulichkof Bay, Kulichkova Bukhta, Kulitch Bay, Kulitchok. This is a translation by USC&GS about 1882 of the name "Kulichkova B[ukhta]" given in 1850 by the Russian American Company.

Snipe Head: point of land, W point of entrance to Snipe Bay, 16.8 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 25' 10" N, 134° 57' 30" W; (map 5). Named by USC&GS for charting purposes; name published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 281).

Snipe Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Portlock Harbor, 6.5 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 43' 45" N, 136° 14' 00" W; (map 9) Local name reported in 1917 by USGS published by R. M. Overbeck (in Martin and others, 1919, pl. 2), USGS.

Snipe Island: island, 0.3 miles across, in Thorne Arm on S coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 21' 40" N, 131° 15' 30" W; (map 3) Arbitrary name given in 1891 by USC&GS

Snipe Island: island, 400 ft. long, off S coast of Annette Island, 0.5 miles S of Annette Point, in Felice Strait, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 00' 15" N, 131° 23' 15" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Snipe Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula 3 miles SE of mouth of Swanson River and 11 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 45' 30" N, 150° 58' 25" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for Wilson's Snipe, or Jack Snipe (*Capella gallinago delicata*), a shore bird which breeds from northwestern Alaska south to northern California.

Snipe Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 13 miles NW of Lachbuna Lake and 45 miles NE of Nondalton Alaska Range; 60° 37' 30" N, 154° 17' 30" W (map 61) Local name reported in 1954 by USGS

Snipe Point: point of land, in Eagle Bay, on S coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 27' 45" N, 166° 56' 20" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). So named by USC&GS in 1937 "because of the large number of Russian snipe noted along the shoreline of the point."

Snipe Point: point of land, W tip of Bell Island, in Behm Canal, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' 35" N 131° 36' 45" W; (map 3). One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USC&GS.

Snipe Rock: rock, in Ogden Passage, off W coast of Chichagof Island, 2.5 miles SW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 38' 15" N, 136° 10' 35" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Named in 1908 by USC&GS; and published in 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 174).

Snipe Rock: rock, see Kulichkof Rock.

Sniper Hill: hill, 620 ft., on northern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 05' 10" N, 177° 39' 45" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "S" to correspond to "S" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Sniper Point: point of land, see Snipers Point.

Snipers Point: point of land, on N end of Kenai Peninsula at mouth of Sixmile Creek, on S shore of Turnagain Arm, 1 mile NE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54' 30" N, 149° 24' 30" W; BGN 1966; (map 63). Variant: Sniper Point. Local name reported in 1899 by Lt. Herron (1901, map facing p. 11), USA.

Snohomish Hills: ridge, elev. 1,400-1,786 ft., extends NE-SW 10 miles on E bank of Fish Creek, 11 miles WSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 47' N, 152° 45' W, (map 88). Local name obtained in 1958 from Fabian Carey and "Val" Blackburn by USGS.

Snohomish, Lake: lake, 2 miles long, drains E to Deep Creek, 10 miles SW of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 45' N, 152° 30' W; (map 88). Variant: Lake Tukomina' Trekhamena, Tu-ca-omina. Local name reported in 1952 by USGS. Its Tanana Indian name is said to be "Trekhamena," or "Trek Lake."

Snoring Inn: locality, on The Alaska Railroad, on Kenai Peninsula, between Henry and Trail Creeks, 24 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 36' 45" N, 149° 05' 45" W; (map 63). Name of a station stop on The Alaska Railroad, published on a 1951 USGS map.

Snow Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 miles to Eagle Creek which flows to Goodhope River near its mouth, 29 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 56' N, 163° 56' W; (map 110). Local name published on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson.

Snow Creek: stream, flows NW to Pinnell River which flows to Inmachuk River, between Doll and Logan Creeks, about 16 miles N of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Local name published on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Snow Creek: stream, flows SW 1.5 miles to Canyon Creek which flows to Imuruk Basin, 31 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 165° 52' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Snow Creek: stream, flows SW 1.5 miles to Skookum River which flows to Klokerblok River, 19 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' N, 163° 51' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Snow Creek: stream, flows SW to Bering Sea, about 2 miles E of York and 17 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Local name published in 1900 by USC&GS on Chart 9380.

Snow Creek: stream, heads at 64° 19' N, 141° 08' W, flows E 3 miles to Fortymile River, 35 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 18' 25" N, 141° 02' 00" W; (map 102). Local name reported in 1914 by IBC surveyors.

Snow Creek: stream, heads in Third Range, flows NE 5 miles to Sadlerochit River, 25 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 28' 30" N, 145° 10' 00" W; BGN 1961; (map 139). So named by USGS geologists in 1948, because snow drifts persist in the valley of the stream until late summer. Reported by C. L. Whittington, USGS, in 1960.

Snow Dome: mountain, 3,900 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2.2 miles SW of Mount Elder and 71 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 58' 10" N, 135° 54' 15" W; (map 11). Descriptive name given in 1888 by John Muir and published by H. F. Reid (1892, pl. 14).

Snow Dome: mountain, see Elder, Mount.

Snow Gulch: ravine, extends SE 3.7 miles from Donlin Creek 0.6 miles E of its junction with Flat Creek, 15 miles N of village of Crooked Creek and 43 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 05' N, 158° 12' W; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Snow Gulch: ravine, heads in Kigluaik Mountains, trends NW 5 miles to Windy Cove, in Imuruk Basin, 24 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 03' N, 165° 43' W; (map 111). Local name reported about 1905 by USGS (Collier and others, 1908, pl. 8).

Snow Gulch: ravine, in Nutzotin Mountains, extends 1 mile SW to Little Eldorado Creek 0.2 miles N of its junction with Bonanza Creek, 4.5 miles N of Beaver Lake, Alaska Range; 62°

06' 30" N, 141° 50' 00" W; (map 84). Name used by prospectors and reported by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 222), USGS.

Snow Gulch: ravine, on SW slope of Fourth of July Hill, trends SW to Fairbanks Creek, 22 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' N, 147° 07' W; BGN 1939; (map 105). Local name reported in 1939 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Snow Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.7 miles to Glacier Creek, 6 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 165° 24' W; (map 94). Variant: Show Gulch. Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

Snow Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.7 miles to Hastings Creek, 10 miles E of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 28' 15" N, 165° 05' 45" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Snow Gulch: ravine, trends NW 1 mile to Long Creek, 1.4 miles SW of Long and 24 miles S of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 23' N, 155° 31' W; BGN 1936; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 2), USGS.

Snow Gulch: ravine, trends NW to Louise Creek which flows to Kougarok River, 18 miles S of Midnight Mountain and 44 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 31' N, 164° 40' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Snow Gulch: ravine, trends S 2 miles to Arolik River, 31 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 33' N, 161° 25' W; (map 53). Local name reported in 1919 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

Snow Gulch: ravine, trends SE 1.5 miles to Goldstream Creek, 6 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 34' 45" N, 148° 23' 30" W; (map 105) Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Snow Gulch: ravine, trends W 1.5 miles to Salmon River, 25 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 54' 59" N, 161° 42' 40" W; BGN 1938; (map 39). Local name reported in 1938 by J. B. Mertie and Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Snow Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, on Revillagigedo Island, near head of Naha River, 7 miles NE of Loring, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 39' N, 131° 27' W; (map 3) Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Snow Lake: lake, see Nellie Juan Lake.

Snow Mountain Gulch: ravine, trends NW 4 miles to Wood River, 10 miles SE of Japan Hills and 50 miles S of Fairbanks, Alaska Range; 64° 06' N, 147° 31' W; (map 100). Local name derived from a descriptive variant name for the Alaska Range, published on recent maps.

Snow Passage: water passage, in Clarence Strait, between Bushy and Zarembo Islands; Alexander Archipelago; 56° 17' N, 132° 57' W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by USC&GS for "Lt. Comdr. Albert Sidney Snow, USN, who in that year made surveys in this region."

Snow River Pass: pass, 1,800 ft., 1.5 miles W of Lower Paradise Lake and 20 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 20' 15" N, 149° 07' 20" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Snow River: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SW 28 miles to Kenai Lake, 12 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 20' 15" N, 149° 21' 15" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, map 6), USGS.

Snow Top: peak, 6,576 ft., on Alaska-British Columbia boundary, 9 miles WNW of Mount Canning, 17 miles SE of Skagway, Coast Mountains 59° 16' 55" N, 134° 57' 30" W; (map 44). Variant: Boundary Peak 106. Descriptive name published by USGS in 1951.

Snow Tower: mountain, 6,572 ft., 3 miles S of Crescent Lake, 39 miles ESE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 10' 20" N, 133° 24' 00" W; (map 12). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Snow Towers, The: peaks, 7,000 ft., two peaks 0.1 miles apart, 1.7 miles SW of Snowpatch Crag and 23 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 37' 45" N, 134° 30' 40" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Variant: Empress Mountain. Named by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project in 1964.

Snow White: mountain, 9,000 ft., at head of Fels Glacier, 23 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 62° 21' 25" N, 145° 22' 05" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Snowball Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Ophir Creek, 5.5 miles N of Council and 37 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 58' N, 163° 39' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Snowbank Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to Osotoruk Creek, S of Tobit Creek, 6.4 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 06' 25" N, 165° 45' 20" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Ahpuiak Creek. Named about 1962 by personnel of Project Chariot.

Snowcap Mountain: mountain, 8,350 ft., 8 miles SE of Tired Pup Glacier and 70 miles NE of Lake Clark, Alaska Range; 61° 27' 15" N, 153° 37' 40" W; BGN 1930; (map 71). Named by S. R. Capps and Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, who discovered it in 1928; so called because it "is snowcapped the year round."

Snowden Creek: stream, flows SW 5.5 miles from Snowden Mountain to Dietrich River, 6.5 miles N of the junction of Bettles and Dietrich Rivers and 37.5 miles WNW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 44' 20" N, 149° 46' 20" W; BGN 1939; (map 123). Named in 1939 by Robert Marshall for his Eskimo friend and hunting companion, Nutirwik, or Harry Snowden.

Snowden Mountain: mountain, elev. 6,400 ft., E of Dietrich River, 13 miles N of Sukakpak Mountain and 37 miles NW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 48' N, 149° 40' W; (map 123). Named for the creek heading on its slope which was named in 1939 by Robert Marshall for his Eskimo hunting partner, Harry Snowden.

Snowdrift Crag: peak, see Snowdrift Peak.

Snowdrift Peak: peak, 6,360 ft., on S ease of Taku Glacier, 3.4 miles NE of Mendenhall Towers and 19 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 34' 45" N, 134° 27' 00" W; (map 11). Variant: Snowdrift Crag. Descriptive name published in 1960 by USGS. The name Snowdrift Crag was proposed by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project in 1964.

Snowflake Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula W of McLain Lake, 32 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 51' 30" N, 150° 36' 25" W; (map 62). So named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, because the outline of the lake vaguely resembles a snowflake.

Snowwheel Mountain: mountain, 7,000 ft., at head of Oolah Valley, 34 miles E of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 03' N, 150° 25' W; (map 134). Local name reported by Marshall (1956, map) in 1932.

Snowpatch Crag: peak, 6,345 ft., 1.3 miles S of Tricouni Peak and 25 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 39' 08" N, 134° 29' 25" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Variant: Snowpatch Peak. Named by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project in 1964.

Snowpatch Peak: peak, see Snowpatch Crag.

Snowshoe Creek: stream, flows NE 11 miles to South Fork Serpentine River, 18 miles N of Kougarak Mountain and 27 miles E of Ear Mountain, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 56' N, 165° 17' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Snowshoe Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Washington Creek, 20 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 08' N, 147° 55' W, (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Snowshoe Creek: stream, heads on Cone Mountain, flows SE 3 miles to Penny River, 2 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 44' N, 165° 40' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS. The 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee applied this name to a southeast-flowing tributary of Penny River, 5 miles to the north.

Snowshoe Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows N 2.3 miles to Caribou Creek, 13 miles N of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 36' 30" N, 150° 49' 30" W; (map 88). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Snowshoe Creek: stream, in Mentasta Mountains, flows S 4.8 miles to Station Creek, 32 miles SW of Tok, Alaska Range; 62° 55' N, 143° 29' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Snowshoe Gulch: ravine, trends SW 1.7 miles to Cripple River, 16 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 165° 43' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Snowshoe Lake: lake, 0.1 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1 mile S of Eagle Lake and 18 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 48' 30" N, 151° 08' 10" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Snowshoe Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula, 2 miles SW of King Lake and 34 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 46' 30" N, 150° 23' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Snowshoe Lake: lake, 1.1 miles long, N of Glenn Highway, in course of Cache Creek, 38 miles W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin, 62° 02' N, 146° 41' W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS in 1949.

Snowshoe Pass: pass, between valleys of Wiseman Creek and Glacier River, 8 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 29' 00" N, 150° 20' 30" W; (map 124). Local name reported by Robert Marshall in 1939.

Snowshoe Roadhouse: locality, at head of Snowshoe Creek on Livengood-Fairbanks Trail (now Elliott Highway), 25 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 11' N, 147° 59' W; (map 105). This former roadhouse was named for Snowshoe Creek; its name was reported in 1915 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9).

Snowslide Creek: stream, heads at glacier ten minus, flows NW 1.5 miles to head of West Fork Robertson River, 34 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 20' 15" N, 144° 38' 40" W; (map 86) Name published on relatively recent map S

Snowslide Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows SW 4.5 miles to Cripple Creek, 2.2 miles N of Chelatna Lake and 49 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 33' 25" N, 151° 32' 10" W; (map 81) Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Snowslide Creek: stream, on W side of Gastineau Peak, flows 1 mile SW to Gastineau Channel 2 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains, 58° 16' 55" N 134° 22' 15" W; (map 11). Variant: Silver Creek. Named in 1894 by Anton Liljestrang when he claimed mining water from the creek. The name was derived from frequent snowslides along the creek in the spring and winter. It was called Silver Creek in 1885 in a mining claim location by Andrew T. Lewis (DeArmond, 1957, p. 40). The name Snowslide Creek was reported for use on Federal maps in 1917 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Snowslide Gulch: ravine, 0.4 miles long, on upper tributary of Johnson Creek, 3.5 miles SE of Point Sherman on Lynn Canal and 44 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 50' 30" N, 135° 03' 30" W; (map 11). The name first appeared in mining records in 1881, when Richard Dailey, Charles B. Sherry, and James E. Woods claimed water in the gulch for mining purposes. The name is derived from the heavy snowslides down this gulch each spring (DeArmond, 1957, p 40). This name was reported in local use in 1906 by USGS.

Snowy Lake: lake, at head of Wilson River, on Latouche Island, 20 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 51' 35" N, 147° 53' 20" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 12), USGS.

Snowy Mountain: peak, 3,185 ft., on Mansfield Peninsula, Admiralty Island, 4 miles SE of Funter Bay and 17 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 11' 45" N, 134° 49' 15" W; (map 11). Descriptive name given by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (map , p. 182).

Snowy Mountain: peak, 7,090 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 11 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 20' N, 154° 41' W; BGN 1924; (map 42). Variant: Princess Peak. Identified by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, as "Princess Peak" in 1916 and as "Snowy Mountain" in 1919 "because of the extensive glaciers nearby."

Snowy Peak: peak, 4,273 ft., 19 miles NW of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers and 33 miles ESE of Circle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 35' 00" N, 142° 51' 10" W; BGN 1965; (map 103). Variant: White Mountain. So named in 1965 by Earl Brabb, USGS, because "the peak retains snow longer than the surrounding area."

Snug Anchorage: anchorage, extends NW 1.7 miles off Clarence Strait, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, N of Thorne Head, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 42' N, 132° 27' W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. R. C. Clover, USN.

Snug Corner Bay: bay, see Snug Corner Cove.

Snug Corner Cove: bay, 2 miles wide, on S shore of Port Fidalgo, 35 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 45' N, 146° 39' W; (map 64). Variant: Snug Corner Bay. Local name published by the Norris Peters Company on their 1911 map of southeastern part of Prince William Sound and the Bering River coal field.

Snug Cove: bay, off Admiralty Island, extends NE 3 miles to Gambier Bay, 59 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 26' 30" N, 133° 57' 00" W; (map 8). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; name published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 144).

Snug Cove: cove, 0.6 miles across, in Moser Bay, at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 59' 30" N, 154° 10' 00" W; (map 32). Variant: Snug Harbor. Name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Snug Cove: cove, see Cozy Cove.

Snug Harbor: bay, 1.5 miles across, on SE coast of Knight Island, in Montague Strait, 8 miles W of Green Island and 59 miles E of Steward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 15' N, 147° 43' W; BGN 1908; (map 63). Variant: Discovery Bay. Local name published in 1908 by USC&GS.

Snug Harbor: bight, on W coast of Chisik Island, at S end of Tuxedni Channel, 56 miles SW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 06' 15" N, 152° 34' 30" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Snug Harbor: cove, see Snug Cove.

Snug Harbor: estuary, see Tuxedni Bay.

Snug Harbor: lagoon, 1 mile long, on SE shore of Iliamna Lake, 6.5 miles NE of Kakhonak, Aleutian Range; 59° 30' N, 154° 36' W; (map 51). "So named because the cove has a narrow entrance and therefore provides a safe place to anchor a vessel"; reported in 1954 by USGS.

Snug Harbor: locality, on NW shore of Kenai Lake, Kenai Peninsula, at mouth of Shackelford Creek, 32 miles SSW of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 29' 15" N, 149° 46' 40" W; (map 63). Name published on 1952 USGS map.

Snyder Falls Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to delta of Rude River, 10 miles NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 40' N, 145° 36' W; (map 64) Local name reported in 1913 by B. L. Johnson (in Brooks and others, 1914, pl. 7), USGS. Name derived from nearby Snyder Mountain.

Snyder Mountain: mountain, 3,432 ft., 1.3 miles SE of Rude River delta, 10 miles NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains, 60° 39' 30" N, 145° 34' 00" W; BGN 1910; (map 64). Local name reported by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 1 and 2).

Soakpak Mountain: mountain, 5,883 ft., at head of John River, 5 miles NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 11' 00" N, 151° 51' 30" W; (map 134) Eskimo name published by Rausch (1951, p. 150); reported to be named for an "old Tulugakmiut hunter."

Soapberry Mountain: mountain, 3,225 ft., on Admiralty Island, 2.5 miles N of Bear Pass Mountain, and 46 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 21' N, 134° 15' W; BGN 1962; (map 9). Local name reported in 1962 by USFS. "It was named by the Tlingit Indians because they picked soapberries nearby."

Soapstone Cove: estuary, 1.2 miles long, on N coast of Yakobi Island, trends NE to Cross Sound 0.4 miles E of Soapstone Point, 39 miles W of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 06' 15" N, 136° 28' 15" W; BGN 1928; (map 10). Variant: Indian Cove, Miliak Cove. Name suggested by USC&GS in 1928, derived from Soapstone Point. Its original well established local name was Indian Cove because of a Tlingit Indian village located there. The change in the name was because of possible confusion with Indian Cove located to the NE. The variant name Miliak is a transliteration of a Russian word meaning "soapstone."

Soapstone Point: point of land, on N tip of Yakobi Island, on Cross Sound, 2 miles NE of Gingham Cove, 39 miles W of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 06' 10" N, 136° 29' 50" W; (map 10). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1880 because of the greenish appearance of the rocks, resembling soapstone. The name was published in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 187).

Sobaka Rock: island, 0.1 miles across, 1.6 miles SSE of Vega Point on S coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48' 40" N, 177° 20' 15" E; BGN 1937; (map 14) Russian word "sobaka" meaning "dog" given by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office in 1937 after the USC&GS signal Dog located here.

Soblazna, Mys: point of land, see Seduction point.

Sobrero: island, see Sombrero Island.

Sockeye Creek: stream, 0.5 miles long, drains Hugh Smith Lake into Boca de Quadra, Coast Mountains; 55° 05' 45" N, 130° 43' 00" W; BGN 1915; (map 3). Variant: Hugh Smith Creek, Quadra Creek. Local name reported in 1914 by E. Lester Jones, USBF; named for the Sockeye salmon. Called "Quadra Creek" in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Sockeye Creek: stream, heads in a branch of Taku Glacier, flows SE 5 miles to Taku River, 21 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 29' 45" N, 133° 58' 45" W; BGN 1932; (map 12). Local descriptive name reported in 1932 by B. D. Stewart, USGS; the name had been "given for the sockeye salmon which spawn in great numbers in this creek."

Sockeye Falls: falls, 4 miles above mouth of Lyman Creek(?), NE part of Prince of Wales Island; Alexander Archipelago; BGN 1915; (map 4). Reported in 1915 by E. L. Jones, USC&GS. Neither the falls nor Lyman Creek are known locally or are shown on maps.

Soda Bay: bay, 2 miles across, on Tlevak Strait, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, 16 miles S of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 15' N, 133° 02' W; (map 4). Named in 1906 by USC&GS for "the carbonated springs at its head * * *."

Soda Creek: stream, flows E 1 mile to Dese Creek which flows to Grantley Harbor, 6 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 12' N, 166° 13' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Soda Creek: stream, flows NE 0.7 miles to South Fork Fortymile River, 55 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 07' N, 141° 46' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS. Named for the soda springs at the mouth of the stream.

Soda Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to Soda Bay, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, 16 miles SE of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' N, 132° 55' W; (map 4) Descriptive name given in 1916 by R. B. Dole and A. A. Chambers (in Waring, 1917, fig. 15), USGS; "because of carbonated springs located along its banks."

Soda Creek: stream, flows SE 28 miles to North Fork Kuskokwim River, 25 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 15' N, 154° 01' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Soda Creek: stream, in Mentasta Mountains, flows SW through glacial lake 4.5 miles to Platinum Creek, 6.5 miles N of Devils Mountain, Alaska Range; 62° 31' N, 142° 57' W; BGN 1939; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1939.

Sodomniia Islands: islands, see Noisy Islands.

Sodomnyya, Ostrova: islands, see Noisy Islands.

Sofia Gulch: ravine, trends W 0.5 miles to Rock Creek which flows to Snake River, 7 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' 50" N, 165° 25' 20" W; (map 94). Variant: Sophia Gulch. Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Softuk Bay: spit, 3 miles long, at SE tip of Copper River Delta, 4 miles W of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 13' N, 144° 40' W; (map 64). This is probably an Eskimo name,

reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin (1905, pl. 3), USGS, and by J. F. Pratt, USC&GS the same year.

Softuk Lagoon: lagoon, extends SE 3 miles, at SE tip of Copper River Delta, N of Softuk Bar, 6 miles NW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 13' N, 144° 40' W; (map 64). Name published by USGS in 1950; derived from Softuck Bar.

Sohy Bay Slough: stream, see Nungatak River.

Sohy Bay: lake, see Nanvaranak Lake.

Soinai Lake: lake, see Shakes Lake.

Sokolof Island: island, 2 miles long, in Sumner Strait, 8 miles W of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 30' N, 132° 35' W; (map 6). Variant: Sokoloff Island, Sokolov Island. Named in the middle of the 1800's by the Russians; probably for Alexander Sokolof who wrote extensively about Alaska.

Sokoloff Island: island, see Sokolof Island.

Sokolov Island: island, see Sokolof Island.

Sol Thumb: ridge, 1.5 miles long, 3 miles SW of junction of Dead Branch Norris Glacier with Norris Glacier and 9 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 23' 30" N, 134° 15' 30" W; (map 11). Name published in 1962 by USGS.

Sola Rock: rock, in Port Real Marina, between Bake and Lulu Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 35" N, 133° 28' 45" W; (map 4). Variant: La Sola. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "La Sola," meaning "The Single [one]."

Sola, La: rock, see Sola Rock.

Solano, Puerto de: bay, see Izhut Bay.

Solars Sawmill: locality, on Kenai Peninsula, at SW tip of Grant Lake, 24 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' 45" N, 149° 20' 00" W; (map 63). Local name of a former sawmill.

Solatna: stream, see Sulatna River.

Soldatna Creek: stream, see Soldotna Creek.

Soldatna: village, see Soldotna.

Soldier Bay: bight, see Sredni Bight.

Soldier Creek: stream, heads in Caves Lake, flows SE 0.3 miles to Knik Arm, 1.5 miles SW of Knik and 16 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 26' 30" N, 149° 45' 25" W; (map 69) Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Soldier Slough: stream, a 2 miles section of main channel of Tanana River, S of Sawmill Island, 10 miles N of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 42' 40" N, 149° 08' 30" W; (map 100). Local name probably derived from the existence of soldiers at the U.S. Army Signal Corps telegraph station at North Nenana. Name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Soldotna Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Kenai River at Soldotna, 8 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 29' N, 151° 03' W; BGN 1066; (map 62). Variant: Soldatna Creek, Suldahtnah, Tseldatna, Tzeldatnu. Name shown as "Suldalltnah" on a 1918 manuscript sheet probably by B. Island. Johnson, USGS. The name is considered by many to be derived from the Russian word meaning "soldier," i.e. "soldat," with a name ending determined by its use. Others consider it of Indian origin meaning "stream fork" or from "Tseldatna," meaning "a kind of herb." The second vowel in the present name is pronounced the same as the final vowel, i.e. the same as "a" in "father."

Soldotna: village, pop. 32, along Sterling Highway N of Kenai River, 8 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 29' N, 151° 03' W; BGN 1966; (map 62). Variant: Kenai Junction, Soldatna. Village, named for the stream, reported to have been established in the late 1930's or early 1940's at the Sterling-Kenai Road junction. A post office was established here in 1949 (Ricks, 1965, p. 60).

Soleni: island, see Salt Island.

Solenoi: island, see Salt Island.

Soleny: island, see Salt Island.

Solianka: point of land, see Solyanka Point.

Solivik Island: barrier island, extends SW 16 miles from Icy Cape between Chukchi Sea and Kasegaluk Lagoon, Arctic Plain; 70° 11' N, 162° 20' W; (map 146). Eskimo name reported in 1956 to mean "sewing place" by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Solmon City: locality, see Solomon.

Solo Creek: stream, flows SE 10.5 miles to White River, 46 miles NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range; 61° 45' N, 141° 40' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1907 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Solo Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Fish Creek, 16 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 00' 35" N, 147° 11' 55" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Solo Flats: valley, extends 7 miles NE from Solo Mountain to North Fork White River, 46 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 51' N, 141° 45" W; (map 67). Name taken from the name of the creek and adjoining mountain, reported by USGS in 1959.

Solo Lake: lake, 1.2 miles across, between North Fork White River and Solo Creek, 49 miles NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range; 61° 47' 30" N, 141° 39' 00" W; Name shown on 1908 field sheet by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Solo Mountain: mountain, 5,870 ft., on S bank of North Fork White River, 47 miles NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range; 61° 51' N, 141° 49' W; (map 67). Name shown on 1908 field sheet by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Soloma Flat: tidal flat, at Soloma Point, near head of Lisianski Inlet, on W Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 51' 40" N, 136° 03' 30" W; BGN 1928; (map 9). Russian word meaning "straw" given in 1928 by USC&GS; derived from triangulation station Straw located here.

Soloma Point: point of land, near head of Lisianski Inlet, 13 miles N of Chichagof, in NW part of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 51' 30" N, 136° 03' 30" W; BGN 1928; (map 9). Russian word meaning "straw" given in 1928 by USC&GS; derived from triangulation station Straw located here.

Solomon Creek: stream, flows N 4.5 miles to Kisaralik River, 64 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 26' N, 160° 03' W (map 59) Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Solomon Creek: stream, flows W 2.5 miles to Poor man Creek, 3.4 miles SW of Poorman and 46 miles SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains 64° 04' 36" N, 155° 39' 00" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1921 by USGS.

Solomon Creek: stream, see Salmon Creek.

Solomon Gulch: ravine, extends N-S 3 miles, 1 mile N of Solomon Lake and 4.5 miles S of Valdez Chugach Mountains; 61° 02' 30" N, 146° 17' 00" W (map 68). Name reported in 1900 by F. C. Schrader and T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Solomon Gulch: stream, see Little Whiteman Creek.

Solomon Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 1 mile N of Old John Lake, 11 miles SE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 07' 00" N, 145° 05' 30" W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Solomon Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 3.4 miles SW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 04' 25" N, 146° 18' 10" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Solomon Railroad: ridge, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 4 miles long, 1 mile NW of Lituya Bay and 88 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 40' N, 137° 37' W; (map 84). So named in 1929 by USC&GS because of a "fancied resemblance to a railroad embankment."

Solomon River: stream, flows WSW 22 miles to Norton Sound, 0.8 miles SE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' N, 164° 25' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS

Solomon: locality, village, pop. 12 (1958), on W bank of Solomon River, 1 mile N of Norton Sound and 30 miles E of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 164° 26' W; (map 95). Variant: Erok, Solmon City. Established as a mining camp in the summer of 1900 at the height of the Nome gold rush (Brooks. 1901, p. 66). The name "Erok" was shown here on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. A post office was established here in 1900, discontinued in 1925, reestablished in 1928, and finally discontinued in 1956 (Ricks 1965, p. 60). In 1965 Balcom (p. 30) noted: "there was one Alaska Native Service school here. There are still a few white families mining in the area but most of the Eskimos have moved to more prosperous towns to find employment."

Solsmunket Lake: lake, 3 miles long, 65 miles SE of Shungnak, Koyukuk Lowland; 66° 03' N, 156° 07' W; (map 115). Koyukan Indian name reported by USGS in 1952.

Soluka Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, flows SW 20 miles to Katmai Bay; 58° 01' N, 154° 53' W; (map 42). Native name obtained from Rev. A. Petelin and reported in 1898 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS

Solyanka Point: point of land, 2 miles SE of Sakie Point, on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 03' 20" N, 133° 13' 10" W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Variant: Solianka. Russian word meaning "kelp," given in 1923 by USC&GS; triangulation station Kelp is located on this point.

Somber Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows WNW 12 miles, joins Barren Creek to form Highpower Creek, 30 miles W of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 05' 10" N, 151° 57' 10" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1925 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Sombrero Island: island, 750 ft. across, in San Alberto Bay, 2 miles NW of Abbess Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' 05" N, 133° 14' 05" W, BGN 1923; (map 4). Variant: El Sombrero, Sobrero, Sombrero Islet. Spanish name given in 1779 by Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "El Sombrero," meaning "the hat." This name was formally applied to its present location in 1923 by USC&GS; previously its application was not clearly defined and in limited use.

Sombrero Islet: island, see Sombrero Island.

Sombrero Point: point of land, on W coast of Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 12' 30" N, 160° 50' 45" W; (map 28). Local name shown on a 1963 USC&GS chart.

Sombrero, El: island, see Sombrero Island.

Someone Creek: stream, flows NE Island 1 mile to Alpha Creek 0.1 miles W of its junction with Snake River, 8 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' 20" N, 165° 28'

45" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Songlghak River: stream, see Soonglghak Creek.

Sonickson Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Seventymile River, 42 miles NW of Eagle Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 52' 30" N, 141° 52' 00" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Sonom Beach: beach, 0.3 miles long, at mouth of Aboud Creek, on E shore of Temnac Bay, Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 48' 00" N 173° 06' 22" E; BGN 1965; (map 13). Variant: Sonoma Beach. Name shown as "Sonoma Beach" on an AMS map published in 1948 and as Sonom Beach on a USGS map published in 1953.

Sonoma Beach: beach, see Sonom Beach.

Sonora Creek: stream, flows S 2 miles to Norton Sound, 15 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' N, 165° 56' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Sonora Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Central Creek 3.5 miles E of that stream's junction with Goodpaster River and 35 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 22' N, 144° 50' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Sonora Island: island, 1.2 miles long, in Maurelle Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 36' 30" N, 133° 38' 30" W; (map 4). Named in 1925 by USC&GS; derived from Sonora Passage.

Sonora Passage: water passage, extends 3 miles N from Arriaga Passage, between Saint Joseph Island and Maurelle Islands, SE Iphigenia Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 36' N, 133° 40' W; (map 4). Variant: Arriaga Passage. Named in 1923 by USC&GS "for the Spanish galiot Sonora, commanded by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra, who explored this vicinity in 1775."

Sonya Creek: stream, flows 5.3 miles NW to Beaver Creek SE of Lower Mountain, 65 miles NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range; 61° 59' N, 141° 20' W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Sonyakay Ridge: ridge, 6 miles long, on E coast of Chichagof Island, 15 miles NE of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 58' N, 135° 00' W; BGN 1960; (map 9). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Soo City: locality, site of prospectors' camp on W bank of South Fork Koyukuk River, 15 miles SE of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66° 43' N, 151° 29' W; (map 117). Name reported in 1899 by G. H. Wonson, Master of the steamer Dorothy, on his manuscript map of the Koyukuk River. One of several temporary camps established by prospectors caught on the river during the winter of 1898-99.

Soo-loo-poa-gak-took: stream, see Sulupoagaktak Channel.

Sooghmeghat Mountain: hill, see Tomname Mountain.

Sooghmeghat, Mount: hill, see Soomaghat Mountain.

Sooghmeghat, Mount: hill, see Tomname Mountain.

Sooghmeghat: locality, N coast of St. Lawrence Island, 22 miles W of Northeast Cape; 63° 21' N, 169° 24' W; (map 93). Variant: Alowas Camp, Nelsons Camp, Soomaghat, Tamnik Camp. Eskimo name published by USGS in 1948.

Sooloktingirack: mountain, see Suloktingirak.

Sooloopogaktuk Channel: stream, see Sulupoagaktak Channel.

Soomagat: hill, see Soomaghat Mountain.

Soomaghat Mountain: hill, 847 ft., 22 miles W of Northeast Cape, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 16' N, 169° 23' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Mary Mountain, Mount Sooghmeghat, Soomagat, Soomakhat. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Soomaghat: locality, See Sooghmeghat.

Soomakhat: hill, see Soomaghat Mountain.

Sooner River: stream, heads at 68° 19' N, 163° 20' W, flows N 19 miles to Kukpowruk River, 9 miles NE of Mount Kelly, and 41 miles SE of Cape Sabine, Arctic Slope; 68° 33' N, 163° 20' W; BGN 1965; (map 130). Variant: Smith Creek. Name proposed in 1965 by geologists of the B.P. Exploration Co., Inc., "a nickname for Oklahoma."

Soonglaghak Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Kiloknak Lagoon, 9 miles SW of Northeast Cape, E coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 13' 00" N, 168° 44' 30" W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Songlghak River, Soonglaghak River. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Soonglaghak River: stream, see Soonglaghak Creek.

Soonkakat River: stream, flows NE 31 miles to Yukon River, 2 miles E of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 43' N, 158° 03' W; (map 97). Variant: Soonkaket, Yukokakat. Koyukan Indian name, probably the same as "Junekaket" (Jhunkakat), published in 1898 by USC&GS. On an 1885 map Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, recorded a stream identical with this one, which he named "Yukokakat."

Soonkakat: locality, on left bank of Yukon River S of Kokrines, 27 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 55' N, 154° 40' W; (map 98). Variant: Sunka'kat. Former Indian village reported as "Sunka'kat" by Dall (1877, p. 28).

Soonkaket: stream, see Soonkakat River.

Sootin Rocks: rocks, off SE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 47' N, 173° 15' E; (map 13). This name is shown on a manuscript map drawn by Lupine M. Turner in the 1880's; but does not appear on modern maps.

Sophia Gulch: ravine, see Sofia Gulch.

Sophia, Point: point of land, on N coast of Chichagof Island, at mouth of Port Frederick, 2.5 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 08' 35" N, 135° 24' 30" W; (map 11). Named in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, for Augusta Sophia, daughter of King George III of England (Wagner, 1937, p. 417).

Sopka Chornaia: mountain, see Black Peak.

Sopka Vinisali: mountain, see Vinasale Mountain.

Sore Finger Cove: cove, on W coast of Glass Peninsula, 4 miles SE of Dorn Island and 43 miles S of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 43' 45" N, 133° 55' 00" W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Sorensen, Mount: mountain, see Sorenson, Mount.

Sorenson, Mount: mountain, 5,620 ft., 25 miles SW of junction of Kandik and Yukon Rivers, 55 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 59' N, 142° 58' W; (map 102). Variant: Mount Sorensen. Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Sorepaw Creek: stream, in De Long Mountains, flows N 16 miles to Singayoak Creek, 64 miles NE of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 50' N, 159° 09' W; BGN 1960; (map 131). Named in 1953 by E. G. Sable, USGS, "for sore feet of camp dog."

Sorghum Hill: mountain, see Lore Hill.

Sorrels Creek: stream, flows SW 11 miles to Little Chena River, 30 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' 45" N, 146° 52' 45" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Sosiego, Punta: point of land, see Tranquil Point.

Sosiyego, Mys del: point of land, see Tranquil Point.

Sosnovoi Island: island, 0.2 miles long, 4.7 miles N of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 54' 10" N, 135° 21' 50" W; (map 5). Variant: Fir Island, Ostrov Sosnovoy. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Ostrov Sosnovoy," meaning "fir island."

Sosnovoy, Ostrov: island, see Sosnovoi Island.

Soto, Isla de: island, see Sitkalidak Island.

Souchikova: cove, see Sviechnikof Harbor.

Souhoi Strait: water passage, see Sukoi Inlet.

Soukhoi Strait: water passage, see Dry Strait.

Soukhoi Strait: water passage, see Hayward Strait.

Soukhoi Strait: water passage, see Sukoi Inlet.

Soukoi Inlet: water passage, see Hayward Strait.

Soule Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Jack River, 28 miles S of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 09' 20" N, 148° 41' 45" W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Moffit (1915, pl. 1).

Soule Glacier: glacier, heads at Through Glacier, trends SE 11 miles to its 1955 terminus at head of Soule River, 4.5 miles W of Glacier Point on Portland Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 50' 25" N, 130° 13' 30" W; (map 3). Named in 1897 by USC&GS for Pierre Soule, 1801-70, American political leader and diplomat.

Soule River: stream, heads at Soule Glacier, flows SE 4.5 miles to Portland Canal, 1 mile W of Glacier Point, Coast Mountains; 55° 48' 45" N, 130° 08' 30" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1955 by USGS.

Soulima, Riviere: stream, see Ugashik River.

Sound Islands: islands, 0.3 miles long, between Nakwasina Passage and Krestof Sound, 14 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 13' 30" N, 135° 33' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Pribieli Islets, Pribilie Islands. Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN; published by USC&GS in 1900 Coast Pilot (p. 193). Ens. Vasiliev called the largest island of the group "Pribilie," meaning "profitable," in 1833. W. H. Dall, USC&GS, reported the name of the group as "Pribieli" and the island name as "Pribilie" in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 155).

Soundon Glacier: glacier, see Sumdum Glacier.

Soundon Island: island, see Sumdum Island.

Soundun: locality, see Sumdum.

Soup Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, N of Glenn Highway, 19 miles W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 06' N, 146° 07' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS

Sourdough Camp: locality, W of Sourdough Creek, 11 miles S of Mount Prindle and 79 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 17' 30" N, 146° 29' 00" W; (map 104). Name of a road camp, along the Steese Highway, published in 1954 by USGS.

Sourdough Creek: stream, flows S 7 miles to Chatanika River, 79 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 17' N, 146° 2.9' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Sourdough Creek: stream, flows SE 10 miles to a lagoon on Bering Sea, 5 miles SE of Cape Douglas and 45 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 57' N, 166° 33' W; (map 94) Prospectors' name reported on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Sourdough Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Skookam River which flows to Klokerblok River, 18 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 163° 55' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Sourdough Creek: stream, heads in lakes, flows SW 16 miles to Gulkana River at Sourdough, 29 miles N of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 31' N, 145° 31' W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS in 1950; probably named for the locality at stream's mouth.

Sourdough Gulch: ravine, trends W 0.5 miles to Cache Creek, S of Cheechako Gulch, 31 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 27' 55" N, 151° 01' 25" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Sourdough Hill: ridge, elev. 2,000 to 5,700 ft., extends SW 5 miles from Sourdough Peak, 4 miles SE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 24' N, 142° 46' W; (map 67). Name used by prospectors; reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon (Moffit and Capps, 1911, pl. 2), USGS.

Sourdough Peak: mountain, 6,201 ft., on N bank of Nizina River, 6 miles SE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 25' N, 142° 45' W; (map 67). Name used by prospectors; reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Sourdough Peak: mountain, see Logan, Mount.

Sourdough: locality, on Richardson Highway, 29 miles N of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 32' N, 145° 31' W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS (in Moffit, 1911, fig. 14).

Sourdough: locality, site of camp on S bank of Nizina River, at mouth of Young Creek, 8 miles SE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 22' 00" N, 142° 53' 45" W; (map 67). Name used by prospectors; reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon (Moffit and Capps, 1911, pl. 2), USGS.

Sout-hvick, Ile: island, see Sutwik Island.

South Aluk Hill: mountain, 1,092 ft., between Oligavik and Sakvelak Creeks, 25 miles SE of Cape Lisburne, Arctic Slope; 68° 44' N, 165° 17' W; (map 129). Variant: Allook. Eskimo name meaning "sole of foot [aloq]" or "coal [alaoq]"; spelled "Allook" by D. C. Foote, of Project Chariot, in 1960.

South Amaknak Rocks: rocks, off S tip of Amaknak Island, in Unalaska Bay, Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 51' 57" N, 166° 33' 23" W (map 23). Named in 1873 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

South American Island: island, 0.8 miles across, near head of Mitchell Bay in W central Admiralty Island, 8 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 33' 20" N, 134° 23' 00" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

South Anchorage: bay, 2 miles across on S coast of Yunaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 35' 50" N, 170° 41' 00" W; (map 20). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 79).

South Arm Bay of Isles: estuary, on E coast of Knight Island, trends N 1.7 miles to head of Bay of Isles, 15 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains, 60° 22' 45" N, 147° 42' 00" W; (map 63). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

South Arm Bay of Pillars: bay, see Pillars, Bay of.

South Arm Cabin Cove: cove, see Lower Arm Cabin Cove.

South Arm Cholmondeley Sound: estuary, extends SW 8.5 miles, at head of Cholmondeley Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' 45" N, 132° 16' 45" W; BGN 1961; (map 4). Local name reported in 1901 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

South Arm Hood Bay: estuary, on S central Admiralty Island, extends NW 4 miles to Hood Bay, 11 miles SE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 22' N, 134° 24' W; (map 9). Name published in 1910 by USC&GS on Chart 8247.

South Arm Hoonah Sound: water passage, extends SE 8 miles to Hoonah Sound on S central Chichagof Island, 18 miles E of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 38' N, 135° 38' W; (map 9). Named by USC&GS; published in 1899 on Chart 8050.

South Arm Kelp Bay: estuary, extends NE 4.5 miles to Kelp Bay, on E coast of Baranof Island, 20 miles SW of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 18' 30" N, 134° 58' 30" W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN; published in 1899 by USC&GS.

South Arm Kendrick Bay: estuary, extends S 2.8 miles off Kendrick Bay, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 52' 20" N, 132° 01' 55" W; (map 1). Local name reported by H. C. Fassett, USBF, in 1904.

South Arm Moira Sound: estuary, extends S 6 miles, off Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 59' 45" N, 132° 08' 45" W; (map 1). Descriptive local name; recorded by H. C. Fassett, USBF, in 1904.

South Arm Three Arm Bay: bay, 0.5 miles across, part of Three Arm Bay, on W coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 44' 15" N, 176° 50' 40" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Descriptive name given by Lt. William Gibson, USN, commander of the schooner Fenimore Cooper, during the North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855.

South Arm Uganik Bay: estuary, extends S 7 miles from Mink Point, at head of Uganik Bay, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 43' 00" N, 153° 31' 30" W; (map 34). Descriptive name derived from Uganik Bay and named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.

South Arm: bay, 3 miles across, NE extension of Farragut Bay, N of Read Island, 83 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 08' N, 133° 11' W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

South Bay: bay, 2 miles across, on S coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 38' 15" N, 177° 58' 30" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in the 1947 Coast Pilot (pt. 2, p. 472).

South Bay: bay, 2 miles across, on S side of Perry Island, between Lone Passage and Perry Passage, 28 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 39' 45" N, 147° 43' 45" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

South Bay: bay, see Farallon Bay.

South Beaver Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 3.5 miles to Anchor River, 6 miles NNW of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 43' 50" N, 151° 35' 30" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

South Bight: bay, 0.7 miles across, faces SW to the Pacific Ocean, 4 miles W of East Cape, Amchitka Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 22' 45" N, 179° 22' 00" E; (map 15). Variant: Southwest Bight. Listed in the 1946 Supplement (p. 120) to the Aleutian Coast Pilot as "South Bight" instead of the variant name as given in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot.

South Bight: bay, 2 miles long, on W shore of Port Frederick, on Chichagof Island, 10 miles SW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 01' 30" N, 135° 39' 00" W; (map 11). Local descriptive name published in 1942 by USGS.

South Billy Goat Mountain: mountain, 3,265 ft., 2 miles W of Gilbert Inlet, 97 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 40' 50" N, 137° 33' 00" W; (map 10). Name published by members of the Harvard-Dartmouth Expedition, 1933-34 (Washburn and Goldthwait, 1936, map).

South Bjerremark: village, see Broadmoor.

South Branch Big Saint Michael Canal: watercourse, see Saint Michael Canal.

South Branch South Fork Chester Creek: stream, heads in Chugach Mountains, flows NW, then SW 9.5 miles to join the Middle Branch to form South Fork Chester Creek in Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 11' 23" N, 149° 47' 05" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

South Branch Trimble Glacier: glacier, in Tordrillo Mountains, heads on Mount Gerdine, trends NE 15 miles, joins North Branch Trimble Glacier to form Trimble Glacier, 55 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 42' 30" N, 152° 06' 30" W; BGN 1963; (map 70). Variant: Hayes Glacier. Named in 1961 by USGS. See Trimble Glacier.

South Burnett Island: island, 0.3 miles long, at mouth of Burnett Inlet, on SW coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 04' 00" N, 132° 27' 30" W; BGN 1917; (map 6). Named by USC&GS for charting purposes; name published in 1916.

South Buttress: mountain, 8,100 ft., near headwaters of North Fork Swift River, 12 miles NW of Stony Glacier and 102 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 61° 38' 45" N, 154° 11' 20" W; (map 71). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

South Buttress: ridge, 14,000 ft., on Mount McKinley, extends NE 5 miles from East Fork Kahiltna Glacier to Thayer Basin, Alaska Range; 63° 01' N, 151° 00' W; (map 88). Mountain climbers' name published in 1954 by USGS.

South Cape: point of land, on S coast of Chirikof Island, 100 miles SW of Kodiak Island; 55° 45' 30" N, 155° 36' 00" W; (map 32). Descriptive name reported in 1874 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

South Cape: point of land, see Fawn Point.

South Cape: point of land, see Yug Point.

South Channel Yakataga River: stream, heads at Yakataga Glacier, flows W and SW 10 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 2 miles NW of Cape Yakataga and 103 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 04' 45" N, 142° 29' 10" W; (map 65). Variant: Yakataga River. Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

South Channel: water passage, between Captains Bay and Iliuliuk Harbor in Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 52' 25" N, 166° 32' 40" W; (map 23). Name published by USC&GS in 1965 on Chart 9008.

South Chinitna Mountain: mountain, 3,040 ft., in Tilted Hills, on NE coast of Iniskin Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 59° 45' 50" N, 153° 03' 00" W; (map 51). Local name derived from Chinitna Mountain; published by Moffit (1927, pl. 1), USGS.

South Cove: bay, 1.5 miles across, on south-central Chuginadak Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 49' 30" N, 169° 51' 00" W; (map 21). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 76).

South Craig Island: point of land, see South Craig Point.

South Craig Point: point of land, on NE coast of Zarembo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 23' 20" N, 132° 37' 30" W; (map 6). Variant: South Craig Island. Named by USC&GS for charting purposes; name published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 94) as "South Craig Island."

South Creek: stream, flows NE 2.5 miles through South Lake, to Crooked Creek, 65 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 59' 20" N, 147° 17' 45" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

South Crillon Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads in Fairweather Range, trends WSW 8 miles to Crillon Lake, 79 miles WNW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains;

58° 35' 50" N, 137° 23' 15" W; BGN 1945; (map 10). Variant: Eastern Glacier. Name published by members of the Harvard-Dartmouth Expedition, 1933-34 (Washburn and Goldthwait, 1936, map).

South Currant Creek: stream, flows W 14 miles to Currant Creek, 36 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 15' N, 153° 52' W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

South Deception Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2 miles N of Torch Bay and 52 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 22' 00" N, 136° 46' 45" W; BGN 1962; (map 10). So named by NPS in 1962 because "although near sea level, its mountainous location makes it appear higher." North Deception Lake, into which it drains, is directly to the north.

South Dome: mountain, 2,442 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, between La Perouse and Finger Glaciers, 2.6 miles N of Gulf of Alaska and 69 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 29' 30" N, 137° 12' 30" W; (map 10). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

South Entrance: water passage, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, connects Big Salt Lake and Klawak Inlet, 2.5 miles NE of Klawock, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 35' 30" N, 133° 05' 00" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

South Fairbanks: suburb, in S section of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 50' N, 147° 43' W; (map 100).

South Finger Lake: lake, 1 mile long, one of the Finger Lakes, on Kenai Peninsula, 13 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 38' 30" N, 150° 53' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

South Flat: tidal flat, 1 mile long, in Wrangell Narrows, on E coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, 8 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 41' 30" N, 132° 57' 15" W; (map 6). Variant: Wrangell South Flat. Feature was originally called "Wrangell South Flat" in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade USN. Local usage shortened the name.

South Foreland: point of land, see East Foreland.

South Fork Andrew Creek: stream, flows NW 8.5 miles to Andrew Creek, 14 miles NE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 39' 00" N, 132° 12' 10" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1953 by USGS.

South Fork Anvil Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to join Discovery Fork to form Anvil Creek, 4 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands. Prospectors' name published in 1900 by Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS. Subsequent maps show a different drainage pattern at the head of Anvil Creek.

South Fork Arolic Creek: stream, see South Fork Arolik River.

South Fork Arolic River: stream, see South Fork Arolik River.

South Fork Arolik River: stream, flows N 12 miles joins East Fork Arolik River to form Arolik River, 30 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 31' N, 161° 21' W; (map 53). Variant: South Fork Arolic Creek, South Fork Arolic River. Name published by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

South Fork Big River: stream, heads at terminus of Big River Lobe Double Glacier, flows NE 11 miles to Big River, 38 miles NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 46' N, 152° 12' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

South Fork Birch Creek: stream, flows N 18 miles to Birch Creek, 38 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 18' N, 144° 26' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr 1898, pl. 39).

South Fork Bremner River: stream, flows NW 15 miles to Bremner River, 55 miles NE of Katalla Chugach Mountains; 60° 59' 45" N, 144° 15' 00" W, (map 64). Name published in 1959 by USGS.

South Fork Buckland River: stream, flows NW 26 miles to the Buckland River, 50 miles NE of Haycock, Nulato Hills; 65° 44' N, 160° 00' W (map 109). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

South Fork Burls Creek: stream, flows NE 6.4 miles to Burls Creek 2 miles W of its mouth at Becharof Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, 49 miles NE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 41' 10" N, 156° 09' 00" W; (map 36). Name reported in 1902 by J. L. McPherson of Iliamna; published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.

South Fork Butte Creek: stream, flows NE 1.2 miles to Butte Creek which flows to Solomon River, 11 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 43' N, 164° 20' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 or 1904 on a location map of Council City & Solomon River Railroad.

South Fork Campbell Creek: stream, heads in lake, in Chugach Mountains, flows NW 13 miles, joins North Fork to form Campbell Creek, 3.8 miles SE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 10' 39" N, 149° 49' 20" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1916 by GLO [BLM].

South Fork Chena River: stream, heads at 64° 46' N, 145° 54' W, flows NW 41 miles to Chena River, 33 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 53' 05" N, 146° 40' 15" W; BGN 1965; (map 101). Named by prospectors and reported in 1907 by Prindle (1913a, pl. 4), USGS.

South Fork Chester Creek: stream, formed by its Middle and South Branches, flows NW 2.7 miles to join the Middle Fork to form Chester Creek in Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 11' 58" N, 149° 49' 55" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1962 by USGS.

South Fork Chickamin River: stream, heads at glacier SW of Through Glacier, flows W 18 miles to Chickamin River, 2.5 miles SE of mouth of Leduc River, Coast Mountains; 55° 52' 30" N, 130° 44' 25" W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

South Fork Cowee Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Cowee Creek, 2.5 miles E of Bridget Cove and 27 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 37' 30" N, 134° 52' 00" W; (map 11). Name published in 1951 by USGS. See Cowee Creek.

South Fork Deep Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 11 miles to Deep Creek, 15 miles NW of Caribou Lake and 22 miles N of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 58' N, 151° 29' W; (map 50). Local name published on maps after 1950

South Fork Doame River: stream, heads in lake, in Deception Hills, flows W 9 miles to join Doame River 2 miles E of its mouth on Gulf of Alaska and 60 miles SE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 04' 45" N, 138° 17' 30" W; (map 46) Local name published in 1959 by USGS

South Fork Eagle River: stream, heads at a glacier, flows NW 12 miles, through Eagle Lake to Eagle River 15 miles NE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 17' 50" N, 149° 28' 157, W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

South Fork East Fork George River: stream, flows NW 30 miles to East Fork George River 4.3 miles E of its junction with George River, 22 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 59' 3" N, 157° 28' 45" W; (map 72). Local name reported in 1914 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

South Fork Eldorado Creek: stream, heads on Ear Mountain, flows NE 1 mile to Eldorado Creek, in Arctic River basin, 3 miles E of The Ears, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 56' 00" N, 166° 07' 10" W; BGN 1954; (map 111). Named in 1945 by a USGS field party.

South Fork Flats: flats, along course of South Fork Koyukuk River, extends SW 25 miles from Twin Lakes, 25 miles WSW from Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 15' N, 149° 30' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

South Fork Folger Creek: stream, heads in Kuskokwim Mountains, flows N 24 miles, joins Canyon Creek to form Folger Creek, 23 miles NE of Ophir and 36 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 26' 30" N, 156° 09' 30" W; (map 90). Local name obtained in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS.

South Fork Fortymile River: stream, heads at junction of Mosquito and Dennison Forks, flows NE 33 miles to join North Fork to form Fortymile River, 42 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 14' N, 141° 45' W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 38), USGS. This name was probably in use as early as 1886.

South Fork Goodnews River: stream, heads at 59° 12' N, 160° 54' W, flows SW 24 miles to Goodnews River, 4 miles E of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 07' 30" N, 161° 29' 30" W; (map 53). Variant: Mumtrak Creek. Originally called "Mumtrak Creek" in 1909 by USC&GS on Chart 8802 for Mumtrak, the Eskimo village at its mouth. It was called "South Fork Goodnews River" in 1919 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

South Fork Goodpaster River: stream, see Eisenmenger Fork.

South Fork Grouse Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to join East Fork Grouse Creek to form Grouse Creek which flows to Mink River 41 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula

Highlands; 65° 38' N, 167° 29' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

South Fork Harrison Creek: stream, flows SE 8 miles, joins North Fork Harrison Creek to form Harrison Creek, 44 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 21' 45" N, 145° 07' 30" W; (map 104). Variant: Harrison Creek. Local name reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, pl. 50).

South Fork Hess Creek: stream, heads at junction of Goldstream and Alabam Creeks, flows N 11 miles to join North Fork Hess Creek to form Hess Creek, 14 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 42' 30" N, 148° 21' 30" W; (map 105). Variant: Goldstream Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1902 by Lt. Hjalmar Erickson, USA.

South Fork Hoholitna River: stream, flows NW 26 miles to Hoholitna River, 65 miles SE of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 54' N, 156° 15' W; (map 60). Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

South Fork Huslia River: stream, flows NE 50 miles to join North Fork Huslia River to form Huslia River, 38 miles NW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 53' N, 157° 36' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

South Fork Iliamna River: stream, see Iliamna River.

South Fork Indian River: stream, flows NW 8 miles, joins North Fork Indian River to form Indian River, 16 miles NW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 18' N, 161° 51' W; (map 53) Name published by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

South Fork Jones Creek: stream, flows NW 18 miles to Jones Creek, 27 miles SE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 00' 20" N, 153° 51' 50" W; BGN 1964; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

South Fork Kamishak River: stream, heads at glacier terminus, in Katmai National Monument, flows NU' 19 miles to Kamishak River, 10 miles S of Akumwarvik Bay, at head of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 58° 53' 05" N, 154° 11' 40" W; (map 42). Local name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

South Fork Koyukuk River: stream, heads 8 miles W of Chandalar Lake, flows SW 140 miles to Koyukuk River, 20 miles E of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 35' N, 151° 57' W; (map 117). Variant: Nohoolchintna, Nokhulchitna. Local name published by USC&GS in 1899. This stream appears to be the "Nohoolchintna" which Lt. Allen (1887, p. 100), USA, reported in 1885.

South Fork Kuskokwim River: stream, heads at a glacier on NE slope of Snowcap Mountain at 61° 33' 40" N, 153° 32' 40" W, flows NW 150 miles to Kuskokwim River, 2.4 miles SE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 05' N, 154° 39' W; BGN 1964; (map 89). Variant: Echeatnu River, Istna River, Kuskokwim River, Nando River. The name was used in 1907 by Gordon (1917, p. 104) who also reported its Indian name as "Istna." In 1899 Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, had reported the Indian name as "E-cheat-nu." J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post USGS, considered this stream the main Kuskokwim River.

South Fork Kuyukutuk River: stream, flows NW 10 miles to its junction with West Fork to form Kuyukutuk River, 13 miles NW of Russian Mission, Nulato Hills; 61° 52' N, 161° 41' W; (map 73). Local name reported by Harrington (1918, map), USGS, in 1916.

South Fork Kuzitrin River: stream, see Minnie Creek.

South Fork Ladue River: stream, flows N 22 miles to Ladue River, 44 miles E of Tok, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 24' N, 141° 35' W; (map 85). Local name reported by USGS in 1955

South Fork Lake: lake, 1.5 miles across, on W side of South Fork Flats, 3.5 miles SE of Big Lake and 20 miles WSW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 26' N, 149° 15' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

South Fork Lodge: roadhouse, on N bank of South Fork Fortymile River, 0.3 miles E of Atwater Creek, 54 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 03' N, 141° 47' W; (map 102). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

South Fork Martin Creek: stream, heads in Peters Hills, flows SE 6.4 miles to Martin Creek 23 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 24' 20" N, 150° 48' 18" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

South Fork Matanuska River: stream, flows NW 12 miles to join East Fork to form the Matanuska River, 55 miles NE of Palmer, Copper River Basin; 61° 47' 30" N, 147° 30' 15" W; (map 69). Local name reported about 1964 by USGS.

South Fork Montana Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows W 20 miles to Montana Creek, 11 miles SE of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 11' N, 149° 57' W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1950 by USGS.

South Fork Mosquito Creek: stream, heads in Darby Mountains, flows SW 5.3 miles to Mosquito Creek, in Fish River basin, 39 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 02' N, 162° 43' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

South Fork Mulchatna River: stream, see Chilchitna River.

South Fork Ninuluk Creek: stream, flows NW 20 miles to Ninuluk Creek, 31 miles SW of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69° 03' N, 153° 05' W; BGN 1960; (map 142). Name published in 1956 by USGS.

South Fork Nulato River: stream, flows NE 54 miles to Nulato River, 3 miles W of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64° 43' N, 158° 12' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

South Fork Nuluk River: stream, flows NE 8 miles to join North Fork Nuluk River to form Nuluk River, 26 miles N of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 38' N, 166° 15' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

South Fork of Birch Creek: stream, see Yukon Fork.

South Fork Otter Creek: stream, flows W 8 miles to join North Fork to form Otter Creek, 10 miles NE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 31' N, 157° 43' W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

South Fork Paint River: stream, flows NW 1.5 miles, joins Middle Fork Paint River to form Paint River, 8 miles SE of Spectacle Lake, 47 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 07' 15" N, 154° 38' 10" W; (map 51). Local name reported by K. F. Mather, in 1923 (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3).

South Fork Pass Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Pass Creek, 76 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 10' 20" N, 147° 01' 00" W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

South Fork Quail Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Quail Creek, 16 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 21' 30" N, 149° 45' 50" W; (map 105). Local name given relative to Quail Creek; reported in 1904 by L. M. Prindle and F. L. Hess (in Brooks and others, 1905, fig. 6), USGS.

South Fork Rex Creek: stream, flows NE 2.4 miles and joins the North Fork to form Rex Creek, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 2 miles NW of Dry Bay and 51 miles W of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 57° 39' 35" N, 155° 49' 00" W; (map 35). Descriptive local name obtained from J. L. McPherson of Iliamna and published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.

South Fork Salcha River: stream, flows N 20 miles to Salcha River, 37 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 40' N, 145° 26' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

South Fork Serpentine River: stream, flows N 35 miles to Serpentine River, 25 miles SE of Shishmaref, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 07' N 165° 16' W; (map 112). Variant: Quartz Creek. Prospectors' name published by Collier (1902, pl. 12), USGS.

South Fork Snow River: stream, heads at Nellie Juan Lake, flows NW 12 miles to Snow River, 4 miles S of Kenai Lake and 12 miles NE of Seward, on Kenai Peninsula, Chugach Mountains; 60° 17' 00" N, 149° 20' 20" W; (map 63). Name published on a 1951 USGS map.

South Fork Sulatna River: stream, flows NE 37 miles to Sulatna River, 12 miles NE of Sulatna Crossing and 19 miles SW of Monzonite Hills, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 14' N, 155° 04' W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1912 by Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1913, pl. 10), USGS.

South Fork Tozitna River: stream, see Ptarmigan Creek.

South Fork Twelvemile Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Twelvemile Creek, 58 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 24' N, 145° 48' W; (map 104). Local name reported in 1911 by USGS (Prindle, 1913b, pl. 1).

South Fork Upper Carmen River: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Upper Carmen River, 8 miles NW of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' 15" N, 148° 45' 40" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

South Fork. Goodpaster River: stream, heads at 64° 14' N, 143° 59' W, flows W 40 miles to Goodpaster River, 22 miles E of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 12' 30" N, 145° 10' 10" W (map 101). Local name reported in 1907 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

South Fork: stream, see Sulatna River.

South Glacier: glacier, heads on Alaska-Canada boundary 0.8 miles SW of Boundary Peak 111 and trends W 2 miles to its 1949 terminus 1.8 miles NW of Hefty Mountain and 8 miles E of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 28' 30" N, 135° 05' 45" W; (map 45). Local name obtained by USGS field personnel and published on Federal maps since 1950.

South Gland Lake: lake, 0.5 miles N of Bukhti Point, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 28" N, 177° 28' 10" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "S" to correspond to "S" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

South Head: point of land, SE point of entrance to Kiska Harbor, on E coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 15" N, 177° 36' 25" E; BGN 1937; (map 14). Local name recorded by USC&GS in 1905.

South Head: point of land, see Battery Point.

South Head: promontory, on the S side of entrance to Iliamna Bay, 18 miles N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 36' 25" N, 153° 33' 30" W; BGN 1916; (map 51). Descriptive name published in 1913 on USC&GS Chart 3420.

South Hill: hill, 668 ft., SW of Ulakaia Hill, on St. George Island, Pribilof Islands; 56° 33' 40" N, 169° 35' 55" W; (map 38). Variant: Ikoum-unga-Koverushka. Descriptive name reported by W. W. Duffield, USC&GS, in 1897. The Aleut-Russian name for this hill, according to Putnam, (1903, p. 1014), USC&GS, is "Ikoum'-unga'-koberushka" or "hill near Ikoum-unga."

South Inian Pass: water passage, 3 miles long, on N end of Chichagof Island, from Cross Sound E to Icy Strait, 34 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 13' 30" N, 136° 10' 00" W; (map 10). Named by J. F. Pratt, USC&GS, in 1891.

South Island: island, 0.2 miles across, at mouth of Port McArthur, in Affleck Canal, on S coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 03' 30" N, 134° 06' 30" W; (map 5). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1887 by USC&GS on Chart 706.

South Island: island, 0.3 miles long, Bay of Islands, Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 49' 20" N, 176° 48' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Descriptive name given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

South Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in Stephens Passage, off E coast of Glass Peninsula, Admiralty Island, 25 miles SE of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 58' 15" N, 134° 02' 45" W; (map 9). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H B. Mansfield, USN; published by USC&GS in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 148).

South Island: island, near SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; (map 23). This name was published by USBF in 1888, and by Baker (1906, p. 590). It does not appear on modern maps.

South Island: island, see Biorka Island.

South Island: island, see Teal Island.

South Island: rock, elev. 260 ft., in Semidi Islands, 2 miles SW of S tip of Chowiet Island, Aleutian Range; 55° 59' N, 156° 43' W; (map 31). Variant: Ile du Sud, Kutloot Island, Kytlek Island, Ostrov Yuzhniy. Name translated from the Russian "O[strov] Yuzhniy," published by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1847. Also shown in French "[I]le du Sud" by Adm. von Krusenstern (1827, map 20), IRN.

South Island: rocks, see Huddle Rocks.

South Kaigahnee Harbor: bay, see South Kaigani Harbor.

South Kaigani Harbor: bay, extends NW 1.2 miles off Kaigani Strait, on SE coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 45' 10" N, 132° 43' 00" W; (map 1). Variant: Middle Harbor Kai-gah-nee Harbors, Middle Kaigani Harbor, South Kaigahnee Harbor. Haida Indian name published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 66) as "Middle Harbor Kai-gah-nee Harbors." See Kaigani Harbors.

South Kaigani Harbor: bay, see Datzkoo Harbor.

South Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, in course of South Creek, SW of Table Mountain, 64 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 58' 55" N, 147° 20' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

South Ledge: rocks, in Wrangell Narrows, on W coast of Mitkof Island, 13 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 37' 20" N, 132° 57' 20" W; (map 6). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

South Maktak Hills: hills, 900 ft., extend 8 miles E of Angmakrok Mountain, N of Kakpeyak River, 17 miles NE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 19' N, 165° 19' W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: South Muktuk Hills. Name reported in 1960 by D. C. Foote, Project Chariot. See Maktak Mountain.

South Marble Island: island, 0.3 miles across, most southerly of Marble Islands, in Glacier Bay National Monument, in Glacier Bay, 1.6 miles SE of North Marble Island and 43 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 38' 40" N, 136° 02' 30" W; (map 10). Variant: South Marble Islet. Name published by the IBC (1923, sheet 10).

South Marble Islet: island, see South Marble Island.

South Meadow Lake: lake, 0.25 miles across, 2.8 miles NE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 18' 10" N, 156° 38' 40" W; (map 153). Named about 1955 for scientific purposes

South Mountain: peak, 3,050 ft, 1.2 miles NW of Mount Unana, 24 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 46' 30" N, 139° 14' 10" W; (map 46). Name appears on USGS fieldsheet dated 1909.

South Mouth Arolic River: stream, see South Mouth Arolik River.

South Mouth Arolik River: stream, S distributary of Arolik River, heads at 59° 38' N, 161° 36' W, flows NW 12 miles to Kuskokwim Bay, 40 miles N of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 41' N, 161° 53' W; (map 53). Variant: South Mouth Arolic River. Named in 1914 by USC&GS; published in 1915 on Chart 9103.

South Muktuk Hills: hills, see South Maktak Hills.

South Naknek: village, pop. 142, on S bank of Naknek River, on Alaska Peninsula, 1 mile SE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 41' N, 157° 00' W, BGN 1948; (map 41). Variant: Naknek, Suwarof, Suworof, Paugwik. Eskimo and Aleut village listed in the 1880 Census with a population (including Kingiak) of 192; 93 in 1890. See Naknek. The South Naknek post office was established in 1937.

South Olga Stream: stream, see Olga Creek.

South Pass Sukkwan Strait: water passage, 4 miles long, connects Sukkwan and Tlevak Straits, between Goat and Sukkwan Islands, 23 miles SE of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 11' N, 132° 52' W; BGN 1916; (map 4). Named in 1916 by USC&GS.

South Pass: pass, between Bottle Cork and Lookout Hills, on southeastern Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 49' 55" N, 173° 06' 15" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

South Pass: water passage, SE approach to Kiska Harbor, between Kiska and Little Kiska Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 20" N, 177° 36' 50" E; BGN 1937; (map 14). Variant: Kiska Pass, Small Pass. Recorded as "Small Pass" in 1875 and as "South Pass" in 1906 by USC&GS.

South Pass: water passage, see South Passage.

South Passage Point: point of land, on Chichagof Island, S point of entrance to Tenakee Inlet, 10 miles E of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 45' 30" N, 134° 56' 00" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 179).

South Passage: water passage, 2 miles long, between Hogan and Herbert Graves Islands, 5.5 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 41' 30" N, 136° 14' 30" W, (map 9).

Variant: South Pass. Name published by USC&GS in 1910 as “South Pass,” and in 1917 Coast Pilot (pt. 1, P. 216) as “South Passage.”

South Passage: water passage, 5 miles long, on N coast of Chichagof Island, S of Lemesurier Island, 23 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 13' N, 136° 05' W; (map 10). Name published by USC&GS in 1904 on Chart 8304.

South Passage: water passage, E of Whitney Island, extends S 1 mile from Cleveland Passage to Fanshaw Bay, 71 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 13' 00" N, 133° 30' 15" W; (map 8). Descriptive name probably given by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 145).

South Passage: water passage, in Eliza Harbor, between Liesnoi Island and SE coast of Admiralty Island, 27 miles SE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 09' 35" N, 134° 16' 40" W; (map 9). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; published in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 142).

South Peak Mount McKinley: mountain, 20,320 ft., summit of Mount McKinley, one of the Churchill Peaks, 2 miles S of North Peak, in Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska Range; 63° 04' 20" N, 151° 00' 15" W; (map 88). This descriptive name was used as early as 1910. See Mount McKinley.

South Peak: peak, 4,251 ft., at S end of Mount Susitna, 33 miles NW of Anchorage, Alaska Range; 61° 27' 10" N, 150° 44' 55" W; BGN 1962; (map 70). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

South Pinnacle Rock: rock, at Cape Lazaref, on SE coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 36' N, 163° 35' W; (map 25). Descriptive name reported in 1926 by USC&GS.

South Point: point of land, N tip of Mindalina Island, off Yakobi Island, 20 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 52' 25" N, 136° 29' 30" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

South Point: point of land, NE tip of an island between Mitchell Bay and Kootznahoo Inlet, off Admiralty Island, 5 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 32' 30" N, 134° 28' 05" W; (map 9). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 177).

South Point: point of land, on E coast of Baranof Island, at entrance to Kelp Bay, 20 miles SW of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 16' 15" N, 134° 51' 40" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN.

South Point: point of land, S tip of Semisopochnoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 52' 45" N, 179° 36' 30" E; (map 15). Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.

South Point: point of land, S tip of Spruce Island, NE of Kodiak Island; 57° 53' 10" N, 152° 22' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Vkhoda ili Yuzhnyy. Partial translation of “M[ys] Vkhoda ili Yuzhnyy” meaning “entrance or south cape,” the name given to this point by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

South Point: point of land, see Harbor Point.

South Point: point of land, see Lauder, Point.

South Point: point of land, see Meares Point.

South Point: point of land, see Nuka Point.

South Point: point of land, see Ommaney, Cape.

South Point: point of land, see Paralysis Point.

South Point: point of land, see Zapadni Point.

South Punuk Island: island, in Punuk Islands group, 16 miles S of Northeast Cape, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 05' N, 168° 49' W; (map 93). Probably named by USC&GS about 1925.

South Pustoi Bay: cove, 0.2 miles across, at E end of Umnak Island, at Fort Glenn, 0.6 miles SW of Pustoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 23' 35" N, 167° 50' 20" W; (map 23). Name derived from Pustoi Island and reported in 1942 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

South Quadra Mountain: mountain, 1,968 ft., on S shore of Boca de Quadra, 3 miles E of Kah Shakes Point, Coast Mountains; 55° 04' 15" N, 130° 54' 45" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

South Rhine Peak: peak, 3,400 ft., 2.8 miles SE of Hawthorn Peak and 8 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 15' N; 134° 10' W; (map 11). Local mountaineering name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

South River: stream, flows N 40 miles to Unalakleet River, 3.5 miles E of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 52' 15" N, 160° 40' 00" W; (map 91). Local descriptive name reported in 1903 by Carl O. Lind of Unalakleet.

South Rock: rock, 0.3 miles off N coast of Chichagof Island, in Lacy Cove, 1 mile SW of Point Lavina, 33 miles NW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 13' 05" N, 136° 19' 25" W; (map 10). Named by J. F. Pratt, USC&GS, in 1901; published on Chart 8304 in 1904.

South Rock: rock, 1,000 ft. long, in Pacific Ocean, off S coast of Petrel Island, 1 mile S of Forrester Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 45' 00" N, 133° 30' 30" W; (map 1). Local descriptive name reported in 1948 by USGS.

South Rock: rock, 2 miles S of Cape Izigan, at S end of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 13' 20" N, 167° 39' 35" W; (map 23). Name reported in 1942 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 57).

South Rock: rock, 8 miles S of Sanak Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 17' 43" N, 162° 42' 20" W; (map 25). Descriptive name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

South Rock: rock, N of Observation Island, 4 miles N of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 36' 30" N, 145° 44' 00" W; (map 64). Named by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, in 1897.

South Rock: rock, see Nuka Rock.

South Rocks: rocks, 9.5 miles S of Goddard, off SW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 42' 00" N, 135° 19' 40" W; (map 5). Local name used by fishermen; published in 1929 by USC&GS.

South Rocks: rocks, extend 900 ft. in Cordova Bay, off SE point of Long Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 46' N, 132° 36' W; (map 1). Local descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1943.

South Rocks: rocks, in Pacific Ocean, 10 miles SE of Dolgoi Island, Aleutian Range; 55° 00' 30' N, 161° 29' 40" W; (map 28). Local name shown on a 1953 USGS map.

South Rocks: rocks, off S shore of Chapel Cove, on SW coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 38' 46" N, 176° 48' 32" W; (map 17). Descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1929.

South Saddle Lake: lake, 1,200 ft. across, on Revillagigedo Island W of Carroll Inlet, 2.4 miles SW of Nigelius Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' 30" N, 131° 22' 20" W; BGN 1923; (map 3). Named in 1923 by USFS.

South Salt Lagoon: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Chukchi Sea coast, 1.4 miles NE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 18' 40" N, 156° 43' 10" W; (map 153). Variant: Ikpilin, Ikpiling. Named for scientific purposes (Carson and Hussey, 1962). This feature may be the same lake Sgt. John Murdoch (1892, p. 28) recorded as "Ikpilin[g]" [Ikpiklik] meaning "having high banks."

South Sandy Cove: cove, 1.5 miles across, in Glacier Bay National Monument, on E shore of Glacier Bay, 2 miles SE of Sturgess Island and 44 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 42' 30" N, 136° 00' 30" W; (map 10). Name published in 1959 by NPS.

South Sawyer Glacier: glacier, heads near Alaska-Canada boundary, at 57° 40' N, 132° 45' W, trends NW 25 miles to Tracy Arm, 60 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 53' N, 133° 07' W; (map 8). Name in 1946 published by USFS.

South Sealion Hill: hill, 679 ft., on E coast of St. George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 35' 00" N 169° 30' 10" W; (map. 38). Variant: Propas'tchykoverushka, Tug'una'raro'logh-koverushka. Name reported by Joseph Stanley-Brown USGS, in 1891. This appears to be a partial translation of the Aleut-Russian name "Tug'una'raro'logh-koverushka' * * * hill near Tugunrarologh [i.e. dead sea-lion place] * * * the southern of two Sealion Hills" listed by Putnam (1903, p. 1016), USC&GS. Putnam (p. 1015) also gives the Russian name as "Propas'tchy-koverushka' * * * hill near Propastchy * * *."

South Semidi Island: island, see Chowiet Island.

South Slough: stream, see Red Wing Slough.

South Spit: island, 0.8 miles long, between Golovnin Bay and Golovnin Lagoon, 1 mile S. of Golovin and 42 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 31' N, 163° 02' W; (map 95). Local name published in the 1938 USC&GS Light List.

South Spit: point of land, extends N 2.5 miles at entrance to Goodnews Bay, 10 miles SW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 03' N, 161° 50' W; (map 53). Descriptive name published by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

South Spit: spit, 3 miles long, between Bristol and Egegik Bays on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, 41 miles SW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 11' N, 157° 32' W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

South Spit: spit, on S shore of Shagak Bay, on NW coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51' 50" N, 176° 45' 40" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Descriptive name given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

South Summit Ear Mountain: peak, see West Peak.

South Trick Lake: lake, 0.8 miles across, near terminus of Brady Glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 3.5 miles N of Murk Bay and 59 miles SW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains, 58° 21' 20" N, 136° 42' 45" W; BGN 1962; (map 10). So named by the NPS in 1962 "because the lake empties itself periodically, apparently annually." It is about a mile south of North Trick Lake.

South Tuman Point: point of land, part of Tuman Head, on W coast of Semisopochnoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 00" N, 179° 28' 05" E: (map 15). Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.

South Twin Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, at SW end of Elrington Island, N of Point Elrington, 45 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains, 59° 57' N, 148° 14' W; BGN 1929; (map 49). Descriptive name given in 1927 by USC&GS. See North Twin Bay.

South Twin Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to North Fork Chandalar River 1.5 miles S of mouth of North Twin Creek and 9 miles N of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 37' 30" N, 148° 26' 00" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

South Twin Glacier: glacier, in Tordrillo Mountains trends SW 9 miles to its terminus at head of Skwentna River, 58 miles NW of Tyonek Alaska Range; 61° 26' 00" N, 152° 43' 30" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1927 by S. R. Capps and R. H. Sargent (in Smith and others, 1929, pls. 1, 2). USGS.

South Twin Peak: mountain, 1,407 ft., one of Twin Peaks, on W shore of Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 54' 10" N, 154° 13' 30" W; (map 32). Descriptive name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

South Twin: mountain, 7,444 ft., in Chigmit Mountains, 3 miles S of Iliamna Volcano, Aleutian Range; 59° 59' 10" N, 153° 04' 00" W; (map 51). Local descriptive name published in 1912 by USC&GS.

South Vallenar Point: point of land, on NE coast of Gravina Island, 3.4 miles S of Vallenar Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 50" N, 131° 52' 40" W; (map 3). Named in 1886 by USC&GS.

South Walrus Peak: peak, 2,927 ft., between Morzhovoi Bay and Thinpoint Cove, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, 24 miles NE of False Pass, Aleutian Range; 54° 58' 40" N, 162° 50' 40" W; BGN 1966; (map 25). Variant: Walrus Peak, Walrus Peak South. Descriptive name published by USC&GS in the 1947 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 339).

South Yoke Creek: stream, flows S 1.2 miles to Yoke Bay on E coast of Great Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 00' 10" N, 176° 03' 40" W; (map 17). Name published by USGS (in Simons and Mathewson, 1955, pl. 5).

South Yoke Mountain: peak, 2,448 ft., one of two peaks on Yoke Mountain, 4 miles E of Jacksmith Bay and 28 miles N of Goodnews. Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 30' N, 161° 38' W; (map 53). Named in 1914 by USC&GS; published in 1915 on Chart 9103.

South, Cape: point of land, see Trinity, Cape.

South-southeast Bay: bight, 1.2 miles across, at mouth of Fenner Creek, on SE coast of Semisopochnoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' N, 179° 40' E; (map 15). Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.

South-southeast Point: point of land, on S coast of Little Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 15" N 178° 32' 15" E; (map 15). Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.

South-southeast Point: point of land, on SE coast of Semisopochnoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 15" N, 179° 40' 25" E; (map 15). Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.

South-southwest Indent: bight, on SW coast of Semisopochnoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 53' 30" N, 179° 34' 00" E; (map 15). Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.

South-southwest Point: point of land, 0.8 miles NW of Prokhoda Point, Little Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 35" N, 178° 29' 15" E; (map 15). Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.

South-southwest Point: point of land, 2.9 miles NW of South Point, on SW coast of Semisopochnoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 53' 40" N, 179° 32' 40" E; (map 15). Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.

Southeast Bight: bight, 2 miles across, in Tanaga Bay, on W coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 43' 30" N, 177° 59' 00" W; (map 17). Descriptive name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Southeast Cape: point of land, on S coast of Saint Lawrence Island; 62° 56' 10" N, 169° 39' 00" W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Sevognak, Sevooghnak Cape, Sevoonak Point. Descriptive name given in 1849 by Capt. M. D. Tebenkov.

Southeast Cape: point of land, see Emeghee Point.

Southeast Cape: point of land, see Kialegak Point.

Southeast Cove: bay, extends SE 2 miles to Ernest Sound, on S tip of Wrangell Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 08' N, 132° 03' W; (map 6). Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; probably because it is east of the southeastern end of Zimovia Strait. See Southwest Cove.

Southeast End: point of land, SE end of Douglas Island, on Stephens Passage, 2.5 miles S of Dupont and 9.5 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 11' 30" N, 134° 15' 50" W; (map 11). Local descriptive name published in 1951 by USGS.

Southeast Fork Kahiltna Glacier: glacier, trends SW 5 miles to Kahiltna Glacier, 9 miles SW of Denali Pass, Alaska Range; 62° 58' 25" N, 151° 11' 30" W; (map 81). Mountain climbers' name reported about 1954 by USGS.

Southeast Pass: water passage, between Elma and Caton Islands, Sanak Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 22' 50" N, 162° 28' 30" W; (map 25). Descriptive name published in 1949 on a USGS map.

Southeast Point: point of land, on Buldir Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 20' 30" N, 175° 57' 00" E; (map 14) Name shown on a 1950 AMS map.

Southeast Point: point of land, part of East-southeast Head, on SE coast of Semisopochnoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 20" N, 179° 43' 40" E; (map 15) Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.

Southeast Point: point of land, see Cascade Point.

Southeast Rock: rock, in Gulf of Alaska, 2.5 miles S of Cape St. Elias, Kayak Island, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 45' 45" N, 144° 35' 20" W; (map 48). Name published in 1913 by USC&GS on Chart 8513.

Southeast Shoal: shoal, see Tzuse Shoal.

Southeast Spur: ridge, 13,000 ft., extends E 3.5 miles along S side of Northwest Fork Ruth Glacier from South Buttress, on Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 02' N, 150° 55' W; (map 88). Mountain climbers' name published in 1954 by USGS.

Southeast Tributary Muir Glacier: glacier, see Adams Glacier.

Southeastern Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, faces NE toward Rat Island Pass, 2.3 miles NW of Ayugadak Point, SE tip of Rat Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 47' 30" N, 178° 21' 10" E; (map 15). Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.

Southerly Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in St. John Harbor, on NW coast of Zarembo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 26' 40" N, 132° 58' 00" W (map 6). Descriptive name given in 1884 by officers of U.S.S. Adams.

Southern Glacier: glacier, heads at 59° 23' N, 151° 06' W, in Kenai Mountains, Kenai Peninsula trends W 2 miles to its terminus at a stream, 21 miles ESE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 24' N, 151° 09' W; (map 50). Name reported in 1904 on a USGS fieldsheet by E. G. Hamilton, who placed the glacier approximately 5 miles SW of the location shown on recent maps.

Southern Rapid: rapids, see Southern Rapids.

Southern Rapids: rapids, in Sergius Narrows of Peril Strait, off Rapids Island, 25 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' 25" N, 135° 37' 45" W; (map 9). Variant: Second Rapids, Southern Rapid, Vtoryee Porogi. Published in 1882 on Brit. Adm. Chart 2337; called "Vtoryye Porogi." meaning "second rapids," in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397.

Southwall: cliff, see Stonewall.

Southwest Anchorage: bay, 1.5 miles across, on SW coast of Chirikof Island, 100 miles SW of Kodiak Island; 55° 48' N, 155° 44' W; (map 32). Descriptive name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Southwest Anchorage: cove, see Cemetery Cove.

Southwest Bay: bay, 0.1 miles across, part of English Bay, on SW coast of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 09' 05" N, 170° 19' 45" W (map 38). So called by Joseph Stanley-Brown, USGS, in 1891.

Southwest Bay: bay, see Zapadni Bay.

Southwest Bight: bay, see South Bight.

Southwest Branch Taku Glacier: glacier, heads 1 mile E of Amherst Peak, trends NE 8 miles to Taku Glacier, 21 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains. 58° 35' 30" N, 134° 14' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Named by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project in 1964.

Southwest Cape: point of land, see Powoiliak Point.

Southwest Cape: point of land, see Singikpak point.

Southwest Cape: promontory, 34 miles SE of Gambell, on S coast of Saint Lawrence Island 63° 19' N, 171° 27' W; BGN 1951; (map 93) Variant: Cape Singikpa, Pekalok Cape, Pekaluk Cape, Pekaluk Point, Sikovuk Cape, Singikpa Cape. Descriptive name given in 1849 by Capt. M. D. Tebenkov

Southwest Cove: cove, extends S 1.5 miles to Ernest Sound, 2 miles E of Menefee Inlet, on E coast of Etolin Island, 30 miles SE of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 04' 30" N, 132°

08' 30" W; (map 6). Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, probably because it is southwest of the southern end of Zimovia Strait. See Southeast Cove.

Southwest End: point of land, see Konets Head.

Southwest End: point of land, see Tiderip Point.

Southwest Fork of Gold Creek: stream, see Ice Creek.

Southwest Indent: bight, 1 mile across, on SW coast of Semisopochnoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 45" N, 179° 30' 00" E; (map 15). Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.

Southwest Islands: islands, off SE coast of Admiralty Island, in Pybus Bay, 26 miles SE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 17' N, 134° 04' W; (map 9). Local name published by USC&GS in 1943 Coast Pilot (p. 283).

Southwest Knob: promontory, elev. 160 ft., on SW coast of Semisopochnoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 00" N, 179° 30' 50" E; (map 15). Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.

Southwest Konets: point of land, see Konets Head.

Southwest Peak: peak, 1,960 ft., 2.2 miles SW of Attu and 1 mile S of West Peak, Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 54' 45" N, 173° 12' 43" E; (map 13). Variant: Brewer Peak. Descriptive name reported by Lt. William Gibson, USN, a member of the North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855. The USC&GS Chart 9198 (1947) shows the above name, but was also published in 1948 as "Brewer Peak" on an AMS map.

Southwest Point: point of land, on Buldir Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 21' N, 175° 54' E; (map 14). Name shown on a 1950 AMS map.

Southwest Point: point of land, on SW coast of Wosnesenski Island, 11 miles NE of Dolgoi Island, Aleutian Range; 55° 11' 00" N, 161° 24' 30" W; (map 28). Local name shown on a 1964 USC&GS chart.

Southwest Point: point of land, on SW tip of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands, 57° 09' 40" N, 170° 24' 50" W; (map 38). Variant: South West Point, Mys Zapadnyy, Zapadnie Point. Descriptive name published by Elliott (1881, St. Paul map) as "South West Point." It was called "M[ys] Zapadnyy," meaning "West Cape" by the Russians (Tebenkov, 1852, map 21).

Southwest Point: point of land, see Ikolik, Cape.

Southwest Point: point of land, see Munoz, Point.

Southwest Twin: peak, 2,195 ft., on Twin Mountain. 9 miles N of Tooth Mountain and 20 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 23'.N. 161° 42' W (map 53). Variant: S. W. Twin. Descriptive name given in 1914 by USC&GS.

Soutkhvik: island, see Sutwik Island.

Soutvik Island: island, see Sutwik Island.

Souvoroff, Cape: bluff, see Suworof, Cape.

Sovwalk Creek: stream, flows N 3.5 miles to Bering Sea, 2 miles E of Savoonga, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 41' N, 170° 26' W; BGN 1957; (map 93). Variant: Sovwalk River. Eskimo name recommended by the Savoonga village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Sovwalk River: stream, see Sovwalk Creek.

Sowik: locality, see Iron Creek.

Soyhekla Creek: stream, see Henshaw Creek.

Sozavarika Island: island, 0.4 miles across, 6 miles W of Deer Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 51' 20" N, 162° 31' 35" W; (map 25). Variant: Grassy Island, Low Island No. 1. Aleut name given by USC&GS in 1916. This island was called "Low Island Number I" by USBF in 1888.

Sozhekla River: stream, see Henshaw Creek.

Spacious Bay: estuary, extends W 6 miles off Behm Canal, on NE coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 51' N, 131° 46' W; (map 3). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, from Capt. Vancouver's description of its size (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 73).

Spafarief Bay: bay, 15 miles across, on Kotzebue Sound, 10 miles N of Candle, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 08' N, 161° 51' W; (map 114). Variant: Spafariefs Bay. Named "Spafariefs Bay" by Lt. Otto von Kotzebue, IRN, in August, 1816.

Spafariefs Bay: bay, see Spafarief Bay.

Spalding Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Ganes Creek 5.5 miles NE of its junction with Last Chance Creek and 29 miles W of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 57' N, 156° 33' W; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Spalding Creek: stream, see Last Chance Creek.

Spanberg Island: island, 2 miles long, in El Capitan Passage, N of Orr Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 59' 30" N, 133° 19' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Spangenberg Island. Named in 1928 by USFS for Lt. Martin Spanberg, who was second in command on Vitus Bering's voyage in 1725.

Spanberg, Cape: point of land, see Espenberg, Cape.

Spangenberg Island: island, see Spanberg Island. Spangle Creek: stream, flows NE 3.9 miles to Sulatna River, 0.5 miles SE of Sulatna Crossing and 39 miles S of Ruby, Kilbuck-

Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 11' 10" N, 155° 27' 00" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name published in 1921 by USGS.

Spangle Creek: stream, see Banner Creek.

Spangle Island: island, 10 miles long, in Yukon River, 5 miles W of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 55' N, 162° 25' W; (map 74). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 navigation chart of the Yukon River.

Spanish Islands: islands, extend 4 miles N off NE tip of Coronation Island, 49 miles NW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 57' N, 134° 07' W; (map 4). Variant: Iles des Espagnols. The name "Iles des Espagnols," or "Spanish Islands," was given on August 8, 1786, by La Perouse who "applied [the name] to Warren Island" (Wagner, 1937, p. 451). W. H. Dall applied this name to "Warren and Coronation Islands and adjacent islets and rocks * * *" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 99). The name as presently applied was published by Baker (1906, p. 592), USGS.

Sparkle Creek: stream, flows W 1 mile to Nome River, 10 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 165° 17' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on a map by S. E. King dated 1900.

Sparks: locality, on left bank of Igushik River, 4 miles SE of Amanka Lake and 25 miles W of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 02' N, 159° 09' W; (map 53). This village, named for an early settler, was reported in 1948 or 1949 by Frank Waskey, trader and prospector. It is no longer permanently occupied.

Sparrow Creek: stream, flows NE 0.4 miles to head of Prospect Creek, in Flambeau River basin, 1 2 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' N, 165° 05' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Sparrow Rocks: rocks, in Bering Sea, 2 miles SW of Conquer Point, west-central coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 20" N, 177° 26' 45" E; (map 14). One of the "bird names" arbitrarily applied to features on Kiska Island in 1943 by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Spaska: cove, see Spasski Bay.

Spaskai Island: island, see Spasski Island.

Spaskai, Port: cove, see Spasski Bay.

Spaskaia Bay: cove, see Spasski Bay.

Spaskaia Harbor: cove, see Spasski Bay.

Spaskaia Island: island, see Spasski Island.

Spaskaya Gavan: cove, see Spasski Bay.

Spasskaia Bay: cove, see Spasski Bay.

Spasskaia Creek: stream, see Spasski Creek.

Spasskaia Island: island, see Spasski Island.

Spasski Bay: cove, 0.6 miles across, on N coast of Chichagof Island, 4 miles E of Hoonah and 35 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 06' 35" N 135° 19' 00" W; BGN 1930; (map 11). Variant: Port Spaskai, Spaska, Spaskaia Bay, Spaskaia Harbor, Spaskaya Gavan, Spasskaia Bay. Russian name published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 5), IRN, as "Spaskaya Gavan" or literally "harbor of the church of our Savior," although the name in this case may commemorate Gregori Spasskaya, Russian hydrographer.

Spasski Creek: stream, on N end of Chichagof Island, flows NW 8 miles to Icy Strait, 1 mile S of Pulizzi Island and 35 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 05' 15" N, 135° 17' 15" W; BGN 1929; (map 11). Variant: Spasskaia Creek. Local name derived from Spasski Bay and reported in 1928 by USFS.

Spasski Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Icy Strait, 2 miles NE of Neck Point on Chichagof Island and 33 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago 58° 06' 15" N, 135° 17' 20" W; BGN 1930, (map 11). Variant: Spaskaia Island, Spaskai Island, Spasskaia Island. Named 'Spasskaia Island' in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, on Hydrog. Chart 225 for the bay of this name (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 193). The spelling was modified by BGN to conform with the anglicized pronunciation. See Spasski Bay.

Spaulding Point: point of land, at N end of Auke Bay, E of village of Auke Bay, 10 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 23' 00" N, 134° 39' 15" W; (map 11). Named for Victor C. Spaulding, 1867-1937, who lived for many years near the point. Born in Massachusetts, he came to Alaska in 1897. He lived at Dawson and Atlin before going to Juneau to mine in 1906 (DeArmond 1957, p. 40).

Spawning Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Lake Schrader, 20 miles NW of Mount Michelson Brooks Range; 69° 22' N, 145° 04' W; (map 139). Named in July 1952 by Bee and Hall (1956, p. 295).

Specimen Creek: ravine, former tributary of Gold Creek, about 2 miles W of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' N, 134° 20' W; (map 11). Miners' name for a stream subsequently destroyed by mining operations (DeArmond, 1957, p. 22).

Specimen Gulch: ravine, trends W 1 mile to Anvil Creek, 5 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 165° 23' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on a 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Spectacle Island: island, 3 miles long, between Big Koniuji and Nagai Islands, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 06' 30" N, 159° 43' 30" W, (map 27). Variant: Kangaiulouk Island, Kunaiugiuk Island. Local name reported in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS. It may be the "Kunaingiuk Island" of Father Veniaminov (1840, v. I, p. 255), which is described as "long with two hills;" or "Kangaiulouk," as published by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 267).

Spectacle Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, 1 mile W of Old Cache Lake and 8 miles SW of junction of Herron and Foraker Rivers, Tanana Lowland; 63° 35' 00" N, 152° 23' 00" W; (map 88). Name reported in 1954 by USGS; so named because the lake's outline resembles a pair of spectacles.

Spectacle Lake: lake, 2.7 miles long, 20 miles SE of Big Mountain and 38 miles S of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 58° 12' 30" N, 154° 50' 00" W; (map 51). So named by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1923 because of its resemblance in outline to a pair of spectacles. Published by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 3), USGS.

Speedway Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to Castle Creek, 3 miles SW of Castle Mountain and 36 miles NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 32' N, 152° 40' W; (map 134). So named in 1949 by W. W. Patton, USGS, "because the creek is bordered by smooth flat upland surfaces that can be traversed by vehicles on wheels at top speed."

Speel Arm: estuary, trends S 5 miles from mouth of Speel River to Bogert Point, at head of Port Snettisham, 29 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 04' N, 133° 47' W; (map 12). Variant: Port Snettisham. Name derived from Speel River, published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Speel Glacier: glacier, heads in British Columbia at 58° 22' N, 133° 22' W, trends SW 12 miles to Speel River, 34 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 15" N, 133° 29' 15" W; (map 12). Name derived from Speel River, published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Speel Lake: lake, see Indian Lake.

Speel Point: point of land, on E bank of Speel River, 28 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 08' 05" N, 133° 42' 55" W; (map 12). Named in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN.

Speel River: locality, 2 miles SE of Speel Point and 30 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains, 58° 06' 45" N, 133° 41' 00" W; (map 12). Name derived from Speel Point; published in 1943 by USC&GS. The Speel River post office was established here in 1920 but was discontinued in 1931 (Ricks, 1965, p. 60).

Speel River: stream, heads in Speel Glacier, flows SW 16 miles to Speel Arm 28 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 07' 40" N, 133° 43' 15" W; (map 12). Named in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN.

Spein Mountain: mountain, 2,381 ft., 46 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 36' N, 160° 27' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Spellman River: stream, see Kavik River.

Spenard, Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, at head of Hood Canal, 3.1 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 10' 42" N, 149° 56' 50" (map 69). Variant: Jeter Lake. Named for Joseph A. Spenard, 1879-1934, an early Anchorage settler and businessman who had a homestead on the shore of the lake. The Anchorage Times reported the name on August 24, 1916.

Spenard: city, pop. 9,074, between Anchorage and Anchorage International Airport, 3 miles SE of Point Woronzof, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 11' 18" N, 149° 55' 00" W; (map 69). Named for Joseph A. Spenard, 1879-1934, an early Anchorage settler and businessman who had a homestead on the shore of Lake Spenard. A post office, established here in 1949 but was discontinued in 1953 (Rick 1965, p. 60).

Spence Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NY 5.5 miles to Muddy River, 2 miles NE of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 54' 30" N 152° 03' 40" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Spencer Creek: stream, flows SE to Klokerblok River, about 25 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Spencer Glacier: glacier, heads in Kenai Mountains, 6 miles S of Carpathian Peak, and trends NW 11 miles to S end of Placer River Valley, 20 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 42' N, 149° 02' W; (map 63). Variant: Placer River Glacier, Tebenkof Glacier. Named in 1909 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS, for a Mr. Spencer, paymaster of the Alaska Central Railroad, who fell in a crevasse in the glacier in 1906 and whose body was never recovered.

Spencer Glacier: glacier, see Tebenkof Glacier.

Spencer, Cape: point of land, at mouth of Dicks Arms, on N shore of Cross Sound, 45 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 12' 45" N, 136° 39' 30" W; BGN 1944; (map 10). Variant: Punta de Villaluenga. Named in 1794 by Capt. Vancouver, RN (1798, v. 3, p. 211), for Earl George John Spencer, 1758-1834, a member of the English House of Commons and First Lord of the Admiralty, 1794-1801. It was called "M[ys] Spenser" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378 in 1847. It is shown as "Punta de Villaluenga" on a general map in de Mofras' atlas published in 1845 (USC&GS, 1883, p. 185).

Spencer, Point: point of land, at N end of spit between Bearing Sea and Point Clarence, 14 miles W of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 17' N, 166° 50' W; (map 3). Variant: Mys Spenser. Named in 1827 by Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 543), RN, for Capt. Robert Spencer, RN.

Spencer: locality, 58.8 miles on The Alaska RR in S end of Placer River Valley, 19 miles SE of Sunrise and 42 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 43' 40" N, 149° 01' 55" W (map 63). Listed as a flag stop in the 1913 Alaska Railroad guide. Recent USGS maps indicate only one building at this site.

Spenser, Mys: point of land, see Spencer, Point.

Sphinx Creek: stream, flows SE 8 miles to Tunulik River, 2.5 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuk-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 09' 20" N, 161° 36' 00" W, (map 53). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Sphinx Island: island, in Prince William Sound, 1 mile off SE coast of Ingot Island, 68 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 63° 30' 00" N, 147° 34' 30" W; (map 63). Name published in 1910 by USC&GS.

Sphinx Mountain: mountain, 3,571 ft., in DeLong Mountains, 24 miles NNE of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 34' 45" N, 160° 51' 00" W; BGN 1966; (map 131). So named by the B. P. Exploration Co. in 1965, because the mountain "when seen from the west looking east, bears a fanciful sphinx-like appearance."

Spicer Creek: stream, in Rampart Mountains, flows S 11 miles to Yukon River, 11 miles ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 12' N, 151° 43' W; (map 106). Name reported in 1899 by Cantwell (1902, p. 277), USRCS.

Spider Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, in Beardslee Islands, 3.6 miles E of Strawberry Island and 55 miles W of Juneau St. Elias Mountains, 58° 31' 20" N, 135° 53' 00" W, BGN 1948; (map 11). Named in 1939 by USC&GS.

Spier Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Goldstream Creek, 15 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 53' 20" N, 148° 11' 20" W; (map 100). Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS.

Spike Creek: stream, in De Long Mountains, flows NNE 13 miles, to Iligluruk Creek, 36 miles NW of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 42' N, 161° 44' W; BGN 1961; (map 131). Variant: West Fork Iligluruk Creek. So named by USGS geologists in 1950 "because of several spike [temporary] camps located on its banks."

Spike Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Orca Inlet, 0.3 miles W of Cordova, Chugach Mountains, 60° 33' N, 145° 46' W; (map 64). Local name reported by Moffit (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Spike Mountain: mountain, 3,737 ft., 19 miles NE of Rabbit Mountain, and 46 miles NE of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 36' N, 141° 39' W (map 121). Local name for a prominent landmark reported in 1939 by FitzGerald (1944, p. 236), USGS.

Spike Rock: rock, in Wrangell Narrows at junction with Beecher Pass, 15 miles S of Petersburg, W coast of Mitkof Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 35' 55" N 132° 58' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1881 by USC&GS.

Spile Bay: estuary, see Pile Bay.

Spile River: stream, see Pile River.

Spinach Creek: railroad station, see Martin.

Spinach Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Goldstream Creek, 15 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 54' 05" N, 148° 10' 20" W; (map 100). Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by L. M. Prindle and F. J. Katz (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 8), USGS.

Spine Mountain: mountain, 2,400 ft., on Annette Island between Cove and Narrows Mountains; Alexander Archipelago; 55° 11' 30" N, 131° 28' 20" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Spink Creek: stream, flows S through Spink Lake 10 miles to Chulitna River, 28 miles NW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 43' 50" N, 150° 15' 00" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name published in 1940 by USGS.

Spink Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, in course of Spink Creek 3 miles N of its junction with Chulitna River, 31 miles N of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 46' 45" N, 150° 14' 05" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name published in 1940 by USGS.

Spiny Ridge: ridge, trends NE-SW 4 miles, in De Long Mountains, 9 miles NW of Wulik Peaks, 17 miles SW of Mount Kelly, Brooks Range; 68° 16' 30" N, 163° 55' 00" W [NE end], 68° 15' N, 164° 04' W [SW end]; BGN 1965; (map 130). Descriptive name proposed in 1965 by geologists of the B. P. Exploration Co., Inc.

Spiral Cove: cove, extends W 0.7 miles off Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince Wales Island, W of Patterson Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 17" N, 132° 13' 48" W; BGN 1966; (map 4). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Spiral Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, 35 miles E of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 20" N, 132° 14' 15" W; (map 4). Local descriptive name published in 1920 by USC&GS.

Spire Island Reef: reef, extends 0.7 miles in Revillagigedo Channel, N of Spire Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' 10" N, 131° 30' 00" W; (map 3). Named published in 1901 by USC&GS.

Spire Island: island, 0.4 miles long, off N coast of Annette Island, in Revillagigedo Channel, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 15' 55" N, 131° 30' 15" W; (map 3). Named in 1882 by USC&GS.

Spire Rock: rock, on E shore of Eagle Bay, on S coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 26' 35" N, 166° 55' 30" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). So named in 1937 by USC&GS because of "the shape of the rock."

Spiridon Bay: bay, extends SE 16 miles, off Uyak Bay, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 40' N, 153° 52' W; BGN 1931; (map 34). Local name reported in 1931 by USC&GS to be "Named after the Russian saint, St. Spiridon."

Spiridon Lake: lake, 6 miles long, N of Spiridon Bay, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 43' N, 153° 41' W; (map 34). Name derived from Spiridon Bay; published in 1952 by USGS.

Spirit Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, in course of Fish Creek, E of Munsatli Ridge, 23 miles WSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 41' 15" N, 152° 55' 00" W; (map 88). Local name obtained in 1958 from Fabian Carey and "Val" Blackburn by USGS.

Spirit Mountain: mountain, 7,287 ft., 3.4 miles SE of junction of Uralina River with Copper River, and 56 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 19' 35" N, 144° 37' 30" W; (map

68). Named in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 46), USA, because “Kawkus, the oldest of the coast natives, informed us that formerly much fire and smoke were emitted from the mountain, and that now terrific rumblings were at times heard, all the workings of a Mighty Spirit.”

Spirit Range: ridge, 6,600 ft., trends N 2 miles 2 miles E of Stronghold Peak and 33 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 46' 30" N, 134° 14' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Named by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project in 1964.

Spirkin Strait: water passage, see Udagak Strait.

Spirkin, Ostrov: island, see Sedanka Island.

Spirkine: island, see Sedanka Island.

Spit Point: point of land, on Revillagigedo Island, on S shore of Carroll Inlet, 5.8 miles NE of California Head, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 35" N, 131° 21' 45" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Spit Point: point of land, see Split Point.

Spithead: point of land, E coast of Amaknak Island, in Unalaska Bay, Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 53' 54" N, 166° 30' 49" W; (map 23). Named in 1871 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Spitover, The: channel, of Hodzana River, 15 miles NW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 28' 30" N, 147° 52' 00" W; (map 118). Descriptive name of a meander cutoff obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Spitz Island: island, 0.5 miles across, 1 mile S of Mitrofanina-Island, 32 miles E of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 48' 30" N 158° 53' 00" W; (map 27). ' Named by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24) in 1849 from the Russian word “spitsa,” which is derived from the German “spitze,” meaning “a pointed stick.”

Split Creek: stream, flows E 3 miles from Split Glacier to Okpilak River in Romanzof Mountains, Brooks Range; 69° 16' N, 144° 00' W; (map 139). Name published on a map by E. G. Sable, in USGS Open File report 810, 1965. Named for Split Glacier.

Split Creek: stream, flows N 3.5 miles to Bering Lake, 8 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 17' N, 144° 20' W; (map 64). Name used by local prospectors “because the stream divides, one part flowing to Bering Lake and the other to the Katalla River,” reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Split Creek: stream, flows NE 2.3 miles to Bear Creek, 24 miles N of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 33' N, 161° 05' W; (map 109). Local name shown on a 1903 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Split Creek: stream, heads at Canyon Glacier, flows S 4.5 miles to Alsek River, 4.6 miles NE of Dry Bay and 50 miles SE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 12' 00" N, 138° 28' 15" W;

(map 46). Descriptive name published in 1959 by USGS. So called because of its braided condition.

Split Glacier: glacier, trends NE 3 miles to head of Split Creek, in Romanzof Mountains, 5 miles S of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 15' N, 144° 07' W; (map 139). Name published on a map by E. G. Sable, in USGS Open File Report 810, 1965. So named because the foot of the glacier is split or bifurcated.

Split Glacier: glacier, trends S 1.5 miles from unnamed ice field in Kenai Mountains to an unnamed stream 3 miles N of North Arm Nuka Bay, 38 miles E of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 38' 30" N, 150° 28' 00" W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Descriptive name given by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 2), USGS, and so named "because a huge rock splits or divides this glacier."

Split Island: island, 0.1 miles long, in Clarence Strait, 0.8 miles S of Kelp Point, W coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 57' N, 132° 27' W; (map 4) Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Split Point: point of land, between Middle and South Arms of Three Arm Bay, on W coast Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 44' 28" N, 176° 51' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Spit Point. Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, "because it separates the South Arm from the Middle Arm of Three Arm Bay."

Split Rock: rock, in Bering Sea, 1 mile SW of St. Matthew Island and 6.5 miles NW of Sugarloaf Mountain; 60° 22' N, 172° 46' W; (map 56). Descriptive name published in 1874 by USC&GS on Chart 891.

Split Thumb Icefall: icefall, at head of Middle Branch Morris Glacier, 1.5 miles E of Split Thumb and 10 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 24' 30" N, 134° 16' 30" W; (map 11). Local mountaineering name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

Split Thumb: peak, 5,523 ft., 2 miles SE of Nugget Mountain and 9 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 24' 25" N, 134° 18' 35" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Split Tip Island: island, see Megotsol Island.

Split Top Mountain: mountain, 1,851 ft., E shore of Unalaska Bay, NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 55' 59" N 166° 25' 44" W; (map 23). Descriptive name given in 1871 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Split Top: mountain, 2,010 ft., on SW coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands, 51° 42' 30" N, 176° 45' 00" W; (map 17). Descriptive name given by Lt. William Gibson, USN, commander of the schooner Fenimore Cooper, during the North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855.

Splitrock Point: point of land, on SE shore of Olga Bay, 35 miles SE of Karluk, on SW part of Kodiak Island; 57° 06' 18" N, 154° 05' 30" W; (map 35). Descriptive local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Splits, The: beach, 3 miles long, in Salcha River, between North and South Forks Salcha River, 36 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 39' N, 145° 24' W; (map 101). A reach having a braided pattern; reported in 1904 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Prindle, 1913a, pl. 1), USGS.

Spokane Cove: bay, 1 mile across, in Glacier Bay National Monument, on E side of Glacier Bay, 20 miles NW of Gustavus, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 41' 45" N, 135° 58' 00" W; BGN 1963; (map 11). Named in 1942 by USC&GS for the excursion steamer SS Spokane. After the great Yakutat Earthquake of 1899, excursion steamers had not been able to get to the vicinity of the Muir Glacier. In 1907, however, the SS Spokane succeeded for the first time in approaching to within one mile of the face of the glacier.

Spokane Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 1.5 miles to Granite Creek, 2 miles SW of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 44' 30" N, 149° 15' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 1), USGS.

Spook Island: island, 0.6 miles long, in South Pass, 0.5 miles W of Hydaburg, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 12' 15" N, 132° 50' 35" W; (map 41). Local name published in 1965 by USC&GS.

Spooky Valley: valley, in Ray Mountains, extends 4.5 miles across headwaters of Kobuk Creek, 9 miles WNW of Mount Tozi and 45 miles NNE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 43' N, 151° 16' W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1956 by Orth: so named because of the weird rock formations there.

Spoon Fish Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 4 miles N of Titus Mountain and 19 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 17' N, 144° 55' W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Spoon Glacier: glacier, on Resurrection Peninsula, trends E 1 mile to its terminus. 8 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 01' 15" N, 149° 16' 05" W; BGN 1911; (map 63). Named in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1913, p. 55), USGS. So named "on account of its smooth, glassy, round front, which reminds one approaching from below of the inverted end of a huge spoon."

Spooner: locality, at junction of Noxapaga and Kuzitrin Rivers, 32 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 23' N, 164° 13' W; (map 110). Site of a mining camp established about 1901 at the beginning of gold mining in the region: reported that year by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS. The Spooner Post Office was established in 1902 and discontinued in 1903 (Ricks, 1965, p. 60). By 1906, the name was left off maps.

Sportfish Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula NW of Barabara Lake, 27 miles SSW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 51' 30" N, 150° 17, 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 62). Variant: Fish Lake, Hinchey Lake, One Island Lake. Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, because it "has a good population of sport fish * * * and the name * * * is more compatible [than Hinchey Lake] with a recreational area."

Spot Mountain: mountain, 1,755 ft, on E coast of Gravina Island, 1.6 miles W of Blank Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 15' 35" N, 131° 42' 35" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Spotted Glacier: glacier, heads on Mount Douglas, in Katmai National Monument, trends N 8 miles to its terminus, 24 miles S of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 58° 58' N, 153° 28' W; (map 43). Descriptive name published in 1926 on a USGS map.

Spray Cape: point of land, W coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 36' 50" N, 167° 09' 20" W; (map 23). Variant: Cape Mokrovskoi, Cape Morkovskoi, Mys Mokrovskoy. Named by USBF in 1888. This cape was called "Mys Mokrovskoy" meaning "wet cape" by Capt. Sarichev (1826, map 14, dated 1792), IRN.

Spray Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Maclaren River, 0.8 miles S of Maclaren Glacier terminus and 25 miles SE of Mount Hayes. Alaska Range; 63° 16' 30" N, 146° 31' 00" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Spray Island: island, 5 miles long, in Thomas Bay, 1 mile E of Ruth Island, and 15 miles NE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 57° 00' 00" N, 132° 47' 35" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705.

Spring Camp Lake: lake, 3 miles long, drains N to Fish Creek, 1.5 miles WSW of Fish Lake and 22 miles SE of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 01' 30" N, 151° 23' 00" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Spring Cove: cove, 0.3 miles across, 2.3 miles SE of Dark Cove, on SW coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51' 40" N, 177° 16' 15" E; (map 14) One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Spring Creek: stream, anabranch of Rabbit Slough, flows W 4.3 miles to join Rabbit Slough to form Palmer Slough, 7 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 32' N, 149° 16' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Spring Creek: stream, flows E 5 miles to Marsh Creek at Otter Bight, N of Fort Glenn, NE coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 25' 40" N, 167° 51' 30" W; (map 23). Name reported in 1942 as Reindeer Creek by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and published as Spring Creek by USGS (Byers, 1959 pl. 41).

Spring Creek: stream, flows S 0.2 miles to N tip of Karluk Lake, in E part of Kodiak Island, 16 miles SE of Karluk; 57° 26' 35" N, 154° 05' 50" W; (map 35). Name published in 1957 on an AMS map.

Spring Creek: stream, flows S 18 miles to Gakona River, 19 miles NW of Chistochina, Copper River Basin; 62° 37' N, 145° 15' W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS in 1950.

Spring Creek: stream, flows SE 18 miles to Junjik River, 4.5 miles SE of Little Njoo Mountain and 22 miles NW of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 25' N, 145° 57' W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Spring Creek: stream, flows SW 8 miles to Sweepstakes Creek, 9 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 20' N, 161° 16' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Spring Creek: stream, flows W 3 miles to Wild Lake, 9 miles N of junction of Flat Creek and Wild River, Brooks Range; 67° 31' 10" N, 151° 32' 15" W; (map 124). Local descriptive name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Spring Creek: stream, heads at glacier in Tordrillo Mountains, flows NE 17 miles to Hayes River, 64 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 53' 45" N, 152° 03' 50" W; (map 70). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Spring Creek: stream, on Cleveland Peninsula, flows NE 2.5 miles to Lake Shelokum, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 59' 15" N, 131° 39' 28" W; (map 3) Local name recorded in 1916 by Waring (1917, fig. I), USGS; derived from Bailey Bay Hot Springs.

Spring Creek: stream, see Bull Creek.

Spring Gulch: ravine, tributary to Gold Creek, about 2 miles W of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' N, 134° 20" W; (map 11). Miners' name for a gulch subsequently destroyed by mining operations (DeArmond 1957, p. 22).

Spring Lake: lake, 1,000 ft. long, 1,300 ft. SW of Sixmile Lake and 5 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 17' N, 149° 49' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Spring Lakes: lakes, group of lakes, at NE entrance to Chinitna Bay, 48 miles NW of Homer, Aleutian Range; 59° 53' 30" N, 152° 51' 00" W (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Spring Point: point of land, on W shore of Cook Inlet, 48 miles NW of Homer, Aleutian Range; 59° 52' 45" N, 152° 48' 15" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Spring Water Lakes: lakes, four, largest 800 ft. across, 0.3 miles N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 04' 20" N, 151° 08' 25" W; (map 70). This group of lakes was reported by USGS on a map published in 1958.

Springs Mountain: hill, see Kliuchef, Mount.

Springway Creek: stream, flows S 7 miles to Mulchatna River, 14 miles NW of Tutna Lake and 45 miles NW of Nondalton, Lime Hills; 60° 28' 30" N, 155° 44' 00" W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Spruce Cape: point of land, between Mill Bay and Woody Island Channel, 3.5 miles NE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 49' 15" N, 152° 20' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Elovoy Cape, Elovoy Vneshnie Cape, Mys Yelovoy Vneshney. Name derived from Spruce Island and published as "M[ys] Yelovoy Vneshney," meaning "outer spruce cape," by Sarichev (1826, map 16).

Spruce Cape: point of land, see Uzinki Point.

Spruce Creek: stream, at S end of Kantishna Hills, flows SSE 4 miles to North Fork Moose Creek, 7.5 miles ENE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 31' 35" N, 150° 40' 00" W; (map 88). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows N 2 miles to Little Eldorado Creek, 16 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' 50" N, 147° 35' 00" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors, published in 1908 by USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to Hunter Creek, 35 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 42' N, 161° 25' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1908 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21).

Spruce Creek: stream, flows NE 3.5 miles to Rex Creek, 50 miles SE of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 06' 25" N, 148° 49' 30" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Sulatna River, 2.8 miles SE of Sulatna Crossing and 2.5 miles W of Tamarack Bluff, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 10' 12" N, 155° 24' 45" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows NE 6.4 miles to Innoko River, 1.7 miles SE of Ophir, 30 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 07' 40" N, 156° 28' 20" W; (map 90). Prospectors' name obtained in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 1), USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows NE 7.8 miles to join Circle Creek to form Holtz Creek in Kugruk River Basin, 19 miles E of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 33' N, 162° 32' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Casadepaga River, 23 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' N, 164° 13' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles to Norton Sound, 4.9 miles NE of Tolstoi Point and 14 miles SW of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 40' 15" N, 160° 53' 20" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS; so named because of "the growth of scrub spruce pine in the ravine through which the stream runs."

Spruce Creek: stream, flows S 1.9 miles to Bear Creek, 5.4 miles NE of Nyac and 38 miles SW of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 02' 35" N, 159° 48' 00" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name shown on a 1914 fieldsheet by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows S 4.5 miles to Tozimoran Creek, 22 miles NW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 24' N, 152° 38' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1956 by R. M. Chapman, USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Klokerblok River, 22 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' 30" N, 163° 44' 45" W; (map 95) Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Eldorado Creek which flows to Norton Sound, N of Basin Creek, 22 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 163° 44' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904. This feature cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows SW 1.5 miles to Minook Creek, 9 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 22' 30" N, 150° 07' 30" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows SW 8 miles to Peluk Creek, 46 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 58' N, 166° 32' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, flows W 12.5 miles to Wilson Creek Slough, 5 miles S of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 48' 20" N, 162° 02' 10" W; (map 74). Miners' name published by Harrington (1918, p. 63), USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, heads in Peters Hills, flows SW 3.1 miles to Cache Creek, S of Fox Gulch, 30 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 25' 25" N, 151° 01' 40" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name obtained in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, heads on W side of Bear Mountain, flows S 2 miles, then NE 3 miles, to Resurrection Bay, 1.5 miles S of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 04' 30" N, 149° 26' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, in Baird Mountains, flows SW 11 miles to Timber Creek 11 miles N of its junction with Squirrel River, 22 miles NW of Kiana Brooks Range; 67° 16' 15" N, 160° 42' 30" W; (map 127). Prospectors' name; reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, on Hawkins Island, flows NW 1.5 miles to Cedar Bay, 9 miles W of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 33' 20" N, 146° 00' 00" W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Spruce Creek: stream, see Cache Creek.

Spruce Creek: stream, see Sheep Creek.

Spruce Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Frederick Sound, 2 miles off SE coast of Admiralty Island Alexander Archipelago; 57° 12' 45" N, 134° 05' 00" W; BGN 1910; (map 9). Variant: Ostrov Yelovyy, Yelowy Island, Yellowy Island. An 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1838 by Capt. Lt. D. F. Zarembo; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396 as "Os[trov] Yelovyy."

Spruce Island: island, 7 miles long, NNE of Kodiak Island, 8 miles N of Kodiak; 57° 55' N, 152° 25' W; (map 34). Variant: Elow Island, Elovoi Island, Jellowa Island, Ostrov Yelovoi,

Pine Island, Yelovoi Island. The name "Ostrov Yelovoi," or "Pine Island," was recorded in 1805 by Lisianski (1814, map facing p. 169).

Spruce Island: island, see Elovoi Island.

Spruce Knob: peak, 2,300 ft., spur of Zane Hills, 47 miles WNW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 14' N, 155° 52' W; (map 116). Named by mining engineers about 1940.

Spruce Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, between Halfway Lake and Lake Long, 8 miles SE of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 12' 35" N, 150° 01' 30" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Spruce Lake: lake, 1 mile across, 51 miles NE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 33' N, 153° 24' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Spruce Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1 mile N of Rock Lake and 23 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 41' 15" N, 150° 38' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Spruce Peak: peak, 4,753 ft., in Kantishna Hills, 8 miles NE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 35' N, 150° 42' W; (map 88). Name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Spruce Point: point of land, at junction of Nizina and Chitistone Rivers, 12 miles E of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 25' N, 142° 36' W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Spruce Point: point of land, on W coast of Mitkof Island, in Wrangell Narrows, 13 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 37' 50" N, 132° 56' 30" W; (map 6). Variant: Point Schroeder, Schroeder Point, Yelovyy. Name published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 114); translated from the Russian "Yelovyy" given in 1838 by G. Lindenberg. Feature was named "Point Schroeder" in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for Lt. Seaton Schroeder, USN.

Spruce Point: point of land, see Uzinki Point.

Spruce Strait: water passage, see Narrow Strait.

Spruce Tree Point: point of land, on S tip of Big Eightmile Island, in Yukon River, 47 miles SW of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64° 05' 30" N, 158° 48' 00" W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Sprucefish Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, in course of Lonestar Creek, 24 miles SSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 34' 15" N, 152° 42' 30" W; (map 88). Variant: Texas Star Lake, Tsemalukmena. This name is a translation of the Tanana Indian name "Tsemalukmena" reported in 1962 by USGS.

Spuhn Island: island, 1.2 miles long, off SW coast of Mendenhall Peninsula, in Fritz Cove, 2 miles W of Entrance Point and 9 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 20' 15" N, 134°

39' 30" W; (map 11). Variant: Mineral Island. Named in 1880 by Capt. L. A. Beardslee, USN, for Carl Spuhn, 1855-1927, of the Northwest Trading Company. He was born in Germany and came to Juneau soon after the town was founded in 1881 and operated the company's store, and engaged in mining. Later he moved to Killisnoo where he managed the herring fishery and reduction plant, and served as postmaster and commissioner (DeArmond, 1957, p. 40). The name was published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 173).

Spuhn Point: point of land, on SW end of Spuhn Island, at N end of Gastineau Channel, 9 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 20' N, 134° 40' W; (map 11). Name published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 173).

Spuhn Point: point of land, see Zimovia Point.

Spur Mountain Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 1 mile E of Spur Mountain, Coast Mountains; 56° 09' 20" N, 131° 04' 15" W; BGN 1966; (map 7). Named in 1966 by USGS.

Spur Mountain: mountain, 4,930 ft., 8.5 miles long, extends from East Bradfield River to Unuk River, N of Burroughs Bay, Coast Mountains; 56° 09' 25" N, 131° 05' 35" W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Spurr, Mount: mountain, 11,100 ft., in Tordrillo Mountains, 40 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 18' N, 152° 15' W; (map 70). Variant: Hatay Mountain. Named in 1900 by A. H. Brooks, for Josiah Edward Spurr, 1870-1950, USGS, who led an expedition in the area in 1898.

Spurt Point Lake: lake, 2 miles long, trends N-S 2 miles N of Spurt Point, on Thomas Bay, 90 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 04' 40" N, 132° 54' 15" W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1961 by USGS.

Spurt Point: point of land, on W shore of Thomas Bay, 2 miles NW of Ruth Island and 98 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 01' 30" N, 132° 53' 30" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. 1d Thomas, USN; name published in 1888 by USC&GS.

Spy Islands: barrier islands, 3.5 miles long, one of Jones Islands, on Beaufort Sea coast, 3.5 miles N of Oliktok Point, 15 miles NW of Beechey Point Arctic Plain; 70° 34' N, 149 50' W; (map 150). There were "two or three closely connected sand islands," when Leffingwell (1919, p. 99) named them, "after the schooner Spy, which went inside them about 1881."

Squab Island: island, 0.2 miles long, at N end of Aialik Bay, 16 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 56' N, 149° 43' W; BGN 1911; (map 49). Named in 1909 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Square Bluff: promontory, 1 mile SE of Bird Cape, on Bering Sea coast of Amchitka Island Aleutian Islands; 51° 39' 15" N, 178° 40' 50" E, BGN 1937; (map 15). Named by the U.S. Navy North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855.

Square Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, on W coast of Admiralty Island, 33 miles N of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 58' 40" N, 134° 45' 45" W; (map 9) Descriptive name given in

1880 by M. Baker, USC&GS; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 179). So named because the head of the cove is square in shape.

Square Island: island, 1 mile across, in Spacious Bay on NE coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 51' N, 131° 50' W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1891 b' USC&GS.

Square Island: island, 600 ft. long, between Kaigani and Tlevak Straits, 2 miles E of Rose Point, on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 58' 15' N, 132° 53' 30" W; (map 1). Descriptive name given in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Square Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, 5 miles E of Christian' Brooks Range; 67° 22' N, 145° 01, W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Square Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, 2 miles NE of junction of Little Oshetna and Oshetna Rivers, 17 miles S of Susitna River, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 24' N, 147° 28' W; BGN 1960; (map 82) Local descriptive name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Square Lake: lake, 0.8 miles across, 30 miles SE of Bitzshtini Mountains, Tanana Lowland; 64° 11' N, 151° 13' W; (map 99). Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Square Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, 4 miles S of Ustay Lake, and 42 miles SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 14' 10" N, 138° 43' 15" W; BGN 1966; (map 46). Local descriptive name reported in 1966 by USFS.

Square Lake: lake, 1 mile across, E of Key Creek, 30 miles NW of Umiat, Arctic Plain; 69° 35' N, 153° 15' W; BGN 1960; (map 142). Descriptive name given in the 1940's by geologists on the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 exploration.

Square Point: point of land, 0.8 miles NW of Matthews Mountain, on E coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 51' 45" N, 173° 20' 20" E; BGN 1945; (map 13). Descriptive name listed in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot.

Square Rock: rock, in Norton Sound, 4 miles E of village of Bluff and 25 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 163° 37' W; (map 95) Local name reported about 1940 by USC&GS and published on Chart 9380.

Squarehead Cove: cove, 1.5 miles across, on N shore of Tuxedni Bay, 53 miles SW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 14' N, 152° 40' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Squashinski Bay: sound, see Nakwasina Sound.

Squaw Bay: estuary, trends SW 2.5 miles to SE end of Esther Passage, 29 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 49' 15" N, 147° 50' 30" W; (map 63). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Squaw Creek: stream, between Ray and Rampart Mountains, flows SE 23 miles to Yukon River, 1 mile N of Rampart and 61 miles ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65°

31' 00" N, 150° 09' 30" W; (map 106). Local name shown on Edwards Track Chart of the Yukon River, dated 1899.

Squaw Creek: stream, flows NE 3.5 miles to Victoria Creek, 78 miles W of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 50' N, 146° 45' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS.

Squaw Creek: stream, flows NE then NW 4 miles from Little Squaw Peak to Squaw Lake, 11 miles NE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 36' N, 148° 12' W; (map 123). Variant: Big Squaw Creek. Name reported in 1909 as "Big Squaw Creek" by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Squaw Creek: stream, flows S 1.8 miles to Whale Passage, 2 miles NW of Thorne Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 07' 50" N, 133° 05' 15" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1949 by USC&GS.

Squaw Creek: stream, flows S 2.6 miles to Harrison Creek, 39 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 22' 30" N, 144° 54' 00" W; BGN 1938; (map 104). Variant: Squaw Gulch. Originally named Squaw Gulch by prospectors; reported in 1896 by USGS (Spurr, 1898, pl. 50). However, the present name was reported in 1904 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Squaw Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Middle Fork Chulitna River, 45 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 14' N, 149° 18' W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Squaw Creek: stream, flows SE 2.1 miles to Kuskulana River, 33 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 33' N, 143° 52' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Brooks and others, 1915, pl. 5), USGS.

Squaw Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Tiekel River, 1.7 miles SW of Tiekel Cache and 37 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 22' 00" N, 145° 16' 15" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Squaw Creek: stream, flows SW 11 miles to Caribou Creek, 54 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 52' 20" N, 147° 35' 35" W; (map 69). Name used by local prospectors; reported in 1906 by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Squaw Creek: stream, flows W 5.5 miles to South Fork Koyukuk River, 21 miles E of Bettles, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 55' N, 150° 56' W; (map 117). Named used by prospectors; reported in 1899 by F. C. Schrader and T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Squaw Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows E through Puntilla Lake 9 miles to Happy River, 84 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 04' 10" N, 152° 40' 00" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1945 by USGS.

Squaw Creek: stream, heads in lake and flows SE 5 miles to Nushagak River, 1.5 miles W of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 02' N, 158° 31' W; (map 52). Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Squaw Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows E 5 miles to Kvichak River at Nakeen, 14 miles N of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 56' 10" N, 157° 02' 15" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Squaw Creek: stream, see Kal Creek.

Squaw Crossing Slough: stream, flows N 3 miles from Tanana River at Squaw Point to Hay Slough, 9 miles SE of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 08' 50" N, 151° 45' 30"; (map 106). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers.

Squaw Crossing: stream, channel of Tanana River, flows W from Squaw Point toward Aeolian Hills, 10 miles SE of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 05' 30" N, 151° 47' 00" W; (map 106). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers.

Squaw Gulch: ravine, trends NE 4 miles to Canyon Creek, 45 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 10' N, 141° 08' W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 46), USGS.

Squaw Gulch: stream, see Bottom Dollar Creek.

Squaw Gulch: stream, see Squaw Creek.

Squaw Harbor: bay, see Baralof Bay.

Squaw Harbor: village, pop. 45 (1950), on E coast of Unga Island, on N shore of Baralof Bay, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 14' 30" N, 160° 32' 55" W; BGN 1966; (map 28). Variant: Baralof Bay. Name published as "Baralof or Squaw Harbor" by Atwood (1911, p. 21), USGS. Squaw Harbor is shown on a 1953 USGS map as being located on the south coast of Unga Island, but USGS in 1966 reported the location given above.

Squaw Island: island, 1,300 ft. long, in Nizina River 11 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 27' 00" N, 142° 36' 30" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Squaw Lake: lake, 2.7 miles long, at mouth of Squaw Creek and head of Lake Creek, 11 miles NE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 37' N, 148° 11' W; (map 123). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Squaw Mountain: mountain, 2,575 ft., NE of Sakie Bay, on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 04' N, 133° 09' W; (map 4). Name published in 1924 by USC&GS.

Squaw Mountain: mountain, 4,715 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 20 miles NNE of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 03' 30" N, 141° 00' 30" W; (map 103). Named for IBC triangulation station Squaw placed on its summit in 1910; published by Mertie (1930, pl. 12), USGS.

Squaw Point: point of land, on E bank of Tanana River, 11 miles SE of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 06' 30" N, 151° 45' 00" W; (map 106). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers.

Squaw Rapids: rapids, in North Fork Koyukuk River, at mouth of Glacier River, 17 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 19' 45" N, 150° 42' 00" W; (map 124). In reporting this name, Marshall (1956, p. 116) wrote, "Just below the mouth of Glacier River we battled Squaw Rapids, named after an Indian woman who drowned in its fury more than fifty years ago."

Squawgirl Creek: stream, see Chinitna River.

Squent River: stream, see Skwentna River.

Squentna River: stream, see Skwentna River.

Squid Bay: bay, 0.5 miles across, on SW coast of Yakobi Island, 21 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 53' N, 136° 29' W; BGN 1928; (map 9) Named in 1926 by USC&GS and published in 1928 on Chart 8250.

Squire Island: island, 4 miles long, in Knight Island Passage, off SW end of Knight Island, 6 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 14' 30" N, 147° 55' 30" W; BGN 1908; (map 63). Variant: Long Island. Name published in 1908 by USC&GS.

Squire Point: point of land, S end of Squire Island, Chugach Mountains; 60° 13' 25" N, 147° 56' 20" W; BGN 1929; (map 63). Name reported in 1929 by USC&GS.

Squirrel Bay: bay, trends W 1 mile to Prince of Wales Passage, at SW end of Evans Island, 20 miles S of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 00' 20" N, 148° 09' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 63). Variant: Gopher Bay. So named in 1927 by a USC&GS party "because feature on topographic map bears likeness to head and paws of a squirrel."

Squirrel Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, on NE coast of Kenai Peninsula, at SE end of Passage Canal, 7 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48' 20" N, 148° 28' 00" W; BGN 1915; (map 63). Name reported in 1914 by USC&GS.

Squirrel Creek: stream, flows E 1.5 miles to lake on S edge of Red Glacier, 7.5 miles N of Chinitna Bay and 55 miles NW of Homer, Aleutian Range; 59° 59' 30" N, 152° 56' 30" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Squirrel Creek: stream, flows NE 0.5 miles, joins Wagner Gulch to form Mills Creek, 46 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 21' 25" N, 151° 32' 00" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by Capps (1913, fig. 7), USGS.

Squirrel Creek: stream, flows NE 16 miles to Tonsina River, 1 mile N of Tonsina and 53 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 40' 05" N, 145° 10' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 68). Local name reported in 1930 by USGS.

Squirrel Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Casadepaga River, 14 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' N, 164° 28' W; (map 95). Variant: Dewey Creek. Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map. Reported as "Dewey" on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Squirrel Creek: stream, flows NW 18 miles to Sucker River, 5 miles E of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 34' 30" N, 145° 05' 00" W; (map 119). Variant: Black River. Local name reported in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Squirrel Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 miles to Platinum Creek, 25 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 55' 25" N, 161° 43' 30" W; BGN 1938; (map 39). Local name published in a 1933 U.S. Dept. Of Interior mining report.

Squirrel Creek: stream, flows SW 20 miles to Patsy Slough, 6 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 46' N, 157° 56' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Squirrel Creek: stream, see Black River.

Squirrel Island: island, 1 mile long, in Prince William Sound, off W coast of Knight Island, in Knight Island Passage, 7 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 20' 00" N, 147° 53' 45" W; (map 63). Local name published in 1910 by USC&GS.

Squirrel Point: point of land, near E end and on S shore of Iliamna Lake at the mouth of Pile Bay, 24 miles SE of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 40' 30" N, 154° 15' 00" W; (map 51). Name published by USGS in 1954.

Squirrel Point: point of land, on NE coast of Kenai Peninsula, 6.5 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48' 20" N, 148° 28' 30" W; BGN 1915; (map 63). Name reported in 1914 by USC&GS.

Squirrel River: stream, flows SE 72 miles to Kobuk River, 28 miles NW of Selawik, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 19' N, 160° 24' W; (map 114). Variant: Shee-gar-rik-puk, Sheeleelictok, Shee-lee-li-tok, Shu-shuk-to-ark. This is a translation of the Eskimo name "sikrikpak," for the hoary marmot, *Marmota caligata broweri*, or "sikrik," for the Parry ground squirrel, *Citellus parryii barrowensis* (Rausch, 1951, p. 178, 179). In 1884 Lt. Cantwell (in Healy, 1889, p. 55), USRCS, called it "Sheeleelictok or squirrel," and a year later he spelled the Eskimo name "Shee-gar-rik-puk" and "Shee-lee-lie-tok" (Healy, 1887, p. 47 and map). Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN, called it "Squirrel or Shu-shuk-to-ark."

Squirrel River: stream, see Black River.

Srednaia Bay: bay, see Alimuda Bay.

Srednaia: bay, see Middle Bay.

Srednaya Bay: bay, see Alimuda Bay.

Sredney, Kamen: rock, see Middle Rock.

Sredney, Ostrov: island, see Middle Island.

Sredni Bight: bight, 1.9 miles across, 7 miles NE of Kiska Harbor, on NE coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' 40" N, 177° 38' 40" E; (map 14). Variant: Raven Bay, Soldier Bay. Russian name "Sredniy," meaning "middle," given in 1935 by the U.S. Navy Hydrog.

Office relative to nearby Sredni Point. "Soldier" and "Raven" are names applied by U.S. forces during World War II for tactical purposes.

Sredni Island: island, see Apple Islands.

Sredni Point: point of land, S of Sredni Bight, on NE coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 02' 48" N, 177° 38' 35" E; BGN 1937; (map 14). Russian name "Sredniy," meaning "middle," given in 1935 by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office.

Srednie Island: island, see Middle Island.

Srednie Point: point of land, see Middle Point.

Srednie Rock: rock, see Middle Rock.

Sredniy, Farvater: water passage, see Middle Channel.

Sredniy, Kamen: rock, see Midway Rock.

Sredniy, Mys: point of land, see Middle Point.

Sredniy, Mys: point of land, see Nome Cape.

Sredniy, Mys: point of land, see Seredni Point.

Srednyaya, Guba: bay, see Middle Bay.

Sshitnak: locality, see Chitnak.

Ssitkaje: glacier, see Davidson Glacier.

Sskoan: locality, see Sukkwan.

Stab Creek: stream, in Bendeleben Mountains, flows NE 3 miles to Pargon River, 32 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 11' N, 163° 41' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Stachin River: stream, see Stikine River.

Stachine River: stream, see Stikine River.

Stachinski Strait: Water passage, see Stakine Strait.

Stachtan Nitada: area, "discovered by the Russians in 1730" applied to the region east of Bering Strait, that is Alaska; it means "great continent." See Wagner (1937, p. 517) and Thomas Jefferys 1775 chart of "North and South America including the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, etc."

Stack Island: island, 0.3 miles long, between Behm Canal and Moser Bay, off W coast of Revillagigedo Island, 16 miles N of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' 40" N, 131° 41' 55" W; (map 3) Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF; probably named for Capt. R. Stack [cna], a local seaman.

Stack Pup: stream, flows N 2 miles to Crooked Creek, 10 miles W of Central and 36 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 33' 20" N 145° 09' 10" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Stadia Rock: rock, in Rocky Pass of Keku Strait 16 miles SE of Kake, on NE coast of Kuiu Island Alexander Archipelago; 56° 46' 40" N, 133° 43' 35" W BGN 1929; (map 6). Named in 1927 by USC&GS.

Stag Bay: estuary, on Chichagof Island, extends NW 4 miles to Lisianski Strait, 22 miles N of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 35' 45" N, 136° 21' 30" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Variant: Deer Bay. Named in 1908 by USC&GS; published in 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 169). It was locally known as "Deer Bay."

Stag Island: island, 750 ft. long, in Behm Canal off S Coast of Smeaton Island, Coast Mountains; 55° 19' 10" N, 130° 56' 50" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1911 by USC&GS.

Stag Point: point of land, on N coast of Deer Island, at SW end of Aleutian Range; 54° 59' N, 162° 18' W; (map 25). Variant: North Cape. Named by H. Dall, USC&GS, and published on USC&GS Chart 806 in 1882. The USBF called this point North Cape in 1888.

Stag River: stream, on Chichagof Island, flows NW 4 miles to Stag Bay, 5 miles SW of Pelican and 18 miles N of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 53' 50" N, 136° 16' 30" W; BGN 1960; (map 9). Named in 1955 by D. L. Rossman, USGS, "for Stag Bay."

Staganuk: locality, see Sfaganuk.

Stagarok: village, see Clarks Point.

Stah-Keena River: stream, see Stikine River.

Stahkin River: stream, see Stikine River.

Staines River: Stream, tributary of Canning River, heads at 69° 52' 45" N, 146° 23' 45" W, and flows NE 20 miles to Lion Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 08' 20" N, 145° 59' 45" W; (map 151). Variant: Sir T. Staines River. Named by Franklin (1828, map) in 1826; the name appeared on his map as "Sir T. Staines R." and was applied to either this stream or the West Canning River.

Staines River: stream, see Canning River.

Stair Mountain: mountain, 1,732 ft., 4.3 miles N of Cape Cleare, on Montague Island, 59 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 50' N, 147° 53' W; BGN 1931; (map 49).

Named by the 1927 USC&GS field party; suggested by the name of the triangulation station "Stair" on its summit.

Stairway Glacier: glacier, trends S 4 miles to Surprise Glacier, 49 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 03' 15" N, 148° 28' 05' W; (map 69). So named by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition in 1899 because the glacier resembles a stairway.

Stairway Icefall: icefall, extends 4 miles S at head of Root Glacier, 15 miles N of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; BGN 1966; 61° 38' 00" N, 142° 53' 15" W; (map 67). Variant: Stairway to Heaven Icefall The name "Stairway to Heaven Icefall" was proposed in 1965 by USGS, but it was shortened by BGN.

Stairway to Heaven Icefall: icefall, see Stairway Icefall.

Stairway, The: glacier, see Surprise Glacier

Stake Island: island, in Yukon River, 3.5 miles SW of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64° 41' N, 158° 13' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Stakeen River: stream, see Stikine River

Stakhin, Ryka: stream, see Stikine River.

Stakhinski Strait: water passage, see Stikine Strait.

Stakhinskiy, Proliv: water passage, see Stikine Strait.

Stalemate Bank: reef, extends W about 100 miles from Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 00' N, 171° 00' E; (map 13). Variant: Juan de Gama Bank. This bank was discovered by Comdr. L. V. Kielhorn, of the USGS cutter Chelan, while on patrol in the Bering Sea in 1936. The name was proposed by USGS in 1936 as "Juan de Gama Bank" in honor of the early Spanish navigator who was probably the first to sight the Aleutian Islands This name was not approved by the BGN pending further investigations as to the extent and definition of the feature. It was appropriately published as "Stalemate Bank" in 1954 Coast Pilot (p. 481).

Stampede Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills flows NE 2.5 miles to Clearwater Fork 4 miles S of that stream's junction with Toklat River, Alaska Range; 63° 45' 35" N, 150° 19' 30" W; (map 88). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Stamy, Mount: mountain, 4,685 ft., 8.4 miles SW of Mount Jette and 31 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 56' 00" N, 139° 14' 30" W; (map 46). Named in 1905 by Tarr (1906, p. 145), USGS, for P. Stamy, one of the camp hands of Island C. Russell's party in 1891.

Standard Creek: railroad station, see Standard.

Standard Creek: stream, flows 2.3 miles W to Golconda Creek 5 miles NE of its junction with North Fork Bremner River and 34 miles SW of McCarthy, Chugach Mountains; 61° 00' N,

143° 28' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1911 by D. C. Witherspoon (Moffit, 1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Standard Creek: stream, flows SE 7.5 miles to Goldstream Creek, 25 miles SW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 47' N, 148° 32' W; (map 100). Local name shown on a manuscript map of The Alaska Railroad in 1916.

Standard: railroad station, miles 439.5 on The Alaska Railroad, 25 miles SW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 47' N, 148° 32' W; (map 100). Variant: Standard Creek. Local name derived from Standard Creek listed in a timetable in 1922.

Standing Rock Lake: lake, 0.8 miles across, 2 miles E of Seward Passage and 42 miles SE of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 00' 15" N, 131° 54' 30" W; BGN 1923; (map 7). Local name reported in 1923 by USFS.

Staney Cone: mountain, 2,765 ft., on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, 12 miles N of Klawock, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 43' 45" N, 133° 09' 10" W; (map 4) Named in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS. See Stanley Island.

Staney Creek: stream, flows W 5 miles to Lester River, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, N of Twin Mountain, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 48' 55" N, 133° 07' 55" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Staney Creek: stream, see Lester River.

Stanhope Island: island, 1 mile long, in Clarence Strait, on SW coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 01' 30" N, 132° 36' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Stanhope, Point: point of land, S tip of Stanhope Island, on SW coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 00' 50" N, 132° 36' 10" W; (map 6). Named on September 6, 1793, by Capt. George Vancouver, RN (Wagner, 1937, p. 417).

Staniukovich Mountain: mountain, 2,500 ft., between Port Moller and Herendeen Bay, on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 49' N, 160° 37' W; (map 28). Named by Atwood (1911, pl. 2), USGS.

Stanley Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in Tuxekan Passage, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 49' 10" N, 133° 11' 25" W; (map 4). Named in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, for "an Indian chief who once resided in Tuxekan Village."

Stanovoi Islet: island, see Kutkan Island.

Stanovoy, Ostrov: island, see Kutkan Island.

Stanstrom Creek: stream, see Paradise Creek.

Stanton Narrows: water passage, see Valdez Narrows.

Stanton Peak: peak, 4,265 ft., 5 miles NE of Farragut Bay and 88 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 12' 38" N, 133° 03' 15" W; BGN 1934; (map 8) Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN; probably for Edwin McMasters Stanton, 1814-69, statesman and Justice of the Supreme Court.

Star City: locality, see Star.

Star Creek: stream, flows NE 6.5 miles to South Fork Serpentine River, 6 miles N of Kougarok Mountain and 30 miles SE of Ear Mountain, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 47' N, 165° 15' W; (map 111). Variant: Quartz Creek. Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS.

Star Creek: stream, flows NW 2.3 miles to Schlitz Creek which flows to Serpentine River, 7 miles NW of Midnight Mountain and 49 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 49' N, 164° 49' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Star Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Sunset Creek which flows to Grantley Harbor, 6 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 20' N, 166° 15' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Star Creek: stream, flows SE 3.6 miles to Pilgrim River 0.4 miles E of Salmon Lake and 29 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 164° 57' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Star Creek: stream, flows SW 16 miles to Pargon River, 14 miles NE of Council and 38 miles S of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 01' N, 163° 19' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Star Creek: stream, flows SW 2.9 miles to Sulatna River, 1.2 miles SE of Sulatna Crossing and 39 miles SE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 11' 09" N, 155° 25' 30" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1921 by USGS.

Star Creek: stream, flows W 2.5 miles to Bonanza River, 16 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 45' N, 164° 45' W; (map 95). Variant: Burley Creek. Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Star Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, in Nutzotin Mountains, and flows S 4 miles to Notch Creek 7 miles NW of its junction with Cross Creek, 5 miles SE of Cooper Pass, Alaska Range; 62° 12' 45" N, 142° 22' 00" W; BGN 1941; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1940.

Star Creek: stream, see Little Champion Creek.

Star Gulch: ravine, trends NW 1.5 miles to Discovery Fork, 9 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 40' N, 141° 18' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Star Hill: hill, 700 ft., in NE part of Juneau, 0.3 miles E of Mount Maria, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 20" N, 134° 24' 00" W; (map 11). Local name reported by R. N. DeArmond (1957, p. 32).

Star Lake: lake, 0.6 miles across, 7.2 miles E of junction of Nizina and Chitina Rivers, 7 miles S of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; BGN 1966; 61° 20' 15" N, 143° 01' 00" W; (map 67). Local name descriptive of five-pointed outline of the shoreline, reported in 1965 by L. A. Yehle, USGS.

Star Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula near NW shore of Tustumena Lake, 20 miles S Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 17' N, 151° 09' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Star Lake: lake, 1,600 ft. long, on Revillagigedo Island, near head of Thorne Arm, between Beaver and Granite Lakes, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 58" N, 131° 10' 30" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1901 by A. H. Brooks (1920b, pl. 2), USGS.

Star Rock: rock, at S end of Lisianski Strait, off S tip of Yakobi Island, 18 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 49' 50" N, 136° 28' 00" W; (map 9) Name published in 1925 by USC&GS; published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 324).

Star Rock: rock, in Funter Bay, on Mansfield Peninsula, 0.3 miles S of Funter and 18 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 15' 05" N, 134° 53' 35" W; (map 11). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 162).

Star Rocks: rocks, see Starr Rocks.

Star: locality, site of mining camp, on left bank of Yukon River, 11 miles N of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 56' N, 141° 17' W; (map 102). Variant: Star City, Starr. Named by prospectors and reported as "Star City" in 1897 by Lt. W. P. Richardson, USA. A post office was maintained here from 1898 to 1902 (Ricks, 1965, p. 60).

Staraiia Gavan: bay, see Driftwood Bay.

Staraiia Selenie: locality, on right bank of Yukon River between Russian Mission and Devils Elbows; 61° 37' N, 161° 45' W; (map 73). This unidentified place is listed in the 1880 Census as having 55 inhabitants. It may be the old village referred to on Thirty-two Kazyga Slough (q.v.). It is a Russian name meaning "old village."

Staraya Artel: locality, see Staraya Artil.

Staraya Artel: rookery, see Staraya Artil Rookery.

Staraya Artil Rookery: rookery, near First Bluff, on N coast of St. George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' 10" N, 169° 37' 30" W; (map 38). Variant: Staraya Artel, Starry Arteel, Tanogtu-ckan-Algaralogray. This seal rookery, called "Starry Ateel," by Elliott (1881, p. 59), has 500 ft. of sea-margin. The Aleut name, according to Putnam (1903, p. 1015), USC&GS, is

Tanogtuck'an-algaral'ogray [Tanagtakan-algarel'ogre] meaning "old village rookery." See Staraya Artil, locality, and Tanogtukan Lake.

Staraya Artil: locality, between High Bluffs and First Bluff, on N coast of St. George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' 15" N, 169° 38' 30" W; (map 38). Variant: Old Settlement, Staraya Artel, Starry Ateel. Reported location of one of the first Russian settlements in the Pribilof Islands, founded in 1786. The name is derived from "staryy artel'nyy" meaning "old company (workmen's association) ," which was probably founded by the promyshlenniki (fur traders).

Staraya Bay: bay, 0.8 miles across, S coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Island; 53° 37' N, 166° 32' W; (map 23). Variant: Old Harbor. Russian name published as "Star Gavan" meaning "Old Harbor" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN. Baker (1906, p. 479) says that this name was probably erroneously applied to this location by Tebenkov and should have been applied to a small harbor near the northern entrance of Makushin Bay.

Starboard Cape: point of land, see Outer Right Cape.

Starfish Bluff: bluff, 700 ft., on right bank of Colville River 6 miles N of junction of Killik River, Arctic Slope; 69° 04' N, 153° 41' W; BGN 1949; (map 142). So named by USGS geologists "because of fossil starfish found in the rocks of this bluff."

Starichkof Bay: bay, see Skan Bay.

Starichkof Reef: reef, at mouth of Egg Bay, off N coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 12' 30" N, 174° 30' 15" W; (map 18). Variant: Staritchkoff. Russian name published as "Staritchkoffile," meaning "old codger island," by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 134), IRN.

Starichkof, Cape: point of land, 300 ft. wide, on W coast of Kenai Peninsula, 7.5 miles NNE of Anchor Point and 18 miles NW of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 53' N, 151° 48' W, (map 50). Variant: Staritschkow, Stuk Talj Chak, Stuk Talj Chin. This Russian name, "Staritschkow" or "Starichische," meaning "stout old man," appears to have been given about 1840 by Ilia G. Wosenesenski and published by Constantin Grewingk (1850, map 3). Wosenesenski also gives the Kenai Indian name as "Stuk Talji Chin" or "Chak."

Starichkof, Cape: point of land, S shore of Makushin Bay, on W coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 41' 50" N, 167° 03' 00" W; (map 23). Variant: Cape Odd Fellows, Mys Starichkov. Russian name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN as "M[ys] Starichkov" meaning "Old Fellow Cape." It was called "Cape Odd Fellows" by USBF in 1888, possibly due to a typographical error.

Starichkof: village, N end of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; (map 23). Variant: Selo Akmagan. Russian name reported by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. I, p. 181) and published by Baker (1906, p. 597). It was called "S[elo] Akmagan" by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN. The name does not appear on modern maps.

Starichkov, Mys: point of land, see Starichkof, Cape.

Stariski Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows W 23 miles to Cook Inlet at Cape Starichkof, 19 miles NW of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 53' N, 151° 48' W; (map 50).

Local name recorded in the 1950's by USGS; derived from the Russian word "staryy" meaning "old."

Staritchkoff: reef, see Starichkof Reef.

Staritschkow: point of land, see Starichkof, Cape.

Starling Cape: point of land, see Leontovich, Cape.

Starling Point: point of land, see Leontovich, Cape.

Starling: village, see Uzinki.

Starr Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Michigan Creek 1.6 miles NW of its junction with George River 39 miles N of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 14' 45" N, 157° 20' 40" W; (map 79) Local name obtained in 1945 by USGS topographers.

Starr Hill: area, in NE section of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 15" N, 134° 24' 25" W; (map 11). Named for Frank Starr, 1849-98 Born in Maine, he came to Alaska in 1874. He lived first in Sitka and moved to Juneau where he built the first wharf and did some mining. In 1888 he operated a salmon saltery at White water Bay and in 1896 he claimed a number of lots on Starr Hill (DeArmond, 1957, p. 41).

Starr Lake: lake, 2 miles across, between Muddy River and Birch Creek, 5 miles N of junction of McKinley and Kantishna Rivers, Tanana Lowland; 63° 57' N, 151° 40' W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Starr Point: point of land, on E shore of Northeast Arm Uganik Bay, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 45' 30" N, 153° 22' 00" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS

Starr Rocks: rocks, in Dark Passage, N of Shuyak Island, 51 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 37' 40" N, 152° 32' 30" W; BGN 1938; (map 43). Variant: Star Rocks. Named by USC&GS in 1931 "because the steamer Starr is reported to have struck on these rocks and remained several hours until floated off by the tide."

Starr, Cape: point of land, SW of Nikolski Bay on SW coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 30" N, 168° 57' 30" W; (map 21). Name published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 67).

Starr: locality, see Star.

Starri-gavan: locality, see Nunamiut.

Starri-Gavan: locality, see Old Sitka.

Starrigavan Bay: bay, 1.4 miles across, on W coast of Baranof Island, 5.5 miles N of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 08' 00" N, 135° 22' 30" W; BGN 1897; (map 9). Variant: Bay of Starri-gavan, Great Bay, Large Bay, Old Harbor Bay, Old Sitka Harbor. Russian name, "Starri-gavan," meaning "old harbor," reported in 1809 by Ivan Vasiliev the first. On the harbor

in this bay the first Russian settlement in this area was founded in 1799. After the fort's destruction in 1802, and the construction of a new settlement at Sitka, this bay acquired its present name. See Old Sitka.

Starrigavan: locality, see Three Saints Harbor

Starry Arteel: rookery, see Staraya Artil Rookery.

Starry Ateel: locality, see Staraya Artil.

Starry Ateel: rookery, see Staraya Artil Rookery.

Starry Creek: stream, flows SE 0.5 miles to Howard Creek which flows to California Creek, between Alta and Crush Creeks, 10 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Startup Camp: locality, at head of Squaw Creek, 20 miles WSW of Eureka Roadhouse and 65 miles NE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; (map 69). Name of former camp used as supply point for gold placers on Albert Creek; reported in 1914 by Theodore Chapin (in Brooks and others' 1915, P. 128), USGS. Recent USGS maps do not indicate this locality.

Startup Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SE 3.5 miles to Tahneta Lake, 63 miles NE of Palmer, copper River Basin; 61° 51' 10" N, 147° 18' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 69). Local name reported in 1956 to USGS by George Belanger; derived from "Startup," abandoned supply camp for Albert Creek placers.

Startup Lake: lake, see Tahneta Lake.

Startup Lakes: lakes, extend NE-SW 1.8 miles, between Syncline Mountain and Glenn Highway, 64 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 55' 45" N, 147° 16' 00" W; BGN 1960 (map 69). Variant: Eureka Lake. Local name reported in 1956 by USGS; derived from "Startup," abandoned supply camp for Albert Creek placers. See Startup Creek.

Starui Gavan: locality, see Three Saints Harbor.

Staruigavan: locality, see Nunamiut.

Staruigavan: village, see Old Harbor.

Starvation Creek: stream, flows NE 14 miles, joins Goose Creek to form West Fork Tolovana River, 30 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 21' 20" N, 149° 15' 00" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS.

Stary Gavan: cove, see Old Harbor.

Starry Gavan: cove, see Three Saints Harbor.

Starry Gavan: locality, see Three Saints Harbor.

Staten island: island, 1 mile long, on W coast of Adak Island in Bay of Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48' N, 176° 47' W; BGN 1936; (map 17). So named in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition, "because of a fancied resemblance in outline to Staten Island, N.Y."

Station Bay: bay, 1.3 miles across, SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 23' 30" N, 167° 37' 00" W; (map 23). This name was published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 50).

Station Creek: stream, flows 1.3 miles E to Frederika Creek, 0.5 miles SE of Frederika Glacier terminus and 30 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 41' 00" N, 142° 11' 40" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Station Creek: stream, heads 6 miles N of Mentasta Lake, flows SE, then E, 16 miles through Mineral Lake to Little Tok River, 27 miles SW of Tok, Alaska Range; 62° 57' 00" N, 143° 21' 30" W; BGN 1952; (map 84). Variant: Mentasta Creek, Tokio River. So named locally because the old Mentasta Pass telegraph station was located on the west bank of this creek at Eagle Trail crossing. Recent maps show the above heading; previous maps headed the stream north of Mentasta Pass.

Station Island: island, 0.1 miles long, at S point of entrance to Shakan Bay, on N coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 08' 55" N, 133° 37' 25" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Station Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in Lynn Canal, near mouth of Funter Bay, 0.8 miles SW of Clear Point and 19 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 13' 55" N, 134° 55' 15" W; (map 11). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 161).

Station Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Sumner Strait, off S coast of Mitkof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 29' 35" N, 132° 46' 00" W; (map 6). Variant: Station Islet. Feature was named "Station Islet" in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Station Island: island, 1 mile long, in Yukon River, N of Basco Island, 13 miles WSW of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 08' 30" N, 152° 32' 00" W; (map 106). Variant: Old Station Island, Walker Station Island. Riverboat pilots' name reported in the 1920's; so named because "A telegraph relay station [Walker Station] was located near here."

Station Islet: island, see Station Island.

Station Number One: locality, 1.5 miles SE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 06' N, 146° 13' W; (map 68). Site of a station on a former military telegraph line reported by USGS (Moffit and Maddren, 1909, pl. 1).

Station Point: point of land, on E coast of Glass Peninsula, on Admiralty Island, 39 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 00' 00" N, 134° 05' 30" W; (map 9) Named in 1886 by

Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, who had an astronomical station here. The name was published in 1888 by USC&GS on Chart 729.

Station Point: point of land, see Cemetery Point.

Station Rock: rock, in W channel of Tanana River, S of Eightmile Island, 7.5 miles SE of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 07' N, 151° 51' W; (map 106). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers.

Staunch Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Windfall Harbor, on E coast of Admiralty Island, 28 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 52' 20" N, 134° 14' 40" W; (map 11). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield; published by USC&GS on Chart 8228.

Steamboat Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on E shore of Stephens Passage, 0.5 miles N of Cleveland Passage and 71 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 16' 15" N, 133° 32' 00 W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN; name published in 1888 by USC&GS.

Steamboat Bay: estuary, 1.3 miles long, N coast of Noyes Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' N, 133° 38' W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Named in 1923 by USC&GS; derived from Steamboat Point.

Steamboat Cabin Slough: lake, 1.5 miles long, oxbow, S of Black River, 20 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 40' N, 144° 35' W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Steamboat Creek: stream, flows SE 1.4 miles to Pedro Creek, 13 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 00' 20" N, 147° 30' 50" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Steamboat Creek: stream, heads on Twin Buttes, flows SE 14 miles to Kuskokwim River 1.8 miles W of its junction with George River, 24 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 53' 45" N, 157° 45' 50" W; (map 72). Local name reported in 1914 by R. H. Sargent (in Smith, P. S., 1917, pl. 5), USGS. "So called because a steamboat woodyard was once located here."

Steamboat Creek: stream, see Steamboat Slough.

Steamboat Lake: lake, 0.6 miles across, on S bank of Bremner River, 2 miles SW of mouth of Little Bremner River and 58 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 01' 10" N, 144° 30' 50" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Steamboat Mountain: mountain, 1,775 ft., 11 miles NW of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 06' N, 141° 28' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Steamboat Point: point of land, W point of entrance to Steamboat Bay, N coast of Noyes Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' N, 133° 39' W; (map 4). Local navigators' name; published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 147).

Steamboat Slough: stream, anabranch of Kuskokwim River, trends SW 1.5 miles, 2 miles SE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 47' N, 161° 42' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Steamboat Slough: stream, channel of Yukon River, 0.8 miles long, at mouth of Tozitna River, 9 miles WSW of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 08' 30" N, 152° 24' 00" W; (map 106). Named when the riverboats May West and Seattle No. 1 wintered here in 1897-98. Name shown on a navigation manuscript chart dated 1906.

Steamboat Slough: stream, flows W 14 miles to Fish River, 33 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' N, 163° 27' W; (map 95). Variant: Kuearuk River, Steamboat Creek. Reported as "Steamboat Creek" in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17); shown as "Kuearuk River" by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Steamboat Slough: watercourse, 2.5 miles long, anabranch of Andreafsky River, 37 miles NW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 02' 35" N, 163° 11' 00" W; (map 77). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS. So named because it was used as a wintering place for steamboats from 1898 to 1905.

Steamboat Slough: watercourse, anabranch of the Yukon River, 11 miles long, 48 miles E of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 52' N, 159° 13' W; (map 91). Variant: Three Mouth Creek. River pilots' name shown on a 1901 manuscript chart of the Yukon River.

Steamer Bay: bay, extends NW 2.5 miles to Stikine Strait, on W coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 11' N, 132° 43' W; (map 6). Variant: Bukhta Parakhodnaya, Parakhotnia Bay. This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of "Bukhta Parakhodnaya," which was published in 1853 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1493.

Steamer Eclipse Slough: Stream, see Eclipse Slough.

Steamer Knoll: mountain, 2,115 ft., S of Steamer Bay, on W coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 07' 30" N, 132° 41' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Steamer Point: point of land, N entrance to Kindergarten Bay, on NW coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 13' 00" N, 132° 42' 40" W; (map 6). Local navigators' name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Steamer Rocks: rocks, extend 0.5 miles in Clarence Strait, off W coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 08' 30" N, 132° 43' 30" W; (map 6). Local navigators' name reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Stebbins: village, pop. 158, on NW coast of St. Michael Island, 8 miles NW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 31' 20" N, 162° 17' 20" W; (map 92). Variant: Atroic, Atroik, Stephens. Village which a 1950 USC&GS field report gave as primarily Eskimo with about "80 people whose main livelihood is hunting, fishing, and herding reindeer." The village was first mentioned in 1898 by USC&GS; the name was published in 1900 on Chart 9370. Its Eskimo name is reported to be "Atroik."

Stedatna Creek: stream, flows SW 4.7 miles to Nikolai Creek, 13 miles W of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 02' 45" N, 151° 32' 00" W; (map 70) Tanaina Indian name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Stedman Cove: cove, 1.2 miles long, on Horseshoe Island between Big John Bay and Rocky Pass of Keku Strait, 14 miles SE of Kake, on W coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 47' 50" N, 133° 45' 00" W; (map 6). Named by USC&GS for charting purposes; published in the 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 259).

Steel Creek: locality, see Steele Creek.

Steel Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Tolovana River, 6 miles SE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 28' N, 148° 25' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1915 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9).

Steel Creek: stream, see Steele Creek.

Steel Point: point of land, see Steele, Point.

Steele Creek Dome: mountain, 4,015 ft., 43 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 11' N, 141° 20' W; (map 102). Variant: Steele Dome. Local name derived from Steele Creek; the stream was reported in 1903 by Prindle (1905, pl. 16), USGS.

Steele Creek: locality, on S bank of Fortymile River, at Steele Creek, 38 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 16' 38" N, 141° 17' 00" W; BGN 1964; (map 102). Variant: Steel Creek. Mining camp and post office reported in 1903 by Prindle (1905, pl. 16), USGS. A post office was maintained here from 1907 to 1951 (Ricks, 1965, p. 61).

Steele Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Fortymile River, 37 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 16' 20" N, 141° 17' 00" W; BGN 1964; (map 102). Variant: Steel Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1897 as "Steel Creek" by Spurr (1898, pl. 46), USGS.

Steele Creek: stream, flows S 8 miles to Chena River, 7 miles E of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 51' N, 147° 28' W; (map 100). Variant: Steel Creek. Local name published in 1908 by USGS.

Steele Dome: mountain, see Steele Creek Dome.

Steele Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, N of Farewell Lake, 1.5 miles SW of junction of South Fork Kuskokwim and Dillinger Rivers and 68 miles SE of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 34' 20" N, 153° 38' 30" W; (map 80). Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Steele, Point: point of land, on NE coast of Hinchinbrook Island, 20 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 21' N, 146° 12' W; BGN 1901; (map 64). Variant: Aguirre, Bentinck Point, Puntade, Steel Point. Named in 1787 by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock (1789, map facing p. 1) while exploring the region. It was later called "Point Bentinck," for William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, third Duke of Portland from 1762 (Wagner, 1937, p. 376) by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, during one of his many visits to the northwest American coast at the

end of the 18th Century. Don Ignacio Arteaga who, with Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra on the Spanish vessels La Princesa and La Favorita explored the region in 1779, named the point "Punta De Aguirre" on July 17, 1779, probably after the pilot of the La Favorita, Juan Bautista de Aguirre (Wagner, 1937, p. 424).

Steelhead Creek: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, flows SE and SW 5 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 4.5 miles SE of Harbor Point, 83 miles NW of Hoonah, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58° 34' 45" N, 137° 33' 00" W; BGN 1959; (map 10). Variant: Gaskal Creek. Local name reported by J. B. Mertie (in Smith and others, 1933, p. 118 and fig. 4), USGS. It was called "Gaskal Creek" by members of the Harvard-Dartmouth Expedition, 1933-34 (Washburn and Goldthwait 1936, map).

Steelhead Creek: stream, rises on N slope of Trader Mountain, flows N 15 miles to Bering Sea, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 49' N, 161° 55' W; (map 28). Local name shown on a 1963 USGS map.

Steelhead Creek: stream, see Topsy Creek.

Steelhead River: stream, on Chichagof Island, NW 6.5 miles to Lisianski Inlet, 14 miles N of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 51' 50" N, 136° 05' 55" W; BGN 1960; (map 9). Named in 1955 by D. L. Rossman, USGS, "for the Steelhead trout, which are reported to spawn in this stream. It is said to be the only stream on Chichagof Island in which these fish spawn."

Steelmute: village, see Sleetmute.

Steep Cape: point of land, 21 miles NW of Afognak, on W coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 12' 00" N, 153° 12' 30" W; (map 43). Variant: Cape Kruto, Cape Krutoi, Cape Krutoy. Translation by USC&GS of the name "M[ys] Krutoy," published in 1849 by the Russian American Company.

Steep Creek: stream, flows 3 miles NW to Mendenhall Lake, 0.6 miles N of outlet to Mendenhall River and 10 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 25' N, 134° 34' W; (map 11). Local descriptive name published by Adolf Knopf (1912a, pl. 1), USGS.

Steep Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Totatlanika River, 40 miles SE of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 03' N, 148° 30' W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Steep Creek: stream, flows SW 1.4 miles to Silver Creek, 16 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 45' N, 165° 24' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS.

Steep Creek: stream, see Right Arm Creek.

Steep Glacier: glacier, see Canyon Glacier.

Steep Island: island, 150 ft. across, in Ogden Passage, 2 miles NW of Chicagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 40' 27" N, 136° 09' 15" W; BGN 1960; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1908 by USC&GS; published in 1908 Coast Pilot (p 174).

Steep Island: island, see Krutoi Island.

Steep Point: point of land, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, 2 miles NE of Ragged Island and 52 miles ENE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 29' N, 150° 15, W, (map 50). Descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Steep Point: point of land, on W bank of Portland Canal, 6 5 miles N of Turn Point, Coast Mountains; 55° 31' 25" N, 130° 06' 40" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN.

Steeple Peak: mountain peak, 2,300 ft., 1.6 miles NE of Taku Harbor on Stephens Passage and 22 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 05' 10 N, 133° 59' 30" W; (map 12). Descriptive name given in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN.

Steeple Point: point of land, in Inanudak Bay on W central coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 16' 35" N, 168° 20' 35" W; BGN 1940; (map 22). Descriptive name given in 1938 by USC&GS "because of the steeple or spire-like rock formation which characterizes the point

Steer Creek: Stream, flows S to Anikovik River, about 14 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Steitmute: village, see Sleetmute.

Stella Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 miles to Iron Creek 0.5 miles S of its junction with Pilgrim River, 28 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 58' N, 164° 38' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by P.S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 10), USGS.

Stella Creek: stream, flows NW 1.7 miles to Cripple River, 16 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' N, 165° 50' W; (map 94). Variant: Slate Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Stella Creek: stream, flows SE 1.1 miles to West Fork Kuyukutuk River 9.9 miles E of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 52' 15" N, 161° 46' 50" W; (map 73) Prospectors' name reported by Harrington (1918, map), USGS, in 1916.

Stella Creek: stream, flows SW to California Creek which flows to Bonanza River, between Disappointment and Gold Creeks, 10 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Stellar Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Sawmill Bay, 0.3 miles N of Devish Lake and 18 miles SW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 03' 10" N, 146° 48' 00" W; (map 68). Variant: Steller Creek. Prospectors' name published in 1915 as Steller Creek by USGS.

Stellar, Mount: peak, see Steller, Mount.

Stellar Cove: cove, 2.8 miles across, on N coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 59' 20" N, 172° 56' 00" E; BGN 1938; (map 13). Variant: Big Bay, Michael Bay, Three Arm Bay. Named for George Wilhelm Steller. See Steller, Mount. This cove is shown as "Big Bay" on a manuscript map drawn by L. M. Turner in the 1880's. The name was published in 1943 on an AMS map as "Stellar Cove."

Stellar Creek: stream, see Steller Creek.

Stellar Glacier: glacier, heads in W end of Bagley Icefield, trends SW 12 miles to Bering Glacier, 3 miles E of Fourth Lake and 73 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' N, 143° 38' W; (map 65). Name derived from Mount Steller near the glacier's head and published in 1950 by USGS.

Stellar River: stream, heads at 52° 56' 07" N, 172° 49' 10" E, flows 5.5 miles NE through West Steller Valley to Auburn Cove, in Steller Cove, on N coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 58' 50" N, 172° 54' 25" E; (map 13). Name derived from Steller Cove and shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Stellar, Mount: mountain, 10,267 ft., on Waxell Ridge, 20.5 miles SE of Mount Tom White and 90 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains, 60° 31' 25" N, 143° 06' 45" W; BGN 1966; (map 65) Named in 1928 by USGS for George Wilhelm Steller, naturalist with Vitus Bering on his discovery voyage in 1741. Steller went ashore and collected specimens on Kayak Island which is about 60 miles southwest of this peak.

Stellar, Mount: peak, 7,300 ft., on ridge at head of Hook Glacier, on Alaska Peninsula in Katmai National Monument, 24 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 25' 50" N, 154° 23' 15" W; BGN 1966; (map 42). Variant: Mount Stellar. Named for George Wilhelm Steller; published in 1951 by USGS. See Steller, Mount.

Steopender Creek: stream, flows SE to Solomon River, about 12 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Step Creek: stream, heads in Step Gulch, on Ear Mountain, flows SE 3 miles to Crosby Creek, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 66° 53' 00" N, 166° 10' 30" W; (map 111). Variant: Step Gulch Creek. Named in 1954 relative to Step Gulch.

Step Gulch Creek: stream, see Step Creek.

Step Gulch: ravine, heads between Ears Peak and West Peak on Ear Mountain, trends SE 1 mile along Step Creek, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 55' N, 166° 13' W; BGN 1954;

(map 111). So named in 1945 by a USGS field party "for the conspicuous step like flats on the fill of its bed in the headwater portion."

Step Mountain: mountain, 1,386 ft., 1 mile NE of Fortification Bluff and 16 miles NW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 26' 10" N, 153° 45' 50" W; BGN 1916; (map 11). Descriptive name published in 1913 on USC&GS Chart 3420.

Step Mountains: ridge, elev. 3,000-4,440 ft., extends NE-SW 5 miles between Kandik and Nation Rivers, 48 miles N of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 29' N, 141° 28' W; BGN 1965; (map 103). So named in 1965 by Earl Brabb, USGS, because "the mountains are comprised of parallel ridges, either flat-topped or with flat benches near the top that look like steps at a distance."

Stepanof Cove: cove, 1 mile across, in Inanudak Bay on W coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 17' 15" N, 168° 21' 00" W; BGN 1940; (map 22). Variant: Cinder Cove, Stepanofskaia Anse, Stepanow Bay. Name reported by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 301), IRN, as "Stepanovskaia"; also called "Cinder Cove" by a 1939 USC&GS field party "because it is adjacent to Cinder Point."

Stepanof Flats: beach, at mouth of the Big River, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, at head of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range; 55° 51' 30" N, 159° 45' 00" W; (map 27). Name published by USC&GS in 1947 Coast Pilot (p. 305).

Stepanofskaia Anse: cove, see Stepanof Cove.

Stepanow Bay: bay, see Inanudak Bay.

Stepanow Bay: cove, see Stepanof Cove.

Stepanutcha Cliff: cliff, s of Tolstoi Point on E coast of St. George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 35' 30" N, 169° 28' 00" W; (map 38). Aleut name listed by Putnam (1903, p. 1015), USC&GS, as "Ste'pan-utcha" meaning "Stepan's shelf * * *" so called because here Stepan, a native, gathered eggs, this ridge being reserved for him."

Stephan Lake: lake, 1.8 miles long, at head of Goose Creek, 18 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 29' N, 149° 56' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Stephan Lake: lake, 4.2 miles long, at head of Prairie Creek, 45 miles NE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 42' 30" N, 148° 53' 00" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Stephans Creek: stream, see Stevens Creek.

Stephens Cove: bay, see Tee Harbor.

Stephens Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Klutina River, 2.2 miles SE of Garrett Peak and 24 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 28' 45" N, 146° 01' 50" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by P. G. Lowe, USA, presumably for Sherman C. Stephens, a member of Capt. W. R. Abercrombie's party.

Stephens Creek: stream, see Stevens Creek.

Stephens Glacier: glacier, heads 1.5 miles N of Mount Cashman, trends NE 8.5 miles to its terminus at head of Stephens Creek, 22 miles N of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 26' 15" N, 146° 14' 15" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Stephens Gulch: ravine, see Stevens Gulch.

Stephens Pass: water passage, 1 mile long, between St. Michael and Stuart Islands, 9.5 miles NW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 32' 30" N, 162° 20' 00" W; (map 92). Local name published in 1900 by USC&GS.

Stephens Passage: water passage, 80 miles long, trends SE from Portland Island to Frederick Sound, 11 miles W. of Juneau, Coast Mountains, 57° 13' N, 133° 39' W; (map 11). Named in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, probably for Sir Philip Stephens (Wagner, 1937, p. 417).

Stephens Village: village, see Stevens Village.

Stephens, Cape: point of land, northernmost tip of St. Michael Island, 9 miles NW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 32' 30" N; 162° 18' 40" W; (map 92). Named by Capt. James Cook, RN, in September 1778.

Stephens, Point: point of land, in Favorite Channel, 0.2 miles W of village of Tee Harbor and 15 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 25' 15" N, 134° 46' 00" W; (map 11). Named in 1880 by Capt. L. A. Beardslee, USN. The name was published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 173), and probably was derived from Stephens Passage.

Stephens: village, see Stebbins.

Stephens: village, see Stevens Village.

Stephensons Stream: stream, flows SW 5.9 miles to Koyuk River, 6 miles SW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 08' N, 161° 15' W; (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950.

Stepo, Mount: mountain, 3,895 ft., on W shore of Stepovak Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 43' N, 160° 11' W; (map 28). Name shown on a 1953 USGS map.

Stepovak Bay: bay, 15 miles across, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 40' N, 159° 50' W; BGN 1890; (map 27). Variant: Stepovakho Bay, Stepowoj Bai, Zaliv Zakharova. Named "Stepovakho," or "Stepof's Bay," by USC&GS in 1888, possibly for Stepanof, a Russian American Company captain who cruised in the Shumagin Islands prior to 1835. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24) called it "Zal[iv] Zakharova," or "Zachary Bay."

Stepovakho Bay: bay, see Stepovak Bay.

Stepowoj Bai: bay, see Stepovak Bay.

Sterling Creek: stream, flows NW 2.8 miles to Grouse Creek which flows to Mint River, 41 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 38' N, 167° 26' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Sterling Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Beverly Creek, 6 miles W of Twin Mountain and 52 miles SSE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 05' N, 143° 44' W; (map 103). Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Sterling Landing: locality, on W bank of Kuskokwim River, 6.5 miles SW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 52' N, 155° 40' W; BGN 1966; (map 80). Variant: Candle Landing. River landing reported in 1923 by the ARC.

Sterling Shoal: shoal, 7 miles long, in Bristol Bay, 6 miles S of Cape Constantine and 54 miles SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 18' N, 158° 53' W; BGN 1932; (map 40). Named in 1911 by USC&GS for the cannery ship Sterling which was lost here.

Sterling: village, pop. 115, S of Sterling Highway at junction of Moose and Kenai Rivers, 18 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 32' 15" N, 150° 45' 30" W; BGN 1959; (map 62). Variant: Naptowne. Village that apparently had its name formalized in 1954 when a post office was established (Ricks, 1965, pl. 61).

Stern Gulch: ravine, extends N from junction of Idaho Creek, 6 miles along course of Sunshine Creek, 51 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 31' 15" N, 151° 39' 00" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Stetson Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows N 4.5 miles to Cooper Creek, 28 miles NW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 26' 45" N, 149° 50' 50" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, p. 320), USGS.

Steve Creek: stream, flows N to Arctic River about 5 miles E of Ear Mountain and 45 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula gold fields by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected up to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Steve Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, between Alaska Highway and Chisana River, 1 mile S of Northway Junction, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 00' N, 141° 44' W; BGN 1961; (map 85). Variant: Totsahdmund Lake. Local name reported in 1960 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Stevens Creek: stream, heads in Taylor Mountains, flows NE 10 miles to Taylor Creek 8 miles S of its junction with Holitna River, 46 miles S of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 02' N, 157° 13' W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Named for a prospector and trapper who worked on the stream; reported in 1945 by USGS.

Stevens Creek: stream, heads on Roughtop Mountain, flows NW 20 miles to Yukon River, 22 miles WSW of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 23' 40" N, 150° 53' 08" W; BGN 1961; (map 106). Variant: Stephans Creek, Stephens Creek. Riverboat pilots' name shown

on Edwards Track Chart of the Yukon, dated 1899. The same year Cantwell (1902, p. 277), USRCS spelled the name "Stephens."

Stevens Creek: stream, see Norberg Creek.

Stevens Creek: stream, see Orum Creek.

Stevens Gulch: ravine, trends SW 0.8 miles to Washington Creek 0.1 miles N of its junction with Nome River, 6 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 31' 12" N, 165° 12' 20" W; (map 94). Variant: Stephens Gulch. Prospectors' name published as "Stephens" on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Stevens Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 1 mile SE of Willow and 30 miles NW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 44' 10" N, 149° 59' 45" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Stevens Lakes: lakes, two, each 0.7 miles long, 1 mile W of Wellesley Mountain and 17 miles SW of point where Alaska Highway crosses Alaska-Canada boundary, Alaska Range; 62° 26' N, 141° 22' W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Stevens Village: village, pop. 102, on N bank of Yukon River, 5 miles E of Dall River and 54 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 01' N, 149° 06' W; (map 118). BGN 1957; Variant: Denyeet, Denyit, Shaman, Shamans Village Shamansville, Stephens, Stephens Village, Stevens. Indian village, which according to local tradition, was founded by three brothers from Kokrines, "Old Jacob," "Gochonayeeya," and "Old Steven." According to the story, the village was first called "Denyeet" meaning "canyon." In 1902 Old Steven was elected chief, and the village then took the name "Stevens Village" according to Leonard John (Alaska Sportsman, 1959, v. 25, no. 9, p. 3s, 34). This may be the same village called "Shamans" or "Shamansville" in 1898 by USC&GS. In 1910 the village (Stephens Village) had a population of 100; 103 in 1920; 48 in 1930; 54 in 1939 (Stevens); and 84 in 1950. The Stevens Village post office was established in 1936.

Stevens: village, see Stevens Village.

Stevenson Entrance: water passage, between Shuyak Island and Barren Islands, connecting Gulf of Alaska with Shelikof Strait; 58° 47' N, 152° 24' W; BGN 1966; (map 43). Named in 1966 by Alaska State Geographic Board to commemorate Adlai E Stevenson 1900-1965, Governor of Illinois and United States Ambassador to the United Nations.

Stevenson Island: island, 3.5 miles long, on NE coast of Prince of Wales Island; Alexander Archipelago; 56° 02' N, 132° 57' W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow USN; published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Steward Creek: stream, flows SE 0.8 miles to Birch Creek which flows to Big Four Creek, 21 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 50' N, 164° 08' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Stewart Bend: bend, of Kuskokwim River, 1.5 miles W of junction of Grayling Creek, 9 miles E of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 57' N, 155° 18' W; (map 80). Local name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Stewart Island: island, 100 ft. across, SE of Smith Island, 1 mile SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 33" N, 135° 21' 58" W; (map 9). Named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy; published by the USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 142).

Stewart Peak: peak, 3,080 ft., on Elephants Head, 1 mile E of head of Thomas Bay and 101 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 05' 40" N, 132° 47' 35" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN; name published in 1888 by USC&GS.

Stewart River: stream, formed by junction of Quartz and Thompson Creeks, flows SW 12 miles to Sinuk River, 22 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' N, 165° 43' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Stewart Rock: rock, in Security Bay, on N coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 45" N, 134° 20' 45" W; (map 5). Local name used by fishermen; published in 1891 by USC&GS

Stewart, Port: estuary, extends NW 4 miles off Behm Canal, on E coast of Cleveland Peninsula Alexander Archipelago; 55° 42' N, 131° 50' W; (map 3). Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN. on September 2, 1793, after John Stewart, master's mate on the ship Discovery, "who made a good survey of it." Vancouver was anchored here from August 22 to September 5, 1793 (Wagner, 1937, p. 417).

Steylmen, Mys: point of land, see Styleman, Point.

Stibnite Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Tok River, 27 miles W of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 14' N, 143° 50' W; BGN 1950; (map 85). Variant: Boulder Creek, Silver Creek. Local name published by A. H. Brooks (1916, p. 62), USGS; given in 1914 because of the discovery of stibnite (the primary ore of antimony) in the vicinity of this stream.

Stickeen River: stream, see Stikine River.

Stickienes River: stream, see Stikine River.

Stickleback Creek: stream, see Muddy Creek.

Stickwan Creek: stream, flows N 5 miles to Nenana River, 44 miles SE of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 19' 40" N, 148° 10' 45" W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Stiernfeld Island: island, see Turner Island.

Stikeen River: stream, see Stikine River.

Stikin River: stream, see Stikine River.

Stikine River: stream, heads in British Columbia, Canada, at 57° 14' 30" N, 128° 19' 00" W, flows NW and S across Alaska-Canada boundary, 330 miles to Eastern Passage, 2 miles N of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 31' N, 132° 24' W; BGN 1952; (map 6). Variant: Francis River, Pelly River, Ryka Stakhin, Shikene River, Stachine River, Stachin River, Stah-Keena River, Stahkin River, Stakeen River, Stickeen River, Stickienes River, Stikeen River, Stikin River, Sucheen River. Tlingit Indian name meaning "Great River," reported in 1799 as "Stikine River" by Capt. Rowan, of the whaling ship Eliza out of Boston, Mass. Published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396 as "Ryka Stakhin," or "Stakhin River." The present spelling of the name was adopted in 1869 by USC&GS.

Stikine Strait: water passage, separates Zarembo Island from Etolin and Woronkofski Islands, near mouth of Stikine River; 56° 20' N, 132° 36' W BGN Sixth Report; (map 6). Variant: Proliv Stakhinskiy, Stachinski Strait, Stakhinski Strait. Tlingit Indian name; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396 as "Proliv Stakhinskiy,, or "Stakhin Strait."

Stiles Creek: stream, flows ESE 8 miles to Chena River, 42 miles ENE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 56' 20" N, 146° 16' 45" W; (map 101). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Still Harbor: bay, 0.5 miles across, on S shore of Whale Bay, on SW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 33' 30" N, 135° 02' 30" W; (map 5). Variant: Gavan Tikhaya, Tichai Bay, Tichaia Bay Tikhaya Bay. This is a translation of the name "Gavan Tikhaya" given in 1850 by the Russian American Company.

Still Island: island, 0.8 miles long, W of Tanana Island in Corbusier Slough, 2.5 miles S of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 08' 30" N, 152° 03' 00" W; (map 106) Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Stillwater Anchorage: water passage, in Kootznahoo Inlet on Admiralty Island, extends SW 1.2 miles from Pillsbury Point to Turn Point, 0.5 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 30' 30" N, 134° 34' 00" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published by USC&GS in 1833 Coast Pilot (p. 177).

Stillwater Creek: stream, flows SE 4.5 miles to Bering River, 21 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 22' N, 144° 00' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin (in Emmons and Hayes, 1904, p. 366), USGS.

Stillwell: locality, on N shore of Kenai Lake, Kenai Peninsula, 1.5 miles NW of Black Point and 22 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' 45" N, 149° 23' 45" W; (map 63). A 1951 USGS map indicates that this is a site of a single dwelling.

Stinenia, Mount: mountain, 4,050 ft., on left bank of Stikine River, 16 miles NE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 40' 30" N, 132° 08' 30" W; (map 6). Named by USC&GS for charting purposes; name published in 1943.

Stink Creek: stream, flows NE 40 miles to Yukon River, W of Morgan Island, 57 miles SW of Nulato and 57 miles E of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 59' N, 158° 56' W; (map 90). Variant: Aleek River. Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Stink Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to Stink Lake, near Innoko River, 38 miles NW of Ophir, Innoko Lowland; 63° 38' N, 157° 03' W; (map 90). Local name reported in 1964 by Arthur Gervais, USGS.

Stink Creek: stream, on N end of Admiralty Island, flows N 3.7 miles to Stephens Passage, 4.8 miles SE of Point Young and 10 miles S of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 10' 15" N, 134° 26' 10" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Stink Lake: lake, 3 miles long, on N bank of Innoko River, N of Rennie's Landing, 38 miles NW of Ophir and 64 miles NW of McGrath, Innoko Lowland; 63° 38' N, 157° 04' W; (map 90). Local name obtained in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS.

Stink River: stream, heads in Tundra Lake, flows NW 35 miles to Stony River 24 miles SE of its junction with Kuskokwim River, 37 miles SE of Sleetmute, Stony River Lowland; 61° 30' 30" N, 156° 07' 50" W; (map 72). Local name reported in 1914 by R. H. Sargent (in Smith, P. S., 1917, pl. 5), USGS.

Stinking Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, 1.7 miles S of Beaver Creek, Yukon Flats; 66° 12' 00" N, 146° 47' 20" W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Stintz Bluffs: bluffs, on S shore of Olga Bay, 32 miles S of Karluk, in SW part of Kodiak Island, 57° 06' 45" N, 154° 17' 00" W; (map 35). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Stockade Point: point of land, on E shore of Stephens Passage, at mouth of Taku Harbor, 2 miles NW of Limestone Inlet and 22 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 03' 30" N, 134° 01' 45" W; (map 11). So named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, because the ruins of a blockhouse and stockade built by the Hudson's Bay Co. in 1840-41 were on the point. The name was published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 169).

Stockdale Harbor: bight, in Prince William Sound, on NW coast of Montague Island, at NE end of Montague Strait, 32 miles E of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 18' 45" N, 147° 12' 30" W; (map 63). Named in 1787 by Capt. Portlock for his publisher John Stockdale.

Stockholm Bay: cove, 0.2 miles across, on SE shore of Olga Bay, 34 miles SE of Karluk, on SW part of Kodiak Island; 57° 07' 30" N, 154° 07' 00" W; (map 35) Local name reported in 1900.

Stockholm Point: point of land, on SE shore of Olga Bay, 34 miles SE of Karluk, on SW part of Kodiak Island; 57° 07' 30" N, 154° 06' 30" W; (map 35) Local name reported in 1900.

Stockley Creek: stream, flows SW 0.8 miles to Dahl Creek, 10 miles NE of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 66° 59' N, 156° 52' W; (map 115). Local name reported in 1943 by R. R. Coats, USGS.

Stockton Islands: barrier islands, on Beaufort Sea coast W of Flaxman Island, extending 9 miles between Challenge and Newport Entrances, Arctic Plain; 70° 18' N, 146° 55' W; (map 151). Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 99) in 1913 after Rear Adm. Charles Herbert Stockton, USN, 1845-1923.

Stoeckl, Mount: mountain, 6,014 ft., on Alaska-Canada Boundary, on right bank of Unuk River, Coast Mountains; 56° 21' 56" N, 130° 47' 10" W; BGN 1952; (map 7). Named in 1924 by USGS for "Privy-Councilor Edward de Stoeckl, Russian Minister to the United States, who signed the convention ceding Alaska on March 30, 1867", published in 1927 on IBC Sheet 3 (1951 atlas).

Stognang Creek: stream, flows W 5 miles to Kuskokwim Bay, 50 miles NW of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 48' N, 161° 57' W; (map 53). Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Stolb, Mys: point of land, see Bold Cape.

Stolb: rock, see Pillar Rock.

Stolbi Rocks: rocks, composed of Noonaghak and Tappaghak Rocks in Bering Sea, 3 miles SE of Cape Myaughee, Saint Lawrence Island; 63° 38' N, 170° 06' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Noonaghak, Stolby Rocks. Descriptive Russian term meaning "pillar (stolb) applied to these rocks "on an old Russian chart" and published in 1908 as a geographic name by USC&GS.

Stolby Rocks: rocks, see Stolbi Rocks.

Stolby: rocks, see Pillars, The.

Stone Bay: estuary, see Necker Bay.

Stone Boy Creek: stream, flows NW 17 miles to Salcha River 4.8 miles SW of junction with Lost Creek and 58 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 47' N, 144° 36' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Stone Creek: stream, flows SE 11 miles to Eden Creek, 47 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 36' N, 153° 43' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Stone Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, heads at glacier terminus, flows NW 16 miles to Nabesna River 10 miles E of Devils Mountain, Alaska Range; 62° 28' N, 142° 37' W; (map 84). Named in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, "from the conspicuity and size of its barren stoney delta."

Stone Gulch: ravine, trends E 1.5 miles to Myrtle Creek, 1 mile NW of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 32' N, 148° 34' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1916 by J. B. Mertie (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13), USGS.

Stone Hut Peak: mountain, 2,505 ft., in De Long Mountains; 8 miles N of Mount Kelly; Brooks Range; 68° 35' N, 163° 39' W; (map 130). So named in 1956 by Orth because a stone hut was discovered on the mountain's summit in 1889 by Stockton (1890, p. 179).

Stone Islands: islands, an offshore group, extends 2.7 miles, in Ernest Sound, S of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 54' N, 132° 19' W; (map 4). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, for J. C. Stone, a member of his party.

Stone Mountain: mountain, 2,747 ft., 8 miles W of Paradise Pass and 51 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 43' N, 153° 51' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Stone Ring Creek: stream, in De Long Mountains, flows SSW 15 miles to Anisak River, Brooks Range; 68° 22' N, 159° 06' W; BGN 1960; (map 131). Named in 1951 by B. H. Kent, USGS, "for large stone ring nearby."

Stone Rock Bay: bay, 1 mile wide, SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, 4.3 miles N of Cape Chacon, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 45' 30" N, 132° 00' 00" W; (map 2). Variant: Mallard Bay. Name derived from Stone Rock and published in 1913 on USC&GS Chart 8074. According to P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1914, p. 82), USGS, this feature was known locally as Mallard Bay. See Mallard Bay.

Stone Rock: rock, elev. 20 ft., SW end of Clarence Strait, 4 miles NE of Cape Chacon, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 44' 45" N, 131° 58' 00" W; (map 2). Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. R. C. Clover, USN.

Stonehocker Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows N 3 miles to China Poot Bay, on E shore of Kachemak Bay, 10 miles SE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 33' 15" N, 151° 18' 30" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Stonehouse Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Chicken Creek, 52 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 06' 20" N, 141° 54' 30" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Stonehouse Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on N shore of Iliamna Lake, 8.5 miles E of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 46' 30" N, 154° 34' 30" W; (map 51). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Stonewall: cliff, on SE shore of Isanotski Strait, Aleutian Range; 54° 50' 00" N, 163° 21' 40" W; (map 25). Variant: Southwall. Probably a local name; published by USC&GS in 1912.

Stoney Creek: stream, flows SE to Noxapaga River, N of Turner Creek, about 24 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Stoney Creek: stream, see Stony Creek.

Stoney Glacier: glacier, on Mount Stoney, trends NE 2.5 miles to its terminus at head of Portage Creek, 83 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range 61° 56' 30" N, 152° 52' 00" W; (map 70). Variant: Allen Glacier. Named by Spurr (1900, p. 115), USGS, for Comdr. George Morse Stoney, USN, who explored the Kobuk River region from 1883 to 1886.

Stoney Ridge: hill, 200 ft., between Conglomerate and Ogotoruk Creeks, 8.3 miles E of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 08' 15" N, 165° 38' 45" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Talaveeroqraw, Talaverokra Ridge. Named about 1962 by personnel of Project Chariot. This name is a translation of the Eskimo name, spelled "Talaveeroqraw," by W. P. Pruitt, Univ. of Alaska, in 1962.

Stoney River: stream, see Stony River.

Stoney, Mount: mountain, 6,915 ft., between Skwentna and Styx Rivers, 4 miles N of Mount Estelle and 82 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 54' 20" N, 152° 54' 30" W; (map 70). Variant: Allen, Mount. Named by Spurr (1900, p. 115), USGS, for Comdr. George Morse Stoney, USN, who explored the Kobuk River region from 1883 to 1886.

Stony Bay: estuary, see Necker Bay.

Stony Cape: point of land, see Rocky Point.

Stony Creek: stream, flows S 1.6 miles to Turner Creek which flows to Noxapaga Creek, 34 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 34' N, 164° 27' W; (map 110). Variant: Stoney Creek. Prospectors' name reported as "stoney Creek" in 1901 by T.G. Gerdine (in Collier 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Stony Creek: stream, flows W 2 miles to Dutch Creek, 36 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 33' 00" N, 151° 07' 30" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Stony Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows N 25 miles from Gravel Mountain to Clearwater Fork, 5 miles S of that stream junction with Toklat River, Alaska Range; 63° 44' 15" N, 150° 19' 30" W; (map 88). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Stony Dome: peak, 4,700 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, S of Denali Highway 3.5 miles NE of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 27' 15" N, 150° 12' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Local name reported in 1932 by J. C. Reed Sr., and S. N. Stoner, USGS.

Stony Glacier: glacier, extends NE 4.5 miles from Mount Mausolus to the head of Stony River 95 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 36' 15" N, 153° 45' 30" W; (map 71). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Stony Hill: mountain, 4,508 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, N of Denali Highway 3.6 miles NE of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 28' 00" N, 150° 13' 40" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1932 by J. C. Reed. Sr., USGS.

Stony Island: island, see Pyramid Island.

Stony Point: point of land, at S end of Karluk Lake, 27 miles SE of Karluk, Kodiak Island; 57° 16' 50" N, 154° 00' 45" W; (map 35). Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Stony Point: point of land, see Peschani Point.

Stony Point: point of land, see Tonki Point.

Stony River Cutoff: stream, distributary of Stony River, flows NW 5.7 miles to Kuskokwim River 3 miles W of its junction with Stony River, 17 miles NE of Sleetmute, Stony River Lowland; 61° 47' N, 156° 41' W; (map 72). Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Stony River Village: locality, see Moose Village.

Stony River Village: village, see Stony River.

Stony River: stream, heads at Stony Glacier in Alaska Range at 61° 36' 15" N, 153° 45' 30" W, flows SW and NW 190 miles to Kuskokwim River, 20 miles NE of Sleetmute, Stony River Lowland; 61° 46' 10" N, 156° 35' 20" W; (map 72). Variant: Mantaschlano, Mantashtano, Stoney River, Tchalchug, Tchalchuk, Tchaltshuck, Tkhalkhak, Tschaljchuk, Tschaltschuk. Descriptive name probably given by prospectors and reported in 1908 by A. G. Maddren, USGS. Native names obtained in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, were written "R[eka] Tkhalkhuk ili [or] Mantashtano"; the first is Eskimo, the last Indian.

Stony River: village, pop. 75, on N bank of Kuskokwim River 0.9 miles N of its junction with Stony River, 20 miles NE of Sleetmute, Stony River Lowland; 61° 47' N, 156° 35' W; (map 72). Variant: Moose Creek, Moose Village, Stony River Village. Indian village that began with a trading post and riverboat landing to supply the mining area to the north. This settlement, originally called "Moose Village," was located near the mouth of Moose Creek, but subsequently has moved to this location about 1.5 miles upstream. The Stony River post office was established in 1935 (Ricks, 1965, p. 61). See Moose Village.

Stop Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Portage Bay, 16 miles NW of Petersburg, on N coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 57' 10" N, 133° 17' 15" W; (map 6). So named in 1882 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, "because there is an extensive mud flat and shoal water beyond this island."

Storey Island: island, 1.5 miles long, at Copper River Delta, 22 miles NW of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 19' N, 145° 10' W; (map 64). Local name published by USGS in 1951; derived from nearby Storey Slough.

Storey Island: island, 4 miles long, in Prince William Sound, N of Peak Island, 38 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 43' 30" N, 147° 25' 00" W; BGN 1906; (map 63). Local name reported in 1898 as Story Island by Schrader (1900a, pl. 5), USGS. "The island is named for Walter Storey of San Francisco." The present spelling reported in 1909 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS.

Storey Slough: stream, 8 miles long, distributary of Copper River, 27 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 18' N, 145° 12' W; BGN 1906; (map 64). Variant: Story Slough. Local name reported in 1898 by H. P. Ritter, USC&GS.

Storkersen Point: point of land, on Beaufort Sea coast, E point of entrance to Gwydyr Bay, 11 miles SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain, 70° 25' 30" N, 148° 43' 30" W; (map 150). Variant:

Point Storkersen. Named Point Storkersen by Leffingwell (1919, p. 99), USGS, "after Storker Storkersen, who worked for Mikkelsen and Leffingwell and later for Stefansson."

Storm Creek: stream, heads in De Long Mountains, flows NE and W 23 miles to join Thunder Creek to form Colville River, Brooks Range; 68° 49' 20" N, 160° 20' 00" W; BGN 1961; (map 131). Named by the 1925 USGS exploring expedition "because of severe storms experienced while near this stream."

Storm Islands: islands, in Stephens Passage, 2 miles N of Cape Fanshaw and 68 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 13' N, 133° 34' W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, name published in 1888 by USC&GS.

Storm Mountain: mountain, 3,793 ft., in Kenai Mountains, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, 34 miles ESE of Homer, Chugach Mountains, 59° 36' N, 150° 37' W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Named by USC&GS in 1929 and so called "because of the stormy conditions in the locality."

Storm Range: ridge, 1.5 miles long, 1.5 miles SE of Mount Ogilvie and 38 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 50' 25" N, 134° 14' 45" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Named by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project in 1964.

Stormy Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 2.5 miles to Mills Creek, 34 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 36' 25" N, 149° 24' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1912 by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 1), USGS.

Stormy Lake: lake, 2 miles long, on NW coast of Kenai Peninsula, S of Number Three Bay, 16 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 47' N, 151° 02' W; BGN 1966; (map 62). Variant: Three Bay Lake. So named in 1966 by Division of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, Alaska, because the "prevailing winds produce whitecaps."

Stormy Point: point of land, on NW shore of Olga Bay, 31 miles S of Karluk, on SW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 07' 10" N, 154° 24' 30" W; (map 35). Descriptive local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Story Creek: stream, flows N 20 miles to Kuna River, 23 miles NNE of Feniak Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 34' N, 157° 54' W; (map 132). Named in 1951 by B. H. Kent and Island L. Tailleur, USGS, "for an episode on traverse of creek."

Story Island: island, see Storey Island.

Story Slough: stream, see Storey Slough.

Stoss, Cape: point of land, near S end of Russell Fiord, 3.8 miles SE of Sitak Lake and 16 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 37' N, 139° 17' W; (map 46). Named in 1891 by Russell (1892, p. 90 and pl. 4).

Stout Island: island, 3 miles across, in Koyukuk River, 5.7 miles E of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 32' N, 152° 24' W; (map 117). Named in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, map 4), USA.

Stove Creek: stream, flows NW 5.4 miles to Unalakleet River, 22 miles E of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 56' 35" N, 160° 05' 05" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Straight Creek: stream, flows E 2.7 miles to Birch Creek, 5.5 miles NE of Long and 20 miles SE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 27' 36" N, 155° 22' 10" W; BGN 1936; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Straight Creek: stream, flows NW 3.5 miles to Goldstream Creek, 16 miles W of Fairbanks Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 52' N, 148° 15' W, (map 100). Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS.

Straight Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Sulatna River, 14 miles NE of Sulatna Crossing and 17 miles SW of Monzonite Hills, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 15' N, 155° 01' W; (map 98). Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

Straight Creek: stream, in Tordrillo Mountains, heads at glacier E of Mount Spurr, flows SE 9 miles to Chakachatna River, 24 miles W of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 09' 15" N, 151° 50' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 70). Named in 1927 by S. R. Capps and R. H. Sargent (in Smith and others, 1929, pls. 1, 2), USGS, "because of the straight course of the river."

Straight Creek: stream, on N coast of Kuiu Island, flows NW 2.5 miles to Saginaw Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 30" N, 134° 06' 30" W; (map 5). Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Straight Island: island, extends NE-SW 3.1 miles in Yukon River, 5 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 48' N, 155° 23' W, (map 98). Riverboat pilots' name shown on 1940 "Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon River" of the River Boat Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Straightaway Glacier: glacier, in Mount McKinley National Park, trends NW 13 miles from Mount Crosson to its 1954 terminus, 3.5 miles NE of Foraker Glacier terminus and 17 miles WNW of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 10' N, 151° 30' W; BGN 1954; (map 88). Variant: Crosson Glacier. Local name reported in 1925 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

Strait Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on S side of Beaver Inlet, W coast of Sedanka Island, 13 miles SE of Dutch Harbor, Aleutian Islands; 53° 47' 45" N, 166° 17' 00" W; (map 23). Name given by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS, Commander of the Coast Survey steamer Pathfinder during 1900-01.

Strait Creek: stream, flows NW 1.3 miles to Buster Bay, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 19' 40" N, 133° 24' 50" W; (map 6) Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Strait Island: island, 0.7 miles long, in Sumner Strait, 4.5 miles NW of Point Baker, Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 23' 10" N, 133° 42' 30" W; (map 6). Variant: Barrie Island. Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN; called "Barrie Island" by W. H. Dall (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 104), USC&GS.

Strait, Cape: point of land, 14 miles NW of Petersburg, on NE coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 59' 55" N, 133° 05' 30" W; (map 6). Variant: Cape of the Strait, Cape of the Straits. Published in 1865 on Brit. Adm. Chart 2431 as "Cape of the Straits."

Straits, Cape of the: point of land, see Strait, Cape.

Strand Pass: pass, 3,000 ft., 2.6 miles N of Fish Creek, near SW end of Terra Cotta Mountains, 98 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 52' 30" N, 153° 35' 00" W; (map 71). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Strand Peak: mountain, 1,610 ft., 12 miles N of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 17' N, 154° 43' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1920 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1922, fig. 5), USGS.

Strandline Lake: lake, 4.6 miles long, in Tordrillo Mountains, N of Triumvirate Glacier, 37 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 30' 30" N, 151° 55' 00" W; (map 70). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Stranger River: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Ilin Bay, on W coast of Chichagof Island, 16 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' 45" N, 136° 22' 20" W; (map 9). Named by USBF and reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. Moser (1899a, p. 128), USN.

Strangle Woman Creek: stream, flows WNW 38 miles to Coleen River, 17 miles NE of Lois Dome and 54 miles NE of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 51' N, 142° 15' W; (map 121). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Stranstrorn Creek: stream, flows SE 25 miles to Bonasila River, 33 miles NW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 30' N, 160° 34' W; (map 78). Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Strauss Rock: rock, in Stephens Passage, 0.6 miles S. of Shelters Island and 15 miles NW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 21' 45" N, 134° 48' 40" W; (map 11) Named by USC&GS in or prior to 1891 and published in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 151).

Straw Pass: water passage, 0.1 miles wide, between an island and S tip of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 54' 05" N, 133° 42' 35" W; BGN 1963; (map 4). Local name "common to fishermen and loggers at Edna Bay;" reported in 1961 by USFS.

Strawberry Channel: channel, 3 miles long, E of NE tip of Hinchinbrook Island, 15 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' N, 146° 03' W; (map 64). Name published by USGS in 1959; derived from nearby Strawberry Hill.

Strawberry Harbor: cove, 1 mile wide, at NW end of Controller Bay, 5 miles SE of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 10' N, 144° 23' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1903 by J. F. Pratt, USC&GS.

Strawberry Hill: hill, on NE tip of Hinchinbrook Island, 17 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' N, 146° 08' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1899 by H. P. Ritter, USC&GS.

Strawberry Island: island, 1.6 miles across, W of Beardslee Entrance, in Glacier Bay, Glacier Bay National Monument, 60 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 31' N, 136° 00' W; BGN 1923; (map 11). Named in 1923 by W. S. Cooper, Univ. of Minnesota.

Strawberry Island: island, 2 miles across, in Grand Wash River, 1.2 miles W of Blizhni Point and 20 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 50' N, 139° 50' W; (map 46). Named by Tarr and Martin (1906, map facing p. 145), USGS.

Strawberry Passage: water passage, see Beardslee Entrance.

Strawberry Point: point of land, on S coast of Alaska, 2 miles NW of Kanak Island and 4 miles SE of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60' I O' N, 144° 26' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Strawberry Point: point of land, see Blaine Point.

Strawberry Point: point of land, see Raspberry Cape.

Strawberry Point: village, see Gustavus.

Stream Point: point of land, on N shore of Spiridon Bay, S of Spiridon Lake, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 39' 10" N, 153° 38' 30" W; BGN 1931; (map 34). Descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1929 "because of the large stream that flows into the cove to the east."

Street Lake: lake, see Streets Lake.

Streets Island: island, 1,000 ft. long, in Clarence Strait, 1.8 miles N of Grindall Island, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 28' 40" N, 132° 08' 15" W; (map 4). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. R. C. Clover, USN.

Streets Lake: lake, 1 mile long, at head of Rocky Bay, on SW coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 06' N, 132° 38' W; BGN 1966; (map 6). Variant: Lake Streets, Street Lake. Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, for surgeon Thomas Hale Streets, USN, a member of his party.

Strelna Creek: stream, flows SW 14 miles to Kuskulana River, 1.6 miles S of Strelna and 77 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 29' N, 144° 03' W; (map 68). Ahtena Indian name adopted about 1899 by prospectors.

Strelna: locality, on Strelna Creek 1.7 miles N of its junction with Kuskulana River, 77 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 30' 40" N, 144° 04' 00" W; (map 68). Mining camp named for the stream, reported by USGS in 1910. The Strelna post office was in operation from 1912 to 1925.

Strelshla Mountain: peak, 5,400 ft., on Anthracite Ridge, 40 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 49' 45" N, 147° 58' 30" W; BGN 1933; (map 69). Tanaina Indian name meaning "humped," reported in 1933 by USGS.

Strident Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Jubilee Creek, 7 miles WSW of Liberator Lake, Arctic Slope; 65° 51' N, 158° 37' W; (map 132). Named in 1951 by B. H. Kent, USGS, "for a camping incident," which may have been a noisy argument.

Strike Creek: stream, flows NE 23 miles to Little Kamishak River, 36 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 01' 15" N, 154° 13' 30" W; (map 51). So named by R. H. Sargent's USGS field party in 1923 because the stream follows the strike of the underlying rock. Published by K. F. Mather (in Brooks and others, 192S pl. 3).

String Creek: stream, flows SE 5.5 miles to Martin Creek, 23 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 25' 35" N, 150° 48' 00" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Stringo Lakes: lakes, W of Middle Fork Chandalar River and S of its confluence with Your Creek, 25 miles NE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 45' N, 147° 48' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Stripe Mountain: mountain, 2,240 ft., on SW coast of Dall Island; Alexander Archipelago; 54 43' 05" N 132° 50' 50" W; (map 1). Local descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1924.

Stripe Mountain: mountain, 2,746 ft., in Peabody Mountains, 2 miles N of Hidden Inlet, Coast Mountains; 55° 03' 15" N, 130° 17' 50" W, (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN.

Stripe Point: point of land, E entrance point to Crescent Bay' on N coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' 00" N, 175° 11' 45" W; (map 18). Descriptive name applied "because of conspicuous striped, gray rock slides." Published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (P 99).

Stripe Rock: rock, in Marmot Bay, 7 miles NE of Afognak, on SE coast of Afognak Island; 58° 02' 30" N, 152° 35' 30" W; BGN 1910; (map 43). Variant: Pillar. Name published by USC&GS in 1910. The name "Pillar" was previously used for this feature by USC&GS, but was later changed because of duplications.

Stroganoff, Pointe: point of land, see Strogonof Point.

Strogonof Point: point of land, on N shore of Alaska Peninsula, NE end of 8-mi.-long barrier beach that extends from SW side of Port Heiden, 10 miles SW of Port Heiden Airfield. Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 50' N, 158° 52' W; (map 30). Variant: Mys Strogonova, Pointe Stroganoff, Strogonov Point, Strogonoff Point, Cape Strogonoff, Cap du Baron Stroganoff. Shown as "Cap du Baron Stroganoff, meaning "Baron Stroganofs Cape," in A. J von Krusenstern's Atlas of the Pacific Ocean (1827, map 20). The point was possibly named for the early Russian salt merchant, Anika Stroganof. Strogonof Point is shown on an 1890 USBF chart.

Strogonoff Point: point of land, see Strogonof Point.

Strogonoff, Cape: point of land, see Strogonof Point.

Strogonov Point: point of land, see Strogonof Point.

Strogonova, Mys: point of land, see Strogonof Point.

Stroller White Mountain: mountain, see Stroller White, Mount.

Stroller White, Mount: mountain, 5,150 ft., on W side of Mendenhall Glacier, 3 miles NW of Mendenhall Lake and 13 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 28' 30" N, 134° 34' 45" W; (map 11). Variant: Stroller White, Stroller White Mountain. Named in 1931 by USFS for Elmer John ("Stroller") White, 1859-1930, a Douglas and Juneau newspaper publisher, who was born in Ohio. He went to Alaska in 1898 and worked for the Skagway News, published the Whitehorse Star, and purchased the Douglas Island News. In 1917 he moved to Juneau where he published the Strollers Weekly. In 1918 he was appointed Chief of the Territorial Bureau of Publicity and later served as Speaker of the Territorial House of Representatives (DeArmond, 1957, p. 41, 42).

Stroller White: mountain, see Stroller White, Mount.

Strong Point: point of land, on NE coast of Kenai Peninsula, at W entrance to Blackstone Bay 7.5 miles E of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 17' 30" N, 148° 26' 55" W; BGN 1915; (map 63) Local name reported in 1914 by USC&GS.

Stronghold Peak: peak, 6,310 ft., 0.7 miles SE of head of Avalanche Canyon and 32 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 45' 15" N, 134° 16' 15" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1960 by USGS.

Struya Point: point of land, on Chichagof Island, on E shore of Bradshaw Cove, 3 miles NE of Salisbury Sound and 25 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 23' 00" N, 135° 39' 45" W; BGN 1930; (map 9). Named in 1930 by USC&GS. "Struya" is the Russian word meaning "ripple" and refers to the ripples caused by tidal swirls off this point.

Stuart Canal: watercourse, see Stuart Island Canal.

Stuart Creek: stream, flows E 12 miles to Tsina River 1 mile SW of its junction with Tiekell River and 34 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 15' 30" N, 145° 16' 45" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1900 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Stuart Creek: stream, flows N 5.3 miles to Fairview Creek, 30 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 47' N, 166° 12' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Stuart Creek: stream, flows NE 11 miles to South Fork Chena River 11 miles SSE of that stream's mouth and 46 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 45' 15" N, 146° 28' 45" W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Stuart Island Canal: watercourse, 6.3 miles long, divides Stuart Island in half from its S shore to North Bay, 16 miles NW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 32' 30" N, 162° 33' 00" W; (map 92). Variant: Stuart Canal. Named in 1898 by USC&GS. published on Chart 9380.

Stuart Island Reef: reef, extends 8 miles to Norton Sound, off SW coast of Stuart Island, 17 miles W of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 32' N, 162° 40' W; (map 92). Local name obtained by USC&GS in 1952.

Stuart Island: island, 11 miles long, in Norton Sound, 10 miles NW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 35' N, 162° 30' W; (map 92). Variant: Kikhtaknak, Ostrov Styard, Ostrov Styuart, Stuarts Island. Named on September 18, 1778, by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 488), RN. Eskimo name was published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 4), IRN, as "Kikhataknaq."

Stuart Mountain: hill, 480 ft., on Stuart Island, 15 miles NW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 36' N, 162° 26' W; (map 92). Named in 1898 by USC&GS.

Stuarts Island: island, see Stuart Island.

Stubble Ridge: mountain, see Magic Mountain.

Stuck Mountain: mountain, 3,800 ft., 4 miles W of Willow Lake and 55 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 46' 40" N, 145° 18' 10" W; (map 68). Named Stuck Mountain in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Stuck: mountain, see Stuck Mountain.

Stugarok: village, see Clarks Point.

Stuhinuk Creek: stream, see Cannery Creek.

Stuk Talj Chak: point of land, see Starichkof, Cape.

Stuk Talj Chin: point of land, see Starichkof, Cape.

Stump Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, on W shore of Muir Inlet, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.3 miles SW of Westdahl Point, 65 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 58' 30" N, 136° 09' 00" W; (map 10). Named by members of the American Geographical Society, Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941 (Field, 1947, pl. 1), because of the many stumps of an interglacial forest on the hillside at the head of the bay.

Stump Island: barrier island, 3 miles long, E island of Return Islands, on Beaufort Sea coast, 13 miles SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 25' N, 148° 36' W; (map 150). Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 99), USGS, in 1911.

Stump Lake: lake, 2 miles long, largest of Chedatna Lakes, in Susitna River delta, 20 miles NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 17' N, 150° 42' W; (map 70). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Sturdevant Rock: rock, in Bering Sea, 12 miles W of Wolf Point, on N coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 08' 00" N, 177° 17' 15" E; (map 14). Listed in 1954 Coast Pilot (p. 467) which reports the rock "covered by about 7 fathoms at low water."

Sturgeon Head: point of land, on W coast of Kodiak Island, 7.5 miles SW of Karluk; 57° 30' 40" N, 154° 37' 20" W; (map 35). Name derived from Sturgeon River; published by Capps (1937, pl. 2), USGS.

Sturgeon Ridge: hill, 2,061 ft., 1 mile E of Kuzitrin Lake and 13 miles S of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 23' N, 163° 07' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins; so named by a USGS field party because "the hill bears a series of rock monuments along the crest-line so that its profile suggests the spiny back of a sturgeon."

Sturgeon River: stream, heads at 57° 27' N, 154° 15' W, flows SW and NW 23 miles to Shelikof Strait, 3.5 miles SW of Karluk, on W coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 32' 30" N, 154° 31' 30" W; (map 35). Variant: Shipinskaia River. Translation by USBF in 1888 of the Russian name "R[eka] Shipinskaya" published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN.

Sturgess Island: island, 0.6 miles across, in Glacier Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1.6 miles NW of Sandy Cove, 48 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 43' 20" N, 136° 03' 00" W; (map 10). Name published on Brit. Adm. Chart 2431 in 1890.

Stuver Creek: stream, flows NE from Nutzotin Mountains 53 miles to Chisana River 12 miles SE of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 50' N, 141° 40' W; (map 84). Named in 1902 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS, for Charles H. Stuver, a member of the exploration party.

Stuver, Mount: mountain, 6,220 ft., at head of Akvalutak Creek, E of Anaktuvuk River, 12 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 12' 30" N, 151° 20' 00" W; (map 134). Named Stuver Mountain in 1901 by F. G. Schrader or W. J. Peters, USGS, for Charles H. Stuver, a member of their field party (Schrader, 1904, map).

Stuyahak River: stream, see Stuyahok River.

Stuyahok River: stream, flows N 75 miles to Bonasila River, 38 miles NW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 28' 15" N, 160° 49' 20" W; (map 78). Eskimo name meaning "the going down way" reported in 1916 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks, 1918, pl. 16), USGS.

Stuyahok River: stream, heads at 59° 48' N, 155° 51' W, flows SW 30 miles to Swan River, 58 miles W of Iliamna, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 44' N, 156° 21' W; (map 52). Variant: Stuyahak River. Eskimo name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Stuyahok: settlement, in Iliwit Mountains, near head of Stuyahok River, 22 miles NE of Russian Mission, Nulato Hills; 62° 03' 35" N, 160° 57' 00" W; (map 78). Name of mining camp shown on recent USGS maps.

Stuyarok River: stream, flows NW 16 miles to Mulchatna River, 75 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 50' N, 156° 42' W; (map 52). Variant: Estu-y-a-rok. Eskimo name reported as "Estu-y-a-rok" on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Stuyarok: locality, on Mulchatna River, 75 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 50' N, 156° 42' W; (map 52). Eskimo village or camp reported in 1890 by A. B. Schanz, in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

Styard, Ostrov: island, see Stuart Island.

Styleman, Point: point of land, at N entrance to Port Snettisham, on Stephens Passage, 2 miles SW of Mist Creek and 29 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains, 57° 58' 30" N, 133° 53' 45" W; (map 8). Variant: Mys Steylmen. Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, after its discovery by Lt. Joseph Whidbey on Aug. 12, 1794, for Henry Styleman of Snettisham, England (Wagner, 1937, p. 17). This name was published in 1848 as "Mys Steylmen," by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. on Chart 1396.

Styuart, Ostrov: island, see Stuart Island.

Styx Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, in Ptarmigan Valley, 3.8 miles NE of junction of Styx River and Ptarmigan Creek, 90 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 58' N, 153° 06' W; (map 17). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Styx River: stream, heads at glacier, flows N 35 miles to South Fork Kuskokwim River 5.4 miles SE of its junction with Hartman River, 90 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 54' 45" N, 153° 11' 20" W; (map 71). Named in 1898 by W. S. Post and J. E. Spurr, USGS, after the chief river of the lower world in Greek mythology.

Su-lan-na: locality, see Lulanna.

Sub Point: point of land, on S shore of Kiska Harbor, on E coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 25" N, 177° 34' 00" E; (map 14). Shown on recent maps of Kiska Island.

Subienna Bay: bay, see Massacre Bay.

Sublik Mountains: mountain range, see Shublik Mountains.

Sublik Springs: springs, see Shublik Spring.

Submarine Creek: stream, flows NW 4.7 miles to Mystery Creek, 13 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 17' N, 154° 49' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1924 by J. S. Brown (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1926, map), USGS.

Submarine Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, 0.5 miles NW of Farewell Lake, 2.5 miles W of junction of South Fork Kuskokwim and Dillinger Rivers and 67 miles SE of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 34' 30" N, 153° 41' 00" W; (map 80). Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Sucheen River: stream, see Stikine River.

Suchitna Mountain: mountain, see Susitna, Mount.

Suchitna River: stream, see Susitna River.

Suchitna Station: village, see Susitna.

Suchitno River: stream, see Susitna River.

Sucho: bay, see Dry Spruce Bay.

Suchoi Channel: water passage, see Dry Strait.

Sucia Ledge: reef, at S end of Portillo Channel, between Lulu and San Fernando Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' N, 133° 25' W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Spanish nautical word meaning "foul," given in 1923 by USC&GS. The triangulation station Foul is located on this feature.

Sucker Creek: stream, flows SW 55 miles to Holikachuk Slough, 3.4 miles N of Holikachuk and 53 miles N of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 57' 40" N, 159° 32' 10" W; (map 78). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Sucker Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula WNW of Canoe Lake, 23 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 43' 15" N, 150° 40' 45" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Sucker Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, NE of Big Lake 24 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 33' 25" N, 149° 49' 25" W; BGN 1954; (map 69). Variant: Rocky Lake. Local name reported in 1953 by USGS.

Sucker Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, between Upper and Lower Sucker Creeks, 41 miles NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 39' 15" N, 150° 54' 00" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1935 by USGS.

Sucker Lake: lake, 3 miles long, N of Tazlina Lake, 27 miles SW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 01' 30" N, 146° 20' 00" W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS in 1949.

Sucker River: stream, S tributary of Little Black River, flows NW 50 miles to Porcupine River, 4 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 36' 40" N, 145° 12' 00" W; BGN 1959; (map 119) This name, presumably a translation of an Indian name, was given in 1889-by J. H. Turner, USC&GS, to what is now called the Coleen River. The application of the name "Sucker" was changed about 1900.

Sucker River: stream, see Rapid River.

Suckik Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Timber Creek, N of Button Mountain, 47 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 11' 30" N, 151° 46' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name "for an Eskimo prospector, Charlie Suckik * * *"; reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Suckling Hill: hills, extend NE-SW 10 miles, 2 miles N of Cape Suckling, near 1950 terminus of Bering Glacier, 74 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 03' N, 143° 47' W; (map 65). Name derived from nearby Cape Suckling and published in 1951 by USGS.

Suckling, Cape: point of land, on Gulf of Alaska, 6 miles SE of Controller Bay and 75 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 59' 30" N, 143° 53' 00"; (map 47). Variant: Cabo Chupador, Cabo de San Elias, Punta de la Isia. Named by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 349), RN, May 10, 1778, for Maurice Suckling, Comptroller of the Royal Navy when Cook left

England. Malaspina's manuscript chart of 1791 shows Cabo Chupador meaning "sucking" or "suckling." The name Cabo de San Elias appears on Camacho's chart showing results of the Don Ignacio Arteaga expedition in 1779 with Francisco Antonio Maurelle as pilot (Wagner, 1937, p. 498).

Suckqwan: locality, see Sukkwan.

Sud Island: island, 1 mile long, in Gulf of Alaska one of Barren Islands, 5 miles SW of Nord Island, 67 miles NE of Afognak, Chugach Mountains; 58° 54' 00" N, 152° 12' 30" W; BGN 1908; (map 43) Named by USC&GS in 1908. The name is a French word meaning "south."

Sud, Ile du: rock, see South Island.

Sudak, Cape: point of land, on E coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' 30" N, 177° 37' 40" W; (map 17). Variant: Mys Sudakh. Russian name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, as M[ys] Sudakh, "Cape Sudak."

Sudakh, Mys: point of land, see Sudak, Cape.

Sudden Stream: stream, heads in lake at terminus of Malaspina Glacier, flows S 2 miles to Yakutat Bay, 8 miles SW of Blizhni Point and 18 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 47' 00" N, 139° 58' 30" W, (map 46). Local name published by USGS in 1951.

Sudueste, Punta: point of land, "on the southwest point of San Fernando Island in Bucareli Bay," Alexander Archipelago; (map 4). Spanish name meaning "southwest point found on the maps of the 1779 Arteaga expedition (Wagner, 1937, p. 517).

Sue Creek: stream, heads in Horn Mountains, flows SE 16 miles to Kuskokwim River, 36 miles E of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 35' 3 N, 158° 26' 00" W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Local name reported in 1945 by USGS.

Suedla Island: island, 0.3 miles across, in Auke Bay off SW coast of Mendenhall Peninsula, 0.1 miles N of Spuhn Island and 9 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 21' 00" N, 134° 39' 30" W; (map 11). Local name apparently formed by combining the initial letters of several names or words. Its origin is unknown (DeArmond, 1957, p. 42).

Suemez Island: island, 9.5 miles across, E of Bucareli Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' N, 133° 21' W; (map 4). Variant: Isla de Guemes, Isla Suemez, Ostrov Syumetsy. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco, Antonio Maurelle as "Isle Suemez," i.e. "Suemez Island"; shown as "Guemes" by D. A. Galiano (1802, map 2). It may have been named "Guemes" for "the Viceroy" (Wagner 1937, p. 460).

Suemez, Isla: island, see Suemez Island.

Sufus Creek: stream, flows NE 0.3 miles to Nome River, 0.4 miles upstream from Extra Dry Creek and 7 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 165° 16' W; (map 94). Variant: Rufus Creek. Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford. Reported as "Rufus Cr." on a map by S. E. King dated 1900.

Sugakuik Creek: stream, see Sugakvik Creek.

Sugakvik Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Killik River W of its junction with Easter Creek, Brooks Range; 68° 08' N, 154° 10' W; (map 133). Variant: Sugakuik Creek. Eskimo name meaning "resting place," obtained in 1956 at Anaktuvuk Pass by Orth.

Sugar Creek: stream, flows 1 mile E to Bering Sea, on N coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 05' 45" N, 177° 40' 15" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "S" to correspond to "S" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Sugar Hill: hill, 400 ft, on N coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 06' 45" N, 177° 39' 50" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "S" to correspond to S grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

Sugar Loaf Creek: stream, flows SE 2.8 miles to Fairhaven Creek, 37 miles N of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 44' N, 161° 07' W; (map 109) Local name published on maps after 1950.

Sugar Loaf Island: island, see Hive Island.

Sugar Loaf Mountain: mountain, 4,450 ft., 4 miles SW of Dora Peak, and 6 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 47' 30" N, 148° 49' 00" W; (map 87). Variant: Sugar Mountain. Local descriptive name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Sugar Loaf, Cape: promontory, see Sugarloaf Mountain.

Sugar Loaf: mountain, see Pinnacle Mountain.

Sugar Mountain: mountain, see Sugar Loaf Mountain.

Sugar Top: mountain, 1,827 ft., 41 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 48' N, 161° 18' W; (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950.

Sugarloaf Head: point of land, on S coast of Semisopochnoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 52' 45" N, 179° 73' 40" E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Reported by personnel of the U.S.S. Oglala in 1935, and named for nearby Sugarloaf Peak.

Sugarloaf Island: island, 0.7 miles across, one of Barren Islands, 1.3 miles S of Amatuli Islands, in Gulf of Alaska, 68 miles NE of Afognak, Chugach Mountains; 58° 53' 10" N, 152° 02' 15" W; (map 43). Probably named by Capt. Dixon (1789, p. 69), RN, of the vessel Queen Charlotte (1785-88).

Sugarloaf Island: island, 0.8 miles across, in Gulf of Alaska, at mouth of Dixon Harbor, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 54 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 19' N, 136° 52' W; (map 10). Descriptive name given by USC&GS and published in 1889.

Sugarloaf Knob: point of land, 1 mile NE of Sugarloaf Head, on SE coast of Semisopchnoi Island, Aleutian Islands, 51° 53' 10" N, 179° 39' 00" E; (map 15). Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.

Sugarloaf Mountain: mountain, 1,680 ft., in Kuskokwim Mountains, on N bank of Moore Creek, 36 miles E of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 32' 30" N, 156° 54' 00" W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Sugarloaf Mountain: mountain, 1,725 ft., on W coast of Baranof Island, 4.5 miles SE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 01' 40" N, 135° 13' 20" W; (map 9). Variant: Sugarloaf. Local descriptive name published in 1900 by USC&GS. The mountain has a conical shape like a loaf of refined sugar, now rarely made.

Sugarloaf Mountain: mountain, 3,050 ft., in Chigmit Mountains, on NW shore of Iniskin Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 45' 40" N, 153° 29' 00" W; (map 51). Descriptive name reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Sugarloaf Mountain: mountain, 3,484 ft., 0.6 miles E of Solomon Lake and 3.7 miles S of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 03' 50" N, 146° 16' 00" W; (map 68). Variant: Quay Peak. Local name reported in 1911 by USGS. Originally named "Quay Peak" in 1898 by Capt. Abercrombie, USA, for the Hon. M. S. Quay, U.S. Senator from Pennsylvania.

Sugarloaf Mountain: peak, 2,085 ft., 12 miles N of Naknek Lake, on Alaska Peninsula at NW corner of Katmai National Monument, 30 miles NE of Naknek, Aleutian Range; 58° 53' 30" N, 155° 57' 45" W; (map 42). Variant: Sugarloaf Peak. Named "Sugarloaf Peak" in 1890 by USBF.

Sugarloaf Mountain: peak, 5,341 ft., in Amphitheater Mountains, E of Lower Tangle Lake, 16 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 08' 40" N, 145° 55' 05" W; (map 86). Variant: Sugar Loaf Mountain. Local name reported in 1949 by T. L. Pewe, USGS.

Sugarloaf Mountain: promontory, 1,380 ft., on S coast of St. Matthew Island, 13 miles W of Cape Upright; 60° 19' N, 172° 37' W; (map 56). Variant: Cape Sugar Loaf, Mys Sakha Golovy, Mys Sikharnoy Golovy, Pain du Sucre, Sikarnoi Golovie. Called by the Russians "My[s] Sikharnoy golovy" (Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1427, dated 1849) and "My[s] Sakha Golovy" (Tebenkov, 1852, map 20), both names meaning "Cape Sugar Loaf." Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 341), IRN, calls it "Pain de Sucre," "sugarloaf," so called from its appearance.

Sugarloaf Peak: peak, see Sugarloaf Mountain.

Sugarloaf Peak: volcano, 2,870 ft., on S Semisopchnoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 00" N, 179° 37' 50" E; BGN 1952; (map 15). Variant: Sugar Loaf Peak. Named by the U.S. Navy North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855. According to R. R. Coats, USGS, the name may have been originally applied to a 1620-foot cinder cone on its flank.

Sugarloaf Rock: rock, see Humpback Rock.

Sugtutlig Mountain: mountain, 2,470 ft., 3 peaks, 10 miles S of Island Mountain and 17 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 19' N, 161° 20' W; (map 53). Eskimo

name reported to mean “old high mountain”; obtained at Goodnews about 1951 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Suhti Island: island, 1,000 ft. across, in Tuxekan Passage, SE of Tuxekan Island, 22 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 47' 00" N, 133° 14' 40" W (map 4). Indian name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Suichi: rocks, see Sealion Rocks.

Suicide Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, on E shore of Stephens Inlet, 1 mile S of Slocum Inlet and 18 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 07' 50" N, 134° 04' 15" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Suicide Creek: stream, see Chalk Creek.

Suicide Falls: falls, on Cross Bay Creek near its mouth on Gastineau Channel, 2.8 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 16' 05" N, 134° 31' 20" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Suicide Peak: mountain, 5,005 ft., at heads of Rainbow and McHugh Creeks, 17 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 01' 50" N, 149° 34' 25" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Suikhchak: bay, see Swikshak Bay.

Sukakpak Mountain: mountain, 4,200 ft., S of junction of Dietrich, Bettles, and Middle Fork Koyukuk Rivers, 39 miles WNW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 36' 30" N, 149° 45' 00" W BGN 1932; (map 123). Eskimo word, said to mean “martin deadfall,” reported about 1930 by Robert Marshall (1956, map).

Sukhago Yelnika, Poluostrov: island, see Dry Spruce Island.

Sukhlikh Island: island, see Suklik Island.

Sukhoi Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, 7 miles W of Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 57' N, 154° 21' W; (map 32). Variant: Dry Bay. Transliteration by USC&GS in 1910 of the Russian “Z[aliv] Sukhoi,” meaning “Dry Bay”; published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22). Baker (1906, p. 226) published the translation “Dry Bay.”

Sukhoi Lagoon: lagoon, 2.5 miles long, 5 miles W of Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak Island, 56° 57' N, 154° 18' W; (map 32). Russian name meaning “dry,” derived from Sukhoi Bay, and published in 1943 by USC&GS. This lagoon is reported by USC&GS to be dry at low tide.

Sukhoi Strait: water passage, see Dry Strait.

Sukhoi: bay, see Dry Spruce Bay.

Sukhoy Bay: bay, see Sukoi Bay.

Sukhoy Proliv Blind Slough: stream, see Blind River.

Sukhoy Proliv: estuary, see Blind Slough.

Sukhoy Yelnik, Zaliv: bay, see Dry Spruce Bay.

Sukhoy, Proliv: water passage, see Dry Strait.

Sukhoy, Proliv: water passage, see Hayward Strait.

Sukisalnut Point: point of land, see Sakisalnut Point.

Sukkwan Island: island, 15 miles long, between Dall and Prince of Wales Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 06' N, 132° 46' W; (map 4). Name recorded in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN; published in 1899 by USC&GS.

Sukkwan Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, near S end of Sukkwan Island, Alexander Archipelago: 55° 02' 30" N, 132° 45' 35" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1960 by USFS.

Sukkwan Narrows: water passage, at N entrance to Sukkwan Strait, W of Hydaburg, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 12' N, 132° 49' W; (map 4). Local name published in 1905 by USC&GS.

Sukkwan Strait: water passage, 9 miles long, between Prince of Wales and Sukkwan Islands, Alexander Archipelago: 55° 10' N, 132° 46' W; BGN 1916; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN: published in 1899 by USC&GS.

Sukkwan: locality, on Sukkwan Island, at head of Cordova Bay, Alexander Archipelago; (map 4). Variant: Sakoa-n, Shakan, Shakwan, Shaw-a-gan, Shou-a-gan, Show-a-gan, Ssokaon, Suckqwan, Suqq-an. Former Tlingit Indian village or camp name published in 1895 by USC&GS. According to Hodge (1910, p. 648), the name "Sukkwan" was (said [by R. S. Swanton, BAE], to be from Tlingit suqq-an, 'grassy town'). A Haida town of the Koetas family, formerly on Cordova Bay, in the Kaigani country, Alaska. In 1836-41 John Work stated, "the number of houses here was 14 and the number of people 229." The population was absorbed by the village of Kaigani, which, in turn, was abandoned in 1911, when the village of Hydaburg was established, in order to centralize the school system. See Kaigani.

Suklik Island: island, 0.6 miles long, 1.5 miles E of Chowiet Island, in Semidi Islands, in Pacific Ocean, Aleutian Range; 56° 03' N, 156° 38' W; (map 31). Variant: Sukhlikh Island. Native name reported in 1874 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, as "Sukhlikh Island."

Suklowik Mountain: mountain, see Saklowik Mountain.

Sukoi Bay: bay, extends W 3 miles on NE coast of Alaska Peninsula in Katmai National Monument, N of Cape Douglas, 31 miles S of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range: 58° 52' N, 153° 16' W; (map 43). Variant: Dry Bay, Sukhoy Bay, Sukoi Cove. This name is a transliteration of "Z[aliv] Sukhoy," or "Sukhoy Bay," published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN.

Sukoi Cove: bay, see Sukoi Bay.

Sukoi Inlet: water passage, extends S 6 miles from Salisbury Sound to Krestof Sound between Partishkof and Kruzof Islands, 17 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 14' N, 135° 36' W; BGN 1931; (map 9). Variant: Dry Strait, Hayward Strait, Souhoi Strait, Soukhoi Strait. It was called "Sukoi," meaning "dry," by the Russians, because at low water the inlet becomes partly dry. It was originally named "Hayward's Straits" in 1787 by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock, for Samuel Hayward, the third mate of Portlock's ship (Wagner, 1937, p. 391). The name "Hayward Strait" is now applied to the passage connecting Krestof and Sitka Sounds.

Sukoi Islets: islands, group of three, extend E-W 1.6 miles, in Frederick Sound, off E coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, 6 miles N of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 53' 30" N, 132° 55' 25" W; (map 6). Indian name published by USC&GS in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 211).

Sukoi Point: point of land, on NE coast of Kruzof Island, at N end of Sukoi Inlet, on Alexander Archipelago; 57° 19' 20" N, 135° 42' 00" W; BGN 1960 (map 9). Named in 1930 by USC&GS for Sukoi Inlet; published on Chart 8248.

Sukok Lake: lake, 3 miles across, 15 miles S of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 03' 15" N, 156° 48' 15" W; (map 153). Eskimo name recorded by USC&GS about 1950. It seems to be a mistranscription of the name "Sikolik," meaning "having ice."

Suktu River: stream, see Usuktuk River.

Sukwayluk Creek: stream, see Sakvelak Creek.

Sulakpoatokvik Creek: stream, heads on NW side of Nilunorat Hills, flows S 9 miles to Kobuk River, 46 miles ESE of Kobuk, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 46' N, 155° 14' W; (map 116). Eskimo name obtained at Kobuk by Orth in 1956 and reported to refer to a "place where grayling are caught."

Sulatna Bluff: bluff, on right bank of Sulatna River, near Sulatna Crossing, 38 miles SE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 12' N, 155° 29' W; (map 98). Variant: Tamarack Bluff. Local name published in 1921 by USGS.

Sulatna Bluff: bluff, see Tamarack Bluff.

Sulatna Crossing: locality, on left bank of Sulatna River, 0.5 miles NW of junction of Spangle Creek and Sulatna River and 39 miles S of Ruby Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 11' N, 155° 28' W; (map 98). Variant: Tamarack Landing. Name reported in 1923 by ARC; so called because the trail from Ruby to Poorman crossed the Sulatna River at this point.

Sulatna River: stream, flows NE 100 miles to Nowitna River, 6 miles NE of Monzonite Hills and 32 miles SE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 36' N, 154° 28' W; BGN 1916; (map 98). Variant: Solatna, South Fork, Suletna. Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1909, p. 230), USGS.

Sulawig-meuts: village, see Selawik.

Suldahtnah: stream, see Soldotna Creek.

Suletna: stream, see Sulatna River.

Sulima River: stream, see Ugashik River.

Sulima, Reka: stream, see Ugashik River.

Sullivan Bluffs: bluffs, on Seward Peninsula, extends 2.5 miles along Kotzebue Sound, 15 miles W of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 04' N, 163° 12' W; (map 113). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS; derived from nearby Sullivan Creek.

Sullivan Camp: locality, see Sullivan.

Sullivan City: locality, see Sullivan.

Sullivan Creek: stream, flows NE to Agiapuk River, about 18 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula gold fields by Monroe and Hutchins corrected up to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Sullivan Creek: stream, flows NW 18 miles between Bear and Sheep Creeks to Pitka Fork Kuskokwim River, 37 miles SE of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 48' N, 154° 29' W (map 80). Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS.

Sullivan Creek: stream, heads on Serpentine Ridge, flows S 7.5 miles, joins Cache Creek to form Patterson Creek, 34 miles ESE of Tanana Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 02' 30" N, 150° 55' 55" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Sullivan Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NE 7 miles to Kotzebue Sound, 9 miles W of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 04' N, 163° 04' W; (map 113). Variant: May Creek. Name used by local prospectors and reported in 1901 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS.

Sullivan Island: island, 7.4 miles long, off W shore of Lynn Canal, 2.5 miles SW of Chilkat Islands and 53 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 53' N, 135° 19' W; (map 11). Variant: Schikuk. Named by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1869 for the master of the American Schooner Louisa Downs, which was wrecked on the island in 1867. The name was published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 196). The Tlingit Indian name for this island is "Schikuk" (Krause, 1885, p. 253).

Sullivan Lake: lake, on Seward Peninsula, 0.8 miles across, 12 miles W of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 03' N, 163° 09' W; (map 113). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS; derived from nearby Sullivan Creek.

Sullivan Mountain: mountain, 2,000 ft., on Gravina Island, N of High Mountain, 3.7 miles W of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 00" N, 131° 47' 15" W; (map 3). Named in 1886 by USC&GS.

Sullivan Mountain: mountain, 3,900 ft., 3.3 miles SW of mouth of Glacier River on Chilkat Inlet, 29 miles SSW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 02' 45" N, 135° 27' 15" W; (map 45). Local name obtained by USGS field personnel and published on Federal maps since 1950.

Sullivan Point: point of land, on W coast of Admiralty Island, 1 mile E of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 29' 50" N, 134° 33' 30" W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN.

Sullivan Rock: rock, off W shore of Lynn Canal, 0.2 miles S of Sullivan Island and 52 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 53' 50" N, 135° 18' 00" W; (map 11). Named in 1869 by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 196).

Sullivan, Point: point of land, on W coast of Kuiu Island 32 miles NE of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 40' 45" N, 134° 22' 00" W; (map 5). Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, on August 8, 1794, "apparently after William Francis Sullivan, who served in the navy during the American war" (Wagner, 1937, p. 418).

Sullivan: locality, in Bluestone River basin, at junction of Alder Creek and Gold Run, 15 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 04' N, 166° 12' W; (map 111). Variant: Sullivan Camp, Sullivan City. Site of a mining camp which was the center of the Bluestone gold mining region. The Bluestone region was staked in the stampedes of 1899, although gold was not found here until 1900 (Brooks, 1901, p. 131). A post office was established here in 1902 and was discontinued in 1909 (Ricks, 1965, p. 62). In 1907 USGS reported that Sullivan "has a summer population of about 50, a post office, and several roadhouses, and is connected with Teller and a landing at the mouth of Tisuk Creek by a regular line of stages" (Collier and others, 1908, p. 59).

Sullivans Roadhouse: locality, right bank of Delta Creek, 15 miles SW of Big Delta, Tanana Lowland; 64° 03' N, 146° 21' W; (map 101). Name of a former roadhouse; reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Suloia Bay: bight, 1 mile across, at W end of Peril Strait, on SW coast of Chichagof Island, 25 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' N, 135° 39' W; (map 9). Variant: Sulovoy Bay, Zaliv Suloya. Published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "Zal[iv] Suloya," meaning "porridge bay." It was called "Sulovoy," meaning "ripple," by George Kostrometinoff, U.S. court interpreter at Sitka.

Suloia Island: island, see Suloia Islet.

Suloia Islet: island, 200 ft. across, in Suloia Bay, at W end of Peril Strait, 25 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 23' 50" N, 135° 39' 25" W; (map 9). Variant: Suloia Island. Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN; published by USC&GS on Chart 727. The name was derived from Suloia Bay.

Suloia Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Suloia Bay, at W end of Peril Strait, on SW coast of Chichagof Island, 25 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' N, 135° 39' W; (map 9). Variant: Mys Suloya. Published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "M[ys] Suloya".

Suloia Rock: rock, in Suloia Bay, at W end of Peril Strait, 25 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' 00" N, 135° 39' 20" W; (map 9). Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN, and published by USC&GS on Chart 727. The name was derived from Suloia Bay.

Suloia, Lake: lake, 2 miles long, on S coast of Chichagof Island, 3 miles NE of Salisbury Sound and 28 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 25' N, 135° 42' W; BGN 1923; (map 9). Named in 1923 by USFS for nearby Suloia Bay.

Suloktingirak: mountain, 1,150 ft., 2 miles S of Sapumik Creek and 30 miles NE of Kivalina, Brooks Range; 68° 08' N, 163° 58' W; (map 130). Variant: Sooloktingirack. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Sulovoy Bay: bight, see Suloia Bay.

Suloya, Mys: point of land, see Suloia Point.

Suloya, Zaliv: bight, see Suloia Bay.

Sulphide Gulch: canyon, 2.5 miles long, extends SW from Washbowl Basin, 5 miles SE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 02' 30" N, 146° 10' 00" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Sulphur Creek: stream, formed by junction of Alfield and Monte Cristo Creeks, flows SW 1 mile to Nome River, 22 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' N, 165° 13' W; (map 94) Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Sulphur Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows NW 3.3 miles to Porcupine Creek 0.8 miles SW of its junction with Becharof Creek, 54 miles NW of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 57° 42' 45" N, 155° 54' 10" W; (map 35). Variant: Porcupine Creek. Local name obtained from J. L. McPherson of Iliamna; published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.

Sulphur Point: point of land, on W coast of Great Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 04' 30" N, 176° 00' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). So named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, "because there is a sulphur spring not far from this point."

Sultana: peak, see Foraker, Mount.

Sulu Creek: stream, see Benson Creek.

Sulua Bay: bay, 1 mile across, part of Portage Bay, at head of Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak Island; 57° 00' N, 153° 51' W, BGN 1934; (map 33). Named in 1934 by USC&GS, "from the Eskimo word meaning 'cabin', there being several cabins on both shores of the bay."

Suluak Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SW 17 miles to Easter Creek 6.3 miles SE of its junction with Killik River, Brooks Range; 68° 05' N, 153° 59' W; (map 133). Eskimo name meaning "hawk feather," reported in 1956 by Orth.

Sulugiak Creek: stream, flows E 4.5 miles from lake, joins Agiagiak Creek to form Okokmilaga River, Brooks Range; 68° 07' N, 153° 08' W; (map 133). Eskimo name obtained in 1956 at Anaktuvuk Pass by T. E. Taylor. USGS.

Sulukna River: stream, heads in Sischu Mountains, flows N 31 miles to Nowitna River, 27 miles SE of Monzonite Hills, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 07' N, 154° 03' W; (map 98). Local name reported in 1915 by H. M. Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 10), USGS.

Sulukpuk Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Paint River, 2 miles W of Akjemguiga Cove, 34 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 09' 30" N, 154° 17' 30" W; (map 51). Local name published on a 1926 USGS map.

Sulungatak Ridge: ridge, 3,000 ft., extends E-W 7 miles, on De Long Mountains, 37 miles NW of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 41' N, 161° 54' W; (map 131). Eskimo name published by USGS in 1962.

Sulupoagaklak Channel: stream, see Sulupoagaktak Channel.

Sulupoagaktak Channel: stream, distributary of Kukpuk River, flows NW 7.5 miles to Marrayat Inlet, 10 miles NE of village of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68° 24' 15" N, 166° 25' 20" W; (map 129). Variant: Soo-loo-poa-gak-took, Sooloopoagaktuk Channel, Sulupoagaklak Channel. Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS to mean "it abounds with grayling"; spelled "Soo-loo-poa-gak-took."

Sulutak Creek: stream, flows E 4 miles to Quigmy River, 37 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 11' N, 160° 36' W; (map 53) Eskimo name reported to mean "gold" because gold was once found here; obtained at Goodnews about 1951 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Sulven Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Willow Creek which flows to Port Clarence, 3 miles S of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 13' N, 166° 22' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Sulzer Passage: water passage, 1.5 miles long, between Hetta Inlet and Portage Bay, on Prince of Wales Island, 24 miles SE of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' 15" N, 132° 36' 15" W; (map 4). Named in 1908 by USC&GS; derived from village of Sulzer.

Sulzer, Mount: peak, 10,926 ft., 6.5 miles SE of Russell Glacier terminus and 45 miles NE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 37' 30" N, 141° 36' 30" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Sulzer: locality, on Prince of Wales Island, near head of Hetta Inlet, on N shore of Sulzer Passage, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' 20" N, 132° 37' 15" W; BGN 1966; (map 4). Sulzer: locality, on Prince of Wales Island, near head of Hetta Inlet, on N shore of Sulzer Passage, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' 20" N, 132° 37' 15" W; BGN 1966; (map 4).

Sum Dum Glacier: glacier, see Sumdum Glacier.

Sum Dum: bay, see Holkham Bay.

Sumatra Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Portage Creek, in American River basin, 22 miles SE of Ear Mountain and 41 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 45' N, 165° 36' W; (map 111). Variant: Samatra Creek, Summit Creek. Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Sumdum Glacier: glacier, heads on S slope of Mount Sumdum, trends SW 3 miles to Powers Creek, 6 miles E of Harbor Island and 50 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 46' 25" N, 133° 28' 35" W; (map 8). Variant: Soundon Glacier, Sum Dum Glacier. Tlingit Indian name reportedly representing the booming sound of the icebergs as they break off from the glacier; published in 1892 by USC&GS as "Soundon."

Sumdum Island: island, 1.5 miles long, in Endicott Arm, 8 miles SE of Harbor Island and 54 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 42' 15" N, 133° 27' 30" W; BGN 1900; (map 8). Variant: Fox Island, Sand Island, Soundon Island. Tlingit Indian name published as "Soundon" in 1869 by U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office; the island was called "Sumdum Island" by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 168). Locally, it was known as "Fox Island" because of a fox ranch there.

Sumdum, Mount: mountain, 6,666 ft., 7 miles SE Snettisham Peninsula, and 50 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 48' 25" N, 133° 26' 05" W; (map 8) Named for Sumdum Glacier on its southern flank and published in 1895 by USC&GS.

Sumdum: locality, pop. 42 (1890), at head of Sanford Cove on S shore of Endicott Arm, 8 miles SE of Harbor Island and 55 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 40' 30" N, 133° 28' 45" W; (map 8). Variant: Samdan, Slaodan, Soundun, Sundowns. Former mining town named for Sumdum Glacier; Sumdum post office was intermittently maintained here from 1897 to 1942 (Ricks, 1965, p. 62). This may be the same Sumdum which Hodge (1910, p. 649), BAE, listed as a Tlingit Indian village located at Port Houghton. He noted the population in 1868 as 150.

Summer Bay: bay, 1.7 miles across, E shore of Unalaska Bay, NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 54' 45" N, 166° 27' 30" W; (map 23). Variant: Imagninskoe, Indian Bay. Local name reported by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1871. Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 184) called it "Imagninskoe." It was reported as "Indian Bay" by G. Davidson, USC&GS, in 1869.

Summer Cove: bight, 0.5 miles across, W of Vega Point, on S coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 49' 50" N, 177° 19' 00" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Summer Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Norton Sound, 5.5 miles S of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 47' 30" N, 160° 45' 30" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Summer Slough: watercourse, 5 miles long, channel of Yukon River N of Paimiut Island and 18 miles SW of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 61° 58' 15" N, 160° 06' 30" W; (map 73). Variant: Paimiut Slough. Steamboat pilots' name shown on a 1922 manuscript chart of the Yukon River.

Summit Broad Pass Station: village and railroad station, see Summit.

Summit Creek: stream, flows E 3 miles to Boulder Creek 3.6 miles S. of that stream's junction with Eisenmenger Fork and 54 miles ENE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 23' N, 144° 06' W; (map 101). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Summit Creek: stream, flows E 4 miles to Isirku River, 7.5 miles SW of Klukwan and 28 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 20' 15" N, 136° 04' 40" W; (map 45). Prospectors' name reported by C. W. Wright (1904, pl. 2), USGS.

Summit Creek: stream, flows NE 2.7 miles to Eldorado River, 21 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 45' N, 164° 59' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Summit Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to French Creek which flows to North Fork Kougarok Creek, 4 miles SE of Harris Dome and 33 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 36' N, 164° 25' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome sold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Summit Creek: stream, flows S 8 miles to Mulchatna River, 50 miles NW of Nondalton, Lime Hills; 60° 42' 30" N, 155° 13' 00" W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Summit Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Kahiltna River, S of junction of Cache Creek, 34 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 20' 25" N, 151° 09' 15" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Summit Creek: stream, flows W 18 miles to Mulchatna River, 60 miles NE of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 49' 15" N, 154° 24' 30" W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1914 by P. S. Smith and R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Summit Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NE 4 miles to Resurrection River, 20 miles NW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 19' 05" N 149° 48' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1912 by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 1), USGS.

Summit Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SE 5 miles to Quartz Creek, S of Gilpatricks, 32 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains, 60° 35' 45" N, 149° 32' 45" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1898 by USGS (1899, map 6).

Summit Creek: stream, see Sumatra Creek.

Summit Creek: stream, see Surprise Creek.

Summit Glacier: glacier, trends NE 6 miles to Shakes Glacier, 25 miles E of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 50' N, 132° 13' W; (map 6). So named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, "because of its high elevation."

Summit Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Dry Strait at mouth of Stikine River, off E coast of Mitkof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 36' N, 132° 32' W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Summit Island: island, 0.6 miles long, in Rocky Pass of Keku Strait between Kuiu and Kupreanof Islands, 22 miles N of Point Baker, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 40' 30" N, 133° 43' 30" W; (map 6). Descriptive name given for charting purposes by USC&GS in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 258).

Summit Island: island, 2.5 miles long, 3 miles S of Rocky Point and 17 miles NE of Hagemeister Island Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 50' N, 160° 12' W; (map 39). Local descriptive name published in 1943 by USC&GS on Chart 8802.

Summit Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, in Chulitna Pass, at head of Pass Creek, 39 miles SW of Cantwell, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 54' 15" N, 49° 36' 30" W; (map 82). Local descriptive name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Summit Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, most easterly of Summit Lakes, on Phipps Peninsula, 2.8 miles SW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 30' 30" N, 139° 45' 30" W; (map 46). Local name published in 1964 (de Laguna and others, map 4).

Summit Lake: lake, 1,500 ft. long, in Kanatak Pass, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 50 miles E of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 35' 15" N, 156° 03' 45" W; (map 36). Name reported in 1902 by J. L. McPherson of Iliamna; published by G.C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.

Summit Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, along Canyon Creek, 34 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 37' 45" N, 149° 30' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1912 by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 1), USGS. Name derived from nearby Summit Creek.

Summit Lake: lake, 2 miles long, at head of Tlikakila River, SW of Lake Clark Pass, 50 miles NW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 47' 30" N, 152° 47' 30" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Summit Lake: lake, 2.4 miles long, 2.3 miles SE of Falls Creek, 69 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 18' 25" N, 144° 09' 25" W; (map 68). Descriptive name given in 1900 by F. C. Schrader and A. C. Spencer, USGS.

Summit Lake: lake, 5.5 miles long, source of White Pass Fork, S of White Pass on Alaska-Canada boundary, 13 miles NE of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 37' 15" N, 135° 08' 05" W; (map 45). Local descriptive name reported in 1917 by the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.

Summit Lake: lake, 6,000 ft. across, 1.2 miles NE of junction of Upper Willow and Willow Creeks, 13 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 46' N, 149° 19' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Summit Lake: lake, 7 miles long, W of Richardson Highway, 3 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 07' 45" N, 145° 31' 40" W; (map 86). Local name reported in 1900 by T. G.

Gerdine, USGS. So named because of its location near the pass between the Delta and Gulkana Rivers.

Summit Lake: lake, on Prince of Wales Island, E of Hetta Inlet, at head of Reynolds Creek, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' N, 132° 32' W; (map 4). Variant: Lake Simmons. Name reported in 1908 by C. W. Wright (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 3), USGS. "So called because it is located at an elevation of 1300 feet." This feature was called "Lake Simmons" by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, in 1905.

Summit Lake: lake, see Edes Lake.

Summit Lake: lake, see Tutna Lake.

Summit Lake: village and railroad station, see Summit.

Summit Lakes: lakes, on Chinkelves Creek, 2.5 miles NW of Iliamna Bay and 26 miles NW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 42' 15" N, 153° 40' 30" W; (map 51). Name published by USGS in 1958.

Summit Lakes: lakes, two, largest 1 mile long, on SW coast of Phipps Peninsula, 2.6 miles SW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 30' 50" N, 139° 46' 20" W; (map 46). Local name published by USGS in 1959; shown as Aka Lake and Summit Lake in 1964 (de Laguna and others, map 4).

Summit Mountain: mountain, 5,300 ft., between Milk and Raven Glaciers, 29 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 03' 25" N, 149° 04' 30" W. BGN 1932; (map 69). Local descriptive name reported in 1932 by USGS.

Summit Peak: mountain peak, see Townsend Peak.

Summit Roadhouse: locality, see Cleary Summit Lodge.

Summit Station: locality, see Divide.

Summit Station: locality, see Summit.

Summit, The: point of land, in Rocky Pass in Keku Strait, on SW coast of Kupreanof Island, 23 miles N of Point Baker, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 41' 00" N, 133° 43' 30" W; (map 6). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Summit: locality, along Seward Peninsula Railroad, at NE base of Anvil Mountain, 5 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 165° 21' W; (map 94). Variant: Summit Station. Site of a mining camp and railroad station shown as "Summit Station" on the 1903 Champion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Summit: locality, on divide between headwaters of Joseph Creek and Goodpaster River, 75 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 30' N, 143° 30' W; (map 102). Name of telegraph station established in 1903 by U.S. Army Signal Corps.

Summit: village, pop. 39, miles 312.5 on The Alaska Railroad, SW of Mirror Lake, 37 miles S of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 19' 45" N, 149° 07' 10" W; (map 87). Variant: Summit Broad Pass Station, Summit Lake. This place began as a railroad camp, first called "Summit Lake" on a 1919 manuscript location map of the railroad.

Sumner Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 miles to Nome Creek, 10 miles E of Table Top Mountain and 50 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 21' 10" N, 146° 37' 50" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Sumner Glacier: glacier, see Turner Glacier.

Sumner Island: island, 1.5 miles long, in Sumner Strait, between Kuiu, Kupreanof, and Prince of Wales Islands, Alexander Archipelago, 56° 24' 30" N, 133° 48' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. J. M. Helm, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Sumner Mountains: mountains, 2,690 ft., 5 miles long, on SW coast of Mitkof Island, 18 miles S. of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 33' N, 132° 53' W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705.

Sumner Peninsula: peninsula, see Seward Peninsula.

Sumner Strait: water passage, 10 miles wide, extends N and E 80 miles from Iphigenia Bay, around N end of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' N, 133° 59' W to 56° 31' N, 132° 35' W; (map 4). Named in 1875 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for Charles Sumner, 1811-1874, Senator from Massachusetts from 1851 to 1874.

Sumner Strait: water passage, heads at mouth of Stikine River at S end of Mitkof Islands, extends W and S 80 miles to Gulf of Alaska, between Kuiu and Kupreanof Islands on NW and Prince of Wales and Zarembo Islands on SE, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 32' N, 132° 36' W [NE end], 55° 50' N, 134° 05' W [SW end]; (map 6). Named in 1875 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for the Honorable Charles Sumner, 1811-74, U.S. Senator from Massachusetts from 1851 to 1874. See Alaska, state of.

Sun Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, NW of Tetlin 19 miles SE of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 08' 40" N, 142° 32' 00" W; (map 85). Local name published by USGS in 1965.

Sun Mountain: mountain, 2,193 ft., at southern end of Isahultila Mountains, N of Koyukuk River and 24 miles N of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 52' 30" N, 154° 45' 00" W; (map 107). Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Sun Rocks: rocks, off-shore group, extends 0.3 miles, in Clarence Strait, S of Rip Point, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 02' 05" N, 131° 58' 30" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1912 by USC&GS.

Sunaghun Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows SE 13 miles to Porcupine River, 3.5 miles N of Canalaska Mountain and 54 miles ENE of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 25' N, 141° 00' W; BGN 1959; (map 121). Variant: Old Woman Creek, Sunagun Creek. Kutcha-

kutchin Indian name reported by IBC in 1914 (sheet 9, 1918 atlas) and, according to O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska, means "old women." The creek was so called because "an old native woman at Rampart House couldn't climb the steep river banks for wood, so she used this creek as route to obtain firewood, hence, Old Woman Creek."

Sunagun Creek: stream, see Sunaghun Creek.

Sunbeam Creek: stream, flows S to Camp Creek which flows to Sinuk River, about 35 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Sunbeam: area, in S Anchorage, 1.5 miles SSW of City Hall, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 11' 50" N, 149° 54' 00" W; (map 69). Residential district in city of Anchorage reported in 1954 by office of city engineer of Anchorage.

Sunby Creek: stream, heads on King Mountain, flows E 1.5 miles to Nome River, 8 miles NNE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 165° 17' W; (map 94). Variant: Sundby Creek. Prospector's name published on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Sunday Bay: cove, see Sunday Harbor.

Sunday Creek: stream, flows E to Flambeau River, about 20 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Sunday Creek: stream, flows NW to Belt Creek which flows to Kuzitrin River, about 6 miles NW of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Sunday Creek: stream, flows SE 6.5 miles to Poorman Creek, 2 miles W of Poorman and 45 miles SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 06' 36" N, 155° 36' 55" W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Sunday Creek: stream, flows SE 7 miles to Rocky Cove, 11 miles NW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 26' 50" N, 153° 44' 20" W; BGN 1916; (map 51). Name published in 1913 on USC&GS Chart 3420.

Sunday Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Savage River, 20 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 48' 10" N, 149° 21' 00" W; BGN 1948; (map 87) Local name reported in 1947 by USGS.

Sunday Creek: stream, flows SW to Anikovik River, about 15 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Sunday Creek: stream, flows W 6.4 miles to Savage River, 15 miles NW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 54' 30" N, 149° 26' 20" W; (map 87). Variant: Fish Creek. Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Sunday Creek: stream, see Fish Creek.

Sunday Gulch: stream, flows SW 0.6 miles to Chititu Creek, 14 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 18' N, 142° 36' W; (map 67). Local name used by prospectors; reported by George M. Easterly of Valdez on his 1902 map of the Nizina Mining District; and used by USGS (Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, fig. 5).

Sunday Harbor: cove, 1.5 miles long, on E side of Port Dick, Kenai Peninsula, 28 miles SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains 59° 16' N, 151° 00' W; BGN 1908; (map 50). Variant: Sunday Bay. Local name recorded by USGS in 1908.

Sunday Harbor: cove, see Takoma Cove.

Sunday Rapids: rapids, in Killik River, 8.5 miles NE of Lake Udrivik, Brooks Range; 68° 37' N, 153° 48' W; BGN 1960; (map 133). So named by USGS geologists during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, because a "Field party swamped several boats in going through the rapids on Sunday, June 3, 1945."

Sunday Creek: stream, see Sunby Creek.

Sunde Creek: stream, heads on Bean Ridge, flows NE 4.5 miles to Baker Creek, 44 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 05' 20" N, 150° 34' 00" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Sundi Lake: lake, 1,100 ft. long, 5.5 miles SW of Anchorage, between Jewel and Sand Lakes, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 08' 25" N, 149° 57' 59" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Sundown Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, in course of Meadow Creek 21 miles W of Beaver, Yukon Flats. 66° 20' 40" N, 148° 11' 00" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Sundown Lake: lake, 1.8 miles long, between Big and Round Lakes 20 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 10' 30" N, 147° 58' 00" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Sundowns: locality, see Sumdum.

Sundstrom Island: island, 1.2 miles long, off SW tip of Aiaktalik Island, 4 miles S of Kodiak Island; 56° 41' 20" N, 154° 08' 30" W; BGN 1931; (map 32). Variant: Little Aiktalik Island, Wart Island. Named in 1906 by Capt. Hodgkins, USC&GS, for Quartermaster Gustaf L. Sundstrom, USC&GS, a crewmember of the USC&GS steamer Patterson, "who lost his life on June 29, 1906, by drowning, in the performance of his official duties * * *."

Sunflower Basin: basin, 5 miles long, near head of Sunflower Creek, 50 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 29' 25" N, 151° 37' 40" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Sunflower Creek: stream, heads in Stern Gulch, flows SE 25 miles through Sunflower Basin, to Lake Creek, 38 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range: 62° 22' 00" N, 151° 17' 40" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Sungokruak Creek: stream, see Kolipsun Creek.

Sungooraq Lake: lake, see Sungovoak.

Sungovoak, Lake: lake, 9 miles long, 11 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 05' 40" N, 156° 30' 00" W; (map 153). Variant: Sungooraq Lake, Sunguruak Lake. Eskimo name recorded by USC&GS as "Sunguruak" about 1950. The name means "bridge of the nose" and refers to the 4 miles long Peninsula extending into the lake.

Sunguruak Lake: lake, see Sungovoak.

Sunik: locality, on Aggatu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 26' N, 173° 36' E; (map 13). Former Aleut village or camp listed by Hodge (1910, p. 652), BAE.

Sunka' kat: locality, see Soonkakat.

Sunken Island Lake: lake, 1.1 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula E of Donkey Lake, 6 miles NW of Sterling and 12 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 35' 30" N, 150° 53' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Sunken Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, 2 miles SE of Sweeny Lake and 17 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 07' 30" N, 147° 39' 40" W; (map 118). Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Sunny Bay: bay, 2 miles across, off Seward Passage on NW coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 59' N, 132° 00' W; (map 3). Named in 1924 by USC&GS.

Sunny Cove: cove, 0.6 miles across, on W shore of Taku Inlet, 3.5 miles SW of Flat Point and 10 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 15" N, 134° 08' 00" W; (map 11). Name used by local navigators and reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Sunny Cove: cove, 1 mile wide, on Renard Island, 15 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 54' 45" N, 149° 21' 10" W; BGN 1908; (map 49).

Sunny Cove: cove, extends N 0.2 miles, off Narrow Strait, on S coast of Spruce Island, NE of Kodiak Island; 57° 54' 10" N, 152° 25' 35" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Sunny Cove: estuary, extends NW 1.5 miles off Cholmondeley Sound, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 15' N, 132° 15' W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1901 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Sunny Creek: stream, flows E 2.5 miles to Sunny Cove, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, 37 miles SE of Craig, Alexander Archipelago, 55° 15' 55" N 132° 16' 55" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Sunny Gulch: ravine, trends N 1.5 miles to Timberline Creek, 67 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 11' N, 147° 24' W; (map 87). Local descriptive name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Sunny Hay Mountain: mountain, 2,920 ft., 2.5 miles SE of Craig, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' 45" N, 133° 04' 45" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Sunny Peak: mountain peak, 3,980 ft., 1.5 miles SE of Mount Carter and 49 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 46' 45" N, 145° 42' 20" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Sunny Point: point of land, N point of entrance to West Arm Cholmondeley Sound, at mouth of Sunny Creek, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 15' N, 132° 16' W; (map 4) Local name reported in 1901 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Sunny Point: point of land, on N shore of Gastineau Channel, 1 mile E of Juneau Airport and 5.5 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains 58° 21' 15" N, 134° 31' 30" W; (map 11). Local name which came into use in the 1930's (DeArmond, 1957, p. 42).

Sunnyside Creek: stream, flows NE 0.8 miles to Niukluk River, 6 miles NW of Council and 30 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 163° 52' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Sunnyside: locality, on Chichagof Island, 1.7 miles NW of Pelican and 24 miles N of Chichagof Alexander Archipelago; 57° 59' N, 136° 15' W; (map 9). Name of a former mining camp reported in 1903 by A. C. Spencer and C. W. Wright USGS.

Sunrise Basin: valley, see Middle Basin.

Sunrise City: village, see Sunrise.

Sunrise Creek: stream, flows NE 3.5 miles to Bonanza River, 16 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 45' N, 164° 45' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Sunrise Creek: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Agiapuk River, 16 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 27' N, 166° 04' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Sunrise Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Fox River between Slate and Windy Creeks, 22 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 45' 10" N, 163° 50' 30" W, (map 95).

Variant: Sunrise Creek. Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Sunrise Creek: stream, flows SW 12.3 miles to Susulatna River, 51 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 50' N, 155° 02' W; (map 89). Local name obtained in 1924 by J. S. Brown (in Smith and others, 1926, pl. 5), USGS.

Sunrise Creek: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows NW 2.9 miles from Sunrise Glacier terminus to Thorofare River, 2.5 miles SSE of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 24' 00" N, 150° 16' 40" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Local name reported in 1932 by J. C. Reed, Sr., and S. N. Stoner, USGS.

Sunrise Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, flows NE 2.5 miles to Turnagain Arm, 0.5 miles NW of Sunrise and 52 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54' 20" N, 149° 26' 15" W; (map 63). Local name reported about 1914 by B. L. Johnson (in Martin and others, pl. 2), USGS. Name derived from nearby mining town.

Sunrise Glacier: glacier, in Mount McKinley National Park, trends NW 2 miles to its 1954 terminus at head of Sunrise Creek, 5 miles SE Of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 22' 45" N, 150° 11' 40" W; BGN 1932; (map 88) Local name reported in 1932 by J. C. Reed, Sr., and S. N. Stoner, USGS.

Sunrise Gulch: ravine, extends S 2 miles to Hammond River, 3 miles E of Vermont Dome and 9 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 32' 20" N, 150° 05' 30" W; (map 124). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Sunrise Hill: hill, see Rose Hill.

Sunrise Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on Woronokofski Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 24' 40" N, 132° 29' 10" W; BGN 1917; (map 6). Named in 1916 by USC&GS.

Sunrise Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula NE of Grus Lake, 27 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 47' 15" N, 150° 38' 45" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Sunrise Peak: mountain, 2,750 ft., on Woronkofski Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 24' 40" N, 132° 28' 40" W; BGN 1917; (map 6). Variant: Adams Peak. Named in 1916 by USC&GS; named "Adams Peak" in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, for U.S.S. Adams.

Sunrise Station: locality, see Johnson.

Sunrise Station: village, see Sunrise.

Sunrise: village, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, at mouth of Sixmile Creek, 7 miles SE of Hope and 52 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains, 60° 53' 30" N, 149° 25' 30" W; (map 63). Variant: Sunrise City, Sunrise Station. Mining town founded about 1895 and called Sunrise City; reported in 1898 by USGS (1899, map 6). A post office was established here in 1899 but was discontinued in 1918 (Ricks, 1965, p. 62). Present-day maps indicate Sunrise as a site with three or four buildings.

Sunset Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, on E shore of Stephens Passage, 2 miles SE of Sunset Island and 75 miles NE of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 29' 00" N, 133° 31' 15" W; (map 8). Named for Sunset Island and published in 1948 by USGS.

Sunset Creek: stream, 2 miles long, flows NE to Mountain Creek, 9.5 miles NW of Heart Lake and 76 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 11' N, 159° 54' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Sunset Creek: stream, flows E to Agiapuk River, about 15 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Sunset Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Gold Run which flows to Bluestone River, 15 miles S of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 02' N, 166° 17' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Sunset Creek: stream, flows NW 9.4 miles to South Fork Sulatna River, 11 miles SE of Poorman and 33 miles SW of Monzonite Hills, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 01' N, 155° 13' W; (map 98). Prospectors' name published, but misapplied in 1921, by USGS.

Sunset Creek: stream, flows SE 2.3 miles to Harris Creek which flows to North Fork Kougarak River, NW of Harris Dome and 40 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 38' N, 164° 34' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Sunset Creek: stream, flows SE 5.8 miles to Snake River, 4 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 32' N, 165° 33' W; (map 94). Variant: Shepard Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS. Reported in 1899 as "Shepard Creek" by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS.

Sunset Creek: stream, heads on Gold Mountain, flows S 8 miles to Yukon River opposite Youngs Island, 20 miles WSW of Kallands, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 04' 20" N, 153° 44' 00" W; (map 107) Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Sunset Creek: stream, heads on Takotna Mountain, flows N 3.2 miles to Takotna River, 1.2 miles E of Takotna and 3 miles W of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 59' 10" N, 156° 01' 30" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name reported in 1923 by J. B. Mertie and G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Sunset Creek: stream, heads SW of Eva Mountain, flows SW 6 miles to Grantley Harbor, 4 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 18' N, 166° 17' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Sunset Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, flows N 2 miles to Turnagain Arm, 2 miles NW of Sunrise and 52 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 55' 05" N, 149° 28' 15" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name; reported in 1898 I by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS.

Sunset Glacier: glacier, in Mount McKinley National Park, trends NW 5 miles from Scott Peak to its 1954 terminus at head of Thorofare River, Alaska Range; 63° 22' 00" N, 150° 14' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Named by USGS in 1932. "This name was suggested as being appropriate in view of the fact that sunrise is the name of the glacier on the west fork [east fork] of the Thorofare River" [Sunrise Creek].

Sunset Island: island, 0.7 miles across, in Stephens Passage, 4 miles S of Point Windham and 64 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 30' 00" N, 133° 34' 45" W; (map 8). Named by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published in 1869 by U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office.

Sunset Pass: pass, 2,000 ft., in Sadlerochit Mountains, at head of Itkilyariak Creek, 22 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 35' N, 144° 45' W; BGN 1961; (map 139). Probably named by S. J. Marsh, prospector, who in 1903 wrote, "At Sunset Pass, a low gap through the Franklin Mountains, leading from the head of Ooselik [Itkilyariak] Creek to the head of Barter [Sadlerochit] River * * *" (Brooks, 1906, p. 261).

Sunset Peak: mountain, 3,040 ft., on Woronkofski Island, 8 miles SW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 22' N, 132° 31' W; BGN 1917; (map 6). Variant: Idaho Peak. Named in 1916 by USC&GS; named "Idaho Peak" in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, for the steamship Idaho.

Sunset Peak: peak, 7,865 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, 8.5 miles SSE of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 10' N, 150° 12' W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Named in 1932 by USGS "for the glacier."

Sunset: locality, on left bank of Sunset Creek, 7 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 165° 34' W; (map 94). Site of a mining camp; published in 1956 by USGS.

Sunshine Bay: bay, 2.5 miles across, on left side of Kwikluak Pass, 5 miles SE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 41' 30" N, 164° 21' 00" W; (map 77). Local name obtained in 1948 by USC&GS. The water here is very shallow, and the land may in time be above normal water level owing to deposition.

Sunshine Creek: stream, flows Island 1 mile SW to Surprise Creek N of Skyscraper Peak, 18 miles W of Mount Blackburn, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 44' 00" N, 143° 48' 30" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Sunshine Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to Canyon Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 21 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 51' N, 164° 22' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Sunshine Creek: stream, flows SW 1.3 miles to Quartz Creek in Casadepaga River basin, 24 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 164° 20' W; (map 95). Prospectors name reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 4).

Sunshine Creek: stream, heads in largest of Sunshine Lakes, flows W 2.6 miles to Susitna River, 10 miles S of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 10' 33" N, 150° 07' 35" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Sunshine Creek: stream, see Montana Creek.

Sunshine Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in Vixen Inlet, off W coast of Cleveland Peninsula, 47 miles NE of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 49' 05" N, 132° 05' 05" W; (map 4). Named in 1915 by E. Lester Jones, USC&GS.

Sunshine Lakes: lakes, at head of Sunshine Creek, 9 miles S of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 11' 10" N, 150° 02' 45" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Sunshine Mountains: mountains, 3,905 ft., trend NW 8 miles from junction of Nixon Fork and Boulder Creek, 28 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 29' N, 154° 57' W; (map 89) Local name reported in 1924 by USGS.

Sunshine Point: hill, on N side of Kaliakh River 2 miles below mouth of Kulthieth River and 100 miles SE of Cordova, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 10' 30" N, 142° 53' 00" W; (map 65). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Sunshine Valley: valley, extends NW 10 miles from W end of Lake Aleknagik, 38 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains, 59° 30' N, 159° 05' W; BGN 1931; (map 53). Named by Frank Waskey, trader and prospector; reported in 1930 by USGS.

Sunshine: locality, pop. 4, miles 215.3 on The Alaska Railroad, 10 miles S of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 10' 00" N, 150° 04' 20" W; (map 81). Name listed as a flag stop on the railroad.

Suntaheen Creek: stream, on N end of Chichagof f., flows S 6 miles to Whitestone Harbor, on Icy Inlet, 30 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 03' 25" N, 135° 05' 45" W; BGN 1959; (map 11). Variant: Flounder Creek. Local Tlingit Indian name reported by USGS in 1959 and thought to mean "middle creek." It is also locally known as Flounder Creek.

Suntrana Creek: stream, flows S 1.3 miles to Healy Creek, 3.5 miles E of Healy, Alaska Range, 63° 51' 30" N, 148° 50' 45" W; BGN 1945; (map 87). Variant: Coal Creek. Reported by USGS in 1927 to be an Indian name meaning "burning hills;" so called because "When it rains, steam rises from the surrounding ground." It is difficult to determine whether this is an indigenous Indian name.

Suntrana: village, pop. 81, on right bank of Healy River at Mouth of Suntrana Creek, 3.5 miles E of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 51' 30" N, 148° 50' 45" W; (map 87). Village and mining camp listed in the 1930 census with a population of 61, 78 in 1939, and 130 in 1950.

Sunvalluk: locality, on NW shore of Norton Sound, opposite Sledge Island, at or near West Point, 20 miles W of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 166° 03' W; (map 94). Former Eskimo village or camp reported in the 1890 Census (1893, p. 162).

Superior: locality, on Chichagof Island, 4 miles E of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago, 57° 47' N, 135° 05' W; (map 9). Cannery reported to have been in operation prior to 1950.

Supply Creek: stream, heads in Supply Lake, flows S 2.2 miles to Kvichak Bay, 28 miles W of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 42' 00" N, 157° 47' 35" W; (map 41). Local name published in 1958 by USGS.

Supply Lake: lake, 1.5 miles across, on N shore of Kvichak Bay at head of Supply Creek, 27 miles W of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 44' N, 157° 48' W; (map 41). Local name published in 1958 by USGS.

Suqq-an: locality, see Sukkwan.

Suquonilla Range: mountains, see Kokrines Hills.

Sure Thing Gulch: ravine, see Surprise Gulch.

Surf Bay: bay, 4 miles across, on SW coast of Akun Island, in Krenitzin Islands Aleutian Islands, 54° 10' N, 165° 37' W; (map 24). Named in 1901 by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS.

Surf Point: point of land, NW tip of Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 50' N, 133° 38' W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1903 or 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, who wrote "named by our party, has no local name."

Surf Point: point of land, on S coast of Prince of Wales Island, 6 miles W of Cape Chacon, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 41' 30" N, 132° 09' 50" W; (map 1). Local descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1943.

Surf Rock: rock, in Sitka Sound, 2 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 01' 55" N, 135° 22' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Burun Rocks, Kamen Burun, Polivnoi Rocks. This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "K[amen] Burun."

Surge Bay: bay, 2.5 miles across, on NW coast of Yakobi Island, 5 miles N of Cape Cross and 41 miles SW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 20' N, 136° 33' W; (map 10). Probably named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; published in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 185).

Surge Lake: lake, 1.1 miles across, on W coast of Yakobi Island, 1 mile S of gingham Peak, 40 miles WSW of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago, 58° 00' 10" N, 136° 31' 30" W; (map 10). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Surgeon Mountain: mountain, 4,397 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 2 miles NE of Pleasant Camp and 35 miles W of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 27' 55" N, 136° 18' 00" W, BGN 1952; (map 45). Variant: Boundary Peak 144, Yealthanuk Mountain. Named in 1952 for Samuel Martin Fraser, Surgeon of the Royal Mounted Police, when the international boundary was being surveyed in this area. This is apparently the same mountain reported by E. C. Robertson USGS, in 1952 as being called "Yealthanuk" by the Tlingit Indians. The word "yealth" reportedly means "raven" and probably refers to the Raven Tribe living nearby.

Surise Creek: stream, Sunrise Creek.

Surku Cove: estuary, 0.7 miles long, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, N of Kussan Point, 26 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 50' 45" N, 133 09' 45" W; (map 4). Indian name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Surok Point: point of land, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula at E entrance to Paguna Arm, 53 miles E of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 37' 45" N 150° 04' 00" W; BGN 1930; (map 50). Named "Marmot Point" by USC&GS in 1912, probably referring to the hoary marmot but later changed to the Russian equivalent to avoid confusion because of numerous other uses of the word.

Surprise Bay: bay, 1.5 miles wide, on E edge of West Arm Nuka Bay, 46 miles E of Seldovia Chugach Mountains; 50° 29' N, 150° 32' W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Variant: Palisade Bay. Named by U. S. Grant, USGS, in 1911 (Grant and Higgins, 1913, pl. 2).

Surprise Cove: cove, 0.7 miles across, on NE coast of Kenai Peninsula, 1 mile S of entrance to Passage Canal and 10 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 45' 30" N, 148° 22' 15" W BGN 1911; (map 63). Named by U. S. Grant in 1909 and published by Grant and Higgins (1910-11, p. 402), USGS.

Surprise Creek: ravine, see Surprise Gulch.

Surprise Creek: stream, flows N 2.7 miles to Nevelna Creek, 1.8 miles E of mouth of Willow Creek and 70 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 25' 10" N, 144° 14' 15" W; (map 68). Local name published by USGS (Moffit, 1914, pl. 1).

Surprise Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to Big Four Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 20 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' N, 164° 04' W; (map 95). Variant: California Creek. Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Surprise Creek: stream, flows NW 2.4 miles to Wilson Creek, between Davis and Disappointment Creeks, 4.8 miles E of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 52' 40" N, 161° 56' 15" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported by Harrington (1918, map), USGS, in 1916.

Surprise Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Totatlanika River, 20 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 58' 30" N, 148° 24' 30" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name shown on a 1910 fieldsheet by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Capps (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Surprise Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Washington Creek, 10 miles S of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 41 miles NE of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 11' N, 142° 17' W; (map 103). Variant: Butte Creek. Prospectors' name reported by A. H. Brooks (in Brooks and others, 1907, p. 201), USGS.

Surprise Creek: stream, flows SE 3.5 miles to Topkok River, 1.8 miles NE of Topkok on Norton Sound and 15 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' 25" N,

163° 55' 15" W; (map 95). Variant: Allen Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Surprise Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Roosevelt Lake, 2.5 miles E of Lucky Hill and 72 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 11' N, 147° 09' W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1951 by USGS.

Surprise Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Wild Lake, 9.2 miles N of junction of Flat Creek and Wild River, Brooks Range; 67° 31' 15" N, 151° 32' 15" W; (map 124). Variant: Summit Creek. Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Surprise Creek: stream, heads at 68° 46' N, 162° 26' W, flows NW 24 miles to Tupikchak Creek, 46 miles E of Cape Sabine, Arctic Slope; 68° 58' 25" N, 162° 48' 15" W; BGN 1965; (map 130) Name proposed in 1965 by geologists of the B. P. Exploration Co., Inc., because of their surprise at finding an unexpected rock sequence along the stream.

Surprise Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows SE 2.3 miles to Kotsina River, 13 miles W of Mount Blackburn, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 44' N, 143° 48' W; (map 67). Name used by prospectors, reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine (in Brooks and others, 1908, pl. 3), USGS.

Surprise Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 4 miles to Kenai River, 40 miles SE of Kenai. Chugach Mountains; 60° 28' 20" N, 150° 07' 30" W. (map 62) Local name reported about 1911 by USGS (Martin, Johnson, and Grant, 1915, pl. 2).

Surprise Creek: stream, see Allen Creek.

Surprise Glacier: glacier, heads at junction of two branches, trends SW 5.5 miles to its terminus near head of Tonzona River, 4 miles NE of Mystic Pass, Alaska Range; 62° 41' N, 152° 24' W, (map 81). Local name reported in 1925 by S. R. Capps (in Moffit, 1927, pl. 3), USGS.

Surprise Glacier: glacier, trends NE 8.5 miles to Surprise Inlet, W of Harriman Fiord, 51 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 03' N, 148° 25' W; BGN 1964; (map 69). Variant: Roaring Glacier, The Stairway. Named by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition in 1899.

Surprise Gulch: ravine, trends SW 0.8 miles to Osborn Creek, 10 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' 36" N, 165° 06' 12" W; (map 94). Variant: Sure Thing Gulch, Surprise Creek. Reported as "Surprise Cr." on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Surprise Harbor: bay, 1.4 miles across, on S tip of Admiralty Island, 33 miles S of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 01' N, 134° 35' W; (map 9). Probably named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published on Hydrographic Chart 225. "It owes its name to one of the two tragedies in the area, which resulted from attacks of Indians on whites."

Surprise Inlet: estuary, extends W 2.5 miles off Harriman Inlet, at terminus of Surprise Glacier, 51 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 03' N, 148° 21' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Surprise Lake: lake, 2 miles long, on Alaska Peninsula, at head of Aniakchak River and in NE part of Aniakchak Crater, 3.5 miles NE of Vent Mountain, Aleutian Range; 56° 55' N, 158° 05' W; (map 30). Variant: Devils Wash Basin. Named in 1922 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, "to indicate my reaction upon discovering it."

Surprise Point: point of land, on N coast of island in Nakat Inlet, 1 mile NE of Nakat Bay, Coast Mountains; 54° 49' 15" N, 130° 43' 45" W; (map 2). Named in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Surprise, Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on NW tip of Kruzof Island, 26 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago 57° 19' 30" N, 135° 49' 30" W, (map 9). Probably named in 1929 by USC&GS.

Surprise, Rock: rocks, see Seal Rocks.

Surr Creek: stream, see Surr Creek.

Surr Mountain: mountain, see Surr Mountain.

Survey Cove: bay, 1.2 miles wide, SW coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 54' N, 133° 44' W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Survey Creek: stream, flows S 6.5 miles to Survey Cove, on S coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' 40" N, 133° 43' 30" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Survey Creek: stream, heads at Survey Pass, flows SE 9 miles to Unakserak River, Brooks Range; 67° 46' N, 153° 59' W; BGN 1925; (map 125). Named by the USGS expedition of 1924 to commemorate the U.S. Geological Survey.

Survey Pass: pass, 3,300 ft., in Endicott Mountains, at head of Survey Creek to the S and April Creek to the N, Brooks Range; 67° 51' N, 154° 06' W; BGN 1925; (map 125). Named by the USGS expedition of 1924 to commemorate the U.S. Geological Survey. The expedition led by P. S. Smith crossed the Brooks Range at this point.

Survey Point: point of land, 2 miles NE of Raven Point, on shore of Cataract Cove, on W coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 38' 37" N, 164° 48' 12" W; BGN 1942; (map 24). Variant: Tundra Point. Named in 1940 by USC&GS, presumably for the "Coast Survey."

Survey Point: point of land, at S entrance to Clover Passage, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 28' N, 131° 50' W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Survey Point: point of land, on S coast of Annette Island, near E entrance to Tamgas Harbor, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 00' 45" N, 131° 29' 15" W (map 3) Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, "for the U.S. Coast Survey [now U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey]."

Surveyor Bay: bay, 4 miles across, on SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 16' N, 167° 34' W; BGN 1937; (map 23). Named by USC&GS in 1937 for the Coast Survey ship Surveyor, which was used for surveys in the vicinity in 1936.

Surveyor Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows NW across Alaska-Canada boundary 9 miles to Bull Creek, 50 miles NE of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 58' N, 141° 09' W; (map 103). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Surveyor Passage: water passage, 2 miles long, along NE coast of Herbert Graves Island, on W coast of Chichagof Island, 3 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 42' 20" N, 136° 09' 20" W; BGN 1926; (map 9). Named in 1926 by USC&GS for the USC&GS steamer Surveyor, from which the passage was charted in 1925. This vessel was the first of any large size to navigate this waterway. The name was published on Chart 8280 in 1928.

Susetna: village, see Susitna.

Sushana River: stream, heads at 63° 42' N, 149° 47' W and flows NW 40 miles to Toklat River, 12 miles NE of Chitsia Mountain and 40 miles SW of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 09' 30" N, 149° 59' 20" W; (map 100). Variant: Knight Creek, Shushana River, Toklat River. Tanana Indian name reported in 1910 by L. M. Prindle, USGS. The Indian name, "Toklat," was originally reported for it in 1905 by USGS. The stream was called "Knight Creek" from 1916 to 1925, by prospectors, possibly referring to a headwater branch.

Sushetna River: stream, see Susitna River.

Sushetna: village, see Susitna.

Sushetno Mountain: mountain, see Susitna, Mount.

Sushetno: village, see Susitna.

Sushgitit Hills: hills, 2,000 ft., extend E-W 10 miles, 22 miles E of Hughes, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 02' N, 153° 15' W; (map 116). A broad rendering of an Indian name recorded as "Sushgititgla," meaning "cache hill"; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Sushilna Island: island, 0.3 miles across, off Chichagof Island, in Islas Bay, 16 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' 00" N, 136° 22' 40" W; (map 9). Local name derived from the Russian word "suchilna" meaning "drying place;" name reported in 1928 by USC&GS.

Sushilnoi Island: island, 0.4 miles across, 16 miles E of Deer Island, at SW end of Aleutian Range; 54° 53' 10" N, 161° 51' 00" W; (map 25). Variant: Chishelnoi, Ostrov Sushilnyy, Sushitnoi, Sushilnoy. Name published in 1847 by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. on Chart 1379 as "O[strov] Sushilnyy" meaning "drying-ground island."

Sushilnoy: island, see Sushilnoi Island.

Sushilnyy, Ostrov: island, see Sushilnoi Island.

Sushit River: stream, see Susitna River.

Sushitna Mountain: mountain, see Susitna, Mount.

Sushitna River: stream, see Susitna River.

Sushitna, Reka: stream, see Susitna River.

Sushitna: village, see Susitna.

Sushitnoi: island, see Sushilnoi Island.

Susie Creek: stream, flows SW 1.5 miles to Medicine Creek, 3 miles SE of Red Mountain and 28 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 57' N, 161° 39' W; BGN 1938; (map 39) Local name reported in 1938 by J. B. Mertie and Gerald FitzGerald, USGS. Named for Susie Mountain, on which it heads.

Susie Creek: stream, heads in Ray Mountains, flows SE 8 miles to Yukon River, 5 miles N of Rampart and 63 miles ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands. 65° 34' 30" N, 150° 10' 00" W; (map 106). Named in 1956 by Orth, for the Susie, one of the three largest and handsomest steamboats on the Yukon during the gold rush days. The Susie was named for Mrs. Susie Niebaum, wife of Capt. Gustav Niebaum. See Hannah Creek.

Susie Cutoff: stream, see Clayhill Slough.

Susie Mountain: mountain, 1,085 ft., 4.5 miles E of Red Mountain and 30 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 57' N, 161° 37' W; BGN 1938; (map 39). Local name published in a 1933 U.S. Dept. Of Interior mining report.

Susitna Flats: flats, extend E and W 15 miles at mouth of Little Susitna River, 7 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 16' N, 150° 16' W; (map 70). Local name reported in recent USGS publications: name derived from the Little Susitna River which flows through the flats.

Susitna Glacier: glacier, heads at 63° 29' N, 146° 35' W, trends SW 22 miles to its 1956 terminus, at junction of East Fork Susitna and Susitna Rivers, 64 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 26' N, 147° 12' W; (map 87). Reported in 1910 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1912, pl. 1), USGS; named for the river.

Susitna Lake: lake, 10 miles long, NW of Lake Louise, 42 miles NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 24' N, 146° 39' W; (map 83). Ahtena Indian name published by the ARC in 1925. See Susitna River.

Susitna River Station: locality, see Gold Creek.

Susitna River: stream, heads at Susitna Glacier in Alaska Range; flows SW 260 miles to Cook Inlet, 24 miles W of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 15' N, 150° 36' W; BGN 1906; (map 70). Variant: Reka Sushitna, Suchitna River, Sushetna River, Sushit River, Sushitna River, Suchitno River, Sutschitna River, Sustchino River. Tanaina Indian name meaning

“sandy river” published by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. as “R[eka] Sushitna,” meaning “Sushitna River,” on Chart 1378 dated 1847. The river appears to have been first explored in 1834, by a “creole named Malakov,” and the name may have been obtained by the Russians at that time (Dall, 1870, p. 12, 273). The present spelling of the name has evolved due to euphemistic reasons.

Susitna Station: village, see Susitna.

Susitna, Mount: mountain, 4,396 ft., extends N-S 13 miles, 6 miles SW of Susitna and 31 miles NW of Anchorage, Alaska Range, 61° 28' 30" N, 150° 44' 00" W; BGN 1962; (map 70). Variant: Suchitna Mountain, Sushetno Mountain, Sushitna Mountain. Tanaina Indian name reported in 1900 by USGS; name derived from nearby Susitna River.

Susitna: village, pop. 42, on E bank of Susitna River, 30 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 32' 40" N, 150° 30' 45" W; BGN 1962; (map 70). Variant: Susetna, Sushetna, Sushetno, Sushitna, Suchitna Station, Susitna Station. Petroff (1881, p. 40) listed the name “Sushetno” referring to a collection of 146 Kenai Indians “on and up the Sushetno River.” The 1890 Census listed “Sushitna,” population 142, and 27 houses. Swanton (1952, p. 538 and 539) referred to the village as Tanaina Indian. Susitna post office was established in 1906 and discontinued in 1943 (Ricks, 1965, p. 63).

Suskaralogh Point: point of land, on NW coast of St. George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' 45" N, 169° 45' 00" W; (map 38). Aleut name reported by W. W. Duffield USC&GS, in 1897. Putnam (1903, p. 1015), USC&GS, gives the meaning as “place where they get whales * * * so called because whales are said to have been cut up by the natives on the shore below this bluff, and carried away in bidarkas.” Putnam presents the name as “Suskara'logh [Saskare'loj].”

Suskita Range: mountain, see Roundabout Mountain.

Suslositna Creek: stream, in Mentasta Mountains, heads in lake, flows NW through Suslota Pass 16 miles to Slana River, 7 miles S of Mentasta Pass, Alaska Range; 62° 49' N, 143° 41' W; (map 84). Indian name reported in 1903 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Suslota Creek: stream, flows NW 20 miles from Mentasta Mountains to Slana River, 14 miles SW of Mentasta Pass, Alaska Range; 62° 44' N, 143° 49' W; (map 84). Variant: Sustota Creek. Indian name reported in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 69), USA.

Suslota Lake: lake, 2.3 miles long, in Mentasta Mountains, drains E to Suslota Creek 14 miles S of Mentasta Pass, Alaska Range; 62° 42' N, 143° 35' W; (map 84). Indian name reported in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 69), USA.

Suslota Pass: pass, 3,000 ft., in Mentasta Mountains, 12 miles SE of Mentasta Pass, Alaska Range, 62° 46' N, 143° 27' W; (map 84). Variant: Miles Pass. Named in 1899 by Schrader (1909a, p. 375), USGS, for Suslota Lake, which is 5 miles S of the pass.

Suspiro, Cape: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, 1 mile S of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' 30" N, 133° 08' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Cabo Suspiro, Mys

Suspiro. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Cabo Suspiro," meaning "cape sigh (hissing of the wind)."

Sussaymin Lakes: lakes, extend NE-SW 3 miles S of Dall River and 17 miles NW of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 10' 30" N, 149° 35' 00" W; (map 118). Indian name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Sustchino River: stream, see Susitna River.

Susto, Ensenada del: water passage, see Sitka Sound.

Sustota Creek: stream, see Suslota Creek.

Susulatna River: stream, heads on Fossil Mountain at 63° 31' N, 155° 49' W, flows NE 41 miles to Nowitna River, 35 miles SE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 54' N, 154° 47' W, (map 89). Variant: Agate Fork. Indian name reported in 1915 by J. B. Mertie and G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 11), USGS.

Susy Q Creek: stream, flows W 3 miles to Delta River, crosses Richardson Highway, 28 miles SE of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range, 63° 29' 40" N 145° 51' 55" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Sutchum: island, see Sutwik Island.

Sutchwik: island, see Sutwik Island.

Suter Creek: stream, heads in Russian Mountains flows SE 15 miles to Kolmakof River 1 mile N of its junction with Kuskokwim River, 21 miles E of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains, 61° 34' 30" N, 158° 53' 45" W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 360) USGS.

Suter Creek: stream, see Sutter Creek.

Sutkhoon: locality, see Sutkum.

Sutkhum Island: island, see Sutwik Island.

Sutkhum: locality, see Sutkum.

Sutkhvik, Ostrov: island, see Sutwik Island.

Sutkum, Ostrov: island, see Sutwik Island.

Sutkum: locality, on Sutwik Island, off SE coast of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 56° 34' N, 157° 12' W; (map 31). Variant: Sutkhoon, Sutkhum. Former Eskimo village or camp reported in the 1880 Census as "Sutkhoon" by Petroff (1884, p. 28).

Sutkwik Island: island, see Sutwik Island.

Sutro Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Fox River, 30 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' N, 163° 35' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Sutschitna River: stream, see Susitna River.

Sutter Creek: stream, flows E 3 miles to Buck Creek which flows to Grouse Creek, in Mint River basin, 42 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands: 65° 38' N, 167° 30' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by Collier (1904, pl. 2), USGS.

Sutter Creek: stream, flows N 8 miles to Seventymile River, 28 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 58' N, 142° 02' W; (map 102). Variant: Suter Creek Local name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Sutter Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to El Capitan Passage, on N coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 09' 00" N, 133° 26' 30" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Sutter Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, on Sutter Creek, E shore of Shakan Bay, on N coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 08' 50" N, 133° 26' 20" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Sutton Siding: village, see Sutton.

Sutton: village, pop. 162, on Glenn Highway, 11 miles NE of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 42' 40" N, 148° 53' 30" W; (map 69). Variant: Sutton Siding. Railroad station and siding on the Matanuska Branch of The Alaska Railroad founded about 1918. The Sutton post office was established in 1948 (Ricks, 1965, p. 63).

Sutwik Island: island, 14 miles long, SE of Alaska Peninsula, 14 miles S of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range: 56° 34' N, 157° 12' W; (map 31). Variant: Ile Sout-hvick, Ostrov Sutkhvik, Ostrov Sutkum Southkhvik, Soutvik Island, Sutchum, Sutchwik, Sutkhum Island, Sutkwik Island, Zutchwik Island. Eskimo name, shown as "[l]e Sout-hvick" by Adm. von Krusenstern (1827, map 20), IRN: published in 1847 as "Ostrov Sutkhvik" by the Russian Hydrog. Dept.

Suvaloyuk Creek: stream, in DeLong Mountains, Rows NW 7 miles to Singayoak Creek, 54 miles NE of Mishegak Mountain, Brooks Range: 68° 43' N, 159° 27' W; BGN 1960; (map 131). Eskimo name reported to mean "waster of food," given in 1953 by E. G. Sable and I. L. Traillleur, USGS.

Suvarov: village, see Naknek.

Suvoroff, Cape: bluff, see Suworof, Cape.

Suwanukto River: stream, see Sagavanirktok River.

Suwarof, Cape: bluff, see Suworof, Cape.

Suwarof: village, see Naknek.

Suwarof: village, see South Naknek.

Suworof, Cape: bluff, elev. 100 ft., on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, N point of entrance to Naknek River, W of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 43' 20" N, 157° 02' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 41). Variant: Cape Souvoroff, Cape Suvoroff, Cape Suwarof. Named in 1828 by Capt. M. N. Staniukovich of the corvette Moller, probably after nearby Russian Fort Suvorof. This "Russian family name was also spelled Souvoroff, Suvoroff, etc." The Moller, one of Capt. F. P. Lutke's ships, ended its exploration of the Alaska Peninsula at this point.

Suworof, Cape: bluff, see Pederson Point.

Suworof: village, see Naknek.

Suworof: village, see South Naknek.

Svataya Diomida, Ostrova: islands, see Diomedea Islands.

Svataya Ioanna Predtechi, Zaliv: bay, see Saint John Baptist Bay.

Svataya Lazarya, Mys: point of land, see Edgecumbe, Cape.

Svataya Lazarya, Ostrov: island, see Saint Lazaria Islands.

Svataya Lazarya: volcano, see Edgecumbe, Mount.

Svendson and Shaw: bay, see Shuyak Harbor.

Svensen Rock: rock, in E end of Peril Strait, N of Catherine Island, off Chichagof Island, 4 miles SE of Todd, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 26' 05" N, 134° 56' 55" W; (map 9). Variant: Swenson Rock. Named "Swenson Rock" in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN; published by USC&GS on Chart 8283. Baker (1906, p. 609), USGS, changed the name to "Svensen," the usual spelling of this Swedish proper name.

Svetchnikoff Port: cove, see Sviechnikof Harbor.

Sviatoy Paula, Ostrov: island, see Paul Island.

Svidania, Mys: point of land, see Swedania Point.

Sviechnikof Harbor: cove, 0.5 miles across, on S coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 02' 30" N, 173° 23' 20" W; (map 19). Variant: Sbjeznikof, Souchikova, Svetchnikoff. Surveyed and probably named by pilot Ivan Chernof in 1832, and published as Svetchnikoff Port by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 308), IRN. It may be a family name, or from "sviechnik," Russian for "tallow chandler."

Svikhchak Golfe: bay, see Kaguyak Bay.

Svikhshak: bay, see Swikshak Bay.

Svinoy, Ostrov: island, see Hog Island.

Svitlak Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in Kalsin Bay, 1 mile S of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 38' 00" N, 152° 21' 20" W; (map 34). Transliteration of the Russian word "svytlak" meaning "firefly," published in 1910 by USC&GS.

Svoget Slough: stream, anabranch of Kvichak River on its N bank, flows SW 2.8 miles, 17 miles N of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 59' N, 156° 58' W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Svyataya Matvyaya, Ostrov: island, see Saint Matthew Island.

Swaine Point: point of land, SW point of entrance to Explorer Basin, on W coast of Kuiu Island, S of Tebenkof Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 25' 45" N, 134° 14' 00" W; BGN 1929; (map 5). Variant: Blake Point. Named in 1928 by USC&GS for "Lt. Swaine [cna], a member of the Vancouver expedition of 1792-1794."

Swallow Creek: stream, see Louse Creek.

Swallow Head: point of land, on N coast of Great Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 07' N, 176° 09' W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Swallow Point: point of land, on SW shore of Kanaga Bay, SE coast of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 42' 05" N, 177° 12' 15" W; (map 17). Name published in 1957 on an AMS map.

Swallow Reef: reef, in Captains Bay, in Unalaska Bay, NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 50' 39" N, 166° 35' 30" W; (map 23). This name was published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 39).

Swallow Rocks: rocks, elev. 20 ft., between Bluff and Beach Coves, west-central coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 35" N, 177° 29' 00" E; (map 14). One of the "bird names" arbitrarily applied to features on Kiska Island in 1943 by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Swamp Creek: stream, flows S 8 miles to Allen River, 4 miles W of Tobin Mountain and 44 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 39' 30" N, 151° 40' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named about 1930 by Robert Marshall, "because of the flat swampy country which this creek drains."

Swamp Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows W 0.3 miles into Alaska, to Yellow Water Creek, 25 miles E of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 62° 58' 40" N, 141° 00' 40" W; BGN 1954; (map 84). Variant: Yellow Water Creek. Local name published in 1914 on Alaska-Canada boundary sheet 28.

Swamp Creek: stream, on Kalgin Island, flows NE 3 miles to Cook Inlet, 28 miles WSW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 23' 45" N, 151° 58' 50" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Swamp Lake: lake, see Memory Lake.

Swampbuggy Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, 80 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 03' 20" N, 147° 25' 10" W; (map 87). Named and reported in 1953 by personnel of ARC. "Beside the lake is an abandoned vehicle used in 1952 called a 'swampbuggy' [used for transportation across tundra and swampy country.]"

Swampy Lakes: lakes, group, extend 2.5 miles W of Gakona River, 7 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 06' 15" N, 145° 17' 15" W; (map 86). Name published on relatively recent maps.

Swampy River: stream, heads in lake, winds N 16 miles through several lakes to Egegik River on Alaska Peninsula, 4 miles E of Egegik and 38 miles SW of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 11' 30" N, 157° 15' 50" W; (map 41). Descriptive name given by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1923 "because of the swampy area bordering the river's lower course."

Swan Cove: cove, 2 miles across, on E coast of Admiralty Island, in Seymour Canal, NW of Swan Island, 23 miles S. of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 59' N, 134° 19' W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Swan Creek: stream, heads in Little Merganser Lake and flows N and W 8 miles to Swanson River S of Quill Lake, 22 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 44' 45" N, 150° 44' 10" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Swan Creek: stream, see Kakhtul River.

Swan Creek: stream, see Swan River.

Swan Island: island, 3 miles across, on E coast of Admiralty Island, in Seymour Canal, 24 miles S of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 56' N, 134° 14' W; (map 9). Named in 1890 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; published by USC&GS in the 1891 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 144).

Swan Island: island, 700 ft. across, largest in Walker Lake, Brooks Range, 67° 07' N, 154° 22' W; (map 125). Local name reported by Orth, USGS, in 1956.

Swan Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, in Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03' 30" N, 135° 20' 10" W; (map 9). Variant: Ozero Lebyazhye. This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Oz[ero] Lebazhye."

Swan Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, on Kenai Peninsula, S of Skilak Lake, 40 miles ESE of Kenai Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 23' 30" N, 150° 24' 30" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Swan Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on N bank of Tanana River, 1 mile S of Midway Lake and 23 miles SE of Tok, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 12' N, 142° 19' W; (map 85). Local name published by USGS in 1964.

Swan Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, between Jim Creek and Knik River, 7 miles SE of Palmer, Cool; Inlet Lowland; 61° 31' 40" N, 148° 54' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Swan Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 4 miles NW of Swan Mountain and 8 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 14' N, 145° 22' W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley USGS.

Swan Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 15 miles NW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 31' 30" N, 150° 23' 20" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Swan Lake: lake, 2 miles long, on Cascade Creek 2 miles N of Cosmos Peak and 105 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 01' 45" N, 132° 44' 30" W; BGN 1923; (map 8). Name reported in 1917 by G. H. Canfield (in Martin and others, 1919, p. 53), USGS.

Swan Lake: lake, 2 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula 2.5 miles E of Rock Lake, 25 miles ENE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 40' N, 150° 33' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Swan Lake: lake, 3 miles long, on Revillagigedo Island near head of Carroll Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 37' N, 131° 17' W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1916 by G. H. Canfield (in Brooks and others, 1918, p. 113), USGS.

Swan Lake: lake, on Kenai Peninsula, extends SW 2 miles, near head of Chickaloon River, 22 miles SW of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 37' 25" N 149° 52' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Swan Lake: lake, see High Lake.

Swan Mountain: mountain, 4,110 ft., 4 miles W of Signal Mountain and 10 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 13' N, 145° 13' W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Swan River: stream, flows SW 16 miles to Kakhtul River, 84 miles NE of Dillingham, Alaska Range; 59° 45' N, 156° 32' W; (map 52). Variant: Estu-y-a-rok, Kogiukhtuli, Swan Creek. Local name obtained in 1898 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS, from A. Mittendorf, a local trader; published by Spurr (1900, p. 235), USGS. The stream was shown as "Swan Creek" or "Estu-y-a-rok" on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Swan River: stream, see Kakhtul River.

Swan River: stream, see Kugruk River.

Swanneck Crossing: winter crossing, across Swanneck Slough, 4 miles NW of Minto and 47 miles W of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 55' 36" N, 149° 17' 00" W; (map 100). Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Swanneck Slough: stream, an anabranch, flows NW 21 miles from Tanana River to Tolovana River, 40 miles SE of Rampart, Tanana Lowland; 65° 01' N, 149° 33' W; (map 105). Descriptive name derived from "Swanneck Bend" in the Tanana River; reported by USGS in 1940.

Swanport: anchorage, on S shore of Port Valdez, 5.2 miles SW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains, 61° 05' 15" N, 146° 24' 10" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1898 by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA.

Swanson Bay: estuary, on SW coast of Bainbridge Island, trends W 4.5 miles to Port Bainbridge, 40 miles E of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 02' 30" N, 148° 18' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Swanson Creek: stream, heads on Eva Mountain, flows SE 2 miles to Allene Creek, 11 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 21' N, 166° 03' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Swanson Harbor: water passage, 0.6 miles long, at mouth of Lynn Canal, between Couverden, Ansley, and Entrance Islands, 25 miles SW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 11' 30" N, 135° 05' 00" W; (map 11). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (P 193).

Swanson Island: island, 3 miles long, in Yukon River, 19 miles W of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 11' N, 152° 44' W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Swanson Lagoon: lagoon, 4 miles across, at NE end of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 55° 02' N, 163° 36' W; (map 29). Name published by USC&GS in 1943 on Chart 8701.

Swanson Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, one of the Swanson Lakes, on Kenai Peninsula W of Gene Lake, 33 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 49' 30" N, 150° 31' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Swanson Lakes: lakes, group extends 10 miles, on Kenai Peninsula, at head of Swanson River, 15 miles S of Point Possession and 28 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 50' N, 150° 30' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS; derived from Swanson River.

Swanson Point: point of land, on SW coast of Bainbridge Island, at N entrance to Swanson Bay, 18 miles SW of Chenega, Chugach Mountains, 60° 03' N, 148° 18' W; BGN 1929; (map 63). Named in 1929 by USC&GS for nearby Swanson Bay.

Swanson River: stream, heads at Gene Lake, flows SW and N 40 miles to Number Three Bay, on NW coast of Kenai Peninsula, 19 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 48' N, 151° 02' W; (map 62). Local name published in 1939 by USGS.

Swanson Slough: channel, of Yukon River, flows NW 2.5 miles S of Swanson Island, 19 miles W of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 11' N, 152° 45' W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Swayback Creek: stream, flows NE 30 miles to Kuna River, 15 miles SE of Liberator Lake, Arctic Slope; 68° 47' N, 157° 46' W; BGN 1960; (map 132). Named in 1949 by Island L. Tailleur, USGS, for nearby Swayback Mountain; a name originally applied to a hill on the left bank of this stream at 68° 43' N, 157° 56' W. See Swayback Mountain.

Swayback Lakes: lakes, between Swayback Creek and Kuna River, 17 miles SE of Liberator Lake, Arctic Slope; 68° 42' N, 157° 51' W; BGN 1960; (map 132). Named in 1950 by B. H. Kent and Island L. Tailleur, USGS, for adjacent Swayback Mountain

Swayback Mountain: hill, 2,780 ft., 11 miles SSE of Liberator Lake, Arctic Slope; 68° 42' N, 158° 14' W; (map 132). Named by USGS geologists in 1949. The name was originally applied to a hill on the left bank of Swayback Creek at 68° 43' N, 157° 56' W. This feature was so named because of its “swayback” appearance. When the 1951 USGS Howard Pass map was edited, the original feature did not show, and the name was inadvertently misapplied to this mountain.

Sweater Bay: bay, trends SW 4 miles to Kuiukta Bay on Alaska Peninsula, 19 miles SW of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 02' N, 158° 34' W; (map 30). Local name reported by a 1951 USGS field party.

Swedania Point: point of land, SW entrance point to Stepovak Bay near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 28' 45" N, 160° 31' 30" W; (map 28). Variant: Cape Swedania, Mys Svidaniya, Point Swedania. Name shown as “Point Swedania” on a USC&GS chart published in 1882; “M[ys] Svidaniya” is shown on a Russian Hydrog. Dept. chart published in 1847, possibly derived from the Russian expression “do svidaniy” meaning “till we meet again.”

Swede Boys Camp: locality, on left bank of Beaver Creek, NW of Olaf Lake, 18 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 12' 30" N, 146° 52' 25" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Swede Creek: stream, flows NW to Snake River, about 32 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 “Map of Nome Peninsula” by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Swede Creek: stream, flows SE 8 miles to Glacier River, 5 miles NW of Vermont Dome and 12.5 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 33' 15" N, 150° 25' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Swede Hill: peak, see Roberts, Mount.

Swede Lake: lake, 2.2 miles long, drains S to Middle Fork Gulkana River, 13 miles SW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 00' N, 145° 53' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Swede Point: point of land, on N bank of Taku River, at its junction with Taku Inlet, 1.6 miles E of terminus of Taku Glacier and 18 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 26' 10" N, 133° 59' 00" W; (map 12). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Swedish Gulch: ravine, trends S 1 mile to Norton Sound, 1.7 miles E of village of Bluff and 22 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 163° 42' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Sweeney Lake: lake, 1.8 miles long, 16 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 09' N, 147° 43' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Sweeney, Point: point of land, on Beaufort Sea coast, 2 miles E of Point Hopson and 5 miles W of Flaxman Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 11' 15" N, 146° 25' 45" W; (map 151). Named by Leffingwell (1919, p. 100) in 1913, "After Dan Sweeney, who worked for the writer."

Sweeny Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to E shore of Lynn Canal, 0.3 miles NE of Point Sherman and 47 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 52' 05" N, 135° 08' 25" W. (map 11). Local name reported in 1906 by R. B. Oliver, USGS; published in 1908.

Sweeper Cove: cove, 1 mile across, on W shore of Kuluk Bay, on NE coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51' 40" N, 176° 37' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Salmon Cove. So named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, "because it was used as a refuge for the smaller ships of the expedition (mine sweepers) during had weather.'

Sweeper Creek: stream, flows S 1.2 miles to Sweeper Cove, Kuluk Bay, on NE coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51' 36" N, 176° 39' 10" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Salmon Creek. Name derived from Sweeper Cove, given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Sweepstakes Creek: stream, flows SE 13 miles to Peace River, 6 miles N of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 17' N, 161° 08' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Sweet Briar Creek: stream, see Sweetbrier Creek.

Sweetbrier Creek: stream, flows SE 0.8 miles to Shovel Creek, opposite Kasson Creek, 9 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' 30" N, 164° 25' 35" W; (map 95). Variant: Sweet Briar Creek. Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Sweetcake Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles to Ophir Creek, 3 miles NW of Council and 33 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56' N, 163° 44' W, (map 95). Prospectors' name published in January 1900 by Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS.

Sweetheart Creek: stream, flows W 11 miles through Upper and Lower Sweetheart Lakes to Gilbert Bay, 37 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 56' 40" N, 133° 41' 00" W; BGN 1931; (map 8). Named in 1931 for Sweetheart Falls by USFS.

Sweetheart Falls: falls, on Sweetheart Creek, 0.3 miles E of Gilbert Bay and 37 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 56' 40" N, 133° 40' 30" W; (map 8). Named in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN.

Sweetheart Lake: lake, see Lower Sweetheart Lake and Upper Sweetheart Lake.

Sweetwater Creek: stream, flows W 13 miles to Chisana River, 16 miles SE of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 62° 45' 20" N, 141° 27' 55" W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1955.

Sweetwater Lake: lake, 4.5 miles long, N central Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 58' N, 132° 56' W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Swen Waxell Ridge: ridge, see Waxell Ridge.

Swenson Rock: rock, see Svensen Rock.

Swewidow: mountain, see Vsevidof, Mount.

Swift Creek: stream, flows 4 miles SE to Kennicott River, 3 miles SW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; BGN 1966; 61° 24' 23" N, 142° 59' 53" W; (map 67). Descriptive name used by local landowner and reported in 1965 by L. A. Yehle, USGS.

Swift Creek: stream, flows NW 13 miles to Crooked Creek, 65 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 18' N, 159° 56' W; BGN 1959; (map 59). Variant: Crooked Creek. Local descriptive name; reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Swift Creek: stream, flows S 2.1 miles to Basin Creek, 3.7 miles W of Long and 23 miles SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 24' 32" N, 155° 37' 10" W; BGN 1936; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported by Mertie and Harrington (1924, p. 94), USGS.

Swift Creek: stream, flows SW 8 miles to Kisaralik River, 58 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 29' N, 160° 10' W; (map 59) Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Swift Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows S 4.3 miles to Hidden River, 41 miles N of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 54' 55" N, 150° 07' 40" W; (map 81). Descriptive name published in 1940 by USGS.

Swift Creek: stream, heads in Kilbuck Mountains and flows N 40 miles to Aniak Slough, 5 miles SW of Aniak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 31' 30" N, 159° 37' 10" W; Variant: Amoloriasak River. A. G. Maddren, USGS, shows this name on a 1914 field sheet applied to what is now called "Discovery Creek." USGS reapplied the name to this stream in 1948.

Swift Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SE 5.5 miles to NE end of Kachemak Bay, 19 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 47' 15" N, 151° 04' 30" W; (map 50). Local name reported by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 2), USGS. Probably so named because of the sharp stream gradient which would create a fast flowing stream.

Swift Creek: stream, see Crooked Creek.

Swift Fork Kuskokwim River: stream, see Swift Fork.

Swift Fork: stream, 75 miles long, flows NW from Chedotlothna Glacier, to North Fork Kuskokwim River, 2 miles SE of Little Hog Butte and 50 miles NE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 34' N, 153° 30' W; BGN 1956; (map 89). Variant: McKinley Fork Kuskokwim River, Shangavinapok, Swift Fork Kuskokwim River Swift River, Chedotlothna River. Local name reported about 1912 by Jacob Johnson, trapper, as "Swift River or "as the natives called it 'Shangavinapok'. Although local usage of "McKinley Fork" was reported in 1955 by USGS, "Swift Fork" as recommended in 1956.

Swift Fork: stream, see Tonzona River.

Swift Islands: islands, see Twin Islands.

Swift Point: point of land, on W coast of Amlia Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 07' 20" N, 174° 02' 50" W; (map 18). Descriptive name applied "because of the swift currents and tide rips in Amlia Pass." Published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 90).

Swift River: stream, flows NE and SE 20 miles to Anvik River, 55 miles S of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 04' 10" N, 160° 43' 00" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Swift River: stream, flows SE 8 miles to Chikululnuk Creek, 3 miles N of mouth of Gemuk River and 80 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains: 60° 50' N, 158° 32' W; (map 60). Local name obtained in 1932 by BIA.

Swift River: stream, heads from several glaciers in Alaska Range at 61° 36' 30" N, 153° 58' 50" W, flows W and NW 100 miles to Kuskokwim River, 13 miles NE of Sleetmute, Stony River Lowland; 61° 53' 20" N, 156° 18' 30" W; (map 72). Variant: Chagavenapuk, Chagvanakhtuli, Chakawunapuk River, Chotschnalitno, Kochalitno River, Tschagevanchtuli. Local translation of Eskimo name recorded as "R[eka] Chagvanakhtuli" in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN. Given as "Chakawunapuk" on a 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS, but published as "Chagavenapuk" by J. E. Spurr, USGS. Zagoskin also gave the Indian name which he recorded as "Khockalitno." In 1908 A. G. Maddren, USGS, reported the translated name as "Swift River."

Swift River: stream, see Swift Fork.

Swift Rock, Point: rock, 0.3 miles N of Point Swift, W coast of Prince of Wales Island, 21 miles NW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 46' N, 133° 19' W; (map 4). Local name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 151).

Swift, Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Tonowek Narrows, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 45' 45" N, 133° 19' 28" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1917 by USC&GS.

Swikschak: bay, see Swikshak Bay.

Swikshak Bay: bay, 8 miles across, on S shore of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 25 miles SW of Cape Douglas, Aleutian Range; 58° 36' N, 153° 48' W; (map 43). Variant: Sbichsak, Suikhchak, Swikschak, Svikhshak. Native name published by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 275), IRN, as "Svikhchak golfe" and by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN, as "[Z[ali] Svikhshak," or "Svikhshak Bay."

Swikshak Lagoon: lagoon, mouth of Swikshak River, extends NE 2.2 miles, on NE coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 50 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 58° 36' 30" N, 153° 46' 30" W; (map 43). Name derived from Swikshak Bay and published in 1952 on a USGS map.

Swikshak River: stream, heads at glacier terminus, on NE coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, flows S through Swikshak Lagoon, 6.5 miles to Shelikof Strait, Aleutian Range; 58° 36' 25" N, 143° 46' 35" W; (map 43) Name derived from Swikshak Bay and published on a 1952 USGS map.

Swikshak: locality, site of village, on NE coast of Alaska Peninsula in Katmai National Monument, at mouth of Swikshak River, 50 miles SW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 58° 36' 30" N, 153° 46' 25" W; (map 43). Name derived from Swikshak Bay and published on a 1952 USGS map.

Swineford Lake: lakes, 2.6 miles long, along Yehring Creek, 2 miles NW of Mount Swineford and 26 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 27' 30" N, 133° 46' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 12). Named in 1952 by B. D. Stewart, USGS, because "the lakes received their principal water supply from hanging glaciers lying on the westerly slopes of Mount Swineford."

Swineford, Mount: mountain, elev. 6,841 ft., 8.7 miles SE of Taku Lodge on Taku River and 28 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 26' 05" N, 133° 43' 15" W; (map 12). Named in 1932 by B. D. Stewart, USGS, for Alfred P. Swineford, second governor of Alaska, who was appointed in 1885, and because "the mountain lies in the vicinity of the city of Juneau, where members of family of ax-Governor Swineford now reside."

Swing Creek: stream, see Hammer Creek.

Swinging Dome: mountain, 2,264 ft., W of Iditarod River, 11.7 miles SW of Flat and 49 miles NE of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 20' N, 158° 17' W; (map 79). Prospectors' name published in 1921 by USGS.

Swinoi Island: island, see Hog Island.

Swirl Islands: islands, see Yelnu Islets.

Swirl Reef: reef, see Fathometer Reef.

Swirl Rock: rock, in Akun Strait between Akun and Akutan Islands, 4.5 miles E of Akutan, Aleutian Islands; 54° 08' 05" N, 165° 39' 25" W; (map 24). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Switch Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Deadwood Creek, 35 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 28' 30" N, 144° 54' 00" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 3).

Switch Creek: stream, flows W 2 miles to Chicken Creek, 50 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 06' N, 141° 55' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Switchback Mountain: mountain, 1,711 ft., W Illinois Creek, 14 miles NE of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 16' 00 " N, 153° 13' 30" W; (map 107). Local name reported in 1915 by Waring (1917, fig. 12),USGS.

Sword Point: point of land, see Espada, Point.

Sword Point: point of land, SW tip of San Fernando Island, 10 miles W of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 28' 15" N, 133° 23' 50" W; (map 4). Variant: Punta de Espada. Translation by USC&GS of the name "Punta de Espada" given in 1775-1779 by Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle.

Sword Point: point of land, W tip of Tozitna Island, in Yukon River, 12 miles WSW of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 07' 30" N, 152° 28' 00" W (map 106). Riverboat pilots' descriptive name shown on Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers, dated 1940.

Syakhlidok, Ostrov: island, see Sitkalidak Island.

Syatkhlidak, Ostrov: island, see Sitkalidak Island.

Syatkhlidak, Proliv: water passage, see Sitkalidak Strait.

Syble Point: point of land, on NE coast of Cleveland Peninsula, between Behm Canal and Yes Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' 20" N, 131° 44' 00" W; (map 3). Named in 1891 by USG&GS.

Sycamore Bay: bay, see Monashka Bay.

Syemidy, Ostrova: islands, see Semidi Islands.

Sykes Cove: estuary, extends S 0.5 miles off Behm Canal, 2 miles W of Behm Mountains, Coast Mountains. 55° 12' 00" N, 131° 04' 45" W; BGN 1929, (map 3). Local name reported in 1929 by USFS.

Sykes Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, 4 miles SE of Point Sykes on Behm Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 09' N, 131° 00' W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1955 by USGS.

Sykes, Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Behm Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 11' 30', N 131° 05' 30" W; (map 3). Variant: Mys Seykes Named by Capt. Vancouver, RN, "August 7, 1793, after John Sykes, a master's mate on the Discovery" (Wagner, 1937, p. 418).

Sylburn Harbor: bay, 2 miles across, on W coast of Annette Island, N of Port Chester, Alexander Archipelago 55° 12' N, 131° 36' W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Sylva Creek: stream, heads about 57° 32' N, 133° 13' W, flows W about 4 miles to Chuck River 1.5 miles above river's mouth at head of Windham Bay and 65 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 33' 50" N, 133° 20' 40" W; (map 8). Variant: Sylvia Creek. Named by prospectors and reported in 1903 by Spencer (1906, fig. 3). It was probably named for "Nix" Sylva, prospector, who in 1869 made gold discoveries on Windham and Holkham Bays and later in the Juneau area. The creek contains gold-bearing gravels.

Sylvanite Creek: stream, flows S 2.5 miles to Aurora Creek which flows to Noxapaga River, 27 miles W of Imurok Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 38' N, 164° 13' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Sylvia Creek: stream, see Sylva Creek.

Symond Bay: bay, see Symonds Bay.

Symonds Bay: bay, 0.5 miles across, on N coast of Biorka Island, W of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago: 56° 51' 40" N, 135° 31' 00" W; BGN 1897; (map 5). Variant: Symond Bay. Named in 1879 by USC&GS for Lt. Frederick Martin Symonds, USN, who surveyed the bay in 1879 with Master G. C. Hanus, USN.

Symonds Point: point of land, on N coast of Mansfield Peninsula, 3.3 miles SE of Barlow Point and 15 miles NW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 20' 30" N, 134° 50' 00" W; (map 11). Named in 1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan USN, for Lt. Frederick M. Symonds, who served under Capt. L. A. Beardslee on the U.S.S. Jamestown and under Comdr. H. Glass' USN, on the U.S.S. Wachusett, while surveying this part of Alaska in 1879-81. The name was published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 173).

Syncline Mountain: mountain, 5,400 ft., extends SW 8 miles from Belanger Pass, between Alfred and Squaw Creeks, 55 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 55' 45" N, 147° 28' 05" W; BGN 1960; (map 69). So named in 1956 by USGS because "it is composed entirely of bedded rocks folded into a large syncline."

Synrock River: stream, see Sinuk River.

Syooknook River: stream, see Pile River.

Syroy, Mys: point of land, see Siroi Point.

Syumetsy, Ostrov: island, see Suemez Island.

Syvernoy, Mys: point of land, see Lighthouse point.

Syvernoy, Mys: promontory, see Akun Head.

Syvernoy, Proliv: water passage, see Kupreanof Strait.

Syvernyy, Mys: point of land, see North Cape.

T

T Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, 1 mile SE of Long Lake and 19 miles W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 11' N, 146° 07' W; (map 83). Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

T Lake: lake, Island 1 mile long, N of Billy Creek, 38 miles NW of Tanacross, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 48' N, 143° 53' W; (map 85). Local name published by USGS in 1950. Named because the lake's outline is in the form of a T.

T Mountain: mountain, see T, Mount.

T Peak: mountain, see T, Mount.

T'awat Creek: Stream, 0.3 miles long, connects Aka and Kardy Lakes, 2.7 miles SW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 31' 25" N, 139° 47' 45" W; (map 46). Tlingit Indian name reported in 1964 (de Laguna and others, 1964, p. 23, map 4).

T'Click: locality, see Tklik.

T'satsumi: locality, see Techek.

T'silkat Islands: islands, see Chilkat Islands.

T, Mount: mountain, 8,001 ft., Boundary Peak 72 on Alaska-Canada boundary, 3.5 miles NE of Mount Burkett and 118 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 12' 45" N, 132° 14' 45" W; BGN 1953; (map 8). Variant: Boundary Peak 72, T Mountain, T Peak. So designated in 1903 by the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal.

T, Peak: mountain, 1,000 ft., 1.5 miles N of Beluga Hill, 6 miles W of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 08' N, 161° 44' W; (map 53). Name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Ta-clik: locality, see Tklik.

Ta-kahoela Lake: lake, see Takahula Lake.

Ta-tot-lee: bluff, see Eagle Bluff.

Taain Creek: stream, 1 mile long, flows SW to Wrangell Narrows on NW coast of Mitkof Island, 6 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 44' 45" N, 132° 56' 25" W; BGN 1933; (map 6). Named in 1933 by USFS "for an Indian who is said to have settled in this vicinity early in the nineteenth century, and to have had a widespread influence for good among the natives."

Taain Creek: stream, see Falls Creek.

Taaltsug River: river, one of five rivers on delta of Alsek River, flows to Gulf of Alaska, 50 miles SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 07' N, 138° 30' W; (map 46). Tlingit Indian name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN, on an 1849 map.

Taapkuk: locality, at Cape Espenberg on Kotzebue Sound, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 33' N, 163° 36' W; (map 113). Variant: Tapkachmiut, Tapkhakgmüt, Tup-kug-ameuts. Former Eskimo village or camp reported in 1847 as "Tapkhakgmüt" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, (Hodge, 1910, p. 691); listed as "Ta-apkuk," population 42, in the 1880 Census by Petroff (1884, p. 4).

Taaqtaluuzaq: locality, see Taktalurak Rocks.

Tabasco Creek: stream, flows SE 2.4 miles to Sawpit Creek, 30 miles S of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 08' N, 159° 28' W; (map 73). Prospectors' name "from Tabasco sauce" reported by USC&GS in 1948.

Tabescot Lake: lake, 2 miles long, on N bank of Koyukuk River, 27 miles E of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 34' 45" N, 152° 32' 00" W; (map 117). Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tabernacle Mountain: mountain, 1,163 ft., in Paimiut Hills, on W bank of Yukon River, 16 miles SW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills, 62° 00' 25" N, 160° 04' 20" W; (map 78). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Tabert Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, 2.6 miles WSW of Little Lake Louise and 40 miles WNW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 17' 30" N, 146° 45' 00" W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Table Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, 11 miles NW of Cape Decision, on S coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 09' N, 134° 15' W; (map 5). Local name used by fishermen; published in 1917 by USC&GS.

Table island: island, 0.1 miles across, southernmost of two islands in Killisnoo Harbor, off W coast of Admiralty Island, 3 miles S of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 27' 25" N, 134° 34' 55" W; (map 9). Variant: Table Islands. Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published as "Table Islands" on Hydrographic Chart 225.

Table Island: island, 800 ft. long, at NE entrance to Sitkalidak Strait, SE of Kodiak Island; 57° 11' 20" N, 152° 55' 00" W; BGN 1930; (map 34). Variant: Entrance Island. Descriptive name given in 1928 by USC&GS, "because of the table-like appearance of the island." Previously called "Entrance Island;" the name was changed because of duplications.

Table Islands: island, see Table Island.

Table Mountain: hill, between heads of Koyuk and Kuzitrin Rivers, about 10 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Table Mountain: mountain, 1,350 ft., on NE end of Ushagat Island, in Barren Islands, 70 miles NE of Afognak, Chugach Mountains; 58° 56' 35" N, 152° 10' 05" W; (map 43). Descriptive name given in 1908 and published in 1910 by USC&GS.

Table Mountain: mountain, 2,700 ft., on Cleveland Peninsula near head of Santa Anna Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 58' 30" N, 131° 54' 15" W; (map 3). Name published in 1910 by USC&GS.

Table Mountain: mountain, 2,701 ft., on S end of Admiralty Island, S of Whitewater Bay, 20 miles S of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 12' 15" N, 134° 34' 45" W; (map 9). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in the 1901 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 161). This mountain is a prominent landmark in the Whitewater Bay area.

Table Mountain: mountain, 4,300 ft., on W bank of Crooked Creek, 66 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 59' 35" N, 147° 18' 30" W; (map 69). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Table Mountain: mountain, 5,042 ft., E of Sheenjek River, 50 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 20' N, 143° 39' W; (map 137). Local descriptive name reported in 1926 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS.

Table Mountain: mountain, 9,360 ft., surrounded by Columbus and Quintino Sella Glaciers, 9 miles NE of Mount Huxley and 79 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 27' 20" N, 141° 05' 00" W; BGN 1917; (map 65). Descriptive name proposed by the IBC in 1916.

Table Rock: rock, 375 ft. long, in Sakie Bay, on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 04' 15" N, 133° 12' 45" W; (map 4). Descriptive name published in 1924 by USC&GS.

Table Rock: rock, on N side of Deer Passage, off Bold Cape, 23 miles SE of village of Cold Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 01' 30" N, 162° 13' 50" W; (map 29). Descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1927 on Chart 8703.

Table Top Mountain: mountain, 2,710 ft., N coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 58' 15" N, 166° 40' 50" W; (map 23). This descriptive name was published in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 41).

Table Top Mountain: mountain, 3,130 ft., 34 miles NW of Chena Hot Springs and 50 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 22' N, 146° 57' W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Table Top Mountain: mountain, 3,166 ft., on N part of Douglas Island, 3.5 miles W of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 17' 35" N, 134° 30' 10" W; (map 11). Descriptive name given in 1962 by the USGS.

Table Top: mountain, 3,312 ft., 8.5 miles S of the junction of Kanayut and Anaktuvuk Rivers, 38 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 37' 00" N, 151° 02' 30" W; (map 134). Descriptive name given by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Tacghli, Ile: island, see Takli Island.

Tachaichagat River: stream, see Iditarod River.

Tachanlowa Lake: lake, in Koyukuk River flats, 20 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 29' N, 157° 12' W; (map 108). Koyukan Indian name reported by USGS in 1955.

Tachat River: stream, see Takotna River.

Tachatna River: stream, see Takotna River.

Tachik: bay, see Golovnin Bay.

Tachik: bay, see Pavlof Bay.

Tachik: locality, see Techek.

Tachikthluk Bay: bay, see Duchikthluk Bay.

Tachilni, Cape: point of land, on E shore of Morzhovoi Bay, Aleutian Range; 53° 56' 00" N, 162° 52' 30" W; (map 25). Variant: Animatchoutchkok, Tochilnoi. Descriptive Russian name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN, as "M[ys] Tochilnoi" meaning "Cape Grindstone." The Aleut name for this point was reported by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 272), IRN, as "Animatchoutchkok."

Tachimesoa Lagoon: lagoon, 6 miles long, on coast of Chukchi Sea, at S end of Kasegaluk Lagoon, 28 miles S of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 19' N, 163° 12' W; (map 145). This is the Eskimo name meaning "end lagoon," for the S end of Kasegaluk Lagoon. Name obtained by Orth in 1956.

Tachinisok Inlet: lagoon, 1 mile across, off Peard Bay, 12 miles SE of Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; 70° 49' N, 158° 19' W; (map 147). Variant: Kuahru, Tatchinesua Inlet, Woody Inlet. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1950. It was called "Woody Inlet" by English naval officers about 1850. Sgt. John Murdoch reported the Eskimo name as "Kuahru" (Ray, P.H., 1885, p. 95).

Tachkinach: island, see Simeonof Island.

Tachshilik River: stream, see Takshilik Creek.

Tachtli Island: island, see Takli Island.

Tachyhuimiut: locality, fish camp, on W shore of Dahloongamiut Lagoon, 35 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 60° 00' 07" N, 167° 04' 55" W; (map 57). Variant: Dahloongamiut, Dalongmute, Talungamiut. Eskimo name reported in 1937 by USAAF.

Tachyhuimiut: locality, see Dahloongamiut.

Taclodahten Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, at head of Kadakina Creek, 32 miles SE of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 18' 30" N, 151° 40' 30" W; (map 117). Variant: Taklodaten Lake. Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Taco Gulf: estuary, see Taku Inlet.

Taco Harbor: cove, see Taku Harbor.

Taco Inlet: estuary, see Taku Inlet.

Tacoma: locality, "on Valdez-Fairbanks trail (Richardson Highway). 55 miles N of Valdez," Chugach Mountains; 61° 25' N, 145° 15' W; (map 68). Variant: Kendall Cache. Former roadhouse name published in 1908 by USGS; and in 1916 in Polk's Gazetteer. Located at or near Kendall Cache roadhouse.

Tacotna River: stream, see Takotna River.

Tacotna: village, see Takotna.

Tacou Harbor: cove, see Taku Harbor.

Tacou Inlet: estuary, see Taku Inlet.

Taddiskey Harbor: bay, see Datzkoo Harbor.

Taddys Cove: bay, see Datzkoo Harbor.

Tadluk, Cape: point of land, on S coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 01' N, 174° 43' W; (map 18). Aleut name published as "M[ys] Tadluk," or "Cape Tadluk," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 27), IRN.

Tadoosh: locality, see Charley Village.

Tadrandike River: stream, see Chandalar River.

Tadrandike: lake, see Chandalar Lake.

Tadush: locality, see Charley Village.

Taffy Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Ipnarik River, Brooks Range; 68° 36' N, 157° 07' W; (map 132). Named in 1950 by Island L. Tailleur, USGS, connected with the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 explorations, for a taffy colored bear.

Taft Creek: stream, flows NW 13 miles to Big Lake 1.5 miles S of Rennies Landing on Innoko River, 37 miles NW of Ophir and 64 miles NW of McGrath, Innoko Lowland; 63° 35' 30" N, 157° 04' 50" W; (map 90). Local name obtained from Joseph Ferris in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS.

Tag Island: islands, see Tag Islands.

Tag Islands: islands, 0.5 miles across, 2.5 miles S of Skagul Islands, Delarof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 33' 30" N, 178° 34' 15" W; (map 16). Variant: Tag Island, Tagachalugis

Island, Tagachalgise Island, Tagatchalgise Island. Aleut name published as “O[strov] Tagachalugis,” or “Tagachalugis Island,” by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), which refers to the largest island. This and other long variants were shortened to “Tag Islands” by BGN recommendation.

Tag-gag-a-wik: stream, see Tagagawik River.

Tagachalgise Island: islands, see Tag Islands.

Tagachalugis Island: islands, see Tag Islands.

Tagadak Island: island, 1 mile across, between Great Sitkin and Umak Islands, one of Andreanof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 30" N, 176° 00' 00" W; BGN 1936; (maps 17, 18). Variant: Tagadakh Island. Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, as “O[strov] Tagadakh,” or “Tagadakh Island.” According to R. H. Geoghegan, this Aleut word means “fresh” or “new.”

Tagadak Island: island, see Tagalak Island.

Tagadakh Island: island, see Tagadak Island.

Tagagawik River: stream, flows N 85 miles to Selawik River, 30 miles SE of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 28' N, 159° 00' W; (map 114). Variant: Tag-gag-a-wik. Eskimo name reported in 1886 as “Tag-gag-a-wik” by Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN.

Tagakvik, Lake: lake, 2.4 miles long, 7 miles NE of junction of Kelley and Noatak Rivers, 35 miles NE of Noatak, Brooks Range; 67° 59' N, 162° 07' W; (map 128). Eskimo name meaning “shadowy place” obtained at Noatak in 1956 by Orth.

Tagalack Bay: bay, see Dakavak Bay.

Tagalack Lake: lake, see Dakavak Lake.

Tagalak Bay: bay, see Dakavak Bay.

Tagalak Island: island, 4 miles long, between Atka and Adak Islands, Andreanof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' N, 175° 43' W; BGN 1936; (map 18). Variant: Tagadak Island, Tagalakh Island. Aleut name published from Commodore Joseph Billings' track chart of 1790-92 by Lt. Sarichev, IRN, in 1802; also published as “Tagalak” by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 320). IRN.

Tagalak Pass: water passage, between Tagalak and Chugul Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' N, 175° 45' W; BGN 1936; (map 18). Named for Tagalak Island by the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition of 1934, and published by the USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 104).

Tagalakh Island: island, see Tagalak Island.

Tagalaviksak Slough: watercourse, see Talbiksok River.

Tagamak: island, see Cherni Island.

Taganak: island, see Cherni Island.

Tagarayak River: stream, see Tagayarak River.

Tagarayak: locality, see Tagayarak.

Tagatchalgise Island: islands, see Tag Islands.

Tagayarak River: stream, heads at 60° 18' N, 163° 12' W, flows SE 25 miles to Kuskokwim River, 18 miles W of Eek and 46 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, 60° 15' N, 162° 32' W; (map 58). Variant: Tagarayak River. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Tagayarak: locality, on left bank of Tagayarak River, 25 miles W of Eek and 48 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 17' N, 162° 45' W; (map 58). Variant: Tagarayak. Former Eskimo camp or village, named for the stream; reported to be abandoned in 1951 by USC&GS.

Tagayooneechuk: lakes, see Tagiunituk Lake.

Tagayooneeichuk: stream, see Tagiunituk Creek.

Taghiaratzoriamute: locality, see Togiarsorik.

Taghinak: island, see Simeonof Island.

Tagiak: village, see Togiak.

Tagiunituk Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Tatigirok Creek, 2 miles N of Kavroak Springs and 16 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 54' N, 164° 55' W; (map 128). Variant: Tagayooneeichuk, Tagiunituq. Eskimo name meaning “there is salt” reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Tagiunituk Lakes: lakes, 5 miles ESE of mouth of Omikviorok River and 19 miles SE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 35' N, 163° 56' W; (map 128). Variant: Tagayooneechuk, Tagiunituq. Eskimo name meaning “there is salt” reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Tagiunituq: lakes, see Tagiunituk Lakes.

Tagiunituq: stream, see Tagiunituk Creek.

Tagoomenik River: stream, flows NW 23 miles to Shaktoolik Bay, 24 miles SW of Christmas Mountain, Nulato Hills; 64° 21' N, 161° 11' W; BGN 1966; (map 96). Variant: Tagumanik River, Tagumenik River. Eskimo name reported in 1867 by members of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition as “Tagumanik.”

Tagumanik River: stream, see Tagoomenik River.

Tagumenik River: stream, see Tagoomenik River.

Taguntna Creek: stream, see Alexander Creek.

Taguta-kakat: locality, see Taguta.

Taguta: locality, on N bank of Yukon River, about 15 miles below junction of Khotol River. Nulato Hills; 61° 55' N, 159° 05' W; (map 91). Variant: Tagutakaka, Taguta-kakat. Former Indian village or camp recorded in 1869 as "Tagutakaka," by Capt. Raymond (1871, p. 25), U.S. Engineers.

Tagutakaka: locality, see Taguta.

Tah Bay: bay, extends SE 3.3 miles off Cordova Bay, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, SE of Klakas Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 51' N, 132° 21' W; (map 1). Tlingit Indian name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Tah Island: island, 1.2 miles long, in Tah Bay, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 50' 45" N, 132° 19' 30" W; (map 1). Name published in 1951 by USGS.

Tahamund Lake: lake, 2 miles long, N of Black Hills, 14 miles S of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 45' N, 141° 52' W; (map 84). Variant: Tahanund Lake. Indian name reported by USGS in 1955.

Tahanund Lake: lake, see Tahamund Lake.

Taheen River: stream, see Tahini River.

Tahini River: stream, heads in Duff Lake in Canada, flows SE 11 miles to Chilkat River, 26 miles NW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 36' 45" N, 135° 59' 10" W; BGN 1954; (map 45). Variant: Taheen River. Tlingit Indian name meaning "Ta River" reported by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883 map).

Tahini River: stream, see Takhin River.

Tahinichok Mountains: mountains, 1,200 ft., extends 10 miles W of Rabbit Creek at SW end of Mulgrave Hills, 15 miles W of Noatak, Arctic Slope; 67° 34' N, 163° 42' W; (map 128). Variant: Agaerruich Hills, Agagrak Mountains, Ahgeyagrock, Tooinichook Mountains, Tueenichook Mountains, Tuinichuk Mountains. Eskimo name meaning "tastes salty" according to USC&GS in 1950.

Tahk-sahk-wee-vik: watercourse, see Taksakwivik Slough.

Tahka Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island at S end of Tuxekan Narrows, 28 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 52' N, 133° 13' W; (map 4). Indian name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Tahkandik River: stream, see Nation River.

Tahkandit River: stream, see Nation River.

Tahko Inlet: estuary, see Taku Inlet.

Tahkonah Creek: stream, see Takonak Creek.

Tahneta Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, in course of Eureka Creek, NE of Tahneta Pass, on Glenn Highway, 62 miles NF. of Palmer, Copper River Basin; 61° 54' 00" N, 147° 18' 20" W; BGN 1960; (map 69). Variant: Climax Lake, Eureka Lake, Startup Lake. Named in 1956 by USGS; derived from nearby Tahneta Pass.

Tahneta Pass: pass, 3,000 ft., on Glenn Highway, 60 miles SW of Glennallen and 62 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 53' 10" N, 147° 20' 00" W; (map 69). Tanaina Indian name reported by Mendenhall (1900, p. 316), USGS.

Tahnokhalony: locality, see Tanakot.

Tahoma Reef: reef, 1.3 miles long, in Pacific Ocean, 33 miles S. of Buldir Island and 55 miles W of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48' N, 175° 47' E; (map 14). Named for cutter Tahoma lost here in 1914 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1944, p. 129).

Taiga Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula NW of Norak Lake, 38 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 54' 30" N, 150° 27' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range. "Taiga" is a transliterated Russian word for a cold, swampy, forested region which begins where the tundra leaves off.

Taigud Island: island, 0.5 miles across, one of Taigud Islands, in Redoubt Bay, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 55' 30" N, 135° 24' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Ostrov Taygud. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Taygud," or "Tayqud Island."

Taigud Islands: islands, 2 miles across, at mouth of Redoubt Bay, 10 miles S of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 55' N, 135° 25' W; (map 5). Variant: Ostrov Taygud. Named "Ostrov Taygud," or "Taygud Island," in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN.

Taiholman Lake: lake, 0.8 miles across, 7 miles S of Taclodahten Lake and 38 miles SE of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 12' 00" N, 151° 37' 30" W; (map 117). Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Taiklano Creek: stream, see Bubb Creek.

Taiklano: stream, see Little Nelchina River.

Taixtsalda Hill: hill, 2,335 ft., between Kalukna and Tetlin Rivers, 17 miles SW of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 50' N, 142° 23' W; (map 84). Tetlin Indian name reported to mean “sharp hill” by USGS in 1962.

Taiya Inlet: estuary, 13 miles long, trends S from mouth of Taiya River to Chilkoot Inlet, 12 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 17' N, 135° 23' W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 45). Variant: Dayay Inlet, DehJah Inlet, Dejah Inlet, Dyea Inlet, Perrier Inlet, Tayay Inlet, Tya Inlet, Tyya Inlet. A Tlingit Indian name reported in 1868 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, as Tyya and Tya; published in 1870 by USC&GS on Chart 701. Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883 map) reported the name as Dejah Inlet, and in 1883 Lt. Schwatka, USA, called it Dayay Inlet.

Taiya Point: point of land, at head of Chilkoot Inlet, 1 mile SE of Taiyasanka Harbor and 12 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 17' 15" N, 135° 24' 00" W; (map 45). Named for Taiya Inlet in 1923 on IBC Sheet 9 (1951 atlas).

Taiya River: stream, heads at Chilkoot Pass, on the Alaska-Canada boundary, flows S 17 miles to head of Taiya Inlet, 1 mile N of Dyea Point, and 2 miles NW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 28' 50" N, 135° 21' 15" W; BGN Sixth Report; (map 45). Variant: Dyea River. Name derived from Taiya Inlet and published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 203). This stream was the first part of the “Dyea Trail” from Dyea through Chilkoot Pass to the Klondike. See Dyea, locality.

Taiya Sahnka: bay, see Taiyasanka Harbor.

Taiya: locality, see Dyea.

Taiyasanka Harbor: bay, 1.4 miles long, at head of Chilkoot Inlet, 1 mile NW of Taiya Point and 12 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 17' 45" N, 135° 25' 45" W; (map 45). Variant: Dejahssanke, Taiya Sahnka. Tlingit Indian name reported by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map), as Dejahssanke. It is published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 203). as Taiya Sahnka.

Tajittro Creek: stream, flows NW 11 miles to Upper Mouth Birch Creek, 25 miles SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 29' 00" N, 146° 04' 30" W; (map 119). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tak-chak: locality, see Takechak.

Tak-tchag-miout: settlement, see Takshak.

Takahola Lake: lake, see Takahula Lake.

Takahula Lake: lake, 1 mile across, in Alatna River valley, 25 miles NE of Walker Lake, Brooks Range; 67° 21' N, 153° 40' W; BGN 1912; (map 125). Variant: Ta-kahoela Lake, Takahola Lake. Eskimo name, variously spelled, reported in 1886 by Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN. Stoney's manuscript map shows “Ta-kaho-la.” His description “eight miles long, one to one and a half miles wide * * *” exaggerates the lake's size but this may be due to snow cover in a fairly flat valley. The present spelling was established by P.S. Smith, USGS, in 1913.

Takai River: stream, see Tok River.

Takaiak: locality, in Kaiyuh Mountains near Totson Mountain, 23 miles SW of Galena, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 28' N, 157° 15' W; (map 97). Variant: Letnik-Takaiak, Takaiaksa, Takajaksen. Former Indian village or camp shown as "Letniki-Takaiak" on Lt. L. A. Zagoskin's 1850 map (Hodge 1910, p. 673).

Takaiaka, Monte: mountain, see Totson Mountain.

Takaiaksa: locality, see Takaiak.

Takaitsky: range, see Kaiyuh Mountains.

Takajaksen: locality, see Takaiak.

Takakchak: locality, see Johnnys Village.

Takali, Ostrov: island, see Takli Island.

Takamgia Point: point of land, NE point of North Rookery, on N coast of St. George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' 20" N, 169° 33' 35" W; (map 38). Aleut name reported by W. W. Duffield in 1897, and Putnam (1903, p. 1015), USC&GS, as "Takam'gia."

Takamitka: locality, on Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 40' N, 166° 45' W; (map 23). Variant: Tatamitka. Former Eskimo village or camp reported by Rev. Coxe (1787, p. 164).

Takanis Bay: bay, extends SW 2 miles to Pacific Ocean, on SW coast of Yakobi Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 55' N, 136° 31' W; (map 9). Variant: Takhanis Bay, Zaliv Takhanys. Tlingit Indian name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 8). as "Z[aliv] Takhanys," meaning "Takhany Bay."

Takanis Creek: Stream, flows SW 4 miles through Takanis Lake to Takanis Bay, on SW coast of Yakobi Island, 23 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 55' 40" N, 136° 29' 30" W; (map 9). Name reported in 1942 by USGS (Kennedy and Walton, 1946, pl. 9).

Takanis Lake: lake, 1 mile long, in Takanis Creek, on S central Yakobi Island, 23 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 57' 30" N, 136° 27' 15" W; (map 9). Name reported in 1942 by USGS (Kennedy and Walton, 1946, pl. 9).

Takanis Peak: mountain, 2,233 ft., on central Yakobi Island, off W coast of Chichagof Island, 25 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 57' 35" N, 136° 28' 00" W; (map 9). Named in 1928 by USC&GS, and published in 1929 on Chart 8260. The name is derived from Takanis Bay.

Takanis Peninsula: peninsula, 2.5 miles long, on W coast of Yakobi Island, off Chichagof Island, 24 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 56' N, 136° 32' W; BGN 1928; (map 9). Named in 1928 by USC&GS for Takanis Bay.

Takapna River: stream, see Takotna River.

Takatz Bay: bay, 3 miles long, on E coast of Baranof Island, 4 miles N of Baranof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 09' N, 134° 50' W; (map 9). Tlingit Indian name reported in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, and published in 1899 by USC&GS on Chart 8050.

Takatz Creek: stream, on Baranof Island, heads in Takatz Lake, flows NE 1 mile to Takatz Bay, 4 miles N of Baranof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 08' 30" N, 134° 51' 50" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Takatz Island: islands, 1.2 miles across, 3.5 miles NE of Baranof, on E coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 08' N, 134° 48' W; (map 9). Tlingit Indian name given in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN.

Takatz Lake: lake, 1.5 miles across, draining into Takatz Bay, on E coast of Baranof Island, 3 miles NW of Baranof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 07' 30" N, 134° 54' 00" W; BGN 1923; (map 9). Named in 1921 or 1922 by USFS for nearby Takatz Bay.

Takawangha Island: island, see Tanaga Island.

Takayofu Creek: stream, heads near Kejulik Pass and flows NW 25 miles, joining Contact Creek to form King Salmon River, on Alaska Peninsula in Katmai National Monument, 39 miles SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 09' 45" N, 156° 00' 25" W; BGN 1966; (map 41). Variant: Takayoto Creek. Native name said to mean "king salmon" reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Takayoto Creek: stream, see Takayofu Creek.

Takchag-miut: settlement, see Takshak.

Takchak: locality, see Techek.

Takchak: settlement, see Takshak.

Takchuk Channel: water passage, see Tuksuk Channel.

Takchuk: locality, see Tuksuk.

Takechak Creek: stream, flows N 8 miles to Baird Inlet, on Nelson Island, 96 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 49' N, 164° 35' W; (map 58). Eskimo name reported in 1964 by Orth.

Takechak: locality, on left side of mouth of Takechak Creek, on Nelson Island, 96 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 49' N, 164° 36' W; (map 58). Variant: Tak-chak. Former Eskimo village now used as a camp. According to USC&GS in 1951, "A grave or two are the only signs of former habitation." This may be the same place referred to as "Tak-chak."

Takeena Peninsula: peninsula, 4 miles across, 6 miles S of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 34' N, 136° 00' W; BGN 1933; (map 9). Named

in 1933 by USFS “for Jacob Takeena, a Tlingit Indian who was friendly to both the Russian and American settlers, who hunted on this peninsula.”

Taket Creek: stream, flows W 3 miles to Norton Sound, 4.9 miles S of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 48' N, 160° 46' W; (map 91). Eskimo name reported in 1924 by USC&GS. “This name comes from a native word meaning 'place to catch blackfish'.”

Takhakhdona Hills: hills, between Nayuka River and Glacier Creek, extend SE 15 miles from Bear Mountain on NW to Hochandochutla Mountain on S, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 42' 30" N, 155° 00' 00" W; (map 107). Koyukan Indian name obtained at Huslia in 1956 by Orth.

Takhakna: stream, see North Fork Innoko River.

Takhanis Bay: bay, see Takanis Bay.

Takhanys, Mys: point of land, see gingham, Cape.

Takhanys, Zaliv: bay, see Takanis Bay.

Takheen River: stream, see Takhin River.

Takhin Glacier: glacier, heads in Takhinsha Mountains, trends N 6 miles to its 1954 terminus at head of Takin River, 2 miles E of terminus of Le Blondeau Glacier and 31 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 16' 30" N, 136° 09' 40" W; (map 45). Tlingit Indian name published in 1923 on IBC Sheet 9 (1951 atlas).

Takhin Ridge: ridge, 12 miles long, extends E-W, 2 miles N of Takhin River and 24 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 17' N, 135° 58' W; (map 45). Variant: Takhinscha. Tlingit Indian name reported as Takhinscha by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map).

Takhin River: stream, heads in the Takhin Glacier, flows E 16 miles to the Chilkat River, 6 miles NW of McClellan Flats, and 19 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 16' 30" N, 135° 41' 00" W; (map 45). Variant: Tahini River, Takheen River, Taklin River. Tlingit Indian name reported in 1880 by the U.S. Navy as Takheen River. Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map). show it as Takhin.

Takhinak: island, see Simeonof Island.

Takhinscha: ridge, see Takhin Ridge.

Takhinsha Mountains: mountain range, extends WNW 25 miles from N end of Chilkat Range to head of Riggs Glacier, 29 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 11' N, 135° 55' W; (map 45). Tlingit Indian name reported by E. C. Robertson, USGS; published in 1952.

Takhli, Ostrov: island, see Takli Island.

Takikatagamute: locality, see Takiketak.

Takiketagamute: locality, see Takiketak.

Takiketak: locality, on E shore of Kuskokwim Bay, near mouth of Cripple Creek, 21 miles NW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 25' N, 161° 55' W; (map 53). Variant: Takikatagamute, Takiketagamute. Former Eskimo village or camp reported in 1878-79 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, as "Takikatagamute," meaning "Takikatak people," population 21; published by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census (1884 P. 17).

Takiroq: lake, see Takrak Lake.

Takkala Bay: bay, see Dakavak Bay.

Takkala Lake: lake, see Dakavak Lake.

Taklek: point of land, see Aklek, Cape.

Takli Island: island, 2 miles long, between Amalik Bay and Shelikof Strait, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 21 miles SE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 04' N, 154° 29' W; (map 42). Variant: Ile Tacghli, Ile Takhli, Ostrov Takali. Ostrov Takhli, Tachtli Island, Takhli Island. Native name published in 1847 as "Os[trov] Takali" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378.

Taklin River: stream, see Takhin River.

Taklodaten Lake: lake, see Taclodahten Lake.

Tako: locality, see Taku Harbor.

Takoka Creek: stream, flows NW 5.5 miles to Kontrashibuna Lake, 25 miles NE of Nondalton. Aleutian Range; 60° 10' 45" N, 154° 10' 45" W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Takokakaan: locality, see Taku Harbor.

Takoma Bluff: bluff, extends N-S 2.5 miles along left bank of Yukon River at mouth of Takoma Creek, 28 miles SE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 28' 30" N, 143° 41' 00" W; (map 103). The bluff evidently received its name from Takoma Creek.

Takoma Cove: cove, 0.7 miles wide, at NE end of Port Dick, Kenai Peninsula, 28 miles SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 15' 45" N, 151° 00' 00" W; (map 50). Variant: Sunday Harbor Local name reported by USGS in 1951.

Takoma Creek: Stream, flows E 4 miles to Yukon River, 28 miles SE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 27' 30" N, 143° 41' 00" W; (map 103). Local name published in 1925 by ARC.

Takomahto Lake: lake, 2 miles long, E of Jatahmund Lake, 23 miles S of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 37' N, 141° 57' W; (map 84). Indian name reported by USGS in 1955.

Takonak Creek: stream, flows W 9 miles to Kashunuk River, E of Mankakvik Creek, 36 miles W of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 49' 45" N, 163° 10' 30" W; (map 74). Variant: Tahkonak Creek. Eskimo name obtained from a manuscript map of the Kashunuk River by "Father Delon," reported as "Tahkonak" by USC&GS in 1951.

Takondit River: stream, see Nation River.

Takoo River: stream, see Taku River.

Takoo: locality, see Taku Harbor.

Takotna Mountain: mountain, 3,203 ft., in Kuskokwim Mountains, E of Takotna River, 12 miles SW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 56' N, 156° 01' W; (map 79). Indian name published in 1921 by USGS.

Takotna River: stream, heads at confluence of Little Waldren Fork and Moore Creek, 62° 32' 30" N, 156° 47' 30" W, flows NE 120 miles to Kuskokwim River and N of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 58' N, 155° 36' W; BGN 1936; (map 90). Variant: Reka Tochatno, Reka Tochotno, Tachat River, Tachatna River, Tacotna River, Takapna River, Tokopna River, Totschotno. Ingalik Indian name reported in 1838 by Alexander Kolmakov who was followed in 1842-44 by Lt. Zagoskin, IRN, who wrote it "Tochotno" and "Tochatno." W. S. Post, USGS, spelled the name "Tachatna" on an 1898 fieldsheet. The present spelling was established in 1908 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Takotna Station: village, see Takotna.

Takotna: village, pop. 40, on N bank of Takotna River, 14 miles W of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 59' 15" N, 156° 04' 00" W; BGN 1922; (map 79). Variant: Tacotna, Takotna Station, Tokotna. Riverboat landing and supply point for the Innoko placer district, reported in 1910 as "Takotna Station" by Maddren (1911, p. 243), USGS. The "Tokotna" post office was maintained from 1914 to 1926, then the name was changed to "Takotna" according to Ricks (1965, p. 63). The name is derived from the Takotna River. The population in 1930 was 65.

Takou Harbor: cove, see Taku Harbor.

Takou Village: locality, see Taku Harbor.

Takrak Lake: lake, 6 miles long, at head of Mikigealiak River, 33 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 14' N, 159° 05' W; (map 146). Variant: Takiroq. Eskimo name reported in 1956 by Orth as "Takiroq," meaning "it is long."

Taksakwivik Slough: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, extends E-W 2.8 miles between Gukyuk Slough and Kwipak Pass, 18 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 57' 15" N, 164° 09' 00" W; (map 77). Variant: Tahk-sakh-wee-vik. Eskimo name obtained in 1948 by USC&GS.

Takshagemut: settlement, see Takshak.

Takshak: settlement, on point of land between Five Day and Poltes Sloughs, 6 miles NW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 57' 30" N, 162° 10' 00" W; (map 74). Variant: Takchag-miut, Takchak, Takshagemut, Taktchag-miout, Taktschagmjut, Tatschikmjut, Tlatekamute. Eskimo village reported as "Takchag-miut" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, in 1842-44. In 1949 USC&GS reported this village abandoned, however, the 1950 Census listed a population of 39. It may be a summer village or camp.

Takshanuk Mountains: mountain range, 26 miles long, extends NW-SE NE of Chilkat River, 17 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 26' N, 135° 50' W; (map 45). Tlingit Indian name meaning "water falls" reported by E. C. Robertson, USGS; published in 1952.

Takshilik Creek: stream, flows N 12 miles to Kanektok River, 50 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 44' N, 161° 00' W; (map 53). Variant: Tachshilik River. Eskimo name reported as "Tachshilik" on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS; published as "Takshilik Creek" by Spurr (1900, map 10), USGS.

Takslesluk Lake: lake, 12 miles long, E of Puk Palik Lake, 25 miles NE of Baird Inlet, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 04' N, 162° 52' W; (map 74). Variant: Long Lake. Eskimo name obtained at Bethel by USC&GS in 1948. Local airplane pilots call it Long Lake, according to Orth in 1965.

Takso: locality, see Tuksuk.

Taksomut: locality, see Tuksuk.

Taksomute: locality, see Tuksuk.

Taksumut: locality, see Tuksuk.

Taktahni Lake: lake, see Pippin Lake.

Taktalurak Rocks: locality, outcrops of rock, S of Umagatsiak Hill and 16 miles N of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 57' N, 164° 33' W; (map 128). Variant: Taaqtauuzaq, Talktaoorak. Eskimo name meaning "little black things" reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Taktelak Creek: stream, flows SW 8 miles to Kukpuk River, 19 miles NE of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68° 25' 45" N, 166° 07' 00" W; (map 129). Variant: Daktaeluk Creek. Eskimo name recorded in 1960 as "Daktaeluk" by D. C. Foote in connection with Project Chariot studies.

Taktschagmjut: settlement, see Takshak.

Taktusak Hill: hill, 210 ft., on Peninsula near center of Kgun Lake, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 33' 30" N, 163° 46' 15" W; (map 74). Eskimo name, meaning "kidney-like," obtained at Hooper Bay by Orth in 1965.

Taku Channel: water passage, extends 1.5 miles, in off-shore mud flats, between Acharon Channel and Bering Sea, 14 miles N of Black, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 32' N, 165° 12'

W; (map 76). So named by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS, in 1899, for the Coast Survey steamer Taku.

Taku Glacier: glacier, heads at 58° 42' N, 134° 22' W and trends SE 27 miles to Taku Inlet, 2 miles NW of Taku Point and 15 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 25' 30" N, 134° 03' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Variant: Foster Glacier, Klumma Gutto, Klumu Gutta, Schulze Glacier. Local name used since 1890. The feature was named Schulze Glacier in 1883 for Paul Schulze, president of the Northwest Trading Co. Later, in 1890, it was named Foster Glacier by USC&GS for Hon. Charles Foster, 1828-1904, Governor of Ohio and Secretary of the Treasury under President Harrison. "Klumu Gutta" or "Klumma Klutt," meaning the "spirits home", is the Tlingit Indian name for the glacier.

Taku Harbor: cove, 0.6 miles across, on E shore of Stephens Passage, 2.4 miles NW of Limestone Inlet and 22 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 03' 30" N, 134° 02' 00" W; (map 11). Variant: Taco Harbor, Tacou Harbor, Takou Harbor. Named after the Taku division of the Tlingit Indians living in the vicinity, and first applied to the cove in 1848 by Capt. Lt. M. N. Vasiliev, IRN. This harbor was, through a treaty with the Russians, the site of a former Hudson's Bay Company trading post, which was established in 1840 (1883 Coast Pilot, p. 169). It was called "Tacou" and "Takou" by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1868 and "Taco" by Sir George Simpson in 1841.

Taku Harbor: locality, on E shore of Taku Harbor, 22 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 04' 10" N, 134° 00' 30" W; (map 11). Variant: Tako, Takoo, Takokakaan, Takou Village, Taku-kon Villages, Taku Settlement. Former Tlingit Indian village or camp, collectively listed as four Taku-kon villages, population 269, in the 1800 Census by Ivan Petroff. In 1908 J. R. Swanton, BAE, published the name as "Takokakaan" (Hodge, 1910, p. 675).

Taku Hill: hill, probably on N slope of Mount Roberts, 3 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' N, 134° 20' W; (map 11). Named by miners about 1885 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 37).

Taku Inlet: estuary, fiord 20 miles long, extends N from Stephens Passage to mouth of Taku River, 13 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 12' N, 134° 06' W; (map 11). Variant: Icy Arm, Rukav Ledyanoy, Taco Gulf, Taco Inlet, Tacou Inlet, Tahko Inlet. Named for the Taku subdivision of the Tlingit Indians; probably first mentioned in 1841 by Sir George Simpson (1847, v. 1, p. 214). as Taco Gulf. The Russians called it "Rukav Ledyanoy," or "Icy Arm" (Tebenkov, 1852, map 8).

Taku Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, in course of stream, 1.5 miles NW of Taku Harbor and 20 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 05' 20" N, 134° 01' 30" W; (map 11). Named in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN; published in 1889 by USC&GS on Chart 8229.

Taku Lodge: locality, on left bank of Taku River. 20 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 29' 30" N, 133° 56' 27" W; BGN 1966; (map 12). Variant: Twin Glacier Camp. Name derived from the Taku River; published in 1951 on a USGS map. In 1932 the name "Twin Glacier Camp" was reported by B. D. Stewart, USGS, who wrote, "The name is in general use locally and has also been adopted by the U.S. Forest Service * * *."

Taku Mountain: mountain, 2,139 ft., on E shore of Stephens Passage, 1 mile NW of Taku Harbor and 21 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 04' 30" N, 134° 02' 30" W; (map

11). Named in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN; published in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 149).

Taku Point: point of land, on E shore of Taku Inlet, 3 miles SW of Swede Point and 16 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains 58° 24' 10" N, 134° 01' 00" W; (map 11). Local name published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 153).

Taku Range: mountain range, trends 7.5 miles S from 58° 38' N, 134° 22' W, 20 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 31' N, 134° 22' W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Named by the Juneau Icefield Research Project in 1964.

Taku River: stream, heads in British Columbia at 58° 59' N, 133° 09' W, flows SW 54 miles to Taku Inlet, 18 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 25' 30" N, 133° 59' 00" W; (map 12). Variant: Takoo River. Name derived from Taku Inlet; published by Baker (1906, p. 614), USGS.

Taku Settlement: locality, see Taku Harbor.

Taku Towers: peaks, 6,000 ft., pair of peaks 0.2 miles apart, in Taku Range, 1.1 miles NE of Emperor Peak and 21 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 35' 50" N, 134° 22' 15" W; (map 11). Local name published by USGS in 1960.

Taku-kon Villages: locality, see Taku Harbor.

Takuak Creek: stream, flows W 3 miles to Okokmilaga River 9.5 miles N of its head, Brooks Range; 68° 16' N, 153° 04' W; (map 133). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Takukak Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula E of Ursus Lake, 32 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 45' 45" N, 150° 26' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Takuzatolatlna: stream, see Lakso Slough.

Takwaklanuk Slough: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, extends NE-SW 4.6 miles between Kwikluak Pass and Naringolapak Slough, 15 miles E of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 43' 15" N, 164° 01' 30" W; (map 77). Variant: Naringolapak Slough. Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS.

Tal-a-ve-rut: hill, see Talaverat Hill.

Talaaq: locality, see Talak.

Talachulitna Creek: stream, flows E 28 miles through Talachulitna and Judd Lakes to Talachulitna River, 37 miles N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 35' 50" N, 151° 16' 30" W; (map 70). Tanaina Indian name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Talachulitna Lake: lake, 2,500 ft. long, in course of Talachulitna Creek, W of Judd Lake, 38 miles NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 34' 10" N, 151° 37' 30" W; (map 70). Tanaina Indian name reported in 1954 by USGS; derived from Talachulitna Creek.

Talachulitna River: stream, heads on Beluga Mountain, flows S and NW 45 miles to Skwentna River, 56 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 52' 00" N, 151° 24' 45" W; (map 70). Talushalitna River, Talushulitna River, Tu-lu-shu-lit-na. Tanaina Indian name spelled "Tu-lu-shu-lit-na" by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, in 1899.

Talaghun River: stream, see Talarhun River.

Talahk: locality, see Talak.

Talak: locality, on left bank of Wulik River, 5 miles NE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 47' N, 164° 24' W; (map 128). Variant: Talaaq, Talahk. Named for an Eskimo who wintered here one year; reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Talarhun River: stream, on Nelson Island, flows SE 15 miles to Kolavinarak River at Emperor Island, 93 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 34' N, 164° 30' W; (map 58). Variant: Tallaghun River, Talaghun River. Eskimo name, meaning "rot" or "die," so called "because of the smell"; reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Talarik Creek: stream, see Upper Talarik Creek.

Talaveeroqraw: hill, see Stoney Ridge.

Talaverat Hill: hill, 200 ft., between Kisimilok Creek and Kisimilok Mountain, 19 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 04' 25" N, 165° 28' 00" W; (map 129). Variant: Tal-a-ve-rut. Eskimo name obtained in 1950 by USC&GS and spelled "Tal-a-ve-rut."

Talaverokra Ridge: hill, see Stoney Ridge.

Talawiizaq: hills, see Telavirak Hills.

Talawiizut: hills, see Telavirak Hills.

Talbigsak River: watercourse, see Talbiksok River.

Talbiksak River: watercourse, see Talbiksok River.

Talbiksok River: watercourse, in distributary system of Yukon River, heads in Twelvemile Slough at 61° 53' 30" N, 160° 11' 30" W, and flows SW 80 miles to Portage Slough, 6.5 miles S of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 41' 30" N, 161° 14' 20" W; (map 73). Variant: Johnson Creek, Portage Creek, Tagalaviksak Slough, Talbigsak River, Talbiksak River, Talbiksokh River, Talgaksyuak River, Talgiksyuak River, Tatlaweesak River, Toloviksak River. Eskimo name reported in Russian by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, 1842-44, as "R[eka] Talgaksyuak" and "R[eka] Talgiksyuak." Capt. C. W. Raymond, USA, shows "Talbiksokh" on his 1869 map. This name was simplified by USC&GS in 1895 to "Talbiksok." A 1951 USC&GS field survey calls the feature "Tagalaviksak Slough."

Talbiksokh River: watercourse, see Talbiksok River.

Talbot Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Revillagigedo Island, 6.7 miles N of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' 45" N, 131° 38' 30" W; BGN 1954 (map 3). Variant: Imhoff Lake, Ingraham Lake Ingram Lake, Third Lake. Named in 1951 by USFS for John A. Talbot, 1893-1951, former mayor of Ketchikan.

Talbot, Mount: mountain, 4,461 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 10 miles N of Stikine River and 41 miles E of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 48' 20" N, 131° 52' 15" W; BGN 1923 (map 7). Named in 1923 for A. C Talbot, Canadian IBC surveyor.

Talgaksyuak River: watercourse, see Talbiksok River.

Talgiksiuak: stream, see Tatlawiksuk River.

Talgiksjuak: stream, see Tatlawiksuk River.

Talgiksyuak River: watercourse, see Talbiksok River.

Talgotno: stream, see Tatlawiksuk River.

Talhak, Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, in Ambler Lowland; 19 miles N of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 09' N, 157° 17' W; (map 126). Eskimo name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Talik Ridge: ridge, trends NW-SE 18 miles, 26 miles NE of Haycock, Nulato Hills; 65° 24' N, 160° 24' W; (map 109). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Talik River: stream, heads in lake at 61° 19' N, 163° 54' W, flows W 50 miles to Azun River 7 miles S of its junction with Manokinak River, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 13' 30" N, 164° 39' 00" W; (map 74). Eskimo name reported by Orth in 1965.

Talikoot: locality, on E shore of Krusenstern Lagoon, 6.5 miles E of Cape Krusenstern, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 09' N, 163° 30' W; (map 128). Eskimo camp and shelter; name reported in 1925 by USGS; according to USC&GS it means "seals forepaws."

Talit Village: locality, see Dementi.

Taliti: locality, see Dementi.

Talitui: locality, see Dementi.

Tality: locality, see Dementi.

Taljgotno: stream, see Tatlawiksuk River.

Taljiks-yu-ak: stream, see Tatlawiksuk River.

Talkeet River: stream, see Talkeetna River.

Talkeetna Glacier: glacier, trends NE 8 miles to head of Talkeetna River, 43 miles NW of Tahnetta Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 11' N, 148° 29' W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1952 by USGS.

Talkeetna Lake: lake, see Larson Lake.

Talkeetna Lakes: lakes, extend N-S 3 miles, SE of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 18' 00" N, 150° 03' 30" W; BGN 1959: (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by W. H. Darch of Talkeetna.

Talkeetna Mountains: mountains, 6,000-8,800 ft., extend N-S 100 miles, E-W 80 miles; bounded on N by Broad Pass and Nenana River, on E by Susitna River and Tyone Creek; on S by Matanuska River; and on W by Chulitna and Susitna Rivers; 62° 30' N, 149° 00' W; (map 82). Eldridge (1900, p. 8), USGS, reported that in 1898 the name "Talkeetna" had been suggested for these mountains.

Talkeetna River: stream, heads at Talkeetna Glacier in Talkeetna Mountains at 62° 11' N, 148° 29' W, flows NW and SW 85 miles to Susitna River at Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 19' 30" N, 150° 07' 15" W; (map 81). Variant: Chunilna Creek, Talkeetno, Talkeet River, Talkitnu, Talkutna. Tanaina Indian name reported in 1898 to mean "river of plenty" by G. H. Eldridge and Robert Muldrow, USGS.

Talkeetna: village, pop. 76, miles 226.7 on the Alaska Railroad, at junction of Talkeetna and Susitna Rivers, 80 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 19' 30" N, 150° 06' 00" W; (map 81). This is reported to be the site of a Tanaina Indian village. Its present name was derived from that of the river. It developed as a major camp when the railroad was built; the village obtained a post office in 1916. A railroad station was opened to traffic here in 1920. Its population was 70 in 1920; 89 in 1930; 136 in 1939; and 106 in 1950.

Talkeetno: stream, see Talkeetna River.

Talkitnu: stream, see Talkeetna River.

Talktaoorak: locality, see Taktalurak Rocks.

Talkutna: stream, see Talkeetna River.

Tallaghun River: stream, see Talarhun River.

Tallapoosa Shoal: shoal, in Sitkalidak Strait, near S end of Sitkalidak Island, SE of Kodiak Island; 57° 02' 25" N, 153° 27' 00" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Taller Pinnacle: rock, in Chiniak Bay, 0.2 miles NE of Cliff Point, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 43' 40" N, 152° 26' 20" W; (map 34). Local descriptive name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Talliti: locality, see Dementi.

Tallity: locality, see Dementi.

Tallowpot Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Goodhope River, 24 miles NW of Imurok Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 50' N, 163° 55' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Talneek Point: point of land, see Talnik Point.

Talnik Point: point of land, 16.5 miles NW of Kodiak, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 53' 30" N, 152° 49' 00" W; BGN 1939; (map 34). Variant: Mys Talnika, Talneek Point, Talnika Point, Willow Point. Transliteration of "M[ys] Talnika," the name given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425. Baker (1906, p. 676). published "Willow Point," the translation of Murashev's name. Because of duplication the name was changed to its present form by USC&GS in 1937.

Talnik Zhilye: locality, see Akshadak.

Talnika Point: point of land, see Talnik Point.

Talnika, Mys: point of land, see Talnik Point.

Talsani Island: island, 0.8 miles long in the Chilkat Islands in Chilkoot Inlet, 1 mile SE of S end of Chilkat Peninsula and 26 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 04' 40" N, 135° 16' 20" W (map 45). Variant: Alzane. Tlingit Indian name reported as "Alzane" by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map). Published as "Talsani Island" in 1923 on IBC Sheet 9 (1951 atlas).

Talsona Creek: stream, see Tulsona Creek.

Taltheadamund Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, SW of Old Albert Lake, 3.5 miles E of Tetlin Lake and 23 miles SE of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 03' N, 142° 34' W; (map 85). Indian name published by USGS in 1964.

Taltlinkho Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows WNW 11 miles to Hogatza River, 25 miles NW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 22' N, 154° 40' W; (map 116). Indian name "Talt-linkho," reported to mean "always flowing," recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth.

Taluidek Island: island, 0.4 miles long, one of The Triplets, in Marmot Bay, between Afognak and Kodiak Islands; 57° 59' 30" N, 152° 28' 30" W; (map 34). Native name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Talungamiut: locality, see Tachyhuimiut.

Talurarevuk Cape: point of land, see Talurarevuk Point.

Talurarevuk Point: point of land, on NW coast of Nelson Island, 2 miles NE of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 35' N, 165° 23' W; (map 57). Variant: Talurarevuk Cape. Eskimo name meaning "place where nets are placed" obtained at Tanunak in 1951 by USC&GS.

Talus Bay: cove, 0.5 miles across, on NE coast of Resurrection Peninsula, W side of Day Harbor, 12 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 00' N, 149° 12' W; BGN 1929; (map 63). So named in 1928 by a USC&GS field party "because of the talus formation in the vicinity." Talus is an accumulation of rock fragments at the base of a mountain or cliff.

Talus Creek: stream, heads in Franklin Mountains, flows NE 6.5 miles to Sadlerochit River, NW of Okiotak Peak, 25 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks, Range; 69° 27' N, 145° 12' W; BGN 1961; (map 139). So named by USGS geologists in 1948 because of the extensive amount of limestone talus in the area where the stream cuts through Third Range Name reported in 1960 by C. L. Whittington, USGS.

Talus Point: point of land, on SE coast of Akutan Island, 5 miles S of Akutan, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 04' 15" N, 165° 50' 00" W; (map 24). Local name published in 1951 on a USGS map. "So called because of the talus [broken rock] accumulated on a slope at the point."

Talushalitna River: stream, see Talachulitna River.

Talushulitna River: stream, see Talachulitna River.

Taluyetlek Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Bessie Creek, 43 miles N of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 58' N, 161° 39' W; (map 53). Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Tam-nik, Cape: point of land, see Tomname Point.

Tamantaloi Hill: mountain, 1,296 ft., 27 miles SW of Nulato, Nulato Hills; 64° 25' N, 158° 39' W; (map 97). Koyukan Indian name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Tamarack Bluff: bluff, elev. 1,245 ft., on left bank of Sulatna River between Foley and Masters Creeks, 4 miles E of Sulatna Crossing and 26 miles SW of Monzonite Hills, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 10' N, 155° 20' W; (map 98). Variant: Sulatna Bluff. Local name reported in 1933 by USGS.

Tamarack Creek: stream, flows E 2 miles to Sullivan Creek, 6 miles SW of Roughtop Mountain, 33 miles E of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 07' 00" N, 150° 55' 30" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Tamarack Creek: stream, flows N 0.7 miles to Chatham Creek, 17 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' 45" N, 147° 24' 15" W; (map 105). Variant: West Branch. Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Tamarack Creek: stream, flows NE 5.6 miles to Sulatna River, 3.2 miles SE of Sulatna Crossing and 40 miles SE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 09' N, 155° 22' W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Tamarack Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Spruce Creek, 3.2 miles S of Ophir and 31 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 05' 45" N, 156° 31' 20" W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1912 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Tamarack Landing: locality, at Tamarack Bluff, on Sulatna River, 40 miles S of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 10' N, 155° 20' W; (map 98). Name derived from Tamarack Bluff, published in 1951 by USGS. So called because small boats unloaded supplies here for nearby mining operations. See Sulatna Crossing.

Tamarack Landing: locality, see Sulatna Crossing.

Tamayagiak Creek: stream, see Tamayariak River.

Tamayariak Creek: stream, see Tamayariak River.

Tamayariak River: stream, heads in lake, at W end of Sadlerochit Mountains and flows NE 40 miles to Canning River 2 miles SW of its mouth, Arctic Plain; 70° 03' N, 145° 34' W; BGN 1964; (map 151). Variant: Tamayagiak Creek, Tamayariak Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1912 by Leffingwell (1919, p. 100), USGS, to mean, "route where some people were lost."

Tamayyak Channel: stream, distributary of Colville River, flows NW 16 miles to Harrison Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 26' 40" N, 151° 01' 50" W; (map 149). Eskimo name reported in 1951 by USC&GS; probably from tamaqtoq, meaning "it is lost."

Tamerack Bluff: bluff, see Sulatna Bluff.

Tamgas Harbor: bay, extends N 5.5 miles off Felice Strait, on S coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 01' N, 131° 31' W; (map 3). Variant: Gavan Tomgaz, Tomgass Harbor. Tlingit Indian name recorded in 1883 by A. K. Etolin: derived from the Tongas or Tamgas tribe living in the area.

Tamgas Lake: lake, 2.3 miles long, E of Tamgas Harbor, on Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 04' N, 131° 29' W; (map 3). Name reported in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN; the Tongass (sometimes written Tamgas). are a subdivision of the Tlingit Indians.

Tamgas Mountain: mountain, 3,591 ft., on Annette Island, E of Tamgas Lake, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 04' N, 131° 24' W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; derived from Tamgass Harbor.

Tamgas Reef: reef, 0.5 miles long, in Felice Strait, 1 mile N of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 59' 05" N, 131° 25' 00" W; (map 2). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; derived from Tamgas Harbor.

Tamnik Camp: locality, see Sooghmeghat.

Tamnik Lagoon: lagoon, see Tomname Lagoon.

Tamnik Point: point of land, see Tomname point.

Tamoschgon: locality, see Tashoshgon.

Tamoshgon: locality, see Tashoshgon.

Tana Bight: cove, 1 mile across, on W coast of Little Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51' N, 176° 13' W; BGN 1936; (map 17). A clipped name derived from Tanaga Island, given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Tana Glacier: glacier, heads in Bagley Icefield, trends NW 17 miles to its 1950 terminus near head of Tana River, Chugach Mountains; 60° 50' 30" N, 142° 46' 00" W; (map 65). Native name from a manuscript map made by prospectors in 1900.

Tana Point: point of land, on W coast of Little Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 49' 30" N, 176° 13' 45" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). A clipped name derived from Tanaga Island, and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Tana River: stream, heads at Tana Glacier terminus and flows NW 31 miles to Chitina River, 15 miles S of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 12' 45" N, 142° 50' 00" W; (map 67). Indian name reported in 1907 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS (Moffit and Maddren, 1909, pl. 1).

Tana-Unok Island: island, see Carlisle Island.

Tanaak Cape: point of land, 21 miles NW of Afognak, on W coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 15' 30" N, 153° 05' 50" W; BGN 1910; (map 43). Aleut name reported by USC&GS in 1910. Baker (1906, p. 489) says Tanaak is the native name for Cape Paramanof, 4 miles northeast of this point; however, the name probably comes from the word, "tang" meaning "land" or "place," according to R. H. Geoghegan.

Tanaak: point of land, see Paramanof, Cape.

Tanach-Angunach Island: island, see Carlisle Island.

Tanacross: village, pop. 102, on Tanana River, 12 miles NW of Tok, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 23' N, 143° 21' W; BGN 1942; (map 85). Variant: Tanana Crossing, Tanana Junction, Saint Timothys. This village originated as a telegraph station, called "Tanana Crossing," where the telegraph lines crossed the river. After the telegraph was dismantled, it remained a village, and, upon the recommendation of the BIA, in 1932 the name was contracted to Tanacross. The post office was established in 1920 and called Saint Timothys. The post office name was changed to Tanacross in 1934 (Ricks, 1965, p. 55).

Tanada Creek: stream, heads in Tanada Lake, in Wrangell Mountains, flows NW 17 miles to Copper River 8 miles SE of junction of Slana River, Copper River Basin; 62° 18' N, 143° 48' W; (map 84). Indian name reported in 1899 by W. J. Peters, USGS.

Tanada Lake: lake, 5.7 miles long, at head of Tanada Creek, 11 miles W of Nabesna, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 25' N, 143° 22' W; (map 84). Indian name reported in 1899 by W. J. Peters, USGS.

Tanada Peak: mountain, 9,240 ft., 11 miles NE of Copper Glacier terminus and 17 miles SW of Nabesna, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 17' 30" N, 143° 31' 00" W; (map 84). Named in 1902 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS, for nearby Tanada Lake.

Tanadak Island: island, 0.25 miles across, 3 miles E of Little Kiska Island and 7.5 miles E of South Head on Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 48" N, 177° 47' 00" W; BGN 1937; (map 14). Variant: Tanadakh. Aleut name reported by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 327), IRN, as "Tannadakh Ile" and published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 29), as "O[strov] Tanadakh," or "Tanadakh Island." According to R. H. Geoghegan the name means "eternal ground or burial place" from Tanadakug; literal meaning is "he dies or he goes to his eternal ground."

Tanadak Island: island, 0.5 miles long, 1.5 miles W of Ulak Island, Delarof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 21' 30" N, 179° 10' 00" W; (map 16). Variant: Tanadakh. Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, as "O[strov] Tanadak," or "Tanadak Island." The Aleut name may mean "crab place" or according to R. H. Geoghegan, the name means "eternal ground" or "burial place," and comes from the Aleut "tanadakuq," which means "he goes to his eternal ground, he dies."

Tanadak Island: island, 0.6 miles long, 1.5 miles S of E tip of Amlia Island, Andreanof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 04' 15" N, 172° 57' 00" W; (map 19). Named by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 27), IRN, as "Ostrov Tanadak," from an Aleut name.

Tanadak Pass: water passage, navigable channel 225 yd. wide, between Tanadak and Little Kiska Islands, 6 miles E of South Head on Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 20" N, 177° 45' 30" E, BGN 1937; (map 14). Named for Tanadak Island.

Tanadakh: island, see Tanadak Island.

Tanaga Bay: bay, 5 miles across, on W coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 45' N, 178° 03' W; (map 16). Variant: Glory of Russia Bay, Slava Rossii Bay. Aleut name published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 13), IRN, as "Tanaga B[ukhta]," or "Tanaga Bay." The name "Zal[iv] Slav[a] Rossii" translated as "Glory of Russian Bay" was used by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, after the ship Glory of Russia under the command of Commodore Joseph Billings, IRN, 1790-92. Subsequent USC&GS and U.S. Navy charts also shown "Glory of Russia Bay."

Tanaga Island: island, 25 miles across, one of Andreanof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 48' N, 177° 53' W; BGN 1944; (map 17). Variant: Takawangha Island, Taniaga Island, Tannaga Island. Aleut name published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, and Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, as "O[strov] Tanaga," or "Tanaga Island." It was reported by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 322), IRN, as "Taniaga" and by Grewingk (1850, p. 230). as "Takawangha."

Tanaga Island: island, see Little Tanaga Island.

Tanaga Pass: water passage, between Tanaga Island and Delarof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 38' N, 178° 20' W; (map 16). Named for Tanaga Island and published by Dall (1870, p. 248).

Tanaga Volcano: volcano, 5,925 ft., in NW part of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 53' 05" N, 178° 08' 25" W; (map 16). Name published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 117).

Tanager Point: point of land, W tip of Chugul Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 45" N, 175° 52' 25" W; BGN 1936; (map 18). Named for one of the ships of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition of 1934; name published in 1952 on a USGS map.

Tanaguni Island: island, see Chuginadak Island.

Tanaina Peak: peak, 5,350 ft., 2 miles N of Mount Williwaw and 14 miles ESE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 08' 05" N, 149° 31' 04" W; BGN 1966; (map 69). So named in 1966 by the Mountaineering Club of Alaska for the Tanaina Indians. It was first ascended September 4, 1966, by Theodore Shohl, Brian Wilson, and Todman Wilson.

Tanak, Cape: point of land, on N coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 33' 50" N, 168° 00' 00" W; (map 22, 23). Variant: Egorkovskoi, Mys Tanakh. Name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN, as "M[ys] Tanakh," or "Cape Tanakh," from the Aleut word "tang, Meaning "lace," according to R. H. Geoghegan. This point was called "Egorkovskoi" by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 300), IRN. See Egorkovskoi.

Tanak-Agunak Island: island, see Chuginadak Island.

Tanak-aniunak Island: island, see Chuginadak Island.

Tanakh, Mys: point of land, see Tanak, Cape.

Tanakh-Angounakh Island: island, see Chuginadak Island.

Tanakh-Angunakh Island: island, see Carlisle Island.

Tanakhothaiak: locality, see Tanakot.

Tanakhotkhaiak: locality, see Tanakot.

Tanakhotkhaik: locality, see Tanakot.

Tanaklak Island: island, 1.7 miles long, between Great Sitkin and Umak Islands, one of Andreanof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 20" N, 176° 06' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Tanaklakh Island. Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, as "O[strov] Tanaklakh", or Tanaklakh Island."

Tanaklakh Island: islands, see Tanaklak Island.

Tanakot: locality, on right bank of Yukon River 8 miles N of Bullfrog Island, Nulato Hills, 63° 52' N, 159° 12' W; (map 91). Variant: Tahnohkalony, Tanakhothaiak, Tanakhotkhaiak, Tanakhotkhaik. Former Indian village or camp reported in 1880 as "Tanakhotkhaik," population 62, by Petroff (1881, p. 62).

Tanaku: mountain, see Fairweather, Mount.

Tanalian Mountain: mountain, 3,960 ft., between Lake Clark and Kontrashibuna Lake, 25 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 12' N, 154° 12' W; (map 61). Name reported in 1954 by USGS. See Tanalian River.

Tanalian Point: point of land, on SE shore of Lake Clark, 23 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 12' 30" N, 154° 19' 00" W; (map 61). Name reported in 1909 by G. C. Martin, USGS. See Tanalian River.

Tanalian Point: village, see Port Alsworth.

Tanalian River: stream, flows W 4 miles to Lake Clark, 22 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 12' N, 154° 21' W; BGN 1911; (map 61). Variant: Koonthrashiboona River, Kunthrashiboona River, Kunthrashibuna River, Kontrashibuna River. Tanaina Indian name originally applied to a fall or rapid on the stream, which, according to Chief Zachar of the Lake Clark people, descriptively means "strong falls." Map usage by USGS in 1909, however, applied the name to the stream which the Indians called "Kunthrashibuna."

Tanalian: village, see Port Alsworth.

Tanana Crossing: village, see Tanacross.

Tanana Ferry: village, see Big Delta.

Tanana Glacier: glacier, see Chisana Glacier.

Tanana Hills: mountain range, see Kuskokwim Mountains.

Tanana Hills: mountains, extend SE 225 miles from Minto Flats to Alaska-Canada boundary, N of Tanana River; 65° 00' N, 149° 00' W [W end], 64° 00' N, 141° 00' W [E end]; Variant: Tennanah Mountains, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; Yukon-Tanana Upland. Ivan Petroff on an 1880 Census map showed the name "Tennanah Mountains" paralleled to the middle course of the Tanana River. The name "Tanana Hills" was applied in 1948 by Erwin Raisz to the physiographic province referred to as the "Yukon-Tanana Highlands" in this report and as the "Yukon-Tanana Upland" in Wahrhaftig (1965, pl. 1), USGS.

Tanana Island: island, 2.5 miles long, SW of junction of Tanana and Yukon Rivers, 2 miles SE of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 09' 00" N, 152° 01' 00" W; (map 106). Name shown on Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers, dated 1940.

Tanana Junction: village, see Tanacross.

Tanana River: stream, formed by confluence of Chisana and Nabesna Rivers at Northway Junction, flows NW 440 miles to Yukon River, 3.5 miles E of Tanana; 65° 09' 30" N, 151° 57' 30" W, BGN 1960; (map 106). Variant: Gens des Buttes, Nabesna, River of the Mountain Men, Tananah, Tannanah, Tenan, Tenan-na, Tennanah. Indian name reported by the Western Union Telegraph expedition in 1867 as "Tananah" which, according to Dall (1870, p. 281), means "mountain river." The Hudson's Bay Company traders called it "Gens des

Buttes" (French meaning "mountain people"). which actually referred to the Indians living on its upper course and the Nabesna River. It was also known as "River of the Mountain Men." The present spelling of the name was recorded in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 71), USA.

Tanana River: stream, see Chisana River.

Tanana Station: locality, see Tanana.

Tanana: village, pop. 349, near junction of Tanana and Yukon Rivers, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 10' N, 152° 04' W; (map 106). Variant: Fort Adams (American Station), Fort Gibbon, Harpers Station, Protestant Episcopal Mission of Our Savior, Saint James Episcopal Mission, Saint James Mission, Tanana Station, Weare. The junction of the Yukon and Tanana Rivers had been a long and well established Indian trading locality before the coming of the European. See Nuklukayet. Except for the Indian name, the first mention of a settlement in this area was made in 1869 by Capt. C. W. Raymond, U.S. Engineers, who on his map, applied the name "Fort Adams (American Station)," near the mouth of the Tozitna River. Near here, in 1880, Arthur Harper established his Alaska Commercial Company trading post, which he called "Nuklukyet," and which others often referred to as "Harpers Station", "St. James Episcopal Mission," or "Protestant Episcopal Mission of Our Savior," was founded in 1891 by Rev. J. L. Prevost, west of Mission Hill. About 1897, one mile downstream from the mission, the trading post of the Northern Commercial Company, "Tanana Station," was established and the Tanana post office was located here in 1898. A half-mile below "Tanana" was the post of the North American Trading and Transportation Company called "Weare," named for Portus B. or Ely E. Weare of that company. In 1899, immediately below Weare, the U.S. Army built "Fort Gibbon" which was abandoned in 1923. The population of the settlement was 27 in 1880 (Nuklukayet); 120 in 1890; 512 in 1910 (Tanana); 312 in 1920; 281 in 1930; 170 in 1939; and 228 in 1950.

Tananak: village, see Tanunak.

Tananei: locality, see Chilkoot.

Tanani Bay: bay, 1 mile across, at head of Chilkoot Inlet, just S of Tanani Point and 14 miles SSW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 16' N, 135° 26' W; BGN 1923; (map 45). Name derived from the village of Tanani on the bay shore.

Tanani Beach: beach, at mouth of Lutak Inlet just N of Tanani Bay, 13 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 16' 20" N, 135° 26' 20" W; (map 45). Local name obtained by USGS field personnel and published on Federal maps since 1950.

Tanani Point: point of land, on N end of Tanani Bay, in Chilkoot Inlet, N of Tanani and 14 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 16' 20" N, 135° 26' 20" W; BGN 1923; (map 45). Variant: Entrance Point. Name derived from the Indian village of Tanani near the point. The name was published in 1923 on IBC Sheet 9 (1951 atlas). USC&GS reports that the local fishermen call this feature Entrance Point because of its location at the mouth of Lukat Inlet.

Tanani Village: locality, site of an Indian village, on Tanani Point, 3 miles N of Haines and 14 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 16' 30" N, 135° 26' 30" W; (map 45). Indian name

published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 100). At that time the settlement consisted of three houses.

Tanani: locality, on Tanani Bay, at head of Chilkoot Inlet, just S of Tanani Point, 14 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 16' 10" N, 135° 26' 30" W; (map 45). This is the name of a Tlingit Indian village said to mean "leaping place," reported by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map). and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 200). In 1883 it consisted of three houses.

Tanaskan Bay: bay, 0.9 miles across, part of Beaver Inlet, E coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 43' 30" N, 166° 28' 45" W; BGN 1904; (map 23). Variant: Macks Bay, Tanaskhan Bay, Taneska Bay. Aleut name reported as "Zal[iv] Taneska," or "Taneska Bay," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN. Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 162). called this bay "Tanaskhan," from the word "tanaskha," meaning "garden with vegetables" (1846, p. 57). According to R. H. Geoghegan, who translated Veniaminov's dictionary in 1904, the name comes from the Aleut word "tanaxa" and means "field, meadow; kitchen garden." The USBF called this feature "Macks Bay" in 1888.

Tanaskhan Bay: bay, see Tanaskan Bay.

Taneska Bay: bay, see Tanaskan Bay.

Tanga'sh: locality, see Tongass.

Tangent Peak: peak, 2,562 ft., 8 miles SE of Cape Fanshaw and 77 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 08' 25" N, 133° 21' 30" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN.

Tangent Point: point of land, 2.8 miles NE of Cape Sajaka, on NW coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 30" N, 178° 11' 45" W; (map 16). Local name published on a 1954 USGS map.

Tangent Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Dease Inlet, 39 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 08' 50" N, 155° 05' 30" W; (map 153). Variant: Kulgurak Point, Maghi Point, Point Tangent, Tungent Point. Thomas Simpson (1843, p. 145) wrote, August 2, 1837, "The land, soon turned sharply off to SSW, forming an acute angle, well termed Point Tangent." However, it appears on his chart as Tangent Point. Comdr. Maguire's map (Great Britain, 1854, facing p. 186) gives the Eskimo name "Maghi."

Tangerra Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula E of Neckshortka Lake, 44 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 58' 15" N, 150° 21' 45" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Tanghinakh Islet: island, see Pustoi Island.

Tanghinakh: island, see Ship Rock.

Tangik Island: island, 0.5 miles long, 1 mile SE of Akun Island; one of Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 08' 45" N, 165° 29' 00" W; BGN 1904; (map 24). Variant: Waverly

Island. Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN, as "O[strov] Tangik," which, according to R. H. Geoghegan, means "island." USBF proposed the name Waverly."

Tangimak Island: island, see Little Koniuji Island.

Tangimak: island, see Karpa Island.

Tanginak Anchorage: anchorage, 1.5 miles across, on NE coast of Sitkalidak Island, SE of Kodiak Island; 57° 10' 30" N, 153° 01' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 34). So named in 1928 by USC&GS, "because the whaling vessel Tanginak made occasional use of this anchorage."

Tanginak Island: island, 0.2 miles across, 2.2 miles E of Akun Island, one of Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 12' 00" N, 165° 19' 15" W; BGN 1902; (map 24). Variant: Breed Island, Propagation Island. Aleut name recorded by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN, as "O[strov] Tanginakh." R. H. Geoghegan reports that the name is probably derived from the Aleut word "Tangidak" meaning "islet" or "small island."

Tanginak: island, see Pustoi Island.

Tanginak: island, see Ship Rock.

Tangle Lakes: lakes, group, extend SW 16 miles at head of Delta River, 15 miles W of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 02' 45" N, 146° 01' 20" W; (map 86). Descriptive name given in 1898 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS.

Tangleblue Creek: stream, flows W 6.5 miles to John River, 1 mile S of mouth of Mashooshalluk Creek and 57 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 34' 15" N, 152° 12' 00" W; (map 124). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Tanglefoot Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on W coast of Kodiak Island, 1 mile W of Karluk; 57° 34' 30" N, 154° 29' 30" W; (map 35). Local name published by Baker (1906, p. 616), USGS.

Tango Creek: stream, 17 miles long, heads at 63° 42' 08" N, 155° 59' 00" W, flows NE to North Fork Innoko River, 17 miles SSW of Poorman, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 53' 16" N, 155° 51' 48" W; BGN 1953; (map 89). Local name reported in 1925 by J. S. Brown, USGS.

Tango Creek: stream, flows NW 12 miles to Iditarod River, 12 miles SW of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim, Mountains; 62° 18' 20" N, 158° 11' 30" W; BGN 1945; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1944 by USGS.

Tango Creek: stream, see North Fork Innoko River.

Taniaga Island: island, see Tanaga Island.

Tanignak Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on W coast of Woody Island, 2 miles E of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 47' 05" N, 152° 20' 45" W; (map 34). Aleut name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Tanis Lake: lake, 1 mile across, at mouth of Fassett Glacier, 46 miles SE of Yakutat and 9 miles NW of Dry Bay, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 16' 30" N, 138° 32' 00" W; BGN 1926; (map 46). Name derived from the Tanis River which heads at this lake. Name was published in 1928 by IBC.

Tanis River: stream, heads in Tanis Lake, flows SW 11 miles to Ustay River, 4 miles NW of Dry Bay and 43 miles SE of Yukutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 12' 40" N, 138° 42' 30" W; BGN 1926; (map 46). Variant: Ustay, Us-tay. Probably a Tlingit Indian name, first reported by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN. There has been considerable confusion of the stream names in this area. Tebenkov shows the name "Tanis" on what seems to be the headstream of the Ustay, which he calls the "Akve." See Ustay River and Kakanhini River.

Tanis River: stream, see Ustay River.

Tanjoga Lake: lake, 9 miles long, 20 miles NE of Stevens Village, 66° 16' N, 148° 40' W; (map 118). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tanker Island: island, 0.2 miles across, among the Wooded Islands, 75 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 52' 28" N, 147° 22' 30" W, BGN 1929; (map 49). So named by the 1928 USC&GS field party because of the island's "likeness to an oil tanker when viewed from the southwest."

Tankh-kin-iakh: island, see Simeonof Island.

Tankinak: island, see Little Koniuji Island.

Tannaga Island: island, see Tanaga Island.

Tannak Island: island, see Little Tanaga Island.

Tanner Head: island, 4.2 miles long, on W shore of Alitak Bay, tied to Kodiak Island; 56° 52' 20" N, 154° 15' 00" W; (map 32). Named in 1900 by Comdr. J. F Moser USN, commander of the Albatross, for Lt. Comdr. Zera Luther Tanner, USN, commander of the Albatross from 1888-93.

Tano Island: island, see Carlisle Island.

Tano Island: island, see Chuginadak Island.

Tanogtuckan-Algaralogray: rookery, see Staraya Artil Rookery.

Tanogtuckan-anyi: lagoon, see Tanogtukan Lake.

Tanogtukan Lake: lagoon, 0.1 miles long, on N coast of St. George Island, in Pribilof Islands, 56° 36' 15" N, 169° 36' 15" W; (map 38). Variant: Tanogtuckan-anyi. Aleut name recorded in 1897 as "Tanogtuckan-anyi," meaning "old lake village" referring to the nearby site of an old Russian village, by Putnam (1903, p. 1016), USC&GS. Elliott (1881, p. 59). wrote that he was told by the Aleut that this site "marks the first spot selected by the Russians for their village after the discovery of St. George [Island] in 1786."

Tantallon Point: point of land, at SE end of Douglas Island, on Stephens Passage, at S end of Gastineau Channel, 2.4 miles S of Dupont and 9.5 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 11' 45" N, 134° 15' 30" W; (map 11). Named in 1884 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS. published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 171). DeArmond (1957, p. 42-43). believed that Dall, as a student of Sir Walter Scott's writings, took the name from Tantallon Castle, North Berwick, Scotland, one of the castles of the Douglas Clan.

Tanuna: village, see Tanunak.

Tanunah: village, see Tanunak.

Tanunak Bay: bay, on NW coast of Nelson Island 6 miles NE of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 36' N, 165° 18' W; (map 57). Name reported in 1951 by USC&GS.

Tanunak: village, pop. 183, on NW coast of Nelson Island at Tanunak Bay, 6 miles NE of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 37' N, 165° 15' W; (map 57). Variant: Dununak' Dununuk, Tananak, Tanuna, Tanunah, Tununa, Tununak, Tununuk. Eskimo village which was visited in December 1878 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, and reported as "Tununuk," population 6; listed as "Dununak" in the 1890 Census population 48; 65 in 1939; and 112 in 1950 A Roman Catholic mission was established here in 1891.

Tap-hok: locality, see Topkok.

Tapaghtalghee Bay: bight, 12 miles NE of Southeast Cape, SE coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 06' N, 169° 29' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Tappaghtalghee Bay. Eskimo name recommended by the Savoonga village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Taphaparak: locality, see Ataakas Camp.

Taphatikuk Bay: cove, 1.5 miles wide, between Agnayaghit Point and Oomyosit Point, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 28' N, 169° 57' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Tapphatickuk Bay. Eskimo name recommended by the Savoonga village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Taphok Camp: locality, see Apatiki Camp.

Taphok Mountain: mountain, see Taphook Mountain.

Taphook Mountain: mountain, 1,200 ft., in Poovoot Range, 20 miles SE of Gambell, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 35' N, 171° 15' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Mount Tapphook, Taphok Mountain, Tapphook, Tapphook Mountain. Named for Taphook Point. Reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Taphook Point: point of land, N coast of St. Lawrence Island, 8 miles SE of Naskok Camp and 19 miles SE of Gambell; 63° 37' N, 171° 15' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cape Tapphook, Taphook, Tapphook Cape, Tapphook Point. Eskimo name probably from taphak meaning "barrier bar"; reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Taphook: locality, see Apatiki.

Taphook: point of land, see Taphook Point.

Tapioca Creek: stream, flows E 2 miles to Grouse Creek which flows to Mint River, 41 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 38' N, 167° 26' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS.

Tapirag, Mount: mountain, see Fourpeaked Mountain.

Tapisaghak River: stream, heads in Kimpaghulghat Mountains, flows N 7 miles to Bering Sea, 5 miles NW of Northeast Cape, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 19' N, 168° 51' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Tapkachmiut: locality, see Taapkuk.

Tapkaluk Island: barrier islands, see Tapkaluk Islands.

Tapkaluk Islands: barrier islands, extend 9 miles, in Plover Islands, between Elson Lagoon and Beaufort Sea, 13 miles NE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 19' N, 156° 01' W; (map 153). Variant: Deadmans Island, Tapkaluk Island. Eskimo name recorded by Leffingwell (1919, p. 100). in 1914.

Tapkaurak Entrance: water passage, on coast of Beaufort Sea, 9 miles E of Barter Island, between Jago and Tapkaurak Spits, Arctic Plain; 70° 08' N, 143° 12' W; (map 152). Local Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1952. The name is derived from that of the spit.

Tapkaurak Lagoon: lagoon, 6 miles long, on coast of Beaufort Sea, between Martin and Tapkaurak Points, 8 miles E of Barter Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 06' N, 143° 08' W; (map 152). Local Eskimo name derived from that of the spit, reported by USC&GS in 1952.

Tapkaurak Point: point of land, on coast of Beaufort Sea, between Oruktalik and Tapkaurak Lagoons, Arctic Plain; 70° 05' N, 143° 01' W; (map 152). Local Eskimo name derived from that of the spit, reported by USC&GS in 1952.

Tapkaurak Spit: barrier island, 7 miles long, between Beaufort Sea and Tapkaurak Lagoon, 9 miles E of Barker Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 06' N, 143° 05' W; (map 152). Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1952 to mean "little narrow spit."

Tapkhakg-miut: locality, on Chukchi Sea coast, on Seward Peninsula, midway between Cape Prince of Wales and Shishmaref Inlet, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; (map 111). Variant: Topok. Site of an Eskimo village recorded by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, in 1842-44.

Tapkhakgmut: locality, see Taapkuk.

Tapkhamikhuagmut: locality, see Topanika.

Tapkhamikkhuag-miut: locality, see Topanika.

Tapok Camp: locality, see Apatiki.

Tapor Point: point of land, see Hatchet Point.

Tappaghtalghee Bay: bight, see Tapaghtalghee Bay.

Tappghappaghak: rock, northernmost rock of Stolbi Rocks, in Bering Sea, 12 miles ESE of Savoonga, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 38' N, 170° 06' W; (map 93). Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Tapphaghuk Camp: locality, see Silook Camp.

Tapphatickuk Bay: cove, see Taphatikuk Bay.

Taphook Mountain: mountain, see Taphook Mountain.

Taphook Point: point of land, see Taphook Point.

Taphook, Cape: point of land, see Taphook Point.

Taphook, Mount: mountain, see Taphook Mountain.

Taphook: locality, see Apatiki Camp.

Taqdjikan: locality, see Tuxekan.

Taral Creek: stream, flows NE 5.5 miles to Copper River at Taral, 64 miles ENE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 28' 15" N, 144° 27' 00" W; (map 68). Variant: Taralna. According to T. G. Gerdine, USGS, in 1901, the local name for this stream was "Taralna," meaning "Taral River."

Taral: locality, on E bank of Copper River, N of Wood Canyon, 64 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 28' 20" N, 144° 27' 00" W; (map 68). Variant: Taral, Toral, Tarel. Former Ahtena Indian village or camp reported in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 49), USA; at that time it consisted of two houses.

Taralna: stream, see Taral Creek.

Taranovokchovik Pass: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, E. of Kwiklokchum Channel, extends N-S 2.4 miles between Kwemeluk and Kwikluak Passes, 16 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 34' N, 164° 50' W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by C. R. Putnam, USC&GS.

Tarasof Bay: bay, see Humpback Bay.

Tarasof Point: point of land, between Anderson Bay and Makushin Bay, W coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 42' 55" N, 166° 53' 40" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). Name derived from Tarasof Bay, which was the name for the present Humpback Bay.

Tarel: locality, see Taral.

Target Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Mitchell Bay, 6.5 miles NE of Angoon, on central Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 32' 27" N, 134° 25' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Target Islet. Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, because "target practice was held here." The name was published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 159).

Tarheel Lagoon: lagoon, 0.2 miles across, at NE end of Cataract Cove, on W coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 39' 50" N, 164° 42' 10" W; BGN 1942; (map 24). Name selected in 1940 at random by USC&GS field party; presumably the nickname of North Carolina.

Tarn Mountain: mountain, 3,800 ft., on Chichagof Island, 3.6 miles NE of Pelican and 25 miles W of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; BGN 1960; (map 10). So named in 1955 by USGS "because many small lakes in depressions carved in solid rock occur on its flanks." A tarn is a small mountain lake.

Tarn Valley: ravine, extends 1.3 miles S of Sevenmile Lake, near W end of Amphitheater Mountains, 27 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 10' 45" N, 146° 17' 30" W; (map 86). Named in 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS, for the small (tarn). lake at the head of the valley.

Taroka Arm: bay, 1 mile wide, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, 50 miles E of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 36' N, 150° 07' W; (map 50). Variant: West Arm. Native name "for the brown bear found in this locality"; given in 1930 by USC&GS.

Tarpkwa: locality, on Seward Peninsula, on Chukchi Sea coast, N of Cape Prince of Wales, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; (map 111). Site of an Eskimo village reported in 1897 by Lt. E. P. Bertholf, USRCS, but not found on any map.

Tarr Inlet: estuary, heads in Grand Pacific Glacier, trends SE 10 miles to Glacier Bay, 1 mile NW of Russell Island, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 78 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 57' 30" N, 136° 54' 00" W; BGN 1954; (map 10). Named by Lawrence Martin, USGS, about 1912 for Ralph Stockman Tarr, 1864-1912, professor of physical geography at Cornell Univ., who visited this fiord in 1911. Tarr was with USGS 1888-91, and taught geology and geography at Harvard and Cornell Universities 1890-1912. He was the author of many geological publications including several on Alaska.

Tas'yuk: lagoon, see Elson Lagoon.

Tas-lin-tna: stream, see Tazlina River.

Tasaitsaat Angayukaangaq: lagoon, see Tasaitsat Angayukangak Lagoon.

Tasaitsaat: lagoons, see Tasaitsat Lagoons.

Tasaitsat Angayukangak Lagoon: lagoon, 17 miles SE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 34' N, 164° 03' W; (map 128). Variant: Tasaitsaat Angayukaangaq,

Tessaychaht Angayookahngak. Eskimo name meaning “parent of Tasaitsat [Lagoons]” reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Tasaitsat Lagoons: lagoons, 15 miles SE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 35' N, 164° 04' W; (map 128). Variant: Tasaitsaat, Tessaychaht. Eskimo name meaning “lagoons” reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Tasaychak Lagoon: lagoon, see Tasaychek Lagoon.

Tasaychek Lagoon: lagoon, 1 mile long, on Chukchi Sea coast, 9.5 miles N of Cape Krusenstern, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 16' 30" N, 163° 45' 30" W; (map 128). Variant: Tasaychak Lagoon, Tasechek Lagoon. Eskimo name meaning “small lagoon,” according to USC&GS in 1950.

Taschemna River: stream, see Tazimina River.

Tasechek Lagoon: lagoon, see Tasaychek Lagoon.

Tasekpuk Lake: lake, see Teshekpuk Lake.

Tasezekot: lake, see White Fish Lake.

Tash-a leach: stream, see Tashalich River.

Tashalich River: stream, heads in lake at 1950 Bering Glacier terminus, flows SW 4 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 8 miles NE of Cape Suckling, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 01' 30" N, 143' 39' 30" W; (map 65). Variant: Tash-a leach. Indian name “Tash-a leach” reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Tashicpuk Lake: lake, see Teshekpuk Lake.

Tashoshgon: locality, on left bank of Yukon River at mouth of Pilot Slough, 10 miles SSW of junction of Koyukok River, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 48' N, 157° 25' W; (map 97). Variant: Tamoschgon, Tamoshgon. Former Indian village or camp reported in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN. Population 30 in 1880.

Tashuk: lagoon, see Elson Lagoon.

Tashuk: locality, see Techek.

Tasighoovik Bay: cove, 2 miles NW of Southeast Cape, S coast of St. Lawrence Island; 62° 57' N, 169° 42' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Tasiguvik Cove. Eskimo name recommended by the Savoonga village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Tasiguvik Cove: cove, see Tasighoovik Bay.

Tasikpak Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 miles to Tasikpak Lagoon, 19 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 56' N, 165° 04' W; BGN 1963; (map 128). Variant: Toosigpahk Creek, Tusigpak Creek, Tusikpok Creek. Local name reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Tasikpak Lagoon: lagoon, 3 miles long, on Chukchi Sea coast, 19 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 56' N, 165° 06' W; BGN 1963; (map 128). Variant: Toosigpahk Lagoon, Tusikpak Lagoon, Tusikpok Lagoon. Eskimo name meaning “big lagoon,” according to USC&GS in 1950.

Tasikpak: lagoon, see Kivalina Lagoon.

Tasirkpuk Lake: lake, see Teshekpuk Lake.

Tasiswane Lake: lake, 1 mile across, on E bank of Koyukuk River, 5 miles SW of Allakaket, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 30' 30" N, 152° 44' 30" W; (map 117). Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tasnuna Glacier: glacier, heads 13 miles NW of Cordova Peak, trends NE 8 miles to its 1953 terminus, 3.4 miles SE of Marshall Pass and 28 miles SE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 03' 50" N, 145° 24' 50" W; BGN 1964; (map 68). Named in 1963 by A. S. Post, -Univ. of Washington, “for the Tasnuna River.”

Tasokpoh Lake: lake, see Teshekpuk Lake.

Tasuk: lagoon, see Elson Lagoon.

Tasyukpun Lake: lake, see Teshekpuk Lake.

Tatalena River: stream, see Tatalina River.

Tatalina River: stream, heads 8 miles S of Mount Joaquin, flows NE 55 miles to Takotna River and 1.8 miles N of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 58' 45" N, 155° 37' 40" W; (map 80). Variant: Tatalena River. Indian name “Tatalena” reported in 1910 by C. G. Anderson (in Eakin, 1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Tatalina River: stream, heads at 65° 30' N, 147° 55' W, flows SW 60 miles to Chatanika River, 48 miles NW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 65° 04' 30" N, 149° 17' 00" W; (map 105). Variant: Benikakakat River, East Fork Tolovana River. Indian name published in 1907 by USGS.

Tatalina Road House: locality, an left bank of Tatalina River, 1 mile SW of O'Brien Creek, 15 miles SE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 19' N, 148° 18' W; (map 105). Variant: Lankey Road House. Former roadhouse reported as “Lankey” in 1915 by USGS and a year later it was called “Tatalina” by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Tatamitka: locality, see Takamitka.

Tatasco: locality, at Cape Muzon on S tip of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 40' N, 132° 40' W; (map 1). Name shown on the 1795 Arrowsmith map and if an Indian village, it may be Kaigani. See Kaigani.

Tatatontly, Lake: lake, see Todatonten, Lake.

Tatchek: locality, see Techek.

Tatchik: bay, see Golovnin Bay.

Tatchinesua Inlet: lagoon, see Tachinisok Inlet.

Tateekeerak: hill, see Tatigirok Hill.

Tategnak Cape: point of land, see Tategnak Point.

Tategnak Point: point of land, 1.6 miles SE of Chibukak Point, 3 miles SE of Gambell, NW tip of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 46' N, 171° 39' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Tategnak Cape. Eskimo name said to mean like the bridge of the nose" [tateghnak]. The name was reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Tatena River: stream, see Tatina River.

Tateno River: stream, see Tatina River.

Tatigirok Hill: hill, 400 ft, 2 miles N of Kevroruk Springs and 16 miles NW of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 54' N, 164° 56' W; (map 128). Variant: Tateekeerak, Tatikiizaq, Tatikirak Hill. Eskimo name meaning "to touch" reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Tatik Cape: point of land, see Tatik Point.

Tatik Point: point of land, 4 miles NW of Bunnell Cape, 26 miles S of Gambell, W coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 24' N, 171° 48' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cape Sanachno, Cape Sanakno, Tatik Cape, West Cape. Eskimo name meaning "bridge of the nose," reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Tatikhlek: village, see Tatitlek.

Tatikiizaq: hill, see Tatigirok Hill.

Tatikirak Hill: hill, see Tatigirok Hill.

Tatilack: village, see Tatitlek.

Tatina River: stream, heads at a glacier, in Cathedral Spires of Kichatna Mountains, flows SW 24 miles to South Fork Kuskokwim River, 85 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 18' N, 153° 23' W; BGN 1963; (map 80). Variant: Rohn River, Tatena River, Tateno River. Tatino River. Indian name reported as "Tateno" and "Tat-no" by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, who went

down the stream in 1899. It was called "Rohn River" in 1898 by J. E. Spurr, USGS, for Oscar Rohn, a member of his party.

Tatina: stream, see Dadina River.

Tatino River: stream, see Tatina River.

Tatitlack: village, see Tatitlek.

Tatitlak: village, see Tatitlek.

Tatitlek Narrows: water passage, 5 miles long, E of Bligh Island, 40 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' N, 146° 43' W; (map 64). Named by H. P. Ritter in 1903, USC&GS, "Tatitlack." Named for the nearby village.

Tatitlek: village, pop. 96, on NE shore of Tatitlek Narrows, 1 mile NE of Thigh Island and 40 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains. 60° 52' 45" N, 146° 41' 00" W; (map 64). Variant: Tatikhlek, Tatilack, Tatitlack, Tatitlak. Taytet-lek. Indian village reported by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census as "Tatikhlek," population 73; 90 in 1890. The present spelling was published by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS. T. E. Gerdine, USGS wrote, "formerly it stood at the head of Gladhaugh Bay, but some years ago it was moved to its present site near Copper Mountain." A post office was established here in 1946 (Ricks, 1965 p. 64).

Tatlalinguk Pass: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, extends N 2.7 miles from Apoon Pass to Pastol Bay 41 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 05' N, 163° 25' W; (map 92). Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by R. L. Faris, USC&GS; published in 1901 on Chart 9372.

Tatlanika Creek: stream, heads at junction of Sheep and Moose Creeks, flows N 50 miles to Wood River, 14 miles E of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 35' 30" N, 148° 39' 00" W; (map 100). Tanana Indian name meaning "Tatla Creek" adopted by miners and reported in 1906 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1907, pl. 4), USGS.

Tatlaweeksak River: watercourse, see Talbiksok River.

Tatlawiksuk River: stream, heads at 62° 19' 40" N, 155° 14' 00" W, flows SW 80 miles to Kuskokwim River, 3 miles NE of its junction with Swift River, 34 miles NE of Sleetmute, Stony River Lowland; 61° 55' 10" N, 156° 14' 30" W; (map 72). Variant: Talgiksiuak, Talgiksjuak, Talgotno, Taljgotno, Taljiks-you-ak, Tuliviksak, Tusoluksuk. Eskimo name known as "R[eka] Talgiksiuak" to Russian fur traders as early as 1832, according to Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, in 1842-44. He gives the Indian name as "Talgotno." In 1908 A. G. Maddren, USGS, recorded the Eskimo name as "Tusoluksuk," and in 1914, R. H. Sargent, USGS, recorded the present form.

Tatlignagpeke Mountain: mountain, 2,498 ft., with 3 major peaks, 5 miles NW of Sugtutlig Mountain and 20 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 22' N, 161° 25' W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Tatondan Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, at mouth of Lake Creek, between Gravel Creek and Matanuska River, 39 miles NE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 56' 35" N, 147° 59' 00" W; (map 69). Tanaina Indian name meaning "curved" or "bent"; reported in 1933 by USGS.

Tatondur River: stream, see Tatonduk River.

Tatonduc River: stream, see Tatonduk River.

Tatondue River: stream, see Tatonduk River.

Tatonduk River: stream, heads in Canada at 65° 24' N, 140° 10' W, flows SW 60 miles to Yukon River, 15 miles N of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 00' N, 141° 20' W; BGN 1954; (map 102). Variant: Sheep Creek, Tatondur River, Tatonduc River, Tatondue River, Totondur River. Indian name reported in 1883 by Lt. Schwatka (1885, sheet 7); USA, as "Tatondur River or Totondur River." In 1896 the name was reported as "Tatonduc" by Spurr (1898, p. 261), USGS.

Tatoosh Islands: islands, group extending 1.3 miles in Behm Canal, off W coast of Betton Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' N, 131° 50' W; (map 3). Named in 1886 by USC&GS.

Tatoosh Point: point of land, on W coast of Betton Island, near W entrance to Behm Canal, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' 30" N, 131° 49' 30" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF; derived from Tatoosh Islands.

Tatoosh Rocks: rocks, N of Tatoosh Islands, near W entrance to Behm Canal, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32' N, 131° 51' W; (map 3). Named by local pilots in the late 1880's.

Tatotlinda: stream, see Mission Creek.

Tatschik: bay, see Pavlof Bay.

Tatschik: locality, see Techek.

Tatschikmiut: locality, see Techek.

Tatschikmjut: settlement, see Takshak.

Tatsimisa: locality, on NW end of Kivalina Lagoon, 10 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 50' N, 164° 45' W; (map 128). Variant: Tatsimisaa, Techeemesaw. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Tatsimisaa: locality, see Tatsimisa.

Tattitgak Bluff: bluff, elev. 500 ft., on S bank of Colville River, 2 miles S of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69° 20' N, 152° 11' W; (map 141). Eskimo name "tatidgak" for the lesser sandhill crane, *Grus canadensis canadensis*, reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tatum, Mount: peak, 11,140 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park on Carpe Ridge, between Muldrow and Traleika Glaciers, 10 miles NNE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 10' 50"

N, 150° 48' 30" W; BGN 1947; (map 88). Named by Bradford Washburn about 1945 for Robert G. Tatum, postulant for holy orders, stationed at the mission at Nenana, who at the age of 21 accompanied Archdeacon Stuck, Henry Karstens, and Walter Harper on the first ascent of Mount McKinley (South Peak). on June 7, 1913.

Taupanica: locality, see Topanika.

Tava Island: island, 1 mile long, 3 miles W of Goddard, in Necker Islands, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 49' 30" N, 135° 28' 30" W; (map 5). Variant: Ostrov Tava. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Os[trov] Tava," meaning "tent island."

Taveeluk Cape: point of land, see Taveeluk Point.

Taveeluk Point: point of land, 6 miles NW of Southwest Cape, SW coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 20' N, 171° 39' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Taveeluk Cape, Tavilak Point. Eskimo name recommended by the Gambell village council and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAAF.

Tavilak Point: point of land, see Taveeluk Point.

Tawah Creek: stream, flows SE along the coast 7 miles to Lost River, 0.8 miles N of its mouth in the Gulf of Alaska and 6.5 miles SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 28' 00" N, 39° 36' 50" W; BGN 1962; (map 46). Variant: An-kau Creek, Ankau River, Ankau Inlet, Ta-wah Creek. Tlingit Indian name reported by Lt. Comdr. Moser, USN, in 1901. This stream was often called "Ankau Creek" on early charts.

Tawah: estuary, see Ankau, The.

Tawak Passage: water passage, 2 miles long, on coast of Gulf of Alaska, E of Myriad Islands, 4.5 miles SW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 38' 00" N, 136° 12' 15" W; BGN 1926; (map 9). Named in 1926 by USC&GS. "Tawak" is the Tlingit Indian name for "goose." The name was published in 1928 on Chart 8280.

Tawawe Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, SE of Old Man Lake, 36 miles W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 06' N, 146° 39' W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS in 1949.

Taxlina Glacier: glacier, see Tazlina Glacier.

Taxlina River: stream, see Tazlina River.

Tay-tet-lek: village, see Tatitlek.

Tayay Inlet: estuary, see Taiya Inlet.

Taygud, Ostrov: island, see Taigud Island.

Taygud, Ostrov: islands, see Taigud Islands.

Taylor Bay: bay, 2 miles wide, at N end of Port Dick, on Kenai Peninsula, 26 miles SE of Saldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 16' 30" N, 151° 06' 00" W; BGN 1910; (map 50). Local name reported in 1909 by U. S. Grant (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS.

Taylor Bay: bay, 3.4 miles across, in Glacier Bay National Monument, extends NW from Cross Sound to Brady Glacier, 41 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 16' 30" N, 136° 30' 30" W; (map 10). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, "for Mr. C. H. Taylor of Chicago, who visited this locality." The name was published in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 186).

Taylor Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to American Creek which flows to Niukluk River, 26 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56' N, 164° 32' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 10), USGS.

Taylor Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Wade Creek, 46 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 08' 30" N, 141° 29' 30" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Taylor Creek: stream, flows SW 24 miles to Kougarok River, 9 miles SW of Midnight Mountains and 46 miles NW of Imurok Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 41' N, 164° 48' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 11), USGS.

Taylor Creek: stream, flows W 4.5 miles to head of Duncan Canal, on Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 46' 50" N, 133° 20' 00" W; (map 6). Local name published by F. E. Wright and C. W. Wright (1908, fig. 11), USGS.

Taylor Creek: stream, heads in Taylor Lake, flows 0.5 miles SW to Windham Bay, 61 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 35' 30" N, 133° 24' 45" W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Taylor Creek: stream, heads in Taylor Mountains, flows N 30 miles to Holitna River, 38 miles S of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 09' N, 157° 13' W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Named for a prospector who discovered gold near the headwaters of the stream; reported in 1945 by USGS.

Taylor Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 2 miles to Granite Creek, 11 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 45' 45" N, 149° 14' 00" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1912 by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 1), USGS.

Taylor Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, flows N 7 miles to SW side of Turnagain Arm, 8 miles NW of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 58' 00" N, 149° 49' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Taylor Glacier: glacier, trends SE 5.5 miles to its terminus, 0.5 miles NW of Kings Bay and 16 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 33' 10" N, 148° 34' 00" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Named by U.S. Grant in 1910 and published by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS.

Taylor Island: island, 2.2 miles long, off E shore of Taylor Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 4 miles W of Point Wimbledon, 40 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58°

18' N, 136° 30' W; (map 10). Named by J. F. Pratt, USC&GS; published in the 1901 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 205). The name was derived from Taylor Bay.

Taylor Lagoon: lagoon, extends E-W 2.5 miles along Norton Sound, 10 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 164° 08' W; (map 95). Local name reported on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Taylor Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long at head of Taylor Creek, 0.8 miles from stream's mouth on Windham Bay, 60 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains 57° 35' 55" N, 133° 23' 50" W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Taylor Mountain: mountain, 5,059 ft., 55 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 03' N, 142° 18' W; (map 102). Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Taylor Mountains: mountains, 3,583 ft., in group 8 miles across, 25 miles NW of Finn Mountain and 55 miles S of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 55' N, 157° 26' W; BGN 1948; (map 60). Locally named for "a prospector who spent a number of years in the area [canna]" and reported in 1945 by USGS.

Taylor Peak: mountain, 1,910 ft., 1.6 miles SW of Point Hope, eastern Attu Island; Aleutian Islands; 52° 54' 30" N, 173° 16' 23" E; (map 13). Name shown on an AMS map published in 1948, and given by the U.S. Army during World War II. The name is not used today.

Taylor Spur: ridge, 15,000 ft., extends E from Pioneer Ridge to Muldrow Glacier, on NE side of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 07' 30" N, 150° 56' 00" W; (map 88). Mountain climbers' name published in 1954 by USGS.

Taylor: locality, pop. 29 (1940), on left bank of Kougarok River, 8 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 48 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 44' N, 164° 51' W; (map 110). Mining camp founded about 1906. A post office of this name was established in 1906 and discontinued in 1934 (Ricks, 1965, p. 64). Taylor served as a center for the upper Kougarok gold mining region.

Taylor: locality, see Camp Taylor.

Taz Basin: cove, 0.4 miles across, on W coast of Granite Island, 35 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 39' N, 149° 49' W; (map 49). Local name reported in the early 1950's by USC&GS.

Tazcol Peak: mountain, 7,800 ft., 3.5 miles NE of Pandora Peak and 21 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 20' 53" N, 146° 37' 28" W; BGN 1965; (map 68). Probably named about 1959 by Nielsen (1963, p. 153); a made-up name from the first three letters of the Tazlina and Columbia Glaciers.

Tazhemina Lake: lake, see Lower Tazimina Lake.

Tazimeena River: stream, see Tazimina River.

Tazimina River: stream, heads at 60° 03' N, 153° 43' W, flows SW 48 miles, through Tazimina Lakes, to Sixmile Lake, 1 mile S of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 59° 58' N, 154° 50' W; BGN 1910; (map 51). Variant: Nulhutno Creek Nulhutno River, Taschemna River, Tazimeena River, Taziminah River, Tazimine River. Tanaina Indian name meaning “trap lake” reported in 1902 as “Tazimeena” by W. H. Osgood, USDA.

Taziminah Lake: lake, see Lower Tazimina Lake.

Taziminah River: stream, see Tazimina River.

Tazimine River: stream, see Tazimina River.

Tazlena River: stream, see Tazlina River.

Tazlina Glacier Lodge: roadhouse, see Tazlina.

Tazlina Glacier: glacier, heads 1.6 miles N of Mount Cashman, trends N 25 miles to its 1960 terminus, 1 mile S of Tazlina Lake and 43 miles N of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 44' 30" N, 146° 25' 30" W; BGN 1915; (map 68). Variant: Taxlina Glacier. Lt. Allen (1887, map), USA, obtained Ahtena Indian name “Tezlina” for the present-day Tazlina River (p. 62). W. C. Mendenhall, USGS, is responsible for applying the Indian stream name, which he spelled Tax Lina [Takhlina], to the glacier at the stream's head in 1898. Tazlina [Tas-lintna] “swift river.”

Tazlina Lake: lake, 21 miles long, at head of Tazlina River, 1 mile N of 1952 terminus of Tazlina Glacier and 62 miles N of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61° 53' N, 146° 27' W; (map 68). Variant: Lake Pluvezna, Plavezhnoi, Pleveznie. Local name taken from the stream that drains the lake, reported in 1898 by F. C. Schrader, USGS. The Russian Serebrenikov (cnna). appears to have been the first “white man” to reach this lake; according to his notes he was here on May 30, 1848 He recorded the name as “Plavezhnoye Ozero,” or “Plavezhni Lake.” He reported two Indian families living on the lake (Allen, 1887, p 21).

Tazlina Lodge: roadhouse, see Tazlina.

Tazlina River: stream, flows E 30 miles from Tazlina Lake to Copper River, 7 miles SE of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 02' N, 145° 23' W; BGN Isis; (map 83). Variant: Tas-lintna, Taxlina River, Tazlena River, Tezlina River, Tlieshitna River. Ahtena Indian name sometimes written “Tas-lin-tna,” meaning “swift river,” reported in 1848 by the Russian Serebrenikov (cnna). as “Tlieshitna.” This name was spelled “Tezlina” in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 62), USA.

Tazlina River: stream, see Nelchina River.

Tazlina Tower: peak, 8,300 ft., on divide between Tazlina and Columbia Glaciers, 0.8 miles NW of Madean Peak and 26 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 23' 17" N, 146° 45' 45" W; BGN 1965; (map 68). Probably named about 1959 by Nielsen (1963, p. 135).

Tazlina: roadhouse, on Glenn Highway, 30 miles W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 04' N, 146° 27' W; (map 83). Variant: Tazlina Glacier Lodge, Tazlina Lodge. Local name of a

roadhouse reported by USGS (in Brooks and others, 1914, pl. 11). as being on the Copper River at the mouth of the Tazlina River. The name has been transferred to this lodge on the Glenn Highway.

Tchagulak Island: island, see Herbert Island.

Tchagvagtchatchachat: locality, see Chagvagchat.

Tchagvan Bay: bay, see Chagvan Bay.

Tchaimuth: locality, see Chaik.

Tchakhikh: point of land, see Chakik, Cape.

Tchakoch: stream, see Chakok River.

Tchalchuk: stream, see Stony River.

Tchaseeni, Point: point of land, see Chasina Point.

Tchegoula Island: island, see Chagulak Island.

Tchegoulak Island: island, see Chugul Island.

Tchegoulak Island: island, see Herbert Island.

Tchernobour Island: island, see Cherni Island.

Tchernofskaia: harbor, see Chernofski Harbor.

Tchiboukak: point of land, see Chibukak Point.

Tchiboukougak: village, see Gambell.

Tchibukak: point of land, see Chibukak Point.

Tchigul: island, See Chugul Island.

Tchillkat Inlet: estuary, see Chilkat Inlet.

Tchillkat Islands: islands, see Chilkat Islands.

Tchillkat River: stream, see Chilkat River.

Tchineyak, Cape: point of land, see Chiniak Cape.

Tchinik: locality, see Chinik.

Tchinimuth: village, see Golovin.

Tchinkitanay Bay: water passage, see Sitka Sound.

Tchirikoff: island, see Chirikof Island.

Tchitchagoff' Cap: bluff, see Chichagof, Cape.

Tchitchagow, Cape: bluff, see Chichagof, Cape.

Tchitchakoff Strait: water passage, see Chichagof Pass.

Tchitnak, Cape: point of land, see Siknik Cape.

Tchitnak: locality, see Chitnak.

Tchouchago: locality, see Tutago.

Tchougatskoi Golfe: gulf, see Prince William Sound.

Tchougatskoi: mountain range, see Chugach Mountains.

Tchougoul lie: island, see Chugul Island.

Tchougoulak: island, see Chugul Island.

Tchougoule Island: island, see Segula Island.

Tchougoulok Island: island, see Chagulak Island.

Tchougoulok: island, see Chugul Island.

Tchougovlak: island, see Chugul Island.

Tchounnok: point of land, see Chunak Point.

Tchovgoul: island, see Chugul Island.

Tchuginadak: island, see Chuginadak Island.

Tchulkade Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, 24 miles SE of Chalkyitsik, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 22' N, 143° 20' W; (map 120). Tranjik-kutchin Indian name; obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tchuna, cape: point of land, see Chunu, Cape.

Tdlogaiyakh: locality, off right bank of Khotol River, 2.5 miles E of Yukon River and 39 miles SW of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 11' N, 158° 30' W; (map 97). Indian name reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguna, BAE.

Tea Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles to Unalakleet River, 11 miles E of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 53' 30" N, 160° 25' 50" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Tea Kettle Rock: rock, see Teapot Rock.

Tea Lake: lake, 1,200 ft. long, on Kenai Peninsula, 8 miles SW of Sterling and 23 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 25' 45" N, 150° 38' 40" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Teal Creek: stream, flows E 4 miles to Thirtythree Creek, N of Fort Glenn, on NE coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 24' 57" N, 167° 51' 35" W; (map 23). Name published in 1958 on an AMS map and later by USGS (Byers, 1959, pl. 41). This is one of the many names given by the U.S. military during World War II and probably refers to the Aleutian common teal *Anas crecca nimia*, which is one of the most common of the so-called river ducks (Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1959, p. 160-161).

Teal Island: island, 0.6 miles long, in SW El Capitan Passage, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' 40" N, 133° 21' 15" W; (map 4). Variant: South Island. Named in 1932 by R. S. Patton, USC&GS, for triangulation station Teal located on this island and "to replace the descriptive name by a distinctive one." The descriptive name "South Island" was published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 154).

Teal Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula SE of Birch Lake, 2 miles N of Swan Lake and 28 miles ENE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 42' 45" N, 150° 31' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for the green-winged teal (*Nettion carolinense*), a duck which breeds in the Aleutian Islands.

Teapot Hill: hill, 250 ft., on SW coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 08' 40" N, 168° 47' 57" W; (map 22). Name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Teapot Rock: rock, off NE coast of Great Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 06' 50" N, 176° 03' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Tea Kettle Rock. So named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, "because of its shape."

Tease Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, 3 miles SE of Speel Point on the Speel River and 31 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 06' 30" N, 133° 40' 00" W; BGN 1930; (map 12). Local name published by Theodore Chapin (in Brooks and others, 1916, p. 107), USGS.

Teasekpuk Lake: lake, see Teshekpuk Lake.

Tebay Creek: stream, see Tebay River.

Tebay Lakes: lakes, in line 7 miles long trend NE at head of Tebay River, 68 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 12' N, 144° 15' W; (map 68). Local name published in 1912 by USGS.

Tebay Mountain: mountain, "in Mentasta Mountains, near Suslota Pass," Alaska Range; Variant: Mount Tebay. Named in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 7), USA.

Tebay River: stream, heads in Tebay Lakes, flows NE 15 miles to Chitina River, 36 miles SW of McCarthy, Copper River Basin; 61° 24' N, 143° 59' W; (map 67). Variant: Tebay Creek. Indian name reported in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 57), USA, to mean “a variety of sheep” (p. 54).

Tebay, Mount: mountain, see Tebay Mountain.

Tebenkof Bay: bay, 5 miles across, on W central coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 30' N, 134° 12' W; BGN 1899; (map 5). Variant: Kon Bay, Tebenkoff Bay, Tebenkov Bay, Tebienkof Bay, Tebienkoff Bay. Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for Capt. Michael Dmitrievich Tebenkov, governor of the Russian American colonies in 1845-50, whose “Atlas of the Northwest Coast of America” was used extensively in the preparation of this dictionary.

Tebenkof Bay: bay, see Saint Michael Bay.

Tebenkof Glacier: glacier, on E side of Kenai Peninsula, heads at 60° 38' 30" N, 148° 35' 30" W, trends NE 8 miles to its terminus, 2 miles S of SE side of Blackstone Bay and 7 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 44' 30" N, 148° 28' 30" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Variant: Spencer Glacier. Named about 1909 by U. S. Grant, USGS, for Mikhail Dmitrievich Tebenkov. Published by Grant and Higgins (1910, pls. 1, 2), USGS.

Tebenkof Glacier: glacier, see Spencer Glacier.

Tebenkof, Mount: mountain, 4,280 ft., 2.2 miles NE of Chicago Harbor, 16 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 23' 20" N, 139° 25' 30" W; (map 46). Variant: Mount Tebienkof. Named in 1890 by Russel (1892, pl. 4). for Capt. Mikhail Dmitrievich Tebenkov, governor of the Russian-American Colonies, 1845-50.

Tebenkof, Point: point of land, on N coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 59' 20" N, 166° 52' 45" W; BGN 1938; (map 23). Named by USC&GS in 1938 for Capt. Mikhail Dmitrievich Tebenkov, director of the Russian American Company and Governor of Russian America between 1845 and 1850. He was responsible for the compilation of one of the early atlases of Alaska (1852). which has been used extensively in the preparation of this publication.

Tebenkoff Bay: bay, see Tebenkof Bay.

Tebenkov Bay: bay, see Tebenkof Bay.

Tebetnkova, Zaliv: bay, see Saint Michael Bay.

Tebienkof Bay: bay, see Tebenkof Bay.

Tebienkof, Mount: mountain, see Tebenkof, Mount.

Tebienkoff Bay: bay, see Tebenkof Bay.

Tebooktolic River: stream, see Tubutulik River.

Tebooktolic: locality, see Tubutulik.

Techeemesaw: locality, see Tatsimisa.

Tecek: locality, at or near Saint Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 29' N, 162° 02' W; (map 92). Variant: Agakhlyak, Tachik, Takchak, Tashuk, Tatchek, Tatschik, Tatschikmiut, T'satsumi, Tutsogemut. Eskimo village name reported to mean "the bay"; recorded in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, as "Tachik ili Agakhlyak," i.e. "Tachik or Agakhlyak." In 1842 Lt. L. A. Zagoskin recorded a population of 19 Eskimos in 3 houses. The 1880 Census lists "Tachik," population included in that of Saint Michael.

Techik: bay, see Golovnin Bay.

Teck Island: island, 0.3 miles across, at mouth of Bluefox Bay, on N coast of Afognak Island; 58° 27' 50" N, 152° 42' 20" W; (map 43). Local name published by USC&GS on Chart 8573 in 1928.

Tecla Creek: stream, flows NE 0.7 miles to Ruby Creek, 10 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 14' N, 154° 48' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1920 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1922, fig. 5), USGS.

Tecumseh Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to Bear Creek, 19 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 02' 40" N, 147° 11' 30" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Teddy Bear Harbor: harbor, see Bernard Harbor.

Teddy Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 miles, joins Rabbit Creek to form Quartz Creek, 9 miles SE of Long and 30 miles SSE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 19' N, 155° 17' W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS. The stream's identity is in doubt.

Teddys Fork: stream, flows NE 8 miles to join Discovery Fork to form American Creek, 10 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 40' 45" N, 141° 19' 15" W; (map 102). Variant: Alder Creek. Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Tee Creek: stream, flows 1 mile N and W to Tee Harbor, 0.5 miles N of village of Tee Harbor and 15 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 23' 45" N, 134° 44' 45" W; (map 11). Local name published by USGS in 1962. Name derived from Tee Harbor.

Tee Harbor: bay, 1.5 miles long, on E shore of Favorite Channel, 0.4 miles N of Lena Cove and 15 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 25' 30" N, 134° 46' 00" W; BGN 1906; (map 11). Variant: Stephens Cove. Named by local navigators because of its resemblance to the letter "T." In 1887 USC&GS called it "Stephens Cove," a name derived from Point Stevens. The name was changed to "Tee Harbor" by BGN.

Tee Harbor: village, pop, 32 (1950), at S end of Tee Harbor, on Favorite Channel, 3 miles NW of Fairhaven and 14 miles NW. of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 24' 35" N, 134° 45' 30" W; (map 11). Local name derived from the harbor. Originally a saltery built by W. N. Lazier in 1901, followed by a salmon cannery on the same site in 1911. The cannery burned down in 1912 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 43). The name was published in Polk's Gazetteer in 1916.

Tee Pee Creek: stream, flows W 2 miles to Flambeau River, 16 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' 30" N, 165° 04' 30" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1904 "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" by Arthur Gibson.

Tee-at-iokwik River: stream, flows to Bering Sea in Yukon Delta area S of Kwemeluk Pass; 62° 30' N, 165° 10' W; (map 76). Eskimo name reported by Dall (1870, p. 275). Its identity, however, is uncertain and may apply to the channel shown on present-day maps as Kiangolevik Pass. Dall gives it as the fourth and last stream, going north, from Scammon Bay to the Yukon Delta.

Tee-atee-ogemut: locality, see Tiatuik.

Tee-kee-voga-meuts: village, see Point Hope.

Tee-kee-voga: point of land, see Hope, Point.

Teecan Creek: stream, see Tikan Creek.

Teegaldenskoi: locality, see Tigalda.

Teelaveeruk Mountain: hills, see Telavirak Hills.

Teetaluk River: stream, see Titaluk River.

Teethcanoe Lake: lake, oxbow of Dulbi River, 10 miles S of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 24' N, 156° 28' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Tefaknaghamiut: locality, see Tefaknak.

Tefaknak: locality, S of the Yukon River, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; (map 74). Variant: Tefaknaghamiut. Former Eskimo village reported as "Tefaknaghamiut," population 195, in the 1890 Census (1893, p. 110).

Tehighinagac, Baie: bay, see Chiginagak Bay.

Tehitchagoff Bay: bay, see Chichagof Bay.

Tehivilh-Kyd, Baie: bay, see Missak Bay.

Teikell River: stream, see Uranatina River.

Teikhell River: stream, see Uranatina River.

Teikhell: locality, see Tiekel and Tiekel Cache.

Teiteluk River: stream, see Titaluk River.

Tekeaksakrak Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 6 miles SW of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 50' N, 157° 15' W; (map 115). Variant: Tekeaksukrak Lake. Eskimo name reported in 1954 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Tekeaksukrak Lake: lake, see Tekeaksakrak Lake.

Tegegakrok Point: point of land, extends N into Elson Lagoon, 7 miles E of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 17' 32" N, 156° 26' 10" W; (map 153). Variant: Eider Point, Tikigasukruk Point. Eskimo name "Tikikasugruk" recorded by USC&GS at Barrow in 1950, means "great big finger." Its spelling on recent maps appears to be a corruption of the Eskimo pronunciation.

Teklanika Channel Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 15 miles SW of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 29' N, 149° 34' W; (map 100). Name derived from Teklanika River and published on recent maps.

Teklanika River: stream, heads at Cantwell Glacier, in Alaska Range, flows N 90 miles to Nenana River, 10 miles SW of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 28' 45" N, 149° 19' 00" W; (map 100). Indian name, meaning "Tekla Creek," reported in 1910 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

Telaquana Lake: lake, 9 miles long, on Telaquana River, 75 miles NE of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 57' N, 153° 52' W; BGN 1930; (map 61). Tanaina Indian name reported about 1928 by Capps (1935, pl. 2), USGS.

Telaquana Mountain: mountain, 8,070 ft., 3 miles E of Turquoise Lake, 70 miles NE of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 48' 30" N, 153° 45' 30" W; (map 61). Tanaina Indian name shown on 1928 fieldsheet by S. R. Capps and Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Telaquana Pass: pass, 3,100 ft., between headwaters of Neacola and Telaquana Rivers, 80 miles NE of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 56' N, 153° 28' W; (map 61). Tanaina Indian name reported in 1958 by USGS; derived from nearby Telaquana River.

Telaquana River: stream, heads at glacier, 5.4 miles SW of Telaquana Pass, flows NW 60 miles, through Telaquana Lake to Stony River, 60 miles N of Tanalian Point on Lake Clark, Alaska Range; 61° 04' 10" N, 154° 24' 30" W; BGN 1931; (map 71). Indian name reported in 1919 by USGS.

Telavirak Hills: hills, 800 ft., on Chukchi Sea coast, between Kuropak and Ogotoruk Creeks 7.5 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 06' N, 165° 38' W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Teelaveeruk Mountain, Tellaveeruk. Eskimo name reported as Tellaveeruk, by personnel of Project Chariot about 1962.

Telegram Creek: stream, flows NW 2.2 miles, Joins Eldorado Creek to form Dome Creek, 23 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' N, 164° 38' W; (map 95).

Variant: Telegraph Creek. Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr. dated 1901.

Telegraph Creek: stream, flows SE 8 miles to Kechumstak Creek, 68 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 07' 15" N, 142° 50' 30" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Telegraph Creek: stream, see Telegram Creek.

Telegraph Hill: hill, 248 ft., 2 miles N of St. Paul, on S-central St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 08' 45" N, 170° 16' 10" W; (map 38). Name reported in 1875 by USC&GS.

Telegraph Hill: hill, 375 ft., between Thinpoint Cove and Deer Island, SW end of Alaska Peninsula Aleutian Range; 54° 59' N, 162° 36' W; (map 25). Name published by USC&GS in 1925.

Telegraph Hill: hill, see Court House Hill.

Telemitz Island: island, 0.2 miles across, 2 miles S of Sanak Island, one of Sanak Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 20' 40" N, 162° 31' 25" W; (map 25). Name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Telephone Creek: stream, heads in Bendeleben Mountains, flows SW 17 miles to Fish River, 35 miles SE of Imuruk Creek, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 04' N, 162° 58' W; BGN 1910; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Telephone Point: bluff, elev. 105 ft., on N bank of Naknek River, on Alaska Peninsula, 3.5 miles NE of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 44' 15" N, 156° 54' 40" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Telephone Point: point of land, on W bank of Kvichak River, 13 miles N of Naknek, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 54' 50" N, 157° 02' 10" W; (map 41). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Telephone Slough: lake, 0.6 miles long, on E bank of Fish River, 12 miles NW of Golovnin Lagoon and 30 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 44' N, 163° 31' W; (map 95). Local name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Teliamina Lake: lake, 0.7 miles across, 58 miles NE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 36' N, 153° 14' W; (map 89). Indian name obtained in 1958 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Telida Mountains: mountain, 2,981 ft., between Swift Fork Kuskokwim River and Highpower Creek, 57 miles NE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 32' N, 153° 08' W; (map 89). Local name derived from the nearby village; reported in 1958 by USGS.

Telida, Lake: lake, see Fish Creek Lake.

Telida: village, pop. 14, on left bank of Swift Fork Kuskokwim River, 50 miles NE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 23' N, 153° 16' W; (map 89). Variant: Old Telida. In 1960, this Ingalik Indian village consisted of three families (Hosley, 1961, p. 95). The village was established at its present site about 1916. Lt. J. S. Herron, USA, visited Telida in 1899 and gave its population then as 17 persons. This “old” location is closer to Lake Minchumina and is now referred to as “Old Telida.”

Telidaside Creek: stream, flows SW 40 miles to Middle Creek, 43 miles NE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 17' N, 153° 25' W; (map 89). Local name derived from the village name; reported in 1958 by USGS.

Tellamishuk River: stream, see Kwecharak River.

Tellamishuk: locality, see Igiak.

Tellaveerak: hills, see Telavirak Hills.

Tellaveeruk Hills: hills, see Telavirak Hills.

Tellaveeruk Mountain: hills, see Telavirak Hills.

Teller Creek: stream, flows NE 9 miles to Snowshoe Creek which flows to South Fork Serpentine River, 16 miles N of Kougarok Mountain and 26 miles E of Ear Mountain, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 54' N, 165° 20' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gardine (in Collier, 902, pl. 12), USGS.

Teller Mission: village, pop. 77, at mouth of Shelman Creek, on N shore of Port Clarence, 6 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 20' N, 166° 29' W; (map 111). Variant: Brevig Mission, Okaveenok, Singick, Siniogamut, Siniogamute Sinuk, Teller Reindeer Station. Established in 1892 as “Teller Reindeer Station” by Sheldon Jackson, who named it for the Hon. Henry Moore Teller, 1830-1914, U.S. Senator, 1876-82 and 1885-1909, and Secretary of the Interior, 1882-85. The station was operated by the U.S. Government from 1892 to 1900. On September 1, 1900, a Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran mission was established here, and received 100 deer on a five-year loan from the Government (Jackson, 1906, p. 15). About 1906 the U.S. Government's role was diminished, and the mission became dominant. The population in 1950 was 109; prior to this time no population was given. In 1963 the Brevig Mission Post Office was established here. This may have been the site of an old Eskimo village. See Siniogamute.

Teller Reindeer Station: village, see Teller Mission.

Teller: village, pop. 217, on a spit between Port Clarence and Grantley Harbor, 55 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 16' N, 166° 22' W; BGN 1944; (map 111). Variant: Libby Station, Libbysville, Nook, Nooke, Nookmut, Nookmute, Nukmiute. In 1827 Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 543), RN, reported that at this place “called Nooke by the natives, there were some Esquimaux fishermen * * *. They appeared to have established themselves upon this point for the purpose of catching and drying fish.” This location was used in the winter of 1866-67 as quarters by Capt. Daniel B. Libby's section of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition, and was known as “Libbysville” or “Libby Station “ In 1867 “The

Esquimaux,” a monthly newspaper, which was published there, noted (July 2, p. 38), “Nook, the spot which divided Grantley Harbor from Port Clarence.” In the 1880 Census, Petroff (1884, p. 11). listed a “Nook” at Cape Douglas with a population of 36 Eskimos. It is doubtful that any permanent settlement was established here before 1900, when the village of Teller “was founded * * * after the Bluestone placers, 15 miles to the south, were discovered. A town named “Bering * * * 5 miles south of Teller, was the first settlement, but the newer town of Teller drew its people from it. The latter town [Teller], which, during the boom of 1900, had over 1,000 inhabitants, now has not over 100” (Collier and others, 1908, p. 270). The name was probably derived from the Teller Reindeer Station situated on the north shore of Port Clarence. The population in 1910 was 125; In 1920, 80; in 1930, 76; in 1939, 118; in 1950, 160. Teller post office was established in 1900 (Ricks, 1965, p. 64). See Teller Mission.

Telrod Cove: cove, extends N 0.7 miles, on NE shore of Spiridon Bay, E of Stream Point, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 39' N, 153° 38' W; BGN 1931; (map 34). Descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1929 because a “field party found a lost telemeter rod in this cove.”

Telsitna River: stream, heads in Sischu Mountains, flows NE 37 miles to Titna River 8 miles SE of its junction with Nowitna River, 39 miles SE of Monzonite Hills, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 20' N, 153° 22' W; (map 98). Local name reported in 1915 by H. M. Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 10), USGS.

Teltakatschkahin Creek: stream, see Little Boulder Creek.

Teltakhatskahin Creek: stream, see Little Boulder Creek.

Telukhti Creek: stream, flows NE 20 miles to Nayuka River, 17 miles NW of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 21' 50" N, 155° 18' 15" W; (map 107). Koyukan Indian name obtained at Huslia in 1956 by Orth.

Temnac Bay: bay, 2 miles across, on S coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 48' 30" N, 173° 02' 30" E; BGN 1965; (map 13). Variant: Temnac Cove, Temnag Bay, Ubienni Bay, Uchtumuch Bay, Yubae Wan. Named for a native of Attu Island who was taken from his home to Kamchatka by Michael Nevidiskov, the navigator of the merchant fur-hunting vessel Yevdokia, in 1746, to facilitate the Russians' knowledge of the native language. Temnac confirmed the suspicions of the Russian authorities by telling them about the cruel treatment given the natives by the hunters on the island. He was later baptized as Paul and adopted by Nevidiskov (Coxe, 1787, p. 30-31, and Bancroft, 1886, p. 102-107). This name was first published in 1943 on an AMS map.

Temnac Beach: beach, 0.8 miles long, at mouth of Temnac Bay; 52° 50' 02" N, 173° 03' 45" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Temnac Cove: bay, see Temnac Bay.

Temnac Point: point of land, see Krasni Point.

Temnac River: stream, heads at Abraham-Temnac Pass, flows ESE 8.4 miles to Temnac Bay, Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 50' 02" N, 173° 03' 30" E; (map 13). Name derived from Temnac Bay and shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Temnac Valley: valley, 7.5 miles long, formed by Temnac River, Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 50' 02" N, 173° 03' 30" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Temnag Bay: bay, see Temnac Bay.

Temnie Island: island, see Dark Island.

Temptation Peak: mountain, 5,300 ft., 2.5 miles NW of junction of Ship Creek with its North Fork and 12 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 10' 00" N, 149° 31' 15" W; BGN 1964; (map 69). So named in 1963 by members of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska because "many have been tempted to climb it."

Ten Gulch: ravine, trends SE 1 mile to Fourth of July Creek 6 miles SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 33 miles NW of Eagle Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 08' 30" N, 141° 58' 30" W; (map 103). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Ten Pup: stream, heads on Yukon Bar, flows SW 0.7 miles to Hunter Creek, 0.4 miles ESE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 08' 40"N 150° 02' 30" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name shown on a manuscript map dated 1906; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Ten Thousand Smokes, Valley of: valley, of River Lethe, extends NW 13 miles from Mount Mageik, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 10 miles W of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 19' N, 155° 15' W; BGN 1924; (map 42). Discovered and named July 31, 1916, by R. F. Griggs and L. G. Folsom, members of the National Geographic Society Katmai Expedition. Griggs wrote, "The whole valley as far as the eye could reach was full of hundreds, no thousands-literally, tens of thousands-of smokes curling up from its fissured floor." By 1950, the number of smokes had dwindled to fewer than 100. Most of the original smokes are now extinct and the valley is becoming a "valley of evolution," as hardy pioneer plants struggle to re-establish a floral mantle over nearly sterile ground.

Tenadziladlakatna: stream, see Manslaughter Creek.

Tenakee Channel: estuary, see Tenakee Inlet.

Tenakee Hot Springs: village, see Tenakee Springs.

Tenakee Inlet: estuary, 35 miles long, in E central Chicagof Island, 44 miles E of Chicagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 47' N, 134° 57' W; (map 9). Variant: Berry Passage, Blind Passage, Siwash Canal, Siwash Channel, Tenakee Channel, Tenakee Passage. Tlingit Indian name given in 1869 by USC&GS and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 178).

Tenakee Passage: estuary, see Tenakee Inlet.

Tenakee Springs: village, pop. 109, on N shore of Tenakee Inlet, on Chicagof Island, 50 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 46' 50" N, 135° 13' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 9). Variant: Hoonah Hot Springs, Hooniah, Tenakee, Tenakee Hot Springs. Local name derived from "Tenakee," the former name of a cannery located 4 miles to the east. Tenakee Springs is a health resort because of the warm springs located here. It has a wharf, store, cafe, crab cannery (USC&GS, 1962, p. 145). and a post office, established here in 1903, called "Tenakee," but the name was changed to Tenakee Springs in April 1928. It was called "Hoonah Hot Springs" by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, in 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 163).

Tenakee: locality, see Cannery.

Tenakee: village, see Tenakee Springs.

Tenany: locality, see Chilkoot.

Tenas Creek: stream, flows NW 3.5 miles to Copper River at Wood Canyon, 63 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 26' 00" N, 144° 26' 45" W; (map 68). Variant: Tinnas Creek. Named by prospectors about 1898, reported in 1901 by T. Gerdine, USGS. "Tenas" is a Chinook name meaning "little."

Tenas Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, along Roosevelt Creek, 0.3 miles W of Roosevelt Lake and 72 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 11' 15", N, 147° 11' 10" W; (map 87). Indian name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Tenass Island: island, 0.9 miles long, in El Capitan Passage, 0.4 miles E of Spanbery Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 59' 45" N, 133° 17' 40" W; (map 4). Local "chinook name" meaning "small"; published in 1923 by USC&GS.

Tenass Pass: water passage, 2.5 miles long, between Kosciusko Island and Orr and Spanberg Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 00' N, 133° 20' W; (map 4). Variant: Tenass Passage. Local "chinook name" meaning "small"; published in 1923 by USC&GS.

Tenass Passage: water passage, see Tenass Pass.

Tendashundu River: stream, see Washington Creek.

Tenderfoot Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Tanana River, 13 miles NW of Big Delta, Tanana Lowland; 64° 15' 15" N, 146° 11' 15" W; (map 101). Named by prospectors and reported in 1905 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1906, fig. 8), USGS.

Tenderfoot Creek: stream, flows SW 2.2 miles to Poorman Creek at Poorman, 45 miles S of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 06' 10" N, 155° 32' 45" W; BGN 1936; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, p. 367), USGS.

Tenderfoot Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 2.5 miles to NE side of Summit Lake, 18 miles S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 38' 10" N, 149° 29' 58" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name reported about 1914 by B. L. Johnson (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS.

Tenderfoot: locality, near the mouth of Tenderfoot Creek, 15 miles NW of Big Delta, Tanana-Yukon Highlands; 64° 15' 15" N, 146° 13' 30" W; (map 101). Site of a mining camp and roadhouse reported by USGS in 1918.

Tenfathom Anchorage: bay, 0.2 miles across, in Redfish Bay, 9.3 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 18' 45" N, 134° 51' 30" W; (map 5). Variant: Ten Fathom Anchorage. Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Tenk Creek: stream, a short stream flowing into Salt Lake, E of Eagle Harbor and 20 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 29' 45" N, 134° 47' 00" W; (map 11). Local name found in early mining records and reported by DeArmond (1957, p. 38).

Tenmile Creek: stream, flows NW 17 miles to Unalakleet River, 44 miles SE of Christmas Mountain, Nulato Hills; 64° 05' N, 159° 08' W; (map 96). Variant: Tenmile River. Local name reported about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Tenmile Creek: stream, flows SE 21 miles to Goodpaster River, 25 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 17' N, 145° 09' W; (map 101). Named by prospectors and reported in 1908 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Tenmile Creek: stream, flows SW 14 miles to Tozitna River 3 miles N of that stream's junction with Yukon River, 10 miles W of Tanana Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 10' 00" N, 152° 26' 30" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS: so named because it is considered to be 10 miles from Tanana on the sled trail.

Tenmile Creek: stream, flows SW 5.5 miles to Chisana River, 10 miles SE of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 62° 54' 55" N, 141° 36' 20" W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1954. So named because the stream crosses the Alaska Highway 10 miles from Northway Junction.

Tenmile Hill: hill, 2,310 ft., between Chisana River and Alaska Highway, 13 miles SE of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 62° 51' N, 141° 38' W; (map 84). Locally named for Tenmile Creek and reported by USGS in 1955.

Tenmile Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in Iliamna Lake 8 miles SW of Iliamna, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 39' N, 155° 00' W; (map 51). Name published by USGS in 1954.

Tenmile Lake: lake, 2.1 miles long, drains N to Tenmile Creek N of Tenmile Hill, 4.5 miles SE of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 62° 54' N, 141° 36' W; (map 84). Locally named for Tenmile Creek and reported by USGS in 1955.

Tenmile Post: locality, on left bank of Oksik Channel, Kobuk River, 28 miles NW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 53' N, 160° 46' W; (map 114). Variant: Oksik. Local name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955. Former Eskimo village reported as "Oksik" by P. S. Smith (1913, p. 46), USGS.

Tennaly: mountain, see McKinley, Mount.

Tennanah Mountains: mountains, see Tanana Hills.

Tenos Creek: stream, see Texas Creek.

Tenounam Island: island, see Seguam Island.

Tenra'rum-any'i: lake, see Bear Lake.

Tent Point: point of land, on NW shore of Karluk Lake, 18 miles SE of Karluk, Kodiak Island; 57° 24' 05" N, 154° 04' 35" W; (map 35). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Tent Point: point of land, on W shore of Tamgas Harbor, on S coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 03' 40" N, 131° 02' 00" W; (map 3). Variant: Observatory Point. So named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, because "his observation tent was erected at this point"; the name "Observatory Point" has been published by USC&GS for this feature.

Tentree Island: island, 100 ft., across in Islas Bay on W coast of Chichagof Island, 16 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 49' 45" N, 136° 22' 45" W; (map 9). Named published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8258.

Teocalli Mountains: range, 6,060 ft., E of South Fork Kuskokwim River, extends N 40 miles from junction of Styx River, 80 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 14' N, 153° 17' W; (map 80). So named in 1898 by J. E. Spurr, USGS "because of the fancied resemblance to the Aztec temples."

Teplyya Tseplitel Yuchya Klyuchi: locality, see Goddard.

Terbilon Island: island, 0.5 miles across, S of Biorka Island, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 49' 45" N, 135° 32' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Ostrov Terbilon. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Terbilon," or "Terbilon Island."

Terentief's Barabara: locality, see Terentief.

Terentief's Station: locality, see Terentief.

Terentief: locality, on right bank of Yukon River below junction of Koyukuk River, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 51' N, 157° 55' W; (map 97). Variant: Terentief's Barabara, Terentief's Station. Former Indian village or camp recorded as "Terentief's Barabara" by Petroff (1881, p 62), listed in the 1880 Census (1884, p. 12). as "Terentief's Station," population 15.

Teresa Creek: stream, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, flows SE 4.3 miles to Puale Bay, 44 miles NW of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 57° 44' 20" N, 155° 37' 05" W; (map 35). Variant: Terrace Creek. Local name obtained from J. L. McPherson of Iliamna in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS. This stream was called "Terrace Creek" by R. H. Sargent, USGS, in 1923.

Terminal Island: island, see Anthony Island.

Terminal Lake: lake, see Harlequin Lake.

Termination Cape: point of land, see Termination Point.

Termination Point: point of land, 4.5 miles N of Kodiak, on NE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 51' 15" N, 152° 24' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Okonchatelnyy, Okonchatelnie, Termination Cape. Translation of "M[ys] Okonchatelnyy," the name given to this point by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Termination Point: point of land, NE tip of Long Island, in Kootznahoo Inlet, 4 miles NE of Angoon, on W central Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 32' 20" N, 134° 29' 40" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 177).

Tern Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula S of Lake Ootka, 11 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 41' 30" N, 151° 03' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for the Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*), called "The world's migration champion * * *, [round trip of 22,000 miles]" (Pearson, 1944, pt. 1, p. 64).

Terra Cotta Mountains: range, 6,210 ft., extends N 40 miles from Fish Creek, between South Fork Kuskokwim and Post Rivers, 80 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 05' N, 153° 26' W; (map 80). So named in 1898 by J. E. Spurr and W.S. Post, USGS, because of "their superb and peculiar coloring."

Terrace Creek: stream, flows NE 25 miles W of Banded Mountain to Anaktuvuk River, 15 miles N of Table Top and 51 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 50' N, 151° 10' W; BGN 1949; (map 134). Descriptive name given by USGS geologists during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Terrace Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 11 miles to Kosina Creek, 22 miles SW of junction of Oshetna and Susitna Rivers, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 34' 45" N, 148° 03' 00" W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1917 by USGS.

Terrace Creek: stream, see Teresa Creek.

Terrace Island: island, 1.2 miles across, in Wide Bay, between Hartman and West Channel Islands, off S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 44 miles SE of Ugashi, Aleutian Range; 57° 23' N, 156° 16' W; (map 36). Descriptive name given in 1923 by USC&GS.

Terrace Mountain: mountain, 5,535 ft., 5 miles W I of head of Klutina Lake and 34 miles N of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 35' 00" N, 146° 08' 40" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie (Baker, 1906). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Terrace Point: point of land, on edge of Atrevida Glacier, 2.2 miles NW of Amphitheater Knob and 29 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 57' 35" N, 139° 50' 20" W; (map 46). So named by Russell (1891, p. 105), " * * * because this point of land consists of a series of glacial stream terraces."

Terrible Mountain: mountain, 2,200 ft., at SE end of Henderson Ridge on eastern Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 51' 30" N, 173° 09' 30" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Territory of Alexander: state, see Alaska.

Terror Bay: bay, extends S 6.5 miles, off Uganik Passage, SE of Uganik Island, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 46' N, 153° 12' W; BGN 1909; (map 34). Named in 1909 by W. C. Hodgkins, USC&GS.

Terror Lake: lake, 1.8 miles long, 25 miles SW of Kodiak, on N central Kodiak Island; 57° 38' 30" N, 153° 00' 45" W; (map 34). Name derived from Terror Bay and published in 1952 by USGS.

Teschekpuk Lake: lake, see Teshekpak Lake.

Teseerug Lake: lake, see Tusikvoak, Lake.

Teshekpak Lake: lake, 1.8 miles long, 10 miles E of village of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68° 21' N, 166° 23' W; (map 129). Variant: Teschekpuk Lake, Teshepak Lake. Eskimo name meaning "big lake" reported in 1956 by Orth.

Teshekpuk Lake: lake, 22 miles across, 12 miles E of Harrison Bay, S of Pitt Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 35' N, 153° 26' W; BGN 1930; (map 148). Variant: Tasekpuk Lake, Tashicpuk Lake, Tasirkpuk Lake, Tasokpoh Lake, Tasyukpun Lake, Teasekpuk Lake, Tesukpuk Lake. Eskimo name recorded on Maguire's chart (Great Britain, 1954, facing p. 186). as Tasokpoh, and reported to mean "big enclosed coastal water" or "big coastal lake." Capt. P. H. Ray's (1885), p. 55). vocabulary lists Tasyukpun, meaning "great enclosed water." According to Leffingwell (1919, p. 100), USGS, Stefansson spells it Tasirkpuk, while Leffingwell himself appears to have established the present-day spelling.

Teshepak Lake: lake, see Teshekpak Lake.

Tessaychaht Angayookangak: lagoon, see Tasaitsat Angayukangak Lagoon.

Tessaychaht: lagoons, see Tasaitsat Lagoons.

Testigos, Los: islands, see Witnesses, The.

Testin, Mount: mountain, see Distin, Mount.

Tesukpuk Lake: lake, see Teshekpuk Lake.

Tetahena River: stream, see Bremner River.

Tetelna: stream, see Indian Creek.

Tetena: stream, see Dadina River.

Tetilesook Creek: stream, flows NNW 7.5 miles to Kobuk River 1 mile SE of its junction with Kallarichuk River, 21 miles NE of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 06' N, 159° 43' W; (map 127). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Tetlin Hills: ridge, elev. 3,000 ft., extends 11 miles, E of Tok River, N of Tetlin Lake, 10 miles S. of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 11' N, 142° 45' W; BGN 1943; (map 85). Variant: Tetling Hills. Local name reported by USGS in 1936.

Tetlin Junction: village, at junction of Alaska and Taylor Highways, 12 miles E of Tok, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 19' N, 142° 36' W; BGN 1952; (map 85). Variant: Forty Mile, Tetling Center, Tetling Junction. Local name published by USGS in 1951. Named because it marks the junction of two important highways in the Tetlin Indian Reservation.

Tetlin Lake: lake, 8 miles long, in course of Tetlin River, 16 miles S of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 05' N, 142° 45' W; BGN 1942; (map 85). Variant: Big Tetling Lake, Lake Wagner, Tetling Lake, Wagner Lake. Local name reported in 1936 by USGS. In 1889 Lt. P. G. Lowe, USA, called it "Lake Wagner."

Tetlin River: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows NE 75 miles to Tanana River, 22 ml. SE of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 10' N, 142° 24' W; BGN 1942; (map 85). Variant: Bear Creek, Tetling River. Indian name recorded in 1885 as "Telling" by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 78), USA. It was called "Bear Creek" by F. C. Schrader, USGS, because some bears were seen on this stream during his trip in 1902.

Tetlin: village, pop. 122, on Tetlin River, 4.5 miles E of Tetlin Lake and 20 miles SE of Tok, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 08' N, 142° 31' W; BGN 1942; (map 85). Variant: Tetling, Tetlings, Tetling's Village. Lt. Allen (1887, p. 77) wrote "We reached 'Tetling's June 12, 1885 * * * six men * * * four women, and seven children, occupying two houses situated on a deep, clear stream, the outlet of a lake * * *." Apparently named for the local tyone or chief "Telling." Lt. P. G. Lowe (Glenn and Abercrombie, 1899, p. 370), USA, wrote "On August 29, 1898 we stopped at 'Telling,' and were met by Chief David * * *. 'Tetlings' consists of four log houses * * *." In 1942 at the recommendation of BIA, BGN officially changed the spelling to "Tetlin" to agree with that of the river.

Tetling Center: village, see Tetlin Junction.

Tetling Hills: ridge, see Tetlin Hills.

Tetling Junction: village, see Tetlin Junction.

Tetling Lake: lake, see Tetlin Lake.

Tetling River: stream, see Tetlin River.

Tetling's Village: village, see Tetlin.

Tetling: village, see Tetlin.

Tetlings: village, see Tetlin.

Teton Creek: stream, flows S 1.7 miles to Hutlinana Creek, 20 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 15' 30" N, 149° 56' 10" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1906 by USGS.

Tetrakof Point: point of land, on SE coast of Shuyak Island, Kodiak Island; 58° 31' 00" N, 152° 23' 40" W; (map 43). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Tetravun Lakes: lakes, 5 miles E of Venetie and 41 miles SW of Christian, Yukon Flats; 67° 02' N, 146° 17' W; (map 122). Kutcha-kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tetsyeh Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 8 miles SW of Tetsyeh Mountain and 21 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 24' N, 145° 08' W; (map 136). Kutchin Indian name obtained at Arctic Village in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tetsyeh Mountain: peak, 6,528 ft., 29 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 29' N, 144° 54' W; (map 136). Kutchin Indian name obtained at Arctic Village in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tetthajik Creek: stream, heads at 66° 46' N, 141° 13' W, flows SW 30 miles to Salmon Fork Black River, 38 miles NW of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 31' N, 141° 49'; (map 120). Tranjik-kutchin Indian name; obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Teucher Creek: stream, see Teuchet Creek.

Teuchet Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to East Fork Chena River, 60 miles N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 59' 30" N, 145° 37' 45" W; (map 101). Variant: Teucher Creek. Prospectors' name derived from the German words "Teichel," or later "Teuchel," meaning "water conduit" or "conduit-pipe"; reported in 1909 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Teufelsberg: hill, see Devil Mountain.

Texas Creek: stream, flows 3 miles S to Pacific Ocean, 2 miles NE of Kettle Cape, on E coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 17' 45" N, 168° 04' 40" W; (map 22). Name published by Byers (1959, pl. 41), USGS.

Texas Creek: stream, flows 3 miles W to Copper Creek NW of its junction with Eagle Creek, 18 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 21' N, 142° 26' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon (Moffit and Capps, 1911, pl. 2), USGS.

Texas Creek: stream, flows N 11 miles to Yukon River, 33 miles ENE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 18' N, 151° 00' W; (map 106). Variant: Dickie Creek, Tenos Creek. Local name reported in 1931 by USGS; called "Tenos Creek" by ARC surveyors in 1905.

Texas Creek: stream, flows NE 1.8 miles to Canyon Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 21 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 51' N, 164° 25' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Texas Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Fish Creek, 55 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 17' N, 142° 40' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Texas Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Troublesome Creek, 16 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 25' N, 149° 42' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909). pl. 5).

Texas Creek: stream, heads at confluence of its North and West Forks, flows S 2 miles to Salmon River, 7.5 miles N of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 01' 30" N, 130° 04' 30" W; (map 7). Local name published by Theodore Chapin (in Brooks and others, 1916, p. 95), USGS.

Texas Creek: Stream, heads on Beluga Mountain, flows E 8 miles to Bear Creek, W of Alexander Lake, 45 miles N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 43' 30" N, 150° 57' 30" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1935 by USGS.

Texas Glacier: glacier, trends E 5 miles to its 1955 terminus at North Fork Texas Creek, 11.5 miles N of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 04' 45" N, 130° 05' 45" W; (map 7). Local name published by Theodore Chapin (in Brooks and others, 1916, p. 95), USGS.

Texas Lake: lake, 0.3 miles across, at head of West Fork Texas Creek, 13 miles NW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 03' 10" N, 130° 15' 30" W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1928 by USGS.

Texas Star Lake: lake, see Sprucefish Lake.

Tha-ghe-an: stream, see Lost River.

Thadlthamud Lake: lake, see Thadlthamund Lake.

Thadlthamund Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, SE of Shashamund Lake, 1.2 miles NW of Northway Junction, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 01' 30" N, 141° 50' 45" W; BGN 1961; (map 85). Indian name meaning "lily pad lake," reported in 1960 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Thadlthamund Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, N of Halthalda Hill, 13 miles W of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 59' N, 142° 22' W; (map 84). Variant: Thadlthamud Lake. Indian name obtained in 1962 at Tetlin by USGS and reported to mean "lily pads on lake," or possibly "lily pad lake."

Thaghian River: stream, see Lost River.

Thane Mountain: mountain, 3,200 ft., 2 miles W of 1951 terminus of Eagle Glacier and 30 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 35' 15" N, 134° 47' 00" W; (map 11). Named about 1902 for Bartlett L. Thane mine superintendent of the Eagle River mine which is located on its southeast slope. The name is no longer in use (DeArmond, 1957 p. 5). See Thane.

Thane: village, pop. 82, 4 miles SE of Juneau on Gastineau Channel and 6 miles NW of Point Salisbury, Coast Mountains; 58° 15' 50" N, 134° 19' 45" W; BGN 1929; (map 11).

Variant: Sheep Creek. Named in 1914 for Bartlett L. Thane, 1878-1927, general manager of the Alaska Gastineau Mining Co. which had its mill here. Bartlett Thane was born in California and went to Alaska in 1897. The name "Sheep Creek," which was the original miners name for the town, was published by USC&GS in the 1901 Coast Pilot but was later changed to "Thane by BGN The town was founded in 1881 as a result of mining operations in the vicinity.

Thanksgiving Creek: stream, flows NE 16 miles to Yukon River, 30 miles SSE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 25' 40" N, 143° 37' 50" W; (map 103). Prospectors' name recorded in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Prindle, 1906, pl. 1), USGS.

Thanksgiving Creek: stream, flows SE 5.5 miles to Omega Creek 1.2 miles N of that stream's junction with Baker Creek, 27 miles SSW of Rampart. Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 07' 00" N, 150° 20' 30" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by USGS (Prindle and Hess, 1906, p. 45). Gold was discovered here in February 1903.

Thanksgiving Ditch: watercourse, flows SE 1 mile, diverts head waters of California, Chicago, and New York Creeks, to Omega Creek. 6.8 miles N of Baker Lake and 27 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 07' N, 150° 20' W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1963 by USGS.

Thatcher Channel: water passage, 1.5 miles long. between Trader Islands and N coast of Catherine Island, off NE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 25' 30" N, 134° 53' 00" W; (map 9). Name published by USC&GS in the 1943 Coast Pilot (p. 379). It was probably named for Point Thatcher at the channel's mouth.

Thatcher, Point: point of land, on NE coast of Catherine Island, off NE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 25' N, 134° 50' W; (map 9). Variant: Coleman Point, Scahkaliakh, Shkaliakh. Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade. USN. It was called "Shkaliakh" or "Schkaliakh" by the Tlingit Indians. It is "Point Coleman" on the maps of Homfray, Cartographer of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition 1867 (USC&GS, 1883, p. 167).

Thayer Basin: cirque, at head of Traleika Glacier, in Mount McKinley National Park. on E slope of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 62° 04' N, 150° 56' W; BGN 1960; (map 88). Named in 1955 by Bradford Washburn for Elton S. Thayer, NPS ranger, who was the first to cross this basin while climbing South Peak Mount McKinley in May 1954 and who lost his life in the descent.

Thayer Creek: stream, heads in Thayer Lake, flows SW 6 miles to Chatham Strait, on W coast of Admiralty Island, 5.5 miles N of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 34' 45" N, 134° 37' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Poison Creek. Named in 1929 by USFS for John A. Thayer 1896-1929, a junior forester in the USFS. See Thayer Lake.

Thayer Lake: lake, 7 miles long, 10 miles NE of Angoon, on W central Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago, 57° 39' N, 134° 29' W; (map 9). Named in 1929 by USFS for John A. Thayer, 1896-1929, a junior forester in the USFS, who was killed by a brown bear on Admiralty Island. John Thayer made a reconnaissance of the timber bordering this lake a few weeks before his death and was the first United States forester to visit the lake.

Thayer Mountain: mountain, 3,890 ft., 5 miles long, on W central Admiralty Island, E of Thayer Lake, 14 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 41' N, 134° 21' W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Thayer Peak: mountain, 3,550 ft., on W central Admiralty Island, 3 miles N of Thayer Lake and 14.5 miles NNE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 42' 15" N, 134° 30' 00" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Thazzik Mountain: mountain, 5,600 ft., between Funchion Creek and East Fork Chandalar River, 33 miles SE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 17' N, 147° 22' W; (map 123). Kutchin Indian name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

The Cache: locality, on Crow Creek, 6 miles N of Girdwood and 29 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 01' 45" N, 149° 07' 10" W; BGN 1932; (map 69). Local name reported in 1932 by W. G. Carson and C. F. Park, USGS, as a place "at the end of the wagon road where supplies are left [cached] for the mines, Girdwood district."

The Forks: locality, at confluence of Nixon and Takotna Rivers, 31 miles SW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 02' N, 155° 40' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

The Forks: locality, at junction of Khotol River and Kaiyuh Slough, 20 miles SE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 26' N, 157° 57' W; (map 97). Variant: Tlutlertaut. Appears to be a translation of an Indian name; reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguna, BAE.

The Mission: village, see Russian Mission.

The Redoubt: locality, on W side of Baranof Island, S of Mount Dranishnikov, between Redoubt Bay and Redoubt Lake, 4 miles NE of Goddard, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 53' 15" N, 135° 17' 15" W; (map 5). Variant: Dranishikoff Settlement, Ozerskoy Redut, Seleniye Danishnikova. Previously called "Seleniye Dranishnikova," or "Dranishnikov Settlement," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, for Mount Drainishnikof. It was first reported by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 38), IRN, as "Ozerskoy Redut," meaning "redoubt lake." It is the site of an abandoned Russian fishery and flour mill (Colby, 1945, p. 175).

The Stone Wall: locality, on W coast of Glass Peninsula, 2 miles SE of Sore Finger Cove, 45 miles S of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 42' 00" N, 133° 58' 20" W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

The-con-da: stream, see Cooper Creek.

Thekonda: stream, see Camp Creek.

Thekonda: stream, see Cooper Creek.

Theodor Point: point of land, see Theodore, Point.

Theodore Creek: stream, flows SE 20 miles to Anvik River, 17 miles NW of Anvik and 48 miles NW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 45' N, 160° 43' W; (map 78). Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Theodore Island: island, 3 miles long, in Yukon River, 48 miles NE of Rampart, Yukon Flats; 65° 59' 15" N, 149° 01' 00" W; (map 105). Named for Theodore Hudson, who prospected in the Livengood area.

Theodore Point: point of land, S tip of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands: 52° 45' 10" N, 172° 55' 00" E; BGN 1938; (map 13). Variant: Tubkooch Point. Derived from "Saint Theodore, former name of Attu Island." The name was proposed in 1938 by U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office; published in 1943 by AMS. Shown as "Tubkooch Point" on a manuscript map by L. M. Turner in the 1880's.

Theodore Ridge: ridge, elev. 1,000-2,500 ft., on S coast of Attu Island, extends N 6 miles from Theodore Point, Aleutian Islands; 52° 47' 30" N, 172° 56' 00" E; (map 13). Name derived from Theodore Point; published in 1948 by AMS.

Theodore River: stream, flows SE 35 miles to Cook Inlet, 32 miles W of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 13' 45" N, 150° 49' 50" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1898 by USGS.

Theodore, Point: point of land, S tip of Yakobi Island, off W coast of Chichagof Island, 19 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' 50" N, 136° 27' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Theodor Point. Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for Capt. Urey Theodorovich Lisianski, Russian navigator, who explored these waters and was the first to make detailed charts of this region, 1804-05.

Theresa Creek: stream, flows SW 6.7 miles to Independence Creek in Kugruk River basin, 22 miles E of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 34' N, 162° 25' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Thetis Bay: bay, 1 mile across, at S end of Tebenkof Bay, on W coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 24' 00" N, 134° 08' 30" W; BGN 1929; (map 5). Named in 1928 by USC&GS for USRCS ship Thetis, in which Adm. Stockton, USN, made explorations in Alaska in 1889.

Thetis Creek: stream, flows NW 19 miles to Chukchi Sea 7 miles W of Cape Sabine, 43 miles NW of Mount Kelly, Arctic Slope, 68° 53' 30" N, 164° 54' 00" W; (map 130). Variant: Eegik-kah-Lik Creek, Igikalik Creek. So named in 1901 by Schrader (1904, p. 111). and W. J. Peters, USGS, "because the Thetis Coal Mine is near its mouth." The Thetis Coal Mine was named about 1889 for the U.S.S. Thetis. The Eskimo name for this stream is "Igikalik" which is said, by USC&GS, to refer to the "black cormorant."

Thetis Creek: stream, flows SE to Anikovik River, about 15 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Thetis Island: barrier island, 1.5 miles long, on coast of Beaufort Sea, the W island of the Jones Islands, Arctic Plain; 70° 33' 25" N, 150° 10' 00" W; (map 149). Variant: Amandliktok Island, Amaudliktok Island, West Thetis Island. In 1889 the revenue cutter U.S.S. Thetis under command of Capt. Charles H. Stockton, USN, "skirted along some long, low islands, which stretched between the mouth of the Colville and Return Reef. These islands, * * * [he] designated the Thetis Islands" (Leffingwell, 1919, p. 100). Because these islands had previously been discovered and named "Jones Islands" by Dease and Simpson in 1837, Leffingwell applied the name "Thetis" to the unnamed western island of this chain of barrier islands (p. 91). Leffingwell (p. 100) reports the Eskimo name "Amaudliktok," meaning perhaps "Pacific eider," but spells it "Amandliktok" on his map. He further reports the whalers call this "West Thetis Island."

Thetis Islands: barrier islands, see Jones Islands.

Thetis Mound: pingo, elev. 36 ft., 4 miles SE of Oliktok Point and 13 miles W of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 28' 25" N, 149° 43' 30" W; (map 150). Named and used as a triangulation station by Leffingwell (1919, p. 41), USGS, in 1911.

Thetis Ridge: ridge, 1,462 ft., trends NE-SE 7 miles, 15 miles S of Cape Sabine and 60 miles NE of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68° 42' N, 164° 43' W; [NW end] 68° 38' N, 164 31' W; [SE end]; BGN 1965; (map 130). Named in 1965 by geologists of the B.P. Exploration Co. Inc., for the U.S.S. Thetis, which coaled on the coast near here in the 1880's.

Thicket Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Tatonduk River 4 miles ENE of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 16 miles N of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 01' 15" N, 141° 12' 30" W; (map 103). So named in 1930 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS, because "its valley was filled with underbrush from source to mouth."

Thief Creek: stream, flows W 3.5 miles to Wells Creek, 40 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 27' 15" N, 148° 05' 00" W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Moffit (1915, pl. 1), USGS.

Thiel Glacier: glacier, heads at 58° 41' N, 134° 45' W trends 7 miles NE to Battle Glacier, 2.5 miles NE of Horn Spire and 31 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 44' 30" N, 134° 34' 30" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Variant: Reversed Glacier. Named by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project in 1964 for Edward Thiel, 1928-61, glaciologist and geophysicist. He received his Ph.D. from Univ. of Wisconsin in 1955. Thiel was chief seismologist with the Arctic Institute of North America and co-leader of the Fletcher Ice Shelf Traverse in Antarctica. He was chief scientist for Antarctic airborne geophysical operations as well as assistant professor of geophysics at the Univ. of Minnesota.

Thiel Pass: pass, W of McNew Hill, on eastern Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 50' 50" N, 173° 22'+ 00" W; (map 13). Name shown on an AMS map published in 1948, and given by the U.S. Army during World War II.

Thimble Cove: cove, 1,200 ft. across, on E coast of Baker Island, N of Amarilla Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 18' 45" N, 133° 34' 40" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1923 by USC&GS because of "its shape, the outline being remarkably perfect."

Thimbleberry Bay: bay, 0.6 miles across, 2.5 miles SE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' N, 135° 16' W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1954 by R. N. DeArmond. Thimbleberry is the common name of plants belonging to the genus *Rubus*, which have thimble-shaped fruits, such as raspberries and blackberries.

Thimbleberry Lake: lake, 0.2 miles across, 3 miles E of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 30" N, 135° 15' 00" W; (map 9). Local name derived from Thimbleberry Bay and reported in 1954 by R. N. DeArmond.

Thin Point: locality, on Thin Point, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 54° 57' N, 162° 33' W; (map 25). Former cannery; reported in 1898 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser (1899a, p. 171), USN.

Thin Point: point of land, W point of entrance to Cold Bay, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 54° 57' 30" N, 162° 33' 30" W; (map 25). Variant: Cape Tonkoy, Mys Tonkoi, Slim Point, Tonki Point. Translation of "M[ys] Tonkoi" published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 24), IRN; called "Slim Point" and "Cape Tonkoy" by USBF in 1888.

Thinpoint Cove: bay, 4 miles across, 30 miles E of False Pass, between Morzhovoi and Cold Bays, on SW end of Aleutian Range; 54° 58' N, 162° 40' W; (map 25). Variant: Thin Point Cove. Name derived from Thin Point and published in 1912 by USC&GS.

Thinpoint Lagoon: lake, see Thinpoint Lake.

Thinpoint Lake: lake, 3 miles long, 10 miles S of village of Cold Boy, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 02' N, 162° 38' W; (map 29). Variant: Thinpoint Lagoon. Name published by USC&GS in 1943 on Chart 8860.

Third Berg Lake: lake, 3 miles across, at 1905 terminus of Bering Glacier, 3 miles E of Doughton Peak and 66 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 25' N, 143° 49' W; (map 65). Variant: Third Lake. Local name reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin (1908, pl. 2), USGS. This lake was originally one of five Berg Lakes. As a result of the retreat of Steller and Bering Glaciers in recent times, Third Berg Lake and Second Berg Lake have joined with First Berg Lake to form Berg Lake.

Third Creek: stream, flows NW 14 miles to Reindeer Cove, 16 miles SW of Christmas Mountain, Nulato Hills; 64° 30' N, 161° 05' W; (map 96). Local name reported about 1954 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Third Kekoor: rock, see Third Kekur.

Third Kekour: rock, see Third Kekur.

Third Kekur: rock, 0.2 miles across, 22 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 29' 15" N, 135° 01' 15" W; (map 5). Variant: Third Kekour. Descriptive name meaning "pinnacle rock" given in 1849 by the Russian American Company. See Kekur Island.

Third Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Revillagigedo Island, N of Throne Arm, in course of Fish Creek, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' 30" N, 131° 16' 45" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Third Lake: lake, 1,700 ft. long, 2 miles NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 05' 30" N, 151° 10' 30" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS. So named because it is the third lake in a chain of lakes which extend NW from Tyonek.

Third Lake: lake, one of Chenan Lakes, 0.5 miles long, 3 miles N of Chitina and 67 miles NNE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 33' 50" N, 144° 26' 40" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Third Lake: lake, see Berg Lake.

Third Lake: lake, see Luke Lake.

Third Lake: lake, see Talbot Lake.

Third Lake: lake, see Third Berg Lake.

Third Pup: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Flat Creek, 41 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 12' 30" N, 146° 41' 00" W; (map 104). Named "3rd Pup" by prospectors; reported in 1907 by Covert (Henshaw and Covert, 1908, pl. 9). See First Pup and Second Pup.

Third Range: mountain range, 4,500 ft., extends W 18 miles from Sadlerochit River, between Ikiakpuk and Ikiakpaurak Valleys, 26 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 26' N, 145° 30' W; BGN 1961; (map 139). Leffingwell (1919, p. 50). wrote, "of the three outlying ranges south of Camden Bay * * * the southern most range is simply called the Third Range."

Thirteen Gulch: ravine, trends SE 1.5 miles to Fourth of July Creek 6.5 miles SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 33 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 07' 46" N, 141° 59' 45" W; (map 103). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Thirteen Pup: ravine, extends NE 2.5 miles to Quail Creek, 13 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon. Tanana Highlands; 65° 22' N, 149° 53' W, (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Thirteen Pup: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to Grant Creek, 3.2 miles SSE of Grant Dome and 22 miles WNW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands 65° 15' 30" N, 152° 48' 30" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1956 by R. M. Chapman, USGS.

Thirty-Seven Hill: hill, 650 ft., on Attu Island, W of Navy Town, on N bank of Peaceful River, Aleutian Islands; 52° 50' 43" N, 173° 09' 10" E; (map 13). Named by U.S. Army during World War II: published in 1948 by AMS.

Thirty-three Creek: stream, flows E 4 miles to Marsh Creek, N of Fort Glenn, on NE coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 25' 05" N, 167° 51' 25" W; (map 23). Name published in 1958 on AMS map and later by USGS (Byers, 1959, pl. 41).

Thirteight Mile Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, drains W to Fish Creek Lake, 17 miles SSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 41' 30" N, 152° 38' 00" W; (map 88). Variant: Shesrghoyemena. Local name reported in 1958 by USGS. "Sherghoyemena" is a Tanana Indian name meaning "lake where bear was killed."

Thirtymile Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Glenn Highway, 20 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 45' 45" N, 148° 34' 40" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Thirtymile River: stream, see Eureka Creek.

Thirtymile Roadhouse: locality, see Piledriver Roadhouse.

Thirtytwo Kazim Slough: watercourse, see Thirtytwo Kazyga Slough.

Thirtytwo Kazyga Slough: watercourse, 7 miles long, channel of Yukon River W of Grand Island and 12 miles SW of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 38' 30" N, 161° 32' 00" W; (map 73). Variant: Thirtytwo Kazim Slough. This name is first mentioned in Hrdlicka's (1943, p. 67). diary on July 7, 1926. A USC&GS report of 1949 states "so called because an old village of 32 kazygas (native dwelling) was thought to have been located here. Repeated searches by anthropologists have failed to turn up any trace."

Thirtytwo Mile Creek: stream, heads on Twentynine Mile Ridge, flows NE to Hadweenzic River, 29 miles N of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 46' 30" N, 147° 13' 40" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS name derived from the distance to Beaver via a year-round trail.

Thistle Cove: cove, 1.2 miles long, on NE side of Astrolabe Peninsula, at N end of Dixon Harbor 55 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 22' N, 136° 52' W; (map 10). Name published in 1923 on IBC Sheet 10 (1951 atlas).

Thistle Creek: Stream, flows E 1.5 miles to Star Creek in Pargon River basin, 12 miles N of Council and 16 miles SE of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 04' N, 163° 37' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Thistle Creek: stream, flows N 6 miles to Totatlanika River, 17 miles NE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 59' 15" N, 148° 31' 00" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1910 by J. W. Bagley (in Capps, 1912, pl. 2), USGS.

Thistle Creek: stream, flows W 3 miles to Feather River, 34 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 51' N, 166° 14' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Thistle Ledge: shoal, off E shore of Stephens Passage, 1.4 miles N of Point Lookout and 50 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 40' 20" N, 133° 40' 45" W; (map 8). Discovered and named in 1893 by Otto J Klotz for his steamer the SS Thistle. The name was published in 1895 by USC&GS.

Thistle Rock: island, 0.1 miles across, in N end of Lord Islands, at mouth of Nakat Bay, Coast Mountains; 54° 44' 55" N, 130° 48' 15" W; (map 2). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Thistle Rock: rock, in Spiridon Bay 3.6 miles W of Anguk Island, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 39' 25" N, 153° 48' 00" W; BGN 1930; (map 34). Descriptive name given in 1929, by USC&GS, because of "the barrenness of rock and puncturing possibilities to ships * * *"

Thlewhakh: village, see Klawock.

Thlikhahdaluk: lake, 0.7 miles across, 13 miles N of Okstukuk Lake and 48 miles N of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 43' N, 158° 21' W; (map 2). Eskimo name shown as "Thlik-hah-da-luk" on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Thlingit Point: point of land, see Tlingit Point.

Thluichohnjik Creek: stream, flows E 20 miles to Sheenjek River 24 miles NE of Christian, Yukon Flats; 67° 26' N, 144° 14' W; (map 122). Kutcha-kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Thomas Basin: harbor, SE of Ketchikan Harbor, on S coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 20' 20" N, 131° 38' 30" W; (map 3). Local name published in the 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 102).

Thomas Bay: bay, extends SW 10 miles from Baird Glacier to Frederick Sound, 14 miles N of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 57° 00' 30" N, 132° 59' 00" W; (map 6). Named by USC&GS for charting purposes; published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 211).

Thomas Bay: estuary, see Clover Bay.

Thomas Bay: estuary, see Culross Bay.

Thomas Creek: stream, flows E 5.5 miles to Birch Creek, 46 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 18' 40" N, 145° 01' 40" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Prindle, 1906, pl. 1), USGS.

Thomas Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Candle Creek, 9.5 miles SW of Candle and 34 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 48' N, 162° 05' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D.C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Thomas Creek: stream, flows SW to Goodhope River, about 24 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12). This stream cannot be identified on current maps.

Thomas Island: island, 1,700 ft. long, in Helm Bay, on E coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 37' 10" N, 131° 56' 45" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Thomas Rock: rock, between Afognak and Kupreanof Straits, M of Kodiak Island; 57° 58' 10" N, 152° 56' 20" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Thomas, Mount: mountain, 4,350 ft., 2 miles NNW of Potato Point and 15 miles WSW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 05' 00" N, 146° 43' 00" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, presumably for Gen. G. H. Thomas, USA.

Thompson Creek: stream, flows N to Arctic River, about 5 miles E of Ear Mountain and 45 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula gold fields by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected up to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Thompson Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Snake River, 8 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' N, 165° 29' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on a 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Thompson Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Grand Central River, 31 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 57' N, 165° 11' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by USGS.

Thompson Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 miles, joins Quartz Creek to form Stewart River, 23 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 50' N, 165° 19' W; Variant: Thomson Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Thompson Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Klokerblok River, 0.5 miles E of Spruce Creek and 22 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' 50" N, 163° 44' 45" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Thompson Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Walker Fork, 53 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 03' 15" N, 141° 24' 30" W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and shown on an 1898 manuscript map by E. F. Ball, prospector.

Thompson Creek: stream, flows SE 45 miles to Yukon River, 29 miles N of Anvik and 61 miles SE of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 06' N, 159° 48' W; (map 91). Named about 1916 after Thompson Landing at the stream's mouth.

Thompson Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Chignik Bay, 11 miles N of Chignik, on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 56° 27' N, 158° 25' W; (map 30). Local name reported in 1904 by R. W. Stone, USGS.

Thompson Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Breving Lagoon, 14 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 22' N, 166° 45' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Thompson Creek: stream, see Shaw Creek.

Thompson Island: island, see Galankin Island.

Thompson Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, drains E to Indian Creek 1 mile N of that stream's junction with Tanana River and 5.5 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 12' N, 145° 42' W; (map 101). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Thompson Landing: locality, on right bank of Yukon River at mouth of Thompson Creek, Nulato Hills; 63° 06' N, 159° 48' W; (map 91). Riverboat landing and trading post name published in 1916 Polk's Gazetteer.

Thompson Pass: pass, 2,771 ft., 0.3 miles long, on Richardson Highway, at head of Ptarmigan Creek, 3.2 miles NE of Wortmanns and 18 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 07' 45" N, 145° 43' 45" W; (map 68). Variant: Thomson Pass. Named in 1898 by Capt. Abercrombie (1899, p. 302), USA, "in compliment to Hon. Frank Thomson, of Pennsylvania." He spells the name "Thompson" on his map and it is this form that survived.

Thompson Passage: water passage, 4 miles long, through a group of offshore islands, E of Eureka Channel, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 46' 00" N, 132° 20' 30" W; (map 1). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Thompson Ridge: ridge, extends E 17 miles from Tana Glacier, 8 miles S of Granite Range and 43 miles N of Cape Yakataga, Chugach Mountains; 60° 42' N, 142° 25' W; BGN 1960; (map 65). Named in 1960 by USGS for J. B. Thompson, a prospector who, with J. B. Miller, went from Cape Yakataga across the glaciers to Granite Creek and returned the same way in 1906 or 1907.

Thompson Valley: valley, trends SE 6 miles to Chignik Bay, 11 miles N of Chignik, on Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 56° 27' N, 158° 25' W; (map 30). Local name reported in 1908 by W. W. Atwood, USGS.

Thompson, Cape: point of land, N tip of Big Koniuji Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 15' N, 159° 31' W; (map 27). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1880 and published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 806.

Thompson, Cape: promontory, on Chukchi Sea coast, 26 miles SE of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68° 08' 40" N, 165° 58' 40" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Eebruligorruk, Cape Ricord, Ipnot, Mys Rikord, Mys Rikorda, Uivaq Qanitoq, Unukpay, Unuqpay, Webuk Konikto. Named by Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 262), RN, who wrote on August 2, 1886, "we closed with a high cape, which I named after Mr. Deas Thomson, one of the commissioners of the navy." Beechey spelled the name "Thompson" on his chart, a form that has been copied by succeeding cartographers. An early Eskimo name for the cape was "Uivaq," generally spelled "Wevuk" or "Wevok." Cape Thompson was often referred to as "Uivaq Qanitoq," meaning "near cape," as opposed to "Uivaq Ungasiktoq" (Cape Lisburne). meaning "distant cape." This cape was discovered by the Russians in the late eighteenth century and was called by them "M[ys] Rikord," i.e. "Cape Rikord," for Peter Ivanovich Rikord, 1776-1855, IRN, Governor of Kamchatka, 1817-22.

Thompson, Point: point of land, on Beaufort Sea Coast, at W entrance to Lion Bay, 2.5 miles SW of Flaxman Island, Arctic Plain; 70° 11' 15" N, 146° 19' 45" W; (map 151). Variant: Point

Thomson, Thomson Point. Named "Point Thomson" by Franklin (1828, p. 152). August 7, 1826, but appears on his map as "Point Thompson."

Thompson: area, in S Anchorage 1 mile SSW of City Hall, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 12' 15" N, 149° 53' 45" W; (map 69). Residential district in city of Anchorage reported in 1954 by office of city engineer of Anchorage.

Thoms (Aw-aw): lake, see Thoms Lake.

Thoms Creek: stream, heads in Thoms Lake, flows SE 4.5 miles to Thoms Place, on S coast of Wrangell Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 11' 00" N, 132° 08' 45" W; (map 6). Variant: Aw-aw Creek, Old Village Stream. Local name reported in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, who, in 1897, called it "Old Village Stream."

Thoms Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, on SW coast of Wrangell Island, 18 miles SSE of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 14' N, 132° 15' W; (map 6). Variant: Aw-aw Lake, Thoms (Aw-aw). Local name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, as "Thoms (Aw-aw)." This is probably derived from the Tlingit Indian word "ah" meaning "lake."

Thoms Place: bay, extends SE 2 miles to Zimovia Strait, 24 miles SE of Wrangell, on S coast of Wrangell Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 09' 30" N, 132° 07' 00" W; (map 6). Local name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Thoms Point: point of land, southernmost tip of Wrangell Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 07' 00" N, 132° 04' 15" W; (map 6). Variant: Thorns Point. Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Thomson Creek: stream, see Thompson Creek.

Thomson Pass: pass, see Thompson Pass.

Thomson Point: point of land, see Thompson Point.

Thorne Arm: estuary, extends NE 14 miles off Revillagigedo Channel, on S coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 14' N; 131° 21' W; (map 3). Named in 1880 by USC&GS for Capt. Charles Thorne, commander of the steamer California which explored this area (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 77).

Thorne Bay: estuary, extends NW 6.5 miles off Clarence Strait, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 41' N, 132° 27' W; (map 4). Named in 1891 after Frank Manley Thorn, Superintendent of USC&GS from 1885 to 1889; misspelled when published.

Thorne Bay: locality, on Thorne Bay, E coast of Prince of Wales Island, 12 miles NNW of Kasaan, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 41' N, 132° 31' W; (map 3). Logging camp reported in 1960.

Thorne Head: point of land, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, N point of entrance to entrance to Thorne Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 41' 00" N, 132° 27' 30" W; (map 4). Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Thorne Island: island, 4 miles long, between Kashevarof and Whale Passages, on NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 05' N, 133° 02' W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow USN, for Frank Manley Thorn, Superintendent of USC&GS 1885-89.

Thorne Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, on Thorne River, central Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 46' N, 132° 46' W; BGN 1935; (map 4). Named in 1935 by USC&GS for Frank Manley Thorn (erroneously spelled Thorne when published), superintendent of USC&GS from 1885 to 1889.

Thorne River: stream, heads in lake, on Prince of Wales Island and flows SE 15 miles to Thorne Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 42' N, 132° 35' W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS. See Thorne Bay.

Thorns Point: point of land, see Thoms Point.

Thornton Mountain: mountain, 2,608 ft., 5.7 miles E of Point Higgins, on Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' N, 131° 41' W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Thorofare Pass: pass, 3,800 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, S of Denali Highway, 1.6 miles ENE of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 26' 20" N, 150° 15' 30" W; (map 88). Descriptive name shown on a 1916 field sheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Thorofare River: stream, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows W 16 miles from sunset Glacier terminus to McKinley River, 6 miles SW of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 25' N, 150° 42' W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Shown on a 1921 field map of Mount McKinley National Park. So named because the stream's "valley has been an important caribou thorofare."

Thoroughfare Creek: stream, flows S 8 miles to Portage Creek, 34 miles SW of Cantwell. Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 55' 20" N, 149° 10' 40" W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1950 by USGS.

Thoroughfare Mountain: mountain, 4,170 ft. SE of Dead Branch Norris Glacier, 5 miles NW of Scow Cove on Taku Inlet and 8 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 22' 00" N, 134° 14' 30" W; (map 11). Local name published by USGS in 1962.

Thoroughfare, The: ridge, 6.2 miles long, extends NE from Martin Peak to Mount Thoroughfare, 10 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 22' N, 134° 15' W; (map 11). Local name reported by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS, in 1965.

Thorpe Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Casadepaga River, 24 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' 20" N, 164° 12' 30" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr. Dated 1901.

Thors Pond: lake, 800 ft. long, 20 miles SE of junction of Copper and Slana Rivers, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 34' N, 143° 25' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1965 by Arthur Gervais, USGS.

Thorsen Mountain: mountain, 1,110 ft., 3 miles S of Red Mountain and 24 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 54' 30" N, 161° 45' 10" W; BGN 1938; (map 39). Named by local miners and prospectors for one of the discoverers of the platinum placers of this district. Name published in 1933 by the U.S. Dept. of the Interior.

Thothendig: stream, see Delta River.

Thousand Flowers Point: point of land, see Miliflores, Point.

Three Arm Bay: bay, 1 mile across, includes North, Middle, and South Arms, on W coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 45' 20" N, 176° 53' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: West Bay. Descriptive name given by Lt. William Gibson, USN, commander of the schooner Fenimore Cooper, during the North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855.

Three Arm Bay: cove, see Steller Cove.

Three Bay Lake: lake, see Stormy Lake.

Three Brothers: rocks, three, extend 1,200 ft. near NW entrance to Narrow Strait, 1.2 miles E, of Shakmanof Point, N of Kodiak Island; 57° 55' 30" N, 152° 33' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Kamen Tri Brata, Tre Brata. Partial translation of the name "K[amen] Tri Brata," meaning "three brothers rocks," given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Three Castle Mountain: mountain, 5 miles W of Alaska-Canada boundary and 28 miles N of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 12' N, 141° 11' W; (map 103). So named in 1930 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS, because of "a group of pinnacles along the ridge * * *."

Three Day Slough: stream, anabranch of Koyukuk River, 46 miles long, 27 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 29' N, 157° 30' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Three Domes, The: hills, 1,000 ft., extends N-S 10 miles, 20 miles NW of Anvik, Nulato Hills; 62° 52' N, 160° 36' W; (map 78). Local descriptive name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Three Entrance Bay: cove, 0.5 miles across, 5.5 miles SW of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 58' 40" N, 135° 22' 40" W; (map 6). Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USC&GS.

Three Forks: locality, junction of Knife and Windy Creeks with River Lethe, on Alaska Peninsula, Katmai National Monument, 16 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 22' 25" N, 155° 22' 00" W; (map 42). Local name published in 1919 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society.

Three Hill Island: island, 1.7 miles long, in Cross Sound, off N coast of Chichagof Island, 0.8 miles NW of Point Lucan, 35 miles W of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 10' N, 136° 22' W; (map 10). Descriptive name given by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1880, "because the island

consists of three high hills united by low isthmuses" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 187).

Three Hole Bay: bay, 2 miles wide, on W coast of Aialik Peninsula, 5 miles NW of Aialik Cape, 26 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 45' N, 149° 38' W; BGN 1911; (map 49). Named in 1909 by U. S. Grant, USGS, "for the three prominent natural arches there."

Three Hole Point: point of land, on W coast of Aialik Peninsula at Three Hole Bay, 25 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 45' 50" N, 149° 38' 30" W; BGN 1911; (map 49). Named in 1909 by U. S. Grant, USGS. See Three Hole Bay.

Three Island Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across and 5 miles deep, SE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 33' N, 166° 38' W; (map 23). Descriptive name given in 1888 by USBF.

Three Islands: islands, each 200 ft. long, in Clarence Strait, on SW coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 42' 10" N, 132° 14' 00" W; (map 4). Local descriptive name recorded in 1951 I by USGS.

Three Lakes: lakes, 4 miles SW of Birch Creek (locality), 30 miles SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 13' N, 145° 50' W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Three Mile Bay: cove, 0.4 miles wide, on S shore of Orca Inlet, 3 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 31' N, 145° 48' W; BGN 1961; (map 64). Local name reported in 1960 by USFS. So called because it is three miles from Cordova.

Three Mouth Creek: watercourse, see Steamboat Slough.

Three Pillar Cape: point of land, see Three Pillar Point.

Three Pillar Point: point of land, on E shore of Sharatin Bay, 12 miles NW of Kodiak, N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 51' 10" N, 152° 42' 50" W; BGN 1966; (map 34). Variant: Mys Trekh Kekurnyy, Three Pillar Cape, Threepillar Point, Trekh Kekurnie. Translation of the name "M[ys] Trekh Kekurnyy" given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 an Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Three River Mountain: mountain, 6,140 ft., 7 miles across, at heads of John, Anaktuvuk, and North Fork Koyukuk Rivers, 6 miles S of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 04' N, 151° 38' W; BGN 1933; (map 134). Reported by Robert Marshall, after his 1930 trip, (1956, p. 46). who wrote, "to the southwest, about two miles along the divide on which I stood, was a very high mountain (later named Three River Mountain). which I imagined must be at the junction of the major rivers, the Anaktuvuk, North Fork, and John."

Three Saints Bay: bay, extends N 9 miles, off Sitkalidak Strait, on SE coast of Kodiak Island 57° 06' N, 153° 28' W; (map 34). Variant: Liakik Bay, Zaliv Lyakhik. Name derived from Three Saints Harbor and reported by Petroff in the 10th Census in 1880 (1881, p. 32). Called "Z[aliv] Lyakhik," or "Lyakhik Bay," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23). Baker (1906, p. 625). transliterated the Russian spelling of this Aleut name as "Liakik," "perhaps from liak, the Aleut name for the black-footed goose." R. H. Geoghegan (notes). suggests "Liakik," "may be dual form of laq, blackfoot goose-pair of geese."

Three Saints Harbor: cove, 0.5 miles across, on W shore of Three Saints Bay, SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 09' N, 153° 30' W; (map 34). Variant: Gavan Trekh Svyatiteley, Harbor of 3 Saints, Old Harbor, Schelikoff Harbor, Starrigavan, Staryy Gavan, Zfiatitz, Ziatitz. Named by Grigori Shelikov in 1784 for his ship the Three Saints. Von Langsdorff (1813-14, v. 2, p. 88). called the cove "Schelikoff Harbor." Sarichev (1826, map 17). used the name "Gavan Trekh Svyatiteley," meaning "Three Saints." See Three Saints Harbor, locality.

Three Saints Harbor: locality, on W shore of Three Saints Harbor, in Three Saints Bay, SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 09' N, 153° 31' W; (map 34). Variant: Nunamiut, Old Harbor, Starri-gavan, Starrigavan, Starui Gavan. Staryy Gavan, Seleniye Rossiysko-Amyerikanskoy Kompaniy, Ziatitz. Site of the first permanent Russian settlement in Alaska; established by Shelikov, founder of the Russian American Company. It was the headquarters of the company for only a short time before it was moved to Saint Paul (Kodiak). Sarichev (1826, map 17). applied the name "Seleniye Rossiysko-Amyerikanskoy Kompaniy," or "Settlement of the Russian American Company." Baker (1906, p. 625) wrote, "Three Saints has, by a curious transformation, become Ziatitz on some maps. The Russian verb sviatit, to sanctify, whence sviatoi, a saint, was written in English, 1849, by the Russian skipper Archimandritof Zfiatitz. The manuscript map on which this appeared * * * was published by the United States [Navy] Hydrographic Office in 1869. On that map we have 'Hr of 3 Saints and Zfiatitz'. One more changed and we have on late charts- Ziatitz as the name of the native village Nunamiut." See Nunamiut.

Three Saints Harbor: locality, see Nunamiut.

Three Saints Harbor: village, see Old Harbor.

Three Saints, Harbor of: cove, see Three Saints Harbor.

Three Sisters Mountain: ridge, elev. 2,000-4,810 ft., in Chigmit Mountains, extends 8.5 miles on E bank of Pile River, NE of Iliamna Lake, Aleutian Range; 59° 55' N, 153° 41' W; (map 51). "So named because the mountain is composed of three peaks over 4,500 ft.;" reported in 1958 by USGS.

Three Sisters Rocks: rocks, in Sitkalidak Strait, 0.8 miles NW of Cathedral Island, between Sitkalidak Island and SE coast of Kodiak Islands; 57° 12' 45" N, 153° 09' 00" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Three Sisters, The: islands, group of three, each 0.2 miles long, in Three Arm Bay, on W coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 45' N, 176° 53' W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Three Sisters: peaks, 2,001-2,405 ft., 3.5 miles NW of Kodiak, on NE end of Kodiak Island; 57° 48' 30" N, 152° 29' 30" W; (map 34). Variant: The Devils Prongs. Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Three Sisters: peaks, see Devils Prongs.

Three Sleep Point: point of land, on a hill, 1 mile E of The Buttes Gap, 22 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 06' 30" N, 147° 54' 00" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Three Star Point: point of land, 1 mile SW of Perryville, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 19 miles E of Stepovak Bay, Aleutian Range, 55° 53' 20" N, 159° 10' 30" W; (map 27). Descriptive name published in 1916 by USC&GS.

Three Step Mountain: mountain, 1,500 ft., 9 miles N of Elbow Mountain and 37 miles SE of Bethel Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 26' N, 160° 58' W; (map 59). Descriptive name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by USRCS.

Three Tree Island: island, 200 ft. across, 5.5 miles SW of Chichagof, W of Rough Channel, off W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 35' 30" N, 136° 08' 50" W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1908 by E. F. Dickens, USC&GS; published in 1909 on Chart 8280. So named because "of three lone trees which identify it."

Three Way Passage: water passage, between Stanhope and Etolin Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 02' N, 132° 37' W; BGN 1917; (map 6). Named in 1917 by USC&GS.

Threemile Arm: bay, extends SE 2 miles to Keku Strait, 18 miles NW of Point Baker, on E coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 35' N, 133° 50' W; BGN 1966; (map 6). Variant: Three Mile Arm. Named in 1892 by Lt. W. Island Moore, USN.

Threemile Canyon: canyon, 3 miles long, on Bremner River, 0.5 miles E of junction of Bremner River and South Fork Bremner River, 55 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 58' 30" N, 144° 12' 00" W; (map 64). Variant: Three Mile Canyon. Local name reported in 1911 by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1912, p. 99), USGS.

Threemile Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles to Wood River, 56 miles S of Fairbanks, Alaska Range; 64° 04' N, 147° 34' W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Threemile Creek: stream, flows SE 20 miles to Kandik River, 2.3 miles NE of that stream's junction with Yukon River, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 23' 30" N, 142° 27' 00" W; (map 103). So named locally because this stream is located about 3 miles upstream from the mouth of the Kandik River; published in 1956 by USGS.

Threemile Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows SE 12 miles to Happy River, 87 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 10' N, 152° 48' W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1945 by USGS.

Threemile Creek: stream, heads in a lake, near center of Prince of Wales Island, flows W 4.5 miles to Klawak Lake, 4 miles SW of Klawock, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' 45" N, 132° 59' 50" W; (map 4). Variant: Three-mile Creek. Local descriptive name; reported as "Threemile Creek" in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Threemile Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SE 8 miles through Tukallah Lake to Cook Inlet, 5.5 miles NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 08' 35" N, 151° 04' 00" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1933 by USGS.

Threemile Creek: stream, heads in Threemile Lake, flows SW 2.8 miles to Fish Creek, 18 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 28' 40" N, 149° 48' 55" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by USGS.

Threemile Lake: lake, 1 mile long, at head of Threemile Creek, 2.7 miles NW of Knik and 20 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 30' 05" N, 149° 45' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Threemile Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, 8.4 miles SE of junction of Chitina and Nizina Rivers and 12 miles SW of McCarthy, Copper River Basin; 61° 19' 15" N, 142° 57' 30" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Threenob Rock: rock, 0.5 miles S of Point Urey 16 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 48' 55" N, 136° 25' 30" W; (map 9). Descriptive name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8258. "A conspicuous triple-headed rock, the highest part having an elevation of 20 feet * * *."

Threequarter Cone: peak, cinder cone, elev. 1,700 ft., on W wall of caldera in central Semisopochnoi Island, 2 miles NW of Mount Cerberus, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 00" N, 179° 32' 50" E; BGN 1951; (map 15). So named in 1950 by R. R. Coats, USGS, because "part of the cone has been removed in the formation of the caldera"

Threesome Mountain: mountain, 4,230 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1.3 miles N of Abyss Lake and 52 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 32' 20" N, 136° 35' 30" W; (map 10). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Threetime Mountain: mountain, 2,635 ft., between Timber Creek and John River, 49 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 14' N, 151° 54' W; (map 124). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Throat River: stream, flows NE 5 miles to Selawik River, 3 miles S of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 33' N, 159° 58' W; (map 114). Variant: Eegyak. Translation of an Eskimo name reported in 1884 as "Eegyak or Throat River," by Lt. J. C. Cantwell, USRCS.

Through Creek: stream, flows E 6 miles to Chignik Bay, 8 miles NNW of Chignik, on S shore of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 56° 24' N, 158° 28' W; (map 30). Named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, because of the low pass at its head leading across the Aleutian Range to Boulevard Creek and the Bristol Bay Lowland;

Through Glacier: glacier, heads at 55° 59' N, 130° 22' W, trends NE 5 miles to Chickamin Glacier, 14 miles NW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 02' 30" N, 130° 19' 00" W; BGN 1927; (map 7). Descriptive name given in 1926 by A. F. Buddington, USGS, because "this glacier extends over a high divide and for many miles toward Portland Canal."

Thru Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles then S 4 miles to North Fork Chandalar River W of Reds Lake and 24 miles NNW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 50' N, 148° 40' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T E. Taylor, USGS.

Thumb Bay: estuary, trends W 1.5 miles to Mummy Bay, at S end of Knight 1.7 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 12' 45" N, 147° 49' 00" W; (map 63). Local name published in 1911 by USC&GS.

Thumb Cove Glacier: glacier, see Porcupine Glacier.

Thumb Cove: bay, on W coast of Resurrection Peninsula, extends SW 1.5 miles to Resurrection Bay, 8 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 00' 15" N, 149° 19' 30" W; BGN 1906 (map 63). Variant: Dickinson Cove. Named in 1906 by Andrew Braid, USC&GS.

Thumb Creek: stream, heads at Thumb Glacier flows E 5 miles to Salmon River, 5.5 miles N of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 00' N, 130° 05' W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1923 by A. F. Buddington (in Brooks and others, 1925, p. 85), USGS.

Thumb Glacier: glacier, in Lincoln Mountains, trends E 2 miles to its (1955). terminus at head of Thumb Creek, 7.5 miles NW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 55° 59' 10" N, 130° 11' 30" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1955 by USGS.

Thumb Island: island, see Akusha Island.

Thumb Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, E of Karluk Lake, at head of Thumb River, Kodiak Island: 57° 21' 10" N, 153° 59' 00" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Thumb Mountain: mountain, 2,969 ft., 20 miles NE of Jack Smith Bay and 38 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 37' N, 161° 14' W; (map 53). Variant: Helmick Mountain. Originally named "Helmick Mountain" by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post (in Spurr, 1900, map 10), USGS, for Rev. Benjamin Helmick, Moravian missionary who worked in this area. The descriptive name "Thumb Mountain" was published in 1915 by USC&GS on Chart 9103. It was so called because "from off Quinhagak it resembles a huge thumb placed on a high flat mountain plateau." (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1916, p. 249).

Thumb Point: point of land, on SE coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 11' 55" N, 168° 19' 00" W; BGN 1938; (map 22). Descriptive name given in 1438 by USC&GS, "because of its remarkable resemblance to the outline of a thumb."

Thumb Point: point of land, on SW coast of Liesnoi Island, at mouth of Eliza Harbor, on Admiralty Island, 21 miles E of Baranof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 09' 50" N, 134° 17' 20" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 142).

Thumb River: stream, heads at Thumb Lake, flows NW 0.4 miles to Karluk Lake, Kodiak Island. 57° 21' 25" N, 153° 59' 45" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Thumb, The: bluff, see Devils Thumb.

Thumit Creek: stream, see Tunit Creek.

Thunder Bay: bay, 1.5 miles wide, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, 48 miles E of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 33' N, 150° 10' W; (map 50). Local name reported by USGS or USC&GS in the 1940's.

Thunder Bay: bay, see LeConte Bay.

Thunder Bird Creek: stream, flows NW 12 miles to Eklutna River, 24 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 26' 45" N, 149° 21' 40" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Thunder Bird Falls: waterfalls, on Thunder Bird Creek, 0.4 miles S of its junction with Eklutna River, 4.7 miles NE of Birchwood and 24 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 26' 30" N, 149° 21' 15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Thunder Creek: stream, heads in a glacier, flows 2.5 miles E to Copper River, 3 miles above mouth of Cleave Creek and 70 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 10' 45" N, 144° 54' 35" W, (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Thunder Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows SW 4.8 miles to Cache Creek, 31 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 29' 05" N, 151° 00' 00" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Thunder Creek: stream, heads on Thunder Mountain, in De Long Mountains, flows N 12 miles to join Storm Creek to form Colville River, Brooks Range; 68° 49' 20" N, 160° 20' 00" W; BGN 1961; (map 131). Named by the 1925 USGS exploring expedition after Thunder Mountain.

Thunder Glacier: glacier, see LeConte Glacier.

Thunder Mountain: mountain, 2,900 ft., 1.5 miles NE of Juneau Airport and 6 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 22' 50" N, 134° 31' 30" W; (map 11). Local name reported by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS, in 1965.

Thunder Mountain: mountain, 3,110 ft., N of Sakie Bay, on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 04' 30" N, 133° 10' 20" W; (map 4). Name published in 1924 by USC&GS.

Thunder Mountain: mountain, 3,425 ft., 13 miles E of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 49' 30" N, 132° 36' 00" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN; name published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705.

Thunder Mountain: mountain, 4,850 ft., in DeLong Mountains, 35 miles NE of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 34' N, 160° 18' W; BGN 1961; (map 131). Named by USGS exploring expedition in 1925 "because of numerous thunder-storms experienced in the area."

Thunder Point: point of land, on E coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51' 10" N, 176° 28' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Thunder Point: point of land, on N shore of LeConte Bay, 19 miles E of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 47' 10" N, 132° 27' 40" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN; name published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705.

Thurman Creek: stream, heads in lake, on Kenai Peninsula, in Kenai Mountains, NW of Trout Lake, flows NW 10 miles to Chickaloon River, 26 miles SW of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 39' N, 150° 05' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1944 by USGS.

Thursday Creek: stream, flows E 12.4 miles to Talachulitna River, 51 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 47' 45" N, 151° 24' 45" W (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Thurston Canyon: canyon, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.5 miles long, 3 miles E of Lookout Mountain and 8 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 42' 30" N, 151° 22' 30" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Thurston Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to Seventymile River, 9 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 55' N, 141° 18' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Tiakinak: island, see Simeonof Island.

Tiatiuk: locality, on Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta N of Black River, 62° 25' N, 165° 15' W; (map 76). Variant: Tee-atee-ogemut. Former Eskimo village or camp reported as "Tee-atee-ogemut" by Dall (1870, p. 264).

Tibbs Creek: stream, flows N 10 miles to Goodpaster River, 52 miles ENE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 28' N, 144° 15' W; (map 101). Local name published in 1943 by USGS.

Tibukligarra Creek: stream, flows W to Inglutalik River, Nulato Hills; near 65° 00' N, 160° 00' W; (map 109). Eskimo name reported in 1907 by P. S. Smith, USGS. This feature cannot be identified on current maps.

Tichai Bay: bay, see Still Harbor.

Tichaia Bay: bay, see Still Harbor.

Tichaichachass: locality, see Paltchikatno.

Tichik River: stream, see Nuyakuk River.

Tichininik River: stream, see North Fork Kuskokwim River.

Tichnak Creek: stream, see Cheenik Creek.

Tichtinige: cove, see Pyramid Harbor.

Tick Shoal: shoal, 0.5 miles across, in Yakutat Roads, 0.3 miles N of Puget Cove and 1.5 miles N of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 34' 15" N, 139° 43' 30" W; (map 46). Named by Lt. Giles B. Harber, USN, and published on Hydrog. Chart 2157 in 1892.

Tidal Basin: lagoon, 0.5 miles long, on SW coast of Marmot Island, Kodiak Island; 58° 11' N, 151° 52' W; (map 43). Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Tidal Inlet: estuary, fiord in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends W 4.5 miles to Glacier Bay, 4 miles E of Gilbert Island and 61 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 49' 30" N, 136° 24' 00" W; BGN 1948; (map 10). Variant: Favorite Inlet. Named in 1890 by H. F. Reid (1896, p. 427). who established a tidal observation station in the inlet. The inlet is not tidal in the true sense, however, but is protected by a natural breakwater.

Tide Island: island, 0.1 miles long, at N end of Clarence Strait, between Zarembo and Prince of Wales Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 17' 00" N, 133° 03' 35" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Tidertip Point: point of land, on SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 16' 45" N, 167° 46' 30" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). Variant: Southwest End. This descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1939 "because of heavy tiderips encountered upon this point." The name "Southwest End" was applied by USC&GS before the area had been surveyed.

Tidgatukh Island: island, see Tidgituk Island.

Tidgitok, Ostrov: island, see Tidgituk Island.

Tidgituk Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in entrance to South Bay, on S coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 38' 00" N, 178° 00' 30" W; (map 16). Variant: Ostrov Tidgitok, Tidgatukh Island. Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, as "O[strov] Tidgitok," i.e. "Tidgitok Island."

Tiedeman Island: island, 9 miles long, in Seymour Canal, off E coast of Admiralty Island, 27 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' N, 134° 10' W; (map 9). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 129).

Tiedeman Slough: stream, 5 miles long, distributary of Glacier River, 12 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 25' N, 145° 28' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Tiehovun Lake: lake, 3 miles long, 18 miles S of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 24' N, 143° 40' W; (map 120). Tranjik-kutchin Indian name; obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tiekaga: point of land, see Hope, Point.

Tiekagagmiut: village, see Point Hope.

Tiekel Cache: locality, on Tiekkel River, 1.7 miles NE of mouth of Squaw Creek and 40 miles ENE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 23' N, 145° 14' W; BGN 1932; (map 68). Variant: Teikhell, Tiekkel City. Former telegraph station named "Teikhell" in 1902 by U.S. Signal Corps;

may be the same place referred to as "Tiekel City" (See Tiekel). In 1932 USGS reported that the old buildings are now maintained by the ARC and used as a "cache" for supplies and road equipment.

Tiekel City: locality, see Tiekel and Tiekel Cache.

Tiekel River: stream, flows SW and E 34 miles to Copper River, 3.5 miles NE of junction of Thunder Creek and 47 miles ENE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 13' 15" N, 144° 50' 40" W; (map 68). Variant: Konsena, Konsina, Tiekhell, Tsaina, Zeikhell. Indian names "Tiekel" and "Tiekhell" applied by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, to a stream now known as Uranatina River. In about 1900 the name was reapplied to this stream by USGS. In 1885 Allen reported another Indian name, "Konsina," for this stream; in 1898 Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, recorded the names "Tsina" and "Konsena." "Tsina," is now applied to the south fork of the Tiekel River.

Tiekel Roadhouse: locality, see Tiekel.

Tiekel, Mount: mountain, 6,300 ft., 3.5 miles S of Rice Mountain and 32 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 15' 15" N, 145° 20' 40" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Tiekel: locality, between Tiekel River and Richardson Highway, 2.3 miles NE of Mount Tiekel and 35 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 19' 35" N, 145° 18' 30" W; (map 68). Variant: Teikhell, Tiekell City, Tiekel Roadhouse. In June, 1899, John F. Rice (in U.S. Congress, 1900, p. 780). wrote, "After several miles of travel we passed what was known as Tiekell City, it having been destroyed by fire some few years before our arrival." A roadhouse was established later, which was reported in 1908 by USGS (Moffit and Maddren, 1909, pl. 1).

Tiekell River: stream, see Uranatina River.

Tiekhell: stream, see Tiekel River.

Tienasheavun Slough: stream, 2 miles long, anabranch of Black River 33 miles E of Chalkyitsik, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 34' N, 142° 34' W; (map 120). Tranjik-kutchin Indian name; obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tiengak: locality, on Kvichavak River, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 20' N, 161° 00' W; (map 73). Former Eskimo village or camp reported as "Tiengaghamiut," population 60, in the 1890 Census (1893, p. 111).

Tieschenni: stream, see Chistochina River.

Tifcha-ak: locality, see Difchahak.

Tiflighak Bay: bight, between Tetegnak Point and Meruwtu Point, along N coast of St. Lawrence Island, 3 miles SE of Gambell; 63° 46' N, 171° 38' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Asowalak Cove, Tiplighak Bay. Recorded in 1932 as "Tiplighak Bay" by USCG. Orth was told in 1955 at Gambell that this name is locally applied to what is shown on present-day

maps as “Dovelawik Bay.” This bight is locally known as “Asowalak,” meaning “something white.”

Tiflighak Bay: bight, see Dovelawik Bay.

Tigaida: island, see Tigalda Island.

Tigalda Bay: bay, 2 miles long, on N coast of Tigalda Island, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 07' 45" N, 165° 00' 00" W; (map 24). Named in 1888 by USBF for Tigalda Island.

Tigalda Island: island, 12 miles long, 23 miles E of Akutan, in Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 06' N, 165° 05' W; (map 24). Variant: Coagalga, Coogalga, Croyalgu, Kagalga, Kigalga, Kugalga, Tigaida, Tigalga. Aleut name published by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 291); called “Kagalga” by Capt. Lt. Krenitzin and Lt. Levashev in 1768 (Coxe, 1787, map p. 205).

Tigalda: locality, on Tigalda Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 06' N, 165° 05' W; (map 24). Variant: Teegaldenskoi, Tigaldinskoe. Former Aleut village reported in 1833 as “Tigaldinskoe,” population 91, by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 2. p. 203).

Tigaldinskoe: locality, see Tigalda.

Tigalga: island, see Tigalda Island.

Tigara River: stream, see Kukpuk River.

Tigara: point of land, and village, see Hope, Point and Point Hope.

Tigaraha Mountain: mountain, 3,200 ft., in Kigluaik Mountains, 4.5 miles S of Mount Osborn and 30 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56' N, 165° 18' W; (map 94). Eskimo name meaning “index finger” reported in 1912 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Tigarak: point of land, and village, see Hope, Point and Point Hope.

Tigchelde: locality, see Tigshelde.

Tiger Cape: point of land, on NE coast of Raspberry Island, 8 miles NW of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 01' 20" N, 152° 58' 45" W; (map 43). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Tiger Cove: cove, see Navy Cove.

Tiger Glacier: glacier, heads at Sargent Icefield, on Kenai Peninsula, trends E 6 miles to Icy Bay, 14 miles SW of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 11' 00" N, 148° 26' 40" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Named in 1910 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS.

Tigera: point of land, and village, see Hope, Point and Point Hope.

Tigertail Glacier: glacier, heads on Sargent Icefield, on Kenai Peninsula, trends NE 4 miles to Nassau Fiord, 10 miles W of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 15' 45" N, 148° 23' 35" W;

(map 63). Named in 1909 by George W. Perkins, USGS (Grant and Higgins, 1910-11, p. 415).

Tiglukpuk Creek: stream, heads on N slope of Soakpak Mountain, flows N 25 miles to Siksikpuk River, 24 miles NE of Chandler Lake, Arctic Slope; 68° 31' N, 152° 03' W; BGN 1960; (map 134). Eskimo name meaning “moose” given in 1950 by a USGS field party.

Tignagvik Point: point of land, on SW shore of Cook Inlet, N point of entrance to Kamishak Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 26' 15" N, 153° 43' 30" W; (map 51). Eskimo name published in 1915 on USC&GS Chart 8554.

Tigshelde: locality, on left bank of Innok River, 7 miles SE of Holikachuk. Innoko Lowland; 62° 51' N, 159° 21' W; (map 78). Variant: Tigchelde, Tizhgelede, Tozhgelede. Former Indian village or camp recorded as “Tigchelde” on Lt. L. A. Zagoskin's 1850 map.

Tigugha Point: point of land, see Tikugha Point.

Tigvariak Island: island, 2 miles long, between Mikkelsen and Foggy Island Bays, on Beaufort Sea coast, 23 miles W of Flaxman Island, Arctic Plain 70° 13' 15" N, 147° 12' 55" W; (map 150). Variant: Lion and Reliance Reef, Lion Island. E. de K. Leffingwell (1919, p. 100), USGS adopted this Eskimo name for the island which Franklin, RN, (1828, p. 152). originally named “Lion and Reliance Reef,” after his two boats, the Lion having been driven aground at this place. Leffingwell applied Franklin's names to “the NE and NW points of the islands * * *.” Lt. W. H. Hooper, RN in 1853, calls this Lion Island. As the name “Lion” has been misapplied on the early charts, Hooper may have been referring to the chain of islands lying several miles to the north. The Eskimo name Tigvariak means “portage.”

Tiinkdhul Lake: lake, 2.5 miles across, 17 miles SE of Chalkyitsik, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 34' N, 143° 10' W; (map 120). Tranjik-kutchin Indian name; obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tik Hill: cinder cone, 572 ft., in Ingakslugwat Hills, 8.5 miles N of Aropuk Lake, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 21' N, 163° 50' W; (map 74). Eskimo name, meaning “rectum,” published by USGS in 1966.

Tikaghapuk Cape: point of land, see Tikaghapuk Point.

Tikaghapuk Point: point of land, 10 miles NW of Bunnell Cape, 21 miles S of Gambell, W coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 29' N, 171° 51' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cape Tikighapak, Tikaghapuk Cape, Tikerapak Point, Tikighapak Cape, Tikighpat Cape. Eskimo name meaning “big point of land” [tikerapak], reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Tikan Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows W 10 miles to Grayling Fork Black River, 9 miles NW of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 10' 20" N, 141° 10' 40" W; BGN 1914; (map 120). Variant: Teecan Creek. Indian name reported as “Teecan” in 190A by IBC surveyors; published in 1914 on IBC Sheet 15 (1918 Atlas). The spelling was changed to “Tikan” in 1914 by the Canadian Geographic Board.

Tikarakh: point of land and village, see Hope. Point and Point Hope.

Tikchik Falls: falls, on Nuyakuk River, 3 miles E of Tikchik Lake and 63 miles NE of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 54' N 158° 08' W; (map 52). Local name obtained in 1919 from C. A. Fowler, local inhabitant, by G. L. Harrington, USGS

Tikchik Lake: lake, extends E 10 miles from Nuyakuk Lake to head of Nuyakuk River, 63 miles NE of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 56' N, 158° 13' W; BGN 1932; (map 52). Variant: Nushagak, Nu-ya-kok, Nu-ya-kok Nun-vuk, Nuyukuk, Tikshik, Tukshik. Eskimo name reported in 1891 as "Tikshik," variously written "Tikchik" and "Tukshik," by A. B. Schanz in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census recorded the name as "Lake Nushagak, but it may also apply to Lake Beverley." The Eskimo names, "Nu-ya-kok" and "Nuyukuk," appear on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF. The name "Tikchik Lake" was adopted because of the long local usage.

Tikchik Lake: lake, see Nuyakok Lake.

Tikchik Lakes: lakes, seven, N of Wood River Lakes, extend 45 miles between Nishlik Lake on N and Nuyakuk Lake on S, 65 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 15' N, 158° 59' W; BGN 1931; (map 60). Name derived from Tikchik Lake; a descriptive reference name used as early as 1891.

Tikchik Mountain: mountain, 2,742 ft., 40 miles W of Sleitat Mountain and 115 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 03' N, 158° 16' W; BGN 1932; (map 60). Eskimo name reported in 1902 by W. H. Osgood, USDA; "A conspicuous landmark on the right bank of the Nushagak River, near the mouth of Tikchik River."

Tikchik Mountains: mountains, see Wood River Mountains.

Tikchik River: stream, heads in Nishlik Lake, flows SE 45 miles to Tikchik Lake, 65 miles N of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 59' N, 158° 22' W; BGN 1932; (map 52). Variant: Tikshik River, Tukshik River. Eskimo name shown on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF, as "Tuk-shik." Originally reported as the name of what is now the Nuyakuk River by A. B. Schanz, a member of the Leslie Expedition in 1890.

Tikchik: locality, on N shore of Tikchik Lake. E of Tikchik River and 65 miles N of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 59' N, 158° 22' W; (map 52). Variant: Tuk-shik-ha-mut. Eskimo village reported with a population of 38 by Ivan Petroff in the 10th Census in 1880: recorded as "Tuk-shik-ha-mut" on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Tikeerot: locality, see Tikizat.

Tikeh: point of land, and village, see Hope, Point and Point Hope.

Tikek: point of land, and village, see Hope, Point and Point Hope.

Tikekowac: locality, see Tikekowak.

Tikekowak: locality, on Norton Sound, probably in area of Shorty Cove; (map 91). Variant: Tikekowac. Eskimo village or camp reported in 1890 by E. H. Wells. This may be the same place called "Klikitarik" on present-day maps, although it appears doubtful.

Tikera: point of land, and village, see Hope, Point and Point Hope.

Tikerak: point of land, see Hope, Point.

Tikeramiut: village, see Point Hope.

Tikerana: point of land, and village, see Hope, Point and Point Hope.

Tikeranmeun: village, see Point Hope.

Tikerapak Point: point of land, see Tikaghapuk point.

Tikhaia Bay: bay, see Still Harbor.

Tikhaia Islands: islands, 0.7 miles across, at mouth of Still Harbor, on SW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago 56° 33' 30" N, 135° 03' 00" W; BGN 1926; (map 5). Russian name "tikhaya," meaning "still," given in 1925 by USC&GS; taken from the original Russian name for "Still Harbor."

Tikhaya, Gavan: bay, see Still Harbor.

Tikhiniak: island, see Simeonof Island.

Tikigaruk Point: point of land, on W shore of Elson Lagoon, S point of entrance to Central Marsh Slough, 5 miles NE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 18' 40" N, 156° 32' 50" W; (map 153). Eskimo name recorded by USC&GS in 1950 and reported to mean "big finger."

Tikigasukruk Point: point of land, see Tekegakrok Point.

Tikighapak Cape: point of land, see Tikaghapuk Point.

Tikighapak Cape: point of land, see Vngyat Point.

Tikighpat Cape: point of land, see Tikaghapuk Point.

Tikigiluk River: stream, see Tikikluk Creek.

Tikigiuk River: stream, see Tikikluk Creek.

Tikikluk Creek: stream, flows NW 20 miles to Nigisaktuvik River, 7 miles W of village of Meade River, Arctic Plain; 70° 27' 15" N, 157° 42' 00" W; (map 147). Variant: Tikigiluk River, Tikigiuk River. Eskimo name meaning "bad finger"; shown on 1923 fieldsheet by E. C. Guerin, USGS, as "Tikigluk River."

Tikikluk: village, see Meade River.

Tikilook: village, see Meade River.

Tikiluk: village, see Meade River.

Tikiqaq: point of land, and village, see Hope, Point and Point Hope.

Tikira: point of land, and village, see Hope, Point and Point Hope.

Tikirah: point of land, and village, see Hope, Point and Point Hope.

Tikirahmun: village, see Point Hope.

Tikirak: point of land, and village, see Hope, Point and Point Hope.

Tikirat: locality, see Tikizat.

Tikirat: point of land, and village, see Hope, Point and Point Hope.

Tikizaat: locality, see Tikizat.

Tikizat: locality, on Chukchi Sea Coast at N end of Krusenstern Lagoon, 5 miles NE of Cape Krusenstern, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 12' N, 163° 39' W; (map 128). Variant: Tee-kee-zaht-meuts, Tikeerot, Tikirat, Tikizaat. Eskimo camp or shelter cabin; the name, according to E. S. Burch, means "other sides of the bend" referring to two vaguely defined areas near Cape Krusenstern. When one is traveling north "Tikizat" is any place just to the north of the cape that can be considered "the other side." When traveling south from Kivalina, the reverse is true. Ivan Petroff, in the 1880 Census, applied the name to a camp or settlement near the cape with a population of 75.

Tikkerak: point of land and village, see Hope, Point and Point Hope.

Tikmiakpalik Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Okokmilaga River, 6.3 miles S of mouth of Fire Creek, Brooks Range; 68° 22' N, 153° 06' W; (map 133). Eskimo name for "golden eagle's nest," obtained in 1956 at Anaktuvuk Pass by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tikshik River: stream, see Tikchik River.

Tikshik: lake, see Tikchik Lake.

Tikudasetzk: stream, see Ludaseska Creek.

Tikugha Cape: point of land, see Tikugha Point.

Tikugha Point: point of land, 15 miles SW of Savoonga, N Coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 35' N, 170° 53' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cape Kagh-Kasalik, Cape Kagh-Kasslik, Kangea, Tigugha Point, Tikugha Cape. Eskimo name meaning "pointer" [tikara], reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Tilhini Creek: stream, see Salmon Creek.

Till Creek: stream, flows W 9.5 miles to John River, 20 miles NE of Sillyasheen Mountain and 67 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 58' 30" N, 152° 09' 00" W; (map 124). Local name reported about 1930 by Marshall (1956, map).

Till Valley: ravine, extends NW 2 miles, on Granite Mountain, W of Rhoades Creek, 18 miles SE of Delta Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 48' 00" N, 145° 28' 30" W; (map 86). Named between 1948 and 1955 by T. L. Pewe, USGS.

Tillman Mountain: mountain, see Wrangell, Mount.

Tilman, Point: bluff, elev. 1,000 ft., on S bank of Yukon River, 17 miles E of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 10' 30" N, 151° 29' 00" W; (map 106). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a Yukon River track chart manuscript dated 1906.

Tilounan Naivak: lagoon, see Kiloknak Lagoon.

Tilted Hills: ridge, extends NE 22 miles from Iniskin Bay to Chinitna Bay, on W shore of Cook Inlet, Aleutian Range; 59° 50' N, 153° 00' W; [NE end], 59° 39' N, 153° 25' W [SW end]; BGN 1963; (map 51). So named in 1903 by G. C. Martin (1905, pl. 4), USGS, because the beds of resistant rock tilt to the SE. In the 1950's the name was applied to another ridge 6 miles to the west; the error was corrected in 1963 by R. L. Detterman, USGS.

Timber Cove: cove, see Anchor Cove.

Timber Creek: stream, flows E 10 miles to Christian River 10 miles NW of Christian, Brooks Range; 67° 28' N, 145° 22' W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Timber Creek: stream, flows N 15 miles to Iditarod River, 3.3 miles SE of Swinging Dome and 13 miles SW of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 17' 30" N, 158° 13' 30" W; BGN 1945; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1944 by USGS.

Timber Creek: stream, flows N 6 miles to Koyuk River, 10 miles S of Kiwalik Mountain and 32 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 21' N, 162° 15' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Timber Creek: stream, flows NW 11 miles to Poorman Creek, 3.7 miles SW of Poorman and 47 miles SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 04' 30" N, 155° 39' 20" W; BGN 1936; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

Timber Creek: stream, flows NW 16 miles to Aniak River, 34 miles SE of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 07' N, 159° 08' W; BGN 1948; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported by USGS in 1919.

Timber Creek: stream, flows NW 6.3 miles to Styx River 3.2 miles SE of that stream's junction with South Fork Kuskokwim River, 86 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 53' 20" N,

153° 06' 30" W; (map 71). This name reported in 1926 by S. R. Capps And K. W. Trimble, USGS, "because it was the first timber met on the west side of the divide."

Timber Creek: stream, flows S 21 miles to John River, 52 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 04' N, 151° 50' W; (map 124). Local name reported in 1909 by Maddren (1910, pl. 7). USGS.

Timber Creek: stream, heads NW of Sikonsina Pass, flows NE 8.5 miles to Tok River 8.5 miles W of junction of Little Tok River, 24 miles SW of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 07' N, 143° 37' W; (map 85). Local name published by USGS in 1964.

Timber Creek: stream, in Baird Mountains, flows SW 28 miles to Squirrel River, 13 miles NW of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 07' 15" N, 160° 44' 15" W; (map 127). Name used by prospectors; reported in 1910 By P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 13), USGS.

Timber Gulch: ravine, somewhere along Sheep Creek, about 5 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 16' N, 134° 19' W; (map 11). Miners' name reported by R. N. DeArmond (1957, p. 39).

Timber Knob: mountain, 1,551 ft., SW Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 44' 45" N, 133° 34' 10" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1903 or 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, who wrote 'named by our party, has no local name.'

Timber Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, 3 miles N of Portage Lake and 29 miles NW of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 23' N, 146° 27' W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Timber Lake: lake, between Happy Slough and Tom Cook Slough, 21 miles NE of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 50' N, 156° 27' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Timber Point: point of land, between Hodzana Slough and Yukon River, 16 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 14' N, 147° 55' W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Timbered Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Iphigenia Bay, 7 miles NW of St. Joseph Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 41' 45" N, 133° 48' 00" W; (map 4). Variant: Timbered Islet. Descriptive name published in 1906 by USC&GS as "Timbered Islet."

Timbered Islet: island, see Timbered Island.

Timberline Creek: stream, flows NW 3.5 miles to Valdez Creek, 67 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 11' N, 147° 35' W; (map 87). Local descriptive name reported in 1910 by Moffit (in Brooks, 1911, fig. 15), USGS.

Timberline Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 4 miles to Mills Creek, 18 miles S of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 39' 00" N, 149° 24' 45" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Timberline Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, in Kenai Mountains, 7 miles E of Tustumena Lake 30 miles SE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 14' 30" N, 150° 34' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Timberlost Lake: lake, 1.1 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1 mile NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 42' N, 151° 08' W; BGN 1950; (map 62). Named in 1959 by Stanley F. Thompson, a homesteader on the lake, "because the lake shore is caving in, allowing the trees to fall into the water."

Tin Can Point: point of land, on Yukon Delta, between Caseys Channel and Kwikluak Pass, 13 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 36' 30" N, 164° 46' 50" W; (map 77). Variant: A-gahk-la-rok, Agaklarok. Local name obtained in 1948 by USC&GS The Eskimo name for this point, or locality on the point, is "Agaklarok."

Tin City: village, pop. 10, at mouth of Cape Creek, on Bering Sea Coast, 5 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 33' N, 167° 51' W; (map 111). Former mining camp established at the base of Cape Mountain in 1903 (Collier, 1904, p. 59). Tin ore was discovered on Cape Mountain in July 1902, by Mr. W. C. J. Bartels. * * * Extensive developments were planned for the season of 1903, and a well-equipped prospecting plant was sent to Cape Mountain" (Collier, 1904, p. 25). By 1907 "a few widely scattered houses" formed Tin City (Knopf, 1908, p. 35), and two companies operated out of the village and a 10-stamp mill was located here (p. 40). Tin City post office was established in 1904 and was discontinued in 1909 (Ricks, 1965, p. 65).

Tin Creek: stream, flows N 13 miles to South Fork Kuskokwim River, 1 mile E of Farewell Lake, 72 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 32' 40" N, 153° 35' 10" W; (map 80). Locally so called "because of tin ore [cassiterite ?] found along this stream." Name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Tin Creek: stream, flows NE 13 miles to Shishmaref Inlet, 10 miles S of Shishmaref, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 07' N, 166° 04' W; (map 112). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by Knopf (1908, fig. 2), USGS.

Tin Creek: stream, in York Mountains, flows SW 3.5 miles to Lost River 27 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 27' N, 167° 11' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by Collier (1904, pl. 2), USGS. Named for the occurrence of tin ore in the area.

Tin Gulch: ravine, extends SW 0.7 miles to Buck Creek, in Mint River basin, 2 miles ESE of Potato Mountain and 17 miles NE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 28' 30" N, 167° 30' 30" W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1918 by Steidtmann and Cathcart (1922, fig. 14), USGS.

Tin Kettle Creek: stream, flows NE 2.5 miles to Franklin Creek, 48 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 10' N, 141° 48' W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and reported in 1903 by Prindle (1905, pl. 16), USGS.

Tina Creek: stream, see Mascot Creek.

Tina Lake: lake, 1,200 ft. long, 1.3 miles NW of junction of Campbell and Little Campbell Creeks, 3.5 miles S of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 10' 00" N, 149° 53' 20" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by USGS.

Tinast: stream, see Chisana River.

Tinayguk River: stream, flows W and SE 44 miles to North Fork Koyukuk River, 3 miles S of Eroded Mountain and 27 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 34' 15" N, 151° 01' 15" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Variant: West Fork Koyukuk River. In 1930 Robert Marshall recommended "tinayguk," the Eskimo word for moose, for the name of this stream because of the abundance of these animals in the area. In his recommendation he noted a limited local use of the name "West Fork," a term he felt was already too commonly used.

Tincan Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 5 miles to Granite Creek, 10 miles SE Of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 46' 45" N, 149° 13' 50" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1912 by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 1), USGS.

Tincan Lake: lake, 1 mile across, at mouth of Lost Creek, 19 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 10' N, 147° 54' W; (map 118). Variant: Tin-Can Lake. Probably named by William Yanert who recorded it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Tindestak: locality, see Gantegastaki.

Tindir Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows NW across Alaska-Canada boundary 22 miles to Nation River, 19 miles NE of that stream s junction with Yukon River and 45 miles N of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 25' 30" N, 141° 23' 00" W; BGN 1912; (map 103). Named in 1910 by IBC survey and reported by Thomas Riggs, of the survey, to be an Indian word meaning "moose"

Tine Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, W of Snowshoe Lake, 33 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 46' 10" N, 150° 25' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Tingberg Island: island, 0.2 miles long, W of Nakat Bay, off NW coast of Kauaganut Island, Coast Mountains; 54° 45' 30" N, 130° 44' 30" W; BGN 1937; (map 2). Named in 1936 by USC&GS for C. E. Tingberg, a member of the crew of the U.S.S. Hassler, which made the first surveys in this area for USC&GS in 1883.

Tingmeachsiovik River: stream, distributary of Fish Creek, flows NE 10 miles to Harrison Bay, W of Colville River Delta, Arctic Plain; 70° 25' N, 151° 22' W; (map 149). Eskimo name reported in 1951 by USC&GS.

Tingmeachsiovik: stream, see Inigok Creek.

Tingmerkpu Mountain: mountain, 3,787 ft., in De Long Mountains, 30 miles ENE of Mount Kelly, Brooks Range; 68° 33' 45" N, 162° 28' 00" W; (map 130). Named by USGS in 1926. See Tingmerkpu River.

Tingmerkpuk River: stream, in De Long Mountains. flows NE 27.5 miles to Kokolik River, E of Tingmerkpuk Mountain, 8 miles E of Poko Mountain and 44.5 miles NE of Mount Kelly, Brooks Range; 68° 47' 30" N, 162° 04' 30" W; (map 130). Eskimo name for the American Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*), shown on a 1926 fieldsheet by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS. The Eskimo name means "largest bird [tingmiakpak]."

Tingo Shugarum: locality, see Pingoshugarun.

Tingook Ridge: ridge, see Tinguk Ridge.

Tingowaiak Island: island, see Boulder Shoals.

Tinguk Ridge: ridge, 600 ft., extends 4.5 miles along E bank of Mapsorak Creek, 18 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 07' N, 165° 17' W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Tingook Ridge. Eskimo name meaning "liver [tinguq]" reported in 1950 by USC&GS as "Tingook."

Tinhorn Gulch: ravine, extends NE 1.5 miles to Greenhorn Gulch, 39 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 26' 50" N, 145° 04' 10" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 50), USGS.

Tinjik Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, 1 mile SW of Below Tree Lake and 14 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 19' N, 145° 19' W; (map 136). Kutchin Indian name obtained at Arctic Village in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tinjikvun Lake: lake, 0.6 miles across, 6 miles NW of Venetie and 40 miles SW of Christian, Yukon Flats.; 67° 06' N, 146° 32' W; (map 122). Kutcha-kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tinnas Creek: stream, see Tenas Creek.

Tinplate Hill: hill, 3,440 ft., between Skolai Creek and Nizina Glacier, 24 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 40' 00" N, 142° 24' 30" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Tiny Island: island, 0.8 miles long, between Devils Cove and Kukak Bay, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 30 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 20' 15" N, 154° 10' 00" W; (map 42). Local descriptive name; reported in 1951 by USGS.

Tiny Island: island, 2 miles long, in Dease Inlet, one of Kikiktak Islands, 32 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 00' 30" N, 155° 36' 00" W; (map 153). The origin of the name is unknown, but it appears to have been first used on Brit. Adm. charts compiled between 1843 and 1855.

Tiochpit Mountain: mountain, see Tiokpit Mountain.

Tiokpit Mountain: mountain, 2,000 ft., 3 miles N of junction of Paiyun Creek and Kanektok River and 72 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 56' N, 160° 22' W; (map 53). Variant: Tiochpit Mountain. Eskimo name published by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post (in Spurr, 1900, map 10), USGS.

Tip Creek: stream, flows NE 9 miles to Flint Creek, 18 miles NE of Long, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 29' N, 154° 55' W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1912 by Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1913, pl. 10), USGS.

Tiplighak Bay: bay, see Tiflighak Bay.

Tipooktulearuk River: stream, flows S 19 miles to Inglutalik River, 23 miles SE of Haycock, Nulato Hills; 65° 00' N, 160° 33' W; (map 109). Eskimo name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1949.

Tipping Point: point of land, W tip of Perry Island, of E side of Perry Passage, 22 miles ESE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 43' 30" N, 148° 01' 05" W, (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Tired Mountain: mountain, 2,575 ft., on Annette Island, 5 miles NE of Metlakatla, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' 08" N, 131° 28' 00" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Tired Pup Creek: stream, heads at Tired Pup Glacier terminus, flows SE 14 miles to Stony River 21 miles NE of junction of Necons River, 62 miles N of Lake Clark, Alaska Range; 61° 17' N, 153° 47' W; (map 71). Name shown on a 1907 manuscript map probably done by a prospector.

Tired Pup Glacier: glacier, extends NW 5.5 miles at head of Tired Pup Creek, 4.5 miles SW of Mount Mausolus and 75 miles N of Lake Clark, Alaska Range; 61° 30' N, 153° 56' W; (map 71). Named in 1956 by Orth.

Tishdogatumina Lake: lake, 1.8 miles long, 1 mile W of Echoing Lake and 20 miles NW of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 17' N, 149° 23' W; (map 118). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tishou River: stream, see Tisuk River.

Tiskeet Lake: lake, in Koyukuk River flats, 26 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 26' N, 157° 25' W; (map 108). Koyukan Indian name reported by USGS, in 1955.

Tisku River: stream, see Tsirku River.

Tisook River: stream, see Tisuk River.

Tisuk River: stream, flows W 22 miles to Bering Sea, 11 miles SE of Cape Douglas and 40 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' N, 166° 24' W; (map 94). Variant:

Tishou River, Tissook River. Eskimo name reported in 1900 as "Tisuk" by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Titaluk River: stream, heads at 69° 23' N, 157° 11' W, flows NE 180 miles to Ikpikpuk River, Arctic Plain; 69° 57' N, 154° 44' W; BGN 1925; (map 142). Variant: Teetaluk River, Teiteluk River. Named in 1924 by USGS; derived from the Eskimo name of a fish caught by Ens. W. L. Howard in June 1886. "Caught our first fish; native name Tee-tal-uk, scientific name, *Lota marculosa*" (Stoney, 1900, p. 74).

Titarlilik Lake: lake, see Etivlik Lake.

Titcliff Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in Wide Bay, N of Cape Kayakliut, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 43 miles SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 19' 45" N, 156° 20' 10" W; (map 36). Named in 1923 by USC&GS and published in the 1925 supplement to the 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 157).

Tithe Creek: stream, flows S 10 miles to Kanik River, 38 miles W of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 59' 30" N, 159° 31' 30" W; (map 40). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Titely Creek: stream, flows SE to Pargon River, 15 miles E of Council, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name recorded on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream has not been positively identified.

Titna River: stream, heads on Sischu Mountain, flows W 80 miles to Nowitna River, 31 miles SE of Monzonite Hills, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 22' N, 153° 38' W; (map 94). Local name reported in 1915 by H. M. Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 10), USGS.

Titnuk Creek: stream, flows N 45 miles to Holitna River, 25 miles S of Sleetmute, Stony River Lowland; 61° 21' N, 157° 03' W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Eskimo name reported in 1943 by USGS.

Tittmann Glacier: glacier, heads on Mount Tittmann and trends 7 miles SE to Anderson Glacier, 3 miles W of Alaska-Canada boundary and 65 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; BGN 1917; 61° 07' N, 141° 05' W; (map 67). Named for Dr. Otto Hilgard Tittman, 1850-1938, former International Boundary Commissioner for the U.S.

Tittmann, Mount: peak, 9,400 ft., at head of Tittmann Glacier, 56 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; BGN 1917; 61° 07' N, 141° 13' W; (map 67). See Tittmann Glacier.

Titukilsk: locality, see Nikishka No. 3.

Titus Creek: stream, heads on Titus Mountain, flows SE 20 miles to Koness River, 26 miles SE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 01' 45" N, 144° 33' 30" W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Titus Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in Halthmund Lake, 11 miles W of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 58' N, 142° 19' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1962 by USGS, so named because for years it has been claimed by the Titus clan of Indians as its trapping grounds.

Titus Lakes: lakes, group, extends 2.5 miles SE of Titus Paul Hill, W of Kalutna River, 25 miles SE of Tok, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 05' 30" N, 142° 21' 00" W; (map 85). Local name published by USGS in 1965. The lakes are considered the fishing grounds of the Titus clan of Indians.

Titus Mountain: peak, 5,307 ft., at head of Titus Creek, 17 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 26' 30" N, 144° 56' 30" W; (map 136). Local name shown on a 1926 field sheet by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Titus Paul Hill: hill, 2,113 ft., 8.3 miles E of Tetlin Lake, 23 miles SE of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 07' N, 142° 24' W; (map 85). Local name reported by USGS in 1963. Probably named for one of the Titus Indian chiefs.

Tiunok: village, see Tyonek.

Tiurpa Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in Necker Islands, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 48' 50" N, 135° 25' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Ostrov Tyurpa. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Tyurpa," or "Tyurpa Island."

Tivehvun Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 3 miles N of Shovun Lake and 19 miles NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 50' N, 145° 22' W; (map 119). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tivlarak Bay: bight, see Dovelawik Bay.

Tivyagak Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to South Fork Goodnews River, 10 miles E of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 08' 45" N, 161° 18' 30" W (map 53). Eskimo name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Tiyaktalik Mountain: mountain, 1,840 ft., in Igichuk Hills, 13 miles NE of Cape Krusenstern. Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 14' 30" N, 163° 19' 30" W; (map 128). Eskimo name meaning "place where the weasel lives" according to USC&GS in 1950.

Tizhgelede: locality, see Tigshelde.

Tizhgelede: village, see Shageluk.

Tiznik: bay, see Chignik Bay.

Tkhalka, Ostrov: island, see Hinchinbrook Island.

Tkhalkhak: stream, see Stony River.

Tklik: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, 26 miles below Andreafsky, near mouth of Azacharum Slough, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 14' N, 163° 51' W; (map 77). Variant: Ta-clik, T'Click. Former Eskimo village or camp recorded as "Ta-clik," on "Edwards Track Chart of the Yukon," dated 1899.

Tkok: point of land and village, see Hope, Point and Point Hope.

Tlachkahiniku: stream, see Porcupine Creek.

Tlakinikut, Point: point of land, see Craven, Point.

Tlanak: locality, "in the Sitka country." Former Tlingit village or camp published in 1909 by J. R. Swanton, BAE, (Hodge 1910, p. 762).

Tlatek: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, 35 miles above Andrafsky, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 00' N, 162° 30' W; (map 74). Variant: Tlatekamat, Tlatekamute. Former Eskimo village or camp recorded in 1869 as "Tlatekamute" by Capt. Raymond (1871, p. 25).

Tlatekamat: locality, see Tlatek.

Tlatekamute: locality, see Tlatek.

Tlatekamute: settlement, see Takshak.

Tlatl Hills: range, NE spur of Kaiyuh Mountains, extends NE 40 miles, between Mud and Little Mud Rivers, 45 miles S of Galena and 50 miles SW of Nulato, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 00' N, 157° 30' W; (map 90). Indian name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Tlatskokot: locality, see Camp Creek.

Tlatsqeqatna: stream, see Ground Surface Slough.

Tlechegn Lake: lake, 1 mile long, E of Kalutna River, between Fish Camp and Tsilchin Lakes, 26 miles SE of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 09' 30" N, 142° 13' 30" W; (map 85). Indian name published by USGS in 1965.

Tlechopcity: water passage, see Tongass Port.

Tleekakeela River: stream, see Tlikakila River.

Tleekh: island, see Kruzof Island.

Tlegan River: river, southernmost of five rivers on delta of Alsek River, flows S into Gulf of Alaska, 50 miles SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 07' N, 138° 30' W; (map 46). Variant: Reka Tlegan. Tlingit Indian name reported by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN, as "R[eka] Tlegan", or "Tlegan River." This name is not shown on recent maps.

Tlegan, Reka: stream, see Tlegan River.

Tlegogitno: village, see Shageluk.

Tlegokokhkakat: locality, see Tleket.

Tlegon: locality, on Innoko River E of junction of its North Fork, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 48' N, 156° 30' W; (map 90). Former Indian village reported in 1838 b). F. Kolmakov, and 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN.

Tlegoshitno: village, see Shageluk.

Tlegozhitno: village, see Shageluk.

Tlegu Beach: beach, N of Tanani at head of Chilkoot Inlet, 14 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 16' 25" N, 135° 26' 30" W; (map 45). Tlingit Indian name published in 1923 on IBC Sheet 9 (1951 atlas).

Tlehini River: stream, see Klehini River.

Tlehonsiti: water passage, see Tongass Port.

Tleket: locality, on Innoko River, between the junctions of its North Fork and Iditarod River. Innoko Lowland; (map 90). Variant: Kkholikakat. Tlegokokhkakat, Tlek-et. In 1842-44 Lt. L. A. Zagoskin reported three Indian villages or camps in this area. They were named Kkholikakat, Tlegokokhkakat, and Tlek-et.

Tlekunuwu Point: point of land, see Lehunua Point.

Tlevach Strait: water passage, see Tlevak Strait.

Tlevak Inlet: water passage, see Klawak Inlet.

Tlevak Narrows: water passage, 0.5 miles long. between Dall and Prince of Wales Islands, in N entrance to Tlevak Strait, Alexander Archipelago. 55° 16' N, 133° 07' W; BGN 1934; (map 4). Variant: The Skookum Chuck. Name published in 1902 by USGS. USC&GS reported in 1932 that this feature is locally known as "The Skookum Chuck." See Salt Chuck, village.

Tlevak Strait: water passage, extends SE 28 miles from Meares Passage to Cordova Bay, between Dall and Sukkwan Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 02' N, 132° 58' W; BGN 1939; (maps 1 and 4). Variant: Proliv Tlevaak, Tlevach Strait. Tlevak Straits, Tlevakan Bay. "The name Tlevaak Strait appears to be due to [Capt. M. D.] Tebenkov [IRN], and may have its origin in the same root as the name of Klahuak [Klawock] settlement and Tlevakhan Gulf [Klawak Inlet] farther north" (USC&GS, 1883, p. 69). The name was published in 1852 as "Proliv Tlevaak," i.e. "Tlevaak Strait," by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. on Chart 1493.

Tlevak Straits: water passage, see Tlevak Strait.

Tlevak, Proliv: water passage, see Tlevak Strait.

Tlevak: village, see Klawock.

Tlevakan Bay: water passage, see Tlevak Strait.

Tlevakh Inlet: water passage, see Klawak Inlet.

Tlevakkhan, Zaliv: water passage, see Klawak Inlet.

Tlevakkhyn Bay: water passage, see Klawak Inlet.

Tlewak: village, see Klawock.

Tliagenadeden: locality, see Parks.

Tliagenaleden: locality, see Parks.

Tliakinikut, Point: point of land, see Craven, Point.

Tlialil-kakat: locality, see Tlialil.

Tlialil: locality, on left bank of Yukon River near mouth of Patsy Slough, 3.5 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 45' N, 158° 00' W; (map 97). Variant: Tlialil-kakat, Tljaliikachat. Former Indian village or camp reported in 1842-44 as "Tlialil-kakat" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin. In the 1880 Census Petroff (1884, p. 37). recorded a population of 27 in 3 houses.

Tliankhini, Point: point of land, see Craven, Point.

Tlickearrik: locality, see Klikitarik.

Tlicketawik: locality, see Klikitarik.

Tlieshitna River: stream, see Tazlina River.

Tlikakila River: stream, flows SW 50 miles from its head at Summit Lake to Little Lake Clark, 45 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 23' 30" N, 153° 48' 30" W; BGN 1910; (map 61). Variant: Klikakillah Creek, Big River, Bulshi River, Chickalachno River, Tleekakeela River. Tanaina Indian name reported as "Tleekakeela" in 1902 by W. H. Osgood, USDA.

Tlikakila River: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows NW 15 miles to Two Lakes, 88 miles W of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 08' 30" N, 153° 44' 50" W; (map 71). Variant: Big River, Bulshi River, Chicakalchno, Klikakillah, Tleekakeela. Tanaina Indian name reported in 1902 by W. H. Osgood, USDA, as "Tleekakeela."

Tlingit Peak: mountain, 3,274 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1.6 miles E of mouth of Tyndall Cove on Geikie Inlet and 48 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains. 58° 37' 00" N, 136° 20' 20" W; (map 10). Name reported in 1951 by USGS: named "for the Tlingit Indians."

Tlingit Point: point of land, at mouth of Muir Inlet, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 52 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 45' 20" N, 136° 10' 30" W; BGN 1937; (map 10). Variant: Thlingit Point. Named Thlingit Point in 1936 by W. S. Cooper (1937, p. 62 and pl. 1) for the Tlingit Indians who lived in this area.

Tlis-kon, Mount: mountain, see Kliskon, Mount.

Tlistee: locality, "in the north part of the Tlingit territory, * * * definite locality unknown." Variant: L!isti. Former Tlingit village or camp reported as L!isti by J. R. Swanton, BAE (Hodge, 1910, p. 765).

Tlitlna: stream, see Herb Creek.

Tljalilkachat: locality, see Tlialil.

Tlocogn Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on S bank of Tanana River, 26 miles SE of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 09' N, 142° 13' W; (map 85). Indian name published by USGS in 1964.

Tlozhavun Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 6 miles SW of Twelvemile Lake and 17 miles SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats, 66° 24' 20" N, 145° 44' 00" W; (map 119). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tluhashaiyikan: locality, "in the Sitka country." Variant: L!luxacaiyik-an. Former Tlingit village reported as "L!luxa'caiyik-an, town straight opposite Mt. Edgecombe" by J. R. Swanton, BAE (Hodge, 1910, p. 766).

Tlukatsukot: lake, see Skinny Fish Lake.

Tluna Icefall: icefall, of 800 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, extends N 0.8 miles between Peters Basin and Peters Glacier, 6 miles NW of summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range. 63° 08' N, 151° 07' W; (map 88). Name reported about 1952 by USGS.

Tlushashakian: locality, at or near Cape Spencer, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 13' N, 136° 39' W; (map 10). Variant: Klughuggue. Former native village reported as "L!uca'cak!i-an, town on top of a sand hill" by J. R. Swanton, BAE (Hodge 1910, p. 766).

Tlutlertaut: locality, see The Forks.

Tlyakhini, Mys: point of land, see Craven, Point.

Tlyakhinikut, Mys: point of land, see Craven, Point.

Tmaktogmiut: locality, on E shore of Norton Sound, E of Besboro Island, Nulato Hills; (map 96). Eskimo village or camp published in 1861 by P. Tikhmeniev of the Russian American Company. The name does not appear on any other available map.

To-lah-gah: mountain, see McKinley, Mount.

To-pan-i-kwa: locality, see Topanika.

To-toy-lon Mountains: mountains, see Totoilon Mountains.

Toadstools, The: islands, in Iniskin Bay, 21 miles N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 20' 00" N, 153° 24' 30" W; BGN 1916; (map 51). Named by USC&GS in 1914.

Toatut: locality, see Espenberg.

Toaulevik Point: point of land, see Toawlevic point.

Toawlevic Point: point of land, on Seward Peninsula, extends into Kotzebue Sound, 7 miles NW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 06' N, 162° 57' W; (map 113). Variant: Gullhead Point, Toaulevik Point. Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Tobacco Hill: hill, see Loud Hill.

Tobatokh Creek: stream, flows NE and SE 12 miles to Melozitna River, 2 miles N of Norseman Lake and 51 miles NW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 49' 30" N, 152° 56' 00" W; (map 106). Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Hughes by Orth.

Tobin Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Wild River, 5 miles S of Tobin Mountain and 36 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 34' 20" N, 151° 28' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named for August Tobin, a prospector in the early 1900's; reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Tobin Creek: stream, flows WSW 7 miles to Chandalar Lake, 1.5 miles N of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 31' N, 148° 29' W, (map 123). Named for August L. Tobin, who prospected in the area from 1898 to 1919: reported by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Tobin Mountain: mountain, 4,460 ft., 6 miles NNE of Sirr Mountain and 40 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 39' 15" N, 151° 32' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). See Tobin Creek.

Tobin Pass: pass, 3,200 ft., between drainage basins of Big Creek and North Fork Chandalar River, 6 miles E of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 30' N, 148° 17' W; (map 123). Locally named for August L. Tobin, who was a prospector in this area from 1898 to 1919.

Tobit Creek: stream, flows S 0.6 miles to Ogotoruk Creek, N of Mitik Creek, 6.5 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 06' 50" N, 165° 44' 20" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Name reported in 1962 by personnel of Project Chariot.

Toboggan Glacier: glacier, trends N 2.3 miles to its terminus at head of a stream which drains into Harriman Fiord, 56 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 02' 20" N, 148° 16' 45" W; (map 69). Named in 1899 by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition.

Tobona: locality, on N shore of Cook Inlet at North Foreland, 2 miles S of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 02' 40" N, 151° 11' 15" W; BGN 1961; (map 70). Variant: Moquawkie, Tyonek Town. Name of a former Tanaina Indian village, supposedly meaning "people of the beach," reported by USGS in 1958.

Tobuk Creek: stream, flows S 28 miles through Iniakuk Lake to Malamute Fork Alatna River, Brooks Range; 67° 04' N, 153° 10' W; BGN 1932; (map 125). Named by Robert Marshall in 1931 for "Old Tobuk," a Kobuk Eskimo then living at Alatna.

Toby Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows NW 3.3 miles to Chitistone River, 3.1 miles NE of junction with Glacier Creek, 21 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 29' N, 142° 18' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1907 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS. Name may have been derived from “tebay” which Lt. Allen (1887, p. 54), USA, says is an Indian word for “a variety of sheep.”

Toby Creek: stream, in Nutzatin Mountains, flows NW 2.7 miles to Chathenda Creek, 4.2 miles N of Beaver Lake, Alaska Range; 62° 06' 10" N, 141° 46' 15" W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Tochatno, Reka: stream, see Takotna River.

Tochidack: island, see Tugidak Island.

Tochilnoi: point of land, see Tachilni, Cape.

Tochotno, Reka: stream, see Takotna River.

Tochotno: locality, on Kuskokwim River. Former Indian village reported in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, quoted in the 1880 Census with a population of 9, by Petroff (1884, p. 37).

Tochtlik: locality, see Toklik.

Toclat River: stream, see Kantishna River.

Toclat River: stream, see Toklat River.

Todatonten, Lake: lake, 3.5 miles long, 29 miles SW of Allakaket, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 09' N, 152° 56' W; BGN 1960; (map 117). Variant: Lake Mentanontle, Lake Mentanontli, Mentanontlekakat Lake, Mentantlekakat Lake, Tatatontly Lake, Todatonten Lake. Koyukan Indian name reported in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 96), USA, as “Tatatontly Lake.” His map however, showed “Mentanontlekakat Lake,” obviously a cartographer's error, for he writes “The outlet of this lake has the euphaneous name of 'Mentanontlekakat.' The ending '-kakat' means 'mouth of.'” The present spelling of the name was reported by Orth in 1956.

Todd Creek: stream, flows N 5.5 miles to Charley River 14 miles SW of that stream's junction with Yukon River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 08' N, 142° 57' W; (map 103). Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Todd: settlement, pop. 5, on Chichagof Island, 9 miles W of Chatham Strait and 27 miles NW of Baranof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 27' 40" N, 135° 02' 30" W; (map 9). Name of a former cannery; published by USC&GS in the 1943 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 378).

Toe Point: point of land, at S tip of Harbor Island, 35 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 38' 31" N, 149° 39' 50" W; BGN 1930; (map 49). So named by the 1912 USC&GS field party, “because of its shape.”

Tofty Gulch: stream, flows SE 1.1 miles to Sullivan Creek, 0.9 miles SW of Tofty and 35 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 05' 00" N, 150° 53' 40" W; (map 106). Named for A. F. Tofty who discovered gold here in 1909; reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, USGS. See Tofty, locality.

Tofty: locality, summer pop. 6, on E bank of Sullivan Creek, 7 miles SW of Roughtop Mountain and 35 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 05' 35" N, 150° 53' 00" W; (map 106). Mining camp developed as a supply point for the Sullivan Creek workings about 1908. A post office was established in 1908; discontinued in 1943 (Ricks, 1965, p. 65). Named for A. F. Tofty who discovered gold in the area, and is reported to have taken out 376 ozs. in 6 weeks. He died in British Guiana in 1923.

Togaik Bay: bay, see Togiak Bay.

Togiagamiut: village, see Togiak.

Togiagamut: village, see Togiak.

Togiagamute: village, see Togiak.

Togiak Bay: bay, extends SW 18 miles from Togiak River to Hagemeister Island and E 25 miles from Tongue Point to mouth of Neguthlik River, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 51' N, 160° 30' W; (map 39). Variant: Togaik Bay, Towogiak Bay, Zaliv Tugiak, Zaliv Tugiyak. Eskimo name reported in 1849 as "Zaliv Tugiak," meaning "Tugiak Bay," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 4), IRN. It was called "Togiak Bay" by Ivan Petroff in 1880 Census.

Togiak Lake: lake, extends SW 13 miles from mouth of Izavieknik River, 75 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 32' N, 159° 42' W; (map 53). Variant: Kagan Lake, Ozero Tugiak. Eskimo name reported as "Oz[ero] Tugiak" meaning "Lake Tugiak" by Lt. Sarichev, (1826, map 3), IRN.

Togiak River: stream, heads at Togiak Lake, flows SW 48 miles to Togiak Bay, 2 miles E of Togiak and 45 miles E of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 03' N, 160° 21' W; (map 53). Variant: Reka Tugiyak, Tugiak River. Eskimo name reported as "R[eka] Tugiyak," or "Tugiak River," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 3), IRN. It was called "Togiak River" by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census.

Togiak Village: village, see Togiak.

Togiak: village, pop. 220, at head of Togiak Bay, 2 miles W of mouth of Togiak River and 43 miles E of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 04' N, 160° 24' W; (map 53). Variant: Nasauguluk, Owens, Selo Tugiak, Selo Tugiatak, Tagiak, Togiagamiut, Togiagamut, Togiagamute, Togiakamut, Togiak Village. Eskimo village name reported as "S[elo] Tugiatak," or "Tugiak Village," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3); and as "S[elo] Tugiak" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 4), IRN. In 1880 Petroff (1881, p. 48). recorded two villages, "Togiagamute," population 276 (94 in 1890). and "Togiak Station," population 28 (14 in 1890), both located, on his map, E of the mouth of the river about 7 miles apart. The southernmost "Togiak Station" has been called "Owens," named, according to Frank Waskey, local trader and prospector, for Johnny Owens who operated this important trading post.

"Togiak Village" was published in the 1947 Coast Pilot (p. 530). The population was 71 in 1945 and 108 in 1950.

Togiakamut: village, see Togiak.

Togiakpak: locality, on Tagayarak River at mouth of Jew River, 8 miles SW of Helmick Point and 48 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 16' N, 162° 41' W; (map 58). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Togiaratsorik: locality, on left bank of Kuskokwim River near its mouth, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 33' N, 162° 12' W; (map 58). Variant: Taghiaratzoriamute, Togiarihazoramute. Former Eskimo village or camp recorded as "Taghiaratzoriamute" on the 1880 Census map by Ivan Petroff.

Togiarhazoramute: locality, see Togiarsorik.

Toglik Mountain: mountain, 1,361 ft., 2 miles NE of Dome Mountain and 9 miles SE of Goodnews Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 05' 30" N, 161° 21' 00" W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Togoyuk Creek: stream, flows NW 9 miles to Killik River, N of Mayukuit Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 14' N, 154° 06' W; (map 133). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Togrorurak: hill, see Sakrorak Mountain.

Tohitkah Mountain: mountain, 5,750 ft., 5.5 miles N of junction of Kelsall and Chilkat Rivers, 28 miles NW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 36' 35" N, 136° 03' 10" W; (map 45). Tlingit Indian name given by E. C. Robertson, geologist; published in 1952 by USGS.

Tohnokalong: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, 30 miles ENE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 57' N, 154° 26' W; (map 98). Former Indian village name published by Hodge (1910, p. 771), BAE.

Tohwun-nukakat: stream, see Birch Creek.

Toik Hill: mountain, 1,298 ft., 6.5 miles SE of Klikitarik and 36 miles SW of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills, 63° 25' 30" N, 161° 18' 00" W; (map 91). Variant: Tok Hill. Eskimo name reported in 1898 by USC&GS.

Tok Glacier: glacier, trends SE 3 miles to its terminus at head of Tok River, 38 miles SW of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 08' N, 144° 09' W; (map 86). Name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Tok Hill: mountain, see Toik Hill.

Tok Junction: village, see Tok.

Tok River: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows NE 60 miles to Tanana River, 5 miles NE of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 22' N, 142° 50' W BGN 1936; (map 85). Variant: Takai River, Tokai

River, Tokio River. Indian name reported in 1885 as "Tokai River" by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 78), USA. "Tok River" was reported in 1901 by Brooks (1900a, p. 451), USGS.

Tok-HeHe Creek: stream, see Tokhini Creek.

Tok-Hene Creek: stream, see Tokhini Creek.

Tok-Hene: locality, see Old Token.

Tok-kakat: locality, see Tok.

Tok-khakat: locality, see Tok.

Tok: locality, on Koyukuk Island at junction of Koyukuk and Yukon Rivers, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 54' N, 157° 35' W; (map 97). Variant: Tokhakate, Tok-kakat, Tok-khakat. Former Indian village or camp reported as "Tokhakate," population 6 in 1844 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin.

Tok: village, pop. 129, at junction of Alaska and Glenn Highways, 5 miles SW of junction of Tok and Tanana Rivers and 12 miles SE of Tanacross, Alaska Range; 63° 20' N, 142° 59' W; (map 85). Variant: Tok Junction. Tok, which took its name from the nearby stream, developed since the building of the Alaska and Glenn Highways in the 1940's. The U.S. Customs and Immigration office is located here.

Tokai River: stream, see Tok River.

Tokaina Creek: stream, flows NNW 9 miles to Tazlina Lake, 56 miles N of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 55' 00" N, 146° 24' 50" W; (map 68). Name shown on a manuscript map by USGS dated 1917.

Tokatjikh Creek: stream, flows SE 13 miles to Melozitna River, 4 miles S of Tokatjikh Hill, 39 miles NNE of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 39' 35" N, 153° 02' 30" W; (map 107). Koyukan Indian name obtained at Huslia in 1956 by Orth.

Tokatjikh Hill: hill, 1,488 ft., E of Tokatjikh Creek and N of Melozitna River, 43 miles NNE of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 43' 15" N, 153° 03' 00" W; (map 107). Koyukan Indian name obtained at Huslia in 1956 by Orth.

Tokchouk Channel: water passage, see Tukchuk Channel.

Tokchouk: locality, see Tuksuk.

Tokeatl's Village: locality. Former Indian summer camp reported in the 1880 Census with a population of 26, by Petroff (1884, p. 32).

Token Bay: bay, 3 miles across, on S coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 00' N, 133° 25' W; (map 6). Indian name published by USC&GS in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 163). See Token.

Tokeen Cove: bay, 0.6 miles across, on NW coast of Marble Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 59' 45" N, 133° 28' 30" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1964 on USC&GS Chart 8171.

Tokeen Peak: mountain, 2,352 ft., between Davidson Inlet and Tokeen Bay, on SE coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 02' 45" N, 133° 25' 45" W; (map 6). Indian name published in 1943 by USC&GS. See Tokeen.

Tokeen: locality, see Old Tokeen.

Tokeen: village, on W coast of El Capitan Island, 33 miles NW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 56' 15" N, 133° 19' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: New Tokeen. This settlement was probably established by the former residents of Old Tokeen, 7 miles to the northwest, when the marble quarry there was abandoned in the late 1930's. It has a store, an ice and cold-storage plant, and a floating shrimp cannery (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1962, p. 97). The name "New Tokeen" was recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Tokhakate: locality, see Tok.

Tokhakklanten Lake: lake, see Tokhaklanten, Lake.

Tokhaklanten, Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, 16 miles NW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 12' N, 154° 42' W; (map 116). Variant: Tokhakklanten Lake. Indian name recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth.

Tokhin: locality, see Old Tokeen.

Tokhini: locality, see Old Tokeen.

Tokichitna Glacier: glacier, see Tokositna Glacier.

Tokichitna River: stream, see Tokositna River.

Tokini Creek: stream, flows E 1.8 miles to El Capitan Passage, on NE coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 07' 30" N, 133° 17' 30" W; (map 6). Variant: Tok-Hene Creek, Tok-Hene Creek. Tlingit Indian name "adopted by the fisheries" and reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, as "Tok-Hehe Creek" and in 1901 as "Tok-Hene Creek." This name is from the words "Tok" and "Hin" meaning "Tok River." See Tokeen.

Tokio River: stream, see Station Creek.

Tokio River: stream, see Tok River.

Tokisha Mountains: ridge, see Tokosha Mountains.

Toklat River: stream, flows NW 85 miles to Kantishna River 50 miles E of the Bitzshtini Mountains, Minto Flats; 64° 27' 15" N, 150° 18' 45" W; (map 99). Variant: Toclats River, Tutlut River. Tanana Indian name reported as "Toclats River" in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, with the translation, "dish water" (1887, p. 85). Lt. Allen applied the name to the stream presently

known as Kantishna River and the name "Toklat" is relegated to a major tributary of the Kantishna. This is probably the same name spelled "Tutlut" by Ivan Petroff in 1880.

Toklat River: stream, see Sushana River.

Toklat: locality, in Mount McKinley National Park, on W bank of Toklat River at Denali Highway, 10 miles NE of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 31' 10" N, 150° 02' 45" W; (map 88). Published in 1932 by ARC.

Toklat: locality, on left bank of Kantishna River near junction of Toklat River, Tanana Lowland; 64° 28' N, 150° 20' W; (map 99). Former settlement and river landing which, named for the Toklat River, had a population of 44 in 1930.

Toklik: locality, on N bank of Yukon River 16 miles SW of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 37' 15" N, 161° 41' 50" W; (map 73). Variant: Bennetts, Tochtlik, Toklikmute. Eskimo name shown on a 1916 field sheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS. Sargent shows three cabins here, but present maps show one. Hrdlicka (1943, p. 234). refers to it as "a small live village," called "Tochtlik," in 1929.

Toklikmute: locality, see Toklik.

Tokomarik Mountain: mountain, 1,131 ft., 12 miles E of Cape Newenham and 30 miles W of Hagemeister Island, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 38' 30" N, 161° 51' 15" W; (map 39). Eskimo name published in 1948 by USGS.

Tokopna River: stream, see Takotna River.

Tokosha Mountains: ridge, 6,000 ft., extends NE-SW 8 miles between Ruth and Tokositna Glaciers, 26 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 42' N, 150° 37' W; BGN 1962; (map 81). Variant: Tokisha Mountains. Tanaina Indian name meaning "treeless mountains (or treeless area)," given in 1906 By the Cook-Parker Expedition "after the Tokositna River" (Browne, 1913, p. 54, 66).

Tokoshitna River: stream, see Tokositna River.

Tokositna Glacier: glacier, heads E of Mount Hunter and trends SE 23 miles to its terminus at head of Tokositna River, 32 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 40' N, 150° 47' W; BGN 1962; (map 81). Variant: Tokichitna Glacier. Named after the river by the Cook-Parker Expedition in 1906.

Tokositna River: stream, heads at Tokositna Glacier, flows SE and NE 41 miles to Chulitna River, 25 miles NW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 40' 45" N, 150° 17' 00" W; BGN 1962; (map 81). Variant: Tokichitna River, Tokoshitna River. Tanaina Indian name meaning "stream from treeless area;" reported to A. H. Brooks in 1902 by prospector George Aberhardt.

Tokotna: village, see Takotna.

Tokshook Channel: water passage, see Tuksuk Channel.

Tokshook: locality, see Tuksuk.

Toksook Bay: village, pop. 160, on Nelson Island, 6.5 miles SE of Tanunak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 31' 45" N, 165° 06' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 57). Eskimo village established in 1964 when most of the population of Nightmute moved to this new location.

Toksook River: stream, heads in Kaluyut Mountains, flows SW 35 miles to Kangirlvar Bay, 110 miles SW of Bethel, on Nelson Island, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 30' N, 165° 00' W; (map 58). Variant: Tuksuk River, Tooksook River. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Tokun Creek: stream, flows N 1.5 miles to Lake Tokun, 16 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' N, 144° 17' W; (map 64). Indian name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Tokun Ridge: ridge, 1,900 ft., extends 3.5 miles, along E side of Lake Tokun, 18 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' N, 144° 15' W; (map 64). Local name reported on a GLO plat of the Bering River Coal Field in 1915. Name derived from nearby Tokun Lake and Tokun Creek.

Tokun, Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 16 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' N, 144° 18' W; (map 64). Indian name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Tokusatatkuaten Lake: lake, see Tokusatatkuaten Lake.

Tokusatatkuaten Lake: lake, 1.3 miles across, 4 miles E of Sithylemenkat Lake and 56 miles SE of Bettles, Brooks Range; 66° 07' N, 151° 11' W; (map 117). Variant: Tokusatatkuaten Lake. Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1956 at Allakaket by Orth as "Tokusatatkuaten;" published as above.

Tolageak: locality, site of Eskimo village, on Kasegaluk Lagoon, at S point of entrance to Utukok River, 24 miles SW of Icy Cape, Arctic Plain; 70° 02' N, 162° 27' W; (map 146). Smith and Mertie (1930, p. 103), USGS, noted that "there are a great number of abandoned sod huts and igloos that mark the site of what was once a native village of considerable size." The name was reported in 1965 to Orth to mean "landing place."

Tolaktovut Point: point of land, extends N into Harrison Bay from the Colville River Delta, Arctic Plain; 70° 27' 50" N, 150° 54' 20" W; (map 149). Eskimo name referring to "a place where boats are landed," reported in 1951 by USC&GS.

Tolavana: village, see Tolovana.

Tolch Rock: hill, 0.5 miles W of S end of Mendenhall Lake and 10 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 25' N, 134° 36' W; (map 11). Local name published by USGS in 1962.

Toledo Harbor: bay, 0.2 miles across, 8.5 miles N of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 22' 25" N, 134° 38' 00" W; (map 5). Local name used by fishermen; published in 1925 by USC&GS.

Tolishden Slough: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Koyukuk River, 7 miles SW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 27' N, 156° 39' W; (map 108). Koyukan Indian name reported by USGS in 1955.

Tollison Lake: lake, see Question Lake.

Tolookuk Creek: stream, see Kahgeatak Creek.

Tolookuk Creek: stream, see Tulugak Creek.

Tolovana Hot Springs Dome: mountain, 2,386 ft., N of Tolovana Hot Springs, 20 miles SW of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 17' N, 148° 54' W BGN 1962; (map 105). Variant: Hot Springs Dome. Originally named Hot Springs Dome about 1906 by prospectors for the nearby hot springs. However, the present name was suggested to differentiate the mountain from another Hot Springs Dome.

Tolovana Hot Springs: springs, W of Tolovana River, 20 miles SW of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 16' N, 148° 52' W; (map 105). Variant: Hot Spring, Hot Springs. Local name derived from Tolovana River; Published in 1906 by USGS.

Tolovana River: stream, heads at junction of Livengood and Olive Creeks, flows SW 117 miles to Tanana River, 64 miles W. of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 51' N, 149° 50' W; (map 100). Variant: Nilkoka River, Tolovana River. A Tanana Indian name reported in 1902 by A. H. Brooks and D. L. Reaburn, USGS. The stream had been given the Indian name "Nilkoka" by W. J. Peters and A. H. Brooks in 1898.

Tolovana River: stream, see Chatanika River.

Tolovana: village, pop. 13, on right bank of Tanana River, near mouth of Tolovana River, 64 miles W of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 51' 15" N, 149° 49' 25" W; Variant: Tolavana, Tolvano, Hootana. Named "Tolavana" by the U.S. Army Signal Corps in 1903. A postmaster was appointed the same year and the post office was tentatively called Hootana, but when the post Office was finally established the following year, it was given the name "Tolovana," for the stream. The post office was discontinued in 1957 (Ricks, 1965, p. 66).

Tolovana River: stream, see Tolovana River.

Tolovano: village, see Tolovana.

Toloviksak River: watercourse, see Talbiksok River.

Tolson Creek: stream, flows NW 12 miles to Sanona Creek, 13 miles SE of junction of Oshetna and Susitna Rivers, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 28' 15" N, 147° 12' 20" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Tolson Mountain: mountain, see Totson Mountain.

Tolsona Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SE 30 miles to Tazlina River, 15 miles W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 04' N, 146° 00' W; (map 83). Variant: Tolsona River. Indian name reported by USGS (Brooks end others, 1915,p. 124).

Tolsona Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, N of Glenn Highway, 17 miles W of Glennallen, Cooper River Basin; 62° 07' N, 146° 03' W; (map 83). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Tolsona River: stream, see Tolsona Creek.

Tolstie: point of land, see Tolstoi Point.

Tolstoi Bay: estuary, extends S 4 miles off Clarence Strait, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, at head of Kasaan Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 40' N, 132° 26' W; (map 4). Descriptive Russian name meaning “broad,” given in 1882 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Tolstoi Bay: locality, site of a fishing station on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, in Thorne Bay; 55° 41' 30” N, 132° 33' 00” W; (map 4). The name of this former fishing station was first published in the 11th Census (1893, p. 30); derived from Tolstoi Point. See Tolstoi Point.

Tolstoi Cape: point of land, see Tolstoi Point.

Tolstoi Creek: stream, heads in Beaver Mountains at 62° 57' N, 157° 01' W, flows N 75 miles to Dishna River 11 miles S of its junction with Innoko River, 32 miles NW of Ophir and 61 miles NW of McGrath, Innoko Lowland; 63° 27' N, 157° 16' W; (map 90). Variant: Tolstoi River. Prospectors' name obtained in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 1), USGS.

Tolstoi Island: island, 500 ft., long, in Clarence Strait, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, 1.5 miles NE of Thorne Head, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 41' 45” N, 132° 25' 40” W; (map 4). Descriptive Russian name. Sec Tolstoi Bay.

Tolstoi Mountain: mountain, 1,910 ft., near head of Kasaan Peninsula, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 38' 45” N, 132° 23' 00” W; (map 4). Named in 1914 by A. H. Brooks, USGS. See Tolstoi Point.

Tolstoi Peak: mountain, 1,700 ft., near E entrance of Pavlof Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 22' 20” N, 161° 28' 00” W; (map 28). Local name reported in 1929 by USGS.

Tolstoi Point: point of land, between Clarence Strait and Tolstoi Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 40' 10” N, 132° 23' 10” W; (map 4). Variant: Broad Point, Mys Tolstyy. Name published in 1853 as “M[ys] Tolstyy,” meaning “broad point,” on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1493; published as “Broad Point” in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 87).

Tolstoi Point: point of land, between Seal and Tonki Bays, 36 miles NE of Afognak, on NE coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 23' 45' N, 152° 07' 30” W; (map 43). Variant: Tolstie, Tolstoi Cape. Transliteration of the descriptive name 'M[ys] Tolstyy,’ meaning “broad point” published by the Russian American Company in 1849.

Tolstoi Point: point of land, on E tip of St. George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 35' 40" N, 169° 28' 00" W; (map 38). Variant: Kagalogh, Mys Vostochnoy, Vostochnoi. Descriptive Russian name, reported in 1903 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS, from the Russian "tolstoy" meaning "thick" (p. 1013-15). Putnam claimed (in Baker. 1906, p. 631): "The native name is 'Kagalogh' * * *," which probably comes from the Aleut word "Kagaluk," meaning "stern of a baidarka," according to R. H. Geoghegan. This feature was called by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 21). "M[ys] Vostochnoy," meaning "Eastern Cape."

Tolstoi Point: point of land, on Norton Sound, 18 miles SW of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 37' 30" N, 161° 00' 50" W; (map 91). Russian name reported in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, as "Mys Tolstoy."

Tolstoi Point: point of land, on SW coast of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 08' 15" N, 170° 17' 30" W; (map 38). Descriptive Russian name, published by Elliott (1881, St. Paul map). and derived from the Russian "tolstoy," meaning "broad."

Tolstoi Point: point of land, see Broad Point.

Tolstoi River: stream, see Tolstoi Creek.

Tolstoi Rookery: rookery, on N shore of Tolstoi Point, on SW coast of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 08' 15" N, 170° 17' 30" W; (map 38). Local name of a seal rookery with 3,000 ft. of sea-margin, reported by Elliott (1881, p. 53-54).

Tolstoi Sands: beach, 0.5 miles long, on E shore of English Bay, on SW coast of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 08' 40" N, 170° 17' 00" W; (map 38). Local name reported in 1965 by USBF.

Tolstoi, Cape: point of land, on E entrance of Pavlof Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula Aleutian Range; 55° 22' N, 161° 30' W; (map 28). Variant: Broad Cape. Shown as "M[ys] Tolstoi," or "broad cape," on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379 (1847); reported as "Cape Tolstoi" in 1929 by USGS.

Tolstoi, Cape: point of land, see Burunof, Cape.

Tolstoi, Cape: promontory, see Kovurof Point.

Tolstoi: locality, on E bank of Tolstoi Creek N of its junction with Mastodon Creek and 23 miles NW of Ophir, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 21' 10" N, 157° 04' 10" W; (map 90). Variant: Olsons Roadhouse, Tolstoy. Boat landing and supply camp for the Mastodon Creek diggings established about 1916. It had a post office in 1917 and 1918. It is now abandoned.

Tolstoi: point of land, see Chiniak, Cape.

Tolstoy Point: point of land, see Broad Point.

Tolstoy, Mys: point of land, see Burunof, Cape.

Tolstoy, Mys: point of land, see Nome, Cape.

Tolstoy: locality, see Tolstoi.

Tolstyy, Mys: point of land, see Nome, Cape.

Tolstyy, Mys: point of land, see Tolstoi Point.

Tolugakruak: stream, see Carbon Creek.

Tolukak Creek: stream, see Kahgeatak Creek.

Tolukak Creek: stream, see Tulugak Creek.

Toluksagamut: village, see Tuluksak.

Tom Cook Slough: stream, flows SW 25 miles to Huslia River, 24 miles NW of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 53' N, 156° 37' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Tom Creek: stream, between Wapoo Creek and Innoko River, flows W 9.5 miles to Crescent Creek 1 mile E of its junction with Wapoo Creek, 45 miles NW of Ophir and 73 miles NW of McGrath, Innoko Lowland; 63° 39' 40" N, 157° 23' 20" W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Tom Creek: stream, flows SE 8.5 miles to Bradfield Canal, 12 miles E of its mouth at Ernest Sound, Coast Mountains; 56° 12' 40" N, 131° 40' 45" W; BGN 1923; (map 7). Variant: Grant Creek. Named in 1923 by USFS for an Indian who used to live at the mouth of the stream. The stream had previously been called "Grant Creek" for William D. Grant, president of the Wrangell Pulp and Paper Company.

Tom Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Gilmore Creek, 3 miles W of Gilmore Dome, 13 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 59' N, 147° 27' W; (map 100). Apparently, named locally for Tom Gilmore, Felix Pedro's partner; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 16), USGS.

Tom Gray Creek: stream, heads E of Wolf Creek Mountain, flows SW 12 miles to Nageethluk River, 29 miles N of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 12' 25" N, 161° 29' 00" W; (map 78). Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Tom Killae Creek: stream, flows N 10 miles to South Fork Hoholotna River, 32 miles WSW of Whitefish Lake and 70 miles NW of Nondalton, Lime Hills; 60° 49' N, 155° 54' W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Tom Lake: lake, 0.3 miles across, E of Tom Creek, 12 miles NE of mouth of Bradfield Canal at Ernest Sound, Coast Mountains; 56° 15' 30" N, 131° 42' 30" W; (map 7). Local name derived from Tom Creek and published in 1955 on USGS map.

Tom Lake: lake, see Brooks, Lake.

Tom Paine Creek: stream, flows N 6.5 miles to Liberty Creek, 14 miles SE of Chicken and 58 miles NE of Tok, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 55' 00" N, 141° 37' 35" W; (map 85). Local name published by USGS in 1950.

Tom Thumb Cove: cove, see Corvie Bay.

Tom White, Mount: mountain, 10,630 ft., 15 miles NE of Carbon Mountain and 72 miles NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 39' 45" N, 143° 38' 50" W; BGN 1950; (map 65). Named for Tom White, "pioneer of southeastern Alaska."

Tom's Ranch: locality, on Security Bay, on N coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 52' N. 134° 20' W; (map 5). Variant: Tonis Ranch. Former Indian village or camp destroyed in 1869 by Commander R. W. Meade, USN; published by USC&GS in the 1880's.

Tomasagnu River: stream, flows W into Dease Inlet, Arctic Plain; (map 148). Name shown in 1855 on British Admiralty Chart 593, but not definitely located.

Tomato Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Mosquito Creek, 55 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 08' N, 142° 10' W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and shown on a 1902 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada. This stream is not identified on present-day maps.

Tombstone Bay: bay, 0.8 miles across, along W hank of Portland Canal, 1.5 miles S of Turn Point, Coast Mountains; 55° 24' 30" N, 130° 03' 00" W, (map 3). Named in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN.

Tombstone Rocks: rocks, on W coast of Kodiak Island, 15 miles NW of Ayakulik and 20 miles SW of Karluk; 57° 21' 12" N, 154° 49' 00" W; BGN 1931; (map 35). Named by USC&GS in 1919 "because of the resemblance to tombstones."

Tomgass Harbor: bay, see Tamgas Harbor.

Tomgass: water passage, see Tongass Port.

Tomgaz Gavan: bay, see Tamgas Harbor.

Tommy Creek: stream, flows W 12 miles to Iliamna Lake, 15 miles SE of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 37' N, 154° 35' W; (map 51). Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Tommy Creek: stream, flows W 5.5 miles to Lake Clark, 25 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 09' N, 154° 14' W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Tommy Glacier: glacier, 1 mile long, just S of Crescent Glacier, 30 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 59' 15" N, 147° 53' 00" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). Local name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pls. 1, 2), USGS.

Tommy Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in Lake Clark, 7 miles S of Kijik Mountain and 27 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 14' 45" N, 154° 14' 30" W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Tommy Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 41 miles SE of Chalkyitsik, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 18' N, 142° 32' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Tommy Point: point of land, on SE shore of Iliamna Lake, 1 mile WNW of Leon Bay and 15 miles SE of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 35' 30" N, 154° 39' 00" W; (map 51). Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Tommys Pup: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Deadwood Creek, 8 miles W of Circle Hot Springs and 34 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 28' 15" N, 144° 55' 30" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Tomname Lagoon: lagoon, 5.5 miles long, 0.5 miles W of Tomname Point, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 21' N, 169° 30' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Tamnik Lagoon. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Tomname Mountain: hill, 889 ft., 21 miles W of Northeast Cape, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 20' N, 169° 22' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Mary Mountain, Mount Mary, Mount Sooghmeghat, Sooghmeghat Mountain. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Tomname Point: point of land, at Sooghmeghat 22 miles W of Northeast Cape; N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 21' N, 169° 24' W; (map 93). Variant: Cape Tam-nik, Tamnik Point. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Toms Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NW 3.5 miles to Bear Creek, 45 miles N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 43' N, 150° 58' W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Tonawanda Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to Baker Creek, 7 miles SE of Roughtop Mountain and 42 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06' 00" N, 150° 38' 38" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1963 by Bond Taber, USGS.

Tonclanukna Creek: stream, heads at Swift Fork Kuskokwim River, flows SW 22 miles to Slow Fork Kuskokwim River, 40 miles NE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 18' N, 153° 35' W; (map 89). Indian name obtained in 1958 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tondustek: locality, see Gantegastaki.

Tongas: locality, see Tongass.

Tongas: water passage, see Tongass Port.

Tongass Island: island, 0.8 miles long, W of Port Tongass, in Nakat Bay, NE Dixon Entrance, Coast Mountains; 54° 46' 30" N, 130° 14' 30" W; (map 2). Variant: Kut-tuk-wah Island, Tongas Island. Local name published in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 79). The Indian name "Kut-tuk-wah" was published in 1869 by USC&GS.

Tongass Narrows: water passage, 14 miles long, connects W end of Behm Canal with Revillagigedo Channel, between Gravina and Revillagigedo Islands, SE end is divided by

Pennock Island into its East and West Channels, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' N, 131° 43' W; BGN 1937; (map 3). Named by local pilots about 1878-80; published in 1885 by USC&GS.

Tongass National Forest: forest, in SE Alaska, extends SE from White Pass, on Alaska-Canada boundary, and Glacier Bay National Monument along the Coast Mountains to Dixon Entrance, including most of the mainland and off-shore archipelagos. The Tongass National Forest, the largest national forest in the United States, was created by Presidential Proclamation on September 10, 1907.

Tongass Passage: water passage, 4 miles long, extends SE from Sitklan Passage to Dixon Entrance, E of Sitklan Island, Coast Mountains; 54° 45' 50" N, 130° 39' 30" W; BGN 1954; (map 2). Local name published in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 80).

Tongass Passage: water passage, see Sitklan Passage.

Tongass Point: point of land, see Katakwa Point.

Tongass Reef: reef, in Nakat Bay, extends NW 0.3 miles from Port Tongass, 0.5 miles N of Tongass Island, Coast Mountains; 54° 47' N, 130° 44' W; (map 2). Named by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, and published in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 79).

Tongass, Port: water passage, 1.5 miles long, extends N between Tongass Island and mainland, Coast Mountains; 54° 46' 30" N, 130° 43' 45" W; (map 2). Variant: Tlehopcity, Tlehonsiti, Tomgass, Tongas. Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, reported, in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 79), "Port Tongass is a small harbor, * * *." The Russians who used this harbor called it "Tlehonsiti" (Baker, 1906, p. 632).

Tongass: locality, on E coast of Tongass Island, Coast Mountains; 54° 46' 30" N, 130° 14' 30"; (map 2). Variant: Fort Tomgas, Fort Tongas, Tangash, Tongas, Tont-a-quans, Tungass, Tungass-kon, Tungrass. Former Tlingit Indian village or camp named for the island. In June 1868 a military post, called "Fort Tongass" was established, and maintained here until September 1870. Population recorded as 273 in 1880 and 255 in 1890.

Tongue Glacier: glacier, trends NW 2.5 miles to its terminus at Left Fork West Glacier Creek, 52 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 05' N, 153° 19' W, (map 61). Descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Tongue Point: point of land, in Valdez Arm, at S entrance to Jack Bay, 15 miles WSW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 02' 10" N, 146° 39' 45" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Tongue Point: spit, between Hagemeister Strait and Togiak Bay, 23 miles SW of Togiak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 49' N, 160° 50' W; (map 39). So named in 1890 by USBF "because it is long and narrow-like a tongue."

Tonina Island: island, 0.3 miles across, N Maurelle Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 41' 30" N, 133° 36' 15" W; BGN 1925; (map 4). Spanish name meaning "fresh tunny (blue fin

tuna);” given in 1924 by USC&GS, “because the fish is mentioned by [Francisco Antonio] Maurelle in his journal.” [Author's Note: I have been unable to locate such a reference.]

Tonis Ranch: locality, see Tom's Ranch.

Tonitleagmund Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, S of Tetlin Lake, 22 miles SSE of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 03' N, 142° 42' W; (map 85). Indian name published by USGS in 1964.

Tonka: locality, 6 miles S of Petersburg, on SE coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 43' 30" N, 132° 57' 30" W; (map 6). This is the site of an abandoned cannery, established in 1901 (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1901, addenda facing p. 9). It obtained a post office in 1902 which was discontinued in 1905 (Ricks, 1965, p. 66).

Tonkey, Point: point of land, see Narrow Point.

Tonkeye: point of land, see Narrow Cape.

Tonki Bay: bay, 4 miles across, 35 miles NE of Afognak, on E coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 20' N, 152° 04' W; BGN 1910; (map 43). Russian name meaning “thin” derived from Tonki Cape, given by USC&GS in 1910.

Tonki Cape Peninsula: peninsula, 10 miles long, on E coast of Afognak Island, 30 miles NE of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 15' N, 152° 00' W; (map 43). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS; derived from Tonki Cape.

Tonki Cape: point of land, on E coast of Afognak Island, 37 miles NE of Afognak, N of Kodiak Island 58° 21' N, 151° 59' W; BGN 1910; (map 43). Variant: Tonkie Cape. Transliteration by USC&GS in 1868 of the descriptive name “M[ys] Tonkiy,” meaning “thin cape,” published by the Russian American Company in 1849.

Tonki Point: point of land, on SE coast of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 08' 50" N, 170° 12' 40" W; (map 38). Variant: Narrow Point, Rocky Point Stony Point, Tonkie Mees. Name published by Elliott (1881, St. Paul notes). as “Tonkie Mees” from the Russian “M[ys] Tonkiy” meaning “thin (or slender). cape.”

Tonki Point: point of land, see Narrow Point.

Tonki Point: point of land, see Thin Point.

Tonki, Mys: spit, see Unga Spit.

Tonkie Cape: point of land, see Tonki Cape.

Tonkie Mees: point of land, see Tonki Point.

Tonkie: point of land, see Narrow Cape.

Tonkina: stream, see Gulkana River.

Tonkiy, Mys: point of land, see Narrow Cape.

Tonkiy, Mys: point of land, see Narrow Point.

Tonkoi Point: point of land, see Bay Point.

Tonkoi, Cap: point of land, see Bay Point.

Tonkoi, Mys: point of land, see Thin Point.

Tonkoy, Cape: point of land, see Thin Point.

Tonnie Creek: stream, on Iniskin Peninsula, flows E 1.5 miles to Fitz Creek, 4 miles S. of Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 45' 40" N, 153° 13' 15" W; BGN 1947; (map 51). Local name reported in 1947 by USGS. It was named for a rock unit along the creek named in 1938 by oil company geologists.

Tonnie Creek: stream, see Right Branch Trail Creek.

Tonnie Creek: stream, see Trail Creek.

Tonnie Peak: peak, 2,500 ft., on Iniskin Peninsula, 3 miles S of head of Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range, 59° 46' 00" N, 153° 16' 00" W, (map 51). Local name reported in 1922 by USGS.

Tonoek Bay: bay, see Tonowek Bay.

Tonok: locality, at mouth of Eldorado Creek on Norton Sound, 1 mile W of Bluff and 19 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 163° 48' W; (map 95). Site of a mining camp; reported about 1940 by USC&GS and published on Chart 9380.

Tonowek Bay: bay, extends NE 3 miles, off Gulf of Esquibel, between Prince of Wales and Heceta Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 44' N, 133° 24' W; (map 4). Variant: Bukhta Tonoyek, Tonoek Bay, Tonoyek Bay. Probably an Indian name; published in 1853 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1493 as "Bukh[ta] Tonoyek," or "Tonoyek Bay."

Tonowek Creek: stream, heads in Jay Lake, Rows SE 1.7 miles to Tonowek Bay, SE coast of Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 45' 40" N, 133° 22' 10" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS. See Tonowek Bay.

Tonowek Narrows: water passage, extends NE 2 miles from Tonowek Bay to Karheen Passage, between Heceta and Prince of Wales Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 45' 30" N, 133° 20' 00" W, BGN 1914; (map 4). Variant: Little Skookum Chuck. Name reported in 1914 by USC&GS. This feature is known locally as "Little Skookum Chuck" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1925, p. 251; 1962, p. 93). See Salt Chuck, village.

Tonowek Ridge: cliff, elev. 1,000 ft., SE coast of Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 44' 45" N, 133° 24' 15" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS. See Tonowek Bay.

Tonoyek Bay: bay, see Tonowek Bay.

Tonoyek, Bukhta: bay, see Tonowek Bay.

Tonsina Bay: bay, 1.5 miles wide, on Kenai Peninsula, on W short of Nuka Passage, 30 miles SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 18' N, 150° 54' W; (map 50). Local name reported by USGS in 1951.

Tonsina Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NE 5 miles to W side of Resurrection Bay, 3.5 miles S of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 02' 59" N, 149° 26' 15" W; (map 63). Variant: Archer. Local name published by D. H. Sleem on his map of Central Alaska dated 1910.

Tonsina Glacier: glacier, heads at 61° 17' 45" N, 145° 58' 30" W, trends E 11 miles to its terminus (1951). at head of Tonsina River, 25 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 19' 45" N, 145° 40' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 68). Name published in 1933 by USGS.

Tonsina Lake: lake, trends N-S 6 miles on Tonsina River, 8 miles NNE of Tonsina Glacier and 37 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 31' 45" N, 145° 29' 45" W; (map 68). Indian name, derived from the stream name, reported in 1900 by F. C. Schrader.

Tonsina Lodge: locality, see Tonsina.

Tonsina Point: point of land, on Kenai Peninsula, on NW side of Resurrection Bay, 3.5 miles S of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 03' N, 149° 26' W; (map 63). Name published on recent USGS maps; derived from nearby Tonsina Creek.

Tonsina Roadhouse: locality, see Tonsina.

Tonsina: locality, on Richardson Highway, 0.5 miles S of Tonsina River and 52 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 39' 20" N, 145° 10' 30" W; (map 68). Variant: Tonsina Lodge, Tonsina Roadhouse. A telegraph station was established here in 1902 by the U.S. Army Signal Corps. A post office was established in 1903 and was discontinued in 1916. It was reestablished in 1930 and was discontinued in 1933.

Tonsol Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, SW of Fish Lake 2 miles E of Tetlin Lake and 21 miles SE of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 02' N, 142° 39' W; (map 85). Local name published by USGS in 1965.

Tont-a-quans: locality, see Tongass.

Tontethaimund Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, 1.8 miles N of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 59' N, 141° 52' W; BGN 1962; (map 84). Variant: Birch Lakes. Indian name reported by USGS in 1955.

Tony Creek: stream, flows W 1 mile to Venetia Creek, between Colly and Victoria Creeks, 21 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 50' N, 164° 46' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Tony Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, 9.5 miles NE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 28' N, 147° 07' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Tony Slough: stream, an anabranch of Yukon River, flows NW 4.5 miles, 7 miles NE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 25' 30" N, 147° 12' 00" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Tonzona River: stream, heads in Alaska Range, at Mystic Pass, flows NE 15 miles, then NW 60 miles, to join Slow Fork to form East Fork Kuskokwim River, 30 miles E of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 11' 30" N, 153° 45' 30" W; BGN 1964; (map 89). Variant: East Fork Kuskokwim River, Ghedotlothna, Swift Fork. The Indian name "Tonzona" was applied in 1899 to the stream now called "Little Tonzona River" by Lt. J. S. Herron, USA. A. H. Brooks, USGS, traveling nearer the foot of the Alaska Range in 1902 mistakenly applied Herron's name "Tonzona" to this stream. The greater publication of Brooks' application of the name established its present usage.

Tonzona River: stream, see Little Tonzona River.

Too Much Cold Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Fairbanks Creek, 20 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' N, 147° 18' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Too Much Gold Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Fish Creek, 20 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 01' 45" N, 147° 09' 10" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Too-clok: locality, see Tutlut.

Too-look-sook River: stream, see Tutuksuk River.

Toogamak: bight, see Unimak Bight.

Toogedach: island, see Tugidak Island.

Toogidach: island, see Tugidak Island.

Tooguk Lagoon: lagoon, see Tugak Lagoon.

Tooie Creek: stream, in Chigmit Mountains, flows SE 6 miles to Silver Salmon Creek, 1 mile N of Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 52' 30" N, 153° 13' 30" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Tooinichook Mountains: mountains, see Tahinichok Mountains.

Took-key-auk Mountain: mountain, see Tukungak Mountain.

Tookhlagamute: locality, see Tuklak.

Tookinhak: mountain, see Tukungak Mountain.

Tookozetna Bay: estuary, see Tuxedni Bay.

Tookrook River: water passage, see Tukrok River.

Tooksook Bay: bay, see Kangirlvar Bay.

Tooksook Channel: water passage, see Tuksuk Channel.

Tooksook River: stream, see Toksook River.

Tooksook: locality, see Tuksuk.

Toolavia: point of land, see Christie Point.

Tooleekskoi: locality, see Tulik.

Toolemina: barrier island, see Tulimanik Island.

Toolemina: locality, see Boat Extreme.

Toolik Lake: lake, see Tulilik Lake.

Toolik River: stream, heads in lake at 68° 36' 30" N, 149° 16' 30" W, flows N 120 miles to Kuparuk River, 35 miles SW of Gwydyr Bay, Arctic Plain; 69° 56' N, 149° 30' W; (map 140). Eskimo name for common loon (*Gavia immer*). and yellow-billed loon (*Gavia adamsi*); often spelled "tudlik" or "tulik"; given about 1951 by USGS geologists.

Toolilik Lake: lake, see Tulilik Lake.

Toologuk Creek: stream, see Tulugak Creek.

Toolooka-anahamute: locality, see Tuluka.

Tooolak Koogowranga: stream, see Tulukak Creek.

Toolorak: cliffs, see Tukurak.

Tooolouk River: locality, see Tuluka.

Toolukaanahamute: locality, see Tuluka.

Toome Creek: stream, see Tumi Creek.

Toongak River: stream, see Tungak Creek.

Toonuk Mountain: hill, see Tungnak Hill.

Toosigpahk Creek: stream, see Tasikpak Creek.

Toosigpahk Lagoon: lagoon, see Tasikpak Lagoon.

Tooth Cove: cove, 0.9 miles long, on W coast of Aialik Peninsula, 4 miles N of Three Hole Bay, 23 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 49' N, 149° 40' W; (map 49). Descriptive name published in 1915 by USGS.

Tooth Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, N of Chitina River, 1.4 miles NW of Skull Lake and 26 miles SW of McCarthy, Copper River Basin; 61° 23' 30" N, 143° 41' 00" W; (map 67). So named by USGS in 1951 because the shoreline traces the outline of a tooth.

Tooth Mountain: mountain, 1,000 ft., 7 miles E of Carter Bay and 12 miles NW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 16' N, 161° 45' W; (map 53). Descriptive name given in 1913 by USC&GS "because it has a sharp tooth-like pinnacle on the northern edge of the summit." The name was published in 1915 on Chart 9103.

Tootooksook River: stream, see Tutuksuk River.

Top Lake: lake, 2,500 ft. long, drains into Eightmile Creek, 51 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 48' 10" N, 151° 18' 15" W; (map 70). Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Top Mountain: mountain, see Pop Mountain.

Topagaruk River: stream, see Topagoruk River.

Topagoruk River: stream, heads at 69° 40' N, 156° 41' W, flows N 160 miles to Admiralty Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 50' N, 155° 54' W; (map 148). Variant: Kagavik River, Topagaruk River. This Eskimo name first appears on a field sheet by J. E. Whitaker, USGS, in 1923. Orth recorded the name as "Tupikrorak" at Barrow in 1965, and was told it refers in meaning to "place for tent."

Topanica: locality, see Topanika.

Topanika: locality, on E shore of Norton Sound, 22 miles SE of Cape Denbigh, Nulato Hills; 64° 21' N, 160° 57' W; (map 96). Variant: Tapkhamikhuagmut, Tapkhamikkhuag-myut, Taupanica, Topanica, To-pan-i-kwa, Tulpanika, Tulpanikha, Tuphamikva, Tuphamikwa, Tuphanikwa. Former Eskimo village or camp published as "Tapkhamikhuagmut" by Lt. Zagoskin (1847, v. 1, p. 72). Recorded in 1869 as "Topanika" by W. H. Dall (1870, p. 20); listed in the 1880 Census as "Tup-hamikva," population 10, by Ivan Petroff.

Topcock Creek: stream, see Topkok River.

Topcock, Cape: point of land, see Topkok Head.

Topcock: locality, see Topkok.

Topeka Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends S 2 miles to its 1961 terminus 2 miles NE of head of Toyatte Glacier, 82 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 56' 15" N, 137° 05' 00" W; (map 10). Named in 1936 by W. O. Field, Jr., and W. S. Cooper for the SS Topeka.

Topkak, Cape: point of land, see Topkok Head.

Topkok Head: point of land, on N coast of Norton Sound, 14 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' N, 163° 58" W; (map 95). Variant: Cape Topcock, Cape Topkak, Cape Topkok, Mys Utes, Mys Utesistyy. Local name reported in 1900 by Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS. USC&GS published "Cape Topkok" in 1900. The name is derived from the village reported as "Tupka-ak" by Petroff in the 10th Census in 1880. This appears to be the feature reported in 1842-44 as "M[ys] Utesistyy," meaning "cliffy cape," by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, and shown as "M[ys] Utes" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 2), IRN.

Topkok River: stream, flows SE 5 miles to Norton Sound at Topkok, 15 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 163° 56' W; (map 95). Variant: Topcock Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS. Reported as "Topcock Creek" in 1899 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Topkok, Cape: point of land, see Topkok Head.

Topkok: locality, at mouth of Topkok River, N shore of Norton Sound, 15 miles E. of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 163° 57' W; (map 95). Variant: Tap-hok, Topcock, Tup-ka-ak. Former Eskimo village reported in the 1880. Census as "Tup-ka-ak," population 15. The 1890 Census listed "Tap-hole" hut gave no population. A mining camp appears to have been set up here in about 1900 and the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson shows a "Topkok Roadhouse" at this site.

Topkok: locality, see Tapkhakg-miut.

Topless Peak: peak, 4,100 ft., 0.8 miles N of Vesper Peak and 6 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 23' 00" N, 134° 21' 45" W; (map 11). Local descriptive name reported by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS, in 1965.

Topnotch Creek: stream, flows S 2 miles to Kasson Creek which flows to Solomon River, 9 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 164° 24' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Topographers Peak: peak, 3,015 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 14 miles SW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 05' 15" N, 155° 09' 30" W; BGN 1924; (map 42). Named by R. F. Griggs, for Paul R. Hagelbarger, topographer on the 1919 National Geographic Society Katmai Expedition.

Topor, Mys: point of land, see Hatchet Point.

Toporkof Bay: bay, see Puffin Bay.

Toporkof Point: point of land, see Puffin Point.

Toporkof: island, see Puffin Island.

Toporkoff Bay: bay, see Puffin Bay.

Toporkov Bay: bay, see Puffin Bay.

Toporkov Point: point of land, see Puffin Point.

Toporkov, Ostrov: island, see Puffin Island.

Toporkova Bukhta: bay, see Puffin Bay.

Toporkovy, Mys: point of land, see Puffin Point.

Topsy Creek: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, flows SW 5 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 2.4 miles S of mouth of Steelhead Creek and 81 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 33' 30" N, 137° 29' 45" W; BGN 1959; (map 10). Variant: Steelhead Creek, North Branch Steelhead Creek. Local name reported by J. B. Mertie (in Smith and others, 1933, fig. 4), USGS. It was published as "Steelhead Creek" by members of the Harvard-Dartmouth Expedition, 1933-34, (Washburn and Goldthwait, 1936, map).

Toqakvik: locality, see Chrome.

Toral: locality, see Taral.

Torbert, Mount: mountain, 11,413 ft., in Tordrillo Mountains, 49 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 24' 35" N, 152° 24' 35" W; BGN 1964; (map 70). Name reported by S. R. Capps and R. H. Sargent (in Smith and others, 1929, pl. 3), USGS. Named for John B. Torbert, USGS cartographer, who died in 1929.

Torch Bay: bay, 3 miles long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, on Gulf of Alaska, 2 miles SE of Dixon Harbor and 52 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 18' 30" N, 136° 48' 30" W; (map 10). Named by USC&GS in 1926; published in 1929.

Tordrillo Mountains: mountains, 8,000-11,000 ft., in group 50 miles long and 40 miles wide, at SW end of Alaska Range; bounded on N and W by Skwentna River, on S by Chakachatna River, and on E by lowlands of Susitna River; 61° 30' N, 152° 15' W; (map 70). Variant: Tordrillo Range. Named in 1898 by J. E. Spurr, USGS; probably a form of an Indian name.

Tordrillo Range: mountains, see Tordrillo Mountains.

Torment Creek: stream, heads in Ray Mountains, flows NE 19 miles to Kanuti Kilolitna River, 50 miles NW of Rampart and 62 miles NE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 59' N, 151° 14' W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1956 by Orth; so named because of the "tormenting course of the creek and the mosquitoes."

Torno Cape: point of land, see Black Cape.

Torok Creek: stream, flows NE 15 miles to Chandler River, 3 miles S of Tukto Bluff and 41 miles NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 41' 15" N, 152° 17' 30" W; BGN 1949; (map 134). Eskimo name given in 1948 by J. S. Detterman, USGS, for the camp dog.

Torongwalk: mountain, see Towak Mountain.

Torpedo Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, drains W to Kenai River 3 miles W of Skilak Lake, 24 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 28' 40" N, 150° 34' 35" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS

Torrance Creek: stream, see Mina Creek.

Torrent Inlet: bay, 2 miles across, off Peard Bay E of Nalimiut Point, 10 miles SE of Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; 70° 49' N, 158° 24' W; (map 147). Named by English naval officers about 1850.

Torres, Ensenada de: bay, see Saint Nicholas, Port.

Torsar Island: island, 0.5 miles across, 2 miles NW of Goddard, in Necker Islands, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 51' 00" N, 135° 25' 30" W; (map 5). Variant: Ostrov Torsar. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Torsar," or "Torsar Island."

Tortella: locality, near mouth of Nenana River, probably at or near present village of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 34' N, 149° 05' W; (map 100). Variant: Tortilli. Former Tanana Indian village reported in 1902 by A. H. Brooks, USGS. A map by Lt. Gibbs, USA, dated 1902, shows a village spelled "Tortilli" on the north side of the Tanana River.

Tortilli: locality, see Tortella.

Tosechargut: stream, see Tozitna River.

Tosekargut: stream, see Tozitna River.

Totakdagrich Cachegen Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, 1 mile S of Ninemile Island and 10 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 49' N, 155° 11' W; (map 98). Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

Totascholeden: locality, see Dementi.

Totascholjoden: locality, see Dementi.

Totaskholeden: locality, see Dementi.

Totatlanika River: stream, heads at junction of All Gold and Dexter Creeks, flows N 63 miles to Tanana River, 10 miles E of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 34' 10" N, 148° 46' 30" W, (map 100). Variant: Bradley River. Tanana Indian name meaning "Totatla Creek" adopted and used by miners and reported in 1906 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1907, pl. 4),

USGS. This may have been the stream named "Bradley River" by Lt. Allen (1887, pl. 1), USA, in 1885 although it was more likely to have been the present-day Wood River.

Totchaket Slough: stream, flows N 7 miles to Tanana River, 7 miles S of Minto and 44 miles W of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 47' N, 149° 12' W; (map 100). Indian name published in the 1950's.

Totchikala: locality, on Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 35' N, 166° 55' W; (map 23). Variant: Totzikala. Former Aleut village or camp published by Rev. Coxe (1787, p. 161).

Totek Hills: mountains, 1,370 ft., 32 miles SW of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 17' N, 149° 54' W; (map 100). Tanana Indian name published by USGS on recent maps.

Totem Bay: bay, extends 4 miles S to Sumner Strait, on S coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 28' N, 133° 23' W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by USC&GS "on account of the detached pillars of rock on its western shore, which resemble the Indian totem poles."

Totem Bight: bight, 0.7 miles wide, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, on E shore of Tongass Narrows, 5 miles NW of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 30" N, 131° 47' 00" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1954 by USGS.

Totem Lodge: suburb, see Mud Bay.

Totem Point: point of land, on a small island at W point of entrance to Totem Bay, on S coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 27' 10" N, 133° 26' 00" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Totem Rock: rock, in Kanaga Bay, on SE coast of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 42' 30" N, 177° 11' 37" W; (map 17). Name published in 1957 on an AMS map.

Totem Village: suburb, see Mud Bay.

Toti Island: island, 0.5 miles long, between Bucareli and Trocadero Bays, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 45" N, 133° 07' 25" W; BGN 19Z2; (map 4). Variant: Isla Toti, Isla Toty, Robber Island. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isle Toti," meaning "robber island." The translation of this name was used by USC&GS but was discontinued in 1922 because of confusion with Ladrones Islands. See Ladrones Islands.

Totoilon Mountains: mountains, at head of Yentna drainage basin, Alaska Range; 62° 00' N, 153° 00' W; (map 81). Variant: To-toy-lon Mountains. Tanaina Indian name obtained in 1899 by Lt. J. S. Herron. USA, who spelled it "To-toy-lon."

Totondu River: stream, see Tatonduk River.

Tototlindu: stream, see Mission Creek.

Totsahdmund Lake: lake, see Steve Lake.

Totschunda Creek: stream, heads in Mentasta Mountains, flows SE 12 miles to Nabesna River, 7.5 miles NE of Devils Mountain, Alaska Range; 62° 27' N, 142° 42' W; (map 84). Indian name reported in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS. According to Moffit (1941, p. 137), USGS, the name is "derived from Indian words meaning 'red stone' and is appropriate' as the rocks of this appearance are readily traced from the north side of the Totschunda Creek Valley to Suslota Creek."

Totsenbet River: stream, see John River.

Totsenbet: stream, see Wild River.

Totsenbetna: stream, see Wild River.

Totshotno: stream, see Takotna River.

Totson Mountain: mountain, 2,714 ft., in Kaiyuh Mountains; 23 miles SW of Galena and 31 miles SE of Nulato, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 27' N, 157° 18' W; (map 97). Variant: Monte Takaiaaka, Tolson Mountain. Indian name reported in 1927 by USC&GS. This may be the same as "M[onte] Takaiaaka." on Lt. L. A. Zagoskin's 1850 map.

Toty, Isla: island, see Toti Island.

Totzikala: locality, see Totchikala.

Totzunbetna: stream, see Wild River.

Totzunbitna: stream, see Wild River.

Touchit Cove: estuary, extends E 0.6 miles near mouth of Shoe Inlet, on NW coast of Long Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 55' 30" N, 132° 48' 00" W; BGN 1929; (map 1). Name published on a 1923 manuscript map by USFS.

Tougamak: bight, see Unimak Bight.

Tough Luck Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to Chatanika River, 1.9 miles upstream from the mouth of Sourdough Creek and 49 miles NE of Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 17' 50" N, 146° 25' 45" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Toughimik Island: island, see Little Koniuji Island.

Tougidak: island, see Tugidak Island.

Tougidok: island, see Tugidak Island.

Toukatl Creek: stream, see Ulukuk River.

Toulak, Mount: mountain, see Tulik Volcano.

Toulaksagamut: village, see Tuluksak.

Toulikskoi: mountain, see Tulik Volcano.

Touliouliaga: point of land, see Lazaref, Cape.

Tounak: island, see Chernabura Island.

Toungovlik: island, see Tungulik.

Tours, Ile de: island, see Pinnacle Island.

Toussaint Island: island, 1.5 miles across, in Yukon River, 2 miles SE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 32' N, 145° 15' W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Towahmina Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 36 miles NE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 20' N, 153° 41' W; (map 89). Indian name obtained in 1958 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Towak Creek: stream, on N slope of Towak Mountain, flows N 3.4 miles to Scammon Bay, 7.5 miles E of Cape Romanzof, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 49' 30" N, 165° 52' 15" W; (map 75). Variant: Towak River. Eskimo name reported by AMS in 1952.

Towak Mountain: mountain, 2,342 ft., on Cape Romanzof, in Askinuk Mountains, between Kokechik and Scammon Bays, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 47' N, 165° 57' W; (map 75). Variant: Tro-wak, Torongwalk. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1949.

Towak River: stream, see Towak Creek.

Towayat's Village: locality, on Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 06' N, 132° 21' W; (map 6). Variant: Toya't's Village. Former summer camp of a Tlingit Indian chief, Toya't, listed in the 1880 Census, with a population of 82, by Petroff (1884, p. 32).

Tower Bluff Rapids: rapids, in Tanana River, at base of Tower Bluffs, 17 miles NW of Tanacross, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 32' 30" N, 143° 47' 00" W; (map 85). Named in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 81), USA.

Tower Bluffs: bluffs, elev. 3,210 ft., on E bank of Tanana River, extend N 6.5 miles from junction of Robertson and Tanana Rivers, 15 miles NW of Tanacross, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 31' N, 143° 45' W; (map 85). Named in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 81), USA.

Tower Point: point of land, on SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 23' 05" N, 167° 13' 00" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). So named by USC&GS in 1939 because "the nearness of this point to Buttress Point forms two most conspicuous landmarks in the vicinity."

Towers Arm: bay, 4 miles long, at head of Duncan Canal, on Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 48' N, 133° 19' W; BGN 1966; (map 6). Variant: Towers Bay. Local name reported in 1933 by USC&GS; "given for a prospector who carried on extensive mining operations in this vicinity for several years."

Towers Bay: bay, see Towers Arm.

Towers Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 4.5 miles NW of Towers Arm and 20 miles W of Petersburg, on Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 52' 15" N, 133° 28' 30" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1948 by USGS.

Towers, The: ridge, see Mendenhall Towers.

Towhead Mountain: mountain, 4,856 ft., on E bank of Tana River 12 miles SE of its junction with Chitina River and 27 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 03' N, 142° 40' W; (map 67). Named in 1900 by F. C. Schrader (Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, pl. 3), USGS.

Town Lake: lake, 0.3 miles across, S of Chitina and 66 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 30' 50" N, 144° 26' 10" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Townsend Peak: mountain, 5,700 ft., 1.7 miles E of Mount Mahlo and 17 miles N of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 21' 20" N, 146° 13' 20" W; BGN 1960; (map 68). Variant: Rice Peak, Summit Peak. Named by L. E. Nielsen in 1960 for "Dr. Leroy S. Townsend * * * physician at Copper Center during the winter of 1898-99 * * * wrote a report on scurvy in the Abercrombie report * * *."

Townshend, Point: point of land, see Brightman, Point.

Towogiak Bay: bay, see Togiak Bay.

Towrockeeleegowrak: locality, see Turakiligorak.

Towshecargut: stream, see Tozitna River.

Toy Harbor: cove, 0.1 miles across, on SE shore of Necker Bay, on Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 43' 10" N, 135° 04' 40" W; BGN 1926; (map 5). Named in 1924 by USC&GS; published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 284).

Toyatte Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends SE 3 miles to Johns Hopkins Inlet 5.5 miles NE of Johns Hopkins Glacier, 80 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 53' 45" N, 137° 03' 45" W BGN 1937; (map 10). Named by Muir (1915, p. 204) for Toyatte, a chief of the Stickeen Indians, who accompanied him in 1879 and who was killed while attempting to quell a riot between the Taku and Stickeen Indians, described by Muir in "Travels in Alaska."

Toyonak: locality, on W shore of Cook Inlet near mouth of McArthur River, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 54' N, 151° 42' W; (map 62). Former Eskimo village or camp published in Polk's Gazetteer, 1916.

Toyoniek: settlement, see Old Tyonek.

Toyonok: settlement, see Old Tyonek.

Toyonok: village, see Tyonek.

Toyons Bay: bay, see Redoubt Bay.

Toza Island: island, 0.3 miles long, Maurelle Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 37' 15" N, 133° 39' 30" W; (map 4). Spanish name meaning "log (bulky piece of wood)," recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Tozer Creek: stream, flows SW 8 miles to Don River which flows to Breving Lagoon, 18 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 26' N, 166° 48' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Tozhgelede: locality, see Tigshelde.

Tozi River: stream, see Tozitna River.

Tozi, Mount: peak, 5,519 ft., highest point in Ray Mountains, 25 miles NW of Rampart and 48 miles NE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 41' 30" N, 150° 57' 00" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1956 by Orth; named for the Tozitna River.

Tozikakat: locality, on N bank of Yukon River at mouth of Tozitna River, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 09' N, 152° 24' W; (map 106). Former Indian village or camp recorded in the 1880 Census by Ivan Petroff (Hodge, 1910, p. 797).

Tozikakat: stream, see Tozitna River.

Tozimoran Creek: stream, flows E 13 miles to Tozitna River, 17 miles NW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 21' 00" N, 152° 30' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported by USGS about 1940, but probably in use many years before. Name derived from Moran Dome and Tozitna River.

Tozitna Island: island, 2 miles long, in Yukon River at mouth of Tozitna River, 10 miles WSW of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 07' 30" N, 152° 26' 00" W; (map 106). Variant: Zona Island. Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Tozitna River: stream, heads in Ray Mountains, flows W and S, between the Ray and Rampart Mountains, 83 miles to Yukon River, 10 miles WSW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 08' 15" N, 152° 25' 00" W; BGN 1907; (map 106). Variant: Tosechargut, Tosekargut, Towshechargut, Tozi River, Tozikakat. Indian name, "Tozi River," reported by personnel of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition of 1867 as "Towshechargut." In 1869 Raymond (1871 p. 23), U.S. Engineers, wrote it "Tosekargut," and Dall (1870, p. 282) spelled it "Tosikakat," or "mouth of the Tozi."

Tozitna Slough: channel, Yukon River, flows W 2 miles N of Tozitna Island, 10 miles WSW of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 07' 30" N, 152° 26' 00" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Trace Creek: stream, see Montana Creek.

Track Rock: rock, 0.3 miles across, N of Tongass Island, in Nakat Bay, Coast Mountains; 54° 46' 50" N, 130° 44' 28" W; (map 2). Named by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, in 1883.

Tractor Creek: stream, flows 3.7 miles S to Nizina River W of its junction with Kennicott River, 7 miles SW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; BGN 1966; 61° 23' 00" N, 143° 06' 40" W; (map 67). Local name for the stream in which "Sam Snyder got his caterpillar tractor stuck"; reported in 1965 by L. A. Yehle, USGS.

Tractor Lake: lake, 4 miles long, 25 miles S of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 70° 55' 45" N, 157° 11' 15" W; (map 147). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Tracy Arm: estuary, a fiord, heads in South Sawyer Glacier, trends SW 28 miles to Holkham Bay, 42 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 46' 54" N, 133° 37' 42" W; BGN 1964; (map 8). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, for B. F. Tracy, 1830-1915, Secretary of the Navy under Benjamin Harrison, 1889-93. He was a lawyer and U.S. District Attorney in New York. During the Civil War he served in the Union forces, achieving the rank of Brigadier General.

Trader Mountain: mountain, 2,641 ft., 9 miles W of Pavlof Bay, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 33' N, 161° 55' W; (map 28). Local name reported in 1929 by USGS. Possibly named for Traders Cove, an anchorage on the eastern side of Isanotski Strait.

Traders Bay: bight, see Trading Bay.

Traders Cove: bay, 1 mile across, part of Driftwood Bay, on S coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 57' 30" N, 168° 42' 15" W; BGN 1940; (map 21). Local name given in 1939 by USC&GS because "an early Russian trading vessel anchored in Driftwood Bay."

Traders Cove: cove, 0.7 miles across, in Bechevin Bay, Aleutian Range; 54° 54' N, 163° 19' W; (map 25). Local name, published in 1882 by USC&GS.

Traders Cove: cove, 1 mile across, on S coast of Amukta Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 27' 30" N, 171° 17' 10" W; (map 20). Name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Traders Head: point of land, on E side of Bechevin Bay, SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 54° 56' N, 163° 19' W; (map 25). Named by USC&GS in 1926: derived from Trader Cove.

Traders Island: island, about 2 miles across, in E end of Peril Strait, N of Catherine Island, 23 miles N. of Baranof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 26' N, 134° 53' W; (map 9). The name "Traitors Island" was given by Lt. Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1869, to the largest island in a group of islands located here. It was spelled erroneously by USC&GS as "Traders Island" which is the name of another island about 2 miles in extent (USC&GS 1883, p. 167.). No island of this size now exists in this group. Either Meade mistook several of the islands as one island or else the island has been broken up to form the Traders Islands of present charts. The original name "Traitors Islands" is no longer used.

Traders Island: island, see Koyukuk Island.

Traders Islands: islands, extend 1.3 miles N of Catherine Island, in E end of Peril Strait, 23 miles N of Baranof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 26' N, 134° 53' W; (map 9). Variant: Traitors Islands. The largest of this group of islands was called "Traitor Island" by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, in 1869; this name was published on Hydrog. Chart 225. USC&GS erroneously published the name as "Traders" for both the largest island and the group.

Traders Mountain: mountain, 1,845 ft., on Traders Head, on E shore of Bechevin Bay. Aleutian Range; 54° 55' 55" N, 163° 19' 00" W; (map 25). Name taken from Traders Cove and published in 1927 by USC&GS.

Trading Bay: bight, extends NE 25 miles on W shore of Cook Inlet, from West Foreland to Granite Point, 23 miles NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 55' N, 151° 35' W; (map 62). Variant: Traders Bay. Named in August 1786 by Capt. Portlock (1789, p. 119). who anchored here and traded with the Indians.

Trail Creek: stream, at E end of Brooks Range, flows NE 5.5 miles across Alaska-Canada boundary to Joe Creek in Yukon, Canada; 68° 55' 30" N, 140° 56' 30" W; (map 137). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Trail Creek: stream, distributary of Kouwegok Slough, flows SE 2 miles to Unalakleet River, 1 mile E. of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 52' 30" N, 160° 44' 45" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Trail Creek: stream, flows NE 15 miles to Beaver Creek, 40 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 23' N, 147° 20' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS.

Trail Creek: stream, flows NE 16 miles to Sulatna River, 5 miles NW of Monzonite Hills, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 26' N, 154° 47' W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1912, p. 294-296), USGS.

Trail Creek: stream, flows NE 17 miles to West Fork North Fork Chandalar River, 21 miles SSW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 12' 00" N, 148° 36' 20" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Trail Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 miles from Kuskulana Pass to Kuskulana River, 30 miles NW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 35' N, 143° 44' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Trail Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Butte Creek, 28 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 29' 45" N, 161° 30' 00" W; (map 53). Probably a prospectors' name reported by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, p. 358). USGS.

Trail Creek: stream, flows S 22 miles to Izavieknik River, 90 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 48' N, 159° 33' W; (map 53). Local name published in 1951 by USGS

Trail Creek: stream, flows S W 12 miles to Little Tok River, 25 miles S of Tok, Alaska Range; 62° 59' N, 143° 20' W; BGN 1936; (map 84). Local name given because the route from Mentasta Pass to Tetling village follows this stream.

Trail Creek: stream, flows S W 5 miles to Boulder Creek, 27 miles E. of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 08' 30" N, 151° 10' 00" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Trail Creek: stream, flows SE 13 miles to Iditarod River, 7.3 miles W of Flat and 53 miles NE of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 28' 05" N, 158° 14' 20" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name published in 1921 by USGS.

Trail Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 miles to Ogotoruk Creek, 6.7 miles E of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 08' 15" N, 165° 43' 20" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Named about 1962 by personnel of Project Chariot.

Trail Creek: stream, flows SE 7.7 miles to Alexander Creek, 3 miles W of Susitna, and 33 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 32' 40" N, 150° 36' 50" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1935 by USGS.

Trail Creek: stream, flows SE to Garfield Creek which flows to Kuzitrin River, 2 miles S. of Baldy Mountain and 38 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 31' 30" N, 164° 34' 00" W; (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Trail Creek: stream, flows W 2 miles to Dome Creek, 25 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 25' N, 141° 06' W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and shown on an 1898 manuscript map by E. E. Ball, prospector. Probably so named because the winter trail from Liberty to Dome Creek passed through this area. This stream is not shown on present-day maps.

Trail Creek: stream, flows W 2.8 miles to Cottonwood Creek which flows to Goodhope River, 15 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 47' N, 163° 25' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by USGS (Collier, 1902, pl. 12).

Trail Creek: stream, heads at Trail Glacier on Kenai Peninsula, flows SW 22 miles to Kenai Lake, 20 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' 40" N, 149° 22' 30" W; BGN 1966: (map 63). Variant: North Fork Trail Creek Trail River. Local name reported in 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, map 6), USGS.

Trail Creek: stream, heads E of Nucleus Mountain in DeLong Mountains, flows S W 44 miles to Kugururok River, 11 miles SW of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 09' N, 161° 28' W; BGN 1926; (map 131). Local name reported in 1925 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, named by the Eskimos in the vicinity.

Trail Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows SW 8.6 miles, through Trail Lake, to East Fork Matanuska River, 60 miles NW of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61° 49' 10" N, 147° 23' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Trail Creek: stream, in Bendeleben Mountains, flows E 2.7 miles to Caribou Creek which flows to Tubutulik River, 38 miles SE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 07' N, 162° 27' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Trail Creek: stream, in Chigmit Mountains, at head of Iniskin Peninsula, formed by its Right and Wrong Branches, flows NE 1 mile to Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 48' 45" N, 153° 16' 00' W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Variant: Low Creek, Tonnie Creek. Local name reported in 1958 by USGS

Trail Creek: stream, in Mentasta Mountains, flows S 10 miles to Jack Creek, E of Jack Lake, 12 miles NW of Devils Mountain, Alaska Range; 62° 31' N, 143° 14' W; BGN 1939; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1939.

Trail Creek: stream, see Geohenda Creek.

Trail Glacier: glacier, heads 4 miles SW of head of Spencer Glacier, trends NW 6 miles to its terminus at head of Trail Creek, 36 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 35' 15" N, 149° 01' 15" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1912 by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 1), USGS. Name derived from Trail Creek which drains the glacier.

Trail Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula N of Tustumena Lake, 18 miles S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 18' 45" N, 151° 04' 40" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range. for administrative purposes.

Trail Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, E of Lower Sucker Creek, 40 miles NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 37' 25" N, 150° 45' 30" W; (map 70). Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Trail Lake: lake, 1 mile long, in course of Trail Creek, 60 miles NW of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61° 50' 45" N, 147° 19' 30" W; BGN 1960; (map 69). So named in 1956 by USGS because "the lake drains out through Trail Creek."

Trail Lake: lake, see Upper Trail Lake.

Trail Lake: locality, see Crown Point.

Trail Ridge: ridge, 475 ft., extends NW 10 miles from Susitna River, between Yentna River and Alexander Creek, 35 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 37' N, 150° 37' W; (map 70). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Trail River: stream, on N part of Chichagof Island flows NW 7 miles to head of Idaho Inlet, 22 miles W of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 03' 55" N, 136° 06' 20" W; BGN 1960; (map 10). So named by USGS in 1955 "because the stream affords a natural trail between Idaho Inlet and Tenakee Inlet."

Trail River: stream, see Trail Creek.

Trail Station: locality, see Crown Point.

Trail: locality, see Crown Point.

Train Creek: stream, flows NW 17 miles to Telaquana River, 75 miles NE of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 52' N, 154° 03' W; BGN 1931; (map 61). Local name reported in 1929 by S. R. Capps and Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Traitors Cove: estuary, extends NE 8 miles off Behm Canal, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 42' N, 131° 39' W; (map 3). Variant: Bukhta Tretr (izmyny). Named by Capt. Vancouver, RN, "August 12, 1793, on account of trouble there with the Indians" (Wagner, 1937, p. 419); this name was transliterated and published in 1853 as "Bukhta Tretr (izmyny)" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1495.

Traitors Creek: stream, heads in lake, on Revillagigedo Island, flows NW 6.3 miles to Traitors Cove, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 44' 10" N, 131° 30' 50" W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Traitors Islands: islands, see Traders Islands.

Traleika Col: pass, 9,900 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park near head of Traleika Glacier, 7 miles E of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 62° 04' N, 150° 46' W; (map 88). Named by Bradford Washburn about 1945. See Traleika Glacier.

Traleika Glacier: glacier, in Mount McKinley National Park, trends N 12 miles to Muldrow Glacier, 10 miles NE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 13' N, 150° 42' W; BGN 1947; (map 88). Named by Bradford Washburn about 1945; derived from the Susitna [Tanaina] Indian Name for Mount McKinley reported to mean "great one" or "the high one."

Traleika Icefall: icefall, of 2,500 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, extends NNE 0.8 miles at head of West Fork Traleika Glacier, 4 miles E of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 05' 30" N, 150° 52' 30" W; (map 88). Climbers' name published on recent maps.

Traleika: mountain range, in Alaska Range near Mount McKinley. For this undefined range, J. E. Spurr, USGS, suggested the Indian word "Traleyka," meaning "high mountains."

Traleika: mountain, see McKinley, Mount.

Traleyka: mountain, see McKinley, Mount.

Tramp Point: point of land, on E coast of Revillagigedo Island, S of Sargent Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' 30" N, 130° 58' 50" W; (map 3). Arbitrary name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Tramway Bar: locality, on Middle Fork Koyukuk River, opposite mouth of Chapman Creek and 24 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 05' N, 150° 30' W; (map 124). Variant: Tramway. Shown as "Tramway" in 1899 by T. G. Gerdine. USGS, on a fieldsheet of it, Marshall (1956 p. 84). wrote, "The major scenic feature along the Middle Fork * * * is the canyon * * * called Tramway Bar, where gold in paying quantities was first discovered * * * in

1893. It is probable that a mining tramway [a small dumpcart running on an overhead cable] existed here during the early gold-mining operations.”

Tramway: locality, see Tramway Bar.

Tranquil Point: point of land, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, 7 miles SW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 00" N, 133° 13' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Mys del Sosiyego, Punta del Sosiego, Punta Sosiego. Translation of the name “Punta del Sosiego,” or “point of tranquillity,” given in 1775-1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle.

Traodee Creek: stream, see Charley River.

Trap Bay: bay, 1 mile across, along SE shore of Tenakee Inlet along E coast of Chichagof Island, 8 miles SE of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 45' N, 135° 01' W; BGN 1930; (map 9). Local name reported in 1928 by USFS.

Trap Creek: stream, flows SW 0.5 miles to East Fork Solomon River near its head, 15 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 164° 04' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Trap House Hills: hills, on SW shore of Nelson Lagoon, 28 miles W of settlement of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 57' 30" N, 161° 18' 30" W; (map 28). Local name shown on a 1963 USC&GS chart.

Trap Lake Glacier: glacier, see Tsina Glacier.

Trap Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 1 mile S of Tsina Glacier and 13 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 14' 20" N, 145° 55' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 68). So named in 1964 by A. S Post, USCS, “because the lake lies in a valley trapped between two glaciers.”

Trap Lake: lake, 1,500 ft. long, on Revillagigedo Island, near mouth of Carroll Inlet, 3.5 miles NE of Carroll Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 35" N, 131° 24' 00" W; BGN 1923; (map 3). Named in 1923 by USGS.

Trap Point: point of land, on S bank of Chickamin River, at Behm Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 47' N, 130° 58' W; (map 3). Name published in 1891 by USC&GS.

Trap Point: point of land, on W coast of Chichagof Island, NW point of entrance to Ford Arm of Slocum Arm, 8 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 33' 15" N, 136° 00' 40" W; (map 9). Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8280.

Trap Point: point of land, on W shore of Moser Bay, 41 miles S of Karluk on SW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 00' 10" N, 154° 09' 00" W; (map 35). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Trapper Creek: stream, flows SW 2.3 miles to Crooked Creek 5 miles NW of its junction with Kuskokwim River, 5 miles NW of Village of Crooked Creek, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 55' 45" N, 158° 11' 40" W; BGN 1945; (map 72). Local name reported in 1944 by USGS.

Trapper Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows S 34 miles through Trapper Lake to Kroto Creek, 13 miles NW of Willow, and 46 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 51' N, 150° 22' W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Trapper Joe Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, drains N to Chickaloon River, 20 miles SW of Hope and 40 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 46' N, 150° 05' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Trapper Lake: lake, 4.8 miles long, in course of Trapper Creek, W of Susitna River, 53 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 00' 00" N, 150° 14' 30" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Trappers Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, on SW shore of Bay of Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 46' 35" N, 176° 49' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the the Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1933.

Trasera Island: island, 0.2 miles across, central Maurelle Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 38' 05" N, 133° 36' 25" W; (map 4). Spanish name meaning "back (posterior part)." recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Trava Point: point of land, in Kuliliak Bay, on S coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 26' 11" N, 167° 01' 50" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). Russian name meaning 'grass" given by USC&GS in 1937 because of the tall grass which covers this point.

Travasey Creek: stream, see Traverse Creek.

Travelair Creek: stream, flows NW 20 miles to Oolamnagavik River, 14 miles N of Kurupa Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 39' N, 154° 28' W; BGN 1960: (map 133). So named about 1950 by USGS geologists during exploration of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 because "a Travelair [plane] crashed and burned near the creek."

Traver Creek: stream, heads at Guerin Glacier terminus and flows 8 miles N to White River, 65 miles NE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 44' N, 142° 04' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1908 by S. R. Capps (Moffit and Knopf, 1910, pl. 1), USGS.

Travers Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SW 2 miles to N entrance of Kachemak Bay 11 miles NW of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 43' 40" N, 151° 49' 30" W; (map 50). Name reported by R. W. Stone (1904, pl. 13), USGS.

Traverse Creek: stream, flows SSW 4.4 miles to Harrison Creek, 9 miles SSW of Circle Hot Springs and 38 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 22' N, 144° 49' W; BGN 1959; (map 104). Variant: Portage Creek Travasey Creek. In 1908 USGS reported this stream as Travasey Creek (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909 pl. 4); however, the present name came into local usage and was published by Mertie (1937b, pl. 1), USGS.

Traverse Peak: mountain, 2,838 ft., at head of Ungalik River, 57 miles SE of Haycock, Nulato Hills; 65° 10' N, 159° 12' W; BGN 1910; (map 109). Variant: Divide Peak. Named in 1909 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Traversie: area, in S Anchorage, 2 miles SE of City Hall, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 11' 40" N, 149° 51' 20" W; (map 69). Residential district in city of Anchorage reported in 1954 by office of city engineer of Anchorage.

Tre Brata: rocks, see Three Brothers.

Treadwell Ditch: ditch, on E part of Douglas Island, extends from Fish Creek NW and S along base of mountains 15 miles to Bullion Creek, 5 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 14' 20" N, 134° 20' 45" W; (map 11). Named for the Treadwell Gold Mining Company which, between 1882-90, built the ditch to deliver water to the mines for power purposes. It is now in poor repair (DeArmond, 1957, p. 45).

Treadwell Glory Hole: locality, on NE coast of Douglas Island, 0.4 miles NW of Treadwell and 2.7 miles SE of Juneau Coast Mountains; 58° 16' 00" N, 134° 22' 45" W; (map 11). Variant: Glory Hole. Named for the Treadwell Gold Mining Co. which carried on open-pit mining in this area from 1881 to 1917 which resulted in an enormous hole now partly filled with water (DeArmond, 1957, p. 44).

Treadwell: village, pop. 13 (1940). on NE coast of Douglas Island, on Gastineau Channel, 1.2 miles SE of Douglas and 3 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 16' N, 134° 22' W; (map 11). Named for John Treadwell, 1842-1927. one of the early miners in the Juneau area. He arrived in Juneau in 1881 and mined in the Gold Creek area. Later the same year he organized the Treadwell Gold Mining Co. In 1889 he sold his interests and left Alaska. Treadwell was a company town founded in 1881, incorporated in 1901, and district incorporated in 1912. The town had a pop. of 1,222 in 1910. After the mines flooded in 1917, the pop fell to 325 in 1920 and continued to decline as mining operations gradually stopped (DeArmond, 1957, p. 44-45).

Treasure Creek: stream, anabranch of Kahiltna River flows SE 9.5 miles, 27 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 13' 30" N, 150° 55' 35" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Treasure Creek: stream, flows NE 4.2 miles to Vault Creek, 13 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 01' 50" N, 147° 42' 45" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Treasure Creek: stream, heads E of Chelatna Lake, flows SE 14 miles to Kahiltna River, 33 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 21' 35" N, 151° 11' 10" W; (map 81). Prospectors name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Treasury Hill: mountain, 1,800 ft., 4 miles N of Auke Bay, near head of Lake Creek and 14 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 26' 20" N, 134° 41' 00" W; (map 11). Named by miners V. C. Spaulding and Charles Wyley in 1908 (Knopf, 1912, p. 56).

Treat Island: island, 16 miles long, formed by Koyukuk River and Cutoff Slough, 30 miles NE of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 55' N, 156° 08' W; (map 107 and 108). Variant: Treats Island. A letter written by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, Jan. 3, 1894, states that this

island was named in 1885 "In honor of Lt. Charles G. Treat, U.S.A., my classmate and special friend." It is shown as Treats Island by Allen (1887, map).

Treats Island: island, see Treat Island.

Treble Mountain: mountain, 4,500 ft., "near the head of Portland Canal," near Hyder; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN.

Tree Island: island, 0.1 miles across, at mouth of Gambier Bay, off Admiralty Island, 1 mile NW of Church Point and 60 miles NE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 27' 40" N, 133° 55' 20" W (map 8). Name published by USC&GS in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 225). because "Tree Island appears as a clump of tress * * *."

Tree Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula 6 miles NW of Sterling and 11 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 33' 50" N, 150° 54' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Tree Mountain: mountain, 3,374 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 5 miles E of Adams Inlet and 64 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 51' 50" N, 135° 49' 10" W; (map 11). Named by John Muir in 1892. The name was published by Reid (1892, p. 22), USGS.

Tree Point: point of land, 0.2 miles long, extends SW from E shore of Revillagigedo Channel, Coast Mountains; 54° 48' 15" N, 130° 55' 45" W; (map 2). This point was reserved for lighthouse purposes and named by Executive Order, January 4, 1901.

Tree Point: point of land, on W shore of Karluk Lake, 21 miles SE of Karluk, Kodiak Island; 57° 21' 10" N, 154° 03' 05" W; (map 35). Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Treeless Island: island, 450 ft. across, in Marmot Bay, 0.5 miles E of Whale Island, N of Kodiak Island; 57° 59' 12" N, 152° 42' 20" W; (map 34). Variant: Nizmennie Kamennie, Ostrov Nizmennyy Kamennyy. Described by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, in 1839 or 1840 as "Os[trov] Nizmennyy Kamennyy," meaning "Low Rocky Island." The descriptive name "Treeless" was given to this island in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Trekh Kekurnie: point of land, see Three Pillar Point.

Trekh Kekurnyy, Mys: point of land, see Three Pillar Point.

Trekh Svyatiteley, Gavan: cove, see Three Saints Harbor.

Trekhamena: lake, see Snohomish, Lake.

Trembley Creek: stream, flows SE 5.5 miles to Kuyuktuvuk Creek, 1.5 miles NW of junction of Kuyuktuvuk Creek with Dietrich River and 48 miles NW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 51' 15" N, 149° 53' 30" W; (map 123). Variant: Sheep Creek. Name reported in 1901 by W. J. Peters, USGS (Schrader, 1904, pl. 2).

Tremel Island: island, on left bank of Yukon River, W of Brant Island and 13 miles E of Birches, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 09' N, 153° 09' W; (map 107). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the Department of the Interior.

Trena Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.7 miles N of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 27' 15" N, 151° 42' 20" W; (map 50). Local name reported by USGS in 1951.

Tretr (izmyny), Bukhta: estuary, see Traitors Cove.

Treville, Punta de: point of land, see Whitshed, Point.

Tri Brata, Kamen: rocks, see Three Brothers.

Trial Creek: stream, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, flows E 7.2 miles to Puale Bay, 44 miles NW of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 57° 42' 20" N, 153° 37' 45" W; (map 35). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Triangle Island: island, 0.1 miles across, at N end of Queen Inlet, on Glacier Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1.7 miles S of terminus of Carroll Glacier and 71 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 57' 25" N, 136° 31' 50" W; (map 10). Variant: Triangle Islet. So named in 1892 by Reid (1896, pl. 8.6). "because of the shape of the island."

Triangle Island: island, 0.2 miles long, 2.2 miles NE of Dunulimjingia Point and 15 miles SE of Cape Etolin, off NE coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 21' 00" N, 165° 45' 20" W; (map 57). Name reported about 1908 by USC&GS.

Triangle Island: island, 1.2 miles across, in Iliamna Lake, 4 miles W of Flat Island and 16 miles E of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 43' N, 154° 28' W; (map 51). Local descriptive name for this generally triangular island. The name was published by USGS in 1954.

Triangle Islet: island, see Triangle Island.

Triangle Lake: lake, 1,000 ft. across, in Matanuska Valley, 4 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 33' 25" N, 149° 12' 25" W; (map 69). Descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Triangle Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 8 miles S of Harlequin Lake and 33 miles SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 17' 38" N, 138° 56' 20" W; BGN 1966; (map 46). Local descriptive name reported in 1966 by USFS.

Triangle Lake: lake, 500 ft. across, 1.2 miles S of Sixmile Lake and 4.5 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 16' 18" N, 149° 48' 35" W; (map 69). Descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Triangle Peak: peak, 3,505 ft., W of Cook Inlet, 4.5 miles SW of Slope Mountain and 64 miles SW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 01' 40" N, 152° 45' 00" W; (map 62). Local descriptive name; published in 191" by USC&GS.

Tributary Creek: stream, flows 2.8 miles to Big Hurrah Creek, 9 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 164° 13' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Tributary Creek: stream, flows E 7 miles, N of Slatepile Mountain, to Ernie Creek, 43 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 58' 45" N, 150° 50' 00" W; (map 124). Name reported in 1939 by Marshall (1956, map).

Tributary Creek: stream, flows N W 5 miles to East Fork Toklat River, 35 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 36' 30" N, 149° 53' 00" W; (map 87). Local descriptive name reported by USGS in 1954.

Tributary Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NE 2 miles to Pass Creek, 12 miles SW of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 43' 05" N, 149° 30' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported about 1914 by B. L. Johnson (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS.

Tricouni Peak: peak, 5,505 ft., at junction of West Branch and Taku Glaciers, 3 miles NE of The Snow Towers and 26 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 40' 15" N, 134° 29' 15" W; (map 11). Name proposed by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project and published by USGS in 1960.

Trident Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on SE coast of Akun Island, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 08' 30" N, 165° 32' 30" W; (map 24). Named in 1901 by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS.

Trident Glacier: glacier, three arms, heads on Mount Shand, trends N 18 miles to its terminus at head of Delta Creek, 13 miles NE of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 45' 15" N, 146° 25' 00" W; BGN 1949; (map 86). Named in 1941 by Bradford Washburn "because of its three prongs."

Trident Volcano: volcano, see Trident, Mount.

Trident, Mount: volcano, 6,790 ft., three peaks, between Katmai Pass and Mount Katmai, in Katmai National Monument, Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 58° 14' N, 155° 05' W; BGN 1966; (map 42). Variant: The Trident, Trident Volcano. Descriptive name given as Trident by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society, in 1916, because of its three peaks.

Trident, The: volcano, see Trident, Mount.

Trigger Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula N of Bedlam Lake, 42 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 56' 30" N, 150° 21' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Trilby Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Windy Creek which flows to Budd Creek, in American River basin, 11 miles SW of Kougarak Mountain and 33 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 34' N, 165° 28' W; (map 111). Variant: Ohio Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. C. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Trilby Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Middle Fork Chandalar River, 14 miles ESE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 24' N, 148° 02' W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Trilby Creek: stream, flows SE to Magnolia Creek which flows to Igloo Creek, in American River basin, 14 miles SW of Kougarok Mountain and 33 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 30' N, 165° 22' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Trilby Creek: stream, flows SW 1.6 miles to Big Hurrah Creek, 8 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 164° 16' W; (map 95). Variant: Right Branch Big Hurrah Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

Trilby Creek: stream, in Bendeleben Mountains, flows SW 2 miles to Paragon River near its head, 11 miles NE of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 14' N, 163° 45' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Trilby Creek: stream, see East Fork Solomon River.

Trilby Creek: stream, see Grizzly Creek.

Trilby Gulch: ravine, trends W 1 mile to Hungry Creek which flows to Oregon Creek, a tributary to Cripple River, 15 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' 20" N, 165° 42' 00" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1904 map of Cape Nome Precinct by Arthur Gibson.

Trim Island: island, 0.2 miles wide, in Karheen Passage, between Heceta and Tuxekan Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 47' 30" N, 133° 17' 30" W; (map 4). Name published in 1923 by USC&GS.

Trimble Glacier: glacier, in Tordrillo Mountains, formed by the junction of its North and South Branches, trends NE 4 miles to its terminus at head of Trimble River, 56 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 44' 45" N, 152° 03' 00" W; BGN 1963; (map 70). Variant: Hayes Glacier. Named by USGS in 1961 for Kelley W. Trimble, 1885-1955, USGS topographer, who did the first topographic survey in this area.

Trimble River: stream, heads at terminus of Trimble Glacier in Tordrillo Mountains, flows N 7 miles to Hayes River, 62 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 50' 20" N, 152° 05' 00" W; BGN 1963; (map 70). Name proposed in 1958 by USGS for Kelly W. Trimble, 1885-1955, USGS topographer, who did the first topographic survey in this area in 1926.

Trimokish Hills: range, 4,000 ft., extends N 18 miles between headwaters of Middle and Windy Forks Kuskokwim River, 68 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 15' N, 154° 10' W; (map 80). Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Trims Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Delta River, crossing Richardson Highway 28 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 25' 25" N, 145° 46' 05" W; (map 86). Name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Trinachak: locality, "in the Nushagak district," Bristol Bay Lowland; (map 40). Variant: Trinachamiut. Former Eskimo village recorded as "Trinachamiut," population 20, in the 1890 Census (1893, p. 164).

Trinachamiut: locality, see Trinachak.

Trinidad Island: islands, see Trinity Islands.

Trinidad, Cabo de: point of land, see Trinity, Cape.

Trinidad, Cape: point of land, see Trinity, Cape.

Trinidad, Islas de: islands, see Trinity Islands.

Trinity Creek: stream, flows NE 2.2 miles to Washington Creek which flows to Kougarok Creek, 9 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 50 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 44' N, 164° 54' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by A. H. Brooks (in Collier and others, 1908, pl. 9), USGS.

Trinity Creek: stream, flows NW 1.5 miles to Sinuk River, 22 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' N, 165° 48' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Trinity Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Kobuk River, 13 miles E of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 54' N, 156° 41' W; (map 115). Prospectors' name reported by USGS after 1940.

Trinity Creek: stream, in Baird Mountains, flows SW 4 miles to Kobuk River, 13 miles ENE of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 00' 20" N, 159° 58' 00" W; (map 127). Name used by prospectors; reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith (in Brooks and others, 1911 Pl. 13), USGS.

Trinity Island: islands, see Trinity Islands.

Trinity Islands: islands, extend 1 mile NW off Long Island, in Sanak Islands; 54° 26' N, 162° 52' W; (map 25). Name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Trinity Islands: islands, off SW coast of Kodiak Island, include Sitkinak and Tugidak Islands, 56° 33' N, 154° 20' W; (map 32). Variant: Islas de Trinidad, Kightak Sichtunak, Siktunak Island, Trinidad Island, Trinity Island. Name published as "Trinity Island" by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 407), RN. These islands were called "Trinidad Island" by Galiano (1802, map 3). and "Kightak Sichtunak," (Sichtunak Island), by Sauer (1802, p. 174). The Russian Hydrog. Dept. published the name as "O[strov]y Troitsy," (Trinity Islands). in 1847 on Chart 1378; this name was also published by USC&GS in 1868.

Trinity Lakes: lakes, extend N-S 3.5 miles, 36 miles NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 36' 25" N, 151° 26' 30" W; (map 70). Local descriptive name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Trinity Point: point of land, on NE coast of Kenai Peninsula, on S side of Passage Canal, 5 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48' 25" N, 148° 33' 20" W; (map 63). Named in 1914 by USC&GS; published in 1916.

Trinity, Cape: point of land, on SW coast of Kodiak Island, at S tip of Aliulik Peninsula, Kodiak Island; 56° 44' 50" N, 154° 08' 30" W; (map 32). Variant: Aliulik, Aliutik, Cape South, Cape Trinidad, Iuzhnoi, Mys Yuzhnoy, Trinidad, Utchno. Name derived from Trinity Islands, given by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 407-08), RN, in 1778. He wrote "the Westernmost [sic] part of the continent now in sight, being a low point facing Trinity Island, and which we called Cape Trinity * * *." This feature was called "M[y]s Yuzhnoy," (South Cape), by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22); USC&GS gave "Aliulik" as the native name for this feature in 1934.

Trip Cove: cove, 0.5 miles across, on N coast of Spruce Island NE of Kodiak Island; 57° 57' 30" N, 152° 27' 30" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Triple Creek: stream, flows E 1.7 miles to Minook Creek, 12 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 19' 50" N, 150° 08' 20" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Triple Creek: stream, see Iron Creek.

Triple Divide Peak: mountain, 2,250 ft., at head of Middle Yoke Creek, on central Great Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 02' 30" N, 176° 05' 30" W; (map 17). Descriptive name published by USGS (in Simons and Mathewson, 1955, p. 29).

Triple Lakes: lakes, extend NW-SE 1.5 miles, 1 mile W of Yanert and 13 miles S of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 40' N, 148° 52' W; (map 87). Local descriptive name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Triplet Islands: islands, the largest 0.3 miles long, in Portlock Harbor on W. coast of Chichagof Island, 6.5 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 43' 35" N, 136° 13' 35" W; (map 9). Descriptive name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8258.

Triplet Rocks: rocks, group of three, at S tip of Akutan Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 02' 30" N, 166° 03' 00" W; (map 23). Descriptive name given by J. J. Gilbert, commander of the Coast Survey steamer Pathfinder during 1900-01.

Triplet Rocks: rocks, in Tlevak Strait, extend 1,300 ft., near head of Cordova Bay, 0.3 miles SE of Jackson Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 58' 30" N, 132° 42' 10" W; (map 1). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Triplets, The: islands, 0.3 miles long, at SE end of Kashevarof Island, on NE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 03' 30" N, 132° 50' 00" W; (map 6). Navigator's descriptive name published in 1907 by USC&GS.

Triplets, The: islands, extend 1.2 miles, in Marmot Bay 1.5 miles N of Spruce Island, NE of Kodiak Island; 57° 59' 15" N, 152° 28' 30" W; BGN 1909; (map 34). Variant: Ostrova Kameniste, Rocky Islands, Rocky Islets. Named "Os[trova] Kameniste" by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425. Baker (1906, p. 532). published "Rocky Islands," a translation of Murashev's name. Because of duplication the name was changed to "The Triplets" by USC&GS in 1909.

Tripod Creek: stream, see Nuka River.

Tripod Hill: mountain, 1,255 ft., on SE shore of Orca Inlet, 1 mile NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 33' 20" N, 145° 44' 00" W; (map 64). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Tripple Creek: stream, flows SE 2.8 miles to Nome River, 6 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 31' N, 165° 13' W; (map 94). Variant: Extra Dry Creek. Prospectors' name reported on a map by S. E. King dated 1900.

Tripple Creek: stream, see Iron Creek.

Tripyramid, Mount: mountain, 11,600 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, consists of East, Central, and West Pyramid Peaks, 12 miles NE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 09' 30" N, 150° 41' 30" W; (map 88). Named in 19-15 by Bradford Washburn; name suggested by Mount Tripyramid in the Sandwich Range of New Hampshire.

Trista, Isla: rock, see Seal Rocks.

Triste Island: island, 150 ft. long, in Port Real Marina, on NE coast of Baker Island, NE of Triste Point, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 15" N, 133° 29' 45" W; (map 4). Variant: Ostrov Triste, Isla Triste, Ysla Triste. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isle Triste," meaning "Sorrowful Island."

Triste Point: point of land, 1.3 miles W of Santa Rita Island, on NE coast of Baker Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 15" N, 133° 30' 00" W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Spanish word meaning "sorrowful" given in 1923 by USC&GS; derived from Triste Island.

Tritt Creek: stream, heads in Seagull Lake, flows SW through Seagull Lake, 27 miles to East Fork Chandalar River, 1 mile E of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 08' N, 145° 30' W; (map 136). Locally named for Albert Tritt; reported in 1926 by J. B. Mertie (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1929, pl. 1), USGS.

Triumvirate Glacier: glacier, in Tordrillo Mountains, formed by junction of three glaciers, trends SW 14 miles to its terminus (1958), 4 miles W of Beluga Lake and 32 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 25' N, 151° 46' W; BGN 1930; (map 70). Named by S. R. Capps and R. H. Sargent (in Smith and others, 1929, pl. 3), USGS, "because this glacier is composed of the joining of three large glaciers."

Tro-wak: mountain, see Towak Mountain.

Trocadero Bay: bay, extends SE 11 miles, off Bucareli Bay, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' N, 133° 08' W; (map 4). Variant: Canos del Trocadero,

Frocadero Bay, Big Harbor. Named "Canoe del Trocadero" on June 1, 1779, by Francisco Antonio Maurelle. "Trocadero was the name of a fort in the Bay of Cadiz. Adopted by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, under the same name, except that he spelled it with an F" (Wagner, 1937, p. 420).

Trogshak: locality, on E bank of Kwimlithla Slough, 9.5 miles SE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 39' N, 164° 18' W; (map 77). Eskimo camp or village, now abandoned, reported in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS, who wrote it "Trogshagamiut," "Trogshak people."

Troller Islands: islands, at entrance to Tebenkof Bay, on W coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 28' 00" N, 134° 12' 20" W; BGN 1929; (map 5). So named in 1928 by USC&GS because "a channel running north and south through this group is used by trollers as anchorage."

Troller Point: point of land, at N end of Troller Islands, at entrance to Tebenkof Bay, on Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 28' 45" N, 134° 13' 00" W; BGN 1929; (map 5). Named in 1928 by USC&GS.

Trollers Cove: cove, extends S 1 mile off Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, 1.8 miles S of Patterson Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 15" N, 132° 12' 00" W; BGN 1923; (map 4). So named in 1923 by USC&GS because this cove is a "favorite Haven for Fishermen from Twentyfathom Bank in Clarence Strait."

Trollers Creek: stream, flows N 1.4 miles to Knudson Cove, E of Survey Point, on W coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 28' 15" N, 131° 47' 50" W; BGN 1937; (map 3). Local name reported in 1936 by USFS.

Trollup, Point: point of land, on E bank of Behm Canal, N point of entrance to Smeaton Bay, Coast Mountains; 55° 18' 50" N, 130° 52' 15" W; (map 3). Named by Capt. Vancouver, RN, in 1793 "no doubt after Sir Henry Trollope, RN, who served during the American war" (Wagner, 1937, p.420).

Trophy Lake: lake, 0.2 miles across, on Kenai Peninsula, 13 miles S of Caribou Island in Tustumena Lake and 35 miles S of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 03' 25" N, 151° 04' 45" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Tropical Ridge: ridge, elev. 1,040 ft., 1.5 miles long, between Conquer Point and Kiska Harbor, central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 30" N, 177° 30' 30" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Trouble Creek: stream, flows NW 11 miles to Chandler River, 20 miles SE of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69° 08' N, 151° 40' W; BGN 1960; (map 141). So named by USGS geologists during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, between 1945-53, "because our field party had difficulty crossing this stream with weasels [tracked vehicles]. Several tracks and springs were broken."

Trouble Island: island, 0.2 miles long, at S end of Keku Strait, between Kupreanof and Kuiu Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 27' 50" N, 133° 41' 00" W; (map 6). Named by USC&GS for charting purposes; published in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 256).

Troublesome Creek: stream, heads at 65° 17' N, 149° 45' W, flows N 40 miles to Hess Creek, 80 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 43' N, 149° 28' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors, according to a report in 1909 by Lt. Hjalmar Erickson, USA; published by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 16).

Troublesome Creek: stream, heads at glacier W of Upper Lake George, flows E 2.2 miles to Lake Fork Knik River, 28 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 16' 40" N, 148° 36' 35" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Troublesome Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows SW 14 miles to Chulitna River, 21 miles NW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 37' 30" N, 150° 14' 30" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name published in 1940 by USGS.

Troublesome Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows W 2 miles to Travers Creek, 11 miles NW of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 43' 45" N, 151° 49' 00" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Trout Creek: stream, flows E 1 mile to valley of Nome River, 15 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 43' N, 165° 19' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name published on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Trout Creek: stream, flows E 3 miles to Granite Creek, 14 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 18' 10" N, 150° 09' 30" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Trout Creek: stream, flows E 6 miles and joins Slate Creek to form Pitka Fork 53 miles NW of Beaver, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 58' 20" N, 148° 33' 30" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Trout Creek: stream, flows NE 3.2 miles to Bear River which flows to Niukluk River, 26 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 50' N, 163° 51' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Trout Creek: stream, flows NW 11 miles to Yukon River, 27 miles NNW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 07' 20" N, 141° 39' 50" W; (map 103). Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Trout Creek: stream, flows NW 3.5 miles to McHenry Inlet, on SW coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 02' 00" N, 132° 22' 40" W; (map 6). Local name "given by the fisheries"; reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Trout Creek: stream, flows S 2.5 miles to Stillwater Creek, 22 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 24' N, 144° 02' W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Trout Creek: stream, flows S to Ishut Creek which flows to Anikovik River, about 14 miles E of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula gold fields by Monroe and Hutchins, corrected up to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Trout Creek: stream, flows W 7 miles to Sumner Strait, on W coast of Kosciusko Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 03' N, 133° 42' W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Trout Creek: stream, heads in Peters Hills, flows NW 1.9 miles to Cache Creek, 30 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 29' 45" N, 150° 27' 50" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by Capps (1913, fig. 5), USGS.

Trout Creek: stream, on E shore of Arctic Lagoon. flows W 21 miles to Kugrupaga Inlet 26 miles SW of Shishmaref, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 01' N, 166° 47' W; (map 112). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by A. J. Collier, USGS.

Trout Creek: stream, see Majority Creek.

Trout Hill: hill, 895 ft., on Annette Island, E of Port Chester, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 08' 30" N, 131° 30' 30" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Trout Lagoon: lagoon, 0.3 miles across, W of Kiska Harbor on east-central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 25" N, 177° 32' 00" E; BGN 1937; (map 14). Local name reported in 1905 by USC&GS.

Trout Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, in course of Pat Creek, 8.5 miles S of Wrangell, on NW coast of Wrangell Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 21' N, 132° 20' W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN; published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Trout Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula, SW of Gavia Lake, 24 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 41' N, 150° 37' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Trout Lake: lake, 1,200 ft. long, in course of Limestone Creek 2.8 miles N of its junction with Middle Fork Chistochina River, 28 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 07' 45" N, 144° 38' 30" W; (map 86). Prospectors' name reported 171 1902 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Trout Lake: lake, 1.7 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1.5 miles SW of Juneau Lake and 28 miles SW of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 33' 30" N, 149° 54' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Trout Lake: lake, 2.8 miles long, in course of Hungry Creek, 4.5 miles NE of Tundra Lake and 61 miles SE of Sleetmute, Lime Hills; 61° 17' N, 155° 32' W (map 71). Prospectors' name published in 1951 by USGS.

Trout Lake: lake, on Annette Island, drains W into Port Chester, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 68' 50" N, 131° 30' 15" W; BGN 1923; (map 3). Variant: Upper Trout Lakes. Named Upper Trout Lakes in 1896 by USC&GS; changed to Trout Lake in 1923.

Troutman Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, 0.5 miles S of Gambell, NW end of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 46' N, 171° 43' W; BGN 1551; (map 93). Variant: Navvook Lake, Nayrak Lake, Ninghak, Niyghak Lake. Named in the 1930's by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska, for S. P. Troutman, a government teacher on the island.

Troy Creek: stream, flows S to Ishut Creek which flows to Anikovik River, about 14 miles E of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Troy, Mount: mountain, 3,005 ft., on Douglas Island, 3 miles SW of Douglas and 3.5 miles SW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 16' 00" N, 134° 28' 30" W; BGN 1952; (map 11). Named by the USFS in 1950 for John Weir Troy, 1868-1942, former Alaskan governor and newspaperman. He was born and brought up in the State of Washington, and then entered the newspaper business. In 1897, he went to Alaska to cover the gold rush. In 1899 he became editor and publisher of the Skagway Daily Alaskan and in 1913 he went to Juneau as editor of the Daily Alaska Empire. In 1919 he became Collector of Customs for Alaska. He served as Governor from 1933-39.

Truax Range: hills, trend N-S, SE of Mount Kachauik and about 10 miles NE of Golovin, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Local name published by Schrader (1900c p. 16), USGS. The feature was not identified on subsequent maps.

Trubitsin Point: point of land, 0.5 miles E of Cape Edgecumbe, on S tip of Kruzof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 59' 40" N, 135° 50' 10" W; BGN 1926; (map 5). Variant: Trubitsina Cape. Named in 1926 by USC&GS for Grigori Trubitsin, who was a boatswain who served under Capt. A. I. Chirikov, IRN, in 1741. Alexander Baranov applied this name to Cape Edgecumbe in the 1790's.

Trubitsin Point: point of land, see Edgecumbe, Cape.

Trubitsina Cape: point of land, see Trubitsin Point.

Trubitsina, Cape: point of land, see Edgecumbe, Cape.

Trubitsina, Mys: point of land, see Edgecumbe, Cape.

True Summit: peak, 4,500 ft., on Olds Mountain, 2.7 miles N of Clark Peak and 5 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 20' 20" N, 134° 17' 25" W; (map 11). Local name reported by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS, in 1965.

Trumpeter Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, on course of Ratz Creek. NE part of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' N, 132° 38' W; BGN 1962; (map 4). Local name given "because of the use [by] trumpeter swans for wintering area"; reported in 1961 by USFS.

Trumpeter Lake: lake, 0.4 miles across, on Kenai Peninsula S of Brood Lake, 28 miles E of Kenai. Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 33' 45" N, 150° 25' 45" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by

officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for the Trumpeter Swan (*Olor buccinator*). which breeds in southern Alaska.

Trunk Island: island, 1 mile long, in Behm Canal, off Helm Point, off E coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 36' N, 131° 53' W; (map 3). Named in 1886 by USC&GS.

Trunk Point: point of land, on E coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 46' 10" N, 177° 46' 45" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 118).

Truth River: Stream, flows NE 3 miles to Throat River 4 miles S of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 33' N, 159° 59' W; (map 114). Local name reported by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Truuli Peak: peak, 6,612 ft., in Kenai Mountains on Kenai Peninsula, 19 miles NE of head of Kachemak Bay, Chugach Mountains; 59° 54' 50" N, 150° 25' 55" W; BGN 1966; (map 50). So named in 1966 by the Mountaineering Club of Alaska to preserve the native name for the Kenai Mountains. According to Baker (1906, p. 359), USGS, Constantin "Grewingk, 1849, deriving his information from Wosnesenski, 1842, gives the native name of these mountains as Truuli, also written Truuli."

Tsa Cove: cove, 1,600 ft. across, along S coast of Revillagigedo Island, NE of Bull Island, near head of George Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 30' N, 131° 28' W; (map 3). Arbitrary name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Tsadaha Canyon: canyon, see Tsadaka Canyon.

Tsadaka Canyon: canyon, 2 miles long, near mouth of Moose Creek, 6 miles NE of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 41' N, 149° 04' W; BGN 1966; (map 69). Variant: Tsadaha Canyon. Tanaina Indian name meaning "moose," reported in 1898 by Capt. Glenn (Glenn and Abercrombie, 1899, p. 52), USA.

Tsadaka Creek: stream, see Moose Creek.

Tsaina: stream, see Tiekel River.

Tsaina: stream, see Tsina River.

Tsalk: bay, see Marmot Bay.

Tsammana: locality, S of Lincoln Bight, on NW coast of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 12' 20" N, 170° 22' 40" W; (map 38). Variant: Tsammanah. Probably an Aleut name which appeared on a map by Elliott (1881, St. Paul map) as "Tsammanah." USBF reports in 1965 that the name is still used.

Tsammanah: locality, see Tsammana.

Tsantikihin: locality, on Gold Creek near Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' N, 134° 24' W; (map 11). Variant: Tsantik!ihin, Tsenta-ka-hini. Former Tlingit village name published in 1909

as “Tsantiklihin,” meaning “small flounder creek” [Gold Creek], by J. R. Swanton, BAE (Hodge 1910, p. 822).

Tsaritsa Rock: rock, in Galankin Islands, off W coast of Baranof Island, 2 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 01' 18" N, 135° 19' 25" W; (map 9). Named by the Russians for one of their vessels, which struck the rock (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 143).

Tsatasronick: stream, see Herron River.

Tsatasronik: stream, see Herron River.

Tsayagtulek Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Kancktok River, 70 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 54' N, 160° 21' W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Tsbantotloden Lake: lake, 1 mile across, 1 mile N of Duck Lake and 64 miles SE of Shungnak, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 03' N, 156° 15' W; (map 115). Koyukan Indian name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Tschagevanachtuli: stream, see Swift River.

Tschaljchuk: stream, see Stony River.

Tschallono: stream, see Selatna River.

Tschaltschuk: stream, see Stony River.

Tschaltshuck: stream, see Stony River.

Tschantotalich: stream, see Shantatalik Creek.

Tschechina Island: island, see Great Sitkin Island.

Tschechina: island, see Great Sitkin Island.

Tschechovla Island: island, see Segula Island.

Tschechovla: island, see Chugul Island.

Tschechovle Island: island, see Segula Island.

Tscherikow's Island: island, see Chirikof Island.

Tscherikow: island, see Chirikof Island.

Tschernowskoje: village, see Chernofski.

Tschibocki Island: island, see Saint Lawrence Island.

Tschigmit Mountains: mountain range, see Alaska Range.

Tschijtschi: bay, see Marmot Bay.

Tschilkat Islands: islands, see Chilkat Islands.

Tschilkat See: lake, see Chilkat Lake.

Tschilkathin: stream, see Chilkat River.

Tschilkut See: lake, see Chilkoot Lake.

Tschilkut: locality, see Chilkoot.

Tschillkat Inlet: estuary, see Chilkoot Inlet.

Tschiniklik: mountain, see Chiniklik, Mount.

Tschinkitane, Baie de: bay, "this probably is Norfolk Sound (Sitka Sound)," Alexander Archipelago. Tlingit Indian name recorded by Marchand expedition in 1787. See Wagner (1937, p. 363).

Tschirikoff: island, see Chirikof Island.

Tschirikow Bay: water passage, see Chatham Strait.

Tschirikow: point of land, see Ommaney, Cape.

Tschitschagoff Harbor: bay, see Chichagof Harbor.

Tschitschitnak: stream, see Chichitnok River.

Tschokfachtoligamut: village, see Chakwaktolik.

Tschugatschik, Bai: bay, see Kachemak Bay.

Tschugatsk Halbinsel: peninsula, see Kenai Peninsula.

Tschuh-nek-kutsch-kleh-EEK: mountain, see Chunekukleik Mountain.

Tschuiou River: stream, see Douglas River.

Tschuiow River: stream, see Douglas River.

Tschuktschen-See: sea, see Chukchi Sea.

Tsedolalindin Lake: lake, 6 miles N of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 38' N, 156° 34' W; (map 108). Koyukan Indian name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1955.

Tsee-na: stream, see Tsina River.

Tseetoht: stream, see Ray River.

Tsek-nuk-sank-y: locality, see Sikanasankian.

Tseldatna: stream, see Soldotna Creek.

Tsemalukmena: lake, see Sprucefish Lake.

Tsenta-ka-hini: locality, see Tsantikihin.

Tseplitel Teplyye Klyuchi: locality, see Goddard.

Tsetchina Island: island, see Great Sitkin Island.

Tsetseka: stream, see Unalakleet River.

Tshachaling-Atachtoli Lake: lake, 1 mile long, W of Nenevok Lake and 78 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 47' N, 159° 53' W; (map 53). Eskimo name shown on an 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS.

Tshakhtol, Guba: bay, see Shaktoolik Bay.

Tshaktog-mytut: village, see Shaktoolik.

Tshayagagamut: locality, on right bank of Togiak River, 1 mile above mouth of Tshayagaguk River and 66 miles NE of Goodnews Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 27' N, 159° 48' W; (map 53). Eskimo name of a camp shown with two structures labeled “caches” on a fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS. The name means “Tshayagak people.” The place is no longer occupied.

Tshayagaguk River: stream, flows 5 miles SE to Togiak River, 7 miles S of Togiak Lake and 66 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 26' N, 159° 50' W; (map 53). Eskimo name shown on a 1898 fieldsheet by W. S. Post, USGS.

Tshernov, Cape: point of land, see Chernofski Point.

Tshugulla: island, see Chugul Island.

Tsi'choan: locality, see Shakan.

Tsi-u: stream, see Tsvat River.

Tsilchin Lake: lake, 1.8 miles long, between Kalutna and Tanana River, 15 miles NW of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 07' N, 142° 12' W; (map 85). Indian name published by USGS in 1964.

Tsilkat Inlet: estuary, see Chilkat Inlet.

Tsilkat River: stream, see Chilkat River.

Tsina Glacier: glacier, heads 4.2 miles NW of Girls Mountain, trends SE and NE, 6.2 miles to its terminus (1953), 0.5 miles W of Tsina River and 19 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 15' 30" N, 145° 48' 30" W; BGN 1964; (map 68). Variant: Trap Lake Glacier. Named in 1963 by USGS.

Tsina River: stream, heads in glacier, flows E 24 miles to Tiekel River, 0.7 miles SE of mouth of Stuart Creek and 34 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 16' N, 145° 16' W; (map 68). Variant: China River, Tsaina, Tsee-na. Ahtena Indian name meaning "bent (crooked) river [tsa'i-na]" spelled "Tsaina" by F. C. Schrader, USGS, in 1898 and as "China" by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA, the same year. See Tiekel River.

Tsina Station: locality, along Tsina River, 2 miles NE of Ptarmigan and 25 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 11' 45" N, 145° 33' 30" W; (map 68). Variant: Tsina, Saina. A telegraph station was established here in 1902 by the U.S. Army, Signal Corps. It was officially called "Saina."

Tsina: locality, see Tsina Station.

Tsingigkalik Lake: lake, 1 mile wide, 2 miles E of Kwinhagak and 45 miles NW of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 45' N, 161° 50' W; (map 53). Eskimo name published in 1951 by USGS.

Tsirku Glacier: glacier, heads in British Columbia at 59° 17' N, 136° 47' U', trends E 10 miles to its 1954 terminus, 1 mile W of head of Tsirku River and 41 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 18' 00" N, 136° 26' 30" W; BGN 1954; (map 45). Tlingit Indian name given by United States and Canada, published in 1923 on IBC Sheet 9 (1951 atlas).

Tsirku River: stream, heads in glacier on N slope of Takhinsha Mountains, flows NE 25 miles to Chilkat River at Klukwan, 21 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 23' 20" N, 135° 52' 00" W; BGN 1921; (map 45). Variant: Big Salmon River, Salmon River, Tisku River, Zirku River. Tlingit Indian name reported as "Zirku" by Aurel and Arthur Krause (1883, map). The Indian name meaning "big salmon" is spelled "Tsirku" in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 198). It was called "Tisku River" by surveyors in 1899, and "Salmon River" by Brooks (1900b, pl. 49), USGS. According to E. C. Robertson, USGS, the local residents speak of it as the Big Salmon River.

Tsisi Creek: stream, flows NE 22 miles to Kosina Creek 6.5 miles S of its junction with Susitna River and 65 miles SE of Cantwell, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 42' N, 148° 00' W; (map 82). Indian name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Tsiu River: stream, heads in lake at 1950 Bering Glacier terminus, flows S 8 miles to Tsvat River, Alaska, 24 miles E of Cape Yakataga, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 04' N, 143° 08' W; (map 65). Indian name reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin, USGS; originally applied to the Tsvat River; both names may be derived from the same source.

Tsivat River: stream, heads at terminus of Bering Glacier, flows E and SW 16 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 9 miles W of mouth of Kaliakh River and 97 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 04' 30" N, 143° 04' 30" W; (map 65). Variant: Tsi-u. Indian name transcribed into Russian by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN, as "R[eka] Tsivot," or "Tsivor River." G. C. Martin, USGS, recorded the name in 1904 as "Tsi-u. "

Tsiyeehvun Lake: lake, 1 mile long, oxbow of Black River, 32 miles NE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 39' 10" N, 144° 08' 30" W; (map 119). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by I. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tsl-Kaht River: stream, see Chilkat River.

Tsogliakten: locality, see Zogliakten.

Tsoglyakhten: locality, see Zogliakten.

Tsoktui Hill: hill, 600 ft., S of Black River and 0.3 miles W of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 39' N, 143° 45' W; (map 120). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1944 by USGS.

Tsolmund Lake: lake, 1.6 miles long, W of Chisana River, 9.6 miles SE of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 50' N, 141° 44' W; (map 84). Variant: Big Lake. Indian name reported by USGS in 1955.

Tsonagoliakten: locality, see Zonagoliakten.

Tsonagolyakhten: locality, see Zonagoliakten.

Tsonogokhyakhten: locality, see Zonagoliakten.

Tsukhwarat Bay: estuary, see lookswarat Bay.

Tsukli Island: island, see Montague Island.

Tsukon: locality, on W bank of Marten Creek, 24 miles NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 50' 35" N, 145° 48' 00" W; (map 119). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tsurolurna Slough: stream, flows NE 14 miles to Khotol River, 23 miles SE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 24' N, 158° 16' W; (map 97). Indian name reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguna, BAE.

Tsusena Butte: mountain, 4,312 ft., on E bank of Tsusena Creek 7 miles N of its junction with Susitna River and 35 miles SE of Cantwell, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 55' 30" N, 148° 31' 30" W; (map 82). Indian name published in 1917 on a USGS manuscript map.

Tsusena Creek: stream, flows S 28 miles to Susitna River, 41 miles SE of Cantwell, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 49' 25" N, 148° 36' 40" W; (map 82). Indian name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Tsyooktuihvun Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 29 miles W of Christian and 24 miles N of Venetie, Brooks Range; 67° 22' N, 146° 18' W; (map 122). Kutcha-kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Ttachegno, Reka: stream, see North Fork Innoko River.

Ttakhtog-myut: village, see Shaktoolik.

Ttalitui: locality, see Dementi.

Ttallily: locality, see Dementi.

Ttallity: locality, see Dementi.

Ttatity: locality, see Dementi.

Ttieguzhek: locality, see Tuchiak.

Ttiekigakg: point of land, and village, see Hope, Point, and Point Hope.

Ttikigakg: point of land and village, see Hope, Point, and Point Hope.

Ttunaiskysch: estuary, see Cook Inlet.

Ttutago: locality, see Tutago.

Ttutaho: locality, see Tutago.

Tu-ca-omina: lake, see Snohomish, Lake.

Tu-i-u'nak: village, see Tyonek.

Tu-i-u'nuk: village, see Tyonek.

Tu-lu-shu-lit-na: stream, see Talachulitna River.

Tuak Peak: mountain, see Tugak Peak.

Tuapaktushak Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows N 5 miles to Chukchi Sea, 21 miles E of Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; 70° 54' 30" N, 157° 38' 30" W; (map 147). Variant: Tuapaktushuk Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Tuapaktushuk Creek: stream, see Tuapaktushak Creek.

Tubkooch Point: point of land, see Theodore Point.

Tubukhtuligmut: locality, see Tubutulik.

Tubuktuligmiut: locality, see Tubutulik.

Tubuktulik River: stream, see Tubutulik River.

Tubuktulik: locality, see Tubutulik.

Tubungaluk Creek: stream, flows SE 15 miles to Kuskokwim River, 6.5 miles NE of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 51' N, 161° 36' W; (map 59). Variant: Tubungaluk River. Eskimo name reported in 1951 by USC&GS.

Tubungaluk River: stream, see Tubungaluk Creek.

Tubutulik River: stream, flows SE 25 miles to Kwiniuk Inlet at NW end of Norton Bay, 25 miles SW of Koyuk, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 45' N, 161° 54' W; (map 96). Variant: Tubuktulik River, Tebooktolic River. Eskimo name reported as "Tubuktulik" in 1849 by Capt. M. D. Tebenkov, IRN.

Tubutulik: locality, on Kwiniuk Inlet, on N shore of Norton Bay near mouth of Tubutulik River, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 45' N, 161° 34' W; (map 96). Variant: Tebooktolic Tubukutuligmut, Tubuktuligmiut, Tubuktulik. Former large Eskimo village reported in 1842-44 as "Tubukhtuligmut" by Lt. Zagoskin (1847, p. 73).

Tuchan Tan: promontory, see East Foreland.

Tuchiak: locality, on left bank of Kawanak Pass, 15 miles NE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 55' 30" N, 164° 12' 00" W, (map 77). Variant: Ttieguzhek. Eskimo summer camp reported in 1948 by USC&GS. This may be the "Ttieguzhek" Eskimo village or camp reported in 1832 by the creole Glazunof and which name Lt. Zagoskin, IRN, published in 1848.

Tuchidock: island, see Tugidak Island.

Tuchidok: island, see Tugidak Island.

Tuck Creek: stream, in Mentasta Mountains, flows E 17 miles to Tetlin River, 27 miles SW of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 50' N, 142° 45' W; (map 84). Variant: Tuck River. Named in 1902 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS; derived from the nickname of a member of his survey party.

Tuck River: stream, see Tuck Creek.

Tucker River: stream, see Coleen River.

Tuckers Crossing: crossing, in Yukon River 8 miles NE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 53' N, 160° 13' W; (map 73). Riverboat pilots' name for a navigational crossing in the river, shown on a 1922 manuscript chart of the Yukon River.

Tuckers Fish Camp: fish camp, on N bank of Yukon River, between Baldhead and Dogfish Mountains, 14 miles NE of Russian Mission, Nulato Hills; 61° 55' N, 161° 00' W; (map 73). Local name shown on a 1916 field sheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Tuckers Slough: watercourse, anabranch of Yukon River, flows SW 14 miles, 1.5 miles N of Pearl Island and 15 miles NE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 56' N, 160° 58' W; (map 73). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS; named for the local Tucker family.

Tuckers: locality, on W bank of Tuckers Slough 2.3 miles N of its junction with Yukon River and 17 miles NE of Russian Mission, Nulato Hills; 61° 57' 40" N, 160° 55' 50" W; (map 73). Variant: Hitts. Named for the Tucker family and shown on maps since 1942; the place consists of one or two cabins.

Tuckfield: locality, site of a whaling station, on gravel bar between Chukchi Sea and mouth of Kukpuk River, 11 miles NE of village of Point Hope. Arctic Slope; 68° 25' 10" N, 166° 24' 05" W; (map 129). Variant: Tuckfields. The local name Tuckfields was reported in 1903 by A. J. Collier, USGS. It was probably named after "Little Joe" Tuckfield, a whaler who served with Capt. Dexter on Grampus (Stockton, 1890, p. 183).

Tuckfields: locality, see Tuckfield.

Tueenichook Mountains: mountains, see Tahinichok Mountains.

Tuentna River: stream, see Nixon Fork.

Tuesday Creek: stream, flows W to Anikovik River, about 15 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Tuft Rock: rock, in San Christoval Channel, 0.7 miles W of Rosary Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' 35" N, 133° 19' 20" W; (map 4). Name published by USC&GS in the 1917 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 109).

Tug Gulch: ravine, trends S 0.7 miles to Lillian Creek, 9 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' N, 165° 14' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Tug'una'raro'logh': point of land, see Sea Lion Point.

Tug'una'raro'logh-koverushka': hill, see South Sealion Hill.

Tug-ga-rag-a-wick: stream, see Koyukuk River.

Tugak Lagoon: lagoon, 0.7 miles long, on Chukchi Sea coast, 16 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 54' N, 164° 59" W; BGN 1963; (map 128). Variant: Tooguk Lagoon. Eskimo name meaning "walrus ivory," according to USC&GS in 1950.

Tugak Peak: mountain, 8,500 ft., in Romanzof Mountains, 2 miles S of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 17' N, 144° 16' W; BGN 1965; (map 139). Variant: Mount Murie, Tuak Peak. Eskimo name [Tuak] reported to mean "walrus tusk" by G. G. Barnes, USGS. Originally approved by BGN as Mount Murie, November 1964, but rescinded April 1965 at the request

of Mrs. Murie. Her late husband, Olaus Murie, leading proponent in establishing the Arctic Wilderness Range, disapproved applying personal names to physical features.

Tugamak Range: mountain range, 7.5 miles long, on NW coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 51' N, 164° 27' W; BGN 1942; (map 24). Aleut name for Unimak Bay; given by USC&GS in 1940 "because visible from Unimak Bay * * *."

Tugamak: bight, see Unimak Bight.

Tugedak: island, see Tugidak Island.

Tugiak River: stream, see Togiak River.

Tugiak, Ozero: lake, see Togiak Lake.

Tugiak, Zaliv: bay, see Togiak Bay.

Tugidak Island: island, 18 miles long, in Trinity Islands, Kodiak Island; 56° 30' N, 154° 40' W; (map 32). Variant: Toogedach, Toogidach, Toohidack, Tougidak, Tougidok, Tuchidock, Tuchidok, Tugedak, Tugijak. Transliteration of the Aleut name published by Sarichev (1852, map 3). as "Os[trov] Tugidak." According to R. H. Geoghegan, the word means "moon" or "mouth."

Tugidak Passage: water passage, between Tugidak and Sitkinak Islands, in Trinity Islands, Kodiak Island; 56° 33' N, 154° 22' W, BGN 1935; (map 32). Variant: Tugidak Slue. Name derived from Tugidak Island and given by USC&GS in 1934. This feature was reported in 1906 as "Tugidak Slue" by W. C. Hodgkins, USC&GS.

Tugidak Slue: water passage, see Tugidak Passage.

Tugijak: island, see Tugidak Island.

Tugiyak, Reka: stream, see Togiak River.

Tugiyak, Zaliv: bay, see Togiak Bay.

Tugnnuk Creek: stream, see Oligavik Creek.

Tuinichuk Mountains: mountains, see Tahinichok Mountains.

Tuk-sed-ni Bay: estuary, see Tuxedni Bay.

Tuk-shik-ha-mut: locality, see Tikchik.

Tukachak: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, 13 miles below Andrafsky, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 06' N, 163° 08' W; (map 77). Variant: Tukamiut. Former Eskimo village or camp reported in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS.

Tukallah Lake: lake, 1 mile long, in course of Threemile Creek, 4.5 miles N of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 08' 40" N, 151° 07' 30" W; (map 70). Tanaina Indian name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Tukamiut: locality, see Tukachak.

Tukgahgo Mountain: mountain, 4,675 ft., in Takshanuk Mountains, 3.5 miles SW of Chilkoot and 16 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 18' N, 135° 38' W; (map 45). Indian name given by E. C. Robertson, geologist; published in 1952 by USGS.

Tukhlak: locality, see Tuklak.

Tukikapak: locality, see Tukukapak.

Tukingak Mountain: mountain, 1,080 ft., in Mulgrave Hills, 20 miles SE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 37' N, 163° 51' W; (map 128). Variant: Tookinghak, Took-key-auk Mountain, Tunkingaaq. Eskimo name meaning "to brace oneself" reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Tukingarok Creek: stream, heads in Lisburne Hills, flows SE 6 miles to Ipewik River 8 miles NE of its junction with Kukpuk River, Arctic Slope; 68° 25' 30" N, 165° 30' 00" W; (map 129). Variant: Tukungnuwa. Eskimo name reported in 1960 as "Tukungnuwa" by D. C. Foote, Project Chariot.

Tukungnuwa: stream, see Tukungarok Creek.

Tukkeragerum: locality, on coast of Beaufort Sea, W of Barter Island; (map 152). This Eskimo name appears on John Simpson's 1853 native map. The name appears to be applied to a stream and is shown as, "Tuk-ke-ra-ge-run 5th sleep do."

Tuklak: locality, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, between Kwigalok and Uknavik, below Yukon-Kuskokwim Portage; 61° 29' N, 160° 27' W; (map 73). Variant: Tookhlagamute, Tukhlak. Former Indian Village or camp recorded in 1879 as "Tookhlagamute," population 92, by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, and reported by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census.

Tuklomarak Lake: lake, 4 miles across, 9 miles SW of Selawik, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 27' N, 160° 05' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1955.

Tuklon Igloos: locality, see Tuklung.

Tuklukyet: locality, see Grant Creek.

Tuklukyet: locality, see Nuklukyet.

Tuklung River: stream, flows SE 24 miles to Igushik River, 28 miles SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 50' N, 159° 07' W; (map 40). Eskimo name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Tuklung: locality, on W bank of Tuklung River, on Nushagak Peninsula, 31 miles SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 49' 35" N, 159° 14' 25" W; (map 40). Variant: Tuklon

Igloos. Eskimo village, reported by USC&GS in 1948 to be abandoned. It may be used as a camp because it had a population of 30 in 1950.

Tukmakna Creek: stream, heads on Anthracite Ridge, flows SW 2.5 miles to Mudflow Creek, between Kutzkatna and Purinton Creeks, 36 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 49' 10" N, 148° 07' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 69). Reported in 1932 by a USGS field party.

Tukomina, Lake: lake, see North Snohomish Lake.

Tukomina, Lake: lake, see Snohomish, Lake.

Tukpahlearik Creek: stream, in Baird Mountains, flows SW 17 miles to Omar River 22 miles NE of its junction with Squirrel River, 32 miles N of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 26' N, 160° 36' W; (map 127). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Tukrok River: water passage, 7.3 miles long, between Krusenstern Lagoon and Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 04' N, 163° 18' W; (map 128). Variant: Ahneeyahm Koonga, Tookrook River, Tukrok River, Tukruk River. Eskimo name meaning "inlet (entrance)" according to USC&GS in 1950.

Tukruk River: water passage, see Tukrok River.

Tukshik River: stream, see Tikchik River.

Tukshik: lake, see Tikchik Lake.

Tuksuk Channel: water passage, extends NW-SE 9 miles between Imurok Basin and Grantley Harbor, 10 miles E of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 14' N, 166° 02' W; (map 111). Variant: Takchuk Channel, Tokchouk Channel, Tokshook Channel, Tooksook Channel. In 1827 Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 541), RN, described the feature as "strait, called Tokshook by the natives " Reported as "Tuksuk" and mapped in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 12), USGS. "Tuksuk" is Eskimo, said to mean "channel" or "long."

Tuksuk River: stream, see Toksook River.

Tuksuk: locality, on Seward Peninsula at mouth of Tuksuk Channel, 10 miles E of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 14' N, 166° 03' W; (map 111). Variant: Klaxermette, Takchuk, Takso, Taksomut, Taksomute, Taksumut, Tokchouk, Tokshook, Tooksook. Former Eskimo village or camp reported in 1827 as "Tokshook" by Capt. Beechey (1831, p.541).

Tuktu Bluff: bluff, E of junction of Chandler and Kiruktagiak Rivers, 11 miles W of Gunsight Mountain and 44 miles NW of Anaktuvok Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 44' N, 152° 18' W; BGN 1949; (map 134). Eskimo name used by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, name given in 1944 "Tuktu" is an Eskimo word for caribou.

Tukuapak: locality, on E bank of Akularak Pass, 11 miles SE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 36' 35" N, 164° 21' 30" W; (map 77). Variant: Tukikapak. According to a 1950 USC&GS field report, this is a small Eskimo settlement of three families The name was originally obtained in 1894 by C; K. Putnam, USC&GS.

Tukusitnu Bay: estuary, see Tuxedni Bay.

Tukuto Creek: stream, heads in Howard Hills, flows NE 25 miles to Etivluk River, 20 miles NE of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 31' N, 156° 31' W; BGN 1926; (map 132). This Eskimo name appears on a fieldsheet by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, in 1925. It may be the Eskimo name for “fog” [taktuktoq] which frequently occurs on the north slope of Brooks Range, or it may be a form of “taqtu” meaning “kidney.”

Tukuto Lake: lake, 2 miles long, in Brooks Range, 20 miles N of Howard Pass; 68° 30' N, 157° 02' W; (map 132). Variant: Nioktun Lake. Named by USGS for nearby Tukuto Creek in 1951 Orth reports the present-day Eskimo name as “Nioqtun” meaning “drill” or “bit.” This is the same name as Nigtun Lake in Howard Pass.

Tukuzit Bay: estuary, see Tuxedni Bay.

Tukuzit, Zaliv: estuary, see Tuxedni Bay.

Tul'yagmyut: village, see Tuluksak.

Tula, Punta de: point of land, see Fula, Point.

Tulageak Point: point of land, on S shore of Elson Lagoon, 24 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 11' 45" N, 155° 44' 10" W; (map 153). Eskimo name “Tulakgeak” which means “landing place” and was first recorded at Barrow by USC&GS in 1951.

Tulatdlukhna: stream, see Green Water Creek.

Tulebagh Lake: lake, 2.4 miles long, 2 miles N of Tanjoga Lake and 26 miles NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 20' N, 148° 36' W; (map 118). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tulik Lake: lake, see Tulilik Lake.

Tulik River: stream, on E coast of Umnak Island, flows SE to Umnak Pass, SW of Fort Glenn, Aleutian Islands; 53° 21' 10" N, 167° 55' 30" W; (map 23). Aleut name [tuluq] reported in 1942 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and published by USGS (Byers, 1959, pl. 41). The name means “crack or fissure” (Geoghegan, 1944, p. 121).

Tulik Volcano: mountain, 4,111 ft., on Umnak Island 3 miles SE of Okmok Caldera, Aleutian Islands; 53° 21' 30" N, 168° 03' 15" W; (map 22). Variant: Mount Toulak, Mount Tulik, Sopka Tulikskaya, Touliskoi, Tuliskoi. Aleut name published as “Touliskoi,” by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 298), and as “So[pka] Tulikskaya,” or “Tulik Volcano,” by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN. The name is probably from the Aleut word “tuliq,” which according to R. H. Geohegan means “crack” or “fissure.”

Tulik, Mount: mountain, set Tulik Volcano.

Tulik: locality, on E coast of Umnak Island near Tulik Volcano, Aleutian Islands; 53° 19' N, 168° 00' W; (map 22). Variant: Tooleekskoi, Tulikskoi, Tulinskoe. Former Eskimo village or camp reported in 1834 as "Tulinskoe," population 26, by Father Veniaminov (1840. v. 2, p. 202).

Tulikskaya, Sopka: mountain, see Tulik Volcano.

Tulikskoi: locality, see Tulik.

Tulikskoi: mountain, see Tulik Volcano.

Tulilik Lake: lake, 1 mile across, on Chukchi Sea coast, 6 miles NE of Cape Krusenstern, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 13'N; 163° 40' W; (map 128). Variant: Toolik Lake, Toolilik Lake, Tulik Lake. Eskimo name meaning "king loon," reported by USC&GS in 1950. Probably refers to the Yellow-billed Loon (*Gavia adamsi*), normally written "tulik" or "tutlik."

Tulilik, Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, 2.1 miles S of junction of Easter Creek and Killik River, Brooks Range; 68° 07' N, 154° 08' W; (map 133). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tulimanak Island: barrier island, see Tulimanik Island.

Tulimanak: locality, see Boat Extreme.

Tulimanik Island: barrier island, 1 mile long, between Fatigue Bay and Beaufort Sea, 43 miles ESE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 07' 30" N, 154° 56' 00" W; (map 153). Variaton: Toolemina, Tulimanak Island, Tullimanik Island. Eskimo name "Toolemina [tulimanak]," meaning "whale rib" was shown on Comdr. Maguire's map (Great Britain, 1854, map facing p. 186), located at the southeast end of Fatigue Bay; other maps have shown the name on nearby islands.

Tulinskoe: locality, see Tulik.

Tulioumnint: peninsula, see Castle Point.

Tuliumnit Point: peninsula, see Castle Cape.

Tuliumnit Point: promontory, on E shore of Alaska Peninsula, NE tip of Castle Cape, SE entrance to Chignik Bay, 12 miles SE of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 14' N, 158° 07' W; (map 30). Variant: Castle Cape, Castle Point Mys Tuliumnit, Point Tutiumnik. Native name shown in 1847 as "M[ys] Tuliumnit," meaning "Tuliumnit Point," on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379; reported about 1899 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross, as "Tuliumnit Point or Castle Cape." Its many pinnacles and buttresses suggest the name "Castle."

Tuliumnit, Mys: peninsula, see Castle Cape.

Tuliviksak: stream, see Tatlawiksuk River.

Tullimanik Island: barrier island, see Tulimanik Island.

Tullimanirk: locality, see Boat Extreme.

Tulpanika: locality, see Topanika.

Tulpanikha: locality, see Topanika.

Tulsona Creek: stream, flows S 28 miles to Copper River, 13 miles SE of Chistochina, Copper River Basin; 62° 24' N, 145° 04' W; (map 83). Variant: Talsona Creek. Indian name called "Talsona" by the U.S. Army Signal Corps and published as "Tulsona" by Mendenhall (in Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, p. 14), USGS.

Tuluga River: stream, formed by its East and West Forks, flows 45 miles NE to Anaktuvuk River, 29 miles SW of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69° 15' N, 151° 01' W; BGN 1949; (map 141). Eskimo name meaning "raven [tulugak]" reported in 1901 by Peters and Schrader (1904, pl. 2), USGS. This refers to the northern raven, *Corvus corax principalis* (I. N. Gabrielson and F. C. Lincoln 1959 p 616).

Tulugak Creek: stream, flows N 6 miles to Chukchi Sea, 1 mile S of Cape Beaufort and 55 miles SW of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 01' 15" N, 163° 52' 30" W; (map 145). Variant: Tolookuk Creek, Toolooguk Creek, Tolukak Creek. Eskimo name reported as Toolookok by USC&GS in 1949, meaning "two ravens." USGS published the present spelling, a name meaning "raven."

Tulugak Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles N of Tulugak Lake to Anaktuvuk opposite Makaktuk Lake, 13 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass Brooks Range; 68° 17' 45" N, 151° 29' 00" W, (map 134). Eskimo name, meaning "raven," reported by Rausch (1951, p. 150).

Tulugak Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, 1 mile SE of junction of Tulugak Creek with Anaktuvuk River, 12 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 17' N, 151° 28' W; (map 134). Eskimo name, meaning "raven," reported by Rausch (1951, p. 150).

Tulugak, Lake: lake, 2 miles long, in Noatak River Valley, N of Noatak Canyon, 42 miles NE of Noatak, Brooks Range; 67° 58' N, 161° 43' W; (map 127). Variant: Neeksigalik Lake. Eskimo name meaning "raven," obtained in 1956 at Noatak by Orth.

Tuluka: locality, on right bank of Kuskokwim River near Aniak; 61° 36' N, 159° 25' W; (map 73). Variant: Toolukaanahamute, Toolooka-anahamute, Tulukaenagamyut, Tulukagnagamiut. Former Eskimo village or camp reported in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, and published in 1861 by P. Tikhmeniev as "Tulukaenagamyut." Petroff, in the 1880 Census, shows "Toolooka-anahamute" and "Toolukaanahamute" with a population of 59. The 1890 Census lists "Tulukagnagamiut" with 17 inhabitants. The name may mean "raven people."

Tulukaenagamyut: locality, see Tuluka.

Tulukagnagamiut: locality, see Tuluka.

Tulukak Creek: stream, flows SE 8 miles to Kivalina River, 18 miles NE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 58' N, 164° 14' W; (map 128). Variant: Tooloolak Koogowranga, Tulukak Kuugauzanga. Eskimo name meaning “two ravens” reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Tulukak Kuugauzanga: stream, see Tulukak Creek.

Tuluksagmiut: village, see Tuluksak.

Tuluksak River: stream, heads at 61° 11' N, 159° 55' W, and flows S and NW 90 miles to Kuskokwim River S of Tuluksak, 48 miles SE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 06' N, 160° 58' W; (map 73). Variant: Tulusksak River. Local name reported by A. G. Maddren, USGS, in 1908; derived from the name of a village located at the stream's mouth.

Tuluksak: village, pop. 137, on S bank of Tuluksak River, 48 miles SE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 06' N, 160° 58' W; (map 73). Variant: Iulukiak, Toluksagamut, Toulaksagamut, Tuluksagmiut, Tulusksak, Tul'yagmyut. Eskimo name meaning “raven [?]” published by Tikhmeniev in 1861 as “Tul'yagmyut,” presumably from information obtained by L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, in 1842-44. In the 1880 Census Ivan Petroff lists the name as “Tuluksak,” population 150.

Tulurak: cliffs, at junction of Tulukak Creek and Kivalina River, 18 miles NE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 58' N, 164° 14' W; (map 128). Variant: Tooloorak, Tuluraq. Eskimo name meaning “raven” reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Tuluraq: cliffs, see Tulurak.

Tulusksak River: stream, see Tuluksak River.

Tulusksak: village, see Tuluksak.

Tuluuk: locality, on S bank of Yukon River, near mouth of Etivluk River, Arctic Slope; 68° 59' N, 156° 00' W; (map 133). Variant: Tooloouk River. Former Eskimo village of 10 houses and 70 inhabitants, visited in 1886 by Lt. Stoney (1900, p. 68), and recorded as “Tooloouk.”

Tuluvak Bluffs: bluffs, elev. 600 ft., between Chandler River and Outpost Creek, 20 miles SE of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69° 10' N, 151° 30' W; BGN 1949; (map 141). Eskimo name meaning “raven [tulugak],” reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Tum Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Hunter Bay, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 52' 40” N, 132° 21' 40” W; (map 1). Name published in 1951 by USGS.

Tum Tum, Mount: mountain, 1,960 ft., on S coast at SW end of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 15' 50” N, 167° 38' 05” W; (map 23). Name reported in 1942 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Tumakof Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, 11 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 22' 00” N, 134° 51' 30” W; BGN 1933; (map 5).

Named in 1933 by USFS “for a Russian who was killed in the massacre of the first Sitka settlement” in 1802.

Tuman Head: promontory, elev. 200-300 ft., includes North and South Tuman Points, on W coast of Semisopochnoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 30" N, 179° 28' 30" E; (map 15). Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.

Tuman Point: point of land, on W coast of Semisopochnoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 55" N, 179° 28' 05" E; BGN 1937; (map 15). Variant: North Tuman Point. Transliteration of the Russian word “tuman” meaning “fog.” The name was reported by personnel of the U.S.S. Oglala in 1935. The point was shown as part of Tuman Head on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.

Tumannoi Island: island, see Poa Island.

Tumannoi Islands: islands, see Semidi Islands.

Tumannoi, Ostrova: islands, see Hazy Islands.

Tumannoi: island, see Chirikof Island.

Tumble Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus E of Copper Glacier, flows E 10 miles to Jacksina Creek 4.5 miles NE of Jacksina Glacier terminus, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 11' N, 143° 21' W; (map 84). Named in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, because of its “torrential gradient and roughness.”

Tumi Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Chukchi Sea, W of Telavirak Hills, 7.5 miles SE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 05' 45" N, 165° 43' 20" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Toome Creek, Tunit Creek. Eskimo name meaning “trail [foot print]” reported in 1962 by personnel of Project Chariot.

Tunit Creek: stream, flows E 2 miles to Grand Central River, 30 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56' N, 165° 10' W; (map 94). Variant: Thunit Creek. Eskimo name meaning “trail” reported in 1912 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Tunit Creek: stream, in De Long Mountains, flows SE 25 miles to Nimiuktuk River, 30 miles E of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 13' N, 159° 55' W; (map 131). Eskimo name, obtained at Noatak by Orth in 1956, meaning “trails.”

Tunit Creek: stream, see Tumi Creek.

Tummy: lake, see Twin Glacier Lake.

Tun-nu-e-run-pak: watercourse, see Tunurokpak Channel.

Tunagak: locality, “in the Kuskokwim district.” Variant: Tunaghamiut. Former Eskimo village or camp recorded as “Tunaghamiut,” population 71, in the 1890 Census (1893,p. 1964).

Tunaghamiut: locality, see Tunagak.

Tunak Hill: hill, see Tungnak Hill.

Tunalik River: stream, heads in lake, flows NW 29 miles to Avak Inlet, 10 miles S of Icy Cape, Arctic Plain; 70° 11' N, 161° 44' W; (map 146). Eskimo name recorded at Wainwright in 1956 by Orth; means “the one behind,” referring to its position behind Sikolik Lake.

Tunalkten Hot Spring: spring, S of Tunalkten Lake, in Koyukuk River valley, 12 miles NE of Hughes, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 12' N, 154° 01' W; (map 116). Indian name, reported to mean “hot spring,” recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth.

Tunalkten Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, in Koyukuk River valley, 12 miles NE of Hughes, Kokrine-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 12' N, 154° 01' W; (map 116). Indian name recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth; named for Tunalkten Hot Spring.

Tundra Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Smalls River, 10 miles SW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 00' 25" N, 161° 44' 30" W; BGN 1938; (map 53). Local name reported in 1933 by USGS. “So named because it flows through tundra consisting of dwarf shrubs and herbs with mosses and lichens, which covers much of this region.”

Tundra Creek: stream, flows W 6 miles from a lake to Kanayut River, 4 miles E of Kanayut Bluff and 45 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 43' N, 150° 59' W; BGN 1960; (map 134). Named in 1945 by R. E. Fellows, USGS, while doing geological investigation.

Tundra Hill: mountain, see Riot Hill.

Tundra Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1.5 miles W of McLain Lake and 31 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 51' 45" N, 150° 38' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Tundra Lake: lake, 4.5 miles long, at head of Stink River, 56 miles SE of Sleetmute, Lime Hills; 61° 13' 30" N, 155° 43' 40" W; (map 71). Prospectors' name published in 1951 by USGS.

Tundra Point: point of land, see Survey Point.

Tundra River: stream, see Johnson River.

Tundra River: stream, see Pikmiktalik River.

Tundra: locality, on N shore, or near Takslesluk Lake, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 08' N, 162° 49' W; BGN 1937; (map 74). Former Eskimo village or camp recorded on a 1923 map, locality has not been definitely identified.

Tunehean Creek: stream, flows W 10 miles to Keku Strait, on SW coast of Kupreanof Island, 17 miles N of Point Baker, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 36' 00" N, 133° 38' 30" W; (map 6). Indian name published by USC&GS in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 256).

Tunga Inlet: water passage, extends 0.8 miles, between El Capitan Passage and Salt Water Lagoon, W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 58' 20" N, 133° 15' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 4). Variant: Salt Water Lagoon, Tunga Lagoon. Haida Indian name from the word "tanga," meaning "sea" or "salt," given in 1932 by USC&GS. The name "Salt Water Lagoon" was published for this feature in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 155).

Tunga Lagoon: water passage, see Tunga Inlet.

Tungaich Point: point of land, extends N into Kasegaluk Lagoon, 15 miles NE of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 54' N, 162° 37' W; (map 145). Variant: Tungaitch Point. Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1949, which is supposed to mean "devil's profile" referring to the appearance of the lagoon bank.

Tungaitch Point: point of land, see Tungaich Point.

Tungak Creek: stream, flows W 15 miles to Kuskokwak Channel Kuskokwim Bay, 5 miles NW of Quinnagak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 59' N, 162° 09' W; (map 54). Eskimo name obtained in 1938 by the ARC.

Tungak Creek: stream, flows W 20 miles to Kasegaluk Lagoon, 13 miles NE of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 54' N, 162° 39' W; (map 145). Variant: Toongak River, Tungak River. Eskimo name reported by Orth in 1956, referring to "spirit" or "devil," and probably is related in derivation to nearby Tungaich Point. USC&GS reported the name Kugaghourak in 1949, meaning "easy to ford stream."

Tungak Island: island, see Barter Island.

Tungak River: stream, see Tungak Creek.

Tungaluk Slough: stream, flows E 6.5 miles to Aphrewn River, 5 miles N of Hazen Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 14' N, 165° 20' W; (map 75). Eskimo name obtained at Hooper Bay by USC&GS in 1951.

Tungass-kon: locality, see Tongass.

Tungass: locality, see Tongass.

Tungent Point: point of land, see Tangent Point.

Tungnak Creek: stream, heads in Lisburne Hills, flows E 23 miles to Nilik River, 28 miles E of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68° 37' 30" N, 165° 07' 45" W; (map 129). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by Orth; derived from Tungnak Hill.

Tungnak Creek: stream, see Oligavik Creek.

Tungnak Hill: hill, 510 ft., 3.5 miles SW of junction of Tungnak Creek and Nilik River, 25 miles E of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68° 36' 15" N, 165° 15' 30" W; (map 129). Variant: Toonuk Mountain, Tunak Hill. Eskimo name meaning "resembles back fat [as on a caribou]" reported in 1956 by Orth.

Tungnaq Creek: stream, see Oligavik Creek.

Tungpuk River: stream, heads at 61° 49' N, 164° 52' W, flows NW 25 miles to Kun River, 10 miles E of village of Scammon Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 52' 20" N, 165° 17' 30" W; (map 75). Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1949.

Tungrass: locality, see Tongass.

Tungsten Gulch: ravine, extends NW 0.5 miles to First Chance Creek, 9 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 57' 15" N, 147° 32' 50" W; (map 100). Local name derived from Tungsten Hill; reported in 1916 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Brooks and others, 1918, p. 423), USGS.

Tungsten Hill: mountain, 1,900 ft., 1.5 miles SW of Gilmore Dome, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 57' 30" N, 147° 30' 40" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1916 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Brooks and others, 1918, p. 423). USGS.

Tungulara Mountain: mountain, 1,581 ft., on W coast of Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 59' 05" N, 154° 11' 20" W; BGN 1934; (map 32). Variant: Blacktop Mountain. Native name, "synonymous with Blacktop * * *," given in 1934 by USC&GS.

Tungulik: island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° N, 160° W; (map 27). Variant: Toungovlik, Tunulik, Tunulyak. Aleut name published by Lutke (1836, p. 267). as "Toungovlik," and by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 255). as "Tunulik" and "Tunulyak" (p. 266). According to R. H. Geoghegan, Father Veniaminov took the name from the Aleut "tunggaq" meaning "hard, solid, or firm." The exact location of this island is not known.

Tuniak Bay: bay, see Chiniak Bay.

Tuniak Point: point of land, see Chiniak, Cape.

Tuniak, Cape: point of land, see Chiniak, Cape.

Tuniakhpuk: locality, see Tuniakpuk.

Tuniakpuk: locality, on left bank of Togiak River, 2 miles W of Kashiagamiut and 54 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 22' N, 160° 09' W; (map 53). Variant: Tuniapak, Tuniakhpuk, Tunniakhpuk, Tunniakhpuk. Former Eskimo village reported by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census as "Tuniakhpuk" and "Tunniakhpuk", meaning "big Tuniak." The population in 1880 was 137.

Tunilkhanten, Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, 2 miles N of Lake Tokhaklanten and 18 miles NW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 14' N, 154° 42' W; (map 116). Indian name reported to mean "clear water lake," recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth.

Tunis Mountain: ridge, 4,790 ft., extends NW 6 miles from Post River, between South Fork Kuskokwim River and Tin Creek, 76 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 24' N, 153° 34'

W; (map 80). Named in 1898 by W. S. Post, USGS; "in keeping with the rest of our [Post's and J. E. Spurr's] exotic names."

Tunkaleshna Creek: stream, flows SW 18 miles to Stony River 3 miles N of its junction with Telaquana River, 60 miles N of Lake Clark, Alaska Range; 61° 07' N, 154° 26' W; (map 71). Indian name published in 1951 by USGS.

Tunnel Creek: stream, flows SE 1.3 miles to Eldorado Creek which flows to Candle Creek 0.4 miles NE of Mosquito Creek and 33 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 44' N, 162° 04' W; (map 110). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Tunnel Station: locality, see Tunnel.

Tunnel: locality, mile 51.0 on The Alaska Railroad, 3 miles S of Placer River Valley, 22 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 40' 00" N, 149° 02' 30" W; (map 63). Variant: Tunnel Siding, Tunnel Station. Local name for a station on The Alaska Railroad reported in 1909 as Tunnel Siding by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 1), USGS The Alaska Railroad guides of 1922 list the station as "Tunnel." A post office was estate fished here in 1930, but was discontinued in 1931. Recent maps indicate a site with three or four buildings. The name of the station was derived from the two RR tunnels in the vicinity.

Tunniakhpuk: locality, see Tuniakpuk.

Tunniakhput: locality, see Tuniakpuk.

Tunnuuraq: stream, see Tunurak Slough.

Tunravik Creek: stream, flows SE 10 miles to Nushagak River, 14 miles NE of Ekwok and 56 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 30' N, 157° 17' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Eskimo name obtained in 1931 from F. H. Waskey and Beverley Polley, local inhabitants, by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Tunravik: locality, on right bank of Nushagak River 1 mile NE of junction of Tunravik Creek 57 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 31' N, 157° 15' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Variant: Tunravk. Eskimo village or camp name obtained in 1930 from F. H. Waskey and Beverley Polley, local inhabitants, by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS; published by Mertie (1938b, pl. 1). USGS.

Tunravk: locality, see Tunravik.

Tuntaluliag: village, see Tuntutuliak.

Tuntatuliag: village, see Tuntutuliak.

Tuntatuliak: village, see Tuntutuliak.

Tuntatuling: village, see Tuntutuliak.

Tuntunguak Mountain: mountain, 2,000 ft., 4 miles N of Goodnews Lake and 48 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 32' N, 160° 35' W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported to mean “deer-like: obtained about 1951 by D. H. Hoare, USGS. from Rev. C. B. Michael, missionary at Quinhagak.

Tuntut Mountains: mountain range, extends SSW 220 miles from Kuskokwim River to Togiak Bay on N side of Bristol Bay, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° N, 160° W. Shown by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census; applied to what is now the Ahklun Mountains, Kilbuck Mountains, and lower end of the Kuskokwim Mountains.

Tuntutuli: locality, on Wolf Creek Mountain, bounded by Stuyahok, Nageethluk, Atchuelinguk, and Bonasila Rivers, Nulato Hills; 62° 20' N, 161° 20' W; (map 78). Variant: Dondadulik. Eskimo name meaning “abounding with caribou” reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Tuntutuliak: village, pop. 144, 3 miles NW of junction of Kinak River with Kuskokwim River, 45 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 22' N, 162° 38' W; BGN 1963; (map 58). Variant: Tuntaluliag, Tuntatuliag, Tuntatuliak, Tuntatuling, Tuntutuliag. Eskimo village listed in the 1950 Census with a population of 68. The name is reported to mean “many caribou (reindeer).”

Tunugarat Hill: hill, 1,610 ft., on right bank of Colville River, between Kuakat Ridge and Lost Temper Creek, Arctic Slope; 68° 52' N, 157° 28' W; (map 132). Eskimo name meaning “to turn aside” or “to turn away,” reported by T. E. Taylor, USGS, in 1956.

Tunuigak Slough: watercourse, 2.5 miles long, in Yukon Delta, 5 miles SW of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 42' N, 164° 35' W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1948 by USC&GS.

Tunuing River: stream, heads in lake, W of Nichols Spit, on Nushagak Peninsula, flows NW 30 miles to Igushik River, 25 miles SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 49' N, 159° 02' W; (map 40). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Tunukuchiak Creek: stream, flows N 17 miles to Noatak River, 26 miles SE of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 52' N, 156° 30' W; (map 126). Eskimo name reported to mean “to go (or sneak). behind,” obtained at Noatak by Orth in 1956.

Tunulik River: stream, flows SW 13 miles to Goodnews Bay, 1.5 miles NW of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 08' 00” N, 161° 37' 30” W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported in 1919 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks, 1921, pl. 7), USGS, who reported that it means “one that has the back [?].”

Tunulik: island, see Tungulik.

Tunulyak: island, see Tungulik.

Tununa: village, see Tanunak.

Tunurak Slough: stream, channel of Kobuk River, 2.5 miles long, near Ambler, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 04' N, 157° 54' W; (map 126). Variant: Tunnunraq. Eskimo name reported as "Tunnunraq" by Wilfried Zibell in 1965.

Tunurokpak Channel: watercourse, anabranch of Yukon River, flows N 21 miles, 28 miles SE of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 27' 30" N, 163° 55' 00" W; (map 77). Variant: Tunnu-e-run-pak. Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS, who suggested that it may mean "big slough."

Tunusiktok Lake: lake, 3.5 miles long, 22 miles SE of Point Lay, Arctic Plain; 69° 34' N, 162.° 14' W; (map 145). Eskimo name obtained at Point Lay by Orth in 1956, meaning "it lies behind."

Tunutuk Creek: stream, heads on W side of Little Kobuk Sand Dune, flows N 8 miles to Kobuk River, Brooks Range; 67° 07' N, 158° 22' W, (map 126). Eskimo name obtained by Mendenhall (1902, pl. 5), USGS, in 1901.

Tuomi Lake: lake, 800 ft. across, 1.4 miles S of Sixmile Lake and 4.4 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 16' 32" N, 149° 49' 16" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS; named for Onni Tuomi, a Finnish family who homesteaded here in the 1920's. The name "tuomi" means "chokecherry."

Tuomi: settlement, on NE shore of Tuomi Lake, 4.7 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 16' 32" N, 149° 49' 10" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS. Recent USGS maps indicate a site of five or six buildings. See Tuomi Lake.

Tup-hamikva: locality, see Topanika.

Tup-hamikwa: locality, see Topanika.

Tup-hanikwa: locality, see Topanika.

Tup-ka-ak: locality, see Topkok.

Tup-kug-ameuts: locality, see Taapkuk.

Tupichalik Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows NW 9 miles to Desperation Lake, 47 miles WNW of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 19' 30" N, 158° 42' 00" W; (map 132). Named by Orth in 1958; a translation of the Eskimo name for Desperation Lake. "Tupichalik" means "new tent."

Tupichalik: lake, see Desperation Lake.

Tupik Creek: stream, heads at glacier on Mount Igikpak, flows NW 8 miles to Noatak River, Brooks Range; 67° 32' N, 155° 08' W; (map 125). Eskimo name meaning "tent," recorded in Kobuk by Orth, USGS, in 1956.

Tupik Creek: stream, in De Long Mountains, flows ESE 7 miles to join Kogruk Creek to form the Utukok River, Brooks Range; 68° 34' N, 161° 06' W; BGN 1961; (map 131). Named by USGS geologists in 1950 “for Tupik Mountain on the north side of this stream.”

Tupik Mountain: mountain, 3,900 ft., in De Long Mountains, 23 miles N of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 34' N, 161° 11' W; BGN 1961; (map 131). Named by USGS geologists in 1950. It is an “Eskimo word meaning 'tent', which the mountain resembles.”

Tupikchak Creek: stream, flows W 22 miles to Kukpowruk River, 10 miles N of Poko and Igloo Mountains, 40 miles NNW of Mount Kelly, Arctic Slope; 68° 59' N, 162° 54' W; (map 130). Eskimo name meaning “new house (tent)” reported in 1926 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Tupikchak Creek: stream, heads on Tupikchak Mountain, flows NE 17 miles to Utukok River, Arctic Slope; 68° 57' N, 161° 13' W; (map 131). Named by USGS geologists in 1950 for the mountain.

Tupikchak Mountain: mountain, 2,950 ft., 45 miles NNW of Misheguk Mountain, Arctic Slope; 68° 51' N, 161° 45' W; (map 131). Eskimo name reported by P. S. Smith, USGS, in 1926, meaning “new tent.” Smith's notes refer to the Tupikchak Hills on the west side of the Kokolik River.

Tupkak Bar: spit, on E side of entrance to Wainwright Inlet, 3 miles SW of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 35' 40” N, 160° 06' 30” W; (map 146). Eskimo name published in 1955 by AMS. The Eskimo word “tapqaq” means “sandspit.”

Tupoy, Mys: point of land, see Blunt Point.

Tupuknuk Slough: stream, anabranch of Kuskokwim River, flows SW 15 miles to Napaiskak Slough, 5 miles S of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 42' 40” N, 161° 44' 30” W; (map 59). Eskimo name reported in 1951 by USC&GS.

Tuqjkan: locality, see Tuxekan.

Turaaqiligauzaq: locality, see Turakiligorak.

Turakiligorak: locality, 9 miles NE of Kivalina Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 49' N, 164° 17' W, (map 128). Variant: Towrockeeleegowrak, Turaaqiligauzaq. Eskimo name meaning “little tobacco [wild plants] making place” reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Turbid Creek: stream, flows SE 18 miles across Beaufort Basin to Kukpowruk River, 6 miles N of Raven Basin, 31 miles ENE of Mount Kelly, Arctic Slope; 68° 53' N, 163° 08' W; (map 130). Probably so named in 1949 by Chapman Or Sable (1960, p. 55), USGS, “because of its exceptionally yellow muddy water.”

Turbot, Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Takatz Bay, on E coast of Baranof Island, 5 miles N of Baranof, Alexander Archipelago, 57° 09' 45” N, 134° 48' 00” W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN; published in 1899 by USC&GS on Chart 8050.

Turf Point: point of land, southernmost point of Seguam Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 15' N, 172° 32' W; (map 19). Descriptive name given by a special U.S. Navy survey party, because of its grass-covered slopes; published by USC&GS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 86).

Turk Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 miles to Cherry Creek, 53 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 05' N, 141° 09' W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and shown on an 1898 manuscript map by E. F. Ball, prospector.

Turkey Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, 1.25 miles W Of Gertrude Cove, on Vega Bay, S coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands, 51° 55' 50" N, 177° 24' 20" E; (map 14). One of the "bird names" arbitrarily applied to features on Kiska Island in 1943 by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Turmath Creek: stream, flows S 2 miles to Sand Bay, Great Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 50" N, 176° 07' 47" W; (map 17). Name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Turn Cape: point of land, see Course Point.

Turn Island: island, 400 ft. long, in Cordova Bay, near entrance to Klakas Inlet, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 52' 10" N, 132° 23' 30" W; (map 1). Name published in 1899 by USC&GS.

Turn Island: island, see Amik Island.

Turn Islands: island, 0.2 miles long, in Zimovia Strait 1.5 miles E of Anita Bay, between Wrangell and Etolin Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 14' 20" N, 132° 20' 10" W; BGN 1923; (map 6). Named in 1923 by USC&GS.

Turn Mountain: mountain, 2,867 ft., on N part of Kupreanof Island, 3 miles SE of Pinta Point and 58 miles E of Sitka; Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03' 55" N, 133° 50' 55" W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Turn Point: point of land, at W end of Kootznahoo Inlet, on W coast of Admiralty Island, 0.3 miles N of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 30' 25" N, 134° 34' 40" W; (map 9). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published on Hydrographic Chart 225. Boats turn at this point when going from Chatham Inlet to Stillwater Anchorage.

Turn Point: point of land, N tip of Dall Island. Alexander Archipelago; 55° 15' 55" N, 133° 07' 55" W; (map 4). Local name published by Dall (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 69).

Turn Point: point of land, NW tip of Mitkof Island in Wrangell Narrows, 1 mile W of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 59' 05" N, 132° 58' 50" W; (map 6). Variant: Cone Point. Named in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; called "Cone Point" in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Turn Point: point of land, on W bank of Portland Canal, 5.6 miles N of Breezy Point, Coast Mountains; 55° 26' 10" N, 130° 03' 00" W; (map 3). Named in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN.

Turn Point: point of land, W tip of Tuxekan Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 50' 45" N, 133° 21' 35 W; (map 4). Named in 1903 or 1904 by E. F. Dickins USC&GS, who wrote "named by our party, has no local name."

Turn Rock: rock, between Goat Mouth Inlet and Tlevak Strait on S coast of Goat Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' 02" N, 132° 54' 50" W; (map 4). Name published in 1905 by USC&GS.

Turnabout Island: island, 1 mile long, E-W in Frederick Sound, 4 miles NW of Pinta Point and 52 miles E of Sitka; Alexander Archipelago; 57° 07' 30" N, 133° 58' 40" W; (map 8). Variant: Ostrov Povorotnyy, Povorotny Island. This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of "Ostrov Povorotnyy," the name published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396.

Turnabout Island: island, see Povorotni Island.

Turnabout Point: point of land, see Povorotni Point.

Turnagain Arm: estuary, trends NW 48 miles from mouth of Placer River to head of Cook Inlet, SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 06' N, 150° 12' W; (map 63). Variant: Resurrection Bay, River Turnagain, Turnagain Bay, Zaliv Vozvratseniya. So named "River Turnagain" by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 395-396), RN, on June 1, 1778, because he was unable to proceed any further inland and had to turn around here. He made various observations and concluded, "These circumstances convinced me, that no passage [from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean] was to be expected by this side river, any more than by the main branch." The name was adopted by Capt. Vancouver, RN, in 1794 as "Turnagain Arm." The name "Zaliv Vozvratseniya" meaning 'Return Bay' was published for this feature by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 5), IRN.

Turnagain Bay: estuary, see Turnagain Arm.

Turnagain Heights: area, in SW part of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 11' 54" N, 149° 56' 40" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Turnagain Island: island, see Fire Island.

Turnagain: railroad station, mile 106.2, on The Alaska Railroad, 6.3 miles S of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 07' 41" N, 149° 52' 00" W; BGN 1945; (map 69). Variant: Edes, Finnegan, Turnagin. Railroad station established about 1940.

Turnagin: locality, see Turnagain.

Turnagin: railroad station, see Turnagain.

Turnaround Creek: stream, flows NW 13 miles to Melozitna River, 48 miles W of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 04' 00" N, 155° 11' 25" W; (map 97). So named in 1956 by Orth because his airplane pilot had to turn around here on two occasions because of bad weather.

Turner Bay: cove, 1.3 miles long, at SW end of Chulitna Bay, 15 miles NE of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 11' N, 154° 33' W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Turner Cape: point of land, see Chichagof Point.

Turner Creek: stream, flows SE 11 miles to Noxapaga River, 1 mile N of Noxapaga and 30 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 29' N, 164° 15' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 11), USGS.

Turner Creek: stream, flows W 1 mile from Turner Lake to Taku Inlet, 16 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 19' 10" N, 133° 59' 10" W; BGN 1931; (map 12). Name derived from Turner Lake in 1931 by USFS.

Turner Glacier: glacier, heads on Mount Cook, trends 20 miles SE to its 1951 terminus on Disenchantment Bay, 32 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 01' N, 139° 05' W; BGN 1900; (map 66). Variant: Dalton Glacier, Duffield Glacier, Sumner Glacier. This feature was named "Dalton Glacier" by Russell (1891, p. 98), "in honor of John Dalton, a miner and frontiersman." Dalton was subsequently accused of murder and Russell made a request to BGN in 1894 to change the name to honor John Henry Turner USC&GS, who spent three years in Alaska making surveys. Before BGN acted in 1900, USC&GS used the name "Duffield Glacier" on its charts in honor of William Ward Duffield, USC&GS.

Turner Island: island, 3 miles long, between Big Koniuji and Nagai Islands, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 02' N, 159° 49' W; (map 27). Variant: Stiernfeld Island. Named by USC&GS first as Stiernfeld Island in 1887 and then as Turner Island in 1891.

Turner Island: island, see Bendel Island.

Turner Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 1.5 miles E of Ellamar Mountain and 40 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54' 30" N, 146° 37' 30" W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1912 by R. H. Sargent and C. E. Giffin (in Capps and Johnson 191S, pl. 1), USGS.

Turner Lake: lake, 9 miles long, trends NE from 58° 17' N, 133° 48' W, to Turner Creek, 1 mile E of Taku Inlet and 16 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 18' 40" N, 133° 57' 30" W; (map 12). Local name published in 1890 by USC&GS.

Turner River: stream, flows 12 miles NW to Demarcation Bay, 4 miles SW of Demarcation Point, Arctic Plain; 69° 39' N 141° 23' W BGN 1912; (map 138). Variant: Akootchook Creek, Akutsok Creek. This name was originally applied to the Kongakut River in 1894 by Frederick Funston, USA, and honors John Henry Turner, USC&GS, who made a sled trip from the Porcupine River to the Arctic Ocean in 1890. The name has since been relegated to this smaller stream because of confusion as to which stream Funston had named (Leffingwell, 1919. p. 91-92).

Turner River: stream, see Kongakut River.

Turner, Cape: point of land, see Chichagof Point.

Turner, Mount: mountain, 8,500 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, on Alaska-Canada boundary, 4.3 miles SW of Mount Porde and 90 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 00' 00" N, 137° 16' 50" W; BGN 1922; (map 10). Named by USC&GS for George Turner, 1850-1932, who was Boundary Commissioner in 1903. He was U.S. Senator from Washington, 1887-1903, and a member of the International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, 1913-14. The name was published on USC&GS Chart 8000 in 1908.

Turner, Point: point of land, on S tip of Khantaak Island, in Monti Bay, 1.9 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 33' 30" N, 139° 46' 50" W; (map 46). Variant: Mys Povorotnyy, Point Turni, Turning Point. Named by Capt. George Dixon, RN, in 1789 for James Turner, the mate of his ship, Queen Charlotte. It was called "M[ys] Turney," meaning "Point Turni," by Capt. Tebenkov, IRN, (1852, map 7); it was mistranslated from the English on the 1847 Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378 as "M[ys] Povorotnyy," meaning "Cape Turning" or "Turning Point" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 207).

Turni, Point: point of land, see Turner Point.

Turning Island: island, 300 ft. across, in Middle Channel, in Sitka Sound, S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 40" N, 135° 20' 05" W; (map 9). Variant: Ostrov Povorotni, Turning Islet. This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name "Ostrov Povorotni" given by the Russians about 1850.

Turning Islet: island, see Turning Island.

Turning Point: point of land, see Turner Point.

Turquoise Lake: lake, 5 miles long, at head of Mulchatna River, 60 miles NE of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 47' N, 152° 57' W; (map 61). Local descriptive name; reported by Capps (1935, pl. 2), USGS.

Turret Point: point of land, on S coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 36' 45" N, 176° 48' 15" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Name given by Lt. William Gibson, USN, commander of the schooner Fenimore Cooper, during the North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855.

Turtle Hill: hill, 3,104 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, S of McKinley Bar, 7.5 miles SE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 23' N, 150° 41' W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Turtle Island: island, 0.7 miles across, central Maurelle Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 39' N, 133° 37' W; BGN 1917; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1917 by USC&GS because "The charted outline resembles a turtle."

Turtle Island: island, 1.3 miles long, in Yukon River, 21 miles NW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 28' 15" N, 160° 06' 30" W; (map 78). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of the Interior.

Turtle Reef: reef, in Cook Inlet at S entrance of Iliamna Bay, 18 miles N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 36' 40" N, 153° 33' 00" W; BGN 1916; (map 51). Named by USC&GS in 1907.

Tuscarora Rock: rock, N of Unalaska in Unalaska Bay, NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 52' 45" N, 166° 32' 00" W; (map 23). Local name published in 1900 by USC&GS.

Tuseraru: lake, see Nuwuk Lake.

Tushaday Lake: lake, see Tushadg Lake.

Tushadg Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, 3 miles SE of Northway, Alaska Range; 62° 56' N, 141° 50' W; (map 84). Variant: Tushaday Lake. Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Tushtena Pass: pass, 4,800 ft., between Tok and Robertson Rivers, 19 miles SW of Tanacross, Alaska Range; 63° 17' N, 143° 57' W; BGN 1936; (map 85). Indian name reported by USGS in 1936.

Tusich, Cape: point of land, see Tusik, Cape.

Tusigpak Creek: stream, see Tasikpak Creek.

Tusik, Cape: point of land, on S central Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 41' 05" N, 177° 16' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Cape Tusich, Mys Tusikh. Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, as "M[ys] Tusikh," or "Cape Tusikh."

Tusikh, Mys: point of land, see Tusik, Cape.

Tusikpak Lagoon: lagoon, see Tasikpak Lagoon.

Tusikpak Lake: lake, 2 miles long, on Chukchi Sea coast, 18 miles NE of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68° 28' N, 166° 12' W; (map 129). Eskimo name meaning "big lagoon [lake]" published in 1964 by USGS.

Tusikpok Creek: stream, see Tasikpak Creek.

Tusikpok Lagoon: lagoon, see Tasikpak Lagoon.

Tusikvoak, Lake: lake, 8 miles long, 17 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 04' 40" N, 156° 06' 30" W; (map 153). Variant: Sikukik Lake, Teseeruq Lake. Eskimo name "tasikruak," recorded at Barrow by T. E. Taylor, USGS, in 1956 which means "old lagoon."

Tusk Tower: peak, see Tusk, The.

Tusk, The: mountain, 5,730 ft., in Another River basin, 6.5 miles SW of Kenibuna Lake and 69 miles W of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 08' 30" N, 153° 10' 10" W; (map 71). So named in 1928 by S. R. Capps and Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, because of "the tusk-like appearance of the glaciated granite pinnacle."

Tusk, The: peak, 6,680 ft., in Berners Bay Peaks, 4.5 miles W of Echo Mountain and 24 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 43' 08" N, 134° 30' 15" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Variant:

Black Tusk, Tusk Tower. Descriptive name given by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project in 1964.

Tusoluksuk: stream, see Tatlawiksuk River.

Tusta Creek: stream, flows SE 0.5 miles into Salt Lake 20 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 29' 45" N, 134° 47' 00" W; (map 11). Local name reported by R. N. DeArmond (1957, p. 38).

Tustumena Glacier: glacier, on Kenai Peninsula, trends NW 16 miles from Harding Icefield to its 1951 terminus at head of Glacier Creek, 42 miles SE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 03' 30" N, 150° 34' 00" W; (map 62). Local name reported about 1911 by USGS (Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2).

Tustumena Lake: lake, 24 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 20 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 10' N, 150° 50' W; (map 62). Variant: Ozero Chustylena, Skilakh Lake, Tustumena See. Tanaina Indian name reported in 1840 by the Russian scientist Island G. Wosnesenski; published in 1847 as "Oz[ero] Chustylena," meaning "Chustylena Lake," on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378. Skilak and Tustumena Lakes were shown on Ivan Petroff's 1880 map as one lake to which he applied the name "Skilakh Lake."

Tustumena See: lake, see Tustumena Lake.

Tutago: locality, on left bank of Yukon River opposite mouth of Bear Creek, Innoko Lowland; 63° 30' N, 159° 21' W, (map 91). Variant: Tchouchago, Ttutago, Ttutaho, Tuttago, Yakutskalitnik, Yakutzkelignik, Yakutsklitnik. Former Indian village recorded in 1848 as "Tuttago" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN; published as "Tchouchago" on his 1850 map. Whympers (1869 p. 264). published the name "Yakutzkelignik."

Tutagvak Bay: bay, see Wainwright Inlet.

Tutak Creek: stream, heads on Kikmiksot Mountain in Mulgrave Hills, flows NW 24 miles to Wulik River, 25 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 52' 30" N, 163° 41' 00" W; (map 128). Variant: Seevoochaek, Seevooram Koonga. Eskimo name meaning "labret" obtained at Kivalina by Orth in 1956. In 1960, D. C. Foote reported that the stream is called "Seevoochaek" derived from a bluff by the same Name.

Tutakoke River: stream, flows W 13 miles to Angyoyaravak Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 15' N, 165° 37' W; (map 75). Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1951.

Tutumnik, Point: promontory, see Tuliumnit Point.

Tutumnik: peninsula, see Castle Cape.

Tutkaimund Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 7 miles E of Tetlin Lake and 20 miles W of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 63° 05' N, 142° 26' W; (map 85). Indian name published by USGS in 1964.

Tutkiya: locality, on W side of Colville River Delta, Arctic Plain; 70° 25' N, 151° 10' W; (map 149). Eskimo name appearing on Maguire's map (Great Britain, 1854, facing p. 186). It may refer to a camping place.

Tutlut River: stream, see Nenana River.

Tutlut River: stream, Toklat River.

Tutlut: locality, at junction of Kantishna and Yukon Rivers, Minto Flats; 64° 45' N, 149° 59' W; (map 100). Variant: Too-clok. Former Indian village or camp recorded in the 1880 Census by Petroff (1884 map); published as "Too-clock band" by Lt. Schwatka (1885, p. 95), USA.

Tutna Lake: lake, 2.5 miles across, 2 miles W of Mesa Mountain, and 30 miles NW of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 21' N, 155° 21' W; (map 61). Variant: Summit Lake, Dootny Lake, Davna Lake, Duvna Lake. Tanaina Indian name reported in 1914 by P. S. Smith and R. H. Sargent, USGS. According to Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, in 1842-44, Tutna was the name of an Indian tribe along the Kuskokwim from Kolmakof to the Holitna River.

Tutolivik: locality, on Wainwright Inlet, 4.5 miles SE of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 35' 52" N, 159° 52' 29" W; (map 146). Eskimo name reported in 1955 by AMS.

Tutsogemut: locality, see Techek.

Tuttago: locality, see Tutago.

Tuttle Creek: stream, flows SW 15 miles to Kugrupaga River, 11 miles W of Ear Mountain and 44 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 53' N, 166° 37' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Tutua Wing River: stream, see Kuk River.

Tutuksuk River: stream, heads in Baird Mountains, flows S 45 miles to Kobuk River 2 miles NE of its junction with Salmon River, 36 miles NE of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 10' 30" N, 159° 22' 00" W; BGN 1912; (map 127). Variant: Labret River, Too-look-sook River, Tootooksook River. In 1885, Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN. gave the name for this stream as "Labret or Too-look-sook River." W. C. Mendenhall, USGS, in 1901 wrote the name "Tootooksook" and says it means "caribou pelt."

Tutusirok, Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 5 miles NE of confluence of Noatak and Nimiuktuk Rivers, Brooks Range; 68° 10' N, 159° 51' W; (map 131). Eskimo name meaning "he meets a caribou," obtained at Noatak by Orth in 1956.

Tututalak Mountain: mountain, 4,474 ft., in Maiyumerak Mountains of the Baird Mountains, on W bank of Akikukchiak Creek, 49 miles NE of Noatak, Brooks Range; 67° 46' N, 161° 10' W; (map 127). Eskimo name meaning "caught a caribou," obtained in 1956 at Noatak by Orth.

Tuukingaaq: mountain, see Tukungak Mountain.

Tuvak, Lake: lake, 4 miles long, 15 miles SE of Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; 70° 42' 10" N, 158° 24' 30" W; (map 147). Eskimo name meaning "old (stranded) ice-cake"; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Tuviarok: locality, see Nushagak.

Tuxeau: locality, see Tuxekan.

Tuxecan: locality, see Tuxekan.

Tuxedni Bay: estuary, extends SE 14 miles from mouth of Tuxedni River to Cook Inlet, at Chisik Island, 52 miles SW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 12' N, 152° 34' W; BGN 1926; (map 62). Variant: Snug Harbor, Tookozetna Bay, Tuk-sed-ni Bay, Tukusitnu Bay, Tukuzit Bay, Tuxedni Harbor, Zaliv Tukuzit. Native name published as "Z[aliv] Tukuzit," or "Tukuzit Bay," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 5). W. H. Dall, USC&GS, reported the name as "Tuk-sed-ni" in the late 1800's.

Tuxedni Channel: water passage, extends SE 6 miles, from Tuxedni Bay to Cook Inlet, W of Chisik Island, 55 miles SW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 08' N, 152° 37' W; (map 62). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS; derived from Tuxedni Bay.

Tuxedni Glacier: glacier, trends N 16 miles from Iliamna Volcano to its terminus 2.5 miles S of the Tuxedni River, 65 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 15' 30" N, 153° 02' 00" W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS; derived from Tuxedni River.

Tuxedni Harbor: estuary, see Tuxedni Bay.

Tuxedni River: stream, heads at glacier terminus, flows E 19 miles to Tuxedni Bay, 60 miles SW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 15' N, 152° 55' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS; derived from Tuxedni Bay.

Tuxekan Island: island, 10 miles long, between Heceta and Prince of Wales Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 51' N, 133° 17' W; (map 4). Named in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, "after the Indian Village * * *."

Tuxekan Narrows: water passage, 2 miles long, N end of Tuxekan Passage, between Prince of Wales and Tuxekan Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 52' 30" N, 133° 14' 00" W; (map 4). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Tuxekan Passage: water passage, 7 miles long and 2 miles wide, between Prince of Wales and Tuxekan Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 50' N, 133° 12' W; (map 4). Named in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, "after the Indian Village situated on that passage."

Tuxekan: locality, at N entrance to Tuxekan Narrows, W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' 20" N, 133° 14' 30" W; BGN 1954; (map 4). Variant: Taqdjikan, Tuxeau, Tuxecan, Tuxican, Tuqdjkan. Name of a former Tlingit Indian village published in 1895 as "Tuxeau" and in 1899 as "Tuxecan" by USC&GS. Hodge (1910, p. 858), BAE, says "Tuxican. An old Tlingit town belonging to the Henya * * *. Formerly it was the chief Henya town, but the Henya have now moved to Klawak."

Tuxican: locality, see Tuxekan.

Tuxsuk River: stream, see Dooksook River.

Tuyugiak: locality, see Togiak.

Tvativak Bay: cove, extends N 1 mile, off Bristol Bay, on W coast of Nushagak Peninsula, E of Kulukak Bay, 40 miles SW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 50' N, 159° 33' W; (map 40). Eskimo name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Tvikan, Mount: mountain, see Ivekan Mountain.

Tvishak River: stream, see Ivishak River.

Twelve Fathom Strait: water passage, between Simeonof and Little Koniuji Islands, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 57' N, 159° 22' W; (map 26). Variant: Twelve Fathom Straits, 12 Fathom Strait. Named by fishermen for its depth; surveyed in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Twelve Fathom Straits: water passage, see Twelve Fathom Strait.

Twelve Mile Creek: stream, see Excelsior Creek.

Twelvemile Arm Kasaan Bay: estuary, extends SW 15 miles off Kasaan Bay, on Prince of Wales Island; Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32' N, 132° 31' W; (map 4). Variant: Eighteen-mile Arm. Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. R. Clover, USN. This feature was called Eighteen-mile Arm in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 86).

Twelvemile Cache: locality, see Twelvemile House.

Twelvemile Canyon: canyon, 12 miles long, near mouth of North Fork Bremner River, 8 miles SW of Hanagita Peak and 69 miles NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 58' 40" N, 143° 54' 00" W; (map 65). Variant: Twelve Mile Canyon. Local name reported by H. F. Moffit (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Twelvemile Creek: stream, flows E 4.5 miles to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 2 miles NW of Cathedral Mountain and 17 miles S of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 11' N, 150° 20' W; (map 124). Local name reported on a map of the Koyukuk River dated 1899 made by G. H. Wonson, master of the steamer Dorothy.

Twelvemile Creek: stream, flows E 8 miles to Birch Creek, 56 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 23' 30" N, 145° 43' 00" W; (map 104). So named by prospectors probably because its mouth is about 12 miles west of Mastodon Dome. Some of the early gold discoveries of the Birch Creek region were made there in 1893 (Spurr, 1898, p. 347). The name was reported in 1903 by Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Twelvemile Creek: stream, flows N 6 miles to Frederick Sound, 12 miles NW of Petersburg on NE coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 58' 40" N, 133° 04' 00" W (map 6). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Twelvemile Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Walker Fork, 51 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 04' 30" N, 141° 20' 00" W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS. So named because the stream is 12 miles up Walker Fork.

Twelvemile Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to Noatak River, 35 miles SW of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 35' N, 155° 13' W; (map 125). Named used by prospectors, reported by P. S. Smith (1913), USGS.

Twelvemile Creek: stream, heads at lake, flows E 12 miles to Gulkana River 3.2 miles SW of Paxson Lake, Alaska Range; 62° 49' N, 145° 40' W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS in 1950.

Twelvemile Creek: stream, heads in small glacier on S slope of Granite Ridge, flows N then S, 8 miles to Granite Creek, 1.5 miles E of Barkley Lake and 110 miles E of Cordova, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 43' 00" N, 141° 30' 45" W; (map 65). Local name reported by F. H. Moffit (1918 pl. 6), USGS.

Twelvemile Creek: stream, on Prince of Wales Islands, flows N 6 miles to head of Twelvemile Arm Kasaan Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 21' N, 133° 44' W; (map 4). Name published in 1920 by USC&GS.

Twelvemile Creek: stream, see Angayu Creek.

Twelvemile Fishing Camp: locality, on N end of Huggins Island, opposite mouth of Batza River and 32 miles NNE of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 56' 50" N, 154° 26' 00" W; (map 107). Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Twelvemile House: locality, on Birch Creek, 1 2 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 42' N, 144° 23' W; (map 104). Variant: Twelvemile Cache. Local name for a former mining camp originally reported to be "Twelvemile Cache" by J. E. Spurr, USGS, in 1896. However, when a roadhouse developed there, local usage adopted the present form reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (in Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Twelvemile Island: island, 0.7 miles long, in Yukon River, 11 miles W of Rampart, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 29' 30" N, 150° 33' 00" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1956 by Orth; so named because it was considered to be 12 miles downstream from Rampart.

Twelvemile Island: island, 1.5 miles long, in Yukon River, 9 miles ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 12' N, 151° 47' W; (map 106). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a Yukon River track chart manuscript dated 1906.

Twelvemile Island: island, 3.4 miles long, in the Yukon River, 12 miles SE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 26' 30" N, 145° 05' 00" W; (map 119). Variant: Seventeenmile Island. Local name reported by USGS in 1956; so named because the island is 12 miles upstream from

Fort Yukon; the island was shown on Edwards' Track Chart of the Yukon in 1899 as "Seventeenmile Island."

Twelvemile Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, 0.7 miles S of junction of Peters and Willow Creeks, 23 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 46' 20" N, 149° 43' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported on a 1961 Alaska Highway Division planning map.

Twelvemile Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 9 miles NE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 28' N, 147° 12' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; name derived from the distance to Beaver via a year-round trail.

Twelvemile Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on S bank of Yukon River, 0.5 miles S of Twelvemile Island and 9 miles ENE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 11' 30" N, 151° 48' 00" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS; so named because of its relationship to Twelvemile Island.

Twelvemile Lake: lake, 1.4 miles across, 4.5 miles NW of Lake George, and 34 miles SE of Delta Junction, Tanana Lowland; 63° 51' 40" N, 144° 40' 45" W; (map 86). Name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Twelvemile Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 11 miles SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 27' N, 145° 32' W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; so called because the lake is about 12 miles from Fort Yukon by way of the winter trail.

Twelvemile Lakes: lakes, see Chicago Lakes.

Twelvemile Mountain: mountain, 3,190 ft., 6 miles W of Cathedral Mountain and 20 miles S of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 09' 15" N, 150° 27' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name reported in 1932 by Robert Marshall who wrote "in general use since 1898, because the mountain and nearby creek stand about 12 miles from Bettles."

Twelvemile Slough: watercourse, in distributary system of Yukon River, heads at Paimiut Slough and flows W 15 miles to Yukon River 28 miles NE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 56' 30" N, 160° 30' 30" W; (map 73). Variant: Reindeer Slough. Local name shown on a manuscript chart of the Yukon River dated 1922; probably so named because the slough was thought to be twelve miles long.

Twelvemile Summit: pass, 3,000 ft., 10 miles SW of Pinnell Mountain and 62 miles SW of Circle, along the Steese Highway, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 24' N, 145° 58' W; (map 104). This pass is on the divide between the Tanana and Yukon River drainage areas. It was named early by prospectors because of its distance from a group of mining claims on Birch Creek (Henning, 1965, p. 206). The name was published in 1952 by USGS.

Twenty Fathom Bank: shoal, extends NE 2 miles from E coast of Prince of Wales Island, 4.5 miles SE of Patterson Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 20' 30" N, 132° 07' 00" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1895 by USC&GS.

Twenty-five Pup: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Deadwood Creek, 11 miles SSW of Central and 37 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 26' 10" N, 144° 58' 00" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1952 by W. S. West and J. J. Matzko, USGS.

Twenty-six Pup: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Deadwood Creek, 6.8 miles W of Circle Hot Springs and 30 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 29' 40" N, 144° 52' 10" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Twenty-two Pup: stream, flows E 1.4 miles to Deadwood Creek, 6.9 miles W of Circle Hot Springs and 33 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 29' 30" N, 144° 53' 00" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Twentyfive Mile Creek: stream, flows W 4.5 miles to Salcha River, 30 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 32' N, 146° 17' W; (map 101). Local name published in 1951 by USGS. So named because its mouth is approximately 25 miles upstream from the junction of the Salcha and Tanana Rivers.

Twentyfive Mile Lake: lake, 1,300 ft. across, 3 miles NE of Kroto Lake and 18 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 28' 45" N, 150° 35' 10" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Twentyfour Mile Creek: stream, flows NE 16 miles to Hadweenzic River, 25 miles NE of Beaver Yukon Flats; 66° 41' 30" N, 147° 04' 00" W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; name derived from the distance to Beaver via a year-round trail.

Twentyfour Mile Slough: stream, anabranch of Tanana River, flows NE 3 miles, 21 miles N of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 51' N, 149° 07' W; (map 100). So named because the mouth of the slough is 24 miles from Nenana, following the meanders of the Tanana River. Name published on recent USGS maps.

Twentymile Creek: stream, flows S 12 miles to Kroto Creek, 18 miles SW of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 15' 05" N, 150° 39' 10" W; (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Twentymile Creek: stream, flows SE 19 miles to Yukon River, 12 miles NE of Rampart, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 38' 20" N, 149° 55' 50" W; (map 105). So named by prospectors "because the mouth of the stream is twenty miles upstream along the Yukon River from Rampart." The name is shown in 1902 on a map by Lt. Hjalmer Erickson, USA, and W. Yanert.

Twentymile Glacier: glacier, in SE end of Chugach Mountains, trends SW 9 miles to head of Glacier River, 12 miles NW of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 56' N, 148° 48' W; (map 63). Local name reported on recent USGS map s; derived from nearby Twentymile River.

Twentymile Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 1.2 miles W of Christian River and 18 miles NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 48' 30" N, 145° 34' 00" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; so called because the lake is approximately 20 miles from Fort Yukon by way of the winter trail.

Twentymile River Station: locality, on The Alaska Railroad on E end of Turnagain Arm, 15 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 50' 15" N, 148° 58' 45" W; (map 63). This railroad station or stop was reported by Grant and Higgins (1913, pl. 1), USGS; it has since been abandoned.

Twentymile River: stream, heads in W end of Chugach Mountains, flows SW 17 miles to head of Turnagain Arm, 16 miles SE of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 50' 45" N, 148° 59' 30" W; (map 63). Variant: Twenty Mile River, 20 Mile River. Local name reported in 1898 by Capt. Glenn (Glenn and Abercrombie, 1899, map), USA.

Twentymile Slough: stream, anabranch of Yentna River, flows SE 13.6 miles, 50 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 49' 40" N, 150° 47' 15" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Twentynine Mile Ridge: ridge, trends NE-SW 10 miles between Thirtytwo Mile and Twentyfour Mile Creeks, 20 miles N of Beaver, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 40' N, 147° 26' W; (map 118). Local name published in 1951 by USGS; "so named because the ridge is approximately 29 miles up the Hadweenzic River from the Yukon River."

Twentyseven Mile Glacier: glacier, heads 2 miles S of Girls Mountain, trends SE 1.2 miles to its terminus, 1.5 miles NW of Thompson Pass and 17 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 08' 45" N, 145° 45' 15" W; BGN 1965; (map 68). Named in 1960 by H. W. Coulter, USGS, "because the glacier is about twentyseven miles up the Richardson Highway from Valdez."

Twentysixmile Creek: stream, on E bank of Yukon River, about 17 miles SE of Circle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 35' N, 143° 55' W; (map 103). Name published in 1925 by ARC; this feature has not been positively identified.

Twentythree Mile Slough: stream, anabranch flows NW 8 miles to Tanana River, 23 miles SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 41' N, 147° 16' W; (map 100). So called because it is 23 miles southeast of Fairbanks; published on recent maps.

Twentytwo Gulch: ravine, in Kantishna Hills, extends N 1.5 miles to Glacier Creek, 5.5 miles N of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 34' 30" N, 150° 53' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Prospectors' name referring to "Claim No. 22"; reported in 1932 by F. G. Wells and S. C. Kain, USGS.

Twentytwo Mile Slough: stream, anabranch of Yukon River, flows NW 4.3 miles, 14 miles SE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats, 66° 03' 30" N, 144° 17' 40" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; so called because it is 22 miles downstream from Circle.

Twentytwo Mile Village: locality, on an island in Yukon River, 46 miles SE of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 02' 20" N, 144° 16' 00" W, (map 119). Local name of a camp derived from Twentytwo Mile Slough; name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Twilight Creek: stream, flows NE 1.5 miles to Trail Creek, 10 miles E of Long and 26 miles SE of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 23' 50" N, 155° 10' 15" W; (map 98).

Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS. The stream's identity is in doubt.

Twilight Creek: stream, in Ray Mountains, W of Mount Tozi, flows SE 9.5 miles to Tozitna River, 44 miles NE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 35' 30" N, 150° 56' 30" W; (map 106). So named in 1956 by Orth, because, from the ridge above, the deep stream valley appeared to be in twilight, owing to the low sun.

Twin Bay: bay, see Driftwood Bay.

Twin Bay: bay, see Skan Bay.

Twin Bays: bay, 0.6 miles across, on SE coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 52' 10" N, 177° 53' 30" W; (map 17). Descriptive name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Twin Bluffs: bluffs, on E side of Nanushuk River, 8 miles NE of Rooftop Ridge and 64 miles NE of Anaktuvak Pass, Arctic Slope; 69° 00' N, 150° 45' W; (map 134). Descriptive name given by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Twin Butte Mountain: buttes, see Twin Buttes. Twin Buttes: mountain, 1,982 ft., 28 miles S of Flat and 33 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 03' N, 157° 52' W; (map 79). Local name reported in 1933 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Twin Buttes: buttes, 1,368 ft., extend NE-SW 2.4 miles, 8 miles NW of Poorman and 44 miles SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 08' N, 155° 48' W; (map 98). Variant: Twin Butte Mountain. Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by A. B. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1912, p. 294-296), USGS.

Twin Buttes: mountain, 3,025 ft., 30 miles NW of Chena Hot Springs and 35 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 10' N, 146° 58' W; (map 104). Descriptive name given by prospectors; reported in 1903 by USGS (Prindle, 1905 pl. 13).

Twin Calderas: craters, two, 0.2 miles across, 1 mile N of W end of Kuzitrin Lake and 12 miles S of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 25' N, 163° 16' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Reported in 1950 by D. M. Hopkins, USGS; descriptive name applied by a USGS field party about 1948.

Twin Creek: stream, flows E 4.5 miles to Tatalina River, 34 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 12' 45" N, 148° 28' 50" W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Twin Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to Fortymile River, 37 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 01' N, 141° 16' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Twin Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 miles to Pedro Creek, 13 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 00' 47" N, 147° 28' 30" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors, reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine, (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Twin Creek: stream, formed by Big and Little Boulder Creeks, flows E 3.5 miles to Mills Creek, 44 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 20' 05" N, 151° 28' 00" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Twin Creek: stream, see Davidson Creek.

Twin Dewey Peaks: peaks, highest 5,645 ft., 0.4 miles apart, 1.8 miles E of Reid Falls and 3 miles NE of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 28' 15" N, 135° 13' 50" W; (map 45). Local name obtained by USGS field personnel and published on federal maps since 1950.

Twin Falls Creek: stream, heads in 3 lakes, flows S 3 miles to head of Sawmill Bay, 18 miles SW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 04' 15" N, 146° 47' 10" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1911 by USGS.

Twin Glacier Camp: locality, see Taku Lodge.

Twin Glacier Lake: lake, 2.4 miles across, at S terminus of West Twin Glacier, 0.4 miles N of Taku River and 25 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 31' 45" N, 133° 53' 00" W; BGN 1929; (map 12). Variant: Tummy Twin Lake. Descriptive name given in 1929 by USFS and shown as Twin Lake in 1923 on IBC Sheets (1951 Atlas).

Twin Glacier Peak: mountain peak, 4,596 ft., 3 miles N of Twin Glacier Lake, between East Twin Glacier and West Twin Glacier, 27 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 36' 10" N, 133° 56' 20" W; BGN 1940; (map 12). Descriptive name derived from Twin Glacier Lake; published in 1960 on a USGS map.

Twin Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads 0.6 miles S of Mount Merriam, trends E 1.2 miles, 64 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 53' 35" N, 136° 23' 50" W; (map 10). Variant: Twin Glaciers. Descriptive name given in 1890 by Reid (1896, p. 427). At that time there were two glaciers here. Since then, one has disappeared and the larger has retreated northward.

Twin Glaciers: glacier, see East Twin Glacier.

Twin Glaciers: glacier, see Harvard Glacier.

Twin Glaciers: glacier, see Twin Glacier.

Twin Glaciers: glacier, see West Twin Glacier.

Twin Glaciers: glacier, see Yale Glacier.

Twin Hills: mountains, 5,690 ft., 14 miles SW of Lone Butte and 74 miles W of Gulkana, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 23' N, 147° 39' W; (map 112). Local descriptive name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Twin Island Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Iditarod River, 23 miles N of Flat and 51 miles E of Holkachuck, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 46' 50" N, 157° 56' 40" W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Twin Island Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, in Elmendorf Moraine, 7 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 19' 00" N, 150° 00' 45" W; (map 70). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Twin Island Lake: lake, 1.7 miles long, 4.5 miles N of Neck Lake, on Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 09' 45" N, 133° 13' 00" W, (map 6). Local descriptive name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Twin Island Lake: lake, 3 miles long, 30 miles SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 12' N, 145° 48' W, (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; named for the two islands in the lake.

Twin Island: island, 0.3 miles across 4.5 miles S of Chichagof along W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 36' 00" N, 136° 05' 40" W ;BGN 1908; (map 9). Named in 1908 by USC&GS and published in 1909 on Chart 8280.

Twin Islands: islands, on W shore of Dora Passage, 1 mile E of Harris Peninsula, 36 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 40' N, 149° 43' W; BGN 1911; (map 49). Descriptive name given in 1909 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Twin Islands: islands, see Sister Islands.

Twin Islands: islands, two, extend 0.2 miles, in El Capitan Passage, between El Capitan and Orr Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' 00" N, 133° 21' 25" W; (map 4). Local descriptive name published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 154).

Twin Islands: islands, two, Favorita and Princesa Islands, Maurelle Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 39' 30" N, 133° 40' 30" W, (map 4). Variant: Swift Islands. Descriptive name given in 1917 by USC&GS.

Twin Islands: islands, two, larger of which is 0.2 miles long, in Revillagigedo Channel at its junction with Behm Canal and Felice Strait, 1.8 miles N of Mary Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 08' N, 131° 28' W; (map 3). Variant: The Sisters. Named in 1880 by W. E. George, a local pilot; called "The Sisters" on USC&GS Chart 710 published in 1885.

Twin Islet: rocks, between Holiday and Near Islands, 0.7 miles E of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 47' 15" N, 152° 23' 05" W; (map 34). Variant: Dvoynoi, Ostrova Dvoynoy. Translation by Baker (1906, p. 644). of the name "Os[trova] Dvoynoy" published by Sarichev (1826, map 16). This feature is not named on current sources.

Twin Lake Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows SE 2 miles to Greyling Creek, 3 miles W of Tonsina Lake and 36 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 31' 40" N, 145° 35' 40" W; (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Twin Lake: lake, see Twin Glacier Lake.

Twin Lakes Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to Yukon River, 1 mile NW of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 01' 15" N, 149° 07' 30" W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Twin Lakes: lake, 2.3 miles long, 12 miles S of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 11' 15" N, 147° 30' 00" W; (map 118). Descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS; so called because the north and south halves of the lake are almost cut off by a peninsula.

Twin Lakes: lakes, 0.5 miles long, on Narrow Cape, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 25' 40" N, 152° 20' 40" W; (map 34). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Twin Lakes: lakes, 1.5 and 3.5 miles long, respectively, at N end of South Fork Flats, 15 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 30' N, 149° 04' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Twin Lakes: lakes, 12 miles long, at head of Chilikadrotna River, 55 miles NE of Nondalton, Alaska Range; 60° 38' N, 153° 55' W; (map 61). Descriptive name reported by Capps (1935, pl. 2). USGS.

Twin Lakes: lakes, at head of Moose Creek, 16 miles NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 13' N, 145° 56' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1898 by Capt. Glenn (in Glenn and Abercrombie, 1899, p. 63), USA.

Twin Lakes: lakes, at head of Twin Lakes Creek, 2 miles NW of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 02' 20" N, 149° 08' 20" W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Twin Lakes: lakes, between Pat and Meadow Creeks, 20 miles NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 14' N, 148° 39' W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Twin Lakes: lakes, each 0.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, in Kenai Mountains, W of Skilak Glacier, 43 miles SE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 16' 45" N, 150° 09' 30" W; (map 62). Local descriptive name; reported in 1958 by USGS.

Twin Lakes: lakes, each 900 ft. long, 9 miles SE of Dickey Lake, 23 miles SW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 62° 48' N, 146° 01' W; (map 83). Local name reported by USGS in 1951.

Twin Lakes: lakes, N of Jack Lake, 13 miles NW of Nabesna, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 32' N, 143° 16' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Twin Lakes: lakes, two lakes, each 1 mile long, in Hogatza Flats, 21 miles NW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 19' 30" N, 154° 36' 00" W; (map 116). Local descriptive name; recorded at Hughes in 1956 by Orth.

Twin Lakes: lakes, two, each 1,300 ft. long, on Attu Island, 3 miles SW of Attu Mountain, Aleutian Islands; 52° 52' 30" N, 172° 51' 45" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Twin Lakes: lakes, two, largest 0.4 miles across, between Elk Creek and Nome River, 7 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 165° 15' W; (map 94). Local name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading. Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Twin Lakes: lakes, two, one 2 miles long, other 1.4 miles long, NW of Heavenly Ridge and 59 miles NW of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61° 56' 30" N, 146° 48' 00" W, (map 68). Local name published in the 1950's by USGS.

Twin Mountain Creek: stream, flows S 2 miles to Canyon Creek which flows to Imuruk Basin. 17 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 03' N, 166° 05' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Twin Mountain: hill, 627 ft., 22 miles NE of Cape Mendenhall, near E coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 02' N, 165° 43' W; (map 57). Variant: Twin Mountains. This is a breached volcanic crater which gives the appearance of two mountains. Name reported in 1912 by USC&GS.

Twin Mountain: hill, see Ingri Butte.

Twin Mountain: hills, see Mulik Hills.

Twin Mountain: mountain, 1,140 ft., W of Snake River, 11 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' N, 165° 28' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Twin Mountain: mountain, 2,195 ft., 9 miles N of Tooth Mountain and 20 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 23' N, 161° 42' W; (map 53). Descriptive name given in 1914 by USC&GS "because it has two peaks of similar elevation, Northeast Twin and Southwest Twin."

Twin Mountain: mountain, 2,630 ft., 2.5 miles E of S entrance of Tuxekan Passage, W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago, 55° 46' N, 133° 10' W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1903 or 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, who wrote "named by our party, has no local name."

Twin Mountain: mountain, 3,595 ft., in Kuskokwim Mountains, near head of Innoko River, 9 miles E of Ophir and 24 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 09' N, 156° 14' W; (map 90). Variant: Twin Peaks. Prospectors' name obtained in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 1), USGS.

Twin Mountain: mountain, 5,784 ft., 25 miles SW of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 06' N, 143° 28' W; (map 103). Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS. Probably so named because the mountain appears to have two peaks when seen from the north.

Twin Mountains Creek: stream, heads W of Twin Mountain, flows SW 2 miles to Boulder Creek, 11 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 165° 31' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Twin Mountains: hill, see Twin Mountain.

Twin Peaks: mountain, 1,478 ft., 5 miles N of Narrow Cape, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 30' 20" N, 152° 09' 30" W; (map 34). Local descriptive name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Twin Peaks: mountain, 1,494 ft., includes North and South Peaks, on W shore of Alitak Bay at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 54' 15" N, 154° 13' 30" W; (map 32). Descriptive name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Twin Peaks: mountain, 2,500 ft., two summits. at head of Waterfall Bay on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 56' 25" N, 133° 02' 00" W; (map 1). Local descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1943.

Twin Peaks: mountain, 3,090 ft., on Revillagigedo Island, near mouth of George Inlet, 5 miles NE of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 10" N, 131° 30' 15" W; (map 3). Local named reported in 1954 by USGS.

Twin Peaks: mountain, see Twin Mountain.

Twin Peaks: mountains, 7,087 ft., 20 miles ENE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 56' 40" N, 132° 25' 45" W; (map 6). Descriptive name given for charting purposes in 1943 by USC&GS.

Twin Point: point of land, on E coast of Glass Peninsula on Admiralty Island, 6 miles N of Washburn Peak and 38 miles SE of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 54' 45" N, 133° 59' 30" W; (map 8). Descriptive name given in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; published in 1892 by USC&GS.

Twin Point: point of land, on NW coast of Kruzof Island, 24 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 16' N, 135° 51' W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN. This is the more northern of two similar points.

Twin Rift: mountain, 3,502 ft., on Cleveland Peninsula, E of Lake McDonald, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 59' N, 131° 48' W; (map 3). Name published in 1910 by USC&GS.

Twin Rocks: rocks, 0.7 miles ESE of Harpoon Point on SE coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 17" N, 177° 37' 15" E; BGN 1937; (map 14). Local name reported in 1906 by USC&GS.

Twin Rocks: rocks, 7 miles SE of Mummy Island, 10 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' N, 145° 57' W; (map 64). Descriptive name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Twin Rocks: rocks, awash at high tide, in St. Nicholas Channel, between Lulu and Noyes Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 28' 30" N, 133° 36' 30" W; (map 4). Local descriptive name published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 181).

Twin Sisters Peak: mountain, 5,750 ft., 3 miles S of junction of Styx River and South Fork Kuskokwim River, 87 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 52' 20" N, 153° 10' 00" W; (map 71). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Twin Sisters: ridge, 2,000 ft., extends SW 5 miles from junction of Goldrun Creek and Pitka Fork, 45 miles NW of Beaver, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 48' N, 148° 39' W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Twin Slough: stream, flows NW 12 miles to Yukon River, NE of Ham Island, 23 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 54' N, 154° 49' W; (map 98). Riverboat pilots' name shown on 1940 "Navigation Chart, Tanana Yukon-Rivers" of the River Boat Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Twin Summit Ridge: ridge, with two peaks, 3,780 and 3,700 ft. high, extends 2 miles NE from Gold Pass to Carlson Creek, 6 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 19' N, 134° 15' W; (map 11). Local descriptive name reported by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS, in 1965.

Twincairn Cone: hill, 1,878 ft., 2 miles NW of Asses Ears Mountain and 12 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 47' N, 163° 19' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Reported in 1950. by D. M. Hopkins, USGS, so named because at 'the summit of the cone there are two large cairns built by Eskimos before white men entered the country. The cairns are a conspicuous landmark from four miles away in any direction."

Twinlava Point: point of land, on SW coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 10' 45" N, 168° 46' 00" W; BGN 1940; (map 22). Variant: Lavanak Point. Named in 1939 by USC&GS. This point was called "Lavanak," a coined name, in 1938 by a USC&GS field party.

Twins, The: islands, 1 mile across, in Galankin Islands, 1.2 miles S of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 30" N, 135° 18' 45" W; (map 9). Variant: Dvoini Bratev, Entrance Island. USC&GS derived the name "Twins" about 1882 from translation of part of "Dvoini Bratev," meaning "twin brothers"; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first.

Twins, The: islands, in Stephens Passage, 3 miles W of Hobart Bay and 73 miles NE of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 25' 30" N, 133° 32' 15" W; (map 8). Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, (USC&GS, 1883, p. 129), USN.

Twins, The: islands, on S edge of Walrus Islands, 3 miles SW of Crooked Island and 20 miles E of Hagemeister Island, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 35' 30" N, 160° 18' 30" W; (map 39). These two islands were collectively named in 1890 by officers of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Twins, The: mountains, two, 3,200 ft., on S side of Alaska Peninsula, 7.5 miles NW of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 52' N, 157° 16' W; (map 31). Named by prospectors; reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, and published in 1924 on a USGS map.

Twins: islands, three, 10 miles E of Nagai Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 57' 30" N, 159° 52' 00" W; (map 26). Local name reported in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Twins: rocks, see Hanin Rocks.

Twist Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Fitz Creek, at Iniskin, 28 miles NE of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 44' 40" N, 153° 14' 25" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name published by USGS in 1958.

Twistem Creek: stream, heads in De Long Mountains, flows NE 4 miles to Kiligwa River, 20 miles N of Feniak Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 33' N, 158° 30' W; BGN 1960; (map 132). Named in 1950 by Island L. Tailleux, USGS, 'for a game of chance played while resting on this stream.'

Twister Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows SW 2.5 miles to Susitna River, 0.5 miles S of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 18' 50" N, 150° 06' 30" W; (map 81). Descriptive name given by surveyors and shown on a railroad location blueprint map compiled in 1915.

Twitter Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows W 8 miles to Anchor River, 6 miles NW of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 43' N, 151° 38' W (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in the 1950's.

Two Arm Bay: bay, 3 miles wide, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, 50 miles E of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 36' N, 150° 03' W; (map 50). Descriptive name reported by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 3), USGS, in 1909.

Two Bit Gulch: stream, see Two-bit Creek.

Two By Four Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows W 5 miles to Sheep Creek 3.5 miles SE of its junction with Chisana River, Alaska Range; 62° 14' 30" N, 141° 45' 00" W; (map 84). Local name reported by USGS in 1960.

Two Echo Cliffs: cliffs, with two summits, 5,095 ft. and 5,000 ft., 1.7 miles NW of Nugget Mountain and 10 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 26' 45" N, 134° 23' 30" W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

Two Girl Lagoon: lagoon, see Aghnaghak Lagoon.

Two Headed Cape: island, see Twoheaded Island.

Two Island Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1.7 miles N of Barabara Lake and 21 miles W of Hope, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 53' N, 150° 16' W; (map 62). Local descriptive name; reported in 1958 by USGS.

Two Lakes: lake, 4.8 miles long, in course of Necons River, 50 miles N of Lake Clark and 87 miles W of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 07' 30" N, 153° 47' 45" W; BGN 1930; (map 71). Descriptive name reported in 1928, by S. R. Capps and Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, "as applied by prospectors and trappers who occasionally come to live in a cabin on the north side of these lakes."

Two Moon Bay: bay, 2 miles wide, on S shore of Port Fidalgo, 32 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 46' N, 146° 34' W; BGN 1910; (map 64). Variant: Bowie Bay. Local

name reported in 1905 by U. S. Grant, USGS. The bay was originally called "Bowie Bay" in 1901 by H. P. Ritter, USC&GS, for a member of his party, William Bowie.

Two Plate Creek: stream, heads at glacier and flows SE 2.8 miles to Maclaren River, 0.7 miles S of Maclaren Glacier terminus, 25 miles SE of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 16' 20" N, 146° 30' 30" W; (map 86). Name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Two Spot Mountains: mountain, 1,223 ft., on W bank of Paradise Creek, 30 miles NW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills, 62° 21' N, 160° 39' W; (map 78). Named in 1916 by R. H. Sargent (in Harrington, 1918, pl. 1), USGS; name suggested by "two patches of snow on its slopes."

Two Tree Island: island, 200 ft. long, N of Yank Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 29' 40" N, 132° 38' 00" W; (map 6). Variant: Two-tree Islet. Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN.

Two White Men Creek: stream, see Middle Fork Fortymile River.

Two, Lake: lake, 2,000 ft. long, SW of Lake Four, 8 miles S of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 12' 30" N, 150° 03' 30" W (map 81). Local descriptive name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Two-bit Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to Half Dollar Creek, 2.5 miles S of Ketchum Dome and 34 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 25' 30" N, 144° 47' 00" W; (map 104). Variant: Two Bit Gulch. Named by prospectors and reported in 1910 by C. E. Ellsworth and G. L. Parker (in Brooks and others, 1911, p. 164), USGS, as "Two Bit Gulch."

Two-bit Gulch: ravine, trends E to Kougarok River, S of Course Gold Creek, 16 miles SW of Midnight Mountain, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 34' N, 164° 44' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1907 by Henshaw and Covert (1908, p. 95), USGS. This feature cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Two-headed Point: island, see Twoheaded Island.

Two-tree Islet: island, see Two Tree Island.

Twocone Point: point of land, 2 miles NE of Cape Kuliuk, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 50' 00" N, 153° 53' 30" W; BGN 1930; (map 34). Descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1930, "because of two prominent cones back of the point * * *."

Twocrack Island: island, 0.3 miles across, N end of Maurelle Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 42' N, 133° 37' W; BGN 1908; (map 4). Local descriptive name reported in 1907 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Twoday Mountain: mountain, 4,460 ft., 11 miles S of Wild Lake and 40 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 18' 15" N, 151° 35' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name in use since 1904; reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Twoheaded Island: island, 3 miles long, 7 miles NE of Kaguyak, on coast of Kodiak Island; 56° 54' N, 153° 35' W; (map 33). Variant: Double Headed Point, Nazikach Island, Nasikan Island, Nazikak Island, Nazikak Point, Two Headed Cape, Two-headed Point. Descriptive

name; first reported by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 406), RN, as Twoheaded Point. It seems that he was not able to tell that this feature was not a part of the mainland as he said, "The North East extreme was lost in a haze, but the point to the South West, whose elevated summit terminated in two round hills, on that account was called two-headed Point * * *." The generic, island, was first used by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 17), IRN, who published the native name as "Os[trov] Nasiktakh," i.e. "Nasiktakh Island"

Twomile Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Innoko River, parallel to Fourmile Creek, 39 miles N of Ophir and 55 miles NW of McGrath, Innoko Lowland; 63° 41' 45" N, 156° 22' 40" W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Twomile Creek: stream, on S slope of Watson Peak, flows 1 mile S to Gulf of Alaska, 1.2 miles E of Cape Yakataga and 99 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 03' 45" N, 142° 21' 30" W; BGN 1945; (map 65). Local descriptive name reported in 1945 by USGS; named because "the creek is two miles east of Cape Yakataga."

Twomile Island: island, 1.3 miles across, largest of Rabbit Islands, in Iliamna Lake, 6 miles ESE of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 44' N, 154° 44' W; (map 51). Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

Twomile Lake: lake, 0.6 miles across, 15 miles SE of Minto, Tanana Lowland; 64° 44' N, 148° 52' W; (map 100). Probably so named because the lake is approximately 2 miles southwest of Dunbar, a station on The Alaska Railroad. The name appears on recent maps.

Two prong Mountain: mountain, 6,000 ft., 5 miles N of Mt. Doonerak and 40 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 58' 30" N, 150° 37' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named in 1930 by Marshall (1956, p. 50). who wrote "Directly across Nakshakluk Creek rose the paired pinnacle of Two prong mountain, each prong jutting straight up into the sky."

Tya Inlet: estuary, see Taiya Inlet.

Tyee Creek: stream, heads in Tyee Lake, flows NW 1 mile to Hidden Creek, S of mouth of Bradfield River at head of Bradfield Canal, Coast Mountains; 56° 12' 50" N, 131° 31' 20" W; (map 7). Local name derived from Mount Tyee; reported in 1923 by USFS.

Tyee Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 2 miles S of head of Bradfield Canal, Coast Mountains; 56° 11' 30" N, 131° 28' 30" W; (map 7). Local name derived from Mount Tyee; reported in 1923 by USFS.

Tyee, Mount: mountain, 4,716 ft., 3 miles SE of head of Bradfield Canal, Coast Mountains; 56° 12' 20" N, 131° 26' 10" W; (map 7). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN. Baker (1906, p. 645). wrote, "Native word, meaning 'chief' or 'head man'."

Tyee: locality, on Murder Cove, on S tip of Admiralty Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 30" N, 134° 32' 30" W; (map 9). This is the former location of a cannery and fishing station. A post office by this name was established in 1907 and discontinued in 1953 (Ricks, 1965). In 1962 the facilities were in ruins.

Tyeen Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends SE 1.5 miles to its 1961 terminus, 1.8 miles NW of Johns Hopkins Inlet and 2.4 miles W of terminus of Toyatte Glacier, 80 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 53' N, 137° 08' W; BGN 1937; (map 10). Named in 1936 by W. O. Field and W. S. Cooper (in Cooper, 1937, fig. 17 and p. 62). for Tyeen, a Stickeen Indian, who was captain of John Muir's boat on his journey up "Sum Dum" or Holkham Bay in 1880 (Muir, 1915, p. 208-233).

Tyndall Cove: estuary, 2.6 miles long in Glacier Bay National Monument, extends NW to Geikie Inlet, 50 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 37' 30" N, 136° 23' 30" W; (map 10). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Tyndall Glacier: glacier, heads 5 miles S of The Hump, trends SW 16 miles to head of Icy Bay, 65 miles NW of Yakutat, Chugach Mountains; 60° 03' 30" N, 141° 18' 00" W; (map 65). Named by members of the New York Times Expedition of 1886 for John Tyndall, 1820-93, British physicist and natural philosopher. In his early life he was a member of The Irish Ordnance Survey and English Survey. He received his Ph.D. at the Univ. of Marburg in 1851 and in 1854 he was appointed professor of physics at the Royal Institution of London. He made frequent trips to Switzerland to study glaciers and glacial phenomena, especially the cause of the flow of glacier ice.

Tyone Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Keno Creek, 32 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 33' N, 161° 20' W; (map 53). Name published by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1921, pl. 7), USGS.

Tyone Creek: stream, heads at 62° 14' N, 147° 29' W, flows NE 56 miles to Tyone River, 60 miles NW of Gulkana, Copper River Basin; 62° 39' 25" N, 147° 02' 10" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1906 by Sidney Paige and Adolph Knopf (in Brooks and others, 1907, pl. 118), USGS. The name is an "Alaska jargon word for 'chief'."

Tyone Lake: lake, 5.5 miles long, N of Susitna Lake, at head of Tyone River, 43 miles NW of Gulkana, Copper River Basin; 62° 30' N, 146° 45' W, (map 83). Local name reported by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1915, p. 6), USGS.

Tyone River: stream, heads at Tyone Lake, flows NW 30 miles to Susitna River, 7 miles NE of Oshetna River and 68 miles NW of Gulkana, Copper River Basin; 62° 42' 20" N, 147° 12' 45" W; (map 82). Variant: Tyrone River. Local name reported in 1906 by Sidney Paige and Adolph Knopf (in Brooks and others, 1907, p. 118), USGS. The name is an "Alaska jargon word for 'chief'."

Tyone Village: locality, on N shore of Tyone Lake, 46 miles NW of Gulkana, Copper River Basin; 62° 31' N, 146° 43' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Tyonek Creek: stream, flows SE 15 miles to Cook Inlet at North Foreland, 2 miles SW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 02' 30" N, 151° 11' 30" W; BGN 1916; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Tyonek Station: settlement, see Old Tyonek.

Tyonek Town: locality, see Tobona.

Tyonek: village, pop. 187, on NW shore of Cook Inlet, 43 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 04' 00" N, 151° 08' 20" W; (map 70). Variant: Beluga, Moquawkie, Tiunok. Toyonok, Tu-i-u'nak, Tu-i-u'nuk, Tyonick, Toyonok, Tyoonok, Tyunok. Tanaina Indian village reported in 1880 "Toyonok" by Ivan Petroff as consisting of "2 whites, 6 creoles, and 109 natives." This Indian name means "little chief" and the Eskimo name "Tu-i-u'nuk" reportedly means "marsh people" (Hodge, 1907, p. 860). A post office named "Tyoonok" was established in 1896; renamed Tyonok in 1905, Beluga in 1909, Moquawkie in 1915, and Tyonek in 1933 (Ricks, 1965, p. 67). In 1890, the village had a population of 115; 50 in 1920 136 in 1939; and 132 in 1950.

Tyonick: village, see Tyonek.

Tyonok: village, see Tyonek.

Tyons Bay: bay, see Redoubt Bay.

Tyoonok: village, see Tyonek.

Typhoon Peak: peak, 7,600 ft., in Storm Range, 1.5 miles SE of Mount Ogilvie and 38 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 50' 47" N, 134° 13' 40" W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Named in 1964 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Program.

Tyrena Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to Trout Creek, 3.4 miles S of that stream's junction, with Yukon River and 25 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' 30" N, 141° 42' 40" W; (map 103). Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Tyrone River: stream, see Tyone River.

Tyunok: village, see Tyonek.

Tyurpa, Ostrov: Island, see Tiurpa Island.

Tyya Inlet: estuary, see Taiya Inlet.

Tyya: locality, see Dyea.

Tzaharagamute: locality, see Tzahavak.

Tzahavagamut: locality, see Tzahavak.

Tzahavagamute: locality, see Tzahavak.

Tzahavak: locality, on S shore of Chagvan Bay, 20 miles S of Goodnews Bay, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 45' N, 161° 45' W; (map 39). Variant: Tzaharagamute, Tzahavagamut, Tzahavagamute. Former Eskimo village or camp reported as "Tzahavagamute," population 48, by Petroff (1881, p. 53).

Tzeldatnu: stream, see Soldotna Creek.

Tzuse Shoal: shoal, 0.4 miles long, at S entrance to Yakutat Roads, N of Monti Bay and 1.4 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 33' 40" N, 139° 45' 55" W; (map 46).

Variant: Southeast Shoal. Local name published in 1959 by the USGS. It is called Southeast Shoal in the USC&GS 1947 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 79).

U

U Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 1 mile S of Swan Lake and 8 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 13' 30" N, 145° 23' 30" W; (map 136). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

U-gai-yak, Cape: point of land, see Ugyak, Cape.

U-S Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 miles to American Creek, 2.7 miles E of Fish Lake and 26 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' 20" N, 151° 13' 00" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

U.S. Camp: locality, at mouth of U.S. Creek 45 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 16' N, 146° 44' W; (map 104). Name of a road camp along Steese Highway; derived from U.S. Creek and published in 1954 by USGS.

U.S. Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to Chatanika River, 25 miles NW of Chena Hot Springs and 45 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 15' 50" N, 146° 44' 00" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

U.S. Gulch: ravine, trends N 1 mile to Uhler Creek, 45 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 12' N, 141° 40' W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and shown on an 1898 manuscript map by E. F. Ball, prospector. This ravine is not identified on present-day maps.

Ualik Lake: lake, 8 miles long, near head of Nushagak Peninsula, source of Kanik River, 35 miles WNW of village of Clarks Point, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 03' N, 159° 29' W; (map 53). Variant: Kulukak Lake, Kulyukak, Lake Ualik, Oallek Lake. Eskimo name "Oallek" obtained in 1898 from Rev. Wood [cna], missionary; published by Spurr (1900, map 10), USGS. Recorded as "Oz[ero] Kulyukak" by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 4), IRN.

Ualik: locality, near head of Nushagak Peninsula, on W shore of Kulukak Bay, 43 miles W of village of Clarks Point, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 55' N, 159° 45' W; (map 40). Variant: Ooailik, Ooalligamut, Ooallikh. Former Eskimo village or camp reported in 1880 as "Ooallikh," population 68, by Petroff (1884,p. 17).

Ubezhisheha, Ostrov: island, see Refuge Island.

Ubezhitsha: island, see Refuge Island.

Ubi Island: island, 700 ft. long, in Bucareli Bay, on NW coast of Suemez Island, W of Point Remedios, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 40" N, 133° 26' 25" W; (map 4). Variant: Isla Obi, Isla Ubi, Ysla Ubi. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isle Ubi," or "Ubi Island."

Ubi, Isla: island, see Ubi Island.

Ubi, Ysla: island, see Ubi Island.

Ubiennaya, Gavan: bay, see Massacre Bay.

Ubiennoi Bay: bay, see Massacre Bay.

Ubiennoi Bay: bay, see Temnac Bay.

Ubiennykh, Gavan: bay, see Massacre Bay.

Ubiyenna Bay: bay, see Massacre Bay.

Ubiyenna Harbor: bay, see Massacre Bay.

Ubiyennaya, Gavan: bay, see Massacre Bay.

Ubiyennykh, Gavan: bay, see Massacre Bay.

Ublutuoch River: stream, heads in lake at 69° 58' N, 152° 01' W, flows NE and NW 55 miles to Fish Creek, 5 miles S of Harrison Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 19' 15" N, 151° 21' 10" W; (map 149). Eskimo name reported in 1951 by USC&GS and reported to mean "fat fish."

Uchagmjut: locality, see Uchak.

Uchak: locality, "on right bank of Kuskokwim River." Variant: Uchagmjut, Ugokhamiut. Former Eskimo village or camp recorded as "Uchagmjut" by Holmberg (1855, map); and as "Ugokhamiut" in the 1890 Census (1893, p. 164).

Uchitak: locality, on SE shore of Norton Sound near Tolstoi Point, Nulato Hills; 63° 37' N, 161° 00' W; (map 91). Variant: Outchitak-Mioute. Former Eskimo village or camp published in 1850 as "Outchitak-Mioute" on Lt. L. A. Zagoskin's map. (Hodge 1910 p. 862).

Uchtumuch Bay: bay, see Temnac Bay.

Uchugrak Hills: hills, 1,863 ft., extend N-S 4 miles, N of Noatak River, 4 miles W of Poktovik Mountains and 18 miles SW of Misheguk Mountain, Brooks Range; 68° 04' N, 161° 35' W; (map 131). Variant: Chugruk Hills. Descriptive Eskimo name meaning "old vulva," reported by USGS in 1956.

Ucomude: locality, on N shore of Kiliuda Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; (map 34). Aleut name reported in 1805 by Lisianski (1814, map facing p. 169). This name probably means "akom bay." Location unknown.

Udagak Bay: cove, 0.6 miles across, 2 miles SW of Sedanka, at E end of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 44' 15" N, 166° 19' 20" W; (map 23). Variant: Ilmudichtchit, Ilmudikhchit. Name derived from Udagak Strait and given by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey Steamer Pathfinder during 1900-01. The name "Ilmudikhchit" was reported for this feature in 1790 by Lt. G. A. Sarichev, IRN.

Udagak Strait: water passage, between Unalaska and Sedanka Islands, Aleutian Islands; 53° 44' 20" N, 166° 17' 30" W; (map 23). Variant: Idagak Strait, Oudagakh Strait, Spirkin Strait, Udagakh Strait. Aleut name published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN, as "Proliv

Udagakh," or "Udagakh Strait." It was later called "Oudagakh" by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 284), IRN, and then "Proliv Spirkin," or "Spirkin Strait," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN. According to R. H. Geoghegan, the name may have been taken from the Aleut word "idakuk" which means "leaves, passes away, emanates from."

Udagakh Strait: water passage, see Udagak Strait.

Udak, Cape: point of land, on S coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands: 52° 55' N, 168° 46' W; (map 21). Variant: Mys Udakh. Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN, as "M[ys] Udakh," or "Cape Udakh," probably from the Aleut "udaq" which, according to R. H. Geoghegan, means "dried fish."

Udakh, Mys: point of land, see Udak, Cape.

Udakhta Harbor: anchorage, see Dutch Harbor.

Udamak Cove: cove, 0.6 miles across, in Anderson Bay, part of Makushin Bay on W coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 38' 20" N, 166° 48' 00" W; (map 23). Aleut name reported in 1802 by Lt. G. A. Sarichev, IRN, as "Udamak."

Udamat Bay: bay, 1.1 miles across, in Beaver Inlet N central coast of Sedanka Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 48' 30" N, 166° 13' 30" W; (map 23). Variant: Gull Bay. Aleut name reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN, as "Zal[iv] Udamat," or "Udamat Bay." This feature was called Gull Bay by USBF in 1888.

Udrivik, Lake: lake, 1.8 miles across, in Killik River valley, 19 miles NE of Kurupa Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 30' N, 154° 00' W; (map 133). Variant: Blank Lake. Eskimo name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS. A 1924 fieldsheet by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS, shows "Blank Lake," a name probably given for Walter R. Blankenship, the expedition's camp hand.

Ufigag Creek: stream, see Ukfigag Creek.

Ugadachan Creek: stream, flows S into Ugadaga Bay on N side of Beaver Inlet, on Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 49' 30" N, 166° 25' 00" W; (map 23). Name derived from Ugadagan Bay (Ugadaga Bay) and reported by von Langsdorff (1813-14, v. 2, p. 29). It is not named on modern maps.

Ugagak River: stream, see Ugashik River.

Ugagak: village, see Ugashik.

Ugagik River: stream, see Egegik River.

Ugagik: village, see Egegik.

Ugaguk River: stream, see Egegik River.

Ugaguk River: stream, see Ugashik River.

Ugaguk: village, see Egegik.

Ugaiak: point of land, see Ugyak, Cape.

Ugainshak Island: island, see Ugaiushak Island.

Ugaiuscha Island: island, see Ugaiushak Island.

Ugaiuschak Island: island, see Ugaiushak Island.

Ugaiushak Island: island, 2 miles long, 7 miles S of Cape Kuyuyukak and 13 miles E of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 47' N, 156° 51' W; (map 31). Variant: Ile Agaiouchack, [Ostrov] Ugaiutak, Ugaiuscha Island, Ugaiuschak Island, Ugaiutak Island, Ugainshak Island, Ugajutchak Island, Ugaluschak Island. Eskimo name published in 1827 as “[le] Agaiouchack” by Adm. A. J. von Krusenstern (1827, map 20), IRN.

Ugaiutak Island: island, see Ugaiushak Island.

Ugaiutak, Ostrov: island, see Ugaiushak Island.

Ugajutchak Island: island, see Ugaiushak Island.

Ugak Bay: bay, extends NW 21 miles, off Gulf of Alaska, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 25' N, 152° 35' W; (map 34). Variant: Dgak Bay, Igak Bay, Igakskie, Igatskai, lhack Bay, Irak Bay, Oohack, Puerto de Roxas, Zaliv Igatskoy. Native name given in 1805 by Lisianski (1814, p. 173) as “Bay of lhack.” Published as “Za[liv] Igatskoy,” or “Igat Bay,” by Sarichev (1826, map 3). Name possibly comes from the Aleut “qugaq” which, according to R. H. Geoghegan means “evil spirit.” Wagner (1937, p. 492) says “According to Baker's dictionary [p. 646] * * * Puerto de Roxas * * * was a Spanish name for Ugak Bay * * * but I have never discovered it on any Spanish map in that locality.”

Ugak Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Chiniak Bay, N of Cape Chiniak, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 37' 55" N, 152° 09' 30" W; (map 34). Native name reported by von Langsdorff (1814, p. 56).

Ugak Island: island, 3 miles long, in Gulf of Alaska, at mouth of Ugak Bay, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 23' N, 152° 17' W; (map 34). Variant: Dgak Island, Oohack Island. Native name derived from Ugak Bay and published as “Oohack island” by Lisianski (1814, p. 142). See Ugak Bay.

Ugaklik River: stream, flows NW 35 miles to Eek River, 47 miles S of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 07' 30" N, 161° 38' 15" W; (map 59). Eskimo name reported in 1951 by USC&GS.

Ugalak Creek: stream, flows NW 3.2 miles around Guard Hill to Ogotoruk Creek, 9 miles E of I Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 09' N, 165° 38' W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Variant: Oogahluk Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1962 by personnel of Project Chariot as “Oogahluk.”

Ugalek Bay: bay, on coast of Sedanka Island, off NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; (map 23). Aleut name called "Zal[iv] Ugalek," or "Ugalek Bay," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN, and published by Baker (1906, p. 647). The name does not appear on modern maps.

Ugalgal Island: island, see Egg Island.

Ugalgan Island: island, see Egg Island.

Ugalohan Island: island, see Egg Island.

Ugaluschak Island: island, see Ugaiushak Island.

Ugamak Bay: bay, 2 miles across, on SE coast of Ugamak Island, Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 12' 30" N, 164° 47' 30" W; (map 24). Named in 1901 for Ugamak Island by J. J. Gilbert, USC&GS.

Ugamak Island: island, 5.2 miles long, 36 miles E of Akutan, easternmost of Krenitzin Islands, Fox Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 12' 30" N, 164° 50' 00" W; (map 24). Variant: Ooagalga, Ugamok Island, Ugomok Island, Ukamak Island. Aleut name transcribed by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 202) as "O[strov] Ugamak," which, according to R. H. Geoghegan, may mean "ceremony island."

Ugamak Strait: water passage, 3 miles wide, between Ugamak and Kaligagan Islands, in Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 11' N, 164° 52' W; (map 24). Variant: Ugamakskie. Aleut name transcribed by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 16) as "Ugamakskey," and probably is derived from the name of the island.

Ugamakskie: water passage, see Ugamak Strait.

Ugamok Island: island, see Ugamak Island.

Ugamok: island, see Chirikof Island.

Uganik Bay: bay, extends SE 11 miles, off Shelikof Strait, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 50' N, 153° 32' W; (map 34). Variant: Ooganak Bay, Ooganok, Uganuk Bay. Name derived from Uganik Island and published as "Ooganak Bay" by Petroff (1881, p. 29) in the 10th Census in 1880.

Uganik Island: island, 16 miles long, between Uganik and Vickoda Bays, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 53' N, 153° 20' W; BGN 1931; (map 34). Variant: Oohanick Island, Uganuk Island. Native name reported in 1805 by Lisianski (1814, p. 169) as "Oohanick Island." Baker (1906, p. 647) wrote a transliteration of the Russian "O[strov] Uganik," or "Uganik Island," published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23). The USC&GS erroneously transliterated Capt. Tebenkov's spelling as "Uganuk" and USBF did the same in 1888.

Uganik Lake: lake, 3.5 miles long, in course of Uganik River, SE of East Arm Uganik Bay, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 40' N, 153° 20' W; (map 34). Name derived from Uganik Island and published in 1952 by USGS.

Uganik Passage: water passage, 20 miles long, between Uganik Bay and Uganik Island, N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 51' N, 153° 25' W; BGN 1909; (map 34). Name derived from Uganik Island and given in 1909 by Capt. W. C. Hodgkins, USC&GS.

Uganik River: stream, heads in lake, flows NW through Uganik Lake 24 miles to East Arm Uganik Bay, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 41' 30" N, 153° 25' 45" W; (map 34). Name derived from Uganik Island and published in 1952 by USGS.

Uganik, Cape: point of land, at NW tip of Uganik Island, N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 58' N, 153° 30' W; (map 34). Variant: East Point, Mys Uganik. Name derived from Uganik Island and published as "M[ys] Uganik," or "Cape Uganik," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 23). Called East Point in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of USBF steamer Albatross.

Uganik: locality, on W shore of Northeast Arm Uganik Bay, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 46' N, 153° 24' W; (map 34). Variant: Oohanick, Ooganak, Uganuk. Eskimo village reported as "Oohanick" in 1805 by Lisianski (1814, map facing p. 169). The Tenth Census in 1880 lists "Ooganak," population 73 while the Eleventh Census in 1890 lists "Uganak," population 31.

Uganuk Bay: bay, see Uganik Bay.

Uganuk Island: island, see Uganik Island.

Uganuk Spit: spit, see Packers Spit.

Uganuk: locality, see Uganik.

Ugashek, Ozero: lake, see Becharof Lake.

Ugashik Bay: estuary, extends NW 9 miles to Bristol Bay, on N coast of Alaska Peninsula, at mouth of Ugashik River, 6 miles W of Ugashik, Bristol Bay Lowland; 57° 35' N, 157° 42' W; (map 36). Local name published in 1909 by USC&GS; derived from Ugashik River.

Ugashik Creek: stream, flows NW 18 miles to Upper Ugashik Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, 35 miles NE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 42' 40" N, 156° 34' 05" W; (map 36). Eskimo name reported in 1902 by J. L. McPherson of Iliamna.

Ugashik Lakes: lake, see Lower Ugashik Lake.

Ugashik River: stream, heads in Upper Ugashik Lake and flows W, through Lower Ugashik Lake, 43 miles to Ugashik Bay, on NW coast of Alaska Peninsula, 9 miles SW of Ugashik, Bristol Bay Lowland; 57° 30' N, 157° 37' W; (map 36). Variant: Egegik River, Igakik River, Oogahik, Oogashak, Oogashik, Ougatchik Riviere, Reka Sulima, Reka Ugazhak, Riviere Soulima, Ugagak River, Ugaguk River, Ugatschik River, Ugazhik River. Eskimo name transcribed in French as "Ougatchik Riviere," in 1828 by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 259), IRN. At the same time Capt. M. N. Staniukovich of the corvette Moller, called it "Soulima" in his journal, and for many years there was considerable confusion concerning the name of the stream or streams. According to Grewingk (1850, p. 129) there were two streams. The present spelling was given by W. H. Dall in 1868.

Ugashik, Mount: mountain, 2,230 ft., between Crooked and Ugashik Creeks, on Alaska Peninsula, 41 miles NE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 37' N, 156° 19' W; (map 36). Name reported in 1902 by J. L. McPherson of Iliamna; published by G. C. Martin (1921, pl. 10), USGS.

Ugashik: village, pop. 36, on NW coast of Alaska Peninsula, on E bank of Ugashik River, 9 miles from its mouth, Bristol Bay Lowland; 57° 30' 45" N, 157° 23' 45" W; (map 36). Variant: Igagik, Oogahik, Oogashik, Ugagak, Ungashik. Eskimo village listed by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census as "Oogashik," population 177; 154 in 1890; 84 in 1930; 55 in 1939; and 48 in 1950. The Ugashik post office was maintained here intermittently from 1932 to 1963 (Ricks, 1965, p. 67).

Ugat, Cape: point of land, 6.5 miles NE of Cape Kuliuk, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 52' 20" N, 153° 50' 40" W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Ugat, Ugat Point. Transliteration by USC&GS in 1868 of the native name published in Russian as "M[ys] Ugat," "Cape Ugat," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22).

Ugatschik River: stream, see Ugashik River.

Ugavigamiut: locality, see Uknavig.

Ugavik: locality, see Uknavig.

Ugazhak, Reka: stream, see Ugashik River.

Ugazhik River: stream, see Ugashik River.

Ugchirnak Mountain: hill, 948 ft., on NW coast of Nelson Island, 8 miles NE of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 37' N, 165° 14' W; (map 57). Eskimo name meaning "it goes on top" obtained at Tanunak in 1951 by USC&GS.

Ughkooleekuk Cove: cove, in Koomlangeelkuk Bay, 4.6 miles SW of Savoonga, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 40' N, 170° 37' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Ughkulikak Cove. Eskimo name recommended by the Savoonga village and reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Ughkulikak Cove: cove, see Ughkooleekuk Cove.

Ugiagik: village, see Egegik.

Ugiagwik, Lake: lake, see Becharof Lake.

Ugiak: point of land, see Ugyak, Cape.

Ugiatok: locality, on Agattu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 25' N, 173° 35' E; (map 13). Former Aleut village or camp (Hodge, 1910, p. 863), BAE.

Ugidak Island: island, 0.1 miles across, borders Tanaga Pass, 3.5 miles E of Skagul Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 35' 00" N, 178° 30' 30" W; (map 16). Variant: Kamen Ugidakh, Ugidakh Island. Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, as "K[amen] Ugidakh," or "Ugidakh Rock," and shown on an 1855 U.S. Navy Hydrog. Chart as Ugidakh Island.

Ugidakh Island: island, see Ugidak Island.

Ugidakh, Kamen: island, see Ugidak Island.

Ugiu-ug: village, see Biorka.

Uglaamie: town, see Barrow.

Uglivia: locality, see Uglovaia.

Uglovaia: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, at or near Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 53' N, 162° 05' W; (map 74). Variant: Ooglovia, Ouglovaia, Sabotnisky, Uglivia. Russianized Eskimo name reported in 1879 as "Ouglovaia" by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service. Listed in 1880 as "Ooglovia," Eskimo village, population 102, by Ivan Petroff.

Ugnasik: village, see Unga.

Ugnuravik River: stream, flows N 35 miles to Simpson Lagoon, 14 miles W of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; 70° 29' 30" N, 149° 46' 30" W; (map 150). Eskimo name referring to the "place where ducks are driven and killed"; reported by USC&GS in 1951.

Ugokhamiut: locality, see Uchak.

Ugolnoi: island, see Ukolnoi Island.

Ugolnoy, Mys: point of land, see Coal Point.

Ugolnoy, Ostrov: island, see Charcoal Island.

Ugolnoy, Zaliv: bay, see Coal Bay.

Ugomok Island: island, see Ugamak Island.

Ugovik: locality, see Uknavig.

Ugroorak: bluff, see Ugrurak Bluff.

Ugrurak Bluff: bluff, on shore of Chuckchi Sea, 15 miles N of Cape Krusenstern, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 18' N, 163° 48' W; (map 128). Variant: Ogrooruk, Ookwroorat Bluff, Ugroorak, Ugzuuzaq. Eskimo name meaning "little piece of blubber" reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Ugtikun: locality, on Agattu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 25' N, 173° 35' E; (map 13). Former Aleut village or camp (Hodge, 1910, p. 863), BAE.

Ugtumuk: locality, on Agattu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 25' N, 173° 35' E; (map 13). Former Aleut village or camp (Hodge, 1910, p. 863), BAE.

Uguiug: locality, see Beaver.

Ugujuk: village, see Uyak.

Uguligik Island: island, see Aguligik Island.

Ugushtu, Ostrov: island, see Crooked Island.

Ugutchtu Island: island, see Ushagat Island.

Uguyug: locality, see Beaver.

Uguyug: village, see Biorka.

Ugyak, Cape: point of land, between Kafliia and Kukak Bays, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 32 miles E of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 16' 45" N, 154° 06' 00" W; (map 42). Variant: Cape U-gai-yak, Cap Ighiack, Ilak, Mys Igiak, Ugaiak, Ugiak. Native name published in French as "C[ap] Ighiack" by von Krusenstern (1827, map 17); published in 1847 in Russian as "M[ys] Igisk" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378. Locally called Cape "U-gai-yak" according to W. H. Dall, USC&GS; published as "Cape Ugyak" in 1888 by USBF.

Ugzuuzaq: bluff, see Ugrurak Bluff.

Uhaiak Peninsula: peninsula, see Hepburn, Peninsula.

Uhaiak: locality, on Hepburn Peninsula on S coast of Kodiak Island, 57° 00' N, 153° 55' W; (map 33). Variant: Oohaiack. Former Eskimo village or camp recorded in 1804 as "Oohaiack" by Capt. Lisianski (1814, map facing p. 169), IRN.

Uhaskek: locality, between Gull and Dangerous Capes, on SE coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 24' N, 152° 38' W; (map 43). Variant: Oohaskeck. Former Eskimo village or camp recorded in 1804 as "Oohaskeck" by Capt. Lisianski (1814, map facing p. 169), IRN.

Uhler Creek: stream, flows W 9 miles to South Fork Fortymile River, 45 miles SW of Eagle Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 12' 20" N, 141° 05' 00" W; (map 102). Variant: Yuler Creek. Named by prospectors and reported in 1896, by Spurr (1898, pl. 44), USGS.

Uhvak: hills, see Awak Hills.

Uhvowm Koonga: stream, see Auvom Creek.

Ui-lu-gu-lum-gui-guok: stream, see Kokwok River.

Uiak Bay: bay, see Uyak Bay.

Uinakhtagewik: locality, see Uinuk.

Uinaklagovik: locality, see Uinuk.

Uindkhem, Mys: point of land, see Windham, Point.

Uinuk: locality, on N shore of Norton Sound at mouth of Nome River, 4 miles SE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 29' N, 165° 18' W; (map 94). Variant: Oo-innakhtagowik, Ooinukhlagowik, Ooinuklagowik, Ooinuktagowik. Uinakhtagewik. Former Eskimo village reported in 1880 by Ivan Petroff as "Oo-innakhtagowik", population 10, in the 10th Census.

Uivak: promontory, see Lisburne, Cape.

Uivaksak Creek: stream, heads in DeLong Mountains flows SW 15 miles through Desperation Lake to Anisak River, Brooks Range; 68° 18' N, 158° 58' W; BGN 1960; (map 132). Variant: Fry Creek. Eskimo name meaning "like a cape, for going around," reported by USGS in 1956.

Uivaq: promontory, see Lisburne, Cape.

Uivfak: promontory, see Lisburne, Cape.

Ujah Islet: island, see Uyak Island.

Ujakushatsch: volcano, see Redoubt Volcano,

Ujut Bay: bay, see Izhut Bay.

Ujut Bay: bay, see King Cove.

Ukagamut: locality, see Nunaikak.

Ukak River: stream, heads in lake, flows N 12 miles to Iliuk Arm Naknek Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 23 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 31' 50" N, 155° 20' 30" W; BGN 1924; (map 42). Native name published in 1917 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society. Griggs camped near the site of a village named "Ukak" and called his camp and the river by that name

Ukak: lake, see Kukaklik Lake.

Ukak: locality, on NW coast of Nelson Island. 27 miles NE of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 44' N, 164° 56' W; (map 58). Variant: Ookagamiut, Ookagamute Ookak, Ukogamute. Former Eskimo village, abandoned before 1945, now used as a summer camp; reported as "Ookagamiut," by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, who visited the village in December 1878. Ivan Petroff, in the 1880 Census, recorded "Ookagamute," population 25; 15 in 1939. Some maps have erroneously located this village on the Ningaluk River. See Unakak.

Ukak: locality, see Nunaikak.

Ukak: locality, see Savonoski.

Ukak: locality, see Unakak.

Ukalikchik River: stream, flows SE 20 miles to Kashunuk River 28 miles E of village of Hooper Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 26' N, 165° 16' W, (map 75). Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1951.

Ukalikchik: locality, on W bank of Ukalikchik River near its junction with Kashunuk River, 28 miles E of village of Hooper Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 26' 30" N, 165° 16' 25" W; (map 75). Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1951.

Ukamak Island: island, see Ugamak Island.

Ukamok: island, see Chirikof Island.

Ukashik: locality, on Agattu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 25' N, 173° 35' E, (map 13). Former Aleut village or camp (Hodge, 1910, p. 864), BAE.

Ukawatne: stream, see Ukawutni Creek.

Ukawutni Creek: stream, flows SW 15 miles to Victor Slough in the Yukon River, 0.4 miles N of Mickey Island and 32 miles NE of Ruby, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 64° 56' 20" N, 154° 30' 25" W; (map 98). Variant: Ukawatne. Native name reported in 1869 by W. H. Dall (1870, p. 282), USC&GS, as Ukawatne and Ukawutni.

Ukayukhpalyk Island: island, see Kiukpalik Island.

Ukazatel, Ostrov: island, see Guide Island.

Ukerukuvik River: stream, see Okerokovik River.

Ukfigag Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Goodnews Bay, 3.5 miles S of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 04' N, 161° 36' W; (map 53). Variant: Ufigag Creek. Eskimo name reported to mean "little trees" obtained at Goodnews about 1951 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Ukhagmiut: locality, see Oknagamut.

Ukhapatit: rocks, see Youghapotit Rocks.

Ukhvigchagvag: locality, on Holitna River, Stony River Lowland; 61° 30' N, 157° 00' W; (map 72). Variant: Ukvigchagvag-myt. Former Eskimo village or camp recorded in 1842-44 as "Ukvigchagvag-myt" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin (1847, p. 75), IRN.

Ukinik Creek: stream, see Ukinyak Creek.

Ukinyak Creek: stream, heads in Lisburne Hills, flows S and W 11 miles to Chukchi Sea, 6 miles N of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68° 44' 10" N, 166° 11' 55" W; (map 129). Variant: Ukinik Creek, Ukinyaq Creek, Ukinyuk Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1956 by Orth to mean "cut"; so called "because the stream cuts into the mountains."

Ukinyaq Creek: stream, see Ukinyak Creek.

Ukinyuk Creek: stream, see Ukinyak Creek.

Ukivak: locality, see Ukivok.

Ukivok Island: island, see King Island.

Ukivok: village, pop. 30, on King Island, in Bering Sea W of Seward Peninsula, 43 miles S of Cape Prince of Wales, 64° 58' N, 168° 04' W; (map 111). Variant: King Island, Ookevok, Ookivok. Oukivak, Oukevok, Oukwak, Ovkevok, Ukivak, Ukivuk, Ukiwuk. Eskimo village reported by Dall (1877, p. 15); this was also the Eskimo name for King Island. Recorded in the 1880 Census as "Ookivok" by Petroff (1884, map). The 1890 Census (1893, p. 145) reported "The only Alaskan people residing in cliff dwellings * * * enlarged from the cavernous fissures that exist on the island," population 200. Balcom (1965, p. 32) wrote, "Most of the inhabitants moved to Nome and other places to find employment, as King Island is inaccessible part of the year because of its location and weather."

Ukivuk: locality, see Ukivok.

Ukiwuk Island: island, see King Island.

Ukiwuk: locality, see Ukivok.

Uklik Dunes: sand dunes, see Ooklik Dunes.

Ukmaggruk Mountain: mountain, see Angmakrok Mountain.

Uknadak Island: island, see Hog Island.

Uknadak: locality, see Uknodok.

Uknavik: locality, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, between Lower Kalskag and Tuklak, 40 miles SE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 25' N, 160° 37' W; (map 73). Variant: Gavimamut, Odogavigamut, Odogovigamut, Ogavik, Ogalvick, Ogalvik, Ogilvik, Okavigamut, Okhnagamiut, Okavigamut, Oogavigmute, Oogovigamute, Oogovik, Oogowigamute, Ougavik, Ugavik, Ugavigamiut, Ugovik. Although it is difficult to correlate names of the Eskimo villages along the Kuskokwim River on the early small-scale maps, this place appears to have been the same as the "Oogovigamute," population 206, listed in Petroff's 1880 Census. It is probable that E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, obtained the name for Petroff in January 1879. The 1890 Census listed "Ugavigamiut," population 57. W. S. Post, USGS, on his 1898 fieldsheet recorded "Oknavigamut" with a note "from Kilbuck" (Rev. J. H. Kilbuck, Moravian missionary); he also showed a Moravian Mission school located there. The mission, called "Ougavik," was established about 1893 (Schwalbe, 1951,

p. 46) and abandoned about 1906 (p. 94), because of a declining population caused “by a shifting river bed.” In his diary in 1930, Hrdlicka (1943, p. 317) wrote, “Oogovik, a place abandoned some years ago. A large fine site * * * twenty hollows from igloos.” See Akahamut and Nak.

Uknodok, Ostrov: island, see Hog Island.

Uknodok: locality, on Hog Island in Unalaska Bay, on N coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 54' N, 166° 34' W; (map 23). Variant: Ouknadok, Uknadak, Ukunadok. Former Aleut village or camp published as “Ukunadok” by Rev. Coxe (1787, p. 167). Reported as “Uknadak” by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 188), who wrote that the village was the site of a dispute between the Unalaskans and the Aleuts from Unimak in which the latter were exterminated.

Ukodlint: locality, on Golovnin Bay, on N shore of Norton Sound, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 27' N, 163° 00' W; (map 95). Former Eskimo village or camp reported in the 1890 Census (1893, p. 162).

Ukogamute: locality, see Ukak.

Ukolnoi Island: island, 7.5 miles long, 4 miles NE of Dolgoi Island, one of Pavlof Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 13' N, 161° 38' W; (map 28). Variant: Kitagutak, Ugolnoi, Youkolny. Name reported as “O[strov] Youkolny,” meaning “stone coal” by Capt. Lutke (1836 p. 271), IRN. Shown as “Ukolnoi Island” on 1882 USC&GS chart. The Aleut name is “Kitagutak,” according to Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 252).

Ukolnoi Rocks: rocks, between Ukolnoi and Wosnesenski Islands, 12 miles NE of Dolgoi Island, Aleutian Range; 55° 14' 30" N, 161° 27' 30" W; (map 28). Probably named for Ukolnoi Island; shown on a 1964 USC&GS chart.

Ukpik Slough: stream, see Ikpik Slough.

Ukpiksuk: locality, 3 miles N of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 46' N, 164° 32' W; (map 128). Variant: Ookpicksook, Uqpiqsuq. Eskimo name meaning “there are willows” reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Ukshivik: locality, on Barling Bay, on SE coast of Kodiak Island, 57° 11' N, 153° 22' W; (map 34). Variant: Ukshivikag-miut, Ukshivikak, Ukshivkag-miut. Former Eskimo village or camp published as “Ukshivikag-miut” on the Russian American Company's 1849 map. Baker (1906, p. 649) wrote, “Ukshi'vik means a winter village from Ukshuk (winter), and vik, the locative termination.”

Ukshivikag-miut: locality, see Ukshivik.

Ukshivikak: locality, see Ukshivik.

Ukshivkag-miut: locality, See Ukshivik.

Uksukalik: locality, along left bank of Black River, 10 miles ESE of Black, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 20' N, 165° 12' W; (map 76). Reported about 1946 by USGS.

Uksukfak River: stream, see Kinia River.

Ukuk: locality, on Nelson Island, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 30' N, 165° 00' W; (map 57). Former Eskimo village or camp reported in The 1890 Census (1893, p. 111).

Ukuksik: locality, see Amungna.

Ukunadok: locality, see Uknodok.

Ukushe Island: island, see Akusha Island.

Ukvigchagvag-mytut: locality, see Ukhvigchagvag.

Ukvikhtulig-mut: locality, see Opiktulik.

Ukvikhtulig-mytut: locality, see Opiktulik.

Ukviktulik: locality, see Opiktulik.

Ul'malyanok, M[ys]: point of land, see Ilmalianuk, Cape.

Ulach Island: island, see Ulak Island.

Ulaga Island: island, see Carlisle Island.

Ulahula River: river, see Hulahula.

Ulak Island: island, 6.5 miles long, Delarof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 22' N, 178° 57' W; (map 16). Variant: Illak Island, Ioulakh Island, Ulach Island, Ulakh Island, Youlak Island. Name published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, as "Illak" apparently from the Aleut name "Ulak" or "Ulaq" meaning "house" or "everybody's house." The adopted name was published on a USC&GS chart.

Ulak Island: island, elev. 688 ft., 1 mile long, 3 miles E of Great Sitkin Island, Andreanof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 52° 02' 40" N, 175-54' 00" W; BGN 1890; (map 18). Variant: Ulakh Island, Uliadak Island, Ulyadak, Ostrov, Ulyadakh, Ostrov. Aleut name published as "Ulak lie," or "Ulak Island." by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 323), IRN, and is apparently of the same derivation as "O[strov] Ulyadak," or "Ulyadak Island," shown on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1400 in 1848. The Aleut name "Ulaq" means "house."

Ulak Pass: water passage, 4 miles wide, between Ulak and Amatignak Islands, Delarof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 18' 30" N, 179° 03' 00" W; (map 16). Name published by USC&GS in 1954 Coast Pilot (p. 459).

Ulakaia Hill: hill, 946 ft., 2 miles S of St. George, highest point on St. George Island, in Pribilof Islands, 56° 34' 40" N, 169° 34' 45" W; (map 38). Variant: Ahlucheyak Hill, Ahluckeyak Hill,

Alukeyak Hill, Oolakaiya Hill, Ulakiya. Aleut name shown as “Ahlukeyak” and “Ahlukeyak” by Elliott (1881, p. 18), meaning “rough back-bone”; as “Oolakaiya” by Joseph Stanley-Brown in 1891; and as “Ul'akiya” by Putnam (1903, p. 1016), USC&GS, meaning “high house,” because “the old native houses had rounded roofs similar to the shape of this hill.” These three names appear to be different spellings of the same Aleut name.

Ulakakogavik: village, see Utukakarvik.

Ulakh Island: island, see Ulak Island.

Ulakhta Harbor: anchorage, see Dutch Harbor.

Ulakiya: hill, see Ulakaia Hill.

Ulakta Head: point of land, N tip of Amaknak Island in Unalaska Bay, Aleutian Islands; 53° 55' 35" N, 166° 30' 45" W; (map 23). Variant: North Head, Ulakhta Head. Aleut name reported by George Davidson, USC&GS, in 1869. Baker (1906, p. 649), wrote “a name derived from Udakta (now Dutch) harbor, the change from Udakta to Ulakta being apparently accidental.”

Ulamashak Mountain: hill, see Oolamushak Hill.

Ulanach, Cape: point of land, see Chlanak. Cape.

Ulaneak Creek: stream, heads on NW slope of Blind Pass Mountain, flows SW 20 miles to Ambler River, Brooks Range; 67° 24' N, 156° 51' W; (map 126). Eskimo name reported to generally mean “wrong route” or “blind pass,” obtained at Shungnak and Kobuk by Orth in 1956.

Ularakartha Point: point of land, at Great East Rookery, NW of Tolstoi Point, on NE coast of St. George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' N, 169° 29' W; (map 38). This Aleut name meaning “point opposite house,” was reported as “Ul'arakartha” by Putnam (1903, p. 1016), USC&GS.

Ulezara: locality, on Chukchi Sea coast near Cape Krusenstern, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° N, 163° W; (map 128). Variant: Ulezaramiut. Former Eskimo village or camp recorded as “Ulezaramiut” in the 1890 Census (1893, p. 162).

Ulezaramiut: locality, see Ulezara.

Uliadak Island: island, see Ulak Island.

Uliaga Island: island, 2 miles across, northernmost of Islands of Four Mountains, Aleutian Islands; 53° 04' 00" N, 169° 05' 30" W; (map 22). Variant: Kagalgin Island, Kigalga Island, Kigalgin Island, Ostrov Chegulak, Ostrov Ulyyaga. Aleut name reported in 1894 by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office. The island was recorded in 1847 as “O[strov] Chegulak,” or “Chegulak Island,” on Russian Hydros. Dept. Chart 1379, and “O[strov] Ulyyaga,” or “Ulyyaga Island,” by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25, dated 1849), IRN.

Uliaga Island: island, see Carlisle Island.

Uliaga Pass: water passage, between Kagamil and Uliaga Islands, Aleutian Islands; 53° 02' 30" N, 169° 45' 00" W; (map 22). Name derived from Uliaga Island; published in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 72).

Uliagant Island: island, see Carlisle Island.

Ulinnoi Island: island, see Ulinoi Island.

Ulinnoy, Ostrov: island, see Ulinoi Island.

Ulinoi Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Redoubt Bay, 9 miles SW of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 56' 00" N, 135° 23' 40" W; (map 5). Variant: Ostrov Ulinnoy, Ulinnoi Island. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Ulinnoy," or "Ulinnoy Island."

Ulitka Bay: bay, 0.8 miles wide, NW coast of Noyes Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' 35" N, 133° 43' 00" W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Named in 1923 by USC&GS; derived from Cape Ulitka. See Ulitka, Cape.

Ulitka, Cape: point of land, NW tip of Noyes Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' 45" N, 133° 43' 35" W BGN 1923; (map 4). Variant: Snail Cape. Russian word meaning "snail," given in 1923 by USC&GS.

Ulliaga Island: island, see Carlisle Island.

Ulliagin Island: island, see Carlisle Island.

Ulloa Canal: water passage, see Ulloa Channel.

Ulloa Channel: water passage, extends SE 10 miles, off Bucareli Bay, between Prince of Wales and Suemez Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' N, 133° 17' W; BGN 1908; (map 4). Variant: Canal Ysla de Ulloa, Ulloa Canal. This feature was named "Canal Ysla de Ulloa," meaning "Canal of Ulloa Island," by the Spanish about 1792, possibly for Francisco de Ulloa, a Spanish explorer; shortened to Ulloa Channel in 1907 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS. "Ulloa canal appears to have derived its name from being supposed to communicate with Cordova Bay, the land north of Cordova Bay being styled Isla Ulloa [Ulloa Island] in Galiano's Atlas [1802, map 3]" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, p. 97).

Ulloa Island: island, 0.7 miles long, in Ulloa Channel, 0.5 miles N of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago, 55° 17' N, 133° 09' W; BGN 1908; (map 4). Named in 1907 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Ullyaga, Ostrov: island, see Carlisle Island

Ullyaga, Ostrov: island, see Uliaga Island.

Ullyagin Island: island, see Herbert Island.

Ulyagin, Ostrov: island, see Carlisle Island.

Ulnik: bay, see Marmot Bay.

Ulo Mountain: mountain, see Oolah Mountain.

Ulo Pass: pass, see Oolah Pass.

Ulo Valley: valley, see Oolah Valley.

Ulokagmiut: locality, see Ulokak.

Ulokak River: stream, see Holokuk River.

Ulokak: locality, in Kuskokwim district, probably near mouth of Holokuk River, Kilbuk-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 33' N, 158° 36' W; (map 72). Variant: Ulokagmiut. Former Eskimo village or camp recorded as "Ulokagmiut" in the 1890 Census (1893, p. 164). See Holokuk River.

Ulokat Hills: hills, 1,000 ft., extend 2.5 miles N of Black River, at S end of Kuzilvak Mountains, 31 miles E of Scammon Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 57' N, 164° 38' W; (map 74). Eskimo name meaning "slate" or "slate knife [Ulo]," reported by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS, in 1899.

Ultramarine Glacier: glacier, on E side of Kenai Peninsula, heads in Sargent Icefield, trends NE 4 miles to its terminus, 1 mile SW of head of Blue Fiord, 14 miles NW of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 25' 30" N, 148° 18' 00" W; BGN 1910; (map 63). So named in 1908 by Grant (Grant and Higgins, 1913, p. 45), USGS, "because of the clear blue color of the ice near its end * * *."

Ulukak: locality, see Ulukuk.

Ulukluk Creek: stream, flows NE 19 miles to the Buckland River, 49 miles NE of Haycock, Nulato Hills; 65° 45' N, 160° 05' W; (map 109). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Uluksian Creek: stream, flows SW 15 miles to Noatak River 15 miles SW of its junction with Nimiuktuk River, Brooks Range; 67° 55' 05" N, 160° 12' 15" W; (map 127). Eskimo name meaning "[going the] wrong way," obtained in 1956 at Noatak by Orth.

Ulusrak Bluff: bluff, elev. 700 ft., on W bank of Colville River 3 miles N of its junction with Chandler River, Arctic Slope; 69° 30' N, 151° 30' W; (map 141). Eskimo name meaning "material for ulus [semi-circular knife]," reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Ulukuk Hills: hills, near the Unalakleet River, 30 or 40 miles E of Norton Sound, Nulato Hills, near 63° 55' N, 160° 15' W; (map 91). Eskimo name reported in 1866 by W. H. Dall.

Ulukuk River: stream, tributary to Unalakleet River, 30 or 40 miles E of Norton Sound, Nulato Hills, near 63° 55' N, 160° 15' W; (map 91). Variant: Kychchogljuk River, Reka Kuikhoglyuk,

Ryka Toukatl ili Tstsytsekatoyna, Toukatl Creek, Zyzek-twina River. Eskimo name reported in 1866 by W. H. Dall. The name "Ryka Toulatl ili Tstsytsekatoyna," meaning "Toukatl or Little Tstsytsek River," was reported in 1842-1844 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN.

Ulukuk: locality, on Unalakleet River 20 or 30 miles E of Norton Sound, Nulato Hills; 63° 55' N, 160° 15' W; (map 91). Variant: Alookuk; Alukuk, Ulukak, Zlukak. Former Eskimo village or camp reported in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN.

Uluruk Point: promontory, on SW coast of Nelson Island, 4 miles SE of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 30' N, 165° 22' W; (map 57). Eskimo name meaning "old knife (ulu)" obtained in 1951 by USC&GS. Another source gives the meaning as "tongue."

Ulva Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, N of Knob Point on E coast of Amatignak Island, Delarof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 15' 40" N, 179° 04' 00" W; (map 16). Local name published on 1954 USGS map.

Ulyadak, Ostrov: island, see Ulak Island.

Ulyadakh, Ostrov: island, see Ulak Island.

Ulyaga Island: island, see Herbert Island.

Ulyaga, Ostrov: island, see Carlisle Island.

Ulyagan, Ostrov: island, see Carlisle Island.

Um-nok-a-luk-ta: stream, see Black River.

Um-ok-a-look-tok: stream, see Black River.

Umaatchak Peak: hill, see Umarachek Peak.

Umagachiak Hill: mountain, see Umagatsiak Hill.

Umagachyam, Kugoranga: stream, see Umagatsiak Creek.

Umagatsiak Mountain: mountain, 1,045 ft., 2 miles SE Kisemaraktuk Mountain and 17 miles N of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 58' N, 164° 34' W; (map 128). Variant: Oomagahchyak, Ummagaatsiaq. Eskimo name meaning "new heart" according to E. S. Burch in 1966.

Umagatsiak Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Chukchi Sea, 20 miles SE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 32' N, 164° 01' W; Variant: Oomagahchyam Koogowranga, Umagachyam Kugoranga. Eskimo name reported by E. S. Burch, in 1966, to mean "new heart."

Umagatsiak Hill: mountain, 6 miles N of Imik Lagoon and 21 miles SE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 34' N, 163° 36' W; Variant: Oomagahchyak, Ummagaatsiaq, Umagachiak Hill. Eskimo name reported by E. S. Burch, in 1966

Umagvirak: locality, patch of willows, along Omikviorok River, 12 miles SE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 40' N, 164° 08' W; (map 128). Variant: Oomagveerak. Eskimo name meaning “place where there is willows” reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Umahachek Creek: stream, heads in Tahinichok Mountains at SW end of Mulgrave Hills, flows SW 4.5 miles to Chukchi Sea, 19 miles SE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 32' N, 164° 00' W; (map 128). Variant: Oommahahtchek Creek. Eskimo name meaning “heart,” according to USC&GS in 1950.

Umak Bight: cove, 0.6 miles across, Umak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 53' 45" N, 176° 00' 00" W; BGN 1986; (map 17). Name derived from Umak Island, and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Umak Island: island, 6.5 miles long, one of Andreanof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 53' N, 176° 02' W; BGN 1890; (map 17). Variant: Oumakh Island, Umakh Island, Yumakh Island. Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, as “O[strov] Umakh,” or “Umakh Island.”

Umak Pass: water passage, between Umak and Little Tanaga Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51' 30" N, 176° 03' 00" W; BGN 1986; (map 17). Name derived from Umak Island, and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Umak, Cape: point of land, on SW coast of Umak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 51' 40" N, 176° 03' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Name derived from Umak Island, and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Umakalookta: stream, see Black River.

Umakh Island: island, see Umak Island.

Umalik: stream, see Omilak Creek.

Umanangula Bluffs: cliff, extends 1.3 miles along S coast of St. George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 32' 10" N, 169° 36' 00" W; (map 38). Aleut name reported by Putnam (1903, p. 1016), USC&GS, as “Uman'angul'a,” meaning “cannot be seen”; so named “because they are not visible from the village * * *.”

Umanangula Lake: lake, 0.1 miles across, near S coast of St. George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 32' 35" N, 169° 37' 00" W; (map 38). Aleut name listed by Putnam (1903, p. 1016), USC&GS, as “Uman'angu'lan-an'yi,” meaning “lake near Umanangula.”

Umarachek Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Okpiksugruk Creek, 13 miles NW of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 52' 10" N, 164° 50' 55" W; BGN 1963; (map 128). Variant: Oakpisoorook River, Oomarachek Creek, Umarachiak Creek. Eskimo name meaning “heart,” according to USC&GS in 1950.

Umarachek Peak: hill, 500 ft., on N bank of Asikpak River, 12 miles NW of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 53' N, 164° 47' W; (map 128). Variant: Umaatchak Peak. Eskimo name meaning “heart,” according to USC&GS in 1950.

Umarachiak Creek: stream, see Umarachek Creek.

Umbrella Glacier: glacier, on Iliamna Volcano, in Chigmit Mountains, trends SW 6 miles to its 1958 terminus at head of Right Fork West Glacier Creek, Aleutian Range; 59° 58' N, 153° 14' W; (map 51). Named in 1924 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, "because of an overhang-like an umbrella."

Umbrella Reef: reef, 0.1 miles across, in Gulf of Alaska, E of mouth of Lawrence Creek, 14 miles SE of Cape Yakataga, Chugach Mountains; 60° 01' 25" N, 142° 02' 50" W; (map 65). Name reported by Moffit (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Umeyalak Point: point of land, see Emekyalok Point.

Umga Island: island, 0.4 miles long, between Sanak Island and Alaska Peninsula, 14 miles SW of Deer Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 48' 10" N, 162° 43' 20" W; (map 25). Aleut name reported in 1847 as "O[strov] Umga," or "Umga Island," by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. on Chart 1379.

Umiak Bend: bend, on Wulik River, 8 miles NW of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 47' N, 164° 17' W; (map 128). Variant: Oomeyak. Eskimo name referring to an incident here when a skin boat (umiak) was destroyed by rough water; reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Umiak Mountain: mountain, see Igloo Mountain.

Umiat Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on N bank of Colville River, 1 mile NE of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69° 23' 05" N, 152° 06' 00" W; (map 141). Named about 1945 by USGS geologists of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.

Umiat Mountain: hill, 843 ft., on N bank of Colville River, 2.5 miles NE of Umiat, Arctic Slope; 69° 23' 30" N, 152° 00' 00" W; BGN 1949; (map 141). Named about 1945 by USGS geologists of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4.

Umiat: village, pop. 5, on N bank of Colville River, 75 miles S of Harrison Bay, Arctic Slope; 69° 22' N, 152° 08' W; (map 141). Eskimo name meaning "boats," a name applied to the locality because the river boats were cached there. The name was borrowed from the Eskimo when an emergency airfield was established there, and in 1945 the place became a supply and operation base for oil exploration in Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4. The place is still maintained as a major airfield between Barrow and Fairbanks.

Umiukrak Hill: hill, see Sentinel Hill.

Umiurak Hill: hill, see Sentinel Hill.

Umivrak Hill: hill, see Sentinel Hill.

Umkumiut: locality, on Nelson Island, on Kangirlvar Bay, 9 miles SE of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 30' N, 165° 12' W; (map 57). Variant: Umkumute, Umkumut. This is an Eskimo summer camp or village that had a population of 99 in 1950.

Umkumut: locality, see Umkumiut.

Umkumute: locality, see Umkumiut.

Umla Island: island, 0.7 miles long, between Sanak and Caton Islands, one of Sanak Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 20' 55" N, 162° 27' 45" W; (map 25). Aleut name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Ummagaatsiaq: mountain, see Umagatsaiak Mountain.

Ummagaatsiaq: mountain, see Umagatsiak Hill.

Umnak Island: island, 70 miles long, one of Fox Islands, Aleutian Islands; 53° 15' N, 168° 20' W; BGN 1890; (map 22). Variant: Amnak Island, Amnuk Island, Isla de Omanaca, Oomanak Island, Oomnak Island, Oumnakh Island, Oumnak Island, Umyak Island. Aleut name reported in 1768 by Capt. Lt. Krenitzin and Lt. Levashev (Coxe, 1787, map p. 205), IRN. This island was called "Oomanak" by Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 504), RN, and "Umnak" by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 139). There is an old Aleut legend, as told by Ted Bank (1956, p. 227-228), that when the first Aleuts came to the islands there were no trees, as now, except on this island. There was one tree, with no branches or leaves, so tall that it disappeared in the clouds. The tree was twisted, and to the Aleuts it looked like the seaweed that they used to make fish lines; therefore, they called the island "Umnaqs" meaning "fish line." Visions told the people that the tree stood for the Aleut way of life, and if it were destroyed, the Aleut race would disappear forever. When the Russians came to the island, they cut down the tree to make a house for themselves, but they all died soon after. The Aleuts were afraid and built a house around the stump of the tree to protect it. Bank reports that this house is still there.

Umnak Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, in SW part of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 56' 00" N, 168° 51' 40" W; BGN 1940; (map 21). So named in 1938 by USC&GS, "because it is the largest lake on Umnak Island."

Umnak Pass: water passage, between Umnak and Unalaska Islands, Aleutian Islands; 53° 22' N, 167° 50' W; (map 23). Variant: Umnakskoy. Aleut name published as "Pr[oliv] Umnakskoy," or "Umnak Strait," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN.

Umnak: village, pop. 20, on Umnak Island, 3 miles N of Nikolski, Aleutian Islands; 53° 16' N, 168° 13' W; (map 22). Aleut village listed in 1960 census.

Umnak: village, see Nikolski.

Umnakskoy: water passage, see Umnak Pass.

Umnokalukta: locality, on Black River, near its junction with Kobuk River, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 55' N, 157° 30' W; (map 115). Former Eskimo fishing village reported in 1885 as "Um-nok-a-luk-ta" by Lt. J. C. Cantwell (in Healy, 1887, p. 28), USRCS. See Black River.

Umshaliuk Cape: point of land, see Sedanka Point.

Umyak Island: island, see Umnak Island.

Un-nah-tak: locality, see Unnatak.

Un-suz-ee: mountain, see Haystack Mountain.

Una, Lake: lake, 800 ft. long, on W coast of Woody Island, 2.2 miles SE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 46' 25" N, 152° 21' 00" W; (map 34). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Unagtuligmut: locality, see Ungalik.

Unaguig Inlet: estuary, see Unakwik Inlet.

Unaguik Inlet: estuary, see Unakwik Inlet.

Unakagak: locality, see Unakak.

Unakagmut: locality, see Unakak.

Unakak: locality, on Ningaluk River near Hazen Bay, 32 miles NE of Cape Vancouver, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 54' N, 164° 48' W; (map 58). Variant: Oonakagamute, Ukak, Unakagak, Unakagmut. Former Eskimo village listed as "Oonakagamute," population 20, in the 1880 Census by Petroff (1884, p. 11); probably obtained by W. H. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, who visited the village in December 1878.

Unakerair River: stream, see Unakserak River.

Unakserak River: stream, heads at Kutuk Pass, flows 25 miles SW to Alatna River, 21 miles S of Survey Pass, Brooks Range; 67° 33' N, 154° 08' W; BGN 1912; (map 125). Variant: Unakerair River. Eskimo name reported by P. S. Smith (1913), USGS.

Unaktolik River: stream, see Ungalik River.

Unaktolik: locality, see Ungalik.

Unakwik Bay: estuary, see Unakwik Inlet.

Unakwik Inlet: estuary, on S coast of Alaska, trends S 19 miles from terminus of Meares Glacier to Prince William Sound, 38 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' 00" N, 147° 33' 15" W; (map 63). Variant: Unaquick Bay, Unaguig Inlet, Unaguik Inlet. Eskimo name reported in 1898 as "Unaguig Inlet" by Capt. Glenn (in Glenn and Abercrombie, 1899, p. 24), USA. Its present spelling was given by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS.

Unakwik Peak: mountain, 3,229 ft., near head of Lafayette Glacier, 50 miles SW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 00' 45" N, 147° 44' 30" W; BGN 1964; (map 69). Variant: Unawik Point. Eskimo name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS.

Unakwik Point: point of land, at E side of entrance to Unakwik Inlet, 42 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' 40" N, 147° 31' 00" W; (map 63). Eskimo name published on recent USGS map s; derived from nearby Unakwik Inlet.

Unalachleet River: stream, see Unalakleet River.

Unalachleet: village, see Unalakleet.

Unalakhlit: village, see Unalakleet.

Unalakleet River: stream, heads in Kaltag Mountains at 64° 20' N, 159° 16' W, flows SW 90 miles to Norton Sound S of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 52' 10" N, 160° 47' 15" W; BGN 1919; (map 91). Variant: Oonalakleet River, Ounalaklik River, Reka Unalakhlit, Tsetseka, Unalachleet River, Unalaklik River. Eskimo name recorded in 1842-44 as "R[eka] Unalaklik" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN; spelled "Unalakhlit" in 1852 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1455, which also gives the Indian name as "Tsetseka."

Unalakleet: village, pop. 574, on Norton Sound, N of mouth of Unalakleet River, Nulato Hills; 63° 52' 25" N, 160° 47' 00" W; BGN 1919; (map 91). Variant: Oonalakleet, Oonalaklik, Ounalakleet, Ounalaklik, Unalachleet, Unalakhlit, Unalaklik, Unalakhlit. Eskimo name spelled "Ounalaklik" by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, on an 1850 map. Ivan Petroff lists "Oonalakleet," population 100, in the 1880 Census, population 175 in 1890; 247 in 1910; 285 in 1920; 261 in 1930; 329 in 1939; and 469 in 1950. Because it is the terminus of a long used winter route from Anvik on the Yukon, the inhabitants are a mixed race of Eskimo and Indian. The Unalakleet post office was established in 1901 (Ricks, 1865, p. 68).

Unalaklik River: stream, see Unalakleet River.

Unalaklik: village, see Unalakleet.

Unalakhlit, Reka: stream, see Unalakleet River.

Unalakhlit: village, see Unalakleet.

Unalashka Bay: bay, see Unalaska Bay.

Unalashka: island, see Unalaska Island.

Unalaska Bay: bay, 7 miles across, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 58' N, 166° 30' W; BGN 1905; (map 23). Variant: Baie de Iliuliuk, Baie du Capitaine, Captains Bay, Captains Harbor, Kapitanskaya Gavan, Unalashka Bay. Named by George Davidson, USC&GS, in 1867. William H. Dall, USC&GS, called it Captain's Bay in 1875, but the USBF reverted to "Unalaska Bay" in 1888. This feature was published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14, dated 1792), IRN, as "Kapitanskaya Gavan," or "Captains Harbor," in honor of Lt. Michael Levashev, IRN, who spent the winter of 1768-69 in what is now known as Captains Bay, an arm of Unalaska Bay.

Unalaska Harbor: bay, see Iliuliuk Bay.

Unalaska Harbor: harbor, see Iliuliuk Harbor.

Unalaska Island: island, 20 miles long, one of Fox Islands, Aleutian Islands; 53° 35' N, 166° 50' W; BGN 1905; (map 23). Variant: Aavn Alaska, Agunalaksha, Auan Alaska, Nagounalaska, Nagunalaska, Oonalashka, Ounalachka, Unalashka. This island, largest of the eastern Aleutians, was first discovered by the Russians in about 1760. They called it both "Unalashka" and "Agunalashka" (Coxe, 1787, chap. 8-10). The Aleut name was published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14, dated 1792), IRN, as "Ostrov Unalashka," or "Unalashka Island," which Baker (1906, p. 652) says is "a contraction of the true name "Nagounalaska' * * *." Father Veniaminov (1840, v. I, p. 158), who lived on the island for ten years, wrote that the Aleuts called it "Na-u-an Alakhska," meaning "this here Alakhska." According to R. H. Geoghegan, the name comes from the word "unanak" which is the name the Fox Islanders use to designate themselves.

Unalaska Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, S of Iliuliuk Bay, in Unalaska Bay, on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 52' 05" N, 166° 31' 25" W; (map 23). Named for Unalaska Island and published in 1951 on a USGS map.

Unalaska: village, pop. 218, on S shore of Unalaska Bay, Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 52' 30" N, 166° 32' 00" W; BGN 1934; (map 23). Variant: Gavanskoe, Gavanskoi, Ilijjuljuk, Iliuliuk, Ilyulyuk, Ilookook, Oonalaska, Ounalaska. Aleut village reported as "Ilyulyuk" by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14), IRN, on a map dated 1792. R. H. Geoghegan considers the name to be derived from the Aleut word "ilulaq," meaning "dwelling together harmonious[ly]." The village developed into the commercial center of the Aleutians in the 19th century and the name "Unalaska" derived from the island, became popular usage. The village population was 196 in 1831; 406 in 1880; 317 in 1890; 281 in 1910; 299 in 1920; 226 in 1930; 298 in 1939; and 173 in 1950. The Ounalaska post office was established in 1888; name changed to Unalaska in 1898.

Unalga Bight: cove, 0.7 miles across, Bay of Islands, Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 47' 10" N, 176° 48' 00" W; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1933 "for the U.S.S. Unalga, or for one of the other Alaskan features after which the ship was named."

Unalga Cove: bay, see Malga Bay.

Unalga Island: island, 1.5 miles across, one of Delarof Islands, Aleutian Islands; 51° 34' 40" N, 179° 03' 00" W; (map 16). Variant: Ostrov Unalga, Ostrov Zapadnyy Unalga. Name of Aleut origin; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Chart 1400, as "O[strov] Zapadnyy Unalga," or "western Unalga island," to distinguish it from the Unalga Island between Akutan and Unalaska Islands; published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 28), IRN, as "O[strov] Unalga."

Unalga Island: island, 4.5 miles long, one of Fox Islands between Akutan and Unalaska Islands, Aleutian Islands; 53° 58' 30" N, 166° 08' 30" W; (map 23). Variant: Oonella Island, Ostrov Oonalgi, Ounalga Isle. Aleut name reported by Rev. Coxe (1787, p. 209), who took it from the 1768-69 logs of Capt. Lt. P. K. Krenitzin and Lt. M. Levashev. Published as "O[strov] Unalga," or "Unalga Island," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 14, dated 1792), IRN; reported as

“Oonella Island” by Capt. Cook (1778, v. 2, p. 425), RN; as “Ostrov Oonalgi” by Commodore Billings (1792, p. 232), IRN; and as “Ounalga Isle” by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 288), IRN.

Unalga Pass: water passage, between Unalga and Unalaska Islands, Aleutian Islands, 53° 58' N, 166° 14' W; (map 23). Variant: Canal de Camacho, Ounalga Pass. Aleut name derived from Unalga Island and reported by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 283), IRN, as “Detroit d'Ounalga,” or “Ounalga Strait.” This feature was also published by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 19) as “P[roliv] Unalginskiy,” or “Unalga Strait.” It was called “Canal de Camacho” by Martinez about July 22, 1788, in honor of one of his pilots (Wagner, 1937, p. 437).

Unalga: locality, on Malga Bay, on NW coast of Unalga Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 59' N, 166° 10' W; (map 23). Variant: Oonalga, Oonalgenskoi, Unalginskoe. Former Eskimo village recorded as “Unalginskoe” by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 2, p. 203). Listed in the 1880 census as “Oonalga.” The population in 1880 was 23.

Unalginskoe: locality, see Unalga.

Unalischachwak, Cape: point of land, see Unalishagvak Cape.

Unalishagvak, Cape: point of land, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, E of Jute Bay, 47 miles W of Karluk, Aleutian Range; 57° 32' 45" N, 155° 43' 40" W; (map 35). Variant: Cape Unalischachwak, Cape Unalishakhvak, Cape Unalishogvak. Native name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN, as “M[ys] Unalishagvak,” or “Cape Unalishagvak.”

Unalishakhvak, Cape: point of land, see Unalishagvak, Cape.

Unalishogvak, Cape: point of land, see Unalishagvak, Cape.

Unaluk River: stream, flows SW 16 miles to Kinegnak River, 1 mile E of Kinegnak and 24 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 50' N, 161° 38' W; BGN 1938; (map 39). Eskimo name reported in 1938 by J. B. Mertie and Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Unana, Mount: mountain, 5,490 ft., 4 miles NE of Shelter Cove on Russell Fiord and 23 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 45' 35" N, 139° 13' 05" W; (map 46). Name reported by Russell (1892, p. 88), USGS.

Unangashik: locality, near Strogonof Point, SW entrance to Port Heiden, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 50' N, 158° 57' W; (map 30). Variant: Oonangashik, Oonongashik. Former Eskimo village listed as “Oonangashik” and “Oonongashik” in the 1880 Census with a population of 37; 190 in 1890.

Unanimous Creek: stream, heads on Eureka Dome, flows SE 1.2 miles to Eureka Creek, 20 miles S of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 12' 15" N, 150° 12' 30" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Unaquick Bay: estuary, see Unakwik Inlet.

Unaska Island: island, see Yunaska Island.

Unastal Island: island, see Guide Island.

Unatkuyuk Island: island, see Wosnesenski Island.

Unatlotly Creek: stream, heads in lake and flows SE 10 miles to Koyukok River, 2 miles SW of Allakaket, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 33' N, 152° 42' W; (map 117). Name reported in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 99), USA.

Unatlotly: bluff, on N bank of Koyukok River, 1 mile SW of Allakaket, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 34' N, 152° 41' W; (map 117). Variant: Nishthla-tot-li, Unutlatly. Koyukan Indian name obtained in 1885 by Lt. Allen (1887, p. 98), USA. The area on top of the bluff was a trading place of the Eskimos and Indians. Archdeacon Stuck (1917, p. 340) gave the name as "Nish-thlatot-li."

Unatolik: locality, see Ungalik.

Unavikhshak, Ostrov: island, see Unavikhshak Island.

Unavikhshak Island: island, 2 miles long, S of Alaska Peninsula, 4 miles E of Cape Kumliun and 27 miles SW of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 30' N, 157° 43' W; (map 31). Variant: Ile Ouna-nigh-mack, Ostrov Unavikhshak. Eskimo name published as "I[le] Ounanighmack" by von Krusenstern (1827, map 20), IRN, and as "O[strov] Unavikhshak" by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. (1847, Chart 1379).

Unawik Point: mountain, see Unakwik Peak.

Uncle Sam Creek: stream, flows E 13 miles to Tolovana River, 35 miles SE of Rampart, Tanana Lowland; 65° 09' 30" N, 149° 19' 30" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS.

Uncle Sam Creek: stream, flows S 3.7 miles to Pine Creek, 5 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 164° 18' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Uncle Sam Creek: stream, flows SW 8 miles to McCoy Creek, 28 miles NW of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 29' N, 146° 21' W; (map 101) Prospectors' name; reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Uncle Sam Creek: stream, see Sam Patch Creek.

Uncle Sam Mountain: mountain, 1,297 ft., 7 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' N, 164° 16' W; (map 95). Local name reported in 1905 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Uncompahgre Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to Charley River 12 miles S of that stream's junction with Yukon River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 09' N, 142° 53' W; (map 103). Probably named by prospectors from the mining area of southwestern Colorado, where this Ute Indian name was common; from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902.

Under Cloud Mountain: peak, 4,005 ft., 4.5 miles NW of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 11' N, 145° 36' W; (map 136). Translation of a Kutchin Indian name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Underhill Creek: stream, flows W 10 miles to Stony River 15 miles NW of its junction with Telaguana River, 65 miles NW of Lake Clark, Lime Hills; 61° 14' N, 154° 44' W; (map 71). Prospectors' name published in 1951 by USGS.

Unga Cape: point of land, SE tip of Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 08' 10" N, 160° 31' 30" W; (map 28). Variant: Cape Unga. Named in 1888 by USBF; published in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 180).

Unga Creek: stream, heads on N slope of Tulik Volcano, flows SE 4.5 miles to the Pacific Ocean, on NE coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 20' 10" N, 167° 58' 40" W; (map 23). Name published by USGS (Byers, 1959, pl. 41). This name may have been derived from an Aleut word and arbitrarily "clipped" for convenience. See Geoghegan (1944, p. 123).

Unga Harbor: cove, see Delarof Harbor.

Unga Island: island, 15 miles long, largest and most important of Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 15' N, 160° 40' W; (map 28). Variant: Ostrov Unga, Ounga Island. Aleut name reported as "Ounga" in 1827 by Adm. A. J. von Krusenstern, IRN; in 1840 Veniaminov (v. 1, p. 254), gave the name "O[strov] Unga."

Unga Islands: islands, see Shumagin Islands.

Unga Reef: reef, in Popof Strait, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 20' 20" N, 160° 31' 25" W; (map 28). Named in 1872 by W. H. Dall.

Unga Spit: spit, N tip of Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 24' 30" N, 160° 43' 30" W; (map 28). Variant: Narrow Cape, Mys Tonki. Local name published by USC&GS in 1926 Coast Pilot (p. 199). Called "M[ys] Tonki," or "narrow cape," on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379 (1847) and listed as Narrow Cape by Baker (1906, p. 454), USGS. Recent maps show the point to be fairly wide.

Unga Strait: water passage, between Unga Island and S part of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 25' N, 160° 30' W; (map 28). Named in 1872 by W. H. Dall.

Unga: village, pop. 43, on Delarof Harbor, on SE coast of Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 11' 00" N, 160° 30' 10" W; (map 28). Variant: Delarof, Delarov, Delarovskoi, Oongenskoi, Ounga, Ougnagok, Ugnasik. Aleut village reported as "Ougnagok" by F. P. Lutke in 1836. According to Petroff (1884, p. 35) Father Ioann Veniaminov called it "Delarov" in 1833. See Delarof Harbor. The population was 116 in 1833; 185 in 1880; 159 in 1890; 108 in 1910; 313 in 1920; 150 in 1930; 152 in 1939; and 107 in 1950. The "Ounga" post office, established in 1888, changed its name to Unga in 1894; discontinued in 1958 (Ricks, 1965, p. 49, 68).

Ungalak Mountain: mountain, 1,553 ft., N of Bend Mountain, 10 miles SW of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 41' 30" N, 161° 33' 15" W; (map 73). Eskimo name reported by USC&GS in 1948.

Ungalambingoi: dunes, see Oongalambingoi Dunes.

Ungalik River: stream, heads on Traverse Peak, flows SW 90 miles to Norton Bay at Ungalik, Nulato Hills; 64° 34' N, 160° 55' W; (map 96). Variant: Oungaklitalik River, Unaktolik River, Ungaliktalik River, Unoktolik River. Eskimo name given in 1880 by Ivan Petroff as "Oungaklitalik R." See Ungalik.

Ungalik: locality, on SE shore of Norton Bay near mouth of Ungalik River, Nulato Hills; 64° 33' N, 160° 53' W; (map 96). Variant: Oonakhtolik, Ounag-touli, Unagtuligmut, Unaktolik, Unatolik, Ungaliktalik, Ungawaktolik, Unoctolik, Unoktolik. Former Eskimo village reported in 1842-44 as "Ounag-touli" and "Unagtuligmut," by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN. In the 1880 Census, Ivan Petroff listed "Oonakhtolik," population 15. The name is now applied to a placer mine several miles upstream.

Ungaliktalik River: stream, see Ungalik River.

Ungaliktalik: locality, see Ungalik.

Ungalikthluk River: stream, heads at 59° 15' N, 159° 45' W, flows SW 40 miles to Togiak Bay E of Rocky Point, 13 miles SE of Togiak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 54' N, 160° 10' W; (map 39). Variant: Kukayachagak River, Nukayachagak Creek, Nukayachagak River. Eskimo name obtained about 1948 by USGS from Frank Waskey, local trader and prospector.

Ungalikthluk River: stream, see Negukthlik River.

Ungalikthluk: locality, on left bank of Ungalikthluk River, 12 miles SE of Togiak, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 56' N, 160° 08' W; (map 39) Eskimo name reported in 1948 by USC&GS. Ivan Petroff showed a village symbol in this area on an 1881 map, but he failed to give a name.

Ungalukthluk River: stream, see Negukthlik River.

Ungalukuk River: stream, see Negukthlik River.

Ungashik: village, see Ugashik.

Ungay Bay: bay, see Alimuda Bay.

Ungayak Hill: hill, see Oongayuk Hill.

Ungaymilud Bay: bay, see Alimuda Bay.

Ungayukaukurnik: mountains, see Parents Mountains.

Ungeeleganjiak: stream, see Reed River.

Ungeeletargeeak: stream, see Reed River.

Ungluayagat Mountain: mountain, 1,400 ft., E of Goodnews Lake, 45 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 28' N, 160° 30' W; (map 53). Eskimo name reported to mean "little nest" referring to nests of the eagles located on the mountain. This name was obtained at Goodnews about 1951 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Ungulak: hill, see Ungulungwak Hill.

Ungulukthluk River: stream, see Negukthlik River.

Ungulungwak Hill: hill, 377 ft., 35 miles S of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 17' N, 164° 14' W; (map 77). Variant: Ungulak. Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS.

Unguriak Camp: locality, Eskimo camp, on Ongoveyuk Lagoon, 29 miles SE of Savoonga, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 27' N, 169° 47' W; (map 93). Variant: Franks Camp, Oongooriak Camp, Oongooviak Camp, Sepilla Camp. Eskimo name reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska, as "Oongooviak."

Ungwaktolik: locality, see Ungalik.

Ungyat: point of land, see Vngyat Point.

Unietkhalen: bay, see Uniktali Bay.

Unigun: islands, see Four Mountains, Islands of.

Uniktali Bay: bay, 0.7 miles across, part of Beaver Inlet, E coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 47' 15" N, 166° 30' 00" W; (map 23) Variant: Mountain Bay, Uniktalia, Unietkhalen. Aleut name called "Zal[iv] Unytkhalen," or "Unytkhalen Bay," by Lt. Sarichev (1826 map 14), IRN. This name possibly comes from the Aleut word "unaxtak" which, according to R. H. Geoghegan, means "broken." This bay was called "Mountain Bay" by USBF in 1888.

Uniktalia: bay, see Uniktali Bay.

Unilak: locality, see Omilak.

Unimak Bay: bight, see Unimak Bight.

Unimak Bight: bight, extends 15 miles from Cape Lutke to Cape Rukavitsie, on S coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 35' N, 164° 10' W. BGN 1965; (map 24). Variant: Toogamak Tougamak, Tugamak, Unimak Bay. Named about 1885 by USC&GS for Unimak Island. Its Aleut name was recorded by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 211) as "Tyramak" ["Tugamak"].

Unimak Cove: bay, 0.7 miles across, on N central coast of Sanak Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 27' 30" N, 162° 39' 30" W; (map 25). Name derived from Unimak Island; reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Unimak Island: island, 67 miles long and 22 miles wide, in Fox Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 45' N, 165° 00' W; BGN 1890; (map 24). Variant: Don Jose de Flores, Ile de Ounimak, Isla San Gonzalo, Oonemak Island, Oonimak Island. Aleut name recorded by Capt. Cook (1785. v. 2, p. 426), RN, July 2, 1778; it is called by the people of these parts "Oonemak, * * *." Esteban Jose Martinez called the island "Don Jose de Flores" in 1788; and Lopez de Haro called it "Isle San Gonzalo" on July 16, 1788, probably derived from his Christian name (Wagner, 1937, p. 500).

Unimak Pass: water passage, 13 miles wide, between Unimak Island and Krenitzin Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 20' N, 164° 50' W; BGN 1890; (map 24). Variant: Ounimak Detroit, Proliv Unimaskiy. Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 304-5), IRN, reports this name as "Ounimak detroit" [strait] probably for convenience after the island name. Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN, shows "Proliv Unimaskiy" meaning "Unimak Strait." Unimak Pass is one of the Principal ship passages through the Aleutian Islands.

Unimak: locality, at SW end of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 28' N, 164° 40' W; (map 24). Village reported in the 1940 Census with a population of 88.

Unimaskiy, Proliv: water passage, see Unimak Pass.

Union Bay: bay, near mouth of Ernest Sound, on NW coast of Cleveland Peninsula, 42 miles NE of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 46' N, 132° 13' W; (map 4). Name appears prior to 1880 on unpublished charts (Baker, 1906, p. 653).

Union City: locality, see New Boston.

Union City: locality, site of prospectors' camp at junction of Koyukuk River and its South Fork, 20 miles E of Allakaket, Kanuti Flats; 66° 35' N, 151° 56' W (map 117). Variant: Union. Name reported in 1899 by G. H. Wonson, Master of the steamer Dorothy, on his manuscript map of the Koyukuk River. One of several temporary camps established by prospectors caught on the river during the winter of 1898-99.

Union Creek: ravine, see Union Gulch.

Union Creek: stream, flows N 1 mile to Teddys Fork, 10 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 41' N, 141° 22' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff of Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Union Creek: stream, flows NW 8 miles to Troublesome Creek, 17 miles E of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 30' N, 149° 33' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 5).

Union Creek: stream, flows W 1.7 miles to Kvichak River, 1 mile S of Levelock and 58 miles E of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 05' 45" N, 156° 50' 30" W; (map 52). Local name published in 1952 by USGS.

Union Creek: stream, flows WSW 2 miles to Bonanza River, 17 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 45' 40" N, 164° 45' 30" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Union Gulch: ravine, trends NW 1.3 miles to Fourth of July Creek 7 miles WSW of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 33 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 07' 45" N, 141° 59' 50" W; (map 103). Variant: Union Creek. "Union Creek" was reported in 1938 by Mertie (1942, p. 250), USGS.

Union Gulch: ravine, trends SW 0.7 miles to Buster Creek, 9 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 165° 13' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Union Point: point of land, W tip of Cleveland Peninsula, between Union Bay and Vixen Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 48' 10" N, 132° 11' 05" W; (map 4). Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Union: locality, see Union City.

Unishka Island: island, 0.3 miles long, 5 miles N of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 54' 30" N, 134° 22' 30" W; (map 5). Variant: Ostrov Unishka. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Unishka," or "Unishka Island."

Unishka, Ostrov: island, see Unishka Island.

University of Alaska Range: mountain range, see University Range.

University Peak: peak, 15,030 ft., at E end of University Range, 4 miles SW of Mount Bona and 38 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; BGN 1953; 61° 20' N, 141° 48' W; (map 67). Variant: Peak A. Named in 1952 by Terris Moore, then President of the Univ. of Alaska, who wrote: "I herewith claim by virtue of prior discovery to name two peaks about five and ten miles west-southwest of Mount Bona. I informed regents of the University of my intention to name one of these peaks University Peak for the University of Alaska."

University Range: mountain range, elev. 7,000 to 15,000 ft., trends 20 miles SE from Chitistone River to University Peak, 38 miles E of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; BGN 1966; 61° 20' N, 141° 47' W (SE end) 61° 29' N, 142° 18' W (NW end); (map 67). Variant: University of Alaska Range. Named in 1965 by Terris Moore, former President of the Univ. of Alaska, for the Univ. of Alaska.

Unknown Glacier: glacier, heads near Alaska-Canada Boundary Peak 94 about 58° 47' N, 134° 05' W; trends SE about 3.5 miles to Hades Highway, 33 miles NNE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 42' 30" N, 133° 56' 30" W; (map 12). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Unlucky Island: island, 900 ft. long, between Doyle and Trocadero Bays, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 00" N, 133° 03' 15" W; (map 4). Variant: Isla Desgraciada, La Desgraciada. Translation of the name "Isle Desgraciada" given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle.

Unmanokuk Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Kobuk River, 25 miles NW of Selawik, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 55' N, 160° 27' W; (map 114). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Unnamed Peak: peak, see Centurian Peak.

Unnatak: locality, on N bank of Kobuk River near mouth of Ambler River, Brooks Range; 67° 06' N, 157° 48' W; (map 126). Variant: Un-nah-tak. Former Eskimo village or camp reported in 1885 as "Un-nah-tak," by Lt. J. C. Cantwell, USRCS (Baker, 1906, p. 654).

Uno Basin: basin, 1 mile across, near head of Uno Creek, 1.4 miles NE of Shoup Bay and 9.8 miles N of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 14' 15" N, 146° 32' 30" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1909 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS.

Uno Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 miles to head of Shoup Bay, and 11 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 08' 40" N, 146° 35' 15" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1909 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, USGS.

Unoctolik: locality, see Ungalik.

Unoktolik River: stream, see Ungalik River.

Unoktolik: locality, see Ungalik.

Unowhokkuik Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Hardluck Bay, 46 miles N of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 42' N, 158° 48' W; (map 52). Eskimo name recorded as "U-now-hok-kuik" on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Unroojithok Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, 3 miles N of Kimiksthek Hill, 40 miles NW of Cape Mendenhall, Nunivak Island; 60° 09' N, 167° 04' W; (map 57). Variant: Unruchithak Lake. Eskimo name reported to mean "stomach" in 1949 by USC&GS.

Unruchithak Lake: lake, see Unronjithok Lake.

Unsuzi Mountain: mountain, see Haystack Mountain.

Unuk River: stream, heads in Canada, on E side of Mount Stoeckl, flows SW 28 miles to head of Burroughs Bay, Coast Mountains; 56° 05' N, 131° 05' W; (map 7). Variant: Junock River, Junuk River. Indian name reported by USC&GS between 1880 and 1900. M. W. Gorman (in Baker, 1906, p. 654) says "The correct name of this river is 'Junuk' or 'Junock'."

Unuk: locality, see Uinuk.

Unukpay Cliff: cliff, see Imnakpak Cliff.

Unukpay: promontory, see Thompson, Cape.

Unuqpay: promontory, see Thompson, Cape.

Unutlatly: bluff, see Unatlotly.

Up-nut: stream, see Anikovik River.

Upapak Cape: point of land, see Upapak Point. **Upapak Point:** point of land, 10.5 miles S of Gambell, W coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 38' 30" N, 171° 47' 00" W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Apapok Cape, Cape Apapak, Upapak Cape. Eskimo name meaning "potlach" [apapak], reported in 1932 by O. W. Geist, Univ. of Alaska.

Uphoon Mouth: stream mouth, see Apoon Mouth.

Uphoon Pass: stream, see Apoon Pass.

Upiktalik: locality, see Opiktulik.

Upkuarok Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NW 19 miles to Arctic Lagoon on Chukchi Sea, 48 miles NW of Teller, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 55' N, 166° 57' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS.

Upland Creek: stream, see Shepard Creek.

Upnuck Lake: lake, see Upnuk Lake.

Upnuk Lake: lake, 10 miles long, among Tikchik Lakes, 5 miles N of Chikuminuk Lake and 112 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 22' N, 158° 47' W; BGN 1932; (map 60). Variant: Upnuck Lake, Uppnuk Lake. Eskimo name reported in 1915 by USBF.

Upper Arm Cabin Cove: cove, 0.3 miles across, part of Cabin Cove, on E coast of Kagalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' 00" N, 176° 18' 45" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: North Arm Cabin Cove. Descriptive name given in 1934 by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition.

Upper Basin: valley, 1.2 miles long, along upper course of Nugget Creek, 3 miles E of Mendenhall Lake and 9 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 26' N, 134° 26' W; (map 11). Name published in 1962 by USGS.

Upper Boulder Creek: stream, flows NW 6 miles to Salcha River 11 miles E of that stream's junction with its North Fork and 46 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 40' N, 144° 57' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Upper Brentwood Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, one of Brentwood Lakes, 2.5 miles W of Patterson Bay, on SE Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 37' N, 134° 45' W; (map 5). Local name reported in 1933 by USFS.

Upper Camp Creek: stream, see Camp Creek.

Upper Canyon: canyon, of Moose Creek, extends E 5 miles from junction of Eureka Creek, 1.3 miles N of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 31' N, 150° 53' W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Upper Carmen River: stream, flows NW 5.5 miles to Carmen Lake, 8.5 miles NW of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' 35" N, 148° 45' 50" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Upper Checats Lake: lake, 3.6 miles long, 3 miles E of Behm Canal between Punchbowl and Winstanley Lakes, Coast Mountains; 55° 28' 30" N, 130° 47' 15" W; (map 3). Variant: Checats Lake. Tlingit Indian name recorded in 1955 by USGS; reported as "Checats Lake" in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN.

Upper Chignik Lake: lake, see Black Lake.

Upper Chuligmiut: locality, see Chulik.

Upper Coho Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, one of Coho Lakes, on W coast of Kenai Peninsula, 15 miles SW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 20' 00" N, 151° 19' 35" W; BGN 1966; (map 62). D. F. Smith, Anchorage, proposed this name in 1965 to differentiate the Coho Lakes.

Upper Copper Lake: lake, 2.5 miles long, 1 mile SW of Meadow Lake and 30 miles NW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 35' 45" N, 154° 07' 30" W; (map 51). Name published in 1954 by USGS.

Upper Dewey Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, 1.4 miles E of Lower Dewey Lake and 2 miles SE of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 26' 30" N, 135° 18' 45" W; (map 45). Local name obtained by USGS field personnel and published on Federal maps since 1950.

Upper Doame Lake: lake, 1 mile long, in Deception Hills, 2.4 miles SE of Lower Doame Lake and 64 miles SE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 06' 25" N, 138° 08' 20" W; (map 46). Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

Upper Fire Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, one of the Fire Lakes, along Glenn Highway, 15 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 21' N, 149° 32' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Upper Fish Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, at head of Fish Creek, 3.5 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 04' N, 145° 23' W; (map 86). Name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Upper Fish River Basin: basin, see McCarthys Marsh.

Upper Fork Twelvemile Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Twelvemile Creek, 3 miles NW of Twelvemile Mountain and 18 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 12' 00" N, 150° 30' 00" W; (map 124). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Upper Halfway Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, 1.5 miles SW of Lower Halfway Lake and 24 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 66° 04' N, 147° 00' W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Upper Jean Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, at head of Jean Creek, 37 miles E of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 31' 45" N, 150° 12' 30" W; (map 62). So named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, because it is the largest of several lakes above Jean Lake.

Upper Kaltag: village, see Kaltag.

Upper Ketchikan Lake: lake, 1.7 miles long, in course of Ketchikan Creek, 2.4 miles N of Ketchikan, Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago, 55° 23' 30" N, 131° 37' 30" W; BGN 1966; (map 3). Variant: Ketchikan Lake, Ketchikan Lakes, Ketchikan Lake Number Two. Local name reported in 1911 as "Ketchikan Lake" by USFS.

Upper Killey Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 5 miles NE of Killey Glacier terminus and 40 miles SE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 12' 45" N, 150° 18' 50" W; (map 62). Named for the Killey River about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Upper Kobuk Canyon: canyon, along Kobuk River, 10 miles N of Norutak Lake, Brooks Range; 66° 58' N, 154° 22' W; (map 116). Name published in 1956 by USGS. Lt. J. C. Cantwell, USRCS, refers to it as a gorge (Healy, 1887, p. 34).

Upper Lake George: lake, 8 miles long, near terminus of Lake George Glacier, 40 miles E of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 13' 30" N 148' 38' 15" W; (map 69). Descriptive name reported in 1951 by K.H. Stone (1963,p. 33).

Upper Lake: lake, 0.1 miles across, on NE coast of St. George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 35' 55" N, 169° 32' 05" W; (map 38). Variant: Kos'era'an'ag. This is a translation of an Aleut name listed by Putnam (1903, p. 1015), USC&GS, as "Kos'era-an'ag," and so called because the lake "is above the marshy hollow back of the village [St. George], where there was formerly a lake."

Upper Lake: lake, see Black Lake.

Upper Mahoney Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Revillagigedo Island, 0.5 miles W of George Inlet, 1 mile SW of Mahoney Lake, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 40" N, 131° 33' 30" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Upper Malina Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, 15 miles NW of Afognak, on W coast of Afognak Island; 58° 09' 30" N, 153° (15' 00" W; (map 43). Name derived from Malina Bay; published in 1952 by USGS.

Upper Marten Lake: lake, 1 mile long, at head of Marten Creek, 4.5 miles N of Bradfield Canal, Coast Mountains, 56° 17' 30" N, 131° 50' 00" W; (map 7). Variant: Marten Upper Lake. Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Upper Mouth Birch Creek: stream, distributary, flows NW 35 miles from Birch Creek to Yukon River, 25 miles SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 31' 20" N, 146° 09' 00" W; (map 119). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Upper Mouth Porcupine River: stream, distributary of Porcupine River, flows S 2 miles to Yukon River, 1 mile NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 34' 30" N, 145° 19' 00" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Upper Nickeyville: area, in city limits of Ketchikan, on Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 21' 15" N, 131° 41' 15" W; (map 3). Named for an early settler, Nickey [cnna], but the once prominent name is "used very little today."

Upper Niklaremut Creek: stream, flows S 1.5 miles to Yukon River, 3 miles NW of Ruby, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 64° 44' 45" N, 155° 32' 40" W; (map 98). Variant: Necklaremont River. Riverboat pilots' name shown on 1940 "Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers" of the River Boat Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Upper Ohmer Lake: lake, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.5 miles long, 0.5 miles E of Lower Ohmer Lake, 34 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 27' 20" N, 150° 17' 30" W; BGN 1966; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for the late Earl N. Ohmer, former chairman of the Territorial Game Commission.

Upper Paradise Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, at NE end of Paradise Lakes, 22 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 22' N, 149° 01' W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Upper Passage: water passage, in Prince William Sound, 3.5 miles long, between Eleanor and Ingot Islands, 24 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 32' N, 147° 37' W; BGN 190S; (map 63). Variant: Eleanor Passage. Local descriptive name reported in 1908 by USC&GS.

Upper Quartz Creek: stream, see Slate Creek.

Upper Ramparts: canyon, extends 11 miles along Porcupine River, 8 miles N of Old Rampart and 33 miles NE of Coleen Mountain, Porcupine Plateau; 67° 19' N, 141° 30' W; (map 121). Name reported in 1895 by USC&GS.

Upper Rock Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Rock Creek, 13 miles NNE of Porcupine Dome and 39 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 42' N, 145° 22' W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Upper Russian Lake: lake, on Kenai Peninsula, 3 miles SW of Cooper Mountain and 22 miles NW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 20' 30" N, 149° 52' 30" W; (map 63). Variant: Russian Lake. Local name published by USGS (Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2).

Upper Silver Bow Basin: valley, see Lurvey Basin.

Upper Silvis Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Revillagigedo Island, near mouth of George Inlet, in course of Beaver Falls Creek, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 40" N, 131° 31' 45" W; (map 3). Variant: Silvis Lakes. Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Upper Skolai Lake: lake, W of Russell Glacier, at head of Skolai Creek, 33 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 38' N, 141° 59' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1914 by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Upper Slate Creek: locality, on S bank of Slate Creek 1.5 miles E of its junction with Chistochina River and 23 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 10' 00" N, 144° 49' 15" W; (map 86). Name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Upper Sucker Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows NE 9 miles to Sucker Lake, 41 miles NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 39' 15" N, 150° 54' 25" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Upper Sweetheart Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, on Sweetheart Creek, 1 mile E of Lower Sweetheart Lake and 40 miles ESE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 59' 45" N, 133° 30' 15" W; (map 8). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Upper Taku Neve: glacier, see Matthes Glacier.

Upper Talarik Creek: stream, flows S 25 miles to Iliamna Lake, 15 miles SW of Iliamna, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 38' 40" N, 155° 11' 30" W; (map 51). Variant: Talarik Creek. Name published as "Talarik Creek", by G. C. Martin and F. J. Katz (1912, pl. 1), USGS. Local usage added the adjective "Upper" to differentiate it from Lower Talarik Creek to the west.

Upper Tangle Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, N of Tangle Lakes, between Gulkana and MacLaren Rivers, 18 miles W of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 00' N, 146° 05' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Upper Tazimina Lake: lake, 8.5 miles long in course of Tazimina River, 20 miles NE of Nondalton, Aleutian Range; 60° 03' N, 154° 06' W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1909 by USGS; derived from the Tazimina River which runs through both Upper and Lower Tazimina Lakes.

Upper Telida Lake: lake, 2.5 miles NE of Lower Telida Lake and 54 miles NE of Medfra, Kuskokwim Lowland; 63° 26' N, 153° 09' W; (map 89). Local name derived from the village name: reported in 1958 by USGS.

Upper Togiak Lake: lake, 5 miles long, in Izavieknik River, 7 miles NE of Togiak Lake and 90 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 50' N, 159° 30' W; (map 53). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Upper Trail Lake: lake, 5.8 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula in course of Trail Creek, N of Lower Trail Lake, 24 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 30' N, 149° 22' W; BGN 1966; (map 63). Variant: Trail Lake. Local descriptive name reported in 1915 by USGS.

Upper Trout Lakes: lake, see Trout Lake.

Upper Ugashik Lake: lake, 17 miles long at head of Ugashik River S of Becharof Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, 22 miles NE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range, 57° 41' N, 156° 39' W; (map 36). Local name reported as "Ugashik Lakes" for both Upper and Lower Ugashik Lakes in 1903 by G. C. Martin (1905, pl. 6), USGS. Upper Ugashik Lake is shown separately on a USGS map published in 1956.

Upper Willow Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 miles to Willow Creek SE of Bullion Mountain, 14 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 45' 40" N, 149° 21' 25" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Upper Wolf Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, on Revillagigedo Island, SE of Moser Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32' N, 131° 36' W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Variant: Wolf Lake. Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Uppnuk Lake: lake, see Upnuk Lake.

Uprayt, Mys: point of land, see Upright, Cape.

Upright, Cape: point of land, 13 miles E of Sugarloaf Mountain, on SE tip of St. Matthew Island; 60° 19' N, 172° 15' W; (map 56). Variant: Cape Mountain Peak, Cape Otviesnoi, Cape Peak, Cape Perpendiculaire, Cape Upwright, Mys Otvysnoy, Mys Pik, Mys Uprayt. Named by Capt. Cook (1785, p. 438), on July 29, 1778, who wrote "It was the South East extremity, and formed a perpendicular cliff of considerable height; on which account it was called Point Upright * * *." Cook later referred to it as "Cape Upright" (p. 491). The name was transliterated on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1427 (1849) as "M[ys] Uprayt," and translated by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 20) to "M[ys] Otvysnoy." G. A. Sarichev calls it "Mys Pik," i.e., "Cape Peak" in 1826.

Uprugalet Mountain: mountain, 2,350 ft., at head of East Fork Andrafsky River, 26 miles SE of Saint Michael, Nulato Hills; 63° 08' N, 161° 36' W; (map 91). Eskimo name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Upshur, Mount: mountain, 6,701 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 20 miles NW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 07' 45" N, 130° 21' 00" W; BGN 1924; (map 7). Named in 1924 for Abel Parker Upshur, 1790-1844, American statesman.

Upwright, Cape: point of land, see Upright, Cape.

Uqqiqsugzum Kunga: stream, see Okpiksugruk Creek.

Uqqiqsugzuq: locality, see Ukpiksugruk.

Uqqiqsuq: locality, see Ukpiksuk.

Uquksiq: locality, see Amungna.

Uranatina River: stream, flows E 13 miles to Copper River, 3.3 miles NW of Spirit Mountain and 54 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 21' 15" N, 144° 42' 10" W; (map 68).

Variant: Teikell River, Teikhell River, Tiekell River. Indian name reported in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA. It is the "Tiekhell River" reported in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA.

Urey Rocks: rocks, off W coast of Chichagof Island, at S end of Lisianski Strait, 17 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 49' 15" N, 136° 26' 20" W; (map 9). Named in 1925 by USC&GS; published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 324). The name was derived from nearby Urey Point.

Urey, Point: point of land, between Islas Bay and S end of Lisianski Strait, on W coast of Chichagof Island, 17 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 49' 15" N, 136° 25' 00" W; (map 9). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS; published in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 184). It was named for Capt. Urey Theodorovich Lisianski, IRN. Russian navigator who explored these waters in 1804 and 1805. The name "Urey" is sometimes spelled "Iuri" from the Russian "Yuriy," meaning "George."

Urielof Island: island, see Urilof Island.

Urili Island: island, see Shag Island.

Urili Rocks: rocks, see Shag Rocks.

Urili, Kamen: rocks, see Shag Rocks.

Urilia Bay: bay, 8 miles across, on N coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 55' N, 164° 18' W; BGN 1904; (map 24). Variant: Bukhta Urilya, Shaw Bay. Russian name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26) as Bukh[ta] Urilya meaning "Shag (Cormorant) Bay." This feature was called Shaw Bay in 1888 by USBF.

Urilie Rocks: rocks, see Shag Rocks.

Urilof Island: island, 0.2 miles long, 5 miles SW of Goddard, in Necker Islands, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 47' 15" N, 135° 28' 05" W; (map 5). Variant: Ostrov Urilov, Urielof Island. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Urilov," or "Urilov Island."

Urilov, Ostrov: island, see Urilof Island.

Urilya, Bukhta: bay, see Urilia Bay.

Ursua Channel: water passage, 7 miles long, connects Bucareli and San Alberto Bays, S of San Fernando Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 27' N, 133° 20' W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Named in 1923 by USC&GS "for El Bailio Frey Don Antonio Maria Bucareli y Ursua [1717-99] the most popular and successful Viceroy of New Spain [Mexico]."

Ursus Cove: bay, 6 miles across, enters Kamishak Bay on SE coast of Alaska Peninsula. 14 miles NW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 32' N, 153° 40' W; BGN 1906; (map 51). Variant: Bear Cove. According to G. C. Martin, USGS, the local name for this feature in 1904 was Bear Cove. However, owing to the multiplicity of "bear" names throughout Alaska, BGN renamed the bay using the Latin word for bear.

Ursus Head: promontory, 1,400 ft., on N side of entrance to Ursus Cove, Kamishak Bay, 11 miles NW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 33' 15" N, 153° 35' 20" W; BGN 1916; (map 51). Variant: Bear Head. Named by USC&GS in 1913.

Ursus Lake: lake, 1.2 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula 0.8 miles N of Coyote Lake and 32 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 46' N, 150° 27' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Ursus Peak: peak, 4,850 ft., in Endicott Mountains, 13.5 miles NNE of Sillyasheen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 57' 00" N, 152° 32' 00" W; BGN 1966; (map 124). So named in 1966 by Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert F. Staender because they observed numerous grizzlies on this peak.

Urumangnak River: stream, on Nelson Island, flows SE 16 miles to Kolavinarak River, 88 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 34' 50" N, 164° 22' 45" W; (map 58). Variant: Awomanak River. Eskimo name meaning "very warm" reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Us-tay River: stream, see Ustay River.

Usak: locality, along shore of Chukchi Sea, 4 miles SE of Kivalina, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 42' N, 164° 25' W; (map 128). Variant: Oosak. Eskimo name reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Uschugat Island: island, see Ushagat Island.

Useless Cove: estuary, extends SW 1 mile to SE shore of Long Bay, 53 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 56' 20" N, 147° 11' 45" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Userdie Point: point of land, see Zeal Point.

Userdiye, Mys: point of land, see Zeal Point.

Ushagat Island: island, 8 miles long, in Gulf of Alaska, westernmost of Barren Islands, between Nord and Sud Islands, 68 miles NE of Afognak, Chugach Mountains; 58° 55' 30" N, 152° 15' 00" W; (map 43). Variant: Ugutchtu Island, Uschugat Island, Ushugat Island. Aleut [?] name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 5), IRN; as "O[strov] Ushagat," or "Unshagat Island," and as "O[strov] Ugushtu," or "Ugushtu Island" (map 22). The feature was called Ushugat Island by USC&GS in 1868.

Usher Rock: rock, in Western Channel, Sitka Sound, 2 miles W of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03' 15" N, 135° 23' 55" W; (map 9). Named in 1879 by the U.S. Navy for Lt. Nathaniel R. Usher, USN, then on duty at Sitka. The name was published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 140).

Ushk Bay: bay, 4 miles long and 1 mile wide, 4 miles S of Hoonah Sound, 20 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 34' N, 135° 35' W; (map 9) Name reported in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN; published in 1899 by USC&GS on Chart 8050.

Ushk Point: point of land, on Chichagof Island, N point of entrance to Ushk Bay, 4 miles S of Hoonah Sound, 20 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 34' 15" N, 135° 34' 45" W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN; published in 1900 by USC&GS on Chart 8282.

Ushki Hills: hills, see Nichols Hills.

Ushugat Island: island, see Ushagat Island.

Usibelli Peak: peak, 6,129 ft., 1.4 miles W of Mount Lathrop and 15 miles ENE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 54' 20" N, 148° 28' 30" W; BGN 1965; (map 87). Named in 1965 by USGS for Emile Usibelli, 1892-1964, former operator of a local coal mine.

Usibelli: settlement, pop. 30, on right bank of Healy Creek 6 miles E of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 51' 30" N, 148° 46' 45" W; (map 87). Named for Emil Usibelli who opened a coal mine in the area about 1940.

Usinka Narrows: water passage, see Narrow Strait.

Usinka: village, see Uzinki.

Uski Island: island, 0.3 miles long, in St. Paul Harbor W of Near Island, 0.6 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 46' 50" N, 152° 24' 35" W; (map 34). Variant: Ostrov Uskoy, Uskoi Island. Aleut name published as "Os[trov] Uskoy," or "Uskoy Island," by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 16), IRN; Father Veniaminov (1846, p. 65) suggested that this name may be from "usgiq," meaning "willow."

Uskoi Island: island, see Uski Island.

Uskoy, Ostrov: island, see Uski Island.

Usof Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, S coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 30' N, 166° 45' W; BGN 1904; (map 23). Variant: Usova, Whalebone Bay. Russian name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852 map 26), IRN, as "Z[aliv] Usova" meaning "Usof's Bay." It was called Whalebone Bay in 1888 by USBF.

Usova: bay, see Usuf Bay.

Ustay Lake: lake, 1.4 miles across, at 1961 terminus of Rodman Glacier, head of Ustay River, 2 miles SE of Akwe Lake and 41 miles SE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 17' 30" N, 138° 42' 30" W; BGN 1962; (map 46). Local name derived from Ustay River.

Ustay River: stream, heads at Ustay Lake and flows S and NW to Akwe River, 37 miles SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 14' 00" N, 138° 49' 40" W; BGN 1962; (map 46). Variant: Akwe River, Tanis River, Us-tay River. Tlingit Indian name reported as "Us-tay" by Lt. Comdr. Moser (1901, p. 387 and pl. 43), USN. The name seems to have been applied to both the Akwe and Tanis Rivers of Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN. The name has been restricted to its present application since 1926.

Ustay River: stream, see Akwe River.

Ustay: stream, see Tanis River.

Ustia Point: point of land, 17 miles W of Afognak, W point of entrance to Onion Bay, SW coast of Raspberry Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 02' 45" N, 153° 15' 00" W; BGN 1909; (map 43). Variant: Entrance Cape. Russian descriptive name meaning "mouth (of a river)" given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, in 1839 or 1840 and published by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1849 on Chart 1425. The Russian American Company applied this name in 1849 to Malina Point, 4 miles SW of this point.

Ustia rieki: point of land, see Rivermouth Point.

Ustiugof Shoal: shoal, 15 miles long, in Bristol Bay, 10 miles SE of Cape Constantine on Nushagak Peninsula and 48 miles S of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 17' N, 158° 41' W; (map 40). Variant: Banka Ustiugova. Named by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 4), IRN, as "Banka Ustiugova" for a Mr. Ustiugof [cna], whose surveys of this area in 1818 were praised by Capt. Tebenkov.

Ustiugova, Banka: shoal, see Ustiugof Shoal.

Ustya, Cape: point of land, see Malina Point.

Usukteo River: stream, see Usuktuk River.

Usuktu River: stream, see Usuktuk River.

Usuktuk River: stream, heads at 69° 40' N, 156° 41' W, flows NE and NW 135 miles to Meade River, 3 miles N of village of Meade River, Arctic Plain; 70° 31' 10" N, 157° 23' 00" W; BGN 1949; (map 147). Variant: Esuktak River, Esukteo River, Esuktu River, Esuktuk River, Suktuk River, Usukteo River. Usuktu River, Usuuktu River. Lt. Ray (1885, p. 27), USA, wrote on March 29, 1883, "a large stream called Usuuktu comes in from the eastward with a channel about forty yards wide and Highlands bold banks." Lt. Ray spells it "Esuktu" on his map. It has been reported that this Eskimo name refers in meaning to a penis.

Usuuktu River: stream, see Usuktuk River.

Utah Creek: stream, flows E 3 miles to Mission Creek, 11 miles W of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 44' 25" N, 141° 34' 00" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Utah Creek: stream, flows S to Pacific Ocean, 0.5 miles NE of Kettle Cape, on E coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 17' 15" N, 168° 06' 10" W; (map 22). Name published by Byers (1959, pl. 41), USGS.

Utah Creek: stream, heads on Roughtop Mountain, flows SE 9.5 miles to Baker Creek, 44 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 05' 30" N, 150° 34' 40" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1931 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Utakaht Slough: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, 4.8 miles long, 3 miles E of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 45' N, 164° 23' W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1899 by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS. Published in 1899 on Chart 9372.

Utakakg: villages, see Utukok villages.

Utalug, Cape: point of land, SE tip of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 06' 00" N, 174° 05' 50" W; (map 18). Name published as "M[ys] Utalug," or "Utalug," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 27), IRN, possibly from the Aleut word "Utaq," meaning "thumb," since Cape Utalug promontory resembles a thumb.

Utaqaq: villages, see Utukok villages.

Utchno: point of land, see Trinity, Cape.

Utes, Cape: point of land, on S shore of Nazan Bay, on E coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 10' 15" N, 174° 08' 15" W; (map 18). Russian name, meaning "cliff" or "escarpment," published as "M[ys] Utes," or "Cape Utes," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 27), IRN.

Utes, Mys: point of land, see Topkok Head.

Utesistoi Island: island, see Zaimka Island.

Utesistoi Island: shoal, 0.3 miles long, in Kalsin Bay, near Isthmus Cove, on E coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 37' 30" N, 152° 22' 00" W; BGN 1941; (map 34). Variant: Ostrov Utesistoy, Rocky Island. Transliteration of the name "Os[trov] Utesistoy" published by Sarichev (1826, map 16). Baker (1906, p. 531) published "Rocky Island," the translation of Sarichev's name. Because of duplications the name was changed to its present form in 1940 by USC&GS.

Utesistoy, Ostrov: island, see Zaimka Island.

Utesistoy, Ostrov: shoal, see Utesistoi Island.

Utesistyy, Mys: point of land, see Topkok Head.

Utesof: point of land, see Cliff Point.

Utesov, Mys: point of land, see Cliff Point.

Utica Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Ophir Creek, 8 miles N of Council and 42 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 01' N, 163° 39' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Utica: locality, on left bank of Inmachuk River, 1 mile NE of settlement of Fink Creek and 21 miles NNE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 55' N, 162° 59' W; (map 110). Site of landing strip reported about 1950 by USGS.

Utichey, Ostrov: island, see Calming Island.

Utichey, Ostrov: island, see Rocky Islet.

Utichi Island: island, see Calming Island.

Utkeagvik: town, see Barrow.

Utkeakhvik: town, see Barrow.

Utkeavic: town, see Barrow.

Utkiavi: town, see Barrow.

Utkiavik: locality, 25 miles NE of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; near 68° 30' N, 166° 15' W; (map 129). Archeological site reported in 1932 by H. B. Collins (Giddings, 1964, p. 38).

Utkiaving: town, see Barrow.

Utkiawin: town, see Barrow.

Utkok Valley: valley, see Utukok River Valley.

Utkusikrak Hill: hill, 525 ft., on Chukchi Sea coast, E of Tasikpak Lagoon, 20 miles NW of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 56' 30" N, 165° 02' 30" W; BGN 1963; (map 128). Variant: Oatcoosekruk Mountain, Otkusekrak Mountain. Eskimo name meaning "material for making a cooking pot"; reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Utmak: point of land, see Kettle Cape.

Utnathlokik Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to Mulchatna River, 75 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 45' N, 156° 58' W; (map 52). Eskimo name shown on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF, as "Ut-na-thlo-kik."

Utokak: villages, see Utukok villages.

Utopia Creek: stream, flows E 4.5 miles, S of mining community of Utopia, to Indian River, 60 miles N of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 59' 40" N, 153° 39' 50" W (map 107). Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Utopia: locality, airplane landing field and installation, between Utopia Creek and Indian River, 60 miles N of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 59' 40" N, 153° 41' 30" W; (map 107). Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Utoqaq: locality, see Otokkok.

Utta Rock: rock, see Hattie Rock.

Utuka: locality, see Otokkok.

Utukak River: stream, see Utukok River.

Utukakarvik: village, on W bank of Black River, 27 miles E of Scammon Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 57' 40" N, 164° 45' 00" W; (map 74). Variant: Oolakukkogavik, Ulakakogavik. This Eskimo name is probably better rendered "Ulakakogavik" and generally means "place where slate [for making Ulas] is found." The name was reported by USC&GS in 1948 as "Oolakukkogavik."

Utukok Cape: point of land, see Icy Cape.

Utukok Pass: water passage, in barrier bar between Chukchi Sea and Kasegaluk Lagoon S of Solivik Island, 23 miles SW of Icy Cape, Arctic Plain; 70° 05' N, 162° 31' W; (map 146). Name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Utukok River Basin: valley, see Utukok River Valley.

Utukok River Valley: valley, along Utukok River, on N slope of Brooks Range, 80 miles S of Wainwright, Arctic Slope; (map 144). Variant: Utukok River Basin, Utkok Valley. Named in 1923 by W. T. Foran, USGS, after the Utukok River.

Utukok River: stream, formed in De Long Mountains by junction of Kogruk and Tupik Creeks, at 68° 34' N, 161° 06' W, flows NW 225 miles to Kasegaluk Lagoon, 20 miles SW of Icy Cape, Arctic Plain; 70° 03' N, 162° 21' W; (map 146). Variant: Ootokok River, Ootookok River, Otokok River, Utoqaq River, Utukak River. "Utoqaq" is the Eskimo name for "Icy Cape" and means "old" or "ancient." The name of the river appears to have been first mentioned by Lt. Zagoskin (1847, p. 74) IRN, when he referred to the Utukak-myut, or Utukak people, "on river of same name." Zagoskin received this information from Kashevarov whose Creole guide, Uluktak, drew a map of the coast south of Point Barrow in 1838. The name was published in 1899 by USC&GS as "Ootokok River."

Utukok: locality, see Otokkok.

Utukok: villages: "Utoqaq" is an Eskimo word meaning "old" or "ancient," and as a name was applied to Icy Cape and the present Utukok River. The name was also applied to the Eskimo living on the river and in the vicinity of Icy Cape near the stream's mouth. The Utukok people were first mentioned, as such, by Lt. Zagoskin (1847, p. 74), IRN, as the "Utukak-myut," or "Utukak people." Zagoskin received his information from Kashevarov whose Creole guide named "Utuktat" drew a map of the coast S of Barrow in 1838. The villages where many of these "Ututok" people lived in 1880 were referred to as "Otok-kok" in the 10th U.S. Census, and late 19th century maps show at least two villages with this name. One was located at the mouth of the Utukok River and the other at or near Icy Cape. Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1495, dated 1854, shows the name "sel[enie] Kayakishvigmyut," or "Kayakishvig people's village," in the Icy Cape area. Variant: Kaiakishvigmiut, Kayakishvigmyut, Ootookok, Otokkok, Otokok, Ootookok, Otukah, Utokak, Utoqaq, Utukakg.

Uviuvok Island: island, see King Island.

Uwik Slough: watercourse, in Yukon Delta, flows N 15 miles from Okshokwewhik Pass to Norton Sound, 37 miles N of Kwiguk, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 15' N, 164° 09' W; (map 92). Variant: Oowik. Eskimo name reported in 1899 as "Oowik" by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS.

Uwuk: promontory, see Lisburne, Cape.

Uyak Anchorage: water passage, at mouth of Uyak Bay between Harvester Island and NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 39' N, 154° 00' W; (map 35). Aleut name derived from Cape Uyak; reported in 1897.

Uyak Bay: bay, extends SSE 40 miles off Shelikof Strait, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 48' N, 154° 04' W; (map 34). Variant: Bay of Oohiack, Ooiak Bay, Ooyak Bay, Uiak Bay, Zaliv Uyak. Native name recorded in 1805 as Bay of Oohiack by Lisianski (1814, map facing p. 169). The name was given as "Zaliv Uyak," or "Uyak Bay," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 9) and "Ooyak Bay" by Petroff (1881, p. 29) in the 10th Census in 1880.

Uyak Island: island, 0.15 miles across, in center of Nazan Bay, on E coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 12' 20" N, 174° 09' 02" W; (map 18). Variant: Ujah Islet. Aleut name, published as "O[strov] Uyak," or "Uyak Island," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 27), IRN.

Uyak, Cape: point of land, 6.5 miles NE of Karluk, on W coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 38' 20" N, 154° 20' 50" W; (map 35). Variant: Sevenmile Point, West Point. Aleut name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 22), IRN, as "M[y]s Uyak," or "Cape Uyak." This feature was called "West Point" by Capt. Lisianski (1814, map, p. 169), IRN, and Baker (1906, p. 656) reports "Locally called 'Sevenmile point' * * *."

Uyak: village, pop. 10, on W shore of Uyak Bay S of Harvester Island, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 38' 20" N, 154° 00' 00" W; (map 34). Variant: Bobrowskoje, Ooiak, Ooiatsk, Ugujuk. Eskimo village reported in 1805 as "Ooiatsk" by Capt. Lisianski (1814, map facing p. 169). Listed in the 10th Census as "Ooiak," population 76, by Petroff (1884, p. 29); and in the 11th Census as "Uyak," population less than 20 (1893, p. 79). A post office, established in 1900, was discontinued in 1937 (Ricks, 1965, p. 68).

Uyak: village, see Larsen Bay.

Uyakturok Creek: stream, heads in Lisburne Hills, flows E 19 miles to Nilik River 4 miles N of its junction with Ipewik River, 28 miles SE of Cape Dyer, Arctic Slope; 68° 32' 30" N, 165° 09' 00" W; (map 129). Variant: Yarukturuk Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1960 by D. C. Foote, of Project Chariot, to mean "rough rocks."

Uyaraaqsiwwik: hill, see Uyaraksivik Hill.

Uyaraksivik Hill: hill, 268 ft., on right bank of Kivalina River 14 miles NE of Kivalina, Arctic Slope; 67° 53' N, 164° 14' W; (map 128). Variant: Ooyarockseevick, Uyaraaqsiwwik. Eskimo name meaning "place where things are buried under stones"; so called because the Eskimo reportedly once buried here for safe keeping, under moss and stones, the caribou they killed; reported in 1966 by E. S. Burch.

Uyon Lakes: lakes, two, 2.3 miles and 3.5 miles long, drain NW to Noatak River 12 miles SW of its junction with Nimiuktuk River, 68 miles N of Kiana, Brooks Range; 67° 51' N, 160° 13' W (map 127). Eskimo name obtained in 1955 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Uyut Bay: bay, see Izhut Bay.

Uzavigiak River: stream, see Osviak River.

Uzenkiy, Proliv: water passage, see Narrow Strait.

Uzenkoi Strait: water passage, see Narrow Strait.

Uzenkoy, Proliv: water passage, see Narrow Strait.

Uzinkee: village, see Ouzinkie.

Uzinki Point: point of land, W tip of Spruce Island, at N entrance to Narrow Strait, NE of Kodiak Island; 57° 55' N, 152° 31' W; BGN 1909; (map 34). Variant: Elovoi, Mys Yelovoy, Spruce Cape, Spruce Point, Yelovoi. Transliteration of the Russian "Uzenkiy," from "uzkiy," meaning "narrow." Named "M[ys] Yelovoy" by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425. Baker (1906, p. 594) published "Spruce Cape," the translation of Murashev's name. Because of duplication and its appropriate descriptive qualities, the present name was given by USC&GS in 1909.

Uzinki: village, see Ouzinkie.

Uzinkie: village, see Ouzinkie.

Uzinkoy Prolivchik: water passage, see Narrow Strait.

Uzkostey, Mys: point of land, see Uzkosti Point.

Uzkosti Point: point of land, on SW coast of Whale Island, 18 miles NW of Kodiak, N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 55' 40" N, 152° 48' 50" W; BGN 1957; (map 34). Variant: Mys Uzkostey, Narrow Point, Narrows Point. Transliteration of the name "M[ys] Uzkostey," meaning "narrow cape," given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

V

V Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, S of Grayling Lake, 44 miles WNW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 16' 45" N, 146° 52' 00" W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

Vacahanyande Mountain: mountain, 1,445 ft., N of Salmon Village, 33 miles E of Chalkyitsik, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 35' N, 142° 33' W; (map 120). Tranjik-kutchin Indian name; obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Vachon Island: island, 3 miles long, in Tanana River, at mouth of Cosna River, 33 miles NE of Bitzshtini Mountains, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 52' N, 151° 20' W; (map 99). Riverboat pilots' name published on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Vadine Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Kokomo Creek, 27 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 10' 45" N, 147° 12' 00" W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Vagitchitchate: locality, near mouth of Innoko River, at or near Railroad City, Innoko Lowland; 62° 11' N, 159° 39' W; (map 78). Variant: Kushichagat, Vashichagat. Former Indian village or camp published on Lt. L. A. Zagoskin's 1850 map (Hodge 1910, p. 879).

Vagt Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 0.2 miles E of Lower Trail Lake, 24 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' N, 149° 21' W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Vakeekalik Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Etolin Strait, 10 miles SE of Cape Etolin, on NE coast of Nunivak Island; 60° 18' 45" N, 166° 00' 00" W; (map 57). Eskimo name reported in 1937 by USAAF.

Valdes Narrows: water passage, see Valdez Narrows.

Valdes, Puerto de: estuary, see Valdez, Port.

Valdez Arm: water passage, 15 miles long, connects Prince William Sound and Port Valdez, 12 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' N, 146° 54' W; BGN 1913; (map 64). Variant: Port Valdez, Valdez Bay. Named about 1910 by USC&GS.

Valdez Bay: water passage, see Valdez Arm.

Valdez Camp: locality, 2.4 miles N of West Peak and 6 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 11' 40" N, 146° 12' 15" W; (map 68). This was the name of a mining camp reported in 1911 by USGS.

Valdez Creek: locality, see Denali.

Valdez Creek: stream, flows SW 14 miles to Susitna River, 66 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 10' N, 147° 30' W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1908 by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1909, p. 159), USGS.

Valdez Glacier: glacier, heads 0.7 miles S of Mount Cashman, trends SE 22 miles to its terminus 2 miles SE of West Peak and 4 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 08' 45" N, 146° 09' 30" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

Valdez Narrows: water passage, trends SW 2 miles from Port Valdez to Valdez Arm, 14 miles SW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 03' 15" N, 146° 40' 30" W; (map 68). Variant: Stanton Narrows, Valdes Narrows. Named "Valdes Narrows" in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA. He also called the passage "Stanton Narrows."

Valdez Summit: pass, highest point on trail over Valdez Glacier; Chugach Mountains; 61° 20' N, 146° 20' W; BGN 1904; (map 68). Variant: Valdes Summit. "So called by the 3,000 (more or less) prospectors who used it in 1898" (Baker, 1906, p. 657).

Valdez, Port: estuary, 13 miles long, trends E-W from 3 miles NE of Valdez Arm to its head at Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 05' N, 146° 39' W. BGN 1913; (map 68). Variant: Puerto de Valdes. Named on June 16, 1790, by Don Salvador Fidalgo for the celebrated Spanish naval officer Antonio Valdes y Basan. Having been adopted by Capt. Vancouver, the name came into local use (Wagner, 1937, p. 420).

Valdez, Port: water passage, see Valdez Arm.

Valdez: town, pop. 555, on E end of Port Valdez, 45 miles NW of Cordova and 115 miles E of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 07' N, 146° 16' W; (map 68). Variant: Copper City. Town established in 1898 as a debarkation point, with an excellent ice-free harbor, for men seeking a route to the Klondike gold region. It was originally called "Copper City" but name was changed when the Valdez post office was established in 1899. Valdez soon became the supply center of its own gold mining region. The town is located on the distributary delta of Valdez Glacier, and was severely damaged during the 1964 Good Friday earthquake. Plans are being made to move the town to more stable ground three miles northwest. The population of Valdez was 810 in 1910; 466 in 1920, 442 in 1930; 529 in 1939; and 554 in 1950.

Vale, Mys: point of land, see Whaley, Point.

Valerie Glacier: glacier, heads at 60° 11' N, 139° 45' W, trends SE 14 miles to Hubbard Glacier, 2 miles NE of head of Disenchantment Bay and 29 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 04' N, 139° 25' W; BGN 1960; (map 66). Named after Miss Valerie F. Wood, 1933-1951, who served as an assistant to the scientific part of Project Snow Cornice of the Arctic Institute of North America. She was killed in an airplane crash about July 27, 1951, with her mother (see Mount Foresta), somewhere in the vicinity of this glacier. The name was proposed by the Arctic Institute of North America.

Valhalla, Mount: mountain, 12,135 ft., 2.5 miles SE of Mount Willard Gibbs and 36 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 27' 35" N, 147° 04' 40" W; BGN 1965; (map 69). Named in 1957 by L. E. Nielsen because the peak is "a fitting throne of the gods." Nielsen was a member of the first ascent party on July 1, 1957.

Vallenar Bay: estuary, extends SE 2 miles, off Clarence Strait, on NW coast of Gravina Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 30" N, 131° 51' 30" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN. See Vallenar Point.

Vallenar Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Vallenar Bay, on Gravina Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 35" N, 131° 49' 40" W; BGN 1962; (map 3). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Vallenar Point: point of land, N tip of Gravina Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 35" N, 131° 51' 00" W; (map 3). Named by Capt. Vancouver, RN, "August 13, 1793, no doubt after his friend Ambrosio O'Higgins de Vallenar, Viceroy of Chile" (Wagner, 1937, p. 420); O'Higgins, of Ballenagh, Ireland, naturalized in Chile, became a national hero.

Vallenar Rock: rock, between Clarence Strait and Tongass Narrows, 0.6 miles NW of Vallenar Point, Gravina Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 50" N, 131° 51' 46" W; BGN 1966; (map 3). Variant: Vallenar Rocks. Named in 1885 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Vallenar Rocks: rock, see Vallenar Rock.

Valley Creek: stream, flows S 5.2 miles to Bonanza Creek, 5 miles SW of Monzonite Hills, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 21' 12" N, 154° 40' 45" W; (map 98). Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

Valpa Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Canyon Creek which flows to Imuruk Basin, 33 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 56' N, 165° 54' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Valpol, Mys: point of land, see Walpole, Point.

Valve Creek: stream, heads on Serpentine Ridge, flows NW 1.7 miles to Boulder Creek, 23 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 07' 50" N, 151° 16' 50" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Van Auke Bay: cove, see Admiralty Cove.

Van Cleve Glacier: glacier, trends W to its terminus 1 mile E of Van Cleve Lake, 35 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 42' N, 144° 17' W; (map 64). Named in 1910 by Lawrence Martin, USGS, for J. R. Van Cleve, general manager of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad.

Van Cleve Lake: lake, 4 miles long, 7 miles E of Miles Lake and 35 miles NE of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 42' N, 144° 22' W; (map 64). Named for nearby Van Cleve Glacier and published in 1959 by USGS.

Van Hatten Creek: stream, flows NE 15 miles to Black River, 33 miles NNE of junction of Kandik and Yukon Rivers, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 48' N, 142° 02' W; (map 103). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Van Horn Ridge: ridge, in Glacier Bay National Monument, extends SW 3 miles, 1 mile W of Red Mountain and 40 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 02' N, 136° 03' W; (map 45). Named by American Geographical Society in 1947 for F. R. Van Horn, 1872-1933, American geologist who visited Muir Inlet in 1913. Van Horn was born in Ohio and was a graduate of Rutgers Univ. He taught geology and mineralogy at Rutgers Univ. and at the Case School of Applied Science. He was Director of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, 1920-33. He was the author of numerous scientific papers mostly dealing with mineralogy.

Van Milligan Creek: stream, flows NE 1.5 miles to Fish Creek, 58 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 19' 15" N, 142° 44' 00" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Van Sant Cove: bight, 0.5 miles across, off Davidson Inlet, on SE coast of Kosciusko Island, 40 miles NW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 59' N, 133° 32' W; (map 4). Named in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS "after the Superintendent of the Holbrook Fishery."

Van Wagenen, Mount: mountain, 7,038 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 5.2 miles NW of Chilkoot Pass and 20 miles N of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 44' 15" N, 135° 21' 30" W; BGN 1954; (map 45). Named in 1927 by the United States and Canada for James H. Van Wagenen, 1881-1935, civil engineer and IBC Commissioner. Van Wagenen was born in Iowa and was educated in Illinois and Missouri. He was topographic engineer with USGS in 1909. In 1915 he was appointed chief engineer of the U.S. section of the IBC; he was appointed Commissioner in 1929.

Vancouver Island: island, 0.1 miles long, off S tip of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 51' 15" N, 131° 20' 15" W; (map 2). Name published in 1885 by USC&GS; named for Capt. George Vancouver, RN, who, "in command of the sloop of war Discovery * * * made a surveying and exploring voyage from England to Northwest America and around the world from 1790 to 1795." The published account of this voyage was used extensively in the preparation of this dictionary.

Vancouver, Cape: promontory, on W tip of Nelson Island, 125 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 33' N, 165° 25' W; BGN 1944; (map 57). Discovered in 1821 by A. K. Etolin and named by him for Capt. George Vancouver, RN, 1757-98.

Vancouver, Mount: mountain, 15,700 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 26 miles E of Mount Augusta and 55 miles N of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 20' N, 139° 41' W; (map 66). Variant: Boundary Peak 181. Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1874, for Capt. George Vancouver, RN, 1757-98, British navigator who explored the SE coast of Alaska in 1792-94. The name was first published in the 1881 USC&GS Coast Pilot (p. 211). It was first climbed July 5, 1949 (Farquhar, 1959, p. 232).

Vandeput, Point: point of land, extends S 3 miles into Frederick Sound, 90 miles E of Sitka; Coast Mountains; 57° 01' 15" N, 133° 00' 00" W; (map 8). Variant: Mys Vendipot. Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, in 1794 for Adm. George Vandeput, RN, who died in 1800. It was reached by Lt. Joseph Whidbey, RN, on Aug. 16, 1794, and marked the end of one of his trips of exploration (Wagner, 1937, p. 420).

Vanderbilt Hill: locality, on E shore of Gastineau Channel, 1 mile SE of mouth of Lemon Creek and 3 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 20' 40" N, 132° 29' 30" W; (map 11). Apparently named for John W. Vanderbilt who lived in the vicinity between 1906-07, as watchman for one of the mining properties on Lemon Creek (DeArmond, 1957, p. 46).

Vanderbilt Point: point of land, on E bank of Chilkat River, 3 miles W of the summit of Tukgahgo Mountain and 18 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 18' 30" N, 135° 43' 10" W; (map 45). Variant: Povorotni. Named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy for Capt. J. M. Vanderbilt, captain of the trading steamer Favorite; the name was published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 198 and pl. 1819). It is apparently equivalent to the Russian name Povorotni.

Vanderbilt Reef: reef, at junction of Favorite Channel and Lynn Canal, 3.6 miles NE of Little Island and 30 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 35' 30" N, 135° 01' 00" W; (map 11). Named in 1880 by Capt. L. A. Beardslee, USN, for the man who discovered the reef, Capt. J. M. Vanderbilt of the Northwest Trading Co. Capt. Vanderbilt came to Alaska about 1875 and became captain of the company's steamer Favorite, which did surveying work for the U.S. Navy. He died in 1890 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 30). The name was published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 194).

Vanderlann Peak: mountain, 1,810 ft., 1.1 miles N of Lake Nicholas, eastern Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 53' 39" N, 173° 14' 30" E; (map 13). Name shown on an AMS map published in 1948, and given by the U.S. Army during World War II. The name is not used today.

Vank Island: island, 3.5 miles long, 8 miles W of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 28' N, 132° 36' W; (map 6). Variant: Ostrov Vank. Published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396 as "O[strov] Vank," or "Vank Island."

Vankagina River: stream, see Vankahini River.

Vankahini River: stream, one of five rivers on delta of Alsek River, flows S into Gulf of Alaska, 50 miles SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 07' N, 138° 30' W; (map 46). Variant: Vankagina River. Tlingit Indian name reported by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN, as "R[eka] Vankagina," or "Vankagina River." Name is not shown on recent maps.

Vanover: area, in NE part of Anchorage, between Glenn Highway and Lawrence, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 13' 12" N, 149° 48' 15" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1954 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

Vantage Peak: peak, 5,585 ft., 0.5 miles N of Icy Basin, 3.8 miles SE of Exploration Peak and 26 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 39' 20" N, 134° 09' 50" W; (map 11). Name proposed by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Program and published in 1960 by USGS.

Vantage Rock: rock, at mouth of Seal Bay, 35 miles NE of Afognak, on NE coast of Afognak Island; 58° 23' 48" N, 152° 10' 30" W, BGN 1934; (map 43). This descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1932 "because of its [the island's] prominence."

Vanticlese Creek: stream, heads at Old John Lake, flows SE 23 miles to Kones River 42 miles NE of Christian, Brooks Range; 67° 53' N, 144° 23' W; (map 122). Kutcha-kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Variegated Glacier: glacier, heads 0.5 miles W of Mount Jette, trends W 12 miles to its 1961 terminus, 1.5 miles E of mouth of Russell Fiord and 34 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 00' 00" N, 139° 22' 30" W; (map 46). Descriptive name given by Tarr and Martin (1906, p. 147), USGS, "because of its varicolored moraines."

Vashichagat: locality, see Vagitchitchate.

Vasileva Rock: rock, see Vasilief Rock:

Vasileva, Banka: rock, see Vasilief Rock.

Vasileva, Mel: rock, see Vasilief Rock.

Vasileva, Podvodnaya Banka: shoal, see Vasilief Bank.

Vasilevka: shoal, see Vasilief Bank.

Vasilief Bank: shoal, 1.5 miles long, at N entrance to Redoubt Bay, 7 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 57' 15" N, 135° 26' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Podvodnaya Banka Vasileva, Vasilevka. Named "Podvodnaya banka Vasileva," meaning "Vasilev's submerged bank," in 1809 by the Russians; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN. It was probably named for the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first, IRN, who made surveys in this vicinity in 1809.

Vasilief Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on SE coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 06' 20" N, 174° 22' 00" W; (map 18). Named for the pilot, Ens. Vasiliev, IRN, and published as "Bukh[ta] Vasilieva," or "Vasiliev Bay," by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 317), IRN. Vasili means "Basil" or "William."

Vasilief Point: promontory, see Corwin, Cape.

Vasilief Reef: reef, see Williams Reef.

Vasilief Rock: rock, in Chiniak Bay, 1 mile S of Woody Island and 4 miles SE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 45' 05" N, 152° 19' 35" W; (map 34). Variant: Banka Vasileva. Name published as "Banka Vasileva" meaning "Vasiliev Bank" by Sarichev (1826, map 16) and given its present form by USC&GS in 1907.

Vasilief Rock: rock, on W coast of Baranof Island, 1.3 miles S of Biorka Island and 19 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 49' 00" N, 135° 32' 30" W; (map 5). Variant: Mel Vasileva, Vasileva Rock. Named "Mel Vasileva," meaning "Vasilev's Shoal," in 1809 by the Russians. See Vasilief Bank.

Vassar Glacier: glacier, trends SE 4.3 miles to College Fiord, 2 miles W of College Point and 52 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 12' N, 147° 47' W; (map 69). Named by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition in 1899 for Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Vassar Heights: ridge, see Chicken Ridge.

Vasyleva, Podvodnaya banka: reef, see Williams Reef.

Vatney Gulch: ravine, see Shaft Gully.

Vaughan Lewis Glacier: glacier, heads 2.5 miles W of Mount Moore, trends NW 3 miles to Gilkey Glacier, 2.5 miles W of gizzard Peak and 37 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains, 58° 49' 45" N, 134° 17' 25" W; BGN 1962; (map 11). Named in 1962 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Program for W. Vaughan Lewis, English geomorphologist and world-renowned expert on glaciers.

Vault Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles to Chatanika River, 15 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' 15" N, 147° 45' 40" W. (map 105). Variant: Moose Creek. Local name originally reported in 1903 as Moose Creek by USGS; however, a manuscript map by C. W. Joynt dated 1905 shows it as Vault Creek.

Vault: locality, on right bank of Vault Creek, 0.5 miles E of Treasure Creek and 12 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 02' N, 147° 42' W; (map 105). Name of a former mining camp published in 1907 by USGS. A post office was established here in 1908 and discontinued in 1909 (Ricks, 1965, p. 69).

Vavilofskaja Gavan: bay, see Baralof Bay.

Vcevidofski: mountain, see Vsevidof, Mount.

Veahna Creek: stream, flows NW 20 miles to Kuskokwim River 7.7 miles NE of its junction with Holokuk River, 6 miles NE of Little Mountain Village, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 35' 45" N, 158° 24' 00" W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Native name said to mean "I don't know river"; reported in 1945 by USGS.

Vecelovskoi, Cape: point of land, see Cheerful, Cape.

Vedzh, Ostrov: islands, see Wedge Islands.

Vega Bay: bight, 7.5 miles across, faces SE to Pacific Ocean, on southern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 53' 00" N, 177° 00' 24" E; BGN 1937; (map 14). Named for the U.S.S. Vega, a supply ship for the U.S. Navy Exploring Expedition of 1935.

Vega Point: point of land, S tip of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' N, 177° 19' E; BGN 1937; (map 14). Named for the U.S.S. Vega, supply ship for the U.S. Navy Exploring Expedition of 1935.

Vegas Islands: islands, 1 mile long, at NE end of Sealed Passage, N of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 58' 00" N, 131° 28' 00" W; (map 2). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Veh-tenjerlow: lakes, see Vetenjerlo Lakes.

Vein Mountain: mountain, 2,375 ft., on Althorp Peninsula, on Chichagof Island, 1.4 miles E of Column Point and 35 miles W of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago. 58° 07' 10" N, 136° 24' 20" W; (map 10). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Vein Point: point of land, S tip of island in Ogden Passage, off W coast of Chichagof Island, 3.2 miles SW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 37' 30" N, 136° 08' 45" W; (map 9). Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8280.

Veleska Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, at foot of Tunis Mountain, 4.7 miles W of junction of South Fork Kuskokwim and Post Rivers and 75 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 24' 30" N, 153° 36' 40" W; (map 80). Local name obtained in 1958 by USGS.

Velvet Creek: stream, flows S 4 miles to Barnum Creek, 13 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 18' N, 161° 26' W; (map 53). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Vendipot, Mys: point of land, see Vandepot, Point.

Venetia Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Eldorado River, 23 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 47' N, 164° 58' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Venetie Lake: lake, 2.4 miles long, 3 miles N of Venetie and 40 miles SW of Christian, Yukon Flats; 67° 03' N, 146° 21' W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Venetie Landing: locality, on N bank of Yukon River, 20 miles NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 36' 40" N, 145° 59' 40" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS; named for the Venetie Indian Reservation on which the landing is located.

Venetie: village, pop. 107, 41 miles SW of Christian, Yukon Flats; 67° 01' N, 146° 25' W; (map 122). Kutcha-kutchin Indian village. Post office established in 1938 (Ricks, 1965, p. 69).

Veniaminof Crater: volcano, see Veniaminof, Mount.

Veniaminof Volcano: volcano, see Veniaminof, Mount.

Veniaminof, Mount: volcano, 8,225 ft., on Aleutian Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 56° 12' N, 159° 24' W; (map 30). Variant: Veniaminof Crater, Veniaminof Volcano, Vulkan Wenjaminow. Constantin Grewingk in 1849 wrote "We have named this point on our maps 'Vukan Wenjaminow.'" Named in honor of Father Ioann [Ivan Popov] Veniaminov, 1797-1879, Russian Orthodox missionary priest, Bishop of Russian America, and Metropolitan of Moscow, whose writings on Aleut language and ethnology are still standard references. The

name "Veniaminof Crater" is shown on a 1927 USGS map , presumably intended to apply only to the volcano's crater.

Venisa Point: point of land, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.8 miles E of Sugarloaf Island and 53 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 18' 40" N, 136° 50' 20" W; BGN 1930; (map 10). Variant: Garnet Point. So named Garnet Point by USC&GS in 1926, because the rocky face of the point is studded with small particles resembling garnets. The name was changed in 1929 to the Russian word for garnet (venisa) "in order to eliminate duplication."

Venizali: locality, see Vinasale.

Vent Mountain: crater, see Aniakchak Crater.

Vent Mountain: mountain, 3,200 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, on S slope of Aniakchak Crater, 19 miles SE of Port Heiden Airfield, Aleutian Range; 56° 53' N, 158° 09' W; (map 30). Descriptive name given in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Ventosa Island: island, see Kochu Island.

Ventura Creek: stream, flows W 0.5 miles to Alma Creek, 18 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' N, 164° 10' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospector's manuscript map.

Ventura, La: island, "in the northeast part of San Alberto Bay, Bucareli Bay," Alexander Archipelago; (map 4). Variant: Bentura Island, Isla de Bentura. Spanish name referring to a "woman innkeeper" given by the 1779 Arteaga expedition (Wagner, 1937, p. 522).

Venturi Lake: lake, 1 mile across, 3 miles SW of Seven Sisters and 31 miles W of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 23' N, 154° 17' W; (map 51). Local name published in 1954 by USGS.

Vera Bay: bight, 1.1 miles across, on N coast of Long Island; 6 miles E of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 47' 10" N, 152° 14' 00" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Verdant Creek: stream, flows N 24 miles to Okpikruak River 11 miles S of its junction with Okokmilaga River, Brooks Range; 68° 35' N, 153° 29' W; (map 133). So named in 1949 by W. W. Patton, USGS, during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, because "during the summer months the broad valley through which this creek flows supports a thick cover of green tundra vegetation."

Verdant Island: island, 0.3 miles across, at mouth of Icy Bay, off E coast of Kenai Peninsula, 4 miles SW of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 16' N, 148° 11' W; BGN 1934; (map 63). So named by a USC&GS field party in 1933, "because it is heavily wooded and has a green appearance."

Verdant Island: island, in Aialik Bay, 0.3 miles SE of Harris Peninsula and 32 miles SW of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 43' N, 149° 44' W; (map 49). Local name reported in the early 1950's by USC&GS.

Verde Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in Port Refugio, off E coast of Suemez Island, 15 miles SW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' N, 133° 19' W; (map 4). Variant: Isla Verde, Ysla Verde. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Isle Verde," meaning "Green Island."

Verde Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Port Refugio, on E coast of Suemez Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 18' 30" N, 133° 17' 45" W; (map 4). Variant: Ostrov Verde, Punta Verde, Point Verde. Spanish name given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle as "Punta Verde," meaning "Green Point."

Verde, Isla: island, see Verde Island.

Verde, Ostrov: point of land, see Verde Point.

Verde, Point: point of land, see Verde Point.

Verde, Punta: point of land, see Verde Point.

Verde, Ysla: island, see Verde Island.

Verdure Point: point of land, on W bank of Portland Canal, 0.7 miles S of Davis River, Coast Mountains; 55° 45' N, 130° 10' W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1868 by Staff Comdr. David Pender, RN.

Verkhui, Ozero: lake, see Beaver Lake.

Vermont Creek: stream, flows 3 miles S to Pacific Ocean, 2.6 miles NE of Kettle Cape, on E coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 18' N, 168° 14' W; (map 22). Name published by Byers (1959, pl. 41), USGS.

Vermont Creek: stream, flows E 2 miles from Vermont Dome to Hammond River, 7 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 31' N, 150° 06' W; (map 124). Local name taken from Vermont Dome; reported by Robert Marshall about 1930.

Vermont Dome: mountain, 4,560 ft., 9 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 31' 30" N, 150° 13' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name in general use since 1901; reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Vermont Pass: pass, between heads of Nolan and Right Fork Vermont Creeks 2 miles SW of Vermont Dome and 7 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 30' N, 150° 12' W; (map 124). Local name taken from Vermont Dome; reported by Robert Marshall about 1930.

Vermouth Brook: stream, see Minor Creek.

Veronica, Lake: lake, see Lieuy Lake.

Verstova Mountain: mountain, see Verstovia, Mount.

Verstovaia Peak: mountain, see Verstovia, Mount.

Verstovaia, Mount: mountain, see Verstovia, Mount.

Verstovaya, Gora: mountain, see Verstovia, Mount.

Verstovia, Mount: mountain, 3,300 ft., 2.5 miles E of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03' 30" N, 135° 16' 00" W, BGN 1897; (map 9). Variant: Gora Verstovaya, Mount Verstovaia, Verstova Mountain, Verstovaia Peak, Werstberg Mountain. Russian name meaning "verst [Russian unit of distance equal to 0.6629 miles]" given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "Gore Verstovaya."

Verstovia, Mount: mountain, see Arrowhead Peak.

Vert Island: island, 0.1 miles long, 0.2 miles SW of Scott Island and 19 miles N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 38' N, 153° 26' W; BGN 1916; (map 11). So named in 1913 by USC&GS because of the green color of the island.

Very Inlet: estuary, extends S 4 miles NE from Foggy Bay along Revillagigedo Channel, Coast Mountains; 54° 58' 45" N, 130° 55' 30" W; (map 2). Local name reported by H. C. Fassett, USBF, in 1904.

Veselofski, Cape: point of land, see Cheerful, Cape.

Veselofski: locality, see Cheerful.

Veselovskiy, Mys: point of land, see Cheerful, Cape.

Vesoki: island, see High Island.

Vesolia Mista: locality, just NE of Big Lake, on NE coast of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 13' 30" N, 170° 08' 30" W; (map 38). Russian name reported by Elliott (1881, p. 20) meaning "jolly place"; the site of one of the first settlements on St. Paul Island "where much carousing was indulged in."

Vesper Peak: peak, 4,505 ft., E of Ptarmigan Glacier, 1.3 miles NW of Observation Peak and 5 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 22' 15" N, 134° 21' 45" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Vesta Bay: estuary, extends W 1.4 miles off Kaigani Strait, on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 56' 15" N, 132° 54' 00" W; BGN 1908; (map 1). Local name recorded in 1907 by Capt. E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

Vesta Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Vesta Bay, on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 56' 20" N, 132° 54' 20" W; BGN 1928; (map 1). So named in 1927 by Capt. R. S. Patton, USC&GS, "because of its proximity to Vesta Bay and also because the triangulation station Vesta is on this point."

Vesta, Mount: mountain, 2,095 ft., 0.6 miles S of Rose Inlet, on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 56' N, 132° 58' W; (map 1). Name derived from Vesta Bay; published in 1951 by USGS.

Vesuvius Valley: valley, extends 2.5 miles N of Copper Mountain, 38 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54' N, 146° 35' W; (map 64). Local name reported by Capps and Johnson (1915, pl. 1), USGS. The valley derived its name from a mining claim in the area.

Veta Bay: bay, 3 miles wide, on W coast of Baker Island, 21 miles SW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 21' N, 133° 39' W; BGN 1923; (map 4). Spanish word meaning “a vein (or stripe of mineral),” given in 1923 by USC&GS, because “it is bordered by bluffs of veined or striped rock.”

Veta Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Kechumstuk Creek, 68 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 08' 30" N, 142° 54' 40" W; (map 102). Local name derived from Mount Veta; published in 1956 by USGS.

Veta Point: point of land, on W coast of Baker Island, N point of entrance to Veta Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 05" N, 133° 38' 45" W; (map 4). Named in 1923 by USC&GS. See Veta Bay.

Veta, Mount: mountain, 5,825 ft., 15 miles NW of Kechumstuk Mountain and 68 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 12' N, 143° 00' W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and shown on a manuscript map compiled in 1905 by Maj. William A. Glassford, USA.

Vetenjerlo Lakes: lakes, between Kokacho and Marten Creeks, 35 miles NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 59' N, 145° 56' W; (map 119). Variant: Veh-tenjerlow. Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Vettatrin Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 5 miles NW of Tetsyeh Mountain and 28 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 30' N, 145° 04' W; (map 136). Kutchin Indian name obtained at Arctic Village in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Vettekwi Lake: lake, 3 miles long, 2.5 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 09' N, 145° 25' W; (map 136). Kutchin Indian name obtained at Arctic Village in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Vexation Point: point of land, easternmost point of Woody Island, in Wrangell Narrows, off coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, 11 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 39' 15" N, 132° 55' 40" W; (map 6). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, for charting purposes; “in memory of the annoyance experienced at this point in taking the Saginaw through Wrangell strait.”

Vi Creek: stream, flows SSE 8 miles to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 1.2 miles N of mouth of Gold Creek and 36 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 32' N, 149° 52' W; (map 123). Variant: Adams Creek. Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Viapan Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, on NW shore of Cook Inlet, 4 miles NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 08' 00" N, 151° 06' 20" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Vichnefski Rock: rock, in Sumner Strait, off NW coast of Zarembo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 26' 15" N, 133° 01' 00" W; (map 6). This feature was probably named in the middle 1800's by the Russians.

Vickery Creek: stream, see Victor Creek.

Vicory Creek: stream, see Victor Creek.

Victari Creek: stream, see Victoria Creek.

Victor Creek: stream, heads at terminus of Mother Goose Glacier, flows W 5 miles to E shore of Kenai Lake, 17 miles N of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 21' 45" N, 149° 21' 15" W; BGN 1912; (map 63). Variant: Victory Creek, Vicory Creek, Vickery Creek. Local name published in 1910 by D. H. Sleem on a map of Central Alaska.

Victor Gulch: ravine, at head of Nugget Creek, extends 2.5 miles NW from Poss Mountain, 35 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 68° 28' N, 149° 52' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Victor Gulch: ravine, extends N 1.2 miles to left bank of Innoko River, 1.2 miles SE of Ophir and 30 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck- Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 08' N, 156° 29' W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1912 by A. G. Maddren and H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Victor Island: island, 1.5 miles across, formed by Victor Slough and Yukon River, 12 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 14' 30" N, 147° 46' 00" W; (map 118). Locally named for a "sourdough" who had a cabin on the island, as shown on William Yanert's 1916 manuscript map (in Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

Victor Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, 0.2 miles SE of Olaf Lake and 19 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 12' 00" N, 146° 50' 20" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Victor Slough: channel, in Yukon River, flows SW 2.6 miles around N side of Mickey Island, 30 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 56' N, 154° 33' W; (map 98). Riverboat pilots' name shown on 1940 "Navigation Chart, Tanana-Yukon Rivers" of the River Boat Service, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Victor Slough: stream, anabranch of Yukon River, 2 miles long, N of Victor Island and 13 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 15' 30" N, 147° 47' 45" W; (map 181). Local name derived from Victor Island; reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Victoria Creek: stream, flows N 15 miles to Kuskokwim River, 6.3 miles SW of Little Mountain Village and 27 miles E of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 31' 50" N, 158° 44' 20" W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Local name given when the steamboat Victoria was frozen in at the stream's mouth one winter; reported in 1945 by USGS.

Victoria Creek: stream, flows N to McKinley Creek which flows to Boulder Creek, about 25 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee; this feature has not been positively identified.

Victoria Creek: stream, flows NE 37 miles to Beaver Creek, 75 miles W of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 48' 25" N, 146° 39' 00" W; (map 104). Variant: Golden Creek. Named by prospectors and reported in 1902 by Lt. Hjalmar Erickson, USA. Named for the riverboat Victoria.

Victoria Creek: stream, flows S 1 mile to Venetia Creek, 21 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49' N, 164° 48' W; (map 95). Variant: Victari Creek. Prospectors' name shown as "Victari" on a map by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Victoria Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles, joins Johnson Creek to form Smallwood Creek, 13 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 57' 25" N, 147° 21' 00" W; (map 100). Local name published in 1908 by USGS.

Victoria Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Coal Creek which flows to Solomon River, 14 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands, 64° 45' N, 164° 14' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Victoria Creek: stream, see Lone Creek.

Victoria Mountain: mountain, 4,588 ft., 50 miles ENE of Livengood and 80 miles W of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 47' N, 146° 56' W; (map 104). Name derived by prospectors from Victoria Creek and published in 1951 by USGS.

Victory Creek: stream, see Victor Creek.

Viekhoda: point of land, see Outlet Cape.

Viekoda Bay: bay, extends SE 18 miles, off Shelikof Strait, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 55' N, 153° 15' W; BGN 1909; (map 34). Russian name meaning "outlet" given in 1909 by USC&GS. The name was derived from "M[ys] Vykhoda," or "Outlet Cape," given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 for the eastern point of entrance to this bay, and was published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Viesokaia: volcano, see Redoubt Volcano.

Viesoki Island: island, 750 ft. long, in mouth of Middle Bay, 6 miles S of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 42' 15" N, 152° 26' 15" W; BGN 1941; (map 34). Variant: Ostrov Vysokoy, Visokoi Rock. Transliteration by USC&GS in 1910 of the name "Os[trov] Vysokoy," meaning "High Island"; published by Sarichev (1826, map 16), IRN.

Viesokie Kamen: rock, see Pillar Rock.

Viesokoi Rock: rock, 0.1 miles across, 1.8 miles NW of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 52' 10" N, 135° 25' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: High Rock, High Rock Islet Ostrov Vysokoy Kamen. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Vysokoy Kamen," meaning "high rock island."

Viesokoi: island, see High Island.

Vieth Ridge: ridge, 2 miles long, E of Ballentine Creek, on northern Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 57' 30" N, 173° 04' 00" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; name shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

View Cove: estuary, extends NW 5 miles off Baldy Bay, on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 03' N, 132° 59' W; (map 4). Named in 1881 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Vigor Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Tolovana River, 14 miles SW of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 20' N, 148° 41' W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Viking Rock: rock, on W shore of Redfish Bay, 9.9 miles NW of village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 19' 05" N, 134° 52' 20" W; (map 5). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of USBF steamer Albatross.

Village Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, N of St. Paul, on S coast of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 07' 40" N, 170° 16' 40" W; (map 38). Local name recorded about 1900 by USC&GS.

Village Cove: cove, see Zolotoi Bay.

Village Creek: stream, flows NE 7.7 miles to Kuskokwim River 0.6 miles S of its junction with Crooked Creek, 34 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 51' 40" N, 158° 07' 40" W; BGN 1944; (map 72). So named because the mouth of the stream is by the village of Crooked Creek; reported in 1944 by USGS.

Village Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Bering Strait at Wales, on Cape Prince of Wales, 55 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 36' N, 168° 05' W; (map 111). Variant: Mission Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by Knopf (1908, pl. 1), USGS.

Village Creek: stream, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, flows E 4 miles to a lagoon at head of Aniakchak Bay, 16 miles SW of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 43' N, 157° 35' W; (map 31). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Village Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows N 6 miles to Lopp Lagoon, 8 miles NE of Cape Prince of Wales and 52 miles NW of Teller, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 40' N, 167° 52' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Village Ekouk: village, see Ekuuk.

Village Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Cat Passage, 0.4 miles SW of Cat Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 00' 40" N, 131° 17' 00" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; so called because he "found an Indian village here containing 15 houses."

Village Islands: islands, 0.6 miles long, in Zimovia Strait, between Wrangell and Etolin Islands, 20 miles S of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 12' 30" N, 132° 17' 30" W; (map 6). Variant: Village Islets. So named in 1896 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, because they are opposite a deserted Indian village.

Village Islands: islands, group extends 1.7 miles in Uganik Bay, 1.6 miles NW of Rock Point, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 47' 15" N, 153° 32' 30" W; (map 34). Named in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Village Islets: islands, see Village Islands.

Village Katmay: locality, see Katmai.

Village Point: point of land, at Metlakatla, on W coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 08' 00" N, 131° 34' 30" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; so called "because of an Indian village here."

Village Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Chaik Bay, on W coast of Admiralty Island, 11 miles S of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 20' 30" N, 134° 34' 20" W; (map 9). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published on Hydrog. Chart 225. So named because a mile to the east was a very populous Tlingit Indian village named Letushkwin sometimes called Old Kootznahoo or Khudsnu (USC&GS, 1883, p. 175).

Village Point: point of land, see Cabin Point.

Village Reef: reef, in Hot Springs Bay, off E coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 47' 00" N, 177° 47' 45" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1956 on Chart 9145.

Village Reefs: reefs, 1 mile long, 1 mile E of Afognak, off S coast of Afognak Island; 58° 00' 30" N, 152° 45' 00" W; (map 43). Local name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, commander of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Village Rock: rock, along W coast of Admiralty Island, at W end of Kootznahoo Inlet, 0.1 miles N of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 30' 20" N, 134° 34' 50" W; (map 9). Named by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published in 1869 on Hydrographic Chart 225. So named because the village of Angoon is just to the S.

Village Rock: rock, in Jinhi Bay, NE coast of Tuxekan Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' 20" N, 133° 15' 15" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Village Shoal: shoal, 0.5 miles across, at mouth of Port Mulgrave, on Khantaak Island, 2 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 34' 10" N, 139° 46' 30" W; (map 46). Named by Lt. Giles B. Harber, USN, in 1892. Name published by USC&GS in 1904 on Chart 8455.

Village Slough: estuary, see Esatkuat.

Village Spit: spit, on Alaska Peninsula SW of village of Port Moller, on W shore of Herendeen Bay, Bristol Bay Lowland; 55° 48' 15" N, 160° 54' 00" W; (map 28). Local name published by USC&GS in 1963.

Villaluenga, Point: point of land, in Glacier Bay National Monument, N shore of Cross Sound, 0.6 miles W of Cape Spencer and 46 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 12' 45" N, 136° 40' 45" W; BGN 1930; (map 10). Named by Dufлот de Mofras in his "Exploration du Territoire de Oregon, 1830- 42," for an unidentified point on Cape Spencer. A sharp point drawn in this area on his chart resembles this point more than any of the others. The name is probably a surname.

Villaluenga, Punta de: point of land, see Cape Spencer.

Villard Glacier: glacier, on N side of Mt. Villard, trends NE 2 miles to its 1964 terminus, 12 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 17' 30" N, 135° 15' 30" W; (map 45). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for Henry Villard, and published in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (pl. 1819).

Villard, Mount: mountain, 4,990 ft., 5 miles N of mouth of Katzehin River, on Chilkoot Inlet, 13 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 16' 15" N, 135° 18' 10" W; (map 45). Probably named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1883 for Henry Villard, 1835-1900, American journalist and financier. The name was published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 199). Henry Villard was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1853. He was a newspaper reporter and reported the Lincoln-Douglas debates. He was also a Civil War correspondent.

Vinasahle Mountain: mountain, see Vinasale Mountain.

Vinasahle: locality, see Vinasale.

Vinasale Mountain: mountain, 1,683 ft., on E bank of Kuskokwim River, 18 miles S of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 42' N, 155° 42' W; (map 80). Variant: Sopka Vinisali, Vinasahle Mountain. This is probably an Ingalik Indian name recorded in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, as "Sopka Vinisali." See Vinasale.

Vinasale: locality, on left bank of Kuskokwim River, 20 miles S of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 40' 30" N, 155° 44' 30" W; (map 80). Variant: Gorod Vinisali, Venizali, Vinasahle, Vinisahle. Ingalik Indian village and later a trading post reported in 1842-44 by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN, as "G[orod] Vinisali." W. S. Post and J. E. Spurr, USGS, who visited the place August 1, 1898, found it deserted, and Post recorded "Vinasahle" on his fieldsheet. It is reported to have been abandoned about 1935 (Hosley, 1961, p. 112). The population in 1890 was 140.

Vincennes Point: point of land, on S shore of Expedition Harbor, Bay of Islands, Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 47' 18" N, 176° 44' 50" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Middle Point. Named by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office in 1936 for the U.S.S. Vincennes, flagship of the North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855 (in A. B. Cole, 1947, p.5).

Vincennes, Mount: mountain, 1,942 ft., on W Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 46' 05" N, 176° 46' 30" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office for the U.S.S. Vincennes. See Vincennes Point.

Vincent Island: island, see Hogan Island.

Vincent Island: island, see Klokachef Island.

Vincent Reef: reef, SW of Chichagof Island, off SE Coast of Klokachef Island, 20 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' N, 135° 52' W; BGN 1930; (map 9). Named in 1930 by USC&GS "for Vincent Point from which the reef extends."

Vincent, Point: point, on SE coast of Klokachef Island, SW of Chichagof Island, 20 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' N, 135° 52' W; BGN 1930; (map 9). Name reported in 1930 by USC&GS.

Vincents Camp: locality, on right bank of Koyukuk River, 14 miles W of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 33' N, 157° 02' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Vinegar Creek: stream, flows SW 1.4 miles to East Fork Solomon River, 11 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 164° 17' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospector's manuscript map.

Vinisahle: locality, see Vinasale.

Vinkhem, Ostrov: island, see Wingham Island.

Viola Creek: stream, see Violet Creek.

Violet Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Hazel Creek, 7 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' N, 165° 13' W; (map 94). Variant: Viola Creek. Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Virgin Bay: cove, 0.6 miles wide, on E shore of Tatlitlek Narrows, 40 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' 30" N, 146° 42' 30" W; (map 64). Variant: Gladhaugh Bay. Local name reported by Capps and Johnson (1915, pl. 1), USGS. The Bay has also been called "Gladhaugh Bay" for M. O. Gladhaugh who, with C. Peterson, staked mining claims here in 1897.

Virgin Creek: stream, flows W 3.5 miles to Glacier Creek, 1 mile NE of Girdwood and 35 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 60° 57' 05" N, 149° 08' 30" W; (map 63). Local miners' name reported in 1899 by Lt. Herron (1901, map facing p. 11), USA.

Virgin Creek: stream, see Virginia Creek.

Virginia Butte: hill, 1,796 ft., 2 miles E of Cloud Lake and 4.5 miles N of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 43' N, 163° 09' W; BGN 1952; (map 110). Reported in 1950 by D.

M. Hopkins, USGS; "named for the home State of one of the members of the Geological Survey Field party in 1948."

Virginia Creek: stream, flows N 4 miles to Igloo Creek which flows to American River, 34 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 28' N, 165° 18' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Messrs. Kemp and David Fox (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 11).

Virginia Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles to Wood River, 35 miles E of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 53' 15" N, 147° 50' 10" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name shown on a 1910 fieldsheet by J. W. Bagley, USGS; published by Capps (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

Virginia Creek: stream, flows S 0.6 miles to Skowl Arm Kasaan Bay, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 50" N, 132° 25' 50" W; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Virginia Creek: stream, flows S to Garfield Creek which flows to Kuzitrin River, about 22 miles NW of Mount Bendeleben and 37 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Variant: Virgin Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS. This feature cannot be identified on current Maps.

Virginia Creek: stream, flows SE 0.6 miles to Shovel Creek, 11 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' 50" N, 164° 26' 15" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript.

Virginia Creek: stream, flows SW 2.3 miles to join Russel Creek to form Goldbottom Creek which flows to Niukluk River, 10 miles NW of Council and 43 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 01' N, 163° 50' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Virginia Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NE 5.3 miles to Kirk Creek, 19 miles SE of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 00' N, 162° 04' W; (map 113). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by F. F. Henshaw (in Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21), USGS.

Virginia Gulch: ravine, trends N.W. 1.3 miles to White Creek, 17 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 16' N, 142 32' W; (map 67). Named by prospectors; reported by George M. Esterly of Valdez on his 1902 map of the Nizina Mining District; and used by USGS (Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, fig 5).

Virginia Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on W bank of Nabesna River, at mouth of Jacksina Creek, 4 miles E of Nabesna, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 21' N, 142° 54' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Virginia Lake: lake, 2 miles long, 8 miles E of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 28' 45" N, 132° 10' 00" W; BGN 1966; (map 6). Variant: Lake Virginia, Mill Lake. Named in 1914 by E. L. Jones, USBF, for his wife Virginia Brent Fox Jones; "Mill Lake" was reported as a local name for this feature in 1905 by F. E. Wright and C. W. Wright (1908, fig. 22), USGS.

Virginia Peak: mountain, 3,760 ft., N of Anita Bay, on NE coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 13' 30" N, 132° 26' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Virgo Mountain: mountain, 1,400 ft., 15 miles SE of Susie Mountain and 14 miles NW of Hagemeister Island, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 51' N, 161° 16' W; (map 39). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Virublennoi Island: island, 0.1 miles across, connected to Japonski Island, in Sitka Sound, 1.5 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 44" N, 135° 22' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Ostrov Vyrublenney. Russian name meaning "cut out" given in 1809 by the navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Vyrublennoy."

Visokoi Rock: island, see Viesoki Island.

Visokoi: island, see High Island.

Vista Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Nugget Creek, 1.8 miles E of 1962 terminus of Mendenhall Glacier and 8.5 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 25' 15" N, 134° 29' 00" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1962 by USGS

Vitskari Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Sitka Sound, 8.5 miles SW of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' 00" N, 135° 32' 30" W, (map 5). Variant: Middle Islands, Ostrov Vitskary. Named in 1809 by the Russian navigator. Ivan Vasiliev the first; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Vitskary," or "Vitskary Island." "According to George Kostrometinoff, United States court interpreter at Sitka, this means "Capt. Witz's chastisement" (Baker, 1906, p. 661). In 1804 this feature was called "Middle Islands" by Capt. U. T. Lisianski, IRN.

Vitskari Rocks: rocks, N of Vitskari Island, in Sitka Sound, 8.5 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' 25" N, 135° 33' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Kamen Vitskary, Middle Rocks. Named "Vitskary" in 1809 by the Russian navigator, Ivan Vasiliev the first. See Vitskari Island.

Vitskary, Kamen: rocks, see Vitskari Rocks.

Vitskary, Ostrov: island, see Vitskari Island.

Vivghaanok, Mount: hill, see Kookoolik Hill.

Vivid Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2 miles W of Black Cap Mountain, and 62 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains, 58° 50' 30" N, 136° 27' 20" W; BGN 62; (map 10). So named by NPS in 1962, "because its vivid blue-green color is in striking contrast to the color of the other lakes in the area."

Vixen Bay: estuary, extends S 3 miles off Boca de Quadra, 3 miles W of Mink Bay, Coast Mountains; 55° 04' 30" N, 130° 47' 50" W; (map 3). One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USC&GS.

Vixen Harbor: bay, 1.2 miles wide, near mouth of Vixen Inlet, on W coast of Cleveland Peninsula, 45 miles NE of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 48' 15" N, 132° 09' 15" W; (map 4). Name derived from Vixen Inlet; published in 1924 by USC&GS.

Vixen Inlet: estuary, 5.5 miles long, W coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 50' N, 132° 07' W; (map 4). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, after the USC&GS steam launch Vixen.

Vixen Islands: islands, 0.5 miles across, in Hoonah Sound, off S coast of Chichagof Island, 20 miles E of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 37' N, 135° 35' W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, "for the USC&GS launch Vixen." The name was published in 1900 by USC&GS on Chart 8282.

Vixen Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on Kenai Peninsula E of Coyote Lake, 31 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 44' 00" N, 150° 25' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Vixen Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Vixen Inlet, W coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 50' 45" N, 132° 05' 30" W; (map 4). Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Vkhoda, Mys: point of land, see South Point.

Vnechni Rock: rock, see Outer Rock.

Vngyat Cape: point of land, see Vngyat Point.

Vngyat Point: point of land, 18 miles S of Gambell, W coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 32' N, 171° 50' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Cape Lhookoovik, Lhookoovik Cape, Lhookoovik Point, Lookoovik Cape, Tikighapak Cape, Ungyat, Vngyat Cape, West Cape. Eskimo name meaning "boats" [ungyat]; so named, according to Orth in 1965, because rocks on the point look like boats from a distance. The "V" spelling, recommended in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF, appears to be an error.

Vnutrennie: point of land, see Inner Point.

Vnutrenniy Gorbun, Kamyen: rock, see Inner Humpback Rock.

Vnutrenniy, Mys: point of land, see Inner Point.

Vnyshniy, Kamen: rock, see Outer Rock.

Vodapoini Point: point of land, on N shore of Deer Passage, at E entrance to Cold Bay, 16 miles SE of village of Cold Bay, on SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 02' 10" N, 162° 24' 30" W; (map 29). Variant: Cold Cape, Vodopoini Point. Name published in the 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 186); derived from the Russian "Vodopoynyy" meaning "watering place."

Vodopad River: stream, flows W 10 miles through Green Lake to Silver Bay, 9 miles SE of Sitka, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 59' 10" N, 135° 07' 10" W;

(map 5). Descriptive Russian name meaning “waterfall” given in 1898 by USC&GS. This adjective is applied to individual falls on early Russian charts.

Vodopoini Point: point of land, see Vodapoini Point.

Voevodskago Island: island, see Woewodski Island.

Vogel Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, at head of Miller Creek, 3.5 miles SW of Point Possession and 25 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 59' 30" N, 150° 25' 30" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Volcan de Miranda: mountain, see Iliamna Volcano.

Volcan Point: point of land, see Vulcan Point.

Volcano Bay: bay, 2 miles across, W coast of Unalaska Island, 2 miles SE of Cape Kovrizhka, Aleutian Islands; 53° 48' 45" N, 167° 06' 30" W; (map 23). Named in 1888 by USBF.

Volcano Bay: bay, 3 miles across, 28 miles E of village of Cold Bay, at SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 13' N, 162° 00' W; (map 28, 29). Name reported by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1880, “because of its proximity to Pavlof Volcano.”

Volcano Creek: stream, flows N 4.5 miles to Clums Fork Birch Creek, 63 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 08' 30" N, 145° 29' 00" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1911 by USGS (Prindle, 1913, pl. 1).

Volcano Creek: stream, flows W 13 miles to Mother Goose Lake, on Alaska Peninsula, 23 miles SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 13' N, 157° 16' W; (map 36). Descriptive name given in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, because the river heads on the volcano, Mount Chiginagak.

Volcano Creek: stream, heads on N side of Kavaksurak Mountain, flows E 9 miles to Etivluk River, 12 miles NNE of Howard Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 22' 30" N, 156° 42' 00" W; (map 132). Named in 1966 by geologists of BP Exploration Company, Alaska, Inc., “for the volcanic rock, well exposed in cliffs along the creek course.”

Volcanoes, The: hills, see Ingakslugwat Hills.

Volchie Island: barrier beach, see Walrus Island.

Volga Island: island, 200 ft. long, in Middle Channel, Sitka Sound, 0.8 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 02' 28" N, 135° 20' 45" W; (map 9). Variant: Ostrov Volga. Russian name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 38) as “O[strov] Volga,” meaning “Volga Island,” presumably for the great river in Russia.

Volkmar Lake: lake, 1.7 miles long, 20 miles E of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 07' N, 145° 11' W; (map 101). Variant: Magoffin Lake. Named in 1887 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA.

Volkmar River: stream, heads at 64° 09' N, 144° 12' W, flows SW 33 miles to Tanana River, 23 miles SE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 04' N, 145° 08' W; (map 101). Variant: Goodpaster River. Originally named Goodpaster River in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, "in honor of the Goodpaster family in Kentucky." The stream now known as Goodpaster River he named Volkmar River for Col. William Volkmar, USA (Allen, 1887, pl. 3). Later, the names were transposed by explorers and Volkmar River was reported in 1903 by USGS at its present location (Prindle, 1913a, pl. 16).

Volkmar River: stream, see Goodpaster River.

Volunteer Creek: stream, flows SE 2.2 miles to Bonanza River, 10 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' N, 164° 44' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Von Frank Creek: stream, flows SW 9 miles to Nixon Fork, 24 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 26' N, 154° 28' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1910 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 14), USGS.

Von Frank Mountain: mountain, 4,508 ft., 32 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 33' N, 154° 20' W; (map 89). Local name obtained in 1924 by J. S. Brown (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1926, pl. 5), USGS.

Voorhees Isles: islands, see Lively Islands.

Vork, Mys: point of land, see Cape York.

Voroney, Ostrov: island, see Crow Island.

Voronkoffski Island: island, see Woronkofski Island.

Voronkovskiy, Ostrov: island, see Woronkofski Island.

Voronkowski Island: island, see Woronkofski Island.

Vorontsova, Mys: point of land, see Woronzof, Point.

Vorota Island: island, 0.4 miles long, 3.5 miles S of Chichagof, between Elbow Passage and Smooth Channel, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 36' 40" N, 136° 06' 15" W; BGN 1922; (map 9). Russian word meaning "gates" given in 1922 by USC&GS.

Vorsehung, Cap der: point of land, see Providence, Cape.

Vorzui Mountain: mountain, 4,200 ft., 3 miles S of Signal Mountain and 12 miles NE of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 11' N, 145° 06' W; (map 136). Kutchin Indian name obtained at Arctic Village in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Voskresenskaia Bay: estuary, see Resurrection Bay.

Voskresenskaya Gavan: estuary, see Resurrection Bay.

Voskresenskaya Guba: estuary, see Resurrection Bay.

Vosnesenski Island: island, see Vosnesenski Island.

Voss Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to South Fork Fortymile River, 50 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 07' 10" N, 141° 46' 20" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Voss Creek: stream, see Justice Creek.

Vossnessenski Island: island, see Vosnesenski Island.

Vossnessensky Island: island, see Vosnesenski Island.

Vostochni, Cape: point of land, see Chirikof Point.

Vostochni: point of land, see Orient Point.

Vostochnie Point: point of land, see Northeast Point.

Vostochnie Rookery: rookery, on Northeast Point, on NE coast of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 15' N, 170° 06' W; (map 38). Variant: North East Rookery, Novastoshnah Rookery. According to Elliott (1881, p. 56-57) this is the largest seal rookery on St. Paul Island with 15,840 ft. of sea-margin. See Vostochnie.

Vostochnie: locality, on NE tip of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 14' 30" N, 170° 06' 30" W; (map 38). Variant: Novastoshnah. Russian name meaning "east," published by USC&GS in 1898. Elliott (1881, St. Paul notes) reported the local name "Novastoshnah," meaning "of recent growth," so called because "this locality in pioneer days was an island to itself * * *." This name is derived from the Russian word "novyy" meaning "new."

Vostochnie: point of land, see East Cape.

Vostochnoi: point of land, see Tolstoi Point.

Vostochnoy, Mys: point of land, see Chirikof Point.

Vostochnoy, Mys: point of land, see Tolstoi Point.

Vostochnyy, Farvater: water passage, see Eastern Channel.

Vostochnyy, Mys: point of land, see East Cape.

Vostochnyy, Mys: point of land, see East Foreland.

Vostochnyy, Mys: point of land, see Northeast Point.

Vostochnyy, Mys: point of land, see Orient Point.

Vostoi Forland, Mys: promontory, see East Foreland.

Vovodskago, Gavan: bight, see Woewodski Harbor.

Voyevodskago, Ostrova: island, see Woewodski Island.

Voznesensky Island: island, see Vosnesenski Island.

Vozoychenski Island: island, see Vosnesenski Island.

Vozvratseniya, Zaliv: estuary, see Turnagain Arm.

Vrangel, Gavan: bay, see Wrangell, Port.

Vrangeli, Gavan: estuary, see Wrangell, Port.

Vrangeli, Zaliv: bay, see Wrangell, Port.

Vrangelya, Mys: point of land, see Wrangell Cove.

Vrangelya, Ostrov: island, see Wrangell Island.

Vrangelya, Proliv: water passage, see Wrangell Narrows.

Vreeland Creek: stream, flows NE 30 miles to Kuskokwim River, 0.9 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 42' 50" N, 157° 11' 15" W; BGN 1948; (map 72). Named for Mary Vreeland, native trapper who lived near mouth of stream; reported in 1945 by USGS.

Vsevidof Island: island, 1.5 miles across, 4 miles S of Amos Bay, on S coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 59' N, 168° 28' W; (map 21). Variant: Ostrova Vsevidova, Ostrovki Sevidovskaia, Sevidovskie Ostrovki, Sevidow Island, Vsevidof Islets, Vsevidow Island. Published by Father Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 155) as "Sevidovskie Ostrovki," or "Sevidovskie Island," and by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 25), IRN, as "O[stro]va Vsevidova," or "Vsevidova Island." Baker (1906, p. 662) suggested that this feature may have been named for "Andrei Vsevidof, a Russian fur trader, who was in the Aleutian Islands in 1747."

Vsevidof Islets: island, see Vsevidof Island.

Vsevidof Volcano: mountain, see Vsevidof, Mount.

Vsevidof, Mount: mountain, 7,050 ft., on Umnak Island, 6 miles W of Mount Recheshnoi, Aleutian Islands; 53° 07' 45" N, 168° 40' 45" W; BGN 1947; (map 22). Variant: Mount Recheshnoi, Mount Sewidowsky, Swewidow, Vcevidofski, Vsevidof Volcano, Wsewidow. Name derived from Vsevidof Island and reported in 1830 by Father Ioann Veniaminov.

Vsevidof, Mount: mountain, see Recheshnoi, Mount.

Vsevidova, Ostrova: island, see Vsevidof Island.

Vsevidow Island: island, see Vsevidof Island.

Vtoryee Porogi: rapids, see Southern Rapids.

Vuikhtuligmute: locality, see Vuikhtulik.

Vuikhtulik: locality, on N shore of Aleknagik Lake, 30 miles NNW of Dillingham, Kilbuck Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 25' N, 158° 54' W; (map 52). Variant: Vuikhtuligmute. Former Eskimo village or camp recorded in 1880 as “Vuikhtuligmute,” population 51, by Petroff (1881, p. 50).

Vukhduli: locality, on right bank of Wood River, 13 miles N of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 14' N, 158° 33' W; (map 52). Eskimo village or camp recorded as “Vukhdu-li” on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Vukpalik Creek: stream, flows SW 25 miles to Nushagak River, 85 miles W of Lake Clark and 112 miles S of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 11' N, 157° 15' W; BGN 1932; (map 60). Eskimo name reported in 1931 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Vulcan Cove: bay, see Sarana Bay.

Vulcan Creek: stream, flows SE 5.6 miles to Tubutulik River, 22 miles NE of Elim and 73 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 162° 09' W; (map 95). Local name reported in 1900 by W. J. Peters (in Mendenhall, 1901, pl. 20), USGS.

Vulcan Point: point of land, 2.7 miles W of Kiska Volcano, on NW coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 06' 10" N, 177° 32' 35" E; BGN 1937; (map 14). Variant: Volcan Point. Named for its proximity to Kiska Volcano.

Vulcan Point: point of land, on S coast of Akutan Island, in Krenitzin Islands, Fox Islands, Aleutian Islands; 54° 04' 35" N, 165° 49' 00" W; (map 24). Named in 1888 by USBF. The name is derived from adjacent Aarana Bay, which was originally called “Vulcan Cove” by USBF.

Vundik Lake: lake, 5 miles long, 33 miles NW of Coleen Mountain, Yukon Flats; 67° 22' N, 143° 48' W; (map 121). Kutcha-kutchin Indian name reported in 1956 to mean “big lake [vandjik]” by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Vunich Lakes: lakes, see Vunikth Lakes.

Vunikth Lakes: lakes, 2 miles W of Vehtenjerlo Lakes and 39 miles NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 59' N, 146° 08' W; (map 119). Variant: Vunich Lakes. Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Vunittsieh Lakes: lakes, E of Ackerman Lake, draining into Chekhechunnjik Creek, 29 miles E of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 32' 30" N, 147° 24' 00" W; (map 123). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS. The “vun” (or “van”) means lake.

Vunle Lakes: lakes, 12 miles S of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 28' N, 143° 42' W; (map 120). Tranjik-kutchin Indian name; obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Vunlui Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 17 miles NW of Bearman Lake and 44 miles NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 51' 30" N, 146° 41' 30" W. (map 119). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Vunvekottlui Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, in Dempsey Creek, 23 miles W of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 06' N, 141° 54' W; (map 120). Tranjik-kutchin Indian name, obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Vunzik Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 17 miles NW of Bearman Lake and 42 miles NW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 48' N, 146° 39' W; (map 119). Kutchin Indian name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Vykhoda, Mys: point of land, see Outlet Cape.

Vykhodnoy, Mys: point of land, see Outlet Cape.

Vyrublennoy, Ostrov: island, see Virublennoi Island.

Vysokoi Island: island, see Cliff Island.

Vysokoy Kamen, Ostrov: rock, see Viesokoi Rock.

Vysokoy, Ostrov: island, see Cliff Island.

Vysokoy, Ostrov: island, see Viesoki Island.

Vysylovskoe: locality, see Cheerful.

W

W. Smith's River: stream, see Smith River.

Wabash Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Kiwalik Lagoon, 57 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 59' N, 161° 46' W; (map 109) Local name reported in 1908 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21).

Wabash Creek: stream, flows NW 17 miles to Nixon Fork 21 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 15' N, 155° 18' W; (map 89) Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Wachsmuth, Mount: mountain, 4,921 ft., E of Shainin Lake, 23 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 20' N, 151° 00' W; BGN 1960; (map 134) Named by USGS geologists in 1951 for Charles Wachsmuth, 1829-96, American geologist and paleontologist.

Wachusett Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, at mouth of Freshwater Bay, on E coast of Chichagof Island, 8.5 miles NE of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' N, 135° 00' W; (map 9). Named in 1881 by the U.S. Navy for the U.S.S. Wachusett, commanded by Comdr. Henry Glass, USN, used in surveying the cove that year. The name was published by USC&GS in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 180).

Wachusett Inlet: estuary, in Glacier Bay National Monument, heads in Plateau Glacier, trends E 4 miles to Muir Inlet, 1.6 miles NW of Point McLeod and 63 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 56' 30" N, 136° 08' 00" W; BGN 1948; (map 10). Variant: Cushing Inlet, Wisconsin Inlet. Named for the U.S.S. Wachusett which entered Glacier Bay in 1881. The inlet has been formed since 1907 by the recession of Plateau and Muir Glaciers. It was named "Cushing Inlet" for Cushing Glacier by USC&GS and published on Chart 8306 in 1942. It was called "Wisconsin Inlet" by members of the Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941 (Field. 1947, map), because John Muir, R. S. Tarr, Lawrence Martin, and F. T. Thwaites, geologic investigators in this area, were connected with the Univ. of Wisconsin.

Wachusett Point: point of land, see Rowlee Point.

Wacker City: village, see Ward Cove.

Wacker: village, see Ward Cove.

Wadding Cove: estuary, extends N 1.8 miles off Behm Canal, on E coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 37' N, 131° 53' W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Wade Creek: stream, flows SW 9 miles to Walker Fork, 52 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 04' 30" N, 141° 37' 15" W; (map 102). Variant: Jack Wade Creek. Reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS. Named for Jack Wade, a prospector, who discovered gold on this stream about 1895 (Prindle, 1905, p. 40).

Wade Creek: stream, see Burnt River.

Wade, Mount: mountain, 7,960 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 2.4 miles SE of Mount Duff and 41 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 49' N, 138° 40' W; BGN 1923; (map 46). Variant: Boundary Peak 173. Named by IBC in 1923 for Frederick Coate Wade, 1860-1924, who was junior councilor before the Alaska Tribunal in 1903. He was born in Ontario and attended Toronto Univ. He was employed as an editorial writer before being called to the bar in 1886. In 1887 he represented the U.S. Department of Justice concerning a claim for the surrender of Sitting Bull after the Custer Massacre. He was active in the public affairs of Canada and was the author of several books.

Wadell Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, 4 miles W of Harriet Point and 39 miles SW of Kenai, Aleutian Range; 60° 24' 30" N, 152° 21' 15" W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Wadleigh Creek: stream, see Waydelich Creek.

Wadleigh Island: island, 5.5 miles long, between Klawak Inlet and San Alberto Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 34' N, 133° 09' W; (map 4). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS; derived from Wadleigh Rock.

Wadleigh Rock: rock, in San Alberto Bay, S of Alberto Islands, 4 miles N of Craig, of Klawock, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 31' 45" N, 133° 10' 25" W; BGN 1908; (map 4). Local name recorded in 1907 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, as "name of person or vessel lost on it."

Wadzis: island, see Biorka Island.

Wager Creek: stream, heads in De Long Mountains, flows N 9 miles to Drenchwater Creek, 18 miles N of Desperation Lake, Brooks Range; 68° 35' N, 158° 35' W; BGN 1960; (map 132). Named in 1951 by B. H. Kent, USGS, for a camp incident.

Wagner Gulch: ravine, extends NW 0.7 miles, at head of Mills Creek, 46 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 21' 25" N, 151° 32' 00" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by Capps (1913, fig. 7), USGS.

Wagner Lake: lake, see Tetlin Lake.

Wagon Box Creek: stream, flows N 4.8 miles to Norton Sound, 24 miles E of Saint Michael, Nulato Hills; 63° 29' N, 161° 15' W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1952 by USC&GS.

Wagon Wheel Creek: stream, heads in Bendeleben Mountains, flows SW 8 miles to Fish River 28 miles S of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 10' N, 163° 07' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Wahmus Creek: stream, see Wattamuse Creek.

Wahoo Lake: lake, 1 mile long, W of and draining into Echooka River, 16 miles SW of Mount Salisbury and 67 miles SW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 04' 20" N, 146° 55' 30" W; BGN 1960; (map 139). Named by W. P. Brosge, USGS, in 1952 for the Wahoo limestone formation.

Wahpoo Creek: stream, flows SW 3.7 miles to Wilson Creek 3.3 miles E of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 53' N, 161° 59' W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported in 1916 by Harrington (1918, map), USGS.

Wainwright Inlet: bay, 6 miles across, at mouth of Kuk River, S of Wainwright, Arctic Plain; 70° 36' N, 160° 00' W; BGN 1925; (map 146). Variant: Olrona, Tutagvak Bay, Wainwright Lagoon. Named by Capt. F. W. Beechey, RN, for Lt. John Wainwright, RN, astronomical observer and officer on his ship, the H.M.S. Blossom. Surgeon John Simpson's native map of 1853 shows the Eskimo name "Olrona" and P. Tikhmeniev's 1861 map shows "Zal[iv] Tutagvak," which may mean "big labret."

Wainwright Inlet: village, see Wainwright.

Wainwright Lagoon: bay, see Wainwright Inlet.

Wainwright: village, pop. 253, on Chukchi Sea coast N of Wainwright Inlet, 47 miles NE of Icy Cape, Arctic Plain; 70° 38' 15" N, 160° 01' 45" W; (map 146). Variant: Olgonik, Wainwright Inlet. Name derived from that of the lagoon. This area has been conducive to settlement for centuries. Several villages have existed on the land between Wainwright Inlet and the sea, the most recent one being Wainwright, the major village between Barrow and Point Hope. A post office was established here in 1916.

Wait Creek: stream, flows SE 6.6 miles to Jacksina Creek 8.5 miles SW of its junction with Nabesna River, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 18' N, 143° 06' W; (map 84). Variant: Waite Creek. Named in 1902 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, because for a week he was delayed here by bad weather.

Waite Creek: stream, see Wait Creek.

Wakefield Lakes: lakes, on Baranof Island, includes Deep and Long Lakes, 27 miles SE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 52' N, 134° 44' W; (map 5). Local name recorded in 1951 by USGS.

Wakeup Creek: stream, flows 1.7 miles SE, then SW, to California Creek, 3 miles SW of Big Lake and 26 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 28' 30" N, 149° 29' 00" W; (map 123). This name was applied to a neighboring stream, as reported in 1923 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Brooks and others, 1925, pl. 6), USGS. The present name application was first published by USGS on a 1956 map.

Waklarok Slough: stream, on left bank of Kwemeluk Pass near its mouth at Waklarok, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 32' N, 165° 00' W; (map 76). Eskimo name obtained by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS, in 1899.

Waklarok: locality, site of an Eskimo village, on S shore of Kwemeluk Pass, 17 miles NE of Black, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 32' 15" N, 165° 00' 20" W; (map 76). Variant: Waklarokamiut. Eskimo name obtained by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS, in 1899, as "Waklarokamiut," or "people of Waklarok."

Waklarokamiut: locality, see Waklarok.

Walakpa Bay: estuary, extends 6 miles E from Chukchi Sea, 11 miles SW of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 08' 25" N, 157° 02' 45" W; (map 153). Variant: Refuge Inlet, Walapai, Walakpaat, Walakpan. In 1853 Comdr. Rochfort Maguire, RN, recorded the Eskimo name as "Walakpan" (Great Britain, 1854, map facing p. 186). Lt. P. H. Ray (1885, p. 55), USA, recorded the name "Walakpa" for the sixth camp site below Nuwuk. Sgt. John Murdoch, USA, of Ray's party spelled the name "Walapai." The Eskimo of today pronounce the name "Walakpak" and say it refers in meaning to a "big village." Beechey (1831, p. 313-316), RN, named the estuary "Refuge Inlet" after the barge sent to explore the coast to Point Barrow was trapped there by ice from August 25 to 28, 1826. Will Rogers and Wiley Post were killed in a plane crash there August 15, 1935 (Brower, 1942, p. 295-301).

Walakpa River: stream, flows N 6 miles to Walakpa Bay, 13 miles SW of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 07' 45" N, 157° 02' 15" W; (map 153). Eskimo name. See Walakpa Bay and Walakpa.

Walakpa: locality, on Chukchi Sea coast, at Walakpa Bay, 11 miles SW of Barrow, Arctic Plain; (map 153). Variant: Walapai, Walakpan, Walakpat, Walakpra, Wallikipi, Wolikpot. Eskimo name, Walakpak, reported to mean "big village" (see Walakpa Bay). This locality has been a campsite for generations because of its relation to a good coastal inlet. William Smyth reported that in August 1826 a village of nine tents was located one-half mile from the mouth of the inlet (Beechey, 1831, p. 312, 315).

Walakpaat: estuary, see Walakpa Bay.

Walakpan: estuary, see Walakpa Bay.

Walakpan: locality, see Walakpa.

Walakpat: locality, see Walakpa.

Walakpra: locality, see Walakpa.

Walapai: estuary, see Walakpa Bay.

Walapai: locality, see Walakpa.

Walby Creek: stream, flows N 1 mile to Wade Creek at Jack Wade, 46 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 09' 00" N, 141° 27' 30" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Walden Point: point of land, between Annette Bay and Nichols Passage, on N coast of Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' 30" N, 131° 35' 15" W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Walden Rocks: rocks, extend 0.5 miles, in Nichols Passage, 0.6 miles W of Walden Point, on Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 16' 15" N, 131° 36' 20" W; (map 3). Variant: Race Reef. Named by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, in 1883; "Race Reef" was published as a local name for this feature in 1883 Coast Pilot (P. 79).

Waldren Fork: stream, see Little Waldren Fork.

Waldron Creek: stream, flows W 14 miles to Yukon River, 40 miles NE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 52' N, 149° 19' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported by Lt. Erickson, USA, in 1902. Name was published by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 16).

Wales: village, pop. 128, at mouth of Village Creek, on coast of Cape Prince of Wales, at W end of Seward Peninsula, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 65° 37' N, 168° 05' W; BGN 1944; (map 111). Variant: Eidannoo, Kingaghee, King-a-khi, Kingegan, Kingegan Mission, Kingeghee, Kingigamute. In 1827 Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 540), RN, wrote: "The natives have a village upon the low land near the cape called Eidannoo, and another inland named King-a-ghe * * *." Beechey later noted (1831, p. 543): "These were some of the most clearly and well dressed people we had seen anywhere on the coast. Their residence was at King-a-ghee, a place which, judging from the respectability of parties from that place, whom we had seen elsewhere, must be important among the Esquimaux villages upon the coast." Capt. E. E. Smith, USRCS, reported the village as "Kingigamute" with a population of 400 Eskimo in the 10th Census in 1880. The 1890 Census listed 488 persons. In 1890 the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church established a mission here (Brooks, 1901, p. 23), and in 1894 a U.S. Government reindeer station was organized. The post office of Wales was established in 1902 and continues in operation today. The population in 1910 was 337; in 1920, 136; in 1930, 170; in 1939, 193; and in 1950, 141.

Walhalla Slough: stream, 8 miles long, tributary of Copper River, 20 miles SE of Cordova, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 21' N, 145° 22' W; (map 64). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Walik Creek: stream, flows N 8 miles to Peard Bay, 9 miles SE of Point Franklin, Arctic Plain; 70° 47' 50" N, 158° 33' 35" W; (map 147). Eskimo name reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Walkaround Creek: stream, flows S 10 miles to Hunt Fork, 6.5 miles NE of Sillyasheen Mountain and 73 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 51' N, 152° 37' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named in 1931 by Marshall (1956, p. 105) as a result of his party's lighthearted approach to the difficulties they encountered in trying to cross this storm-flooded stream. His companion remarked, "'There's one safe rule in traveling this north country in summer. If you can't get across them, you can always walk around them.' So as we headed upstream once more, we christened this stream Walkaround Creek."

Walker Channel: water passage, 4 miles long along SE coast of Beauchamp Island, 10 miles SE of Goddard, on SW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 42' N, 135° 13' W; (map 5). Local name used by fishermen; published in 1929 by USC&GS.

Walker Cove: estuary, on mainland, extends NE 8.5 miles, off Behm Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 43' N, 130° 54' W; (map 3). This feature was "examined by Joseph Whidbey, August 25, 1793 and named by him or [Capt. George] Vancouver [RN] after the surgeon of the Chatham William Walker" (Wagner, 1937, p. 421).

Walker Creek: stream, at N end of Cleveland Peninsula, heads in a lake, flows S 4.5 miles to Lake McDonald, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 39' N, 131° 50' W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Walker Creek: stream, flows N 6.6 miles to Sanona Creek, 22 miles S of junction of Oshetna and Susitna Rivers, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 19' 30" N, 147° 19' 00" W; (map 82). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Walker Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Eagle Creek which flows to Right Fork Bluestone River, 13 miles S of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 05' N, 166° 25' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Walker Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles to Nenana River, 38 miles S of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 01' N, 149° 07' W; (map 100). Local name published in 1915 on GLO [BLM] survey Plateau

Walker Creek: stream, on mainland, flows W 2.6 miles to Walker Cove off Behm Canal, 8 miles E of Ledge Point, Coast Mountains; 55° 45' 10" N, 130° 42' 00" W; BGN 1923; (map 3). Named in 1923 by USFS.

Walker Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Peninsula flows NW 6 miles to Sixmile Creek, 2 miles S of Sunrise and 30 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 60° 51' 15" N, 149° 25' 00" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name; reported about 1914 by B. L. Johnson (in Martin and others 1915, pl. 2), USGS.

Walker Dome: mountain, 3,942 ft., 7 miles W of Jumbo Dome and 8 miles N of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 57' 45" N, 148° 53' 30" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

Walker Fork South Fork: stream, see Walker Fork.

Walker Fork: stream, flows W 7.5 miles to South Fork Fortymile River, 52 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 06' N, 141° 46' W; (map 102). Variant: Walker Fork South Fork, Walker's Fork Walkers Fork. Named by prospectors and reported in 1896 By Spurr (1898, pl. 46), USGS. In 1889 "the headwaters of Walker Fork were staked out in claims" (p. 116).

Walker Island: island, 1,800 ft. long, NE of Ham Island, between Felice Strait and Revillagigedo Channel, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 11' 15" N, 131° 19' 45" W; (map 3). Variant: Lewis Island. Named about 1880 by local navigators; reported by USC&GS.

Walker Island: island, see Lewis Island.

Walker Lake: lake, 1 mile long, on a branch of Little Salmon River, 3.8 miles SE of Porcupine and 29 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 23' 30" N, 136° 08' 30" W; (map 45). Local name obtained by USGS field personnel and published on Federal maps since 1950.

Walker Lake: lake, on mainland, 3.5 miles E of Walker Cove, drains SW to Rudyerd Bay, Coast Mountains; 55° 45' N, 130° 35' W, BGN 1962; (map 3) Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Walker Point: point of land, E point of entrance To Murder Cove, on S coast of Admiralty Island, 1 mile S of Tyee, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 01' 30" N, 134° 32' 35" W; (map 9). Name published by USC&GS in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 219).

Walker Slough: stream, 7 miles long, anabranch of Yukon River, E of Holy Cross, Innoko Lowland; 62° 09' N, 159° 46' W; (map 78). Local name reported in 1916 by G. L. Harrington and R. H. Sargent (in Harrington, 1918, pl. 1), USGS.

Walker Station Island: island, see Station Island.

Walker's Fork: stream, see Walker Fork.

Walker, Lake: lake, see Naknek Lake.

Walkers Fork: settlement, see Boundary.

Wall Bay: bay, 1.2 miles across, on N coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 06' 30" N, 174° 53' 10" W; (map 18). Name published on a 1943 USC&GS chart.

Wall of China: ridge, 4,300 ft., extends NW 3 miles between Little Nelchina River and White Hill, 16 miles N of Tahnetta Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 07' N, 147° 25' W; BGN 1960; (map 82). Descriptive local name reported in 1956 to USGS by C. F. Fields. "A whitish ledge or outcrop band of steeply-dipping limestone winds across the hilltops."

Wall Street Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to South Fork Fortymile River, 54 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 03' 30" N, 141° 45' 50" W; (map 102). Named by prospectors "for the famous street in New York City"; reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Wall, The: ridge, trends N-S 2.5 miles, at head Of Taku Glacier, 2.3 miles W of Centurian Peak and 30 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 45' N, 134° 20' W; (map 11). Descriptive name published in 1960 by USGS.

Walla Walla Creek: stream, flows S 6 miles around W side of Mount Kwinink to Norton Bay, 8 miles SW of Elim, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' N, 162° 28' W; BGN 1910; (map 95). Local name reported in 1909 by Smith and Eakin (1911, pl. 1), USGS.

Walla Walla Roadhouse: locality, see Walla Walla.

Walla Walla: locality, on Norton Bay, 8 miles SW Of Elim and 59 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' N, 162° 28' W; (map 95). Variant: Walla Walla Roadhouse. Local name reported in 1909 by Smith and Eakin (1911, pl. 1), USGS. Site of a roadhouse on the winter trail to Nome.

Wallace Lake: lake, see Clear Lake.

Wallace Reef: reef, off S coast of Annette Island, in Felice Strait, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 00' 20" N, 131° 24' 20" W; (map 3). Named in 1893 by Lt. G. B. Harber, USN.

Wallace Rock: rock, in Cordova Bay, 3.6 miles SE Of Shipwreck Point; on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 51' N, 132° 27' W; (map 1). Named in 1899 by USC&GS.

Wallcutt Mountain: mountain, 5,593 ft., at headwaters of Bear and Mission Creeks, 23 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 39' N, 141° 40' W; (map 102). Variant: Wolcot Mountain. Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by W. J. Peters, USGS. The name was spelled "Wolcot" on a 1905 manuscript map by Maj. W. A. Glassford, U.S. Army Signal Corps.

Wallick Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Caribou Creek 2.5 miles W of that stream's junction with Hogatza River, 37 miles WNW of Hughes, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 10' N, 155° 32' W; (map 116). Local name applied about 1955; reported to be the family name of an Indian worker who helped in the mining development; recorded in 1956 by Orth.

Wallikipi: locality, see Walakpa.

Walling Gulch: ravine, trends S 0.5 miles to Norton Sound, between Silverbow and Eldorado Creeks, 18 miles E of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 163° 50' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name shown on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904. This feature cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Wally Creek: stream, in Rampart Mountains, flows SE 1.7 miles to Morelock Creek 2 miles N of that stream's junction with Yukon River, 24 miles ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 17' 30" N, 151° 18' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported by USGS about 1940.

Walnut Creek: stream, flows SW 2 miles to Fairbanks Creek, 21 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' 45" N, 147° 11' 30" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Walpole, Point: point of land, on W end of an island, in Stephens Passage at S entrance to Port Houghton, 2 miles N of Fort Point and 71 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 18' 15" N, 133° 31' 10" W; (map 8). Variant: Mys Valpol. Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, in 1794 after its discovery by Lt. Joseph Whidbey on August 4, 1794, for George Walpole, Earl of Oxford, England (Wagner, 1937, p. 421). This name was published in 1848 as "Mys Valpol," or "Valpol Cape," by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. on Chart 1396.

Walrus Bight: bight, 0.3 miles across, between Northeast and Sea Lion Points, on NE coast of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 14' 30" N, 170° 05' 50" W; (map 38). Named in 1897 by W. W. Duffield, USC&GS.

Walrus Island: barrier beach, 22 miles long, one of Kudobin Islands, 9 miles W of village of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 01' 40" N, 160° 50' 00" W; (map 28). Variant: Volchie Island. Named in 1882 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS. Capt. Lutke (1836) referred to the island as "Volchie," meaning "wolf"; name now applied to the eastern tip of this feature.

Walrus Island: island, 0.4 miles long, 9 miles E of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 11' N, 169° 56' W; (map 38). Variant: Morjovi, Morserovia, Morsezovia, Morzhovoi, Ostrov

Morzhovoy. Translation from the Russian "O[strov] Morzhovoy" meaning "Walrus Island," published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3).

Walrus Island: island, see Amak Island.

Walrus Island: island, see Round Island.

Walrus Islands: islands, extend SE 30 miles, in Bristol Bay, include High Island, Crooked Island, Black Rock Island, and Round Island, 15 miles E of Hagemeister Island, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 43' N, 160° 15' W; (map 39). The Russian name "Morzh," meaning "walrus," was applied to an island by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, which Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 4), IRN, identified with the Round Island of Capt. Cook (1785, v. 2, p. 431), RN. Tebenkov applied the name "Ostrova Morzbovyia," or "Walrus Islands," to the whole group of islands east of Hagemeister Island.

Walrus Peak South: peak, see South Walrus Peak.

Walrus Peak: peak, see North Walrus Peak.

Walrus Peak: peak, see South Walrus Peak.

Walrus Point: point of land, see Lug Point.

Walrussia: state, see Alaska.

Walsh Creek: stream, flows NW 0.9 miles to Ward Cove, on SW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 45" N, 131° 43' 40" W; BGN 1933; (map 3). Variant: Watering-place Creek. Named in 1933 by USFS "for the founders of the first salmon packing company in the vicinity."

Walsh Glacier: glacier, heads in Canada at about 60° 55' N, 140° 40' W, trends W 48 miles to Logan Glacier, 10 miles SW of Mount George and 107 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains 60° 55' N, 141° 12' W; BGN 1917; (map 65). Named in 1900 by J. F. McArthur for Maj. J. M. Walsh, Royal Northwest Mounted Police. Published in 1916 by the IBC on Sheet No. 36.

Walter Island Arm: estuary, see Sandborn Canal.

Walter Island: island, 0.5 miles long, in Port Houghton, 1 mile NW of Sandborn Canal and 83 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 18' 30" N, 133° 17' 15" W; (map 8). Named in 1882 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; name published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 128).

Walter, Port: bay, 0.5 miles across, 9.5 miles N of the village of Port Alexander, on S coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 23' 30" N, 134° 38' 30" W; (map 5). Named for charting purposes; name published in 1901 by USC&GS.

Walton Creek: stream, flows SE to Kigezruk Creek, about 12 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on the 1900

“Map of Nome Peninsula” by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Wanda Island: island, 0.2 miles long, between Sanak and Caton Islands, one of Sanak Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 24' 40" N, 162° 31' 30" W; (map 25). Name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Wanda Island: island, off left bank of Yukon River, across from Falcon Cliffs and about 11 miles SW of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 32' N, 158° 16' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 “Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers” published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Wanita Creek: stream, see Flat Creek.

Wanmayee Creek: stream, flows SE 4 miles to Boxer River, 5 miles NW of Southwest Cape, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 21' N, 171° 34' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Wanmayee River, Wanmey Creek. Eskimo name reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Wanmayee River: stream, see Wanmayee Creek.

Wanmey Creek: stream, see Wanmayee Creek.

Wapoo Creek: stream, flows SW 45 miles to Innoko River 6.4 miles NW of its junction with Dishna River, 46 miles NW of Ophir and 74 miles NW of McGrath, Innoko Lowland; 63° 39' 30" N, 157° 27' 00" W; (map 90). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Wapoo Hills: range, 700 ft., between Galatea and Wapoo Creeks, extends NE 20 miles from Innoko River, 48 miles NW of Ophir and 65 miles S of Galena; Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 47' N, 157° 15' W; (map 90). Local name reported in 1964 by Arthur Gervais, USGS.

Warbler Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula E of Mull Lake, 42 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 54' 50" N, 150° 17' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for the Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata celata*), which migrates from the south Atlantic states to northwestern Alaska (Pearson, 1944, pt. 3, p. 120).

Warburton Island: island, 400 ft. long, in Nichols Passage, 2 miles W of Metlakatla, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 08' N, 131° 38' W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Ward Cove: estuary, extends NE 1.5 miles off Tongass Narrows, on the SW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 30" N, 131° 44' 30" W; (map 3). Variant: Wards Cove. Named in the 1880's by USC&GS for one of the officers of the U.S.S. Patterson, the first Coast Survey ship to enter Alaska waters in 1884.

Ward Cove: village, pop. 69, on N shore of Ward Cove at SW end of Revillagigedo Island, 4.5 miles NW of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 30" N, 131° 43' 30" W; BGN

1966; (map 3). Variant: Wards Cove, Wacker, Wacker City. This village is an extension of the settlement area of Ketchikan northwest along the highway. A saltery was established here in 1883-84 by W. W. Ward. Eugene Wacker was first postmaster of the Wacker post office established 1920. The post office name was changed to Wards Cove in 1951 and then to Ward Cove in 1954 (Ricks, 1965, p. 69-70). The village population was 57 in 1930.

Ward Creek: stream, flows W 14 miles to Chatham Strait, on W coast of Admiralty Island, 25 miles N of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 52' N, 134° 43' W; (map 9). Named in 1920 by J. P. Williams, USFS. The name "so far as known has no local significance."

Ward Creek: stream, heads in a lake, flows SW through Ingram, Connell, and Ward Lakes, 7.5 miles to Ward Cove, on SW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 30" N, 131° 42' 55" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1954 by USGS.

Ward Lake: lake, in course of Ward Creek, 0.7 miles NE of Ward Cove, on SW coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 24' 45" N, 131° 42' 00" W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1954 by USGS.

Ward Mountain: mountain, 2,670 ft., W of Juno Mountain and 2 miles SE of Ward Cove, on Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 18" N, 131° 40' 45" W; (map 3). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Warde, Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Bradfield Canal, 30 miles SE of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 10' 30" N, 131° 58' 00" W; (map 7). Named in 1793 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN.

Wards Cove: estuary, see Ward Cove.

Wards Cove: village, see Ward Cove.

Warehouse Bluff: promontory, 2 miles long, rises 30 ft. above shore of Kuskokwim Bay, S of Warehouse Creek, 4 miles N of Quinhagak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 56' N, 162° 06' W; (map 54). Local name reported by USC&GS in the 1914 Annual Report (p. 63); derived from a mission warehouse near Shiniak village.

Warehouse Channel Kuskokwim Bay: channel, extends S 25 miles from mouth of Warehouse Creek to point 16 miles NW of mouth of Jacksmith Creek, 19 miles NW of Carter Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 36' N, 162° 12' W (map 54). Local name reported by USC&GS in the 1914 Annual Report (p. 63); derived from a mission warehouse near Shiniak village.

Warehouse Creek: stream, flows W 10 miles to Kuskokwim Bay, 3 miles N of Quinhagak, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 56' N, 162° 06' W; (map 54). Local name published in 1915 by USC&GS derived from the mission warehouse near Shiniak village.

Waring Mountains: mountain range, 1,800 ft., trends E 65 miles from Hotham Peak, S of Kobuk River valley, Brooks Range, 66° 50' N, 159° 45' W; (maps 114, 115). Named in 1886 by Lt. Stoney (1900, map), USN, possibly for Howard Scott Waring, USN.

Warm Chuck Inlet: estuary, on SE coast of Heceta Island, trending SE 5 miles to Gulf of Esquibel, 20 miles NW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 45' N, 133° 29' W; (map 4). Named in 1914 by USC&GS. See Salt Chuck, village.

Warm Creek: stream, flows SW 8.2 miles to Goldbottom Creek which flows to Niukluk River, 32 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 57' N, 163° 55' W; (map 95). Variant: Anderson Creek. Prospectors' name published in January 1900 by Schrader (1900c, p. 16), USGS. This appears to be the stream shown as "Anderson" on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. They applied the name "Warm" to a stream to the north.

Warm Pass Valley: valley, 2 miles long on Skagway River, 0.6 miles N of Laughton Glacier and 10 miles NE of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 32' 35" N, 135° 04' 00" W; (map 45). Local name obtained by USGS field personnel and published on Federal maps since 1950.

Warm Spring Bay: bay, 1 mile across, on E coast of Baranof Island, at Baranof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 05' N, 134° 47' W; (map 9). Named in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN; published in 1899 by USC&GS on Chart 8050. So named because "at the head of the bay is a waterfall * * * and near the waterfall there are several warm mineral springs." (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1943, p. 332).

Warm Springs Slough: stream, see Ketili River.

Warm Springs: springs, on E coast of Baranof Island, at head of Warm Spring Bay, 20 miles E. of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 05' 10" N, 134° 50' 20" W; (map 9). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Warnecke Creek: stream, see McKelvie Creek.

Warner Bay: bay, on Alaska Peninsula, trends S 4 miles W of Ship Mountain to Pacific Ocean, 11 miles S of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 08' N, 158° 24' W; (map 30). Variant: Prospect Bay. Called Prospect Bay by USGS (in P. S. Smith and others, 1929, pl. 6) because of a copper prospect nearby. "Warner or Prospect Bay" is given by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 160), whereas Warner Bay is shown on a 1928 USC&GS chart.

Warner Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 miles, joins Grace Creek to form Wade Creek, 45 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 10' 00" N, 141° 24' 30" W; (map 102). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Warner Creek: stream, heads in Kuskokwim Mountains, flows SW 20 miles to Innoko River, 2.8 miles NW of Ophir and 34 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 10' N, 156° 36' W; (map 90). Variant: Warren Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1912 by H. M. Eakin, USGS; the stream was called Warren Creek in 1910 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Warren Channel: water passage, 3 miles long, between Kosciusko and Warren Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' N, 133° 50' W; (map 4). Named in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, "after the Island."

Warren Cove: bay, 1 mile long, SW coast of Warren Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 52' 30" N, 133° 50' 30" W; (map 4). Named in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, "after the Island on which it is situated."

Warren Creek: stream, flows NW 8.5 miles to Mascot Creek, 80 miles W of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 43' N, 146° 53' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; published in 1906 by USGS.

Warren Creek: stream, flows SE 1 mile to Cosmos Creek, 7 miles N of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 66° 59' 20" N, 157° 09' 45" W; (map 115). Prospectors' name reported after 1940 by USGS.

Warren Creek: stream, see Warner Creek.

Warren Island: island, 6.5 miles long in Iphigenia Bay, 42 miles NW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' N, 133° 53' W; (map 4). Variant: Warren's Island, Warrens Island. Discovered on September 11, 1793, by Joseph Whidbey and named "Warren's Island" by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, for Sir John Borlase Warren.

Warren Peak: mountain, 2,329 ft., highest point on Warren Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 54' 50" N, 133° 53' 15" W; (map 4). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN.

Warren, Point: point of land, at W end of barrier beach on N shore of Norton Sound, 1 mile SW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 33' N, 164° 25' W; (map 95). Local name reported on a 1903-04 Council City and Solomon River Railroad map.

Warren: locality, along Seward Peninsula Railroad, on Banner Creek which flows to Nome River, 10 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 165° 19' W; (map 95). Variant: Banner Creek. Site of a railroad station established in 1905 (Cole, 1953, p. 14). The mining camp located here was known as "Banner Creek."

Warrens Island: island, see Warren Island.

Warrick Peak: peak, 7,590 ft., in Nutzotin Mountains, E. of junction of Chavolda Creek and Chisana River, 10 miles N of Euchre Mountain, Alaska Range; 62° 11' 05" N, 142° 01' 30" W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Warsham Bay: bay, see Kisselen Bay.

Wart Island: island, see Sundstrom Island.

Wart Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Manzanita Bay, on E coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 35' 20" N, 130° 56' 30" W; (map 3). Arbitrary name given in 1891 by USC&GS.

Warton: town, see Palmer.

Wash Reef: rocks, 1.5 miles NE of Cape Sasmik, Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 37' 53" N, 177° 54' 15" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in 1957 on Chart 9146.

Washbowl Basin: valley, 0.4 miles long, 1 mile W of mouth of Canyon Slough and 5 miles SE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 03' 45" N, 146° 08' 45" W; (map 68). Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Washburn Peak: mountain, 1,760 ft., 2.7 miles SW of Attu, Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 54' 50" N, 173° 11' 30" E; (map 13). Name shown on an AMS map published in 1948, and given by the U.S. Army during World War II. The name is not used today.

Washburn Peak: peak, 3,316 ft., NW of Wheeler Peak on Glass Peninsula, Admiralty Island, 36 miles SE of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 49' 50" N, 133° 58' 30" W; BGN 1g34; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, probably for Cadwallader Colden Washburn, 1818-1882, a major general in the Union Army in the Civil War, U.S. Representative from Wisconsin, 1867-71, and Governor of Wisconsin, 1872-74.

Washburn Slough: slough, flows 1.5 miles to Yukon River at Devils Elbow, 1 mile NW of Roundabout Mountain and 23 miles SW of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 35' N, 161° 55' W; (map 73). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1922 manuscript chart of the Yukon River; probably named for the riverboat Washburn that was sunk here in 1918.

Washburn: locality, 2 miles SW of Birch Lake, on left bank of Tanana River, 28 miles NW of Big Delta, Tanana Lowland; 64° 18' N, 146° 44' W; (map 101) Site of a stage station reported in 1908 by J. W. Bagley, USGS. A post office was established here in 1907, but discontinued in 1913 (Ricks, 1965, p. 70). It does not appear on recent maps.

Washburn: village, see Big Delta.

Washdown Point: point, on SE tip of Koyukuk Island, in Yukon River, 19 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 52' N, 157° 32' (map 97). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Washes Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to Cross Creek, 6 miles N of Euchre Mountain, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 08' N, 142° 12' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Washington Bay: bay, 0.2 miles across, on NW coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 43' 00" N, 134° 23' 20" W; (map 5). Local name used by fishermen; published in 1899 by USC&GS.

Washington Creek: stream, flows E 12 miles to join Macklin Creek to form Kougarok River, 8 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 49 miles WNW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 44' N, 164° 51' W; (map 110). Variant: Left Fork Kougarok River. Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by A. H. Brooks (in Collier and others, 1908, pl. 9), USGS.

Washington Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Inmachuk River, 23 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 52' N, 162° 58' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Washington Creek: stream, flows NW 28 miles to Yukon River 14 miles E of junction of Charley River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 19' 15" N, 142° 18' 10" W; (map 103). Variant:

Tendashundu River. Prospectors' name from an unpublished map by E. J. Chamberlain, dated 1902. Lt. Schwatka (1885, sheet 8), USA, used the Indian name "Tendashundu."

Washington Creek: stream, flows SE to Lone Mountain Creek which flows to American River, about 35 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name shown on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr. This feature cannot be precisely identified on current maps.

Washington Creek: stream, flows SW 1 mile to Nome River, 0.1 miles W of Stevens Gulch and 6 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 31' N, 165° 12' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on the 1903 Campion Mining and Trading Co. map by George M. Ashford.

Washington Creek: stream, flows SW 15 miles to Nixon River, 16 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 15' N, 155° 14' W; (map 89) Local name reported in 1910 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 14), USGS.

Washington Creek: stream, flows SW 2.4 miles to Flambeau River, 16 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42', 165° 05' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on a map by S. E. King dated 1900.

Washington Creek: stream, flows SW 50 miles to Tatalina River, 40 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' N, 149° 03' W; (map 105). Variant: Benikakat River. Named by prospectors; reported in 1908 by USGS (Covert and Ellsworth, 1909, pl. 2). The Indian name, Benikakat, appeared on a railroad map in 1911.

Washington Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Sinuk River, 21 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 43' N, 165° 56' W; (map 94) Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Washington Creek: stream, heads on Bean Ridge, flows SE 5 miles to Hot Springs Slough, 3 miles E of village of Manley Hot Springs and 46 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 00' 15" N, 150° 31' 00" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Washington Creek: stream, see Little Washington Creek.

Washington Glacier: glacier, see Barry Glacier.

Washington Monument Rock: rock, in Revillagigedo Channel, SW of entrance to Boca de Quadra, Coast Mountains; 55° 04' 30" N, 131° 02' 05" W; (map 3). Discovered and named in the 1920's by USC&GS while conducting underwater sweeping operations in coastal waters for the purpose of charting navigational hazards. This feature was named because of its resemblance to the Washington Monument in Washington, D.C., and "reached within 17 feet of the surface in general depths of 650 feet" (Weight and Roberts, 1957, p. 33-34).

Washington Peak: peak, 4,065 ft., 3 miles E of Sandborn Canal and 88 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 15' 50" N, 133° 09' 20" W; (map 8). Named in 1895 by USC&GS.

Wasilieff Reef: reef, see Williams Reef.

Wasilla Creek: stream, flows SW 22 miles in Matanuska Valley to Palmer Slough, 11 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 31' N, 149° 23' W; (map 69). Variant: Wassila Creek, Wassilla Creek. Name used by local miners; reported in 1906 as "Wassilla Creek" by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent, USGS. Reportedly named for "Wassilla, a chief of the Knik Indians." The name "Wassila" is apparently derived from the Russian surname, "Vasiliev," meaning "Basil."

Wasilla Lake: lake, 2 miles long, in Matanuska Valley, E of Wasilla, 8.5 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 35' 15" N, 149° 23' 45" W; (map 69). Named about 1917 by the builders of The Alaska Railroad; name derived from nearby Wasilla Creek.

Wasilla: village, pop. 112, in Matanuska Valley, miles 159.8 on The Alaska Railroad, between Lucile and Wasilla Lakes, 11 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 34' 55" N, 149° 26' 15" W; BGN 1917; (map 69). Variant: Wassila. Name of station on The Alaska Railroad that came into being about 1916. A post office was established here in 1917 (Ricks, 1965, p. 70). The village derived its name from nearby Wasilla Creek.

Waskanareska Bay: cove, 0.6 miles across, on SW coast of Afognak Island, 6.7 miles NW of Afognak, Kodiak Island; 58° 01' 30" N, 152° 57' 00" W; (map 43) Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Waskey, Mount: mountain, 5,026 ft., 12 miles NE of Togiak Lake and 85 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 46' N, 159° 15' W; BGN 1931; (map 53). Named by local inhabitants for Frank H. Waskey, the first delegate to Congress from the Territory of Alaska. He was a local trader and prospector and traveled much of the resign. He collected information over a period of more than 30 years about local names from natives, prospectors, and airplane pilots. This name was reported in 1931 by USGS.

Wasp Cove: cove, extends SW 0.5 miles off Behm Canal, on SE coast of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 25' 45" N, 130° 58' 45" W; BGN 1928; (map 3). Local name reported in 1928 by USFS; derived from Wasp Point.

Wasp Point: point of land, on SE coast of Revillagigedo Island, between Princess Bay and Short Pass, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 22' 45" N, 130° 59' 25" W; (map 3). Named in 1891 by USC&GS.

Wasp Point: point of land, S tip of Quail Island in Yukon River, Innoko Lowland; 63° 53' N, 159° 08' W; (map 91) Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Wassila Creek: stream, see Wasilla Creek.

Wassila: village, see Wasilla.

Wassilla Creek: stream, see Wasilla Creek.

Wassillas Lake: lake, see Lucile Lake.

Wasta Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows E 4 miles to Spacious Bay, on NE coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 51' 25" N, 131° 55' 00" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Watana Creek: stream, flows SW 24 miles to Sustina River, 31 miles NW of mouth of Oshetna River and 45 miles SE of Cantwell, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 49' 50" N, 148° 15' 30" W; (map 82). Indian name reported by Ellsworth and Davenport (1915b, pl. 5), USGS.

Watana Lake: lake, 1.6 miles long, E of Mount Watana, 12 miles NW of junction of Oshetna and Susitna Rivers, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 43' 45" N, 148° 02' 45" W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1952 by USGS.

Watana, Mount: mountain, 6,255 ft., 24 miles NW junction of Oshetna and Susitna Rivers, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 43' 30" N, 148° 07' 00" W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1952 by USGS.

Watch Point: point of land, on E shore of Seldovia Bay, within the limits of village of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 26' 45" N, 151° 43' 00" W; BGN 1908; (map 50). Variant: Lookout Point. Name reported by USC&GS in 1908. It was locally called Lookout Point, but because of duplication, the name was changed to a suitable synonym.

Water Creek Mountain: peak, 4,920 ft., 7 miles N of junction of Water Creek and Junjik River and 25 miles N of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 29' N, 145° 38' W; (map 136). Local name reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Water Creek: stream, flows S 28 miles to Junjik River, 18 miles NW of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 23' N, 145° 41' W; (map 136). Translation of Kutchin Indian name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Water Lake: lake, 1,200 ft. long, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, N of Thorne Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 41' 30" N, 132° 30' 55" W; BGN 1962; (map 4). Local name reported in 1961 by USFS.

Waterboot Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Atsaksovluk Creek 5 miles SE of its junction with Aniak River, 83 miles SW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 54' N, 159° 00' W; BGN 1948; (map 60). Local name reported in 1945 by USGS; the name refers to "an incident in connection with prospectors boating on this stream."

Waterboot Creek: stream, see Atsaksovluk Creek.

Waterfall Bay: estuary, extends E 4 miles on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 56' N, 133° 09' W; (map 1). Name published by USC&GS in 1914.

Waterfall Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, on NE coast of Baranof Island, 7 miles N of Baranof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 11' 45" N, 134° 50' 00" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Waterfall Cove: cove, 0.6 miles across, along W coast of Chichagof Island, on E side of Slocum Arm, 11 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 31' N, 135° 55' W; BGN

1908; (map 9). Named in 1908 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, for "the waterfall located on the outlet of Waterfall Lake." The name was published in the 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 172).

Waterfall Creek: stream, flows S 10 miles to Susitna River, 65 miles SE of Cantwell, Alaska Range; 62° 57' 50" N, 147° 12' 05" W; (map 82). Local descriptive name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Waterfall Creek: stream, flows S 8 miles to Meshik River, on Alaska Peninsula, 11 miles S of Vent Mountain in Aniakchak Crater, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 43' N, 158° 08' W; (map 30). Descriptive name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Waterfall Creek: stream, heads at Alaska-Canada boundary, flows NW 16 miles to Nation River 15 miles NNE of that stream's junction with Yukon River and 41 miles N of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 22' 30" N, 141° 26' 30" W; (map 103). Descriptive name reported in 1930 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS.

Waterfall Creek: stream, see North Fork Snake River.

Waterfall Head: point of land, see Cascade Point.

Waterfall Lake: lake, 0.3 miles across, on W coast of Chichagof Island, 12 miles SE of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 32' N, 135° 52' W; BGN 1923-(map 9). Named in 1923 by USFS for the waterfall located on the stream that drains the lake.

Waterfall Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, 14 miles N of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 45' N, 143° 49' W; (map 120). Local descriptive name; reported in 1956 by R. C. Foley, USGS.

Waterfall Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, on W coast of Dall Island, 1 mile N of Waterfall Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 58' 20" N, 133° 06' 00" W; BGN 1935; (map 1). Named in 1935 by USGS.

Waterfall Peak: mountain, see Porter Peak.

Waterfall Peak: peak, 3,400 ft., 1.5 miles W of Swanlake and 103 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 01' 30" N, 132° 46' 30" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN; name published in 1888 by USC&GS. So named because of the falls along Cascade Creek south of the mountain.

Waterfall Point: point of land, between Clark and Orzinski Bays, on W shore of Stepovak Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range, 55° 43' 20" N, 160° 01' 20" W; (map 28). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 164); so named because of "a conspicuous waterfall at the southern tip."

Waterfall: locality, a cannery, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, 13 miles SW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 17' 50" N, 133° 14' 30" W; (map 4). Name published by H. M. Eakin (in Brooks and others, 1915, pl. 5), USGS. "Waterfall * * * has a cannery and store at which some fishermen's supplies, gasoline, and fuel oil can be obtained * * * cannery wharf * * *. Waterfall has radio communication during the canning season" (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1962, p. 83).

Waterfalls, Bay of: bay, 5 miles across on SW coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 38' N, 176° 52' W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Name given by Lt. William Gibson, USN, commander of the schooner Fenimore Cooper, during the North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855.

Waterfowl Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula W of Canoe Lake, 22 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 43' 10" N, 150° 42' 45" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Watering-place Creek: stream, see Walsh Creek.

Waterman Canyon: canyon, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1 mile N of Kachemak Bay and 6 miles NE of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 41' 30" N, 151° 24' 15" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in 1950.

Watermelon Lake: lake, 1 mile across, 11 miles NE of head of Ikpikpuk River, Arctic Plain; 69° 28' N, 154° 22' W; BGN 1960; (map 142). So named by geologists in the 1940's "because a supply airplane which landed here brought a rare treat—a watermelon."

Watermouse Creek: stream, see Wattamuse Creek.

Waters, Mount: mountain, 5,237 ft., at head of Nelson Glacier, 14 miles E of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 31' 30" N, 132° 01' 30" W; BGN 1944; (map 6). Named in 1944 by USGS.

Waters, Point: point of land, on E shore of Port Bainbridge, 14 miles SW of Chenega, and 40 miles E of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 07' 00" N, 148° 18' 15" W; (map 63). Named about May 28, 1794, by Joseph Whidbey, of Capt. George Vancouver's party, while exploring Port Bainbridge (Wagner, 1937, p. 421).

Waterson Gulch: ravine, trends W 0.5 miles to Glacier Creek, about 8 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 94). Prospectors' name published on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This feature cannot be precisely identified on recent maps.

Watkins Point: point of land, on W coast of Cleveland Peninsula, at S entrance to Seward Passage, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 58' N, 132° 02' W; (map 4). Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Watson Creek: stream, flows NW 1.3 miles to Birch Creek which flows to Big Four Creek, 21 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 49' N, 164° 09' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Watson Creek: stream, heads in Robinson Mountains and flows 4 miles SW to the Gulf of Alaska, 1.8 miles W of Claybluff Point and 71 miles NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 57' 50" N, 141° 38' 05" W; (map 47). Local name published in 1948 by USGS.

Watson Fork: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Fish Creek, 55 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 18' 30" N, 142° 45' 00" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Watson Glacier: glacier, trends S 4 miles to Yakataga Glacier, 11 miles NE of Cape Yakataga and 95 miles NW of Yakutat, Chugach Mountains; 60° 09' 30" N, 142° 10' 45" W; BGN 1946: (map 65). Named in 1945 by USGS for Ben Watson who "has contributed to knowledge of the Territory as a collector for the Smithsonian Institution and other natural history museums."

Watson Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, one of the Seven Lakes, on Kenai Peninsula, in course of East Fork Moose River, 29 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 32' 15" N, 150° 28' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Watson Peak: peak, 2,258 ft., 2.8 miles NE of Cape Yakataga and 99 miles NW of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 05' 00" N, 142° 22' 30" W; (map 65). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Watson Point: point of land, on NW coast of Baranof Island, 1.4 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 04' 00" N, 135° 21' 50" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Watson, Mount: mountain, 12,516 ft., 2 miles W of Alaska-Canada boundary, 6.5 miles S of Mount Lodge, and 84 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 00' 30" N, 137° 33' 15" W; BGN 1924; (map 45). Named in 1924 for David Thompson Watson, 1844-1916, lawyer, who was U.S. Counsel of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal in 1903. Watson was born in Pennsylvania and received his law degree from Harvard Univ. The name was published in 1928 on IBC Sheet 12 (1951 atlas).

Wattamuse Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Cascade Creek, 20 miles NE of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 20' N, 161° 15' W; (map 53). Variant: Nakahkpuk, Wahmus Creek, Watermouse Creek. Eskimo name reported as "Wahmus" or folk etymologized into "Watermouse Creek" according to G. C. Martin (1919, p. 40), USGS. In 1919 G. L. Harrington, USGS, reported that the name is a corruption of "Bartimeus," the baptismal name of an Eskimo for whom the stream was named. He also reported that the Eskimos called it "Nakahkpuk," said to mean "stream between mountains." Gold was found on this creek in 1917 by an Eskimo herding reindeer in the vicinity. This discovery resulted in the Discovery group of productive placer mines located along the creek (Brooks and others, 1921, p. 225).

Waverly Island: island, see Tangik Island.

Waw, Mount: mountain, 7,910 ft., in Romanzof Mountains, 4 miles NE of Mt. Hubley and 14 miles NE of Mt. Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 20' N, 143° 43' W; (map 138). Named about 1957 by personnel participating in the International Geophysical Year glaciological work in the Romanzof Mountains.

Waxel Ridge: ridge, see Waxel; Ridge.

Waxell Ridge: ridge, elev. 4,000-10,000 ft., extends from head of Steller Glacier E 26 miles to Bering Glacier, 90 miles E of Cordova, Chugach Mountains and St. Elias Mountains; 60° 32'

N, 143° 04' W; (map 65). Variant: Swen Waxell Ridge, Waxel Ridge. Named in 1913 by A. G. Maddren, USGS, for Lt. Sven Waxell (Waxel), sailing master under Vitus Bering on the Alaskan discovery voyage in 1741; upon Bering's death, Waxell succeeded to command.

Way Point: point of land, on W coast of Dall Island, in Hook Arm Sea Otter Harbor, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 07' 40" N, 133° 09' 00" W; (map 4). Name published in 1924 by USC&GS.

Wayanda Ledge: reef, in Sergius Narrows, at W end of Peril Strait, off NW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' 23" N, 135° 37' 22" W; BGN 1897; (map 9). Variant: Eureka Ledge, Wayanda Rock, Wyanda Ledge. Named by USC&GS; published as "Wayanda Rock" in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 161). The ledge was named for the Revenue Cutter Wayanda which once struck it. It has also been called "Eureka Ledge" for the steamer Eureka which struck it in 1883. The latter name was published on Chart 8259.

Wayanda Rock: reef, see Wayanda Ledge.

Wayanda Rock: rock, see California Rock.

Waydelich Creek: stream, flows 2 miles SE to Auke Bay at Spaulding Point, 10 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 23' 00" N, 134° 39' 15" W; BGN 1964; (map 11). Variant: Wadleigh Creek. Named for John W. Waydelich, 1837-1914, one of the first white settlers in the Auke Bay area. After graduating from Yale University, he went to Montana and then to Alaska. In 1881 he moved to Juneau, and in 1892 claimed a homestead on Auke Bay along the creek which now bears his name. (DeArmond, 1957, p. 46-47).

We-wa-le-ah: point of land, see Simpson, Cape.

Weare Dike: locality, on a slough N of Yukon River, 6 miles E of Blade Island and 19 miles SW of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 37' 20" N, 161° 46' 00" W; (map 73). Variant: Weare Dyke. Site of a dike shown on a 1916 USGS map ; name derived from "the Portus B. Weare [that] was the first steamboat of the N.A.T. and T. Company, built in 1892. She was named for Portus B. Weare, of Chicago, one of the organizers of the company" (Curtain, 1938, p. 280). "During the winter of 1898-99 the Weare * * * wintered about fifteen miles below Russian Mission, where she was stuck in the open river, near the bank. A breakwater was built in front of her at a cost of five thousand dollars, and she was saved from the ice jams in the spring. The breakwater must have stood, for on U.S. [Geological] Survey Maps made * * * in 1916 the place is marked, and named 'Weare Dyke'" (p. 283).

Weare Dyke: locality, see Weare Dike.

Weare: locality, see Tanana.

Weary River: stream, flows SE 40 miles to Snake River, 13 miles SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 58' N, 158° 49' W; BGN 1937; (map 40). So named in 1952 by USGS "because of the sluggishness of the stream and the time consumed in traversing its very winding course."

Weasel Cove: cove, extends S 1 mile, at head of Spiridon Bay, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 36' 00" N, 153° 36' 45" W; BGN 1931; (map 34). Descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1929, "because of numerous weasels seen on the beach in the cove."

Weasel Cove: estuary, extends N 1.3 miles, off Boca de Quadra, 0.5 miles W of Badger Bay, Coast Mountains; 55° 08' 30" N, 130° 49' 45" W; (map 3). One of many arbitrary names applied to features in this area in 1891 by USC&GS.

Weasel Creek: stream, flows N 12 miles to Tom Killae Creek, 30 miles SW of Whitefish Lake and 60 miles NW of Nondalton, Lime Hills; 60° 42' 30" N, 155° 46' 50" W; (map 61). Local name reported in 1950 by USC&GS.

Weasel Creek: stream, flows W and NE 12 miles to Maybe Creek, E of Kimikpak Ridge and 20 miles SE of head of Ikpikpak River, Arctic Slope; 69° 14' N, 153° 56' W; BGN 1949; (map 142). Named by the geologists on the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 exploration for the tracked vehicle called a Weasel, which was used extensively for tundra exploration.

Weasel Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 1.4 miles W of Rock Lake and 21 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 39' 40" N, 150° 41' 45" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of the Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Weasel Mountain: mountain, 2,410 ft., on Alaska Peninsula, forms SE end of a 6-mi. promontory between Hook and Chignik Bays, 17 miles NE of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 29' N, 158° 08' W; (map 30). Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Weasel Point: ridge, near S end of Lake Peters, Franklin Mountains, Brooks Range; (map 139). Name published by Bee and Hall (1956, p. 295).

Webber Creek: stream, flows NE 17 miles to Yukon River, 32 miles SSE of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 24' 30" N, 143° 33' 00" W; (map 103). Prospectors' name recorded in 1902 by Lt. Hjalmar Erickson, USA, and William Yanert.

Weber Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 2 miles to Canyon Creek, 12 miles S of Sunrise and 27 miles W of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 42' 50" N, 149° 27' 25" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name reported about 1914 by B. L. Johnson (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS.

Weber Point: point of land, see Beacon Point.

Webories Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to Melozimoran Creek, 3.5 miles N of Moran Dome and 30 miles NW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 25' 30" N, 152° 55' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 106). Named in 1955 by R. M. Chapman, USGS, for Martin Webories, who died in 1946, "who prospected in the Grant-Tozimoran Creeks for a number of years. He had a cabin on this stream * * *."

Webster Lake: lake, 0.3 miles across, on NE coast of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 14' 10" N, 170° 06' 40" W; (map 38). Name reported by W. W. Duffield, USC&GS, in 1897;

probably named for the owner of a nearby house, labeled "Webster's House" on Elliott's map of St. Paul (1881).

Webster Peak: mountain peak, 3,500 ft., 1 mile NW of Everett Peak, 3 miles NW of Point Styleman, on Stephens Passage, 27 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 00' 45" N, 133° 55' 50" W; (map 12). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Webster Point: point of land, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, 4 miles E of Jackson Island Alexander Archipelago; 54° 58' 15" N, 132° 36' 45" W (map 1). Local name recorded in 1905 by E. F. Dickens, USC&GS.

Webuk Konikto: promontory, see Thompson, Cape.

Webuk Unasiksuk: promontory, see Lisburne, Cape.

Webuk: locality, see Wevok.

Wedge Cape: point of land, in Bay of Waterfalls, on SW coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 38' 30" N, 176° 49' 50" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by U.S. Navy in 1893, and published by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office in 1895.

Wedge Glacier: glacier, trends NW 1 mile to its terminus, 1.5 miles E of head of Harriman Fiord, 18 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 58' 00" N, 148° 23' 45" W; (map 63). Descriptive name given in 1899 by the members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition; probably named because the glacier trends down a progressively narrowing valley.

Wedge Island: islands, see Wedge Islands.

Wedge Islands: islands, off-shore group, extends 1.3 miles in Clarence Strait, 2 miles N of Adams Point, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 08' 45" N, 131° 57' 45" W; (map 3). Variant: Ostrov Vedzh, Wedge Island. The largest of these islands was named "Wedge Island" in 1793 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, because of its shape (Wagner, 1937, p. 421).

Wedge Mountain: mountain, 3,400 ft., on Chichagof Island, 2.3 miles NE of Pelican, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 59' 22" N, 136° 11' 50" W; BGN 1960; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1955 by D. L. Rossman, USGS, because "the mountain has a wedge shape."

Wedge Peak: peak, 10,239 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, 17 miles SSW of Eielson Visitor Center and 18 miles ENE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 12' 15" N, 150° 30' 40" W; (map 88). Descriptive name given in 1945 by the U.S. Army Air Force Cold Weather test party.

Wedge Point: point of land, between Aspid and Alimuda Bays, on SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 26' 55" N, 167° 23' 35" W; BGN 1938; (map 23). Descriptive name given in 1937 by USC&GS.

Wedge Point: point of land, on NW coast of Woronkofski Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 25' 15" N, 132° 32' 00" W; (map 6). Descriptive name obtained from local navigators; reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Wedge Point: point of land, on SW coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 42' 00" N, 176° 55' 45" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Name given by Lt. William Gibson, USN, commander of the schooner Fenimore Cooper' during the North Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1855.

Wedge Point: point of land, see Ram Point.

Wedge, Cape: point of land, on N tip of Nagai Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 17' N, 159° 53' W; (map 27). Variant: Wedge Cape. Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1872.

Wedgewood Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Rock Creek, 13 miles NNE of Porcupine Dome, and 38 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 41' 15" N, 145° 20' 00" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Weed Bight: bight, between Shoal Point and Round Head, on NE coast of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 53' N, 177° 04' W; (map 17). Name published in 1957 on an AMS map.

Weed Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula SW of Dabbler Lake, 18 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 41' 30" N, 150° 46' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Weedy Shoals: reefs, on E shore of Zachary Bay, Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 22' 20" N, 160° 36' 00" W; (map 28). Named in 1872 by W. H. Dall.

Weelung Creek: stream, flows W 3 miles to Kuskokwim Bay, 55 miles NW of Goodnews, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 50' N, 162° 03' W; (map 54) Name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Weeping Wall: cliff, on NW coast of Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 28' N, 168° 15' W; BGN 1° 42; (map 22). Descriptive name given in 1939 by USC&GS "because several cracks in the rocks emit a series of waterfalls during and immediately after the rainy season."

Weigle, Point: point of land, between Little and Davison Bays, on W coast of Chichagof Island, 11 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 46' 40" N, 136° 18' 20" W; (map 9). Named by the USC&GS for W. G. Weigle, U.S. Forest Supervisor at Ketchikan. The name was published in 1919 on Chart 8250.

Weinie Lake: lake, 2,000 ft. long, in Matanuska Valley, 12 miles SW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 31' 40" N, 149° 26' 45" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by USGS.

Weir Island: island, 2.1 miles long, in Yukon River, 56 miles SSW of Nulato, Innoko Lowland; 63° 58' 30" N, 158° 54' 00" W; (map 90). Riverboat pilots' name shown on 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" by Dept. of Interior.

Weir Island: island, 3.3 miles long, in Yukon River, S of Flora Island and 2 miles E of Birches, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 07' 30" N, 153° 27' 00" W; (map 107). Riverboat pilots' name shown on

a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the Department of the Interior.

Weir Slough: slough, anabranch of Yukon River, flows W 4 miles, S of Weir Island and 2 miles E of Birches, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 08' N, 153° 30' W; (map 107). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the Department of the Interior.

Welcome Bay: bay, 0.2 miles across, on N coast of Tigalda Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 05' 45" N, 165° 01' 30" W; (map 24). Name published in 1965 by USC&GS.

Welcome Cove: estuary, extends NE 0.6 miles, on W coast of Dall Island, W of Lake Welcome, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 58' 30" N, 133° 09' 45" W; (map 1). Name published by USC&GS in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 168).

Welcome Creek: stream, flows NW 15 miles from a glacier to Kanayut River, 9 miles S of Table Top and 31 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 29' N, 150° 58' W; (map 134). Named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Welcome Point: point of land, between Camp and Welcome Coves, on W coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 53' 55" N, 133° 10' 15" W; BGN 1928; (map 1). Named in 1927 by USC&GS "because of its proximity to Welcome Cove."

Welcome, Lake: lake, 1.6 miles long, on W coast of Dall Island, 1.2 miles E of Welcome Point, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 59' N, 133° 07' W; BGN 1935; (map 1). Named in 1935 by USGS.

Welcome, Point: point of land, on S coast of Bird Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 48' N, 159° 47' W; (map 26). Named published in 1882 by USC&GS.

Welker, Mount: mountain, 5,155 ft., Alaska-Canada boundary, 6 miles N of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 00' 30" N, 130° 00' 05" W; BGN 1923; (map 7). Named in 1923 by USC&GS for Capt. Philip A. Welker, USC&GS, an IBC surveyor from 1893 to 1895 and "who, in 1895, astronomically determined the southern land origin of the Alaska Lisiere boundary, at a point about 2 miles east of this peak * * *."

Well Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to Bowser Creek, 0.5 miles N of Oil Bay and 22 miles N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 40' 30" N, 153° 19' 00" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). So named locally because it flows through an area where wells were drilled for oil.

Weller, Mount: mountain, 4,744 ft., in Sadlerochit Mountains, 4 miles NW of Sunset Pass and 27 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 38' N, 144° 53' W; BGN 1961; (map 139). Variant: Weller Peak. Named by Leffingwell (1919. p. 100), USGS, for Stuart Weller, 1870-1927, American geologist and paleontologist.

Wellesley Glacier: glacier, trends E 4 miles to a lagoon, on W bank of College Fiord, 3.7 miles SW of College Point and 54 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 11' N, 147°

52' W; (map 69) Named in 1899 by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

Wellesley Lakes: lakes, group, extend 3 miles, in Nutzotin Mountains, N of Wellesley Mountain, 13 miles SW of point where Alaska Highway crosses Alaska-Canada boundary, Alaska Range; 62° 28' N, 141° 18' W; (map 84). Named in 1891 by C. W. Hayes, USGS, for Wellesley College.

Wellesley Mountain: mountain, 4,966 ft., between Snag Creek and Chisana River, 16 miles SW of point where Alaska Highway crosses Alaska-Canada boundary, Alaska Range; 62° 11' N, 141° 17' W; (map 84). Named in 1898 by W. J. Peters and A. H. Brooks, USGS, for Wellesley College.

Wells Bay: estuary, extends S. 9.5 miles to Prince William Sound, 44 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' 30" N, 147° 28' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS. Name probably derived from nearby Port Wells.

Wells Creek: stream, flows SE 5.5 miles to Tozimoran Creek 6 miles NW of that stream's junction with Tozitna River, 23 miles NW of Tanana. Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 24' 00" N, 152° 39' 30" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1956 by R. M. Chapman, USGS.

Wells Creek: stream, flows SW 18 miles to Nenana River, 38 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 23' 30" N, 148° 22' 30" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

Wells Mountain: ridge, 5,500 ft., extends NE 13 miles between Iron Creek and Talkeetna River, 24 miles NE of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 26' N, 149° 12' W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1950 by USGS.

Wells Passage: water passage, extends E 16 miles from S end of Port Wells to Prince William Sound, on S side of Esther Island, 24 miles E of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 46' N, 148° 04' W; BGN 1914; (map 63). Local name reported in 1914 by USC&GS; so named because it leads to Port Wells.

Wells, Port: estuary, extends S 14 miles from S end of College Fiord to Wells Passage, 16 miles E of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48' N, 148° 14' W; (map 63). Named in 1794 by Capt. Vancouver (Wagner, 1937, p. 421), RN, "perhaps for Edward Wells, mathematician and geographer."

Wells: locality, on E shore of Chilkat River, 1.8 miles NW of Klukwan and 22 miles W of Skagway, Coast Mountains. 59° 25' 00" N, 135° 55' 45" W; (map 45). Local name reported by Wright (1904, pl. 2 and p. 11) USGS. A mining office was established here in 1900 and in 1903 it was a post for the Northwest Mounted Police on what was then the provisional boundary between the United States and Canada.

Wenjaminow, Vulkan: volcano, see Veniaminof, Mount.

Wenrich Island: island, 1.1 miles long, in Tanana River, across from mouth of Chena River, 6 miles SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 47' 15" N, 147° 55' 00" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Werick Island: island, 0.5 miles long, SW of Hotspur Island, in Sealed Passage, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 57' 45" N, 131° 31' 00" W; (map 2). Named by USC&GS in 1886.

Wernicke Glacier: glacier, trends W 20 miles to its terminus at Wernicke River, 45 miles N of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 49' 15" N, 144° 18' 30" W; (map 64). Name published in 1959 by USGS.

Wernicke River: stream, flows W 8 miles to the Copper River, 45 miles N of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 15' N, 144° 30' W; (map 64). Named by Lawrence Martin in 1910, for L. Wernicke "one of the engineers building the Copper River and Northwestern Railway."

Werstberg Mountain: mountain, see Verstovia, Mount.

Weshrinarin Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Yukon River 9 miles E of its junction with Charley River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 20' N, 142° 28' W; (map 103). Prospectors' name from a map by E. F. Ball dated 1898. The name appears to be of Indian origin.

Wesley Creek: stream, flows S 9 miles to Kobuk River, 2 miles E of Shungnak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 54' N, 157° 03' W; (map 115). Local name reported in 1910 by P. S. Smith and H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Wesley Creek: stream, see Seattle Creek.

Wesley Falls Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Rude River, 10 miles NE of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 40' 30" N, 145° 35' 20" W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1913 by B. L. Johnson (in Brooks and others, 1914, pl. 7), USGS.

Wesselow: volcano, see Makushin Volcano.

Wessels Reef: reef, in Gulf of Alaska, 22 miles N of Middleton Island, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 47' N, 146° 12' W; (map 48). Named by USC&GS for John Wessels, master of the schooner Kodiak, who discovered the reef on October 25, 1881.

West Amatuli Island: island, 3 miles long, one of the Barren Islands, in Gulf of Alaska, between East Amatuli Island and Ushagat Island, 70 miles NE of Afognak, Chugach Mountains; 58° 56' N, 152° 03' W; (map 43). Variant: Amatuli Island. Name given by USGS in 1908 in contradistinction to East Amatuli Island. This island is one of the "Isles de Langara" [Barren Islands] named in 1779 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle for Juan de Langara. See East Amatuli Island.

West Anchor Cove: bay, 2.5 miles across, on Iktan Peninsula on SE coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 41' N, 163° 11' W; (map 25). Descriptive name given in 1888 by USBF.

West Arm Bay of Isles: estuary, on E coast of Knight Island, trends E 2 miles to head of Bay of Isles, 14 miles NE of Chenega and 44 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 23' 15" N, 147° 42' 30" W; BGN 1917; (map 63). Variant: North Arm. Descriptive name published in 1917 by USC&GS.

West Arm Chilkoot Inlet: estuary, see Lutak Inlet.

West Arm Cholmondeley Sound: estuary, extends W 7.5 miles, at head of Cholmondeley Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 15' N, 132° 17' W; BGN 1961; (map 4). Local name reported in 1901 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

West Arm Holtz Bay: bay, on Attu Island, extends W 1.5 miles from Center Point in Holtz Bay, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 50" N, 173° 09' 00" E; (map 13). Descriptive name published in 1947 Alaska Coast Pilot (pt. 2, p. 492).

West Arm Kendrick Bay: estuary, extends NW 2.5 miles off Kendrick Bay, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 53' 30" N, 132° 03' 15" W; (map 1). Local name reported by H. C. Fassett, USBF, in 1904.

West Arm Mirror Harbor: bay, 0.1 miles across, between Bertha Bay and Mirror Harbor, on W coast of Chichagof Island, 12 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 47' 40" N, 136° 19' 30" W; (map 9). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 322).

West Arm Moira Sound: estuary, extends W 3 miles, off Moira Sound, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 00' N, 132° 11' W; (map 1). Descriptive local name recorded in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

West Arm Nakwasina Passage: water passage, see Nakwasina Passage.

West Arm Nevidiskov Bay: bay, 0.8 miles across, on S coast of Attu Island, NW part of Nevidiskov Bay, Aleutian Islands; 52° 47' 30" N, 172° 49' 30" E; (map 13). Descriptive name referred to as the "West Arm" in 1946 supplement to 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot.

West Arm Nuka Bay: estuary, 2 miles wide, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula, 42 miles E of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 28' N, 150° 33' W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Local descriptive name reported in 1927 by USC&GS.

West Arm Perenosa Bay: bay, see Big Waterfall Bay.

West Arm Port Dick: bay, 1.2 miles wide, on S shore of Kenai Peninsula, 25 miles SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 15' 45" N, 151° 05' 45" W; (map 50). Local descriptive name reported in 1912 by USC&GS on Coast Chart 8554.

West Arm Solomon River: stream, tributary of Solomon River, flows S 2 miles from Solomon River at Solomon to a lagoon at Norton Sound, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 28' N, 164° 26' W; (map 95). Local name reported in 1903 or 1904 on a location map of Council City & Solomon River Railroad.

West Arm: bay, see Deep Cove.

West Arm: bay, see Taroka Arm.

West Bay: bay, see Three Arm Bay.

West Bay: cove, 0.7 miles wide, on N coast of Thigh Island, 42 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 54' N, 146° 47' W; BGN 1913; (map 64). Variant: Busby Bay. Local name used by boat captains reported in 1903 by H. P. Ritter, USC&GS.

West Beach: beach, 0.7 miles long, on NE coast of Attu Island at head of West Arm Holtz Bay, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 40" N, 173° 07' 40" E; (map 13). Descriptive name given by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

West Beaver Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, one of the Beaver Lakes, 25 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 35' 10" N, 149° 50' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

West Bee Rock: rock, one of Bee Rocks in Clarence Strait, 4 miles SW of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 52' 55" N, 131° 33' 55" W; (map 2). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

West Bight: cove, see Mailboat Cove.

West Branch Eklutna Glacier: glacier, trends NE 4 miles to Eklutna Glacier, 30 miles E of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 15' 05 " N, 148°-59' 30" W; BGN 1964; (map 69). Local name reported in 1964 by USGS.

West Branch Sherrette Creek: stream, flows NE 9 miles to Sherrette Creek, 17 miles SE of Mount Bendeleben and 56 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 01' N, 164° 32' W; (map 110). Variant: Sherrett Creek. Local name published in 1956 by USGS. Shown as "Sherrett" on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

West Branch Simeon Creek: stream, see Featherly Creek.

West Branch Taku Glacier: glacier, trends NE 6.5 miles to Taku Glacier, 3 miles E of Tricouni Peak and 26 miles N of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 41' N, 134° 25' W; BGN 1965; (map 11). Variant: Northwest Branch Taku Glacier. Named in 1964 by members of the Juneau Icefield Research Project.

West Branch: stream, see Tamarack Creek.

West Brother Island: island, 2 miles long, in The Brothers Islands, 59 miles E of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 17' 30" N, 133° 51' 15" W; (map 8). Variant: West Brother. Descriptive name published in 1940 by USGS.

West Brother: island, see West Brother Island.

West Buttons: mountain, E of South Fork Flats, 11 miles W of East Buttons and 31 miles SW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 15' N, 149° 26' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

West Buttress: ridge, elev. 12,000-18,000 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, extends W 2.7 miles from Denali Pass, on Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 05' N, 151° 04' W; (map 88). Descriptive name reported in 1910 by F. A. Cook.

West Canning River: stream, distributary of Canning River, heads at 69° 56' 30" N, 146° 19' 00" W, and flows NE 18 miles to Lion Bay, Arctic Plain; 70° 09' 10" N, 145° 56' 10" W; (map 151) This may be the stream Franklin (1828) shows as Sir T. Staines R. on his map.

West Cape Lazaref: point of land, see Aksit, Cape.

West Cape: point of land, on W coast of Deer Island, at SW end of Aleutian Range; 54° 55' 40" N, 162° 26' 00" W; (map 25). Descriptive name given in 1888 by USBF.

West Cape: point of land, see Bunnell Cape.

West Cape: point of land, see Tatik Point.

West Cape: point of land, see Vngyat Point.

West Cape: point of land, see Zapadni Point.

West Channel Hayward Strait: water passage, between Hayward Strait and Krestof Sound, 11 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 09' 10" N, 135° 34' 00" W; (map 9). Descriptive name published in 1900 by USC&GS on Chart 8281.

West Channel Island: island, 0.7 miles long, in Wide Bay, NE of Terrace Island, on SE coast of Alaska Peninsula, 45 miles SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 23' 20" N, 156° 14' 30" W; (map 36). Descriptive name given in 1923 by USC&GS.

West Channel Kuskokwim Bay: channel, extends S 24 miles from mouth of Kuskokwim River to point 20 miles W of Kwinhagak, 30 miles NW of Carter Bay, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 59° 40' N, 162° 30' W; (map 54). Descriptive name given in 1913 by USC&GS.

West Channel Massacre Bay: water passage, western entrance to Massacre Bay, on SE coast of Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 49' 00" N, 172° 12' 15" E; (map 13). Descriptive name listed in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot.

West Channel: channel, 13 miles long, in Nushagak Bay, W of Big Shoals, 20 miles SW of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 58° 36' N, 158° 30' W; (map 40) Name reported in 1950 by USC&GS; location and navigability of these channels changes from year to year.

West Channel: water passage, along W shore of Pybus Bay, at SE end of Admiralty Island, 25 miles SE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 18' N, 134° 06' W; (map 9). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in the 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 290).

West Chunu Point: point of land, on SW coast Of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 39' 50" N, 177° 40' 00" W, (map 17). Descriptive name published in 1951 on a USGS map.

West Clem Creek: stream, flows SW 4.3 miles to Duck Creek, 52 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 57' N, 161° 30' W; (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950.

West Cove: cove, 0.6 miles across, on W coast of Agattu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 25' 10" N, 172° 24' 30" E; (map 13). Listed in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot.

West Cove: cove, 0.8 miles across, just N of Sitkin Point, on the W coast of Little Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 30" N, 178° 27' 30" E; (map 15). Variant: West-northwest Cove. Reported by Snyder (1959, pl. 23), USGS.

West Cove: cove, 1 mile across, on W shore of Stepovak Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula Aleutian Range; 55° 38' 30" N, 160° 16' 00" W, (map 28). Named by Harriman Alaska Expedition (1904, v. 4, p. 75).

West Crawfish Inlet: bay, 0.5 miles across and 8 miles long, 5 miles SE of Goddard, on W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 47' N, 135° 15' W; (map 5). Local name used by fishermen; published In 1929 by USC&GS.

West Creek: stream, flows E 1.7 miles to Inmachuk River, 23 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 52' N, 162° 58' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by D. L. Reaburn (in Mendenhall, 1902, pl. 4a), USGS.

West Creek: stream, flows SE 2.8 miles to Shovel Creek, 8 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' N, 164° 25' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 1.7), USGS.

West Creek: stream, flows SE 5 miles to mouth of Main Creek, at Amber Bay, on S shore of Alaska Peninsula, 11.5 miles NW of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 51' N, 157° 28' W; (map 31). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 By USGS.

West Creek: stream, see Esch Creek.

West End Creek: stream, heads on Sheep Mountain, flows W 1.7 miles to Caribou Creek, 49 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 48' 30" N, 147° 41' 30" W; BGN 1960; (map 69). Named in 1956 by USGS because "it is located at the west end of Sheep Mountain."

West Finger Lake: lake, one of the Finger Lakes, on Kenai Peninsula, 13 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 39' N, 150° 54' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range' for administrative purposes.

West Flank Island: island, off SE coast of Esther Island, at SE end of Esther Passage, 26 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48' 50" N, 147° 54' 15" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

West Foreland: point of land, on W shore of Cook Inlet, between Redoubt and Trading Bays, 20 miles NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 43' 00" N, 151° 42' 30" W; (map 62). Variant: Mys Zapadnyy ili Kystotank, West Forland. Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, on April 18, 1794 (Wagner, 1937, p. 421). The name "M[ys] Zapadnyy ili Kystotank," meaning "West or Kystotank Cape," was published in 1847 for this feature on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378.

West Forest Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula W of East Forest Lake, 9 miles N of Sterling and 15 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 40' N, 150° 50' W; (map 62). Variant: Forest Lake. Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

West Fork Ahtell Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Ahtell Creek, 8 miles NW of Slana, Alaska Range; 62° 49' N, 144° 04' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

West Fork Arolic Creek: stream, see Faro Creek.

West Fork Blue River: stream, flows S 1.5 miles from Canada near boundary monument 46 to left bank of Blue River, 3 miles NW of Blue Lake, Coast Mountains; 56° 22' 30" N, 130° 58' 15" W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

West Fork Buck Creek: stream, heads on Potato Mountain and flows NE 1 mile to Buck Creek, in Mint River basin, 17 miles NE of Cape Prince of Wales, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 39' 30" N, 167° 31' 45" W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1918 by Steidtmann and Cathcart (1922, fig. 14), USGS.

West Fork Buckland River: stream, flows NW 41 miles to Buckland River, 45 miles NE of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 49' N, 160° 40' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1908 by USGS (Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21).

West Fork Chandalar River: stream, flows E 24 miles to North Fork Chandalar River 5 miles W of that stream's junction with Middle Fork Chandalar River and 21 miles S of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 11' 20" N, 148° 30' 30" W; BGN 1912; (map 123). Variant: Granite Creek. Local name reported in 1912 by A. H. Brooks, USGS. T. G. Gerdine, USGS, shows the name "Granite Creek" on an 1899 fieldsheet.

West Fork Chandalar River: stream, see Crooked Creek.

West Fork Chandalar River: stream, see Granite Creek.

West Fork Chena River: stream, flows SW 16 miles, joins North Fork Chena River to form Chena River, 48 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' 12" N, 146° 11' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 104). Named by prospectors; reported in 1903 by USGS (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13). The early maps included Frozenfoot Creek as part of West Fork.

West Fork Chena River: stream, see Frozenfoot Creek.

West Fork Chena River: stream, see North Fork Chena River.

West Fork Chignik River: stream, heads on Mount Veniaminof on Alaska Peninsula, flows NE 24 miles to Chignik River, 4 miles N of Chignik Lake, Aleutian Range; 56° 23' N, 158° 56' W; (map 30). Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

West Fork Chilkat River: stream, see Kelsall River.

West Fork Chistochina River: stream, heads at glacier between Gakona and Chistochina Glaciers, flows SE 5.8 miles to Chistochina River, 18 miles NE of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 07' 10" N, 144° 56' 45" W; (map 86). Local name reported in 1900 by T. G. Gerdine (in Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, pl. 9), USGS.

West Fork Chukowan River: stream, see Enatalik Creek.

West Fork Chulitna River: stream, heads at West Fork Glacier, flows SE 30 miles to Chulitna River, 60 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 03' 15" N, 149° 36' 00" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

West Fork Coal Creek: stream, heads NE of Strandline Lake, flows SE 12 miles to Coal Creek, 33 miles NW of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 28' 50" N, 151° 37' 55" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

West Fork Dall River: stream, flows E 25 miles to Dall River, 30 miles NW of Stevens Village, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 20' N, 149° 48' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

West Fork Dennison Fork: stream, flows NE 53 miles from Sixtymile Butte to Dennison Fork, 49 miles NE of Tok, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 54' N, 142° 03' W; (map 85). Local name reported by D. C. Witherspoon USGS, in 1907.

West Fork Espenberg River: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NW then NE 15 miles to Espenberg River, 48 miles NW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 30' N, 164° 06' W; (map 113). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

West Fork Fish Creek: stream, tributary of Fish Creek, flows SW 2.5 miles to Susitna River, 23 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 25' 15" N, 150° 27' 45" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

West Fork Flat Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles joins East Fork Flat Creek to form Flat Creek, 25 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon-Tanana Highlands: 66° 04' 10" N, 146° 51' 40" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

West Fork Glacier: glacier, trends 7.9 miles SE to its terminus at head of West Fork Nizina River, 8 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains: 61° 36' N, 142° 40' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1902 by USGS (Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, pl. 9).

West Fork Glacier: glacier, trends E 11 miles from Anderson Pass to its terminus at head of West Fork Chulitna River, 24 miles SE of head of McKinley River, Alaska Range; 63° 16' N, 149° 55' W; BGN 1917; (map 87). Local name reported by Woodbury Abbey, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, on the blueprint of his 1921 Mount McKinley National Park survey.

West Fork Glacier: glacier, trends SW 20 miles to its 1956 terminus at headwaters of West Fork Susitna River, 55 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 24' N, 147° 32' W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1913 by J. W. Bagley (in Moffit, 1915, fig. 2), USGS.

West Fork Glen Creek: stream, flows SE 1.2 miles from Glacier Peak, joins East Fork to form Glen Creek, 11 miles NE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 33' 20" N, 150° 44' 25" W. (map 88). Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

West Fork Granite Creek: stream, flows NE 3.5 miles to Granite Creek 5.5 miles SW of its junction with Slana River, 31 miles NE of Chistochina. Alaska Range; 62° 56' N, 144° 10' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

West Fork Grubstake Creek: stream, flows N 1 mile to Grubstake Creek, 14 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains. 61° 44' 55" N, 149° 25' 05" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

West Fork Gulkana River: stream, flows SE 43 miles from a lake to Gulkana River, 5 miles NW of Sourdough and 32 miles N of Glennallen, Copper River Basin: 62° 35' N, 145° 38' W; (map 83). Local name shown on a 1910 field sheet by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

West Fork Henshaw Creek: stream, heads in lake, in Alatna Hills, flows SE 24 miles, joins East Fork to form Henshaw Creek, 14 miles NE of Allakaket, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 43' N, 152° 20' W. (map 117). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

West Fork Iigluruk Creek: stream, see Spike Creek.

West Fork Indian Creek: stream, flows NE 3.4 miles to Indian Creek, 89 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 08' 55" N, 152° 50' 00" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

West Fork Jackson Creek: stream, see OK Creek.

West Fork Katete River: stream, heads at 56° 26' 50" N, 131° 44' 10" W; flows N 13 miles into Canada near boundary monument 60, Coast Mountains; 56° 40' N, 131° 45' W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

West Fork Kiligwa River: stream, see Jubilee Creek.

West Fork Koyukuk River: stream, see Tinayguk River.

West Fork Kuskokwim River: stream, see Big River.

West Fork Kustatan River: stream, distributary of Bachatna Creek, flows SE 6 miles to Kustatan River, 28 miles NW of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 47' N, 151° 54' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

West Fork Kuyukutuk River: stream, flows E 4 miles to its junction with South Fork to form Kuyukutuk River, 13 miles NW of Russian Mission, Nulato Hills; 61° 52' N, 161° 41' W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported in 1916 by Harrington (1918, map), USGS.

West Fork Ladue River: stream, see Ladue River.

West Fork Libby River: stream, flows SE 13 miles to Libby River, 10 miles SW of Mount Bendeleben and 49 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 04' N, 164° 16' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

West Fork Little Delta River: stream, flows NW 29 miles, joins East Fork to form Little Delta River, 25 miles NW of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 57' 40" N, 146° 55' 20" W; (map 86). Name reported in 1910 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

West Fork Little Mud River: stream, heads on E slope of Magitchlie Range, flows SE 35 miles to Little Mud River, 53 miles S of Nulato and 74 miles NW of Ophir, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 57' N, 158° 06' W; (map 90). Local name obtained from Joseph Ferris in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS.

West Fork Maclaren River: stream, heads at glacier terminus in Clearwater Mountains, flows SE 14 miles to Maclaren River, 3 miles N of Denali Highway, 32 miles S of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 09' 45" N, 146° 33' 15" W; (map 86). Local name reported on 1910 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

West Fork Middle River: stream, see West Middle River.

West Fork Moose Creek: stream, flows SE 5.8 miles to Moose Creek, 10.5 miles W of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 19' 00" N, 150° 26' 30" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

West Fork Moose River: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows SE 8.5 miles to Moose River, 21 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 35' N, 150° 40' W; (map 62). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

West Fork Nixon Fork: stream, flows SE 24 miles to Nixon Fork, 23 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 15' N, 155° 22' W; (map 89). Variant: Middle Fork Nixon Fork, Tuentna River. Local name published in 1921 by USGS.

West Fork Nizina River: stream, heads at terminus of West Fork Glacier and flows 7.2 miles SE to Nizina River, 18 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 36' N, 142° 34' W; (map 67). Local name reported in 1922 by F. H. Moffit (in Smith and others, 1930, p. 144), USGS.

West Fork North Fork Innoko River: stream, flows NE and S 40 miles to North Fork Innoko River, 56 miles SE of Galena and 58 miles N of Ophir, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 57' N, 156° 18' W; (map 90). Local name obtained from Joseph Ferris in 1954 by R. E. Isto, USGS.

West Fork Oakpisoorook River: stream, see Okpiksugruk Creek.

West Fork Rainy Creek: stream, flows SE 5.3 miles, joins North Fork to form Rainy Creek, 22 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 17' 30" N, 145° 53' 35" W; (map 86). Local name reported in 1910 by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

West Fork Robertson River: stream, heads at glacier N of Mount Kimball, and flows NE 20 miles to Robertson River, 36 miles NW of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 27' N, 144° 07' W; (map 86). Name reported in 1952 by USGS.

West Fork Ruth Glacier: glacier, heads S of Mt. McKinley National Park and trends E 7.5 miles, joining Northwest Fork at Ruth Amphitheater, 9 miles SE of Denali Pass, Alaska Range; 62° 59' 30" N, 150° 49' 30" W; (map 81). Mountain climbers' name published in the late 1940's.

West Fork Shavivoik River: stream, see Shaviovik River.

West Fork Shellman Creek: stream, flows SE 7.5 miles to Shellman Creek, 57 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 41' N, 153° 26' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

West Fork Situk River: stream, heads 0.1 miles S of Lake Redfield, flows S 6 miles to Situk River, 4.2 miles SE of Redfield Cove and 8.5 miles NE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 30' 00" N, 139° 29' 20" W; (map 46). Local name published in 1959 by USGS.

West Fork South Fork Goodpaster River: stream, flows SW 13 miles to South Fork Goodpaster River 38 miles E of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 12' 40" N, 144° 35' 50" W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

West Fork Susitna River: stream, heads at terminus of West Fork Glacier, flows SE 15 miles to Susitna River, 65 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 13' N, 147° 29' W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1910 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1912, pl. 1), USGS.

West Fork Texas Creek: stream, heads at Texas Lake, flows E 6.5 miles to join North Fork to form Texas Creek, 5 miles S of Mount Bayard and Alaska-Canada boundary, Coast Mountains; 56° 03' 10" N, 130° 05' 30" W; (map 7). Descriptive name published by A. F. Buddington (in Brooks and others, 1925, p. 85), USGS.

West Fork The Forks: stream, flows S 27 miles to join the East Fork to form The Forks, 15 miles N of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 13' N, 149° 05' W; (map 118). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

West Fork Tolovana River: stream, heads at junction of Goose and Starvation Creeks, flows NE 25 miles to Tolovana River, 6 miles SW of Livengood, Yukon Tanana Highlands; 65° 27' N, 148° 39' W; (map 105). Local name published in 1907 by USGS.

West Fork Tozitna River: stream, see Dagislahna Creek.

West Fork Trail Creek: stream, flows ESE 3 miles to Trail Creek 1 mile N of that stream's junction with Boulder Creek, 27 miles E of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 09' 30" N, 151° 09' 00" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

West Fork Traleika Glacier: glacier, trends NE and E 3.5 miles from Traleika Icefall to Traleika Glacier, 4 miles E of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 07' N, 150° 50' W; (map 88). Mountain climbers' name published in 1954 by USGS.

West Fork Tuluga River: stream, flows N 15 miles to join East Fork to form Tuluga River, 14 miles NE of Gunsight Mountain and 53 miles N of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 54' N, 151° 34' W; (map 134). Name reported in 1950 by USGS.

West Fork Twentytwo Gulch: ravine, in Kantishna Hills, extends NE 1 mile from Wickersham Dome to Twentytwo Gulch, 5 miles N of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 34' 10" N 150° 53' 10" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS

West Fork Twin Creek: stream, heads at 57° 34' 15" N, 152° 20' 00" W, flows NE 7 miles to join East Fork Twin Creek at Chiniak Bay 14 miles SE of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 37' 10" N 152° 15' 30" W; (map 34). Local name reported in 1966 by the Alaska State Geographic Board.

West Fork Windy Creek: stream, flows SE 8 miles to Windy Creek, 30 miles S of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 26' 30" N, 149° 04' 00" W; (map 87) Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet b, C. E. Giffin, USGS.

West Fork Wolf Creek: stream, flows N 13 miles to Wolf Creek, 3 miles SE of that stream mouth and 31 miles NW of Birches, Kokrines Hodzana Highlands; 65° 28' 00" N, 154° 06' 40" W (map 107). Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

West Fork Yentna River: stream, heads 4 miles W of Mystic Pass, flows SE 45 miles, joins East Fork to form Yentna River, 53 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 26' 50" N, 151° 46' 30" W; (map 81). Name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

West Fork Young Creek: stream, flows S 3.3 miles to Young Creek, 17 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 45' 30" N, 148° 48' 10" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1915 by GLO[BLM].

West Fork: locality, on right bank of West Fork Tolovana River, 6 miles SW of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 27' N, 148° 39' W; (map 105). This place, being at the head of navigation for small boats on the Tolovana River, was established in 1915 as a small supply point for the Livengood camp. In 1916 it contained a sawmill, roadhouse, and some warehouses (Brooks and others, 1918, p. 229).

West Fork: stream, see Big River.

West Forland: point of land, see West Foreland.

West Francis Rock: rock, off N coast of Baranof Island in Sergius Narrows, in Peril Strait, 26 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 24' 20" N, 135° 38' 05" W; (map 9). Named in

1884 by Comdr. J. B. Coghlan, USN, for pilot E. H. Francis, who was the first person to make soundings on the rock (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, p. 187).

West Gable Cannery: locality, see Port Nellie Juan.

West Georgia: coast, region between Point Barrow and Cape Lisburne, Arctic Plain; (map 147). Name shown on Capt. F. W. Beechey's chart of Point Rodney to Point Barrow, 1826-27.

West Glacier Creek: stream, in Chigmit Mountains, formed by its Left and Right Forks, flows SE 6 miles to Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 51' 45" N, 153° 12' 10" W; BGN 1906; (map 51). Local name reported in 1904 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

West Glacier: glacier, extends NE 11 miles from Mount Sanford to its 1957 terminus near Copper River, 5.5 miles N of Copper Glacier terminus, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 15' N, 144° 00' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

West Gland Lake: lake, 100 yd. across, 0.8 miles NW of Bukhti Point, Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 20" N, 177° 27' 30" E.; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "W" to correspond to "W" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

West Gulkana Glacier: glacier, see Gulkana Glacier.

West Gulkana Glacier: glacier, trends S 2 miles to its terminus, 16 miles N of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 15' 30" N, 145° 29' 25" W; BGN 1959; (map 86). Named in 1958 by the American Geographical Society.

West Head: point of land, NW entrance point to Popof Strait, on NE coast of Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 22' 45" N, 160° 31' 30" W; (map 28). Named in 1872 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

West Head: promontory, see Alaid Head.

West Hill: hill, 293 ft., on Stuart Island, 19 miles NW of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 35' 30" N, 162° 36' 30" W; (map 92). Named in 1898 by USC&GS.

West Island: island, 2.5 miles long, one of Kashevarof Islands, in Kashevarof Passage, off N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 10' N, 133° 00' W; (map 6). Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, because it is the westernmost of central group of Kashevarof Islands.

West Juneau: area, of Juneau on Douglas Island, on W shore of Gastineau Channel, 1.8 miles NW of Douglas, Coast Mountains; 58° 17' 45" N, 134° 26' 00" W; (map 11). Name published in 1948 by USGS.

West Kiska Lake: lagoon, 1.7 miles long, separated from Bamboo Bay on Bering Sea by a barrier beach on NW Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 04' 00" N, 177° 32' 00" E; (map 14). Name shown on 1943 USAAF map.

West Konetz: point of land, see Dalnoi Point.

West Lake: lake, see West Lili Lake.

West Landing: beach, on S shore of Village Cove at St. Paul, on S coast of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 07' 30" N, 170° 16' 40" W; (map 38). Local name reported in 1965 by USBF.

West Lili Lake: lake, 800 ft. long, on Kenai Peninsula W of Lili Lake, 8.5 miles N of Sterling and 15 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 39' 30" N, 150° 49' 30" W; (map 62). Variant: West Lake. Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

West Massacre Valley: valley, on Attu Island extends SW 4.3 miles from Jarmin Pass to Massacre Bay, Aleutian Islands; 52° 51' N, 173° 12' E; (map 13). Descriptive name derived from Massacre Bay by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

West Middle River: stream, distributary, flows N 15 miles from Nenana River to Tanana River, 4 miles NW of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 37' 25" N, 149° 08' 00" W; BGN 1952; (map 100). Variant: West Fork Middle River. Local name published by USGS (Capps, 1940, pl. 3).

West Mill Rock: rock, 400 ft. long, in Kaigani Strait, 0.3 miles S of Keg Point, on E coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 53' 30" N, 132° 50' 55" W; (map 1). Named by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, in 1881.

West Mountain: mountain, see Bebauch Mountain.

West Mountains: mountains, see Weston Mountains.

West Nagai Strait: water passage, between Nagai and Andronica Islands, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 16' N, 160° 00' W; (map 28). Named in 1874 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

West Nunatak Glacier: glacier, heads at 59° 37' N, 138° 39' W, trends NW 16 miles to its 1961 terminus 1 mile S of Nunatak Fiord, 32 miles NE of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; BGN 1965, (map 46). Variant: Nunatok Glacier. Named by USGS in 1961. Originally this glacier was part of Nunatak Glacier, named in 1891 by Russell (1892, p. 86), because it then appeared to be a single glacier with a nunatak, or rock island, projecting through the ice near its terminus. Since then the glacier has retreated seven miles, completely uncovering the nunatak. The glacier now consists of two arms. The arm to the southwest is West Nunatak Glacier, the other arm is East Nunatak Glacier.

West Patuk Creek: stream, heads at glacier in Franklin Mountains, flows NE 9.5 miles to Hulahula River, 11 miles SW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 11' N, 144° 35' W; (map 139). Eskimo name reported in 1956 by USGS.

West Peak: mountain, see Ancon Peak.

West Peak: peak, 1,960 ft., on NE coast of Attu Island, at N end of Fishhook Ridge, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 42" N, 173° 12' 15" E; (map 13). Descriptive name given in July 1855 by Lt. William Gibson, USN.

West Peak: peak, 2,329 ft., on Ear Mountain, 0.5 miles SW of Ears Peak and 46 miles N of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 55' 20" N, 166° 14' 30" W; (map 111). Mountain. Descriptive name given in 1945 by a USGS field party.

West Peak: peak, 3,620 ft., 3 miles ESE of Thane and 7 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 15' 10" N, 134° 15' 10" W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1917 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

West Peak: peak, 5,200 ft., 2 miles NW of terminus of Valdez Glacier, and 3.5 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 09' 40" N, 146° 12' 50" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, USA.

West Petersburg: village, pop. 26, on E coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, separated from Petersburg by Wrangell Narrows, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 48' 10" N, 132° 58' 15" W; (map 6). This is a residential area probably inhabited by those employed in the operation of a nearby sawmill on Bayou Point.

West Point: mountain, 5,865 ft., 68 miles NE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 57' N, 144° 42' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1904 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Prindle, 1913a, pl. 1), USGS.

West Point: point of land, on Chichagof Island, at mouth of Pavlof Harbor, on SW shore of Freshwater Bay, 8 miles NE of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 51' 00" N, 135° 01' 45" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published in 1869 on Hydrog. Chart 225. Name not shown on recent maps.

West Point: point of land, on N coast of Kupreanof Island, at mouth of Portage Bay, 77 miles SE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' 30" N, 133° 19' 40" W; (map 8). Descriptive name given in 1882 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; name published in 1889 by USC&GS.

West Point: point of land, on right bank of Kuskokwim River, 4 miles NW of Eek Island and 48 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 12' N, 162° 27' W; (map 58). Descriptive name published in 1915 by USC&GS on Chart 9104.

West Point: point of land, on S coast of Seward Peninsula, 6 miles E of mouth of Sinuk River and Variant: South Summit Ear 20 miles W of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 34' N, 166° 03' W; (map 94). Local descriptive name published by Schrader and Brooks (1900, map 3), USGS.

West Point: point of land, on W coast of Chirikof Island, 100 miles SW of Kodiak Island; 55° 49' N, 155° 44' W; (map 32). Descriptive name given in 1874 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

West Point: point of land, on W shore of Uganik Bay, on N coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 50' 00" N, 153° 34' 20" W; (map 34). Descriptive name given in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.

West Point: point of land, see Uyak, Cape.

West Point: point of land, SW entrance to Chernofski Harbor, SW coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 24' 30" N, 167° 34' 55" W; (map 23). Descriptive name given in 1888 by USBF.

West Point: point of land, SW point of Fire Island, in Cook Inlet, 14 miles SW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 07' 35" N, 150° 17' 00" W; BGN 1916; (map 70). Local name reported in 1898 by Capt. Glenn and Capt. Abercrombie (1899, map), USA.

West Point: point of land, W entrance to Chichagof Bay, on W shore of Stepovak Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 39' N, 160° 15' W; (map 28). Named in 1899 by Harriman Alaska Expedition (1904, v. 4, p. 75).

West Portage Creek: stream, see Portage Creek.

West Pyramid Peak: peak, 11,720 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, on Mount Tripyramid, 11 miles NE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 08' 45" N, 150° 42' 30" W; BGN 1948; (map 88). Named in 1948 by Bradford Washburn.

West Rock: rock, 500 ft. across, in Clarence Strait, 6 miles SW of Cape Northumberland at S end of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 48' 45" N, 131° 30' 00" W; (map 2). Named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, in 1883.

West Rock: rock, in Sumner Strait, 0.5 miles W of village of Point Baker, on N coast of Prince of Wales Island. Alexander Archipelago; 56° 21' 15" N, 133° 38' 00" W; (map 6). Local descriptive name reported in 1949 by USGS.

West San Lorenzo Island: island, 1 mile long, one of San Lorenzo Islands, in Gulf of Esqibel, 2.5 miles N of Noyes Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 35' N, 133° 37' W; BGN 1917; (map 4). Variant: Hydra Island. Named in 1916 by USC&GS. See San Lorenzo Islands.

West Sentinel Island: island, 650 ft. long, in McKenzie Inlet, off E coast of Prince of Wales Island, S of Skowl Arm Kasaan Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 23' 30" N, 132° 22' 30" W; (map 4). Local descriptive name obtained in 1905 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS.

West Spit: point of land, on E coast of Whitney Island, 0.5 miles NW of village of Cape Fanshaw and 77 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 13' 10" N, 133° 30' 45" W; (map 8). Descriptive name given by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 145).

West Steller Valley: valley, 2.5 miles long, in course of Steller River, on N coast Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 58' 50" N, 172° 54' 25" E; (map 13). Descriptive name derived from Steller Cove by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

West Summit: peak, 4,400 ft., on Olds Mountain, 0.4 miles SW of True Summit and 5 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 20' 15" N, 134° 18' 00" W; (map 11). Local descriptive name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

West Thetis Island: barrier island, see Thetis Island.

West Tributary Muir Glacier: glacier, see Morse Glacier.

West Twin Bay: estuary, on Perry Island, trends NW 3 miles to Wells Passage, 22 miles E of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 44' 10" N, 147° 59' 15" W; (map 63) So named in 1914 "because it is the western one of the two bays" and published in 1915 by USC&GS.

West Twin Glacier: glacier, heads in Hades Highway, trends SSE 5 miles to Twin Glacier Lake, 7.5 miles W of Kluchman Mountain, Coast Mountains; 58° 33' 25" N, 133° 56' 10" W; BGN 1966; (map 12). Variant: Twin Glacier, Twin Glaciers. Named relative to East Twin Glacier; published by Lawrence (1950, p. 195).

West Twin Lake: lake, 1.1 miles long, on Chukchi Sea coast, 6 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 71° 16' 30" N, 156° 29' 30" W; (map 153). Descriptive name used for scientific purposes (Carson and Hussey, 1962).

West Twin Lake: lake, 2.7 miles long, 4 miles W of East Twin Lake and 35 miles E of Bitzshini Mountains, Tanana Lowland; 64° 27' N, 150° 50' W; (map 99) Local descriptive name reported in 1952 by USGS.

West Twin Peak: peak, 5,401 ft., 2.5 miles N of Eklutna Lake and 11 miles SW of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 26' 30" N, 149° 09' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

West Yahtse River: stream, see Yahtse River.

West-northwest Bight: bight, 1 mile across, on NW coast of Semisopochnoi Island, Aleutian Islands 51° 59' 05" N, 179° 30' 40" E; (map 15). Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.

West-northwest Cove: cove, see West Cove.

West-northwest Point: point of land, on NW coast of Semisopochnoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 35" N, 179° 31' 20" E; (map 15). Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.

West-southwest Bight: bight, 1.5 miles across, on W coast of Semisopochnoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 57' 00" N, 179° 28' 30" E; (map 15). Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.

West-Southwest Cape: point of land, see Sarichef Cape.

West-southwest Head: point of land, on W coast of Semisopochnoi Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 00" N, 179° 28' 05" E; (map 15). Name published on a 1943 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map.

Westbrook Glacier: glacier, trends N 1.3 miles to its terminus at head of Big Creek, 5 miles SW of Mount Shasta and 14 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 07' 45" N, 146° 41' 10" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1911 by USGS.

Westdahl Cove: cove, 1 mile wide, on W coast of Nuka Island, 34 miles SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 19' 30" N, 150° 46' 00" W; BGN 1931; (map 50). Named by a USC&GS field party "for the Launch Westdahl used in making surveys in this area."

Westdahl Peak: mountain, 5,118 ft., on SW Unimak Island, 13 miles W of Cape Lutke, Aleutian Islands, 54° 31' N, 164° 39' W; (map 24). Named in 1902 by O. H. Tittmann, USC&GS, for Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, who determined its geographic position in 1901.

Westdahl Point: point of land, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 4 miles N of Wachusett Inlet, on Muir Inlet, 66 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 58' 45" N, 136° 08' 30" W; (map 10). Named by members of the Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941 (Field, 1947, pl. 1) for the USC&GS vessel Westdahl, which was engaged in charting Muir Inlet in 1939 and 1940. The most northerly soundings in the bay were made off this point.

Westdahl Reef: rock, see Westdahl Rock.

Westdahl Rock: rock, 9 miles SE of Cape Pankof, Unimak Island, and 9 miles N of Point Petrof, Sanak Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 37' 30" N, 162° 50' 15" W; BGN 1965; (map 25). Variant: Gilbert Reef, McArthur Reef, New Shoal, Westdahl Reef. Named "Westdahl Reef" by USC&GS in 1925 for Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in the area in 1901. This feature was discovered by W. E. Parker, USC&GS, commander of the steamer Patterson, during a survey of the area in 1911.

Westerly Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Ernest Sound, 1.6 miles S of Brownson Island and 48 miles NE of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 54' 10" N, 132° 09' 15" W; (map 4). Local descriptive name published in 1923 by USC&GS.

Western Anchorage: water passage, in NW part of Sitka Harbor, 1 mile NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03' 30" N, 135° 21' 40" W; (map 9) Local name reported by Baker (1906, p. 670), USGS.

Western Channel: water passage, in Sitka Sound, extends N toward Western Anchorage, Sitka Harbor, 2 miles W of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03' 00" N, 135° 23' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Farvater Zapadnyy. An 1882 translation by USC&GS of name "Farv[ater] Zapadnyy" published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 38).

Western Inlet: bay, 0.3 miles across, on NW coast of Shuyak Island, 46 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 35' 30" N, 152° 37' 30" W; (map 43). Name published by USC&GS in 1927 on Chart 8555.

Western Point: point of land, W tip of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 42' 30" N, 177° 42' 00" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in the 1947 Coast Pilot (pt. 2, p. 469).

Western Sitkin Island: island, see Little Sitkin Island.

Western Unalga Island: island, see Unalga Island.

Westgate: area, subdivision now within corporate limits of City of Fairbanks, on S bank of Chena River, Tanana Lowland; 64° 50' 15" N, 147° 47' 25" W; (map 100). Name probably derived from its being at the west end of the city adjacent to the airport.

Weston Mountains: mountains, 1,850 ft., on southeastern Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 49' N, 173° 08' E; (map 13). Variant: West Mountains. Name published in 1948 as "Weston Mountains" and in 1959 as "West Mountains" by AMS.

Westover Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles and joins Bear Creek to form Rock Creek, 36 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 40' 15" N, 145° 17' 00" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Wests Peak: peak, 4,800 ft., 5 miles W of Cranberry Peak and 45 miles N of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 45' 25" N, 146° 05' 30" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by Lt. P. G. Lowe, USA, of Capt. W. R. Abercrombie's party.

Westway Bight: bight, between Shoal and Naga Points, on NE coast of Kanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 49' 30" N, 177° 07' 30" W; (map 17). Name published in 1957 on an AMS map.

Wet Gulch: ravine, extends SE 3 miles from Willow Creek, W of Bald Mountain Ridge, 17 miles NW of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 45' 40" N, 149° 29' 05" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1906 by Sidney Paige and Adolph Knopf (in Brooks and others, 1907, p. 118), USGS.

Wet Gulch: ravine, trends NW 0.3 miles to Left Fork Dexter Creek, 5.5 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 165° 20' W; (map 94) Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Wet Gulch: ravine, trends W 0.4 miles to Hobson Creek, 18 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' N, 165° 16' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name shown on the 1902 "Map of the Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Wetbutt Creek: stream, heads W of terminus of Kahiltna Glacier and flows SE 13 miles to Kahiltna River, 35 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 30' 45" N, 151° 20' 05" W; (map 81). Mountain climbers' name published in the late 1940's.

Wevok: locality, on Chukchi Sea coast, 3 miles E of Cape Lisburne and 41 miles NE of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68° 52' 25" N, 166° 05' 10" W; (map 129). Variant: Webuk, Wevuk. Former Eskimo village name derived from the Eskimo name of Cape Lisburne and published in 1890 by USC&GS.

Wevok: promontory, see Lisburne, Cape.

Wevuk: locality, see Wevok.

Wevuk: promontory, see Lisburne, Cape.

Whacksback Mountain: hill, see Coffee Dome.

Whakatna Creek: stream, flows 6 miles to Yukon River, 29 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 49' 30" N, 156° 57' 00" W; (map 97). Koyukan Indian name shown on a 1905 manuscript navigation chart of the Yukon River.

Whale Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, on Caton Island, Sanak Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 24' N, 162° 23' W; (map 25). Name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Whale Bay: bay, 2.5 miles across, on SW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 35' N, 135° 05' W; (map 5). Variant: Kay-e-ghlen, Keetovaia Bay, Kitovaya Bukhta, Port Banks, Port Guibert. Name published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 133); derived from "Kitovaya Bukhta"; published in 1850 by the Russian American Company.

Whale Bay: bay, on E coast of Kenai Peninsula, extends NE 4 miles to Knight Island Passage, 4 miles SW of Chenega and 45 miles E of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 14' 30" N, 148° 09' 30" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1905 by U. S. Grant, USGS.

Whale Creek: stream, flows 3 miles SW to Gulf of Alaska, 3 miles NW of mouth of Steelhead Creek, 83 miles NW of Hoonah, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 58° 35' 00" N, 137° 33' 25" W; (map 10). Name published by members of the Harvard-Dartmouth Expedition, 1933-34 (Washburn and Goldthwait, 1936 map).

Whale Head Island: island, 1.3 miles long, at mouth of Davidson Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 51' 40" N, 133° 41' 00" W; (map 4). Named in 1903 or 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, who wrote "named by our party, has no local name."

Whale Head: cliff, 400 ft., on SW coast of Whale Head Island, 35 miles NW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 51' 15" N, 133° 41' 00" W; (map 4) Descriptive name derived from Whale Head Island; published in 1906 by USC&GS.

Whale Island: barrier island, on Beaufort Sea coast, one of Plover Islands, Arctic Plain; (map 153). Probably named by a British naval officer prior to 1855. The island can not now be identified.

Whale Island: island, 0.3 miles across, in Galankin Islands, Sitka Sound, 1.5 miles S of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 01' 30" N, 135° 20' 30" W; (map 9). Variant: Kitovi Island, Ostrov Kitovey, Quitoway Island, Whalebone Island. This is an 1882 translation by USC&GS of the name given in 1809 by the Russian navigator Ivan Vasiliev the first; reported by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Kitovey."

Whale Island: island, 0.3 miles long, off S coast of Alaska, 0.5 miles S of Cape Martin, 2.7 miles SW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 10' 30" N, 144° 35' 00" W; (map 64). Local name reported in 1905 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, pl. 16), USGS.

Whale Island: island, 0.5 miles long, on Norton Sound, 0.6 miles N of St. Michael, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 63° 29' 35" N, 162° 00' 30" W; (map 92). Local descriptive name obtained in 1898 by USC&GS; published on Chart 9370.

Whale Island: island, 5 miles across, between Kupreanof Strait and Marmot Bay, N of Kodiak Island; 57° 57' N, 152° 47' W; BGN 1905; (map 34). Variant: Govorushechie Island, Ketoy Island, Kittiwake Island, Kitoi Island, Ostrov Govorushechiy ili Kitoy. Called "Os[trov] Govorushechiy ili Kitoy," meaning "Kittiwake [red-legged seagull, *Rissa brevirostris*], or Whale Island," by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425. The name "Whale Island" was reported to be the local name for this feature in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Whale Mountain: mountain, 5,930 ft., on E bank of Kongakut River, 30 miles S of Demarcation Point, Brooks Range; 69° 15' N, 141° 30' W; (map 138). Descriptive name shown on a 1912 (?) fieldsheet by E. de K. Leffingwell.

Whale Passage: water passage, 10 miles long, between Thorne and Prince of Wales Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 04' N, 133° 05' W; (map 6). Named in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow USN; name published in 1887 on USC&GS Chart 706.

Whale Passage: water passage, extends NW 4.5 miles from Kizhuyak Bay to Kupreanof Strait, between Whale and Kodiak Islands; 57° 56' N, 152° 50' W; (map 34). Variant: Little Raspberry Strait, Proliv Maloy Malinovoy, Sievernoi. Name derived from Whale Island and given in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF Albatross. Called "Pr[oliv] Maloy Malinovoy," meaning "Little Raspberry Strait," by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425. Baker (1906, p. 671) erroneously wrote, "Called 'Sievernoi' (northern) by Murashev."

Whale Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Mutt Cove, S coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 45" N, 177° 30' 40" E; (map 14). This is one of the animal names arbitrarily applied to features in this area in 1943 by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Whale Point: point of land, E tip of Smeaton Island, in Behm Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 20' 30" N, 130° 55' 40" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1891 by USC&GS.

Whale Point: point of land, on Caton Island, Sanak Islands, Aleutian Range; 54° 24' 15" N, 162° 24' 00" W; (map 25). Name reported by Ferdinand Westdahl, USC&GS, commander of the Coast Survey steamer McArthur, who made surveys in this area in 1901.

Whale Point: point of land, on S coast of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 07' 30" N, 170° 15' 20" W; (map 38). Variant: Ketavie Point, Kitovi Point. This is a translation of the Russian name "Mys Kitovyy," which means "whale cape," reported by Elliott (1881, St. Paul notes) as "Ketavie (of a whale) because a large right whale was stranded here in 1849."

Whale Rock: rock, 400 ft. long, in Revillagigedo Channel, 2 miles S of Mary Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 01' N, 131° 11' W; (map 3). Named by local pilots about 1880; published in 1885 by USC&GS.

Whale Rock: rock, at mouth of Davidson Inlet, 0.5 miles SW of Whale Head Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 50' 40" N, 133° 41' 25" W; (map 4) Named in 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS. "The rock looks like a whale at low tide."

Whaleback, The: rock, elev. 22 ft., 0.1 miles across, between Nagai and Andronica Islands, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 16' 50" N, 160° 04' 50" W; (map 28). Local descriptive name published in 1953 by USGS.

Whalebone Bay: bay, see Usuf Bay.

Whalebone Cape: point of land, S coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 30' N, 166° 40' W; BGN 1904; (map 23). So named in 1888 by USBF because of the great amount of whalebone found there.

Whalebone Island: island, see Whale Island.

Whalen Bay: estuary, 0.8 miles wide, at E end of Port Fidalgo, 25 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 49' N, 146° 16' W; (map 64). Named for a local miner and reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Whalers Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows E 3 miles to Chignik Lagoon, 9 miles W of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 18' N, 158° 37' W; (map 30). Local name reported in 1904 by R. W. Stone (in Brooks and others, 1905, p. 165), USGS.

Whaletail Cove: cove, 22 miles SE of Wrangell, extends E 1 mile to Zimovia Strait, 2.5 miles E of Olive Cove, on E coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 11' 10" N, 132° 15' 00" W; BGN 1923; (map 6). Descriptive name given in 1923 by USC&GS "because of its shape."

Whaletail Point: point of land, at entrance to Whitetail Cove, in Zimovia Strait, on E coast of Etolin Island, 21 miles SE of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 11' 30" N, 132° 09' 15" W; (map 6). Descriptive name given for charting purposes by USC&GS in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 121).

Whaley, Point: point of land, N tip of Revillagigedo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 58' 20" N, 131° 15' 45" W; (map 3). Variant: Cape Whaley, Mys Vale. Named August 11, 1793, by Capt. Vancouver, RN (Wagner, 1937, p. 421).

Wharf Point: point of land, on NE coast of Seguam Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 22' N, 172° 20' W; (map 19). Descriptive name given by a special U.S. Navy survey party because the point resembles a wharf or pier from a distance; published by USC&GS in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 85).

Wheat Cove: cove, 0.3 miles across, 1.5 miles S of Witchcraft Point, on NW coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands, 52° 02' N, 177° 30' E; (map 14). This is one of the plant names arbitrarily applied to features on Kiska Island in 1943 by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Wheat Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, 4.5 miles E of junction of Nizina and Chitina Rivers, 8.5 miles SW of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; BGN 1966; 61° 20' 20" N, 143° 05' 45" W; (map 67). Named in 1965 by L. A. Yehle, USGS, for publication and geologic description purposes.

Wheel Creek: stream, flows SE 0.6 miles to Penny River, 12 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 165° 38' W; (map 94). Variant: Wheel Gulch. Prospectors' name reported as "Wheel Gulch" on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Wheel Gulch: stream, see Wheel Creek.

Wheeler Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Munson Creek, 52 miles N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 54' 30" N, 145° 59' 00" W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Wheeler Creek: stream, flows S 24 miles to Dakli River, 56 miles SE of Shungnak, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 10' N, 156° 18' W; (map 115). Local name reported by USGS in 1952.

Wheeler Creek: stream, near NW coast of Admiralty Island, flows NNW 9 miles to Game Cove on Chatham Strait, 22 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 03' 30" N, 134° 47' 30" W; BGN 1929; (map 11). Named for Frank Wheeler, an early settler along the creek. Name reported in 1928 by USFS.

Wheeler Peak: peak, 2,731 ft., on Glass Peninsula on Admiralty Island, 2 miles SW of Point Glass and 38 miles SE of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 47' 30" N, 133° 56' 30" W; BGN 1934; (map 8) Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, probably for Lt. George M. Wheeler, who made extensive surveys of the United States west of the 100th meridian.

Whelan Creek: stream, flows NE 2.5 miles to Coffee Creek in Kougarok River basin, 47 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 18' N, 164° 38' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Whidbey Bay: bay, 4.7 miles across, between Capes Fairfield and Mansfield, on Kenai Peninsula, 22 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 56' N, 148° 56' W; BGN 1910; (map 49). Named in 1908 by U. S. Grant, USGS, "after Vancouver's Lieut., 'Joseph Whidbey.'"

Whidbey Passage: water passage, 9 miles long, along the W shore of Glacier Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, E of Fingers Bay, 40 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 37' N, 136° 12' W; BGN 1942; (map 10). Named by USC&GS in 1942 for Joseph Whidbey, Master of the Discovery and one of Capt. George Vancouver's principal assistants, who landed at the mouth of Glacier Bay in 1794.

Whidbey, Point: point of land, on Lynn Canal, E entrance to St. James Bay, 1.4 miles NE of St. James Point and 32 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 34' 40" N, 135° 08' 10" W; (map 11). Variant: Point Grant, Whidby Point. Named by George Davidson, USC&GS, for Joseph Whidbey, RN, one of Capt. George Vancouver's principal assistants during his explorations in 1792-95 and Master of the H.M.S. Discovery. The name "Point Whidbey" was

published by USC&GS in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 195). In 1889 Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, called it "Point Grant."

Whihshet, Point: point of land, see Whitshed, Point.

Whip Island: island, 0.2 miles long, one of seven in SW entrance to Lash Bay, off SW coast of Tanaga Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 39' 50" N, 178° 03' 00" W; (map 16). Local name published on a 1954 USGS map.

Whipple Creek: stream, on Revillagigedo Island, flows W 4 miles to Tongass Narrows, 1.9 miles SE of Point Higgins, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 26' 15" N, 131° 48' 00" W; BGN 1933; (map 3). Variant: Falls Creek. Local name reported in 1933 by USFS; named "for an early settler who had a fish trap near the mouth of the creek."

Whipple, Mount: mountain, 5,745 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 10 miles SE of Stikine River, Coast Mountains; 56° 36' 45" N, 131° 34' 45" W; (map 7). Variant: Mount Wipple. Named "by Hunter in 1877 * * *" (Baker, 1906, p. 671).

Whirl Point: point of land, E coast of Unimak Island, in Isanotski Strait, Aleutian Islands; 54° 49' 30" N, 163° 22' 30" W; (map 25). Name published by USC&GS in the 1926 Coast Pilot (p. 216). It was so named because the tidal currents swirl violently about it.

Whirlpool Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to head of Nixon Fork, 24 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 26' N, 154° 28' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1910 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 14), USGS.

Whirlpool Island: island, 4.6 miles long, between Whirlpool Slough and Yukon River, 8 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 17' N, 147° 38' W, (map 118). Locally named for the whirlpool on the west side of the island at the mouth of Whirl pool Slough; reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Whirlpool Point: point of land, extends S between Winter Bay and Hessa Narrows, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 46' 50" N, 132° 18' 20" W; (map 1). Local descriptive name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Whirlpool Point: point of land, on N central coast of Sitkinak Island, in Trinity Islands, Kodiak Island; 56° 37' 00" N, 154° 05' 30" W; BGN 1934; (map 32). Descriptive name given in 1934 by USC&GS "because of the dangerous whirlpools extending NE from the point."

Whirlpool Rock: rock, 0.5 miles NW of Careful Point, off W coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 50' 00" N, 176° 52' 35" W; (map 17). Name published by USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 111).

Whirlpool Slough: stream, anabranch of Yukon River, flows W 4.5 miles, 9 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 17' N, 147° 40' W; (map 118). Local name shown on a 1916 manuscript map by William Yanert (Stuck, 1917, p. 122). The channel was named for the whirlpool at its mouth.

Whirlwind Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to Nixon Fork Takotna River 5 miles NE of mouth of Cottonwood Creek and 24 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 26' N, 154° 28' W; (map 89). Local name obtained in 1924 by J. S. Brown (in P. S. Smith and others, 1926, pl. 5), USGS

Whirlwind Ridge: ridge, extends NE-SW 2.5 miles, 34 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 31' N, 154° 13' W; (map 89). Local name obtained in 1924 by J. S. Brown (in Smith, P. S., and others 1926, pl. 5), USGS.

Whisker Point: point of land, between Tlevak Strait and South Pass, on SE coast of Goat Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 10' 10" N, 132° 53' 30" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1965 by USC&GS.

Whiskers Creek: stream, flows S 11.5 miles to Susitna River, 4 miles N of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 22' 40" N, 150° 10' 10" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Whiskey Cove: cove, 0.3 miles wide, on NW coast of Hawkins Island, 12 miles W of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 32' N, 146° 06' W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Whiskey Creek: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, at mouth of Whiskey Creek and 52 miles E of Nulato, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 64° 41' N, 156° 21' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Whiskey Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Casadepaga River 15 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 47' N, 164° 35' W; (map 95) Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Whiskey Creek: stream, flows S 2.3 miles to Edgar Creek 11.2 miles E of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 53' 08" N, 161° 44' 30" W; (map 73). Variant: Whisky Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1916 by Harrington (1918, map), USGS.

Whiskey Creek: stream, flows SE 1.8 miles to Yukon River, 52 miles E of Nulato, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 64° 41' N, 156° 21' W; (map 97). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Whiskey Creek: stream, see Moose Creek.

Whiskey Gulch: ravine, 0.3 miles long, on W coast of Kenai Peninsula, 4 miles NNE of Anchor Point and 16 miles NW of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 50' N, 151° 49' W; (map 50). Local name reported and published by USGS in 1950.

Whiskey Gulch: ravine, trends NE 0.5 miles to Little Eldorado Creek, 16 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' 55" N, 147° 32' 20" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors and published in 1908 by USGS.

Whiskey Hill Glacier: glacier, trends 5 miles S from Chisana Pass to Rohn Glacier, 10 miles NE of Regal Mountain and 30 miles NE of McCarthy, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 50' N, 142° 35' W; (map 67). Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Whiskey Island: island, 2.5 miles long, adjacent to Hot Slough, in Tanana River, 24 miles SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 39' 15" N, 148° 22' 00" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Whiskey Jack Slough: channel, of Yukon River, flows NW 2.5 miles N of Little Joker Island, 17 miles W of Tanana, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 10' N, 152° 40' W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS. Probably named for the Alaska Jay, Whiskey Jack, or Camp Robber (*Perisoreus canadensis fumifrons*).

Whiskey Lake: lake, 1 mile long, in course of Hewitt Creek, 63 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 59' 30" N, 151° 24' 00" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Whiskey Pass: water passage, 1 mile long, between Butterworth and Woewodski Islands, 19 miles SW of Petersburg, on S coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 32' 30" N, 133° 03' 30" W; (map 6). Local fishermen's name reported in 1947 by USC&GS.

Whiskey Slough: stream, anabranch of Talkeetna River, flows S 1.2 miles, 3.5 miles NE of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 21' N, 150° 01' W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Whisky Cove: cove, 1,100 ft. across, on N coast of Pennock Island, 0.8 miles SE of Ketchikan, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 45" N, 131° 37' 55" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Whisky Creek: stream, see Whiskey Creek.

Whisper Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula N of Sterling Highway, 5 miles W of Sterling and 13 miles E of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 31' N, 150° 54' W; BGN 1948; (map 62). Named in 1948 by local homesteaders.

Whistle Ridge: ridge, 4,700 ft., extends E 6.5 miles from headwaters of Rock Creek, 25 miles W of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 05' N, 146° 20' W; (map 86). So named in 1955 by Reuben Kachadoorian, USGS, "because of the abundance of whistling marmots" in the area.

Whistler Creek: stream, flows SW 3.8 miles to Delta River, crossing Richardson Highway 32 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 28' 05" N, 145° 51' 00" W; (map 86). Name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Whistler Creek: stream, flows SW 4 miles to Caribou Creek, 19 miles NW of Tahnetta Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 01' 05" N, 147° 50' 35" W; BGN 1960; (map 82). Named in 1956 by USGS; it "is a common nickname of the marmot" which inhabit the area.

Whistler Creek: stream, heads at glacier and flows N 4 miles to East Fork Delta River, 11 miles NW of Mount Hayes, Alaska Range; 63° 46' 25" N, 146° 49' 40" W; (map 86). Name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Whistler Creek: stream, heads at glacier in Franklin Mountains, flows NE 11 miles to Lake Schrader, 19 miles NW of Mount Michelson, Brooks Range; 69° 22' N, 145° 03' W; BGN 1960; (map 139). Variant: Snake Creek. Named by Bee and Hall (1956, p. 295) in August 1952, for the whistle-like call of the hoary marmot (*Marmota caligata broweri*).

Whistler Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows S 3.5 miles to Alder Creek 10 miles NW of its junction with Tokositna River, 35 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 47' 40" N, 150° 30' 10" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name published in 1940 by USGS.

Whistler Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows SW 4 miles to Granite Creek, 36 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 30' 35" N, 151° 09' 45" W; (map 81). Local name. reported in 1958 by USGS.

Whistler Creek: stream, see Pirate Creek.

Whistlewing Bay: lagoon, 1.3 miles long, on N shore of Iliamna Lake, 7 miles E of Iliamna, Aleutian Range; 59° 45' 45" N, 154° 41' 30" W (map 51). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Whistling Gulch: ravine, trends SW 1 mile to Hidden Creek, 8 miles N of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 13' N, 154° 44' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

White Bluff: bluff, elev. 80 ft., 7 miles S of Point Baker, on NW coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 15' 20" N, 133° 37' 45" W (map 6). Local descriptive name recorded in 1964 by USC&GS.

White Bluff: cliff, elev. 480 ft., on W shore of Zachary Bay, Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 22' 00" N, 160° 39' 00" W; (map 28). Local name published on a 1917 USC&GS chart.

White Cap Mountain: mountain, 3,299 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 2.6 miles NE of mouth of Dundas River and 37 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 24' 30" N, 136° 15' 40" W; BGN 1960; (map 10). Descriptive name given by USGS in 1956 "because the top of the mountain is capped by massive white limestone."

White Channel Creek: stream, flows NE 4.7 miles to Trail Creek, 10 miles E of Long and 26 miles SE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 24' N, 155° 09' W; (map 98). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 3), USGS.

White Cliff Island: island, 1 mile across, E part of Davidson Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 59' 30" N, 133° 29' 00" W; (map 4). Descriptive name given in 1903 or 1904 by E. F. Dickins, USC&GS, who wrote "named by our party, has no local name."

White Cliff Passage: water passage, 0.5 miles long, between Orr and White Cliff Islands, E part of Davidson Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 54' 45" N, 133° 28' 30" W; (map 4). Local descriptive name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

White Cliff Point: point of land, S tip of Moser Island, in Hoonah Sound, 18 m. E of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 38' 30" N, 135° 37' 10" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN.

White Cliff: cliff, 700 ft., SW Heceta Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 44' 00" N, 133° 38' 25" W; BGN 1908; (map 4). Local navigators' name recorded by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, p. 122), USN.

White Cliff: cliff, elev. 300 ft., on SW coast of White Cliff Island, in Davidson Inlet, 33 miles NW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 54' 20" N, 133° 29' 30" W; (map 4). Descriptive name published in 1923 by USC&GS.

White Cliff: cliff, on E coast of Baranof Island, 1.5 miles N of Takatz Bay and 20 miles E of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 11' N, 134° 49' W; (map 9). Local descriptive name reported in 1951 by USGS.

White Cliffs: cliffs, southern cliffs of Kokrines Hills, on right bank of Yukon River, 19 miles NE of Ruby, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 64° 54' N, 154° 58' W; (map 98). Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

White Crag Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Takanis Bay, on SW coast of Yakobi Island, 24 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 54' 20" N, 136° 32' 35" W; BGN 1929; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1928 by USC&GS. The island "is bare and has a conspicuous white top, which forms a prominent landmark."

White Creek: stream, flows 5 miles NW and joins Rex Creek to form Chititu Creek, 15 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 17' 35" N, 142° 34' 40" W, (map 67). Variant: White Gulch. Local name reported in 1908 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit and Capps, 1911, pl. 2), USGS. Reported in 1902 as "White Gulch" by G. M. Esterly, of Valdez (Mendenhall and Schrader, 1903, fig. 5).

White Creek: stream, flows 6 miles SW to Tok River 16 miles NW of junction of Little Tok River, 26 miles SW of Tok, Alaska Range, 63° 12' N, 113° 47' W; BGN 1936; (map 85). Local name reported in 1936 by USGS.

White Creek: stream, flows NW 5 miles to Valdez Creek, 65 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 12' 15" N, 147° 19' 30" W; (map 87). Prospectors' name shown on a 1910 fieldsheet by D. C. Witherspoon, and published by Moffit (1912, pl. 1), USGS.

White Creek: stream, flows SW 10 miles to South Fork Goodpaster River, 23 miles E of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 12' N, 145° 05' W; (map 101). Local name reported in 1908 by J. W. Bagley, USGS.

White Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows NW 30 miles to Foraker River, 35 miles SSE of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 27' 00" N, 151° 52' 10" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1925 by S. R. Capps, USGS.

White Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NE 3.5 miles to Resurrection Creek, 11 miles SW of Hope, and 35 miles W of Wittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 45' 10" N, 149° 42' 10" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

White Eye Camp: settlement, see White Eye.

White Eye: settlement, on right bank of Yukon River, 46 miles SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 28' N, 146° 54' W; (map 119). Variant: White Eye Camp, White Eyes Camp. Indian settlement named by prospectors above 1898 for the chief; name published on an 1898 manuscript map by E. F. Ball, prospector, as "White Eye's Camp." The 1940 Census gave a population of 15.

White Eyes Camp: settlement, see White Eye.

White Falls: waterfall, on S shore of Expedition Harbor, Bay of Islands, Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 47' 05" N, 175° 46' 05" W; (map 17). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in 1960 on Chart 9120.

White Fish Lake: lake, 5 miles SE of junction of Kaiyuh Slough and Wounded Cub Creek, 17 miles SE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 29' N, 158° 02' W; (map 97). Variant: Tasezekot. Appears to be a translation of an Indian name; reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguna, BAE.

White Fish Lake: lake, on Seward Peninsula, 2 miles across, 60 miles NW of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 23' N, 164° 45' W; (map 113). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS.

White Fish Lake: lake, see Fish Lake.

White Fox Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, E of Long Lake, 21 miles SW of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 16' 40" N, 148° 07' 00" W; (map 118). Probably named by William Yanert who showed it on a 1916 manuscript map of the Yukon Flats (Stuck, 1917, map facing p. 122).

White Glacier: glacier, in Glacier Bay National Monument, trends W 3 miles to its 1961 terminus, 0.7 miles SW of Mount Case and 66 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 48' 40" N, 135° 58' 55" W; (map 11). Descriptive name given in 1890 by Reid (1892, p. 33), USGS.

White Gulch: stream, see White Creek.

White Gull Island: island, 0.1 miles across, in Iliamna Bay, 19 miles N of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 37' N, 153° 34' W; BGN 1916; (map 51). Local name published in 1907 on USC&GS Chart 8665.

White Hill: hill, 4,610 ft., between Little Nelchina River and Tyone Creek, 17 miles N of Tahnetta Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 08' N, 147° 23' W; BGN 1960; (map 82). Descriptive name given by USGS in 1956 because it is a conspicuous whitish hill of limestone.

White Hills: ridge, extends SW 25 miles from Toolik River, 15 miles W of junction of Ivishak and Sagavanirktok Rivers, Arctic Plain 69° 34' N, 149° 27' W; BGN 1949; (map 140). Local name reported in 1949 by USGS.

White Island: island, see Error Island.

White Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, on W bank of Knik Arm Cook Inlet, 0.6 miles W of Knik and 17 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 27' 30" N, 149° 43' 45" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

White Lake: lake, 1 mile across, W of Chandler River, 28 miles WNW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 20' 30" N, 152° 35' 00" W; (map 134). Named in 1944 by USGS geologists during the exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, because "higher altitude preserves ice later."

White Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 16 miles S of Christian and 13 miles SE of Flooded Lake, Yukon Flats; 67° 08' N, 145° 06' W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

White Mans Point: point of land, see Muir Point.

White Mountain Creek: stream, flows N 17 miles to Johns Creek, 45 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 41' N, 154° 11' W; (map 89) Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

White Mountain Creek: stream, flows SW 18 miles to Porcupine River, 14 miles WSW of Canalaska Mountain and 38 miles ENE of Coleen Mountain, Brooks Range; 67° 19' N, 141° 32' W; (map 121). Name reported by M. G. White (1952, fig. 1), USGS, in 1948.

White Mountain: mountain, 2,121 ft., on Dall Island, W of View Cove, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 04' 40" N, 133° 06' 30" W; (map 4). Descriptive name published in 1924 by USC&GS.

White Mountain: mountain, N of Nabesna, 5 miles NW of junction of Jacksina Creek and Nabesna River, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 23' N, 143° 02' W; BGN 1939; (map 84). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS; so named because of massive white limestone outcrops on its east slope.

White Mountain: peak, see Snowy Peak.

White Mountain: village, pop. 151, on left bank of Fish River, 15 miles NW of Golovin and 33 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 41' N, 163° 24' W; (map 95). Established in 1899 when C. D. Lane put up a large warehouse as headquarters for the supplies he intended to use on his numerous gold claims in the Council district (North American Transportation and Trading Company, 1900, p. 25). The name was derived from the mountain on its north side. Colby (1939, p. 363) referred to this as a fishing village with a population of 205. A post office was established in 1932 and continues today (Ricks, 1965, p. 70-71). The population was 198 in 1920; 205 in 1930; 199 in 1939; 129 in 1950; and 151 in 1960, of whom 119 were Eskimo.

White Mountains: mountains, 5,000 ft., trend ENE 70 miles, bounded on the SW and NW by Beaver Creek and on the NE by Preacher Creek, 60 miles W of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 24' N, 147° 30' W [SW end], 65° 49' N, 145° 33' W [NE end]; (map 104). Descriptive name given by prospectors; reported in 1903 by Prindle (1905, p. 74), USGS. So named because they are composed of white limestone (Brooks and others, 1906, p. 130).

White Pass Fork: stream, heads in Summit Lake and flows 4 miles S to Skagway River, 9 miles NE of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 34' 05" N, 135° 09' 50" W; (map 45). Local name obtained by USGS personnel and published on Federal maps since 1950.

White Pass: pass, 2,900 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 4 miles NE of Mount Cleveland and 13 miles NE of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 37' 30" N, 135° 08' 05" W; BGN 1954; (map 45). Variant: Shasheki, Skagway Pass. Named by William Ogilvie, Dominion Land Surveyor, in 1887 for Thomas White, Canadian Minister of the Interior. This pass is probably the same as Shasheki, a Tlingit Indian name reported by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 200). This pass was on one of the principal routes to the Yukon taken by the prospectors during the Klondike Gold Rush 1897-1900. Although the White Pass route was less direct than the favorite, but steeper Chilkoot Pass route, it was used by more prospectors during the winter months.

White Pass: railroad station, on The White Pass and Yukon Railroad, on Alaska-Canada boundary, 12 miles NW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 37' N, 135° 08' W; (map 45). Local name reported in 1925 by IBC.

White Point: point of land, on NW coast of El Capitan Island, 25 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 56' 45" N, 133° 20' 25" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 155).

White Point: point of land, W entrance point to Bechevin Bay, N coast of Atka Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' 20" N, 175° 07' 00" W; (map 18). Descriptive name applied "because of light gray bluffs." Published by the USC&GS in the 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 99).

White Princess: peak, 9,800 ft., near head of Gerstle Glacier, 27 miles N of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 25' 15" N, 145° 25' 20" W; (map 86). Name reported in 1952 by USGS.

White Reef: rocks, extend 1,500 ft., in Revillagigedo Channel, near mouth of Boca de Quadra, Coast Mountains; 55° 04' N, 131° 02' W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

White River Glacier: glacier, heads at Guyot Glacier, 2 miles N of Munday Peak, trends SW and W 5 miles to its 1950 terminus in lake at head of White River, 11 miles E of Cape Yakataga, Chugach Mountains; 60° 04' 15" N, 142° 07' 00" W; (map 65). Name published by F. H. Moffit (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

White River: stream, about 200 miles long, heads in Alaska at terminus of Russell Glacier, flows NE into Canada to Yukon River, Wrangell Mountains; 63° 10' N, 139° 32' W; BGN 1953; (map 67). Discovered in 1850 by Robert Campbell of Hudson's Bay Company and so named by him on account of its color. Lt. Schwatka (1885b, p. 39), USA, wrote of this stream: "its waters seemingly liquid mud, from whence it probably derives its name. It is called by the

“Sticks” the Yukokon Heenah (Yu-ko-kon) or Yukokon River, and by the Chilkats another name, meaning Sand River, from the immense number of sand bars and banks which they say exists along its course.”

White River: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Imuruk Basin, 19 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 05' N, 165° 51' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 “Map of Seward Peninsula” by Arthur Gibson.

White River: stream, heads at White River Glacier terminus, flows W and S 5.6 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 7 miles SE of Cape Yakataga, Chugach Mountains; 60° 02' 50" N, 142° 13' 15" W; (map 65). Named in 1897 by oil prospectors; reported in 1903 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

White River: stream, heads in lake NW of Kapho Mountains, flows SE 8 miles to join Bradfield River at head of Bradfield Canal, Coast Mountains; 56° 14' N, 131° 30' W; (map 7). Local name reported in 1923 by USFS.

White River: stream, on Revillagigedo Island, flows NE 8 miles to George Inlet, SW of Bull Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 28' N, 131° 32' W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

White Rock: rock, 120 ft. high, in Clarence Strait, 1.3 miles S of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 50' 15" N, 131° 22' 00" W; (map 2). Named in 1886 by R. Clover, USN.

White Rock: rock, at mouth of Kempff Bay, in Alitak Bay, at S end of Kodiak Island; 56° 54' 08" N, 154° 10' 55" W; (map 32). Descriptive name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

White Rock: rock, in Chatham Strait, 4.5 miles NE of Chatham, off SE coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 32' 45" N, 134° 50' 55" W; (map 9). Variant: Kamen Byloy. An 1882 translation by USC&GS of descriptive name “Kamen Byloy” given in 1849 by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 8).

White Rock: rock, in Sumner Strait, between Zarembo and Kupreanof Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 28' 30" N, 133° 01' 45" W; (map 6). Descriptive name given in 1886 by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, because of its “very white” color.

White Rock: rock, off Point of Turbot, N of Takatz Bay, along E coast of Baranof Island, 5 miles N of Baranof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 09' 50" N, 134° 47' 55" W; (map 9). Descriptive name published by USC&GS in the 1943 Coast Pilot (p. 342). So named because it is “a prominent, light-colored rock.”

White Rock: rock, see Hattie Rock.

White Rock: rocks, see Bieli Rocks.

White Rocks: rocks, extend 700 ft., between Brownson Bay and Dixon Entrance, on S coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 43' N, 132° 14' W; (map 1). Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

White Sand Creek: stream, flows SE 5.8 miles to Tyrone Creek, 22 miles NE of Tahnetta Pass, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 11' 35" N, 147° 11' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 82). Named in 1956 by USGS "for the bluffs of white sand located along this stream."

White Sisters: islands, 0.2 miles across, along W coast of Chichagof Island, 6.2 miles WSW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 38' N, 136° 15' W; BGN 1908; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1908 by USC&GS. So named because "they consist of two large white rocks close together."

White Snow Mountain: mountain, 2,497 ft., 20 miles NW of Outlook Point and 29 miles NE of Christian, Brooks Range; 67° 34' N, 144° 16' W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

White Sulphur Springs: springs, on N shore of Bertha Bay, on W coast of Chichagof Island, 13 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 48' 25" N, 136° 20' 45" W; BGN 1917; (map 9). Variant: Hooniah Hot Springs, Hooniah Sound Hot Springs, Hooniah Warm Springs. Named in 1916 by "Surveyor Crowthers of Juneau." The name is derived from the white color of the sulphur deposits. "Prior to 1916 the springs were used only by a few natives who ventured north from Sitka on hunting and trapping expeditions. No improvements were made to the springs, the natives merely using the shallow natural pools in the ledges." The springs were originally called "Hooniah Hot Springs" by USC&GS on Chart 8050 in 1902, and "Hooniah Warm Springs" in the 1908 Coast Pilot (p. 168). The name was changed to "White Sulphur Springs" in 1917 to avoid confusion with Tenakee Hot Springs.

White Thunder Ridge: ridge, 4 miles long, trends SE from Muir Glacier to W shore of Muir Inlet, 44 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 02' 00" N, 136° 11' 30" W; (map 45). Named by Douglas Brown, American Geographical Society, who established a photographic station on the summit in 1946. Named from the noise produced by the discharging front of the glaciers. The name was published by the American Geographical Society (Field, 1947, pl. 1).

White, Point: point of land, on NW coast of Kupreanof Island, between Frederick Sound and Keku Strait, 40 miles SE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' 15" N, 134° 00' 30" W; (map 9) Apparently a local descriptive name published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 140).

White, Point: point of land, W coast of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 56' 00" N, 131° 29' 30" W (map 2). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Whiteface Mountain: mountain, 6,000 ft., 5 miles SW of Harvey Mountain and 28 miles N of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 48' 15" N, 150° 23' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). So named about 1930 by Robert Marshall, "because of its resemblance to a peak of the same name in the Adirondacks."

Whitefish Lake: lake, 1 mile across, 42 miles NW of Midnight Hill, Porcupine Plateau; 66° 15' 30" N, 142° 29' 00" W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Whitefish Lake: lake, 4 miles N of Old Cutoff Trading Post and 19 miles NE of Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 47' N, 156° 15' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Huslia by USGS in 1954 or 1955.

Whitefish Lake: lake, 7.5 miles across, 18 miles SW of Aniak Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 22' N, 160° 01' W; (map 73). Local name shown on a 1914 fieldsheet by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Whitefish Lake: lake, at head of Hoholitna River, 65 miles N of Nondalton, Lime Hills; 60° 57' 30" N, 154° 52' 30" W; (map 61). Variant: White Fish Lake. Local name reported on a 1912 blueprint of the Alaska Short Line Railway.

Whitefish Lake: locality, 1 mile W of Whitefish Lake and 65 miles N of Nondalton, Lime Hills; 60° 56' 30" N, 155° 01' 30" W; BGN 1966; (map 61). Variant: Hungry. Local name reported in April 1966 by the postmaster at Stony River. Recent USGS maps indicate only a cabin at this site.

Whitehorse Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Grouse Creek which flows to Mint River, 41 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 40' N, 167° 24' W; (map 111). Variant: White Horse Creek. Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Whiteout Glacier: glacier, 11 miles long, heads at 61° 06' 45" N, 148° 55' 30" W, trends N for 4 miles, then E, to Upper Lake George, 39 miles E of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 10' 30" N, 148° 43' 20" W; [1957] BGN 1966; (map 69). Named in 1963 by the Mountaineering Club of Alaska for nearby Whiteout Peak.

Whiteout Peak: mountain, 7,135 ft., 7.5 miles SW of Upper Lake George and 33 miles E of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 07' 45" N, 148° 54' 15" W; BGN 1964; (map 69). Descriptive name given in 1963 by members of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska pertaining to the "usual weather conditions experienced by climbers in this area." A whiteout is an "opaque diffusion of sky and snow."

Whiterock Island: island, 0.5 miles long, at mouth of Moira Sound, along SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 03' 20" N, 131° 59' 35" W; (map 3). Variant: White Rock Island. Local name published in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 75).

Whites Point: point of land, see Shoals Point.

Whites Roadhouse: locality, on right bank of Tanana River, 8 miles SE of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 45' N, 147° 30' W; (map 100). Name of a roadhouse along the Fairbanks-Valdez Trail, probably named for the original owner. The name was published in 1912 by USGS.

Whitshed: village, see Whitshed.

Whitestone Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, in Neva Strait on NW coast of Baranof Island, 15 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 14' 50" N, 135° 33' 40" W; (map 9). Name

published in 1900 by USC&GS on Chart 8281; probably named for Whitestone Narrows just to the west.

Whitestone Creek: stream, flows N 1 mile to Alder Creek, in Bluestone River basin, 15 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 04' N, 166° 10' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Whitestone Harbor: cove, 1 mile across, on Icy Straits, on N coast of Chichagof Island, 4 miles WNW of Point Augusta and 29 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 04' N, 135° 04' W; BGN 1929; (map 11). Local name reported in 1928 by USFS.

Whitestone Islet: rock, see Whitestone Rock.

Whitestone Narrows: water passage, in Neva Strait, on NW coast of Baranof Island, 16 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 14' 50" N, 135° 33' 45" W; (map 9). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 156).

Whitestone Point: point of land, on SE shore of Neva Strait, at Whitestone Narrows, on NW coast of Baranof Island, 16 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 14' 45" N, 135° 33' 30" W; (map 9) Name published by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 156). The name probably was derived from nearby Whitestone Narrows.

Whitestone Rock: rock, in Neva Strait on NW coast of Baranof Island, 16 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 14' 50" N, 135° 33' 45" W; (map 9). Variant: Whitestone Islet. Local name given about 1880 and published By USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 156). The name is probably derived from Whitestone Narrows where the rock is located.

Whitestripe Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, 5 miles NNE of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 44' 20" N, 136° 04' 20" W; BGN 1939; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1939 by local inhabitants. The lake is called "Whitestripe" because it is underlaid by the same band of white marble which gives Whitestripe Mountain its name.

Whitestripe Mountain: mountain, 2,877 ft., 4.5 miles NE of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 43' 30" N, 136° 03' 00" W; BGN 1939; (map 9). Named in 1939 by local inhabitants. So named because of a conspicuous band of white marble which crosses the mountain.

Whitewater Bay: bay, 1.5 miles across, on SW coast of Admiralty Island, 16 miles S of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 15' N, 134° 37' W; (map 9). Variant: Lower Khudsnu Lower Kootznahoo Bay, Lower Koutsnow Bay. Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, and published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 174).

Whitewater Creek: stream, flows SW 6 miles to Kiknik Creek, 7 miles SW of Taylor Mountains and 63 miles S of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 50' N, 157° 30' W; BGN 1948; (map 60). Local descriptive name reported in 1945 by USGS.

Whitewing Valley: valley, extends NE-SW 7 miles in Horn Mountains 34 miles NE of Aniak, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 42' N, 158° 30' W; BGN 1945; (map 72). So named in 1944 by USGS because of "the unusual abundance of whitewing ptarmigan in this valley."

Whitham Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 1.2 miles W of junction of Fish and Jacksina Creeks and 2.6 miles SE of Nabesna, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 20' 00" N, 142° 57' 30" W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Whiting Falls: waterfall, on a tributary to Copper River, 55 miles NW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 59' 30" N, 144° 50' 20" W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Whiting Harbor: bay, 0.4 miles across, formed by islands tied to Japonski Island, 1 mile W of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 03' N, 135° 22' W; (map 9). Named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy presumably for Commodore William D. Whiting, USN; published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 142).

Whiting Point: point of land, on Whiting River, 3 miles NE of Port Snettisham and 35 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 01' 05" N, 133° 38' 25" W; (map 8). Named in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Assistant-Surgeon Robert Whiting, USN, a member of his party.

Whiting River: stream, heads in British Columbia 58° 20' N, 132° 30' W, flows SW, across Alaska-Canada boundary, 50 miles to Gilbert Bay, 33 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 59' 30" N, 133° 42' 30" W; BGN 1954; (map 8) Named in 1888 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for assistant surgeon Robert Whiting, USN, a member of his surveying party. The name was published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 149).

Whitman Creek: stream, on Revillagigedo Island, heads in a lake, flows SE through Whitman Lake 4 miles to mouth of George Inlet, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 19' 45" N, 131° 30' 40" W; BGN 1966; (map 3). Variant: Case Creek. Local name reported in 1966 by USFS.

Whitman Lake: lake, Island 1 mile long, on Revillagigedo Island, W of mouth of George Inlet, in course of Whitman Creek, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 20' 10" N, 131° 32' 45" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1917 by USC&GS.

Whitney Island: island, 3 miles long, between Fanshaw Bay and Cleveland Passage, 3 miles NE of Cape Fanshaw and 70 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 13' 30" N, 133° 31' 30" W; (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for William Collins Whitney, 1841-1904, lawyer and Secretary of Navy under President Grover Cleveland, 1885-89. Name published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 145).

Whitney: suburb, part of Elmendorf Air Force Base, miles 119.1 on The Alaska Railroad 4.3 miles NE of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 15' 15" N, 149° 46' 30" W; (map 69). Name of a station on The Alaska Railroad first published in the 1918 Railway Guide Index.

Whitshed, Point: point of land, at SW end of Heney Range, 8 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 27' N, 145° 53' W; (map 64). Variant: Cape Whitshed, Point Whihshet, Point Whitshet, Point Witshed, Puenta de Orevilla, Punta de Treville. Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, for Capt. Whitshed, RN, after the point of land was examined by James Johnstone on June 25, 1794 (Wagner, 1937, p. 421). It was called "Punta de Treville" by Don Ignacio Arteaga in 1779 for Louis Rene Madeleine le Vasson de Latouche Treville, French admiral who died in 1804 (Wagner, 1937, p. 520).

Whitshed: village, pop. 10 (summer pop. 60), on peninsula 8 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 28' N, 145° 57' W; (map 64). Variant: Port Whitshed, Port Whitshed, Whitshed. Local name published in 1951 by USGS on a map indicating a probable cannery with two or three buildings. Name derived from nearby Point Whitshed.

Whitshet, Point: point of land, see Whitshed Point.

Whitsol Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, N of Kroto Slough, 35 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 40' 10" N, 150° 25' 20" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Whitsunday Bay: bay, see Izhut Bay.

Whitsunday, Cape: point of land, see Pillar Cape.

Whitsuntide Bay: bay, see Marmot Bay.

Whitsuntide Bay: water passage, see Shelikof Strait.

Whitsuntide: point of land, see Izhut, Cape.

Whittier Creek: stream, heads at terminus of Whittier Glacier, flows NW 2 miles to Passage Canal at Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 41' 35" N, 148° 41' 35" W; (map 63). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Whittier Glacier: glacier, on NE end of Kenai Peninsula, trends NE 4 miles to its terminus, 1 mile S of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 40' 30" N, 148° 40' 30" W; (map 63). Variant: Portage Glacier. Named and published in 1915 by USC&GS for the American poet John Greenleaf Whittier, 1807-92.

Whittier: village, pop. 809, on NE end of Kenai Peninsula, at head of Passage Canal, 28 miles SE of Sunrise and 50 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 60° 46' 30" N, 148° 41' 00" W; (map 63). Port and railroad terminus established during World War II. The name derived from nearby Whittier Glacier was reported in 1943 by USGS. The population in 1950 was 629. A post office was established here in 1946 and discontinued in 1961 (Ricks, 1965, p. 71).

Whittren Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Gold Run which flows to Bluestone River, 14 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 04' 45" N, 166° 12' 20" W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Whontleya: locality, along right bank of Yukon River, extends 10 miles from Bishop Rock to mouth of Koyukuk River, 20 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 52' N, 157° 30' W; (map 97). Indian fishing ground reported in 1952 by USGS.

Why Creek: stream, see Query Creek.

Why Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 2 miles SE of Big Creek and 29 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 66° 02' 50" N, 146° 39' 00" W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Whymper Creek: stream, flows NE 8 miles to Lynx Creek, 20 miles NE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 37' 30" N, 149° 36' 00" W; (map 105). Name originally applied to Hess Creek in 1866-67 by Capt. Frank Ketchum, leader of the Western Union Telegraph Company Expedition, for Frederick Whymper, English artist with the party. However, when gold was discovered in the area by Mike Hess in 1892, the larger stream came to be known as Hess Creek.

Whymper Creek: stream, see Hess Creek.

Whymper River: stream, see Hess Creek.

Wibel's: locality, see Wibel.

Wibel: locality, on Kenai Peninsula, 6 miles NNE of Lower Summit Lake and 10 miles S. of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 44' 50" N, 149° 27' 00" W; (map 63). Variant: Wibel's. Former mining camp reported in 1915 by USGS as "Wibel's." Recent USGS maps indicate a site of six buildings.

Wick, Mount: mountain, 1,476 ft., 7 miles E of Mount Mordaunt and 39 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' N, 163° 28' W; (map 95). Local name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Wickersham Creek: stream, flows NE 20 miles to Beaver Creek, 37 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 22' 30" N, 147° 44' 45" W; (map 105) Named by prospectors for James Wickersham, 1857-1939, district judge; published in 1906 by USGS.

Wickersham Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to Gold Creek, 48 miles N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 49' 35" N, 145° 36' 00" W; (map 101). Named by prospectors and reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Prindle, 1913a, pl. 1), USGS.

Wickersham Creek: stream, flows S 7 miles to Butte Creek, 68 miles SE of Healy, Talkeetna Mountains; 63° 04' N, 147° 39' W; (map 87). Locally named for James Wickersham; reported in 1913 by J. W. Bagley (in Brooks and others, 1914, pl. 12), USGS.

Wickersham Dome: mountain, 3,207 ft., 27 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 13' N, 148° 04' W; (map 105). Name derived from Wickersham Creek that heads on the southeast slope of the mountain. The name is published in recent USGS maps.

Wickersham Dome: peak, 3,858 ft., on E bank of Moose Creek, at S end of Kantishna Hills 4 miles N of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range, 63° 33' 15" N, 150° 55' 15" W; (map 88). Named in 1932 by USGS for James Wickersham, 1857-1939. See Wickersham, Mount.

Wickersham Wall: cliff, elev. 16,500 ft., in Mount McKinley National Park, W face of Mount McKinley, rises 9,000 ft. above Peters Basin, 7.7 miles NW of summit of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 07' N, 151° 03' W; (map 88). Named by Bradford Washburn about 1945

for James Wickersham, 1857-1939. "Judge Wickersham made the first attempt to climb McKinley by this wall in June 1903." See Wickersham, Mount.

Wickersham, Mount: mountain, 7,415 ft., W of Matanuska Glacier, 47 miles NE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 42' 30" N, 147° 42' 00" W; BGN 1960; (map 69). Named in 1960 by E. L. Bartlett, U.S. Senator from Alaska and F. A. Seaton, Secretary of the Interior, for James Wickersham, 1857-1939, attorney, District Judge of the Third Judicial Division of Alaska, and Territorial Delegate to Congress. He was the leader of the first and unsuccessful attempt to climb Mount McKinley in 1903.

Wide Bay: bay, 0.7 miles across, on NE side of Unalaska Bay on NE coast of Unalaska Island Aleutian Islands; 53° 57' N, 166° 37' W; (map 23). This name was published in 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 39).

Wide Bay: bay, 15 miles across, between Capes Igvak and Kayakliut, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, 40 miles SE of Ugashik, Aleutian Range; 57° 22' N, 156° 11' W; BGN 1923; (map 36). Variant: Baie Khallikvit, Baie Kiialiakvit, Kialagvik Bay, Kialagvit, Kialakvit, Kialyakvit. Local descriptive name reported by USC&GS in 1921. The Eskimo name for this feature was published as "Kialakvit" by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1848 on Chart 1379.

Widgeon Creek: stream, flows NW 7.4 miles to Bonanza Creek, 9 miles SE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 19' 50" N, 157° 54' 30" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name reported in 1933 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Widgeon Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, in Teocalli Mountains; 2 miles W of Rainy Pass Lake and 95 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range, 62° 12' 15" N, 153° 09' 00" W; (map 80). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS: named for the float and wheel airplane "that once landed here."

Widgeon Lake: lake, 1 mile long, 2 miles NE of Philacte Bay and 90 miles W of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 53' N, 164° 24' W. (map 58). Name used by personnel of Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Refuge; reported in 1965.

Wiehl Mountain: mountain, 5,600 ft., 4.5 miles NW of junction of Mathews and Bettles Rivers and 30 miles WNW of Chandalar, Brooks, Range. 67° 37' 00" N, 149° 35.30" W; (map 123). Name reported about 1930 by Robert Marshall (1956, map).

Wien Lake: lake, 4.5 miles long, 22 miles SE of Bitzstini Mountains, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 21' N, 151° 18' W; (map 99). Locally named for "Sig or Noel Wien who once landed here with a float plane"; reported in 1952 by USGS.

Wien Mountain: mountain, 6,000 ft., 2 miles NE of Mount Doonerak and 37 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 55' N, 150° 32' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Named about 1930 by Robert Marshall "after Noel Wien, first aviator to land in the Koyukuk and to fly over this peak."

Wiener Lake: lake, 2,100 ft. long, on Glenn Highway 34 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 48' 40" N, 148° 10' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Wigand Creek: stream, heads in Wyoming Hills, in Mount McKinley National Park, flows N 17 miles to Toklat River W of junction of its East Fork, Alaska Range; 63° 54' N, 150° 09' W; (map 88). Name shown on a 1922 blueprint map of "Mount McKinley National Park" by Woodbury Abbey, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Wiggle Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows S 9 miles to Talkeetna River, 1.4 miles N of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 20' 45" N, 150° 06' 30" W; (map 81). Name published in 1918 on a plat by GLO (BLM).

Wiggly Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, meandering WNW 7 miles to Upper Cinder River, 26 miles NW of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 59' N, 157° 46' W; (map 31). So named in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS, "because of its [wiggly] meanders."

Wigwam Creek: stream, flows E 3 miles to Columbia Creek, 5.6 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 52' 40" N, 147° 32' 45" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1907 by C. C. Covert, USGS.

Wiki Peak: mountain, 7,655 ft., 5 miles N of Ptarmigan Lake and 67 miles NE of McCarthy, Alaska Range; 61° 56' 15" N, 141° 12' 30" W; (map 67). Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Wilber Creek: stream, flows NE 7 miles to Tolovana River, 7 miles SE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 27' 45" N, 148° 20' 45" W; (map 105). Variant: Wilbur Creek. Local name reported in 1915 as Wilbur Creek by USGS (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9). Local usage has changed the spelling to "Wilber."

Wilbur Creek: stream, see Wilber Creek.

Wilbur, Mount: mountain, 10,820 ft., in Fairweather Range, Glacier Bay National Monument, 1 mile W of Mount Orville and 80 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 44' 25" N, 137° 19' 00" W; BGN 1962; (map 10). Name proposed to NPS by Senator Ernest Gruening in 1961 to honor Wilbur Wright, 1867-1912, who with his brother Orville, designed the first successful airplane. When published, this name was misapplied to a mountain 4.5 miles to the southeast.

Wilburs Place: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, 6.5 miles NW of Pitkas Point and 47 miles NW of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 62° 04' 55" N, 163° 28' 00" W; (map 77). Eskimo name obtained in 1952 by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Wilby Island: island, 0.5 miles long, at S entrance to Port Chalmers, off W coast of Montague Island, 30 miles E of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 14' 30" N, 147° 13' 20" W; (map 63). Named in 1787 by Capt. Portlock (1789, p. 215), possibly for William Wilbye, assistant trader on Capt. Portlock's voyage.

Wild Creek: stream, heads in lake, flows S 8.5 miles to Ugak Bay, on E coast of Kodiak Island, 57° 30' 15" N, 152° 53' 40" W; BGN 1933; (map 34). Local name reported in 1933 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Wild Creek: stream, see Rainy Creek.

Wild Creek: stream, see Wild River.

Wild Goose Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Port Clarence, 7 miles SW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 10' N, 166° 28' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Wild Goose Creek: stream, see Goose Creek.

Wild Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula 1 mile N of Gene Lake and 35 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 51' 50" N, 150° 28' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Wild Lake: lake, 6 miles long, in course of Wild River, 40 miles W of Wiseman, Kanuti Flats; 67° 30' N, 151° 35' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name reported in 1932 by Robert Marshall.

Wild Rice Lake: lake, 0.1 miles across, on W coast of Chichagof Island, N of Bertha Bay, 13.5 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 48' 25" N, 136° 21' 00" W; (map 9). Local name published in 1928 by USC&GS.

Wild River: stream, heads in lake, flows S 60 miles from Tobin Mountain through Wild Lake to Koyukuk River, 6 miles NE of Bettles, Kanuti Flats; 66° 56' 30" N, 151° 30' 00" W; BGN 1906; (map 117). Variant: Hokatena, Hokotena River, Totsenbet, Totsenbetna, Totzunbetna, Totzunbitna, Wild Creek. This name, reported in 1899 by F. C. Schrader, USGS, appears to be a translation of Koyukan Indian name often spelled "Totsenbetna." In 1885, Lt. Allen (1887, p. 99), USA, obtained the Indian name, which he spelled "Totzunbitna." Wild River was the scene of a gold stampede in 1913-15 (Marshall, 1956, p. 117).

Wildcat Cove: bay, 1.5 miles wide, on E coast of Ragged Island, in Pye Islands; 48 miles E. of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 25' N, 150° 22' W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Named in 1927 by USC&GS for the motor launch Wildcat, which was used in making the survey in this locality in 1927.

Wildcat Creek: stream, flows N 1.5 miles to Treasure Creek, 12 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 01' 10" N, 147° 43' 25" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Wildcat Pass: water passage, 0.3 miles wide, between Ragged Island and Rabbit Island, in Pye Islands, 47 miles E of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 23' 00" N, 150° 23' 30" W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Named in 1929 by USC&GS for the motor launch Wildcat, used during a survey in this vicinity in 1927.

Wilderness Lake: lake, 0.7 miles across, on Kenai Peninsula NW of King Lake, 36 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 49' 30" N, 150° 22' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Wildhorse Creek: stream, flows E 3 miles to left bank of Resurrection Creek, 1.5 miles S of Hope, Chugach Mountains; 60° 53' 45" N, 149° 38' 15" W; (map 63). Name published on 1952 USGS map.

Wildhorse Creek: stream, flows SE 6.5 miles to Bear Creek 1 mile E of its junction with Tokositna River and 33 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 39' 35" N, 150° 50' 50" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Wildhorse Creek: stream, heads near E end of Sevenmile Lake, flows E 11 miles to Delta River, 17 miles NW of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 10' 50" N, 145° 56' 15" W, (map 86). Name shown on 1910 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Wiley Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus and flows NW 4.5 miles to White River at Russell Glacier, 42 miles NE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 04' N, 141° 37' W, (map 67). Local name reported in 1914 by C. E. Giffin (in Capps, 1916, pl. 1), USGS.

Wilhelmina Creek: stream, flows NE to Eagle Creek, 73 miles E of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 53' N, 159° 38' W; (map 59). Prospectors' name reported in 1914 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks, 1915, pl. 11), USGS.

Wilkes Peak: mountain, 3,201 ft., in Wilkes Range, 19 miles SE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 43' 45" N, 132° 28' 30" W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Rear Adm. Charles Wilkes, USN.

Wilkes Range: mountain range, extends SE 6 miles from Wilkes Peak, at mouth of Stikine River 20 miles SE of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 43' N, 132° 26' W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for Rear Adm. Charles Wilkes, USN.

Wilkins Creek: stream, flows NW 5.4 miles to Maston Creek which flows to Crosby Creek, in Kugrupaga River basin, 6 miles SW of Ear Mountain and 40 miles N of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 50' N, 166° 20' W; (map 111). Prospectors name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Wilkins Creek: stream, flows NW to Big Hurrah Creek near its head, about 9 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a prospector's manuscript map dated 1902. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Willard Inlet: estuary, on mainland, extends N 14 miles off Fillmore Inlet, Coast Mountains; 54° 48' N, 130° 38' W; (map 24). Named in 1891 by USC&GS.

Willard Island: island, 4 miles long, in Blackstone Bay, 2 miles NE of terminus of Blackstone Glacier, 4 miles SE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 42' N, 148° 38' W; (map 63). Named in 1909 by U. S. Grant and published by USGS (Grant and Higgins, 1910-11, p 402).

William Cove: cove, 0.7 miles across, faces NW to Little Sitkin Pass, between Northwest Head and Finger Point, on NW coast of Little Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 45" N, 178° 27' 30" E; (map 15). Variant: Northwest Cove. Reported by Snyder (1959, pl. 23), USGS.

William Creek: stream, flows E 6 miles to Notch Creek, 10 miles N of Euchre Mountain, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 12' N, 142° 21' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1959 by USGS.

William Henry Bay: bay, 1 mile long, on W shore of Lynn Canal, 2 miles NW of Danger Point and 41 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 43' 30" N, 135° 13' 30" W; (map 11). Name obtained in 1869 by Comdr. Richard W. Meade, USN, from the Hudson Bay traders. The name was published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 195).

William Smith River: stream, see Smith River.

William, Port: bay, 0.2 miles across, on S coast of Shuyak Island, 40 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 29' 20" N, 152° 35' 00" W; (map 43). Local name published by USC&GS in the 1920's.

Williams Cove: cove, 1 mile across, on W shore of Tracy Arm, 4 miles N of Holkham Bay, 39 miles SW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 54° 51' 15" N, 133° 37' 00" W; BGN 1964; (map 8). Named by Maxine Williams for her husband, Valta F. Williams, 1907-62, who guided hunters in this area and who organized the first Guides Association of Southeast Alaska. He lived in Alaska for almost 30 years and was an outdoorsman, hunter, fisherman, and guide.

Williams Creek: stream, tributary of Tanis River, flows SE 8 miles to Alsek River, 0.8 miles N of Dry Bay and 48 miles SE of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 10' 20" N, 138° 34' 40" W; BGN 1962; (map 46). Variant: Gines Creek. Feature named for deceased pioneer resident; name used locally for over 40 years.

Williams Creek: stream, flows E 3 miles to Iliamna Bay, 24 miles NW of Augustine Island, Aleutian Range; 59° 41' N, 153° 38' W; (map 51). Local name published in 1958 by USGS.

Williams Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to Salcha River, 24 miles W of Twin Mountain and 52 miles S of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 05' N, 144° 08' W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Williams Creek: stream, see Lucky Dog Creek.

Williams Glacier: glacier, trends NW 1.2 miles, 4.5 miles E of College Point and 50 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 04' N, 147° 47' W; BGN 1910; (map 69). Name reported in 1908 by Grant and Higgins (1910, pl. 2), USGS. Named for Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., founded in 1785.

Williams Hill: mountain, 1,140 ft., 2.6 miles N of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 42' 10" N, 136° 06' 30" W; BGN 1939; (map 9). Named in 1939 by local inhabitants for D. J. Williams who died about 1935. Williams was manager of operations for the Hirst Chichagof Mine, and brought the mine into production.

Williams Island: island, see Grassy Island.

Williams Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, 0.5 miles S of Addison Creek at its mouth, on Holtz Bay, Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 00" N, 173° 08' 15" E; (map 13). Name shown on an

AMS map published in 1948, and given by the U.S. Army during World War II. The name is not used today.

Williams Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, 6.1 miles N of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 58' 30" N, 152° 20' 00" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Williams Mountain: mountain, 3,336 ft., trends NW-SE 2 miles, E of Stephens Passage, 2.5 miles NE of Butler Peak and 15 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 09' 35" N, 134° 02' 55" W [NW end]; 58° 08' 16" N, 134° 00' 35" W [SE end]; BGN 1966; (map 11). Variant: Williams Peak. Named in 1966 by USFS for Jason P. Williams, 1878-1954, who spent many years engaged in forest research in the area.

Williams Peak: mountain, see Williams Mountain.

Williams Reef: reef, extends 0.4 miles in Gulf of Alaska, 4 miles NE of Long Island, NE of Kodiak Island; 57° 49' 55" N, 152° 10' 15" W; BGN 1907; (map 34). Variant: Podvodnaya banka Vasyleva, Vasilief Reef, Wasilieff Reef. Local name given by USC&GS in 1907. Identified as "Podvodnaya banka Vasyleva", meaning "the submerged Vasiliev bank", and published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 16).

Williams Slough: stream, flows NW 7.5 miles to Tanana River, 3 miles E of Harper Bend, and 35 miles NE of Bitzshini Mountains, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 56' N, 151° 31' W; (map 99). Riverboat pilots' name published on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" by the U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Williams, Lake: lake, 1,000 ft. across, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, between Paul Lake and Port Johnson, E of John Creek, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 08' 40" N, 132° 02' 40" W; (map 4). Local name reported in 1901 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, of the USBF steamer Albatross.

Williams, Mount: mountain, 7,500 ft., 6 miles NW of Miles Lake and 40 miles NW of Katalla, Chugach Mountains; 60° 43' N, 144° 54' W; BGN 1930; (map 64). Named in 1910 by Lawrence Martin for Alfred Williams, assistant engineer of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad at that time.

Williams, Point: point of land, see Craven, Point.

Williamsport: locality, in Chigmit Mountains, on W shore of Iliamna Bay, at mouth of Williams Creek, Aleutian Range; 59° 41' N, 153° 38' W; (map 51). Local name reported in 1957 by USGS.

Willibert, Mount: mountain, 6,782 ft., on Alaska-Canada boundary, 29 miles NW of Hyder, Coast Mountains; 56° 14' 40" N, 130° 28' 00" W; BGN 1927; (map 7). Named in 1927 for Willibert Simpson, Canadian IBC surveyor.

Willie Petes: locality, on Graveyard Point, 4 miles S of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 60° 44' 30" N, 161° 44' 00" W; (map 59). Eskimo camp reported in 1951 by USC&GS.

Willis Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Feather River, 32 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 50' N, 166° 10' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Willis Creek: stream, flows SW 3.7 miles to Kuskokwim River, 5.4 miles NW of Red Devil and 11 miles NW of Sleetmute, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 61° 48' 45" N, 157° 26' 00" W; (map 72). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Williwaw Cove: cove, 0.9 miles across, W of Patterson Point, Little Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 10" N, 178° 29' 30" E; (map 15). Descriptive name given by personnel by the U.S.S. Oglala in 1935, "for a dangerous, downslope, gusty wind, common on Little Sitkin and other Aleutian Islands."

Williwaw Pass: pass, 550 ft., 0.7 miles SE of Lief Cove on west-central Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 55' 40" N, 177° 20' 30" E; (map 14). One of many arbitrary names applied to features on Kiska Island by USAAF for tactical purposes during World War II.

Williwaw Point: point of land, in Kuliliak Bay, on S coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 28' 00" N, 167° 01' 35" W; BGN 1939; (map 23). Variant: Sand Point. Descriptive name given by USC&GS in 1931 because of "the violent gusts of wind called williwaws which come up suddenly and then calm down."

Williwaw, Mount: mountain, 5,445 ft., near head of Ship Creek, 14 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 06' 15" N, 149° 30' 45" W; BGN 1964; (map 69). Named in 1963 by the Mountaineering Club of Alaska because "in May 1892 an infantry company from nearby Fort Richardson was caught in a williwaw on the near slopes of this mountain. Three soldiers died of exhaustion before they were rescued."

Willoughby Cove: cove, 1 mile across, on SE coast of Lemesurier Island, in South Passage, 3 miles S of Lemesurier Light and 25 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 16' 20" N, 136° 03' 15" W; (map 10). Named by G. C. Hanus, USN, in 1880 for Richard S. Willoughby, "an Alaskan pioneer." The name was published by USC&GS in the 1883 Alaska Coast Pilot (p. 190). Willoughby came to Alaska about 1860 and is mentioned in Alexander Badlam's "Wonders of Alaska," (1890, p. 127-131), in which Badlam describes "Willoughby's Mirage" on Muir Glacier.

Willoughby Island: island, 3.8 miles long, in Glacier Bay, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1.6 miles E of Finders Bay and 40 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 35' N, 136° 07' W; (map 10). Named by U.S. Navy in 1880 for Richard G. Willoughby, "an Alaskan pioneer" (USC&GS, 1883, p. 189).

Willow Bay: bay, 5 miles across, on NE coast of Seward Peninsula, 10 miles E of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 05' N, 162° 21' W; (map 113). Local name reported in 1955 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; derived from Willow Creek.

Willow Bay: locality, on N coast of Seward Peninsula, on shore of Willow Bay, 10 miles E of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; (map 113). Name of a former landing published in a 1921 Alaska Steamship Company folder. Recent maps show a site with ruins.

Willow Creek Ridge: ridge, see Rooftop Ridge.

Willow Creek: locality, 3.5 miles E of junction of Willow Creek and Iditarod River, 6.3 miles SW of Flat Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 22' N, 158° 04' W; (map 79). Mining camp established in 1908; name reported in 1910 by A. G. Maddren, USGS.

Willow Creek: settlement, camp for the Willow Creek Mine, on W bank of Willow Creek, 7.5 SE of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 48' 30" N, 161° 54' 30" W; (map 73). This camp was established about 1916 when extensive mining operations began on the stream "Willow Creek."

Willow Creek: stream, 2.5 miles long, flows NE to Fork Creek, 14.5 NW of Heart Lake, 71 miles SE of Bethel, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 14' N, 160° 01' W; (map 59). Local name reported in 1955 by J. M. Hoare, USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, anabranch, heads at Camp Creek, flows SW 2.8 miles to Khotol River, 19 miles SE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 28' N, 157° 50' W; (map 97). Variant: Yuquaqilokhna. Appears to be a translation of an Indian name; reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguna, BAE.

Willow Creek: stream, flows 5 miles NW to Anaktuvuk River, 11 miles N of Table Top and 48 miles NE of Anaktuvuk Pass, Arctic Slope; 68° 47' N, 151° 06' W; (map 134). Named by USGS geologists about 1950. Schrader, USGS, originally applied the name to the Kanayut River in 1901.

Willow Creek: stream, flows E 2 miles to Solomon River, 12 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 43' 30" N, 164° 19' 00" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a 1902 prospectors' manuscript map.

Willow Creek: stream, flows E 2.3 miles to Osborn Creek, 11 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 36' N, 165° 08' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows N 0.8 miles to Cleary Creek, 17 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' N, 147° 27' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows N 2.5 miles to Pilgrim River, 28 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 55' 20" N, 164° 48' 50" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Willow Creek: stream, flows N 3 miles to Nerelna Creek, 68 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 24' 45" N, 144° 17' 25" W, (map 68). Local name published by USGS (Moffit, 1914, pl. 1).

Willow Creek: stream, flows N 5.5 miles to Clear River, W of Foggytop Mountain, 24 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 40' 30" N, 150° 42' 00" W; (map 124). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS topographers.

Willow Creek: stream, flows NE 13 miles to Koyuk River, 8 miles SW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 08' N, 161° 22' W; (map 109). Prospectors' name reported in 1909 by P. S. Smith, USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows NE 14 miles to Rock Creek, 14 miles NNE of Porcupine Dome and 40 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 43' N, 145° 24' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1904 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to South Fork Hess Creek, 9 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 38' N, 148° 26' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1915 by Brooks (Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9), USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows NE 3.3 miles to Casadepaga River, 14 miles N of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 46' N, 164° 31' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows NE 6.5 miles to Troublesome Creek, 16 miles E of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 29' 20" N, 149° 38' 25" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1902 by Lt. H. Erickson, USA.

Willow Creek: stream, flows NE to West Creek which flows to Shovel Creek, E of Branch Creek, 8 miles NNW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a prospector's manuscript map dated 1902. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Willow Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Macklin Creek near its junction with Kougarok River, 8 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 49 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 44' N, 164° 51' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Willow Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Solomon River between Quartz and Moran Creeks, about 6 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on prospector's manuscript map dated 1902. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Willow Creek: stream, flows NW 17 miles to Beaver Creek, 44 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 45' 30" N, 147° 10' 00" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; and published in 1906 by USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Tozer Creek which flows to Don River, 3.8 miles NW of Black Mountain and 22 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 31' N, 166° 47' W; (Map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1918 by Steidtmann and Cathcart (1922, pl. 12), USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows NW 26 miles to Sevenmile Slough, 20 miles SW of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 40' N, 148° 14' W; (map 100). Local name shown on a manuscript railroad location map dated 1914.

Willow Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Salcha River, 17 miles W of Twin Mountain and 52 miles S of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 05' N, 144° 02' W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Willow Creek: stream, flows S 0.4 miles to Valdez Creek, 67 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 10' 45" N, 147° 28' 20" W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1908 by Moffit (in Brooks, 1909, fig. 16), USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows S 2.5 miles to Crosby Creek which flows to Kugrupaga River, 4 miles S of Ear Mountain and 42 miles N of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 52' N, 166° 16' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows S 2.5 miles to North Fork Moose Creek, 2 miles ENE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 32' 00" N, 150° 39' 25" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Prospectors' name reported in 1905 by L. M. Prindle, USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to Birch Creek, 6 miles S of Pinnell Mountain and 54 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 24' 20" N, 145° 40' 00" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Willow Creek: stream, flows S W 5 miles to Chatanika River, 16 miles N of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 05' 05" N, 147° 45' 40" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; published in 1908 by USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows S W 5 miles to Port Clarence, 5 miles SW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 12' N, 166° 28' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows SE 1.2 miles to Nome River Valley, 15 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 43' N, 165° 19' W; (map 94) Prospectors' name reported on a map by S. E. King dated 1900.

Willow Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to Ester Creek, 11 miles W of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 50' 55" N, 148° 04' 45" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1908 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Candle Creek, 9 miles SW of Candle and 34 miles NE of Imurak Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands, 65° 48' N, 162° 05' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, 1905, pl. 2), USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Kotsina River, 2.4 miles W of Hubbard Peak and 76 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 42' 10" N, 144° 18' 15" W, (map 68). Local name reported in 1907 by USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows SE 2.2 miles to Burnt River which flows to Kugruk River, 21 miles NE of Imurak Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 52' N, 162° 48' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by F. F. Henshaw (in Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21), USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows SE 3.5 miles to Penny River, 9 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 35' N, 165° 40' W; (map 94). Variant: Biggs Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1899 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Schrader and Brooks, 1900, map 2), USGS. The 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee shows "Biggs" along the upper half of this stream.

Willow Creek: stream, flows SE 5.3 miles to Moore Creek, 30 miles NE of Flat and 54 miles SW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim, Mountains; 62° 36' 00" N, 157° 07' 40" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name reported in 1912 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows SE 8 miles to Beaver Creek 8.4 miles W of its junction with Anvik River 28 miles NW of Anvik, Nulato Hills; 62° 52' 30" N; 160° 58' 30" W; (map 78). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows SW 1.7 miles to Chisna River 3.5 miles NE of its junction with Chistochina River, 23 miles NE of Paxson Alaska Range; 63° 05' 30" N, 144° 47' 05" W, (map 86). Variant: Red Mountain Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by W. C. Mendenhall, USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows SW 2.3 miles to Basin Creek, 3.4 miles W of Long and 24 miles SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 24' N, 155° 37' W; BGN 1936; (map 98). Prospectors' name published by Mertie and Harrington (1924, p. 94), USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 miles to Cripple River, 17 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 40' N, 165° 48' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported on a 1901 map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr.

Willow Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to Ungalik River, 4.2 miles NW of Christmas Mountain, Nulato Hills; 64° 35' N, 160° 41' W; (map 96). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows SW 3.5 miles to Spruce Creek 8.4 miles SE of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 46' 55" N, 161° 55' 30" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported in 1916 by Harrington (1918, map), USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows SW 5 miles to Koyukuk River, 2.5 miles N of Fry Island and 20 miles NNW of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 49' 20" N, 155° 00' 30" W; (map 107). Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Willow Creek: stream, flows SW 7 miles to Gold Creek, 58 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 10' 30" N, 142° 27' 40" W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and shown on an 1898 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff, Fort Cudahy, Canada.

Willow Creek: stream, flows SW and NW 6.9 miles to Iditarod River, E of Swinging Dome, 8.4 miles SW of Flat and 52 miles NE of Holy Cross, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 21' 40" N, 158° 10' 50" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1913 by Eakin (1914, pl. 1), USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, flows SW to Kougarok River, N of Arctic Creek, about 12 miles SW of Midnight Mountain and 46 miles W of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Willow Creek: stream, flows W 3.5 miles to Eldorado River near its head, 25 miles NW of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 51' N, 164° 58' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Willow Creek: stream, flows W 7 miles to George River, 28 miles SE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 21' N, 157° 12' W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Willow Creek: stream, flows W 7 miles to Robert Creek, E of Horace Mountain, 18.5 miles NW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 40' N, 149° 03' W; (map 123). Variant: Sheep Creek. Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows SE 3 miles to Cottonwood Creek 0.4 miles N of its junction with Peters Creek, and 27 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 32' 50" N, 150° 49' 10" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, heads in Horn Mountains, flows NE 3 miles to Crooked Creek, 12 miles NE of Tahnetta Pass and 63 miles SW of Gulkana, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 02' 50" N, 147° 14' 00" W; (map 82). Local name published by Theodore Chapin (in Brooks and others, 1915, fig. 3), USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, heads in Mount McKinley National Park, flows N 3.7 miles to Moose Creek, 1.3 miles NNW of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 31' 15" N, 150° 56' 25" W; (map 88). Prospectors' name shown on a 1905 manuscript map of "Kantishna Gold Fields" by A. Friedrich, prospector.

Willow Creek: stream, heads on Bald Mountain Ridge, flows W 34 miles to Susitna River, 5 miles NW of Willow and 40 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 47' 00" N, 150° 09' 40" W; (map 70). Variant: Andrew River. Local name reported in 1906 by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent, USGS. This may be the same stream that Lt. H. G. Learnard, USA, of Capt. E. F. Glenn's party gave as the Andrew River, in 1898.

Willow Creek: stream, heads on N slope of Stuck Mountain, flows SE 10 miles to Tonsina River, 8 miles NE of Tonsina and 59 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 42' 35" N, 144° 56' 50" W; (map 68). Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, in Nutzotin Mountains, flows NE 6 miles to Beaver Creek, 2.6 miles SE to Beaver Lake, Alaska Range; 62° 01' N, 141° 43' W; (map 84). Local name reported by Capps (1916, pl. 1), USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 1.5 miles to Resurrection Creek, 7 miles S of Hope and 33 miles W of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48' 50" N, 149° 38' 45" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, on Seward Peninsula, flows NE 7.6 miles to Willow Bay, 10 miles SE of Deering, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 66° 02' N, 162° 21' W; (map 113). Prospectors' name reported in 1908 by F. F. Henshaw (in Brooks and others, 1909, fig. 21), USGS.

Willow Creek: stream, see Kanayut River.

Willow Creek: stream, see Little Willow Creek.

Willow Creek: stream, see Lower Willow Creek.

Willow Creek: stream, see Rock Creek.

Willow Creek: village, see Willow.

Willow Gulch: ravine, trends SW 0.7 miles to Casadepaga River, 2.7 miles SW of Casadepaga and 15 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 47' N, 164° 26' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported in 1907 by USGS geologists (Smith, P. S., 1910, pl. 4).

Willow House: locality, on right bank of Christian River, 35 miles N of Christian, Brooks Range; 67° 53' N, 145° 17' W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Willow Island: island, 0.8 miles across, in Yukon River, S of Blade Island and 22 miles S of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 34' N, 161° 59' W; (map 73). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1916 field sheet by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Willow Island: islands, see Willow Islands.

Willow Islands: islands, 0.4 miles across, at mouth of Unuk River and head of Burroughs Bay, Coast Mountains; 56° 04' 20" N, 131° 05' 00" W; (map 7). Variant: Willow Island. Named in 1889 by USC&GS. This name was applied to one of the islands by Baker (1906, p. 676).

Willow Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.4 miles S. of Kayak Lake, 27 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 44' 25" N, 150° 35' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range for administrative purposes.

Willow Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, 13 miles NE of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 50' N, 143° 34' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Willow Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, W of Alaska Highway, 19 miles SE of Tok, Alaska Range; 63° 14' N, 142° 23' W; (map 85). Local name published in 1964 by USGS.

Willow Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, 1.6 miles S of Beaver Creek and 19 miles SE of Beaver, Yukon Flats; 66° 12' N, 146° 49' W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Willow Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, W of Willow, 36 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 44' 40" N, 150° 03' 30" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Willow Lake: lake, 1.7 miles long, 1 mile NE of Willow Mountain and 58 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 47' N, 145° 10' W; BGN 1932; (map 68). Local name reported in 1932 by C. F. Feuchsel, USGS.

Willow Mountain: mountain, 2,033 ft., between Lake and Yenlo Creeks, 34 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 12' 45" N, 151° 08' 45" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Willow Mountain: mountain, 3,300 ft., 3.2 miles SE of Stuck Mountain and 57 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 46' 20" N, 145° 12' 10" W; (map 68). Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Willow Point: point of land, on N end of island in Yukon River, 27 miles SW of Fort Yukon, Yukon Flats; 66° 32' 00" N, 146° 14' 30" W; (map 119). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Willow Point: point of land, see Talnik Point.

Willow Station: village, see Willow.

Willow: village, pop. 78, miles 185.7 on The Alaska Railroad, 37 miles N of Anchorage Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 44' 45" N, 150° 02' 30" W; BGN 1965; (map 70). Variant: Willow Creek, Willow Station. Name of a village along The Alaska Railroad that had its start when gold was discovered in the area about 1897. The name appears on an Alaska Railroad Commission map dated 1923. A post office was established here in 1948 (Ricks, 1965, p. 71).

Willows, Valley of the: valley, extending 3 miles, near head of Ikpikpuk River, Arctic Slope; 69° 26' N, 154° 48' W; (map 142). This originated as a locality name used by geologists on the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 exploration in the 1940's. It is near here that Ens. W. L. Howard noted "at this place the last green brush was seen ten to twelve feet high" (Stoney, 1900, p. 72).

Willson Creek: stream, see Wilson Creek.

Wilson Arm: estuary, heads at Wilson River, extends SW 6.3 miles, joins Bakewell Arm to form Smeaton Bay, Coast Mountains; 55° 19' N, 130° 42' W; (map 3). Local navigators' name obtained in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Wilson Bay: cove, 0.1 miles across, on NW coast of Latouche Island, 19 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 02' 20" N, 147° 54' 50" W; (map 63). Named for a "local miner"; reported in 1908 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 4), USGS.

Wilson Creek Slough: stream, channel of Yukon River, extends 8 miles between Ingrihak and Marshall, E of Arbor Island, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 49' N, 162° 03' W; (map 74). Local name published in 1962 by USGS.

Wilson Creek: stream, flows NE 2.5 miles to Eva Creek, 37 miles SE of Nenana, Alaska Range, 64° 03' N, 148° 49' W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1916 by G. C. Martin, USGS.

Wilson Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Mosquito Fork, 55 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 04' N, 141° 59' W; (map 102). Prospectors' name shown on a 1902 manuscript map by E. J. Chamberlain, U.S. Deputy Surveyor.

Wilson Creek: stream, flows NE 6 miles to North Fork Fortymile River, 42 miles SW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 16' 20" N, 141° 54' 10" W; (map 102). Prospectors' name obtained in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS.

Wilson Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to Kiwalik River, 19 miles NW of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 26' N, 161° 32' W; (map 109). Local name reported in 1917 by G. L. Harrington, USGS.

Wilson Creek: stream, flows NW 2.5 miles to Mastodon Creek, 18 miles NW of Ophir and 47 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 20' 50" N, 156° 51' 40" W, (map 90). Prospectors' name obtained in 1933 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith, P. S., 1936, pl. 4) USGS.

Wilson Creek: stream, flows S 6.5 miles from Rosie Creek Pass to South Fork Koyukuk River, 24 miles S of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 03' 50" N, 150° 10' 00" W; (map 124). Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Wilson Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 miles to Lower Willow Creek which flows to Casadepaga River, 18 miles N of Solomon; 64° 48' N, 164° 28' W; (map 95). Variant: Willson Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Wilson Creek: stream, flows SE 3 miles to South Fork Hess Creek, 10 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 38' 40" N, 148° 24' 30" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1916 by J. B. Mertie, (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13), USGS.

Wilson Creek: stream, flows W 2.5 miles to American River, 28 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 33' N, 165° 40' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome goldfields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Wilson Creek: stream, heads near Disappointment Mine, flows W. 8 miles to Wilson Creek Slough, 1.3 miles S of Marshall, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 51' 50" N, 162° 03' 20" W; (map 74). Miners' name published by Harrington (1918, p. 56), USGS. Named for Woodrow Wilson, 1856-1913, 28th President of the United States, 1913-1921 (Stuck, 1917, p. 197). See Marshall Village.

Wilson Creek: stream, N of Switchback Mountain, flows SE 7 miles, joins Golden Creek to form Illinois Creek, 17 miles NE of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 17' 10" N, 153° 07' 00" W; (map 107) Prospectors' name reported by USGS in the 1940's, but probably was used much earlier.

Wilson Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows W 2 miles to Canyon Creek near Saxton, 13 miles S of Sunrise and 27 miles SW of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 42' 05" N, 149° 27' 35" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name reported about 1914 by B. L. Johnson (in Martin and others, 1915, pl. 2), USGS.

Wilson Creek: stream, see Alameda Creek.

Wilson Creek: stream, see Chavolda Creek.

Wilson Creek: stream, see Deer Creek.

Wilson Gulch: ravine, trends W 0.8 miles to Cache Creek, 30 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 29' 20" N, 150° 59' 20" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Wilson Islands: islands, 0.4 miles long, off SE coast of Mitkof Island, 10 miles NW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 33' N, 132° 36' W; (map 6). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN, for charting purposes; name published in 1888 on USC&GS Chart 705.

Wilson Lake: lake, 2 miles across, cutoff meander on E bank of Kuskokwim River, 12 miles SW of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 46' 30" N, 155° 40' 30" W; (map 80). Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS.

Wilson Lake: lake, 5 miles long, on mainland, drained by Wilson River into Wilson Arm, Coast Mountains; 55° 31' N, 130° 33' W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Wilson River: stream, heads in Adam Mountains, flows SW 25 miles through Wilson Lake to Wilson Arm, Coast Mountains; 55° 23' 45" N, 130° 36' 28" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Wilson River: stream, heads on W shore of Snowy Lake, flows NW 1.5 miles through Lake Hayden to Wilson Bay, on Latouche Island, 18 miles SE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains, 60° 02' 20" N, 147° 54' 33" W; (map 63). Name published on 1951 USGS map; derived from Wilson Bay.

Wilson, Mount: mountain, 7,390 ft., in Tongass National Forest, 4 miles SE of Mount John Jay, Coast Mountains; 56° 05' 47" N, 130° 21' 45" W; BGN 1960; (map 7). Named by R. E. Isto, USGS, for Roland M. Wilson, 1891-1959, USGS topographic engineer who mapped this area in 1924.

Wilson, Point: point of land, at S point of entrance to Wilson Cove, on S coast of Admiralty Island, 9 miles NE of Baranof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 08' 05" N, 134° 38' 00" W; (map 9). Name published in 1899 by USC&GS on Chart 8050.

Wilson: locality, on E bank of Kuskokwim River, 0.6 miles N of Wilson Lakes and 11 miles SW of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 47' 45" N, 155° 42' 15" W; (map 80). Name shown on a 1923 ARC map.

Wimbledon, Point: point of land, on N shore of North Inian Pass, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 3 miles SW of Dundas Bay, 36 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains, 58° 18' 00" N 136° 22' 30" W; (map 10). Variant: Point Wimbledon. Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, in 1794 for Wimbledon, one of the seats of the Spencer family in England (Wagner 1937, p. 422). Some charts erroneously call it "Winbledon." Wimbledon is a suburb of London and is now the headquarters of tennis in England.

Winbledon, Point: point of land, see Wimbledon, Point.

Wind Creek: stream, flows SE 6 miles to Kinegnak River, 4 miles SE of Susie Mountain and 30 miles NE of Cape Newenham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 58° 56' N, 161° 32' W; BGN 1938; (map 39) Local name reported in 1938 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., and Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Wind Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows S 3 miles to Rainbow Creek, 7 miles SE of Vent Mountain in Aniakchak Crater, Aleutian Range; 56° 47' N, 158° 05' W; (map 30). Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Wind Point: point of land, on W shore of Thomas Bay, 2 miles NW of Ruth Island and 96 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 02' 45" N, 132° 51' 50" W, (map 8). Named in 1887 by Lt. Comdr. C. M. Thomas, USN; name published in 1888 by USC&GS.

Wind River: stream, heads at 68° 34' N, 147° 18' W, flows SE 80 miles to East Fork Chandalar River 39 miles NW of Christian, Brooks Range; 67° 47' N, 146° 09' W; (map 122). Local name reported in 1927 by J. B. Mertie, USGS.

Wind River: stream, heads at Lake Kulik, flows SE 2 miles to Mikchalk Lake, 53 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 45' N, 158° 53' W; BGN 1931; (map 52). Variant: Gui-guok-lok. Local name obtained in 1930 from F. H. Waskey and Beverley Polley, local inhabitants, by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS. The Eskimo name "Gui-guok-lok" was recorded on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Windbound Bay: bay, 0.8 miles across, on W shore of Stepovak Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 40' N, 160° 10' W (map 28). Local name published by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 165).

Windfall Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 miles to Herbert River, 2 miles SW of terminus of Herbert Glacier and 20 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 30' 55" N, 134° 44' 30" W; (map 11). Prospectors' name found in mining records of 1891. "Windfall" was a name frequently used by early miners for creeks in this part of the country (DeArmond, 1957, p. 48).

Windfall Creek: stream, see Pirate Creek.

Windfall Harbor: bay, 2 miles across, on W side of Seymour Canal, on E coast of Admiralty Island, 28 miles NNE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 52' N, 134° 17' W; (map 9). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 145).

Windfall Harbor: estuary, extends SW 2 miles off Clarence Strait, near head of Kasaan Peninsula, on E coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 36' N, 132° 20' W; (map 4). Named by local fishermen and reported in 1904 by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Windfall Island: island, 1 mile long, in mouth of Windfall Harbor, on coast of Admiralty Island, 29 miles NNE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 53' 30" N, 134° 15' 30" W; (map 9). Named in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN; published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 145).

Windfall Islands: islands, 1.5 miles long, at S point of entrance to Tebenkof Bay, on W coast of Kuiu Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 27' 30" N, 134° 14' 00" W; BGN 1929; (map 5). Local name reported in 1928 by USC&GS.

Windfall Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Windfall Creek, 2 miles S of terminus of Herbert Glacier and 18 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 30' 40" N, 134° 44' 00" W; (map 11). Name derived from Windfall Creek, which drains it, and first mentioned in mining records in 1894 (DeArmond, 1957, p. 47-48).

Windfall Mountain: mountain, 2,581 ft., on E bank of Yukon River, 20 miles N of Eagle, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 02' 40" N, 141° 16' 10" W; (map 103). So named in 1930 by J. B. Mertie, Jr., USGS, because of the heavy fall of burned trees found on its slopes.

Windham Bay: estuary, extends SW 8 miles from Windham to Stephens Passage, 14 miles S of Holkham Bay and 61 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 33' 30" N, 133° 31' 30" W; (map 8). Name derived from Point Windham by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 129).

Windham, Point: point of land, on E shore of Stephens Passage, at mouth of Windham Bay, 4 miles N of Sunset Island and 60 miles SSE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 33' 40" N, 133° 34' 00" W; (map 8). Variant: Mys Uindkhem. Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, after its discovery by Lt. Joseph Whidbey on Aug. 13, 1794, probably for William Windham, 1750-1810, English statesman (Wagner, 1937, p. 422). Windham served as English Secretary of War 1792-1801, and Secretary of State for War and Colonies, 1806-07. This name was published in 1848 as "Mys Uindkhem," that is, "Uindkhem Cape," by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. on Chart 1396.

Windham: locality, pop. 20 (1940), at head of Windham Bay, 4 miles E of The Narrows and 63 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 57° 35' 50" N, 133° 20' 45" W; (map 8). Site of a gold-mining camp built about 1900, when mining operations along Spruce Creek were expanded. Here a post office was maintained from 1903 to 1956 (Ricks, 1965, P. 71).

Winding Creek: stream, flows NW 12 miles to Bering Sea, 2 miles S of Oksenof Point, on NW coast of Unimak Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 51' N, 164° 33' W; BGN 1942; (map 24). Variant: Snake River. This stream was originally called Snake River by the 1939 USC&GS field party because " * * * this river is very crooked." The name, however, was changed the following year to Winding Creek, thought to be more appropriate " * * * since the stream is small to be called a river and the name snake might be thought to indicate the presence of many reptiles in it."

Winding Creek: stream, flows SW 1.5 miles, from Glenn Highway to Matanuska River, 37 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 46' 50" N, 148° 03' 30" W; (map 69). Descriptive name reported on 1913 USGS manuscript map.

Windmill Lake: lake, 1 mile long, in swamp, 26 miles NE of Ruby, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 49' N, 154° 34' W; (map 98). Local name obtained in 1956 by Orth.

Windom Glacier: glacier, see Norris Glacier.

Windy Arm: locality, at S end of valley between Twelvemile and Cathedral Mountains, on Middle Fork Koyukok River, 2.5 miles N of mouth of Chapman Creek and 21 miles S of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 07' 30" N, 150° 26' 00" W; (map 124). Local name reported in 1930 by Marshall (1956, p. 81).

Windy Bay: bay, 1.5 miles wide, on S coast of Kenai Peninsula, Chugach Mountains; 59° 13' 30" N, 151° 27' 30" W; (map 50). Local name reported in 1909 by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 3), USGS.

Windy Bay: bay, 2 miles long, W coast of Coronation Island, 55 miles NW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 52' N, 134° 20' W; (map 4). Descriptive name published in 1916 by USC&GS.

Windy Bay: estuary, 1 mile wide, on NW coast of Hawkins Island, 9 miles W of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 34' N, 145° 58' W; (map 64). Named in 1900 by H. P. Ritter, USC&GS.

Windy Bay: estuary, on S shore of Alaska Peninsula, trends SE 4 miles to Kuiukta Bay, 16 miles SW of Chignik, Aleutian Range; 56° 06' N, 158° 39' W; (map 30). Local name published by USC&GS in 1916 Coast Pilot (p. 161). So named "because of the strong winds and 'williwaws' encountered there."

Windy Bend: bend, of Yukon River, W of Long Point, 9 miles NE of Stevens Village, Yukon Flats; 66° 05' N, 148° 49' W; (map 118). Local descriptive name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Windy Camp: locality, 0.7 miles W of junction of Banner Creek and Nome River, 9 miles NNE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 38' N, 165° 19' W; (map 94). Site of a mining camp shown on the 1902 "Map of Nome and Snake River Country" by J. M. Davidson.

Windy Channel: water passage, see Windy Passage.

Windy Corner: pass, 13,150 ft., at S end of Wickersham Wall, on W slope of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 04' N, 151° 06' W; (map 88). Mountain climbers' name published in 1954 by USGS.

Windy Cove: bay, 1.1 miles across, on N shore of Cape Romanzof, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 49' N, 166° 04' W; (map 75). Named by G. R. Putnam, USC&GS, in 1899, "because of its exposed position."

Windy Cove: bight, 2 miles wide, along S shore of Imuruk Basin, 25 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 04' N, 165° 42' W, (map 111). Variant: Graphite Bay. Local name reported about 1940 by USC&GS and published on Chart 9380. Shown as “Graphite Bay” by S. H. Cathcart (in Brooks and others, 1922, fig. 16), USGS.

Windy Cove: estuary, extends N 1.7 miles to Coco Harbor on E coast of Dall Island, 32 miles S of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 02' 15" N, 133° 01' 10" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1932 Coast Pilot (p. 192)

Windy Creek: locality, see Windy.

Windy Creek: stream, flows E 2 miles to Lynx Creek S of Lynx Dome, 25 miles WNW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands, 65° 15' N, 152° 56' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1956 by R. M. Chapman, USGS.

Windy Creek: stream, flows E 9 miles to Kougarok River 15 miles NW of its junction with Kuzitrin River and 45 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 28' N, 164° 42' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 11), USGS.

Windy Creek: stream, flows N 15 miles to Julius Creek, 20 miles S of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 17' N, 149° 03' W; (map 100). Variant: Chicken Creek. Local name reported in 1916 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 17), USGS.

Windy Creek: stream, flows N to River Lethe at Three Forks, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 16 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 22' 25" N, 155° 20' 05" W; (map 42). Descriptive name given in 1919 by R. F. Griggs, National Geographic Society.

Windy Creek: stream, flows NE 0.5 miles to Bullion Creek 1 mile W of its junction with Pargon River, 13 miles NE of Council and 24 miles SE of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands 65° 02' N, 163° 21' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Windy Creek: stream, flows NE 3 miles to Right Fork Bluestone River, 11 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 06' N, 166° 20' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Windy Creek: stream, flows NW 1 mile to Fox River between Hugh Rowe and Sunrise Creeks, 21 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 44' 45" N, 163° 52' 05" W; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901.

Windy Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Tanana River, 7 miles E of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 34' N, 148° 51' W; (map 100). Local descriptive name published in 1916 on a GLO [BLM] survey Plateau

Windy Creek: stream, flows NW 7 miles to Budd Creek which flows to American River, 10 miles SW of Kougarok Mountain and 34 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands,

65° 36' N, 165° 32' W BGN 1957; (map 111). Variant: Million Creek. Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Windy Creek: stream, flows NW to Candle Creek, about 14 miles SW of Candle and 30 miles NE of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on a precinct map of Seward Peninsula by Monroe and Hutchins; corrected to June 1903 by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Windy Creek: stream, flows S 2 miles to Stewart River, 21 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' N, 165° 27' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Windy Creek: stream, flows S 7 miles to Sinuk River, 26 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 53' N, 165° 27' W; (map 94). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Windy Creek: stream, flows SE 1.8 miles to O'Connor Creek, 8.5 miles NW of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 56' 15" N, 147° 53' 30" W; (map 100). Local name published in 1908 by USGS.

Windy Creek: stream, flows SE 12 miles to Jack River, 32 miles S of Healy, Alaska Range; 65° 25' 45" N, 148° 52' 30" W; (map 87). Local name obtained in 1913 by J. W. Bagley, and published by Moffit (1915, pl. 1), USGS.

Windy Creek: stream, flows W 15 miles to Susitna River, 70 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 07' N, 147° 31' W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1910 by F. H. Moffit, USGS.

Windy Creek: stream, flows W 2 miles to Windy Bay, on Hawkins Island, 7 miles W of Cordova Chugach Mountains; 60° 33' 30" N, 145° 55' 30" W, (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS, derived from Windy Bay to which the stream flows.

Windy Creek: stream, heads in Beaver Mountains, flows W 24 miles to Dishna River, 35 miles NE of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 54' 25" N, 157° 31' 00" W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Windy Creek: stream, heads in Bendeleben Mountains, flows SW 10 miles to Telephone Creek which flows to Fish River, 33 miles SE of Imuruk Lake Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 07' N, 162° 54' W, (map 110). Prospectors' name published on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Windy Creek: stream, heads in Peters Hills, flows W 4 miles to Cache Creek 31 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 27' 25" N, 151° 01' 50" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Windy Creek: stream, in Rampart Mountains, heads on Senatis Mountain, flows S 4 miles to Yukon River, 25 miles ENE of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 16' 00" N, 151° 14' 30" W; (map 106). Named in 1905 by ARC surveyors.

Windy Fork Middle Fork Kuskokwim River: stream, heads at glacier at 62° 00' N, 153° 58' W, flows NW 70 miles to Middle Fork Kuskokwim River 19 miles SE of its junction with Kuskokwim River and 34 miles SE of McGrath, Kuskokwim Lowland; 62° 45' 40" N, 154° 37' 50" W; (map 80). Local name reported in 1940 by USGS.

Windy Gap: pass, 1,900 ft., trends NW 0.5 miles from Fossil Creek, 5 miles NW of Cache Mountain, 32 miles E of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 34' 30" N, 147° 27' 10" W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950' 5.

Windy Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula 4 miles W of Devils Bay in Tustumena Lake and 40 miles SE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 02' 45" N, 150° 48' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Windy Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, in Mentasta Mountains, SE of Devils Mountain, Alaska Range; 62° 25' N, 142° 54' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Windy Lake: lake, 1.5 miles long, 19 miles S of Cape Sabine, 68 miles E of Point Hope, Arctic Slope; 68° 39' 50" N, 164° 16' 30" W; BGN 1965; (map 130). Named in 1965 by geologists of the B. P. Exploration Co. Inc.

Windy Pass: pass, see Middle Pass.

Windy Passage: water passage, 2 miles S of Goddard, between Gornoi Island and W coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 48' N, 135° 21' W; (map 5). Variant: Audrey Passage, Dorothy Narrows, Windy Channel. Descriptive name given for charting purposes by USC&GS as "Windy Channel" in the 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 287) and in 1929 as "Windy Passage."

Windy Peak: mountain, 1,765 ft., on W coast of Coronation Island N of Windy Bay, 56 miles NW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' 10" N, 134° 19' 15" W; BGN 1925; (map 4). Descriptive name derived from Windy Bay and given in 1925 by USC&GS.

Windy Point: point of land, on N coast of Kenai Peninsula, S shore of Turnagain Arm, 5.5 miles NW of Sunrise, Chugach Mountains; 60° 56' 15" N, 149° 34' 00" W; (map 63). Name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Windy Point: point of land, on S coast of Alaska, extending W into Softuk Lagoon, 5 miles NW of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 13' 30" N, 144° 40' 00" W; (map 64). Local descriptive name published in 1950 by USGS.

Windy Point: point of land, on SE coast of Prince of Wales Island, 4.8 miles SE of Chasina Point, Alexander Archipelago, 55° 13' 00" N, 131° 58' 45" W; (map 3). Local name published in 1923 by USC&GS.

Windy River: stream, on Kenai Peninsula, flows N 3 miles then S 2.5 miles to Rocky River, 11 miles SE of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 23' N, 151° 25' W; (map 50). Local name reported by A. C. Gill (in Martin and others, 1920, pl. 1), USGS.

Windy River: stream, see Rocky River.

Windy: locality, at junction of Bain Creek with Nenana River, 28 miles S of Healy, miles 326.7 on Alaska Railroad, Alaska Range; 63° 28' N, 148° 49' W; (map 87). Variant: Bain Creek, Windy Creek. Name of a railroad station reported by The Alaska Railroad on its 1922 timetable.

Winers Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, in headwaters of Slate Creek, 12 miles S of Poss Mountain and 38 miles SW of Chandalar Brooks Range; 67° 15' N, 149° 47' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Winfield Creek: stream, flows NW to Port Clarence, about 9 miles SW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson. This stream cannot be identified on current maps.

Winfred Island: island, 0.3 miles across, in Porcupine Islands, on W coast of Chichagof Island, 14 miles NW of Chichagof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 48' N, 136° 23' W; (map 9). Name published in 1928 by USC&GS on Chart 8258.

Wingham Island: island, 4 miles long, at mouth of Controller Bay and 11 miles of SE of Katalla, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 60° 01' N, 144° 23' W; (map 64). Variant: Isla Dudosa, Little Kayak Island, Mitchells Island, Ostrov Shiganik, Ostrov Vinkhem. Named on June 13, 1794, by Peter Puget, RN, a member of Vancouver's expedition (Wagner, 1937, P. 422). It was called "Mitchells Island" in 1788 by Capt. John Meares, RN. The Eskimo name for this island, published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 6) was "Os[trov] Shiganik," or "Shiganik Island." It was called "Isle Dudosa" July 16, 1791, by Capt. Alessandro Malaspina "which he thought might be connected to Kayak Island and hence a peninsula" (Wagner 1937, P 449). ,

Winnebago Creek: stream, see Winston Creek.

Winneham Creek: stream, see Winston Creek.

Winner Creek: stream, flows W 6.5 miles to Glacier Creek, 14 miles NE of Sunrise and 20 miles NW of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 59' 40" N, 149° 04' 30" W; (map 63). Local name published in 1898 by Mendenhall (1900, p. 279), USGS.

Winnie Creek: stream, flows E 7 miles to North Fork Koyukuk River, 3.5 miles NE of Florence Lake and 23.5 miles SW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 11' 45" N, 150° 48' 15" W; (map 124). Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Winning Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, along E shore of Glass Peninsula, on E coast of Admiralty Island, 30 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago, 57° 51' 50" N, 134° 06' 30" W; (map 9). Local name reported in 1928 by H. E. Smith, USFS.

Winona Creek: stream, flows SW 2.8 miles to Skookum Creek in Noxapaga River basin, 32 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 33' N, 164° 17' W; BGN 19.52; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Winslow Island: island, see Wislow Island.

Winslow Point: point of land, see Giant Point.

Winslow, Cape: point of land, see Wislow Cape.

Winslow, Point: point of land, E point of entrance to Mary Island Anchorage, on N coast of Mary Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 06' 30" N, 131° 11' 25" W; (map 3). This name was originally applied about 1880 to Giant Point by local pilots; transferred in 1883 to above location by USC&GS.

Winstanley Creek: stream, flows NW through Winstanley Lakes 8 miles to Shoalwater Pass On E shore of Behm Canal, Coast Mountains, 55° 24' 28" N, 130° 52' 55" W; (map 3). Local name reported in 1955 by USGS.

Winstanley Island: island, 4.3 miles long, in Behm Canal, 2 miles NE of Smeaton Island, Coast Mountains. 55° 26' N, 130° 59' W; (map 3). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, for the English engineer who built the first Eddystone Lighthouse near Plymouth, England in 1696-1699, and who lost his life there in 1703; published in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 72)

Winstanley Lakes: lakes, two, extend 3.5 miles in course of Winstanley Creek, 1.5 miles E of Behm Canal, Coast Mountains; 55° 26' N, 130° 50' W; (map 3). Local name recorded in 1955 by USGS.

Winston Creek: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Solomon River, 11 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 42' N, 164° 18' W; (map 95). Variant: Winnebago Creek, Winneham Creek. Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS. The name "Winnebago" was shown on a prospectors' manuscript map dated 1902, it was reported in 1905 as applying to this stream by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Winter Anchorage: bay, see Gibson Cove.

Winter Bay: bay, 1.8 miles across, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, N of Hessa Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 46' 00" N, 132° 20' 50"; (map 1). Local name reported in 1948 by USGS.

Winter Cove: cove, see Dark Cove.

Winter Creek: stream, flows NW 0.4 miles to Bluestone River, 13 miles SE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 06' N, 166° 12' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Winter Creek: stream, flows NW 3 miles to Bonanza Creek, 41 miles SE of Nenana, Alaska Range; 64° 01' N, 148° 41' W; (map 100). Local name reported by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Winter Creek: stream, flows SW 12 miles to Kaviruk River, 37 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 19' N, 165° 06' W, (map 111). Prospector's name reported in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (in Collier, 1902, pl. 12), USGS.

Winter Creek: stream, flows W 2.3 miles to Tolovana River, 9 miles SW of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 24' 30" N, 148° 38' 00" W; (map 105) Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Winter Harbor: bay, 0.3 miles wide, near S entrance to Tuxekan Passage, W coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 46' 15" N, 133° 13' 45" W; (map 4). Local name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Winter Harbor: bay, see Gibson Cove.

Winter Island: island, 900 ft. long, at head of Afognak Bay, 4.5 miles NNW of Afognak, Kodiak Island, 58° 04' 25" N, 152° 47' 00" W; (map 43). Name reported in 1900 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, who made surveys and investigations in this area while commander of the USBF steamer Albatross from 1897 to 1901.

Winter Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Attu Island, in course of Diehm Creek, Aleutian Islands; 52° 56' 00" N, 173° 00' 15" E; (map 13). Named by U.S. Army during World War II; (map published in 1948 by AMS.

Winthrop Point: bend, on left bank of Koyukuk River, 36 miles NW of Hochandochtla Mountain, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 66° 00' N, 155° 30' W; (map 107). Named in 1899 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Wipple, Mount: mountain, see Whipple, Mount.

Wisconsin Inlet: estuary, see Wachusett Inlet.

Wiseman Creek: stream, flows E 12 miles to Middle Fork Koyukuk River at Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 24' 30" N, 150° 06' 00" W; (map 124). Local name shown on an 1899 fieldsheet by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Wiseman: village, pop. 12, on Middle Fork Koyukuk River, at junction of Wiseman Creek, Brooks Range; 67° 25' N, 150° 06' W; (map 124). Variant: Nolan, Wrights. In response to increased activity in mining on Nolan and Wiseman Creeks in 1911, the local population began to abandon Coldfoot, 10 miles to the south. Supplies were brought up the Middle Fork Koyukuk River to the site of "Wright's old roadhouse, named for B. E. Wright, keeper, at the mouth of Wiseman Creek" where a new town developed. It was first called "Wright's," after the roadhouse, then "Nolan," after the nearby gold-bearing creek, and finally "Wiseman," after the stream (Marshall, 1933, p. 42). A post office was established here in 1909 called "Nolan." The post office name was changed in 1923 to "Wiseman"; it was discontinued in 1956 (Ricks, 1965, p. 71).

Wishbone Hill: mountain, 2,333 ft., E of Moose Creek, 10 miles NE of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 44' 10" N, 148° 57' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1910 by G. C. Martin (in Brooks and others, 1911, pl. 8), USGS. So named because of its shape.

Wishbone Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, 9 miles NE of Palmer at head of Buffalo Creek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 43' 40" N, 149° 01' 00" W; (map 69) Local name reported in 1915 by USGS; name derived from nearby Wishbone Hill.

Wislow Cape: point of land, on N coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 50' 00" N, 166° 44' 45" W; BGN 1962; (map 46). Variant: Cape Winslow. Named in 1888 by USBF. It may be a possible error for "Winslow."

Wislow Island: island, 0.1 miles long, in Reese Bay, N coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 54° 00' 25" N, 166° 43' 03" W; BGN 1962. Variant: Winslow Island. Named in 1888 by USBF. It may be a possible error of "Winslow."

Witchcraft Point: point of land, 2 miles SW of West Kiska Lake, on NW coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 03' 10" N, 177° 30' 00" E; BGN 1937; (map 14). Named in 1936 by the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office.

Witches Cauldron: valley, heads near Devils Thumb on Alaska-Canada boundary, extends NW 10 miles to Baird Glacier, 105 miles E of Sitka, Coast Mountains; 57° 10' N, 132° 34' W; BGN 1966; (map 8). Descriptive name given in 1965 by A. S. Post, USGS, who wrote "The confused moraines on the glaciers, the lack of surface drainage and the steep, gloomy canyon walls all heighten the feeling of foreboding. It is a sinister unworldly place."

Witherspoon, Mount: mountain, 12,012 ft., in Dora Keen Range, at head of Columbia Glacier, 36 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 23' 45" N, 147° 11' 55" W; BGN 1928; (map 69) Named in 1928 by USGS for David C. Witherspoon, USGS topographer, "who at the time of his retirement in 1921 had mapped a greater area of Alaska than any other man."

Witness Rocks: rocks, in San Alberto Bay, NW of The Witnesses, 6 miles NW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' 25" N, 133° 15' 15" W; (map 4) Local name published in 1914 by USC&GS.

Witnesses, The: islands, in San Alberto Bay, 5 miles W of Klawock and 7 miles NW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 33' 10" N, 133° 13' 30" W; (map 4). Variant: Los Testigos. Translation of the name "Los Testigos" given in 1775-79 by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra and Francisco Antonio Maurelle.

Witshed, Point: point of land, see Whitshed, point.

Wloyukuk River: stream, see Holokuk River.

Wnderika Mountain: mountain, see Abercrombie Mountain.

Wodehouse Point: point of land, see Woodhouse, Point.

Woewodski Harbor: bight, 1.3 miles across, on SE coast of Admiralty Island between Liesnoi Island And Deepwater Point, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 10' N, 134° 14' W; (map 9). Variant: Gavan Vovodskago, Woewodsky Harbor. Named in 1838 by Capt. Lt. D. F. Zarembo for Stepan Vasilivich Woewodski, Director of the Russian American Colonies from 1854 to 1859; published in 1848 as "Gavan Vovodskago" meaning "Woewadski Harbor" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396.

Woewodski Island: island, 5 miles long, between Duncan Canal and Wrangell Narrows, 15 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 34' N, 133° 00' W; (map 6). Variant: Medviezhi, Ostrova, Voevodskago Island, Voyevodskago, Ostrova, Woewodsky Island, Bear Island. Published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396 as "O[strov]a Voyevodskago." Named for Capt. Lt. Stepan Vasilivich Woewodski, chief director of the Russian American Colonies, 1854-59. In 1838 G. Lindenberg called part of the island "Medvezhiy," meaning "of the bear."

Woewodski Lake: lake, see Harvey Lake.

Woewodsky Harbor: bight, see Woewodski Harbor.

Woewodsky Island: island, see Woewodski Island.

Wohlschlag Slough: stream, see Central Marsh Slough

Wolasatux: village, on left bank of Yukon River, 7 miles S of Nulato, Nulato Hills; BGN 1932; (map 97). Variant: Wolasaluk, Wolsatux. Reported as "Wolsatux" in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA. Wolasatux was a young man who escaped massacre at Nulato in 1851.

Wolcot Mountain: mountain, see Sheep Mountain.

Wolcot Mountain: mountain, see Wallcutt Mountain.

Wolcott Mountain: mountain, see Sheep Mountain.

Wolcott Reef: reef, 11 miles NE of Karluk, on W coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 40' 15" N, 154° 11' 45" W; (map 35). Local name published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Woleek River: stream, see Wulik River.

Wolf Creek Mountain: mountain, 2,455 ft., 37 miles N of Russian Mission and 51 miles W of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills, 62° 20' N, 161° 21' W; (map 78). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Wolf Creek: locality, on Wolf Creek, 24 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 04' N, 147° 21' W; (map 105). Local name of a temporary mining camp; published in 1916 in Polk's Gazetteer.

Wolf Creek: stream, flows E 18 miles to Mosquito Fork, 37 miles N of Tok, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 50' 50" N, 142° 58' 45" W; (map 85). Local name reported in 1907 by D. C. Witherspoon, USGS.

Wolf Creek: stream, flows N 12 miles to Birch Creek, 45 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 18' 20" N, 145° 02' 00" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1905 by D. C. Witherspoon (in Prindle, 1906, pl. 1), USGS.

Wolf Creek: stream, flows N 18 miles to Herron River, 27 miles S of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 28' 15" N, 152° 20' 30" W; (map 88). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Wolf Creek: stream, flows N 2.5 miles to Kukpuk River S of its junction with Kakpeyak River, 16 miles NE of Cape Thompson, Arctic Slope; 68° 14' 35" N, 165° 24' 40" W; BGN 1963; (map 129). Named in 1960 by Project Chariot personnel.

Wolf Creek: stream, flows NE 10 miles to Mission Creek, 3.5 miles NW of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 49' N, 141° 19' W; (map 102). Named by prospectors and reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 48), USGS.

Wolf Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Cleary Creek, 19 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 05' 15" N, 147° 25' 00" W; (map 105). Named by prospectors: reported in 1903 by T. G. Gerdine (Prindle, 1905, pl. 13), USGS.

Wolf Creek: stream, flows NW 4.5 miles to East Fork Chena River, 13 miles ESE of Far Mountain and 65 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 02' 45" N, 145° 20' 05" W; (map 104). Prospectors' name reported in 1954 or 1955 by USGS topographers.

Wolf Creek: stream, flows SW 3 miles to SE end of Big Lake 21 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 29' 00" N, 149° 18' 30" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Wolf Creek: stream, flows SW 4.5 miles to Moose Creek, 12 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 40' N, 148° 17' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1916 by J. B. Mertie (in Brooks and others, 1918, pl. 13), USGS.

Wolf Creek: stream, flows SW 6.5 miles from a lake to Tinayguk River, 7 miles NNE of Tobin Mountain and 48 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 44' 30" N, 151° 26' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Local name reported by Robert Marshall in 1932.

Wolf Creek: stream, heads at 69° 21' N, 153° 22' W, flows NW 75 miles and joins Key Creek to form Price River, 35 miles NE of head of Ikpikpuk River, Arctic Plain; 69° 44' 30" N, 153° 49' 30" W. BGN 1960; (map 142). Name proposed in 1951 by USGS for use in geologic mapping; named for the numerous wolves seen in this area.

Wolf Creek: stream, heads in Dutch Hills, flows SE 2 miles to Ramsdyke Creek, 30 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range. 62° 36' 38" N, 150° 48' 30" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Wolf Creek: stream, heads on Wolf Creek Mountain, flows S 7 miles to Tom Gray Creek 3.5 miles NE of its junction with Nageethluk River, 32 miles N of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta.; 62° 14' 45" N, 161° 25' 00" W; (map 78). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS.

Wolf Creek: stream, heads on Wolf Mountain, flows NW 14 miles to Melozitna River, 30 miles NW of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 29' 35" N, 154° 09' 45" W; (map 107). Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Wolf Creek: stream, in Glacier Bay National Monument, flows NW 4 miles to tidal flat on Spokane Cove, Glacier Bay, 21 miles NW of Gustavus, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 42' 17" N, 135° 57' 06" W; BGN 1963; (map 11). Local name reported in 1961 by NPS.

Wolf Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows NW 6 miles to Meshik River, 13 miles S of Vent Mountain in Aniakchak Crater, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 41' N, 158° 12' W; (map 30). Name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS; published in 1927 by USGS.

Wolf Creek: stream, on Kenai Peninsula flows SE 3.5 miles to Resurrection Creek, 7.5 miles S of Hope and 32 miles W of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 48' 15" N, 149° 39' 00" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Wolf Island: island, see Kritskoi Island.

Wolf Island: islands, see Kudobin Islands.

Wolf Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, in Matanuska Valley, 6 miles NW of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 38' 40" N, 149° 16' 35" W; (map 69). Variant: Wolfe Lake. Local name reported in 1942 as Wolfe Lake by AMS.

Wolf Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula NNE of the Finger Lakes 13 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 40' 00" N, 150° 54' 50" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Wolf Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, on Prince of Wales Island, 2 miles W of entrance to Twelvemile Arm and 22 miles NE of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 32' N, 132° 36' W; BGN 1960; (map 4). Named in 1956 by C. L. Sainsbury, USGS, because of "the large number of wolves that live near the lake and prey upon the beaver in the numerous small ponds near Wolf Lake."

Wolf Lake: lake, 2.6 miles long, N of Tanana River, 7 miles NE of Tanacross, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 27' N, 143° 10' W; (map 85). Local name published by USGS in 1950.

Wolf Lake: lake, see Upper Wolf Lake.

Wolf Lakes: lakes, extend N-S 1.5 miles, between Beluga and Little Susitna Mountains, 38 miles N of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 38' 15" N, 151° 05' 00" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Wolf Mountain: mountain, 1,565 ft., in Kuskokwim Mountains, 2.5 miles NE of Sugarloaf Mountain, 38 miles E of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 33' 15" N, 156° 49' 30" W; (map 79). Local name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Wolf Mountain: mountain, 4,978 ft., in Kokrines Hills between headwaters of Wolf and Hot Springs Creeks, 19 miles NW of Birches, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 19' N, 154° 04' W (map 107). Local name obtained in 1954 by USGS topographers.

Wolf Point: point of land, E tip of Walrus Island, Kudobin Islands, 8.5 miles NW of village of Port Moller, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 01' 30" N 160° 49' 00" W; (map 28). Translation of the Russian word "volchie" by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1882; Capt. F. P. Lutke applied the name "Volchie" to the entire island in 1836.

Wolf Point: point of land, in Glacier Bay National Monument on W shore of Muir Inlet, 43 miles SW of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 00' 15" N, 136° 09' 10" W; (map 45). So named by the American Geographical Society (Field, 1947, pl. 1) "because of wolf tracks seen there in 1941."

Wolf Point: point of land, on N coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 07' 25" N, 177° 33' 40" E; (map 14). Variant: Blackbird Point. Shown on recent maps of Kiska Island; variant shown on a 1943 USAAF map.

Wolf Point: promontory, on N bank of Knik River, 16 miles SE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 28' 45" N, 148° 41' 30" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1960 by USGS.

Wolf Pup: ravine, trends NW 2 miles to Middle Fork Koyukuk River, 1 mile S of mouth of Gold Creek and 36 miles W of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 30' N, 149° 52' W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Wolf Rock: rock, 750 ft. long, in Pacific Ocean, 13 miles W of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 01' 15" N, 133° 29' 15" W; (map 4). Variant: Flat Island, Forrester's Island, Isla Algives, Isla Rasa. Named in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN. In 1774-1779, the Spaniards called the island "Isle Rasa" meaning "flat island;" and in 1788, Capt. John Meares called it "Forrester's Island." It was called "Isle Algives" by Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra about August 1, 1779.

Wolfe Lake: lake, see Wolf Lake.

Wolik River: stream, see Wulik River.

Wolikpot: locality, see Walakpa.

Wolk Harbor: bay, 1.8 miles long, on S coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 40' 45" N, 132° 47' 15" W; (map 1). Variant: Polk Harbour. Local name published in USC&GS in 1911.

Wolk Point: point of land, S point of entrance to Wolk Harbor, on S coast of Dall Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 40' 20" N, 132° 46' 35" W; BGN 192g; (map 1). Name derived from Wolk Harbor; given by Capt. R. S. Patton, USC&GS, in 1928.

Wolley, Cape: point of land, see Woolley, Cape.

Wolverine Creek: stream, 1.5 miles long, on NE coast of Cleveland Peninsula, drains Lake McDonald into Yes Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 55' 00" N, 131° 47' 30" W, (map 3). Local name reported by USGS in 1952.

Wolverine Creek: stream, flows N 10 miles from Hatbox Mesa to Aiyak River, 57 miles NW of Anaktuvuk Pass, Brooks Range; 68° 55' N, 152° 26' W; (map 134). Named by USGS geologists during the exploration of Navel Petroleum Reserve No. 4; name given in 1944.

Wolverine Creek: stream, flows NE 16.5 miles S of Crag Peak to John River, 9.5 miles SE of junction of Hunt Fork and John River and 59 miles W of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 37' N, 152° 16' W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Variant: Wolverine River. Name reported in 1930 by Robert Marshall.

Wolverine Creek: stream, flows S and W 3.2 miles, from Mount Eielson to Crystal Creek, E of Muldrow Glacier, 4.5 miles SSW of Eielson Visitor Center, Alaska Range; 63° 22' 15" 150° 22' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). So named by USGS in 1931 because "many wolverines were observed on this creek during the past summer."

Wolverine Creek: stream, flows SE 2.8 miles to right bank of Ottertail Creek, 8 miles SE of Chena Hot Springs and 60 miles N of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 59' 10" N, 145° 50' 00" W; (map 101). Prospectors' name reported in 1913 by USGS as the name of the stream now known as Demar Creek.

Wolverine Creek: stream, flows SE 3.1 miles to Camp Creek, 49 miles W of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 25' 38" N, 151° 36' 40" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Wolverine Creek: stream, flows SE 8 miles to North Fork Kuskokwim River, 32 miles NE of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 22' N, 153° 51' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Wolverine Creek: stream, flows SW 6.5 miles to North Fork Baker Creek, 6 miles E of Rough Top Mountain and 25 miles SW of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 11' 00" N, 150° 35' 30" W; (map 106) Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by H. M. Eakin, USGS.

Wolverine Creek: stream, flows W 3 miles to Tibbs Creek 6 miles S of that stream's junction with Goodpaster River and 50 miles ENE of Big Delta, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 23' N, 144° 16' W; (map 101). Local name published in 1956 by USGS.

Wolverine Creek: stream, heads at glacier, flows NW 16 miles to Matanuska River, 4.8 miles NE of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 40' N, 149° 03' W; (map 69). Name reported by GLO (BLM) on a 1915 land Plateau

Wolverine Creek: stream, heads on Little Mount Susitna, flows NE 15 miles to Lower Sucker Creek, 39 miles NE of Tyonek, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 36' 40" N, 150° 45' 01" W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1935 by USGS.

Wolverine Creek: stream, in Teocalli Mountains, heads SE of Knox Peak, flows SW 3.7 miles to South Fork Kuskokwim River 9 miles S of junction of Tatina River, 91 miles SE of McGrath, Alaska Range; 62° 10' N, 153° 22' W; (map 80). Local name reported in 1931 by USGS.

Wolverine Creek: stream, on N end of Kenai Peninsula, flows NW 4.5 miles to Ingram Creek, 12 miles SE of Sunrise and 16 miles W of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 49' 20" N,

149° 07' 15" W; (map 63). Local prospectors' name reported in 1904 by Moffit (1906, pl. 2), USGS.

Wolverine Creek: stream, on S shore of Alaska Peninsula, flows NE 3 miles to a lagoon, at head of Aniakchak Bay, 15 miles SW of Cape Kunmik; Aleutian Range; 56° 42' N, 157° 34' W; (map 31). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Wolverine Creek: stream, see Demar Creek.

Wolverine Falls: falls, on S tributary 3 miles SE of its junction with Savonoski River, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 21 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 32' 50" N, 154° 43' 10" W; (map 42). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Wolverine Fork: stream, flows SE 7 miles to Chuitna River, 20 miles NW of Tyonek, Alaska Range; 61° 12' 00" N, 151° 39' 30" W; BGN 1964; (map 70). Named in 1963 by USGS.

Wolverine Gulch: ravine, trends N 1.5 miles to Canoe Bay, 11 miles E of Pavlof Bay, near SW end of Alaska Peninsula, Aleutian Range; 55° 31' 40" N, 161° 09' 30" W; (map 28). Local name reported in 1929 by USGS.

Wolverine Lake: lake, 0.3 miles across, 15 miles NE of Chalkyitsik, Yukon Flats; 66° 50' N, 143° 29' W; (map 120). Local name obtained in 1956 by T. E. Taylor and R. C. Foley, USGS.

Wolverine Lake: lake, 0.3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula in Kenai Mountains, 4 miles E of Tustumena Lake and 32 miles SE of Kenai, Chugach Mountains; 60° 12' N, 150° 38' W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Wolverine Lake: lake, 0.8 miles long, 6 miles NE of Palmer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 39' 45" N, 148° 58' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1942 by AMS.

Wolverine Mountain: mountain, 4,580 ft., 14 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 20' N, 149° 53' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors and reported in 1902 by A. H. Brooks, USGS.

Wolverine Mountain: mountain, 4,653 ft., 3.7 miles E of Paxson, Alaska Range; 63° 01' 25" N, 145° 22' 40" W; (map 86). Name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Wolverine Peak: mountain, 4,455 ft., between North and South Forks Campbell Creek, 10 miles SE of Anchorage, Chugach Mountains; 61° 08' 05" N, 149° 36' 45" W; BGN 1964; (map 69). Named in 1963 by members of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska because "wolverine Tracks were seen near its summit on an early M.C.A. ascent in winter."

Wolverine River: stream, see Wolverine Creek.

Woman Lake: lake, 0.2 miles long, 0.8 miles NE of junction of Montana Creek and Susitna River 14 miles S of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 05' 50" N, 150° 03' 20" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Womans Bay: bay, see Womens Bay.

Womens Bay: bay, extends SW 5 miles off Chiniak Bay, 5 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 43' N, 152° 31' W; BGN 1939, (map 34). Variant: Babia Bay, Babya Bay, English Bay, Guba Babya, Womans Bay. Translation by Baker (1906, p. 679) of the name "Guba Babya," published by Sarichev (1826, map 16). In 1938 USC&GS published the name "English Bay."

Womens Bay: bay, see Shakmanof Cove.

Wonder Bay: bay, 2 miles across, on NW coast of Shuyak Island, 48 miles N of Kodiak Island; 58° 36' 40" N, 152° 36' 00" W; (map 43). Name published by USC&GS in 1927 on Chart 8555.

Wonder Creek: stream, flows SE 1.5 miles to Livengood Creek, 3 miles NE of Livengood, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 33' N, 148° 26' W; (map 105). Named by prospectors; reported in 1915 by Brooks (in Brooks and others, 1916, pl. 9), USGS.

Wonder Creek: stream, flows SW 0.5 miles to Center Creek 2 miles N of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 32' 10" N, 165° 23' 50" W; (map 94). Prospectors' name published on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee.

Wonder Creek: stream, flows W 1 mile to California Creek, 15 miles NE of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 66° 57' 40" N, 156° 37' 00" W; (map 115). Prospectors' name reported after 1940 by USGS.

Wonder Creek: stream, see Center Creek.

Wonder Gulch: ravine, in Dutch Hills, trends NE 0.8 miles to Ramsdyke Creek 30 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 36' 15" N, 150° 48' 30" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in the 1930's by USGS.

Wonder Gulch: ravine, trends 5 1 mile to Coffee Creek, in Kougarok River basin, 49 miles SW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 19' N, 164° 44' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Wonder Lake: lake, 0.9 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.8 miles SE of Pepper Lake, 35 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 49' 15" N, 150° 24' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Wonder Lake: lake, 2.7 miles long, in Mount McKinley National Park, 27 miles NNE of Mount McKinley, Alaska Range; 63° 28' 30" N, 150° 52' 30" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Wonder Park: suburb, E of Anchorage and S of Glenn Highway, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 13' 24" N, 149° 47' 00" W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1954 by the city engineer of Anchorage.

Wood Canyon: canyon, extends 7 miles along Copper River, 1 mile S of Taral and 62 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 25' N, 144° 28' W; (map 68). Named "Woods Canon" in 1885 by Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, for Col. H. Clay Wood, USA.

Wood Cove: cove, 1,500 ft. across, on E coast of Forrester Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 48' 30" N, 133° 31' 00" W; (map 1). Local name published by USC&GS in 1943.

Wood Creek: stream, flows NW 10 miles to South Fork Sulatna River, 13 miles E of Sulatna Crossing and 22 miles SW of Monzonite Hills, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 09' 45" N, 155° 02' 48" W; (map 98). Local name reported about 1952 by USGS.

Wood Creek: stream, flows SW 2.5 miles to Mineral Creek, 0.1 miles N of McIntosh and 5.4 miles NW of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 11' 10" N, 146° 20' 20" W; (map 68). Prospectors' name reported in 1911 by USGS. There was an Olsen and Wood Mine on the stream.

Wood Creek: stream, heads in Horn Mountains, flows S 1.6 miles to Alfred Creek, 58 miles NE of Palmer, Talkeetna Mountains; 61° 57' N, 147° 30' W; (map 69). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Wood Creek: stream, see Wood River.

Wood Island: island, see Woody Island.

Wood Islands: islands, among Maurelle Islands, 26 miles NW of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 40' N, 133° 43' W; (map 4). Variant: Gardiner Islands. Local descriptive name published in 1915 by USC&GS.

Wood Lake: lake, 1.6 miles long, in Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.5 miles S of head of Geikie Inlet and 48 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 34' 45" N, 136° 28' 50" W; (map 10). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Wood Point: point of land, NW tip of Point Agassiz Peninsula, 13 miles N of Petersburg, Coast Mountains; 56° 59' 45" N, 132° 56' 57" W; (map 6). Local name published by USC&GS in 1925 Coast Pilot (p. 211).

Wood Point: point of land, on S shore of Norton Sound, 10 miles E of St. Michael Bay and 40 miles SW of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 28' N, 161° 40' W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1903 by Dr. C. D. Lind of Unalakleet (Jackson, 1904, p. 55).

Wood River Buttes: mountains, 1,051 ft., 4 miles long, between Wood River and Crooked Creek, 28 miles S of Fairbanks, Tanana Lowland; 64° 28' N, 148° 08' W; (map 100). Local name derived from Wood River; reported in 1910 by USGS (Capps, 1912, pl. 1).

Wood River Cannery: village, see Wood River.

Wood River Lakes: lakes, four, extend S 45 miles from Lake Kulik to Lake Aleknagik, S of Tikchik Lakes, 18 miles N of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 30' N, 159° 00'

W; (map 52). Reported about 1930 by Gerald Fitzgerald (in Mertie, 1938b, p. 14), USGS. The four lakes are drained by the Wood River.

Wood River Landing: locality, see Wood River.

Wood River Mountains: mountains, 2,000-3,500 ft., in group 100 miles long and 30 miles wide, extend NNE from Bristol Bay to Chikuminuk Lake, bounded on W by Togiak River, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 60° 13' N, 159° 00' W [N end], 58° 50' N, 159° 50' W [S end]; (map 53). Variant: Tikchik Mountains. Local name reported in 1939 by USC&GS. Mertie (1938b, p. 14), USGS, referred to these mountains when he wrote "here designated the Tikchik Mountains."

Wood River: locality, on Tanana River near mouth of Wood River, 15 miles E of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 35' N, 148° 38' W; (map 100). Variant: Wood River Landing. Name of site of a trading post, riverboat woodyard, and landing; published in Polk's Gazetteer in 1916.

Wood River: stream, flows NW 26 miles to Black River, 50 miles NE of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Porcupine Plateau; 65° 57' N, 142° 02' W; (map 103). Variant: Wood Creek. Local name published in 1951 as "Wood Creek," and in 1956 as "Wood River" by USGS.

Wood River: stream, heads at glacier in Alaska Range at 63° 42' N, 147° 32' W, flows NW 115 miles into Tanana River, 14 miles E of Nenana, Tanana Lowland; 64° 35' 15" N, 148° 38' 40" W; (map 100). Variant: Bradley River. Local name reported in 1906 by L. M. Prindle (in Brooks and others, 1907, pl. 4), USGS. Probably so called because a riverboat woodyard was located near the stream's mouth. This is probably the same feature Lt. Allen (1887, pl. 1), USA, named Bradley River in 1885.

Wood River: stream, heads in Aleknagik Lake and Rows SSE 20 miles to Nushagak River just NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 03' N, 158° 25' W; (map 52). Variant: Ahleknuguk River, Aleknagik River, Aliagnagik River, Alyagnagik River, Reka Aleknagek. Local name published by USBF in 1890. Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3), IRN, calls the stream "Alyagnagik" and Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 2), IRN, shows "Aleknagek," both obviously referring to the same Eskimo name.

Wood River: village, pop. 15, at junction of Wood and Nushagak Rivers, 2 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 04' N, 158° 26' W; (map 52). Variant: Ah-lek-nug-uk, Wood River Cannery. Located on site of Eskimo village of "Ah-lek-nug-uk," which was recorded on a 1910 manuscript map by H. C. Fassett, USBF.

Wood Spit: spit, on S shore of Holkham Bay at entrance to Endicott Arm, 3 miles E of Point Astley and 50 miles SE of Juneau, Coast Mountains. 57° 43' 30" N, 133° 34' 30" W; (map 8). Name applied in 1889 by Lt. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, USN, "because it was wooded;" published by USC&GS in the 1891 Coast Pilot (p. 147).

Wood Spur: settlement, pop. 30, along The Alaska Railroad near Nenana, Tanana Lowland; (map 69). Village or railroad siding on The Alaska Railroad reported by Rand McNally (1966, p. 63).

Wood, Mount: mountain, 2,836 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 1.7 miles E of Wood Lake and 47 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 32' 45" N, 136° 26' 20" W; (map 10). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Woodard Canyon: ravine, 0.3 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.5 miles N of Homer, Cook Inlet Lowland; 59° 39' 30" N, 151° 33' 15" W; (map 50). Local name reported and published in 1950 by USGS.

Woodcamp Creek: stream, flows SE 13 miles to Yukon River, 30 miles NE of Rampart, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 52' 30" N, 149° 41' 45" W; (map 105). Local name published by USGS in the 1950's.

Woodchopper Creek: locality, on Woodchopper Creek at mouth of Iron Creek, 19 miles W of junction of Charley and Yukon Rivers, Tanana-Yukon Highlands; 65° 17' 40" N, 143° 24' 30" W; (map 103). Mining camp shown on maps after 1940.

Woodchopper Creek: stream, heads at 65° 11' N, 143° 46' W, flows NE 20 miles to Yukon River 16 miles NW of its junction with Charley River, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 21' 20" N, 143° 19' 10" W; (map 103). Local name found on a manuscript map by E. F. Ball dated 1898 and on a fieldsheet prepared by A. J. Collier, USGS, in 1902. The name may allude to woodchopping on the banks of this stream to furnish fuel for river steamboats.

Woodchopper Creek: stream, heads on Bismark Mountain, flows SW 6 miles to Garland Creek, 11 miles NW of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 67° 00' N, 157° 24' W; (map 126). Local name given about 1901 "due to a woodyard located at the mouth" of Garland Creek which furnished fuel for the riverboats.

Woodchopper Creek: stream, heads on Serpentine Ridge, flows SSE 8.5 miles to Patterson Creek, 33 miles SE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 01' 20" N, 151° 02' 00" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by USGS (Prindle, 1908, p. 5).

Woodchopper Island: island, see Melozi Island.

Woodchopper Roadhouse: locality, abandoned roadhouse on left bank of Yukon River, 1 mile E of mouth of Woodchopper Creek, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 21' 30" N, 143° 18' 00" W; (map 103). Variant: Woodchopper. Locality at the site of Woodchopper, a mining camp, which was established about 1910; reported by L. M. Prindle and J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Brooks and others, 1912, pl. 10), USGS.

Woodchopper's Island: island, in Mitchell Bay, on W coast of Admiralty Island, 5 miles E of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 32' N, 134° 21' W; (map 9). Named in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN; published in 1881 on Hydrog. Chart 882. Comdr. Meade indicates a probable island in this area, but recent maps show a peninsula instead of an island. The name does not appear on recent maps.

Woodchopper: locality, on Woodchopper Creek at junction of Deep Creek, 33 miles ESE of Tanana, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 03' N, 151° 00' W; (map 106). This was a former mining camp established about 1907.

Woodchuck Gulch: ravine, trends W 0.5 miles to Buster Creek, 10 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 37' N, 165° 12' W; (map 94). Variant: Goodluck Gulch. Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS. Shown as "Goodluck Gulch" on Arthur Gibson's "Map of Cape Nome Precinct" dated 1904.

Woodcock, Point: point of land, on NW coast of Montague Island, 10 miles NE of Cape Clear, 60 miles SE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 59° 54' 15" N, 147° 48' 40" W; (map 49). Named by Capt. Nathaniel Portlock (1789, p. 7), about April 24, 1787, for Joseph Woodcock, an apprentice aboard the King George, who was frequently sent ashore among the Indians as a hostage. Name shown only on his chart (Wagner, 1937, p. 524).

Wooded Island: island, 0.8 miles long, in Marmot Bay, NW of Spruce Island, NE of Kodiak Island; 57° 57' 30" N, 152° 29' 30" W; (map 34). Variant: Liesistoi, Ostrov Lysistoy. Translation of the descriptive name "O[strov] Lysistoy," given to this island by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Wooded Island: island, see Makhnati Island.

Wooded Island: island, see Woody Island.

Wooded Islands: islands, 1 mile SE of Montague Island, in Gulf of Alaska, 75 miles SE of Seward Chugach Mountains; 59° 52' N, 147° 23' W; (map 49) These islands were described by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, in 1794 and apparently named in 1869 by USC&GS.

Wooden Canoe Lake: lake, 0.5 miles across, 7 miles SE of Minto, Tanana Lowland; 64° 51' 45" N, 148° 58' 30" W; (map 100). Local name reported in 1950 by USGS topographers.

Wooden Island: island, 0.2 miles across, S of Cape Ommaney, 6 miles S of Port Alexander, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 09' 40" N, 134° 39' 30" W; (map 5). Variant: Woodens Rock. Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN who called it "Woodens Rock" on August 24, 1794, "to commemorate Isaac Wooden [a member of his party], who fell overboard and was drowned near this island" (Wagner, 1937, p. 422).

Wooden Wheel Cove: cove, 0.6 miles long, in Port Protection, 1.5 miles S of village of Point Baker on N coast of Prince of Wales Island, Alexander Archipelago, 56° 19' 45" N, 133° 36' 30" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Woodens Rock: island, see Wooden Islands.

Woodhouse, Point: point of land, on S coast of Biorka Island, 18 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 50' 05" N, 135° 32' 15" W; (map 5). Variant: Wodehouse Point. Named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, on July 30, 1794 (Wagner, 1937, p. 422). Vancouver gave this name to high land west of Crawfish Inlet, 14 miles southeastward. The name was reapplied to the present location by Russian naval officers in the early 1800's (Sarichev, 1826, map 19).

Woodland Creek: stream, see Woodland Echo Creek.

Woodland Echo Creek: stream, flows E 7 miles from Woodland Echo Pass to North Fork Chandalar River, 7.5 miles SW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 27' N, 148° 46' W; (map 123). Variant: Woodland Creek. Name reported in 1909 as "Woodland Creek" by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7),USGS.

Woodland Echo Pass: pass, 7 miles NE of O'Keefe Hills and 13 miles WSW of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 26' 30" N, 149° 00' 00" W; (map 123). Local name reported in 1956 by T. E. Taylor, USGS.

Woodman Creek: stream, flows E to Big Four Creek, between Birch and Surprise Creeks, about 20 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; (map 95). Prospectors' name reported on the 1900 "Map of Nome Peninsula" by J. M. Davidson and B. D. Blakeslee. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Woodpecker Cove: cove, extends SW 0.5 miles to Sumner Strait, on S coast of Mitkof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 30' 00" N, 132° 49' 15" W; BGN 1917; (map 6). Local name reported in 1916 by USC&GS.

Woodpecker Lake: lake, 0.7 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula N of Eagle Lake, 9 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 37' 15" N, 151° 00' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for the Alaska Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides americanus fasciatus*), "Far into the north * * * it becomes the commonest of Woodpeckers" (Pearson, 1944, pt. 2, p. 144).

Woodrow Creek: stream, see Ship Creek.

Woodrow, Port: city, see Anchorage.

Woodrow: city, see Anchorage.

Woodrow: locality, on Kenai Peninsula, W of Bear Lake, miles 6.9 on The Alaska Railroad, 6 miles NE of Seward, Chugach Mountains; 60° 01' 30" N, 149° 22' 30" W; (map 63). Variant: Bear Creek. Listed as a flag stop in the 1918 railroad guide of The Alaska Railroad Recent USGS maps indicate a site with three or four buildings.

Woods Creek: stream, flows N 2 miles to join Camp Creek to form Canyon Creek, 48 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 06' 45" N, 141° 06' 45" W; (map 102). Variant: J. Woods Creek. Named by prospectors and reported in 1898 by E. C. Barnard, USGS. Probably named for a prospector J. Woods (cnna) in that it is shown as J. Woods Creek on a 1902 manuscript map by C. A. Woodruff.

Woods Creek: stream, flows NE 15 miles to Yukon River, 2.5 miles N of Blackburn Island and 50 miles SE of Unalakleet, Nulato Hills; 63° 27' 20" N, 159° 28' 00" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Woods Creek: stream, flows SE 2.5 miles to Mendeltna Creek S of Glenn Highway, 31 miles W of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 02' N, 146° 29' W; (map 83). Local name published by ARC in 1924.

Woods Glacier: glacier, see Carroll Glacier.

Woods Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula, 0.5 miles SW of Gene Lake and 33 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 48' 20" N, 150° 29' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Woods Willow Creek: stream, flows NE 3.3 miles to Bonanza Creek, which flows to Casadepaga River, 28 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 57' N, 164° 12' W; (map 95). Prospectors' name published in 1956 by USGS.

Woodworth Glacier: glacier, heads 10 miles W of Cordova Peak, trends NE 10 miles to its terminus (1953) at Tasnuna River, 5 miles E of terminus of Tasnuna Glacier, and 34 miles SE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 02' 00" N, 145° 15' 30" W; (map 68). Named in 1898 by F. C. Schrader, for Jay Backus Woodworth, 1865-1925, geologist, Harvard University.

Woody Inlet: lagoon, see Tachinisok Inlet.

Woody Island Channel: water passage, 5 miles long, between Woody and Kodiak Islands, 1.5 miles E of Kodiak, 57° 47' N, 152° 22' W; (map 34). Name derived from Woody Island and published in 1949 by USGS.

Woody Island: island, 0.2 miles long, in Wrangell Narrows, E coast of Lindenberg Peninsula, Kupreanof Island, 11 miles S of Petersburg, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 39' 10" N, 132° 56' 00" W; (map 6). Variant: Liesnoi Island, Ostrov Lysnoy. This is a translation about 1880 by USC&GS of the name "Ostrov Lysnoy," which was given in 1838 by G. Lindenberg.

Woody Island: island, 2.7 miles long, in Chiniak Bay, 2.6 miles E of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 47' N, 152° 20' W; (map 34). Variant: Liesnoi Island, Ostrov Lysnoy, Wooded Island, Wood Island. Translation of the descriptive name "Os[trov] Lysnoy given in 1804 by Lisianski (1814, p. 169). Ameigh and Chaffin (1962, p. 51) stated "it is believed that the Russians were using it [Woody Island] as an agricultural colony as early as 1792 * * *." They also noted that the Russian American Ice Co. [Kodiak Ice Co. after 1867] imported horses [the first in Alaska] to Woody Island and built a road [the first in Alaska] around the island. "Boat building flourished both at Kodiak and Woody Island during the late 1800's" (p. 50). In 1894 the U.S. Post Office Department established the "Wood Island" Post Office, but it was discontinued in 1895.

Woody Islet: island, see Liesnoi Island.

Woody Point: point of land, N point of entrance to Whitewater Bay, on W coast of Admiralty Island, 15 miles NE of Baranof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 16' 20" N, 134° 36' 45" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1869 by Comdr. R. W. Meade, USN, published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 174) with this note: "In SE Alaska all points are woody, and about one-third of them have been named so, to the great confusion of hydrographers."

Woodyard Creek: stream, flows NE 24 miles to Koyukuk River, 47 miles SW of Roundabout Mt., Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 02' N, 157° 39' W; (map 108). Local name obtained at Koyukuk by Orth in 1956. The name probably originated during the period of steamboat river transportation when a woodyard for the boats was located at the stream's mouth.

Wooleek: stream, see Wulik River.

Woolley, Cape: point of land, on Bering Sea, 37 miles NW of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 48' N, 166° 28' W; (map 94). Variant: Cape Wolley, Cape Wooly. Named in 1826 by Capt. Beechey (1831, map facing p. 328), RN.

Woolly Harbor: lagoon, see Kitchen, The.

Wooly Head: promontory, elev. 1,200 ft., on W coast of Nagai Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 06' 30" N, 160° 11' 00" W; (map 28). So named by fishermen prior to 1871 because of the violent gusts of wind called "woolies" experienced there; published by USC&GS on an 1882 coast chart. This term is considered to be derived from a Patagonian word for "gust of wind" or may be descriptive of the "white foam formed on the water from wind."

Wooly, Cape: point of land, see Woolley Cape.

Wordie, Mount: mountain, 4,950 ft., in Glacier Bay National Monument, 5 miles NW of Mount Merriam and 81 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 26' 25" N, 136° 28' 15" W; (map 10). Named by members of the Glacier Bay Expedition of 1941 (Field, 1947, map) for James Mann Wordie, a British glacier geologist and polar explorer, who visited Muir Glacier in 1913. He was a geologist on the Shackleton Antarctic Expedition, 1914-17, and on several expeditions to Greenland.

Woronkofski Island: island, 7 miles long, between Stikine and Zimovia Straits, 5 miles SW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 23' N, 132° 30' W; (map 6). Variant: Ostrov Voronkovskiy, Voronkoffski Island, Voronkowski Island. Published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396 as "O[strov] Voronkovskiy." Named for Lt. Woronkovski, IRN, who explored the southern shore of the Alaska Peninsula in 1836.

Woronkofski Point: point of land, northernmost point on Woronkofski Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 26' 20" N, 132° 28' 40" W; (map 6). Named in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Woronkofski, Mount: mountain, 3,240 ft., on central Woronkofski Island, 6.5 miles SW of Wrangell, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 23' 20" N, 132° 29' 15" W; BGN 1917; (map 6). Variant: Ancon Peak. Named by USC&GS in 1916; it was called "Ancon Peak" by Lt. Comdr. A. S. Snow, USN, in 1886 for the steamship Ancon. See Woronkofski Island and Ancon Peak.

Woronzo, Point: point of land, see Woronzof, Point.

Woronzof, Point: point of land, on S coast of Knik Arm, 4 miles W of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 12' 15" N, 150° 01' 00" W; (map 70). Variant: Mys Vorontsova, Point Woronzo, Point Woronzow. Named by Lt. Joseph Whidbey, RN, a member of Capt. George Vancouver's expedition, on May 4, 1794, "after the Russian ambassador at St. James [the English court]" (Wagner, 1937, p. 422).

Woronzow, Point: point of land, see Woronzof Point.

Worsham Bay: bay, see Kisselen Bay.

Worship Cove: cove, 1 mile across, on northwestern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 06' 45"-N, 177° 33' 20" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "W" to correspond to "W" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map

Worthington Glacier: glacier, heads 2 miles SW of Girls Mountain, trends E 3.8 miles to its terminus, 3 miles SW of Ptarmigan and 20 miles NE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 10' 10" N, 145° 42' 30" W; (map 68). Local name reported in 1900 by F. C. Schrader, USGS.

Worthmans: locality, see Wortmanns.

Wortmann Creek: stream, Wortmanns Creek.

Wortmann Glacier: glacier, see Wortmanns Glacier.

Wortmann's Road House: locality, see Wortmanns.

Wortmanns Creek: stream, heads at terminus (1953) of Wortmanns Glacier and flows NW 6.5 miles to Lowe River, 0.5 miles SE of Wortmanns and 16 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 06' 15" N, 145° 48' 15" W; BGN 1964; (map 68). Variant: Wortmann Creek. Named in 1963 by A. S. Post "for the village of Wortmann."

Wortmanns Glacier: glacier, heads 8 miles E of Meteorite Mountain and trends N 3.3 miles to its terminus (1953) at head of Wortmanns Creek, 6 miles SE of Wortmanns and 18 miles SE of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 01' 30" N, 145° 44' 55" W; BGN 1964; (map 68). Variant: Wortmann Glacier. Named in 1963 by A. S. Post "for the village of Wortmann."

Wortmanns: locality, on Richardson Highway 1.5 miles NE of mouth of Bear Creek and 15 miles E of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 06' 35" N, 145° 49' 15" W; (map 68). Variant: Worthmans, Wortmann's Road House, Wortmanns, Wortmans. Former roadhouse and mining camp reported 1908 by Moffit and Maddren (1909, pl. 1), USGS.

Wortmans: locality, see Wortmanns.

Wosnesenski Glacier: glacier, heads in Kenai Mountains and trends to its terminus at an unnamed stream 18 miles SE of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 30' 30" N; 151° 03' 00" W; (map 50). Named by Dall (1870, p. 339), for Island G. Wosnesenski, Russian Academy of Sciences, who made collections and observations in this region about 1840.

Wosnesenski Island: island, 4.5 miles across, 10 miles NE of Dolgoi Island, one of Pavlof Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 11' N, 161° 22' W; BGN 1901; (map 28). Variant: Ostrov Peregrebnoy, Peregrebny Island, Unatkuyuk Island, Vosnesenski Island, Vossnessensky Island, Vossnessenski Island, Voznesensky Island, Vozoychenski Island, Wosnesensky Island, Wossnessensky Island. In 1868 the name Wossnessenski Island was shown on USC&GS charts, undoubtedly named in honor of Ilia (Ella) G. Wosnesenski who in 1842-44 explored western Alaska for the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. This island was formerly named "O[strov] Peregrebnoy" by Father Ioann Veniaminov (1840, v. 1, p. 252),

which is the Russian form of the Aleut name “Unatkuyuk” meaning “crested” or “serrated.” Capt. F. P. Lutke, IRN, in 1836 reported it as “[Ile] Peregrebny.”

Wosnesensky Island: island, see Wosnesenski Island.

Wosnessensky Island: island, see Wosnesenski Island.

Wounded Cub Creek: stream, flows SE 10 miles to Mink Creek, 13 miles S of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 32' N, 158° 20' W; (map 97). Variant: Nitdlqaitaldatdlna. Appears to be a translation of an Indian name; reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguna, BAE.

Wrangel Bay: bay, see Wrangell, Port.

Wrangel Peak: mountain, see Wrangell Peak.

Wrangel, Baie: bay, see Wrangell, Port.

Wrangel, Cape: point of land, see Wrangell, Cape.

Wrangel, Mount: mountain, see Wrangell, Mount.

Wrangel: town, see Wrangell.

Wrangel: town, see Wrangell.

Wrangell Bay: bay, see Wrangell, Port.

Wrangell Bay: locality, see Kuiukuk.

Wrangell Cove: bay, 1.5 miles across on W coast of Attu Island, W of Etienne Head, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' N, 172° 30' E; (map 13). Variant: Kapsco Bay. Named derived from Cape Wrangell and published in 1946 supplement to 1944 Aleutian Coast Pilot (p. 19). The name “Kapsco Bay” was shown on a manuscript map by L. M. Turner in the 1880's.

Wrangell Crater: peak, 13,951 ft., volcanic cone on Mount Wrangell 3 miles N of head of Cheshnina Glacier, 9 miles N of its terminus (1959) and 93 miles NE of Valdez, Wrangell Mountains; 61° 59' 30" N, 144° 04' 20" W; (map 68). Variant: Mount Wrangell Crater. Name published in 1931 by USGS.

Wrangell Harbor: harbor, 0.3 miles across, at Wrangell, on N coast of Wrangell Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 28' N, 132° 23' W; (map 6). Variant: Etholine Harbor, Etolin Harbor, Gavan Etolina, Port Wrangell, Wrangell Harbor. This feature was originally called “Etolin Harbor,” for Capt. Adolph Karlovich Etolin, Director of the Russian American Colonies from 1841 to 1845; named by Capt. Lt. D. F. Zarembo, who surveyed it in 1834. It was called “Port Wrangell” by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN, in 1882.

Wrangell Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in Necker Islands, E of Biorka Island, 16 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 51' 05" N, 135° 29' 30" W; (map 5). Variant: Big Wrangell Island, Kach-Khanna, Ostrov Bolshoy Vrangell, Wrangle Island. Named in early 1800's by

Russians for Adm. Baron Ferdinand Petrovich von Wrangell, IRN; published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 19), IRN, as "O[strov] Bol[shoy] Vrangel," meaning "Big Wrangell Island." Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 38), IRN, published the Indian name "Kach-Khanna" for this island.

Wrangell Island: island, trends NW-SE 30 miles, separated from Etolin Island on W by Zimovia Strait, 14 miles E of Zarembo Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 16' N, 132° 12' W; (map 6). Variant: Ostrov Kachhanna, Ostrov Vrangelya. This name was published in 1848 as "Os[strov] Vrangelya" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396; named for Adm. Baron Ferdinand Petrovich von Wrangell. According to Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 8), IRN, the Indian name was "O[strov] Kachhanna," or "Kachkhanna Island."

Wrangell Mountains: mountain range, 100 miles long and 60 miles wide, bounded on W by Copper River; on NE by Jack Creek, Copper Creek, Notch Creek, and Geohenda Creek; on SE by head of White River, Skolai Pass, Chitistone River; and on S by Chitina and Nizina Rivers; 61° 45' N, 141° 50' W [E end], 62° 05' N, 144° 50' W [W end] (map 67). So called in 1901 by F. C. Schrader, USGS; presumably for Mount Wrangell, which was thought at that time to be the highest peak in the range.

Wrangell Narrows: water passage, extends S 24 miles from Frederick Sound to Sumner Strait, separates Mitkof Island from Kupreanof and Woewodski Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 31' N, 132° 55' W; BGN 1917; (map 6). Variant: Proliv Vrangelya, Wrangell Strait. This feature was named "Proliv Vrangelya," or "Wrangell Strait," in 1838 by G. Lindenberg for Adm. Baron Ferdinand Petrovich von Wrangell; name published in 1850 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1441. The name "Wrangell Narrows" was originally applied to the central part of Wrangell Strait where it is most constricted.

Wrangell North Flat: tidal flat, see North Flat.

Wrangell Peak : mountain, 3,747 ft., 5 miles NE of Wrangell, Coast Mountains; 56° 32' 30" N, 132° 19' 10" W; (map 6). Variant: Wrangel Peak. Named in 1887 by USC&GS. See Wrangell.

Wrangell Range: mountain range, 1,000-1,600 ft., on W end of Attu Island, extends ENE 12 miles from Cape Wrangell, Aleutian Islands; 52° 57' N, 172° 38' E; (map 13). Name derived from Cape Wrangell; published in 1948 by AMS.

Wrangell South Flat: tidal flat, see South Flat.

Wrangell Strait: water passage, see Wrangell Narrows.

Wrangell, Cape: point of land, on W tip of Attu Island, westernmost point of Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 30" N, 172° 28' 00" E; (map 13). Variant: Cape Wrangel, Mys Vrangelya. Named for Baron von Wrangell by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 328), IRN. The name was published by the Russians as "Mys Vrangelya," or "Cape Wrangell," in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1400.

Wrangell, Mount: mountain, 14,163 ft., 15 miles S of Mount Sanford, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 00' N, 144° 00' W; (map 83). Variant: Chechitno Peak, Mount Wrangel, Mount Wrangle, Tillman Mountain. Named by the Russians for Baron von Wrangell; reported in 1885 by Lt.

Allen (1887, p. 57), USA, however it appears that he named this same mountain "Tillman" for Samuel Escue Tillman, professor at United States Military Academy at West Point.

Wrangell, Port: estuary, extends NW 6.5 miles from Cape Providence, on E coast of Alaska Peninsula, 35 miles NE of Sutwik Island, Aleutian Range; 57° 01' N, 156° 31' W; (map 36). Variant: Baie Wrangel, Gavan Vrangeli. Surveyed in 1831 by Ens. Vasiliev and named for Adm. Baron Ferdinand Petrovich von Wrangell, 1794-1870, IRN, Director of Russian American Colonies. The name was published in 1835 as "B[aie] Wrangel" by Adm. A. J. von Krusenstern, IRN.

Wrangell, Port: harbor, see Wrangell Harbor.

Wrangell: town, pop. 1,315, on N coast of Wrangell Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 28' 00" N, 132° 22' 40" W; BGN 1944; (map 6). Variant: Fort Wrangell, Fort Stikine, Redoubt Saint Dionysius, Redut Svataya Dioniciya, Wrangel, Wrangle. Wrangell began as a stockade built by the Russians occupying the island in 1834 "to prevent encroachment by the Hudson's Bay Company traders" (Bridgewater and Sherwood, 1950, p. 2, 175). It was called "Red[ut] Sv[ataya] Dioniciya," meaning "Redoubt [fort] Saint Dionysius," by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. on Chart 1396 published in 1848. In 1839 the Russians leased part of Southeast Alaska to the British who changed the name to "Fort Stikine." When the United States purchased Alaska in 1867 a military post, called Fort Wrangell, was established here; it was abandoned in 1877. Fort Wrangell post office was established in 1869; changed to Wrangell in 1902 (Ricks, 1965, p. 21, 72). Because of its location Wrangell became an important supply point for fur traders and miners beginning with the Stikine gold rush in 1861 (Alaska Sportsman, 1962, no. 12, p. 30). The population in 1890 was 316; 1000 (est.) in 1938; 948 in 1945; and 1162 in 1950. Wrangell's economy today is dominated by the fishing and lumbering industries, maintaining three canneries and two large lumber mills.

Wrangle Island: island, see Wrangell Island.

Wrangle Mount: mountain, see Wrangell, Mount.

Wren Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula W of King Lake, 36 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 48' 30" N, 150° 22' 30" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, probably for the Western Winter Wren (*Nunnus hiemalis pacificus*), which breeds on the south coast of Alaska (Pearson, 1944, pt. 3, p. 195).

Wren Point: point of land, see Nemo Point.

Wrench Creek: stream, heads in De Long Mountains, flows SSE 30 miles to Kelly River, 40 miles SE of Mount Kelly, Brooks Range; 68° 05' N, 162° 19' W; BGN 1966; (map 130). Variant: Katak Creek. So named in 1965 by the B. P. Exploration Co. "because the creek is being eroded along the line of a strong transcurrent (wrench) fault." The Eskimo name for this stream is Katak, meaning "fallow."

Wrench Lake: lake, 64 miles NE of Haycock, Nulato Hills; 65° 43' N, 159° 20' W; (map 109) Local name published on maps after 1950.

Wright Creek: stream, on SW coast of Prince of Wales Island, flows SW 1.5 miles to Hetta Inlet, SE of Copper Harbor, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 11' 50" N, 132° 36' 35" W; (map 4). Name reported in 1908 by C. W. Wright (in Brooks and others, 1909, pl. 3), USGS.

Wright Glacier: glacier, heads in British Columbia at 58° 22' N, 133° 22' W, trends NW 16 miles to Wright River, 31 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 29' 45" N, 133° 39' 15" W; BGN 1953; (map 12). Named in 1891 by C. W. Hayes, USGS, for George Frederick Wright, 1838-1921, professor at Oberlin Theological Seminary from 1881-1907.

Wright Island: island, see Aston Island.

Wright Peaks: mountain peaks, 3.2 miles NE of terminus of Wright Glacier and 35 miles E of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 31' 15" N, 133° 33' 45" W; (map 12). Name derived from Wright Glacier; published in 1923 on IBC sheet 8 (1951 Atlas).

Wright Point: point of land, on E shore between Admiralty Bay and Dease Inlet, 37 miles SE of Barrow, Arctic Plain; 70° 56' 40" N, 155° 30' 30" W. (map 148). Variant: Point Wright. Name first appears on Comdr. Maguire's map (Great Britain, 1854, facing p. 186) as Pt. Wright, but published on the Brit. Adm. Chart 593 with the generic last.

Wright River: stream, heads at terminus of Wright Glacier, flows NW 4 miles to Taku River, 29 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 31' 45" N, 133° 44' 15" W; BGN 1932; (map 12). Local name derived from Wright Glacier; reported in 1932 by B. D. Stewart, USGS.

Wright, Mount: mountain, 4,275 ft., 15 miles W of Mount Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 44' 45" N, 149° 30' 00" W; BGN 1947; (map 87). Named in 1943 by NPS for George M. Wright, 1904-1936, founder of the Wildlife Division of the National Park Service in 1929. He was the first to discover a surfbird nest in Mount McKinley National Park.

Wright, Mount: mountain, 5,139 ft., 1 mile N of Dirt Glacier, Glacier Bay National Monument, 52 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 47' 55" N, 136° 01' 30" W; (map 10). Named in 1891 by Reid (1892, p. 30), USGS, for George Frederick Wright, 1838-1921, pastor and glacial geologist. Most of his life was spent as a theologian and Congregational minister. He was professor at the Oberlin Theological Seminary from 1881 to 1907. He was the author of many geological publications, including "The Ice Age in North America." Wright spent some time in the Glacier Bay area in 1886. There is another Mount Wright 43 miles W of this feature.

Wright, Mount: peak, ESE of Ketchikan in the Coast Mountains; (map 3). Probably named for the brothers Charles Will Wright and Fred Eugene Wright, USGS geologists, who worked in southeast Alaska in the early 1900's and contributed to the nomenclature of the area in their reports. This feature has not been precisely located on maps.

Wrights: village, see Wiseman.

Wrong Branch Trail Creek: stream, in Chigmit Mountains at head of Iniskin Peninsula, flows NE 2.5 miles, joins Right Branch to form Trail Creek, 0.7 miles S of Chinitna Bay, Aleutian Range; 59° 47' 45" N, 153° 16' 40" W; BGN 1962; (map 51). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Wrong Creek: stream, distributary of Kashunuk River, flows S 20 miles to Nungatak River, 2 miles N of Nuigalak Lake, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 35' 15" N, 164° 35' 20" W; (map 74). Local name reported by Orth in 1965.

Wrongtail Creek: stream, flows NE and E 20 miles to Dagislahna Creek 4 miles NW of that stream's junction with Tozitna River, 28 miles NNW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 34' 00" N, 152° 17' 30" W; (map 106). Local name reported in 1956 by Orth.

Wsewidow: mountain, see Vsevidof, Mount.

Wukuklook Creek: Stream, flows SE 7 miles to Iyoukeen Cove on E coast of Chichagof Island, 14 miles NE of Tenakee Springs, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 55' 20" N, 134° 56' 15" W; (map 9). Local name derived from a Tlingit Indian word, "wa-kak-luk," meaning "stream by cliff" or "cliff;" reported in 1958 by USGS.

Wulik Peaks: mountain peaks, trend NE-SW 17 miles, in De Long Mountains, 18 miles S of Mount Kelly, 47 miles N of Noatak, Brooks Range; 68° 15' N, 163° 16' W [NE end] 68° 08' N, 163° 54' W. [SW end]; BGN 1965; (map 130). Named for the nearby Wulik River, which is an Eskimo name. Named in 1965 by geologists of the B.P. Exploration Co., Inc.

Wulik River: stream, heads in the De Long Mountains 5 miles N of Sheep Mountain, at 68° 23' N, 162° 54' W and flows SW 80 miles to Kivalina Lagoon, E of Kivalina, and 42 miles NW of Noatak, Kotzebue-Kobuk Lowland; 67° 44' N, 164° 31' W; (map 128). Variant: Woleek River, Wooleek River, Wolik River. Eskimo name reported by Lt. G. M. Stoney, USN, in 1886, as "Woleek."

Wyanda Ledge: reef, see Wayanda Ledge.

Wyanda Rock: rock, see California Rock.

Wye Creek: stream, flows W 0.8 miles to Dahl Creek 9 miles NE of Shungnak, Brooks Range; 66° 08' N, 156° 51' W; (map 115). Local name reported in 1943 by R. R. Coats, USGS.

Wyoming Creek: stream, flows NW 2 miles to Creston Creek, 5.5 miles N of Cripple Creek Mountains and 52 miles NW of Medfra, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 63° 36' N, 155° 57' W; (map 89). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Wyoming Hills: mountains, 5,800 ft., extend NE 7.2 miles from Toklat River to East Fork Toklat River, 8.5 miles SW of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 39' N, 149° 58' W; (map 87). Local name published by USGS in 1954.

Wyvill Reef: reef, off W coast of Baranof Island, in Neva Strait, 1 mile S of Saint John Baptist Bay, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 16' 24" N, 135° 35' 18" W; (map 9). Probably locally named; reported in 1897 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN, and published in 1900 on USC&GS Chart 8281.

X

X Creek: stream, flows NE 0.7 miles to Bering Sea on northern Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 07' 05" N, 177° 39' 00" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "X" to correspond to "X" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

X-Ray Creek: stream, flows E 1.1 miles to Bering Sea, on N coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 06' 03" N, 177° 39' 42" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "X" to correspond to "X" grid used by the U.S. Army For tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

X-Ray Ridge: ridge, 1 mile long, between X- Ray Creek and X-Wave Creek, on N coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 06' 00" N, 177° 38' 15" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "X" to correspond to "X" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II; published on a 1953 AMS map.

X-Wave Creek: stream, flows E 1.2 miles to Bering Sea, on N coast of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands, 52° 06' 07" N, 177° 39' 45" E; (map 14). An arbitrary name beginning with "X" to correspond to "X" grid used by the U.S. Army for tactical purposes during World War II: published on a 1953 AMS map.

Xask Creek: stream, see Haska Creek.

Xatacyan Lagoon: lagoon, 0.2 miles long, 0.6 miles NW of Unalaska, in Unalaska Bay on NE coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 52' 58" N, 166° 33' 00" W; (map 23). Name published by USC&GS in 1965 on Chart 9008.

Y

Y Lake: lake, 1.3 miles long, 5 miles W of Deep Lake, 33 miles NW of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 29' N, 146° 13' W; (map 83). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Y'hindastachy: locality, see Gantegastaki.

Yaachnoy, Ostrov: island, see Deranof Island.

Yaas Bay: estuary, see Yes Bay.

Yabloshny, Ostrov: island, see Middle Island.

Yachergamut: locality, see Yacherk.

Yacherk: locality, 30 miles W of Dillingham, on left bank of Igushik River, 2 miles E of Amanka Lake, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 03' N, 159° 13' W; (map 53). Variant: Yachergamut, Yatshergamut. Former Eskimo village or camp shown on a 1898 field sheet as "Yatshergamut," meaning "Yatsherk people" by W. S. Post, USGS.

Yachnoi: island, see Deranof Island.

Yachnoy Island: island, see Hunt Island.

Yachtshilagamiut: locality, see Yakchilak.

Yachzikatna River: stream, see Iditarod River.

Yacko Creek: stream, flows N 12 miles, joins Joe Creek to form Sanona Creek, 22 miles S of junction Of Oshetna and Susitna Rivers and 65 miles W of Gulkana, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 19' 30" N, 147° 22' 00" W; (map 82). Indian name reported by F. H. Moffit (in Brooks and others, 1915, fig. 3), USGS.

Yacootat Bay: bay, see Yakutat Bay.

Yadno River: stream, see Yentna River.

Yaga Glacier: glacier, heads 2 miles SW of Yaga Peak, trends 2 miles SW to Yakataga Glacier, 4.1 miles NW of Mount Eberly and 92 miles NW of Yakutat, Chugach Mountains; 60° 10' N, 142° 04' W; BGN 1945; (map 65). Local name derived from Yaga Peak.

Yaga Peak: peak, 8,440 ft., in Robinson Mountains, W of Guyot Glacier, at head of Yaga Glacier, 19 miles NE of Cape Yakataga, Chugach Mountains; 60° 12' 20" N, 141° 57' 35" W; BGN 1945; (map 65). Name reported in 1913 by USGS; published by Martin (1921, pl. 6).

Yagak, Cape: point of land, see Yakak, Cape.

Yaganuda Cove: cove, 1.5 miles across, between Dalnoi and Rush Points, on SW coast of St. George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' N, 169° 46' W; (map 38). Aleut name reported in

1897 by Putnam (1903, p. 1016), USC&GS, as “Yag'an-uda', meaning “wooded bay * * * so called because there is drift-wood on the beach.”

Yagekhtalyk: bay, see Alitak Bay.

Yagektaliek: bay, see Alitak Bay.

Yaghmelingak Mountain: hill, 594 ft., 15 miles N of Southwest Cape, St. Lawrence Island; 63° 31' N, 171° 26' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Olugooseenuk Mountain. Eskimo name meaning “the lowest one.” according to Orth in 1965. The name was reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Yaghmelugak Mountain: mountain, see Olugooseenuk Mountain.

Yahku Cove: cove, 0.5 miles long, on SE coast of Tuxekan Island, 23 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 47' 30" N, 133° 14' 15" W; (map 4). Indian name published in 1964 by USC&GS.

Yahtse Glacier: glacier, heads on Barkley Ridge, at Mount Miller, trends SE 40 miles to its 1963 terminus at Icy Bay, Chugach Mountains; 60° 08' N, 141° 24' W; BGN 1964; (map 65). Name proposed in 1963 by A. S. Post, USGS, because the relatively recent retreat of Guyot Glacier formed another branch on the W side of the Guyot Hills. The name is derived from the Yahtse River, which may have once flowed into Icy Bay in this area.

Yahtse River: stream, heads at terminus of Malaspina Glacier and flows SW 10 miles to Gulf of Alaska, 5 miles E of Point Riou and 63 miles W of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 51' 45" N, 141° 24' 00" W; BGN 1965; (map 47). Variant: East Yahtse River, Jones River, West Yahtse River, Yahtse-Tah, Yatseha Hini. According to William Williams (1889, p. 392), “Yahtse” is “the name by which the Jones River is known to the Indians.” H. Vi. Topham reported the name in 1889 as Yahtse-Tah. In 1886 Lt. F. Schwatka, USA, named it the Jones River after the proprietor of the New York Times.

Yahtse-tah-shah: mountain, see Saint Elias, Mount.

Yaichni Island: island, see Guillemot Island.

Yaichnia Islets: island, see Guibert Islets.

Yaichnoy, Mys: point of land, see Egg Point.

Yaichnyy, Mys: point of land, see Egg Point.

Yaichnyy, Ostrov: island, see Egg Island.

Yaichnyya, Ostrova: islands, see Guibert Islets.

Yaignoy, Ostrov: island, see Egg Island.

Yaitchni, Mys: point of land, see Egg Point.

Yaitchny Islets: islands, see Guibert.

Yak'da't Hlahayik: village, see Yakutat.

Yakaio, Cape: point of land, see Yakataga, Cape.

Yakak Peninsula: peninsula, 10 miles long, SW part of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 40' N, 176° 55' W; (map 17). Name published by USGS (in Fraser and Snyder, 1959, pl. 52).

Yakak, Cape: point of land, SW tip of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 35' 40" N, 176° 56' 00" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Variant: Cape Jachach, Cape Yagak, Mys Yakhakh. Aleut name published by the Russians as "M[ys] Yakhakh," or "Cape Yakhakh" (in Tebenkov, 1852, map p. 28). This point was reported by Father Ioann Veniaminov as "Yagak," which he translated as "firewood" or "driftwood." This word may come from the Aleut word "Yagaqadaq" which, according to R. H. Geoghegan, means "firewood" or "firgrove."

Yakatag, Cape: point of land, see Yakataga, Cape.

Yakatag: village, see Cape Yakataga.

Yakataga Glacier: glacier, heads at E end of Dahlgren Ridge, in Robinson Mountains, trends SW 15 miles to its 1950 terminus at head of Yakataga River, Chugach Mountains; 60° 07' 30" N, 142° 16' 00" W; BGN 1945; (map 65). Name reported by A. C. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1914, pl. 4), USGS.

Yakataga Reef: point of land, see Yakataga, Cape.

Yakataga Ridge: ridge, in Robinson Mountains, extends W from Guyot Glacier 10 miles to 1950 terminus of Yakataga Glacier, 92 miles NW of Yakutat, Chugach Mountains; 60° 06' 50" N, 142° 10' 00" W; BGN 1945; (map 65). Local name derived from Yakataga Glacier.

Yakataga River: stream, heads at Yakataga Glacier terminus, flows SW 10 miles, in two major channels: North Channel to Duktoth River 2 miles above its mouth; South Channel to Gulf of Alaska 2 miles W of Cape Yakataga, Chugach Mountains; 60° 06' 00" N, 142° 31' 00" W (N mouth); 60° 04' 30" N, 142° 28' 30" W (S mouth); BGN 1945; (map 65). Variant: Yaktag River. Local name reported in 1903 as "Yaktag" by G. C. Martin, USGS; spelling changed to agree with Cape Yakataga.

Yakataga River: stream, see North Channel Yakataga River.

Yakataga River: stream, see South Channel Yakataga River.

Yakataga, Cape: point of land, on Gulf of Alaska, 2.4 miles SW of Watson Peak and 100 miles NW of Yukutat, St. Elias Mountains; 60° 03' 40" N, 142° 26' 00" W; BGN 1908; (map 65). Variant: Cape Iaktag, Cape Yakaio, Cape Yakatag, Yokataga Reef. Tlingit Indian name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 7), IRN, as "M[ys] Yaktaga" on an 1849 map.

Yakataga: village, see Cape Yakataga.

Yakchilak: locality, on Helmick Point, 43 miles SW of Bethel, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, 60° 18' N, 162° 27' W; (map 58). Variant: Yachtshilagamiut, Yukhtokialgamute. Former Eskimo village reported in 1878 by E. W. Nelson, U.S. Signal Service, who gave its name as "Yukhtokialgamute." W. S. Post and J. E. Spurr, USGS, spelled the name "Yachtshilagamut," which they obtained in 1898 from J. H. Kilbuck, Moravian missionary.

Yakiao, Cape: point of land, see Yakataga, Cape.

Yakitat: village, see Yakutat.

Yaklak, Mys: point of land, see Aklek, Cape.

Yaklek: point of land, see Aklek, Cape.

Yakobi Island: island, 19 miles long, trends N- S, off NW coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 56' N, 136° 27' W; (map 9). Variant: Jacob Island, Jacobieff Island, Jakobi Island, Ostrov Yakobiya. Named in 1804 by Capt. U. T. Lisianski, IRN, probably for General Ivan Yakobi, "afterward the head of the Colonial Direction (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey 1883 p. 184)."

Yakobi Island: island, see Chichagof Island.

Yakobi Peak: mountain, 2,444 ft., on S central Yakobi Island, off W coast of Chichagof Island, 22 miles NW of Chichagof, 57° 55' N, 136° 27' W; (map 9). Name published in 1929 by USC&GS on Chart 8260; probably named for Yakobi Island.

Yakobi Rock: rock, off NW coast of Yakobi Island, 0.4 miles W of gingham Cove, 41 miles W of Hoonah, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 05' 10" N, 136° 33' 40" W; (map 10). Named in 1901 by J. F. Pratt, USC&GS for Yakobi Island; published on Chart 8304 in 1904.

Yakobiya, Ostrov: island, see Yakobi Island.

Yakorni Point: point of land, see Anchorage Point.

Yakorniy, Mys: point of land, see Anchorage Point.

Yaktag River: stream, see Yakataga River.

Yaktag, Cape: point of land, see Yakataga, Cape.

Yaktaga, Cape: point of land, see Yakataga, Cape.

Yakudat: village, see Yakutat.

Yakutania Point: point of land, in Taiya Inlet, 0.5 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 27' 10" N, 135° 20' 00" W; (map 45). Tlingit Indian name "Yakutan-ya," reported to mean "canoe-landing", published in 1923 on IBC Sheet 9 (1951 atlas).

Yakutanya Creek: stream, see Kasidaya Creek.

Yakutat Bay: bay, 18 miles across, extends SW from Disenchantment Bay to Gulf of Alaska, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 40' N, 140° 00' W; BGN 1944; (map 46). Variant: Admiralty Bay, Almirantazgo, Amirante Bay, Bahia Admiralty, Baie de Monti, Bay of Yakutat, Behring Bay, Bering Bay, Jacootat Bay, Yacootat Bay. Tlingit Indian name reported as “Jacootat” and “Yacootat” by Lisianski in 1805. It was named “Baie de Monti” by La Perouse, who visited it in 1786, for one of his officers. In the same year Capt. Nathaniel Portlock named it “Admiralty Bay.” The Spaniards called it “Almirantazgo.” Bering's name (Bering Bay) has been applied to the feature on the assumption that he visited it in 1741. As a result of usage the native name “Yakutat” has been adopted.

Yakutat Colony: locality, see Glory of Russia.

Yakutat Foreland: area, between Dangerous River and Yakutat Bay, and St. Elias Mountains and Gulf of Alaska, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 32' N, 139° 24' W; (map 46). Name reported by Tarr and Martin (1906, map), USGS.

Yakutat Glacier: glacier, heads at 59° 32' N, 138° 38' W, trends 11 miles SW to its 1961 terminus on Harlequin Lake, 29 miles E of Yakutat, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 28' N, 138° 54' W; (map 46). This name, derived from Yakutat Bay, was published in 1895 by USC&GS on Chart 8000.

Yakutat Roads: water passage, 2 miles long, trends NE between Monti Bay and Johnstone Passage, 1 mile NW of Yakutat, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 33' 30" N, 139° 46' 00" W; (map 46). Named by Lt. Giles B. Harber, USN, in 1892 probably for Yakutat Bay. Name published in 1901 by USC&GS on Chart 8455.

Yakutat: village, pop. 230, on W end of Monti Bay, 210 miles NW of Juneau, Malaspina Coastal Plain; 59° 33' N, 139° 44' W; BGN 1944; (map 46). Variant: Yak'da't Hlahayik, Yakitat, Yakudat. Tlingit Indian village; the principal winter village of the Yakutats, a subtribe of the Tlingits, reported by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census. Its population was 500 in 1880, 300 in 1890, 271 in 1910, 165 in 1920, 265 in 1930, 292 in 1939, and 298 in 1950. The Yakitat post office was established in 1892 and discontinued in 1895. It was reestablished as “Yakutat” in 1901 (Ricks, 1965, P. 72).

Yakutskalitnik: locality, see Tutago.

Yakutsklitnik: locality, see Tutago.

Yakutzkelignik: locality, see Tutago.

Yalchikatna River: stream, see Iditarod River.

Yalchikatno River: stream, see Iditarod River.

Yale Arm College Fiord: estuary, extends NE 3.4 miles between College Fiord and Yale Glacier, 50 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 12' N, 147° 46' W; (map 69). Variant: East Arm Yale Fiord. Named in 1910 by Lawrence Martin (in Tarr and Martin, 1914, map 7).

Yale Creek: stream, flows S 5 miles to Igloo Creek which flows to American River, 34 miles NE of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 28' N, 165° 18' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Messrs. Kemp and David Fox (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 11).

Yale Glacier: glacier, heads between Mount Cardozo and Mount Einstein, trends SW 20 miles to Yale Arm College Fiord, 47 miles W of Valdez, Chugach Mountains; 61° 12' N, 147° 42' W; (map 69). Variant: Twin Glaciers. Named by members of the Harriman Alaska Expedition in 1899 for Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Harvard and Yale Glaciers were called "Twin Glaciers" in 1898 by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA.

Yalik Bay: bay, 1 mile wide, at SW entrance to West Arm Nuka Bay, 40 miles E of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 28' N, 150° 35' W; BGN 1929; (map 50). Variant: Cabin Bay. Named by U. S. Grant, USGS, in 1911, for an old settlement there (Grant and Higgins, 1913, pl. 2).

Yalik Glacier: glacier, heads at 59° 34' 30" N, 150° 47' 00" W, in Kenai Mountains, trends S 9 miles to its terminus 1.7 miles N of Nuka Passage, Chugach Mountains; 59° 27' 15" N, 150° 43' 00" W; BGN 1911; (map 50). Variant: Avis Glacier. Named by U. S. Grant, USGS, in 1911, for an abandoned Indian settlement on the shore of Yalik Bay.

Yalik Point: point of land, on NW shore of Nuka Bay, 40 miles E of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 27' N, 150° 35' W; BGN 1929; (map 50). So named by USC&GS in 1929 because of its proximity to Yalik Bay.

Yalik: locality, on SE coast of Kenai Peninsula on shore of Yalik Bay, 38 miles E of Seldovia, Chugach Mountains; 59° 27' N, 150° 36' W; (map 50). Former Indian village reported in the 1880 Census, with a population of 32, by Ivan Petroff (1884, p. 29).

Yamani Cove: bay, 0.2 miles across, formed by Yamani Islets, at N point of entrance to Necker Bay, on SW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 40' 20" N, 135° 10' 30" W; BGN 1926; (map 5). Russian name from "yamisty" meaning "full of holes" given in 1925 by USC&GS because of "the islands which plug the bay."

Yamani Islets: islands, 0.8 miles across, at N point of entrance to Necker Bay, on SW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 40' 15" N, 135° 11' 00" W; (map 5). Variant: Ostrova Yamanyi. In 1850 this feature was named "O[stro]va Yamanyi," meaning "islands of holes [or pits]," by the Russian American Company.

Yamanyi, Ostrova: islands, see Yamani Islets.

Yanaliuk, Cape: point of land, on S coast of Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; 53° 32' 20" N, 166° 35' 30" W; BGN 1938; (map 23). Variant: Bog Cape, Cape Alexander, Cape Yanalyun, Ianaliun. Aleut name published as "M[ys] Yanalyun," or "Cape Yanalyun," by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 26), IRN. According to R. H. Geoghegan, this is possibly derived from the Aleut word "yunalgakuk," meaning "it is cut through." This point was called "Bog Cape" by USBF in 1888. It was also called "Alexander" by USC&GS in 1900.

Yanalyun, Cape: point of land, see Yanaliuk Cape.

Yancarnie Bay: estuary, see Yantarni Bay.

Yanert Fork: stream, heads at Yanert Glacier and flows NW 31 miles to Nenana River, 14 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 41' N, 148° 46' W; (map 87). Named for Sergeant William Yanert, USA, a member of the 1898 expedition under the command of Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, USA. Reported in 1910 by J. W. Bagley and D. C. Witherspoon (in Moffit, F. H., 1915, pl. 1), USGS.

Yanert Glacier: glacier, heads at 63° 38' N, 147° 18' W, and trends W 19 miles to head of Yanert Fork, 40 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 35' 45" N, 147° 52' 45" W; (map 87). Named for Sergeant William Yanert, USA. See Yanert Fork.

Yanert: locality, mile 343.7 on The Alaska Railroad, 13 miles S of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 39' 40" N, 148° 50' 15" W; (map 87). Name of a railroad stop reported by The Alaska Railroad on its 1922 timetable.

Yankee Basin: valley, 0.6 miles long, at head of South Fork Cowee Creek, 2.4 miles NW of Terminus of Eagle Glacier and 24 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 35' N, 134° 49' W; (map 11). Name given by miners about 1903, published by C. W. Wright (in Spencer, 1906, p. 131); USGS.

Yankee Cove: cove, 0.2 miles across, on E shore of Favorite Channel, 1.2 miles NE of North Island and 26 miles NW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 35' 20" N, 134° 54' 05" W; (map 11). Local name published by C. W. Wright (in Spencer, 1906, p. 132 and pl. 37), USGS. In 1906 a 2-mile plank road ran from the beach at the head of the cove to a mining stamp mill.

Yankee Creek: stream, flows N 2 miles to Porcupine Creek, 2 miles NNE of Porcupine Dome and 45 miles SW of Circle, Yukon- Tanana Highlands; 65° 33' N, 145° 30' W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and reported in 1931 by Mertie (1937b, pl. 1), USGS.

Yankee Creek: stream, flows NE 13 miles to Innoko River, 8 miles SE of Ophir and 25 miles NW of McGrath, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains 63° 04' N, 156° 20' W; (map 90). Prospectors' name obtained in 1908 by Maddren (1910, pl. 1), USGS.

Yankee Creek: stream, flows W 3.5 miles, N of Snowshoe Pass to Glacier River, 1 mile S of mouth of Washington Creek and 10 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 30' N, 150° 25' W; (map 124). Local name reported in 1938 by Marshall (1956, p. 139).

Yankee Point: point of land, on W bank of Portland Canal, 2.3 miles NE of Glacier Point, Coast Mountains; 55° 50' 40" N, 130° 04' 25" W; (map 3). Name published in 1897 by USC&GS.

Yankee Ridge: ridge, elev. 1,800-2,600 ft., extends 8 miles on S bank of Old Crow River, SW of Ammerman Mountain, 3 miles W of Alaska-Canada boundary and 59 miles E of Table Mountain, Porcupine Plateau; 68° 18' N, 141° 15' W; (map 137). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Yankee River: stream, heads in York Mountains, flows to Lopp Lagoon, 43 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 43' N, 167° 22' W (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 13), USGS.

Yankee Slough: stream, flows SW 5.5 miles to St. Joe Creek 1 mile N of its junction with Yukon River, 55 miles SE of Unalakleet, Innoko Lowland; 63° 14' 45" N, 159° 41' 00" W; (map 91). Local name reported in 1949 by USC&GS.

Yanovski, Mount: mountain, 3,492 ft., 8 miles NE of Whale Bay, on S central Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 38' 30" N, 134° 48' 30" W, BGN 1935; (map 5). Named in 1935 by USFS "for Semeon Ivanovich Yanovski, Governor of Russian America from October 24, 1818, to September 15, 1820."

Yantar, Reka: stream, see Amber Creek.

Yantarni Bay: estuary, 4 miles long, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, NE of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 48' N, 157° 07' W; (map 31). Variant: Baie d'Ambre Jaoune, Yancarnie Bay, Yantarnie Bay, Zaliv Yantarniy. So named by the Russians because of the reported occurrence of "yantarni," or "amber," here; published in French as "Baie d'Ambre Jaoune" by von Krusenstern (1827, map 20), IRN, and as "Z[aliv] Yantarniy" by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1379 in 1847.

Yantarni Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows SE 8 miles to head of Yantarni Bay, 6.5 miles N of Cape Kunmik, Aleutian Range; 56° 52' N, 157° 11' W; (map 31). Local name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Yantarnie Bay: estuary, see Yantarni Bay.

Yantarniy, Zaliv: bay, see Amber Bay.

Yantarniy, Zaliv: estuary, see Yantarni Bay

Yantnu River: stream, see Yentna River.

Yaponskoi Island: island, see Japonski Island.

Yaponskoy, Ostrov: island, see Japonski Island.

Yar'am-anatu'ulug: point of land, at W end of Great East Rookery, on NE coast of St. George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 36' 20" N, 169° 29' 35" W; (map 38). Aleut name reported by Putnam (1903, p. 1016), USC&GS, meaning "narrow point."

Yarboro Inlet: estuary, see Yarborough Inlet.

Yarborough Inlet: estuary, of W channel of Sagavanirktok River, near E entrance to Prudhoe Bay, 24 miles SE of Beechey Point, Arctic Plain; (map 150). Variant: Yarboro Inlet. So named by Franklin (1828, p. 159), RN, Aug. 16, 1826. Leffingwell (1919, p. 89) writes, "no inlet exists, unless it is the western mouth of the river." Marcus Baker (1906, p. 685) spells it Yarboro.

Yarger Lake: lake, 1.4 miles long, between Alaska Highway and Chisana River, 5.5 miles SE of Northway Junction, Alaska Range; 62° 58' N, 141° 39' W; (map 84). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Yarrow Creek: stream, flows NE Island 1 mile to Eldorado Creek which flows to Noxapaga River, 26 miles NW of Imuruk Lake, Seward Peninsula Highlands. 65° 42' N, 164° 08' W; (map 110). Prospectors' name reported on the 1908 "Map of Seward Peninsula" by Arthur Gibson.

Yarukturuk Creek: stream, see Uyakturok Creek.

Yas Bay: estuary, see Yes Bay.

Yasha Island: island, 0.2 miles across, in Chatham Strait, 5 miles S of Admiralty Island and 30 miles SE of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 58' 00" N, 134° 33' 30" W; (map 5). Russian name, diminutive of "Yakov" and equivalent to the English "Jacob"; probably first applied to this island in 1809 by Ivan Vasiliev the first.

Yasni Island: island, see Andronica Island.

Yasuda Mountain: mountain, 5,200 ft., 4 miles W of Nichenthrav Mountain and 20 miles N of Arctic Village, Brooks Range; 68° 25' N, 145° 32' W; (map 136). Locally named for Frank Yasuda who came to Alaska about 1900; reported in 1926 by J. B. Mertie, Jr. (in Smith, P. S., and others, 1929, pl. 1), USGS.

Yath-ta-gotna River: stream, see Iditarod River.

Yatseha Hini: stream, see Yahtse River.

Yatshergamut: locality, see Yacherk.

Yatuk Creek: stream, on W coast of Prince of Wales Island, flows S 4 miles to Naukati Bay, 30 miles N of Craig, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' 25" N, 133° 09' 20" W; (map 4). Indian name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Yayik Peninsula: peninsula, see Chilkat Peninsula.

Yealthanuk Mountain: mountain, see Surgeon Mountain.

Yealthkaklatselahini: stream, see Little Boulder Creek.

Yearling Lake: lake, 0.5 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula NE of Camp Island Lake, 20 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 38' 15" N, 150° 41' 00" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Yeatman, Mount: mountain, 5,670 ft., at head of Irene Glacier, 5.4 miles W of Mount Carmack and 8 miles NW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 33' 30" N, 135° 24' 15" W; (map 45). Named in 1898 by J. A. Flemer, USC&GS.

Yedokyeovskiye, Ostrova: islands, see Semidi Islands.

Yeek Sha Mountain: mountain, 2,320 ft., on Admiralty Island, 2 miles S of Pleasant Bay, on E shore of Seymour Bay, 49 miles S of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 36' 30" N, 133° 59' 45" W; (map 8) Tlingit Indian name reported in 1951 by USGS.

Yehldagahl Creek: stream, see Yeldagalga Creek.

Yehring Creek: stream, heads in glacier, flows S 8 miles to Taku River, 5 miles SW of Canyon Island and 27 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 30' 00" N, 133° 48' 10" W; BGN 1932; (map 12). Local name reported in 1932 by B. D. Stewart, USGS, named for Oscar Yehring, a settler who resided in the vicinity of the mouth of this stream.

Yekgolm Ekgalit-tch, Ostrova: islands, see Eck-holms, The.

Yekuk: village, see Ekuk.

Yekuk: village, see Ekwok.

Yelchthini: stream, see Kelsall River.

Yeldagalga Creek: stream, heads 1 mile NW of Sinclair Mountain, flows 4 miles W to Chilkoot Inlet, 3.2 miles ENE of Seduction Point and 25 miles S of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 06' 05" N, 135° 13' 20" W; (map 45). Variant: Yehldagahl Creek. Tlingit Indian name published in 1923 on IBC Sheet 9 (1951 atlas).

Yellow Bear Mountain: mountain, 3,050 ft., of central Admiralty Island, 6 miles S of Hasselborg Lake and 14 miles NE of Angoon, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 34' 10" N, 134° 13' 30" W; BGN 1928; (map 9) Named in 1925 by H. J. Coolidge "after a bear I got there whose hair was almost all a light sandy yellow color."

Yellow Bluff Creek: stream, on Alaska Peninsula, flows N 17 miles to Port Heiden, 15 miles S of Port Heiden Airfield, Bristol Bay Lowland; 56° 46' N, 158° 44' W; (map 30). Descriptive name reported in 1923 by R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Yellow Cliffs: cliffs, on E coast of Knight Island, 2 miles SE of Iron Mountain and 16 miles NE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 20' 30" N, 147° 38' 20" W; (map 63). Descriptive name published in 1930 by USC&GS.

Yellow Creek: stream, flows NW 4 miles to Beaver Creek, 80 miles W of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 46' 10" N, 146° 45' 10" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors and published in 1906 by USGS.

Yellow Creek: stream, flows SE 12 miles to Kvichak River, 60 miles NE of Dillingham, Bristol Bay Lowland; 59° 11' N, 156° 46' W; (map 52). Local name reported in 1952 by USGS.

Yellow Creek: stream, flows W 1.8 miles to Lynx Creek, 1.5 miles W of Lynx Dome and 26 miles WNW of Tanana, Kokrines-Hodzana Highlands; 65° 16' 00" N, 152° 56' 30" W; (map 106). Prospectors' name reported in 1956 by R. M. Chapman, USGS.

Yellow Creek: stream, in Kantishna Hills, flows N 1.4 miles to Glacier Creek, 5.5 miles NNE of Wonder Lake, Alaska Range; 63° 34' 10" N, 150° 50' 05" W; BGN 1932; (map 88). Local name shown on a 1916 fieldsheet by C. E. Giffin, USGS.

Yellow Hill: hill, 540 ft., on SW coast of Annette Island, 1.7 miles S of Metlakatla, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 06' 10" N, 131° 34' 29" W; (map 3). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Yellow Island: island, 0.3 miles long, off S coast of Kupreanof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 25' 45" N, 133° 32' 45" W; (map 6). Local name recorded in 1949 by USGS.

Yellow Jacket Creek: stream, flows S 3 miles to East Fork Matanuska River 55 miles NE of Palmer, Copper River Basin; 61° 47' 35" N, 147° 30' 05" W; BGN 1952; (map 69). Variant: Iron Creek. Local name reported by C. F. Fuechsel, USGS, in 1950. So named because the rocks along the side of the stream are "bright yellow, red, and white."

Yellow Point: point of land, in Peril Strait, on Baranof Island, 0.7 miles N of Middle Point and 28 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 26' 50" N, 135° 33' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Mys Zheltyy, Zholti Point. An 1882 translation by USC&GS of name published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "M[ys] Zheltyy."

Yellow Point: point of land, on NE shore of Tamgas Harbor, Annette Island, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 04' 12" N, 131° 32' 12" W; BGN 1901: (map 3). Variant: Signal Point. This point was probably named in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN; called "Signal Point" by USC&GS in 1886.

Yellow Pup: stream, flows NE 1 mile to Pearl Creek, 15 miles NE of Fairbanks, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 59' 20" N, 147° 17' 40" W; BGN 1933; (map 100). Variant: Pearl Creek, Yellow Pup Creek. Local name reported in 1913 by T. Chapin (in Brooks and others, 1914, fig. 5), USGS.

Yellow River: stream, flows SW 60 miles to Anvik River, 57 miles NW of Holy Cross, Nulato Hills; 62° 55' N, 160° 41' W; (map 78). Prospectors' descriptive name reported in 1916 by G. L. Harrington (in Brooks and others, 1918,p1. 16),USGS.

Yellow River: stream, flows to the central section of Kuskokwim River. During the winter of 1900-01, a typical dogsled stampede to the Kuskokwim Valley was made by a large number of men from Nome. The movement was based on rumors of the discovery of placer gold on a stream designated as the Yellow River, but the location of this stream has never been determined. The stampede was called the "Yellow River stampede" or the "Pete McDonald stampede" (Brooks and others, 1915, p. 299).

Yellow Rock: rock, on NE coast of Baranof Island in Kelp Bay, NE of Crow Island, 15 miles N of Baranof, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 18' 15" N, 134° 54' 00" W; (map 9). Descriptive name given in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. E. K. Moore, USN.

Yellow Rocks: islands, 0.3 miles long, NE of Dixon Entrance, 6.5 miles S of Duke Island, Alexander Archipelago; 54° 47' 30" N, 131° 13' 45" W; (map 2). Descriptive name given in 1883 by Lt. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, USN.

Yellow Water Creek: stream, flows S 8.2 miles to Scottie Creek, 21 miles N of Point where Alaska Highway crosses Alaska-Canada boundary, Alaska Range; 62° 54' 50" N, 141° 00' 10" W; BGN 1912; (map 84). Name reported in 1912 by Thomas Riggs, IBC, "because of the water's yellow appearance."

Yellow Water Creek: stream, see Swamp Creek.

Yellowjacket Creek: stream, flows NE 13 miles to Talkeetna River, 15 miles N of Talkeetna Glacier and 51 miles E of Talkeetna, Talkeetna Mountains; 62° 24' 20" N, 148° 31' 50" W; (map 82). Local name recorded in 1906 by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent, USGS.

Yellowstone Creek: stream, flows NW 4.4 miles to Willow Creek, 0.1 mile E of Port Clarence and 5 miles SW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 61° 15' 09" N, 166° 28' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by E. C. Barnard (in Brooks, 1901, pl. 17), USGS.

Yellowy Island: island, see Spruce Island.

Yelnu Islets: islands, group extends 0.2 miles, in Pearse Canal, 0.9 miles S of Hidden Inlet, Coast Mountains; 54° 56' N, 130° 20' W; BGN 1937; (map 2). Variant: Swirl Islands, Yentnoo Islets. Local name recorded in 1936 by USC&GS.

Yelovoi Island: island, see Spruce Island.

Yelovoi, Ostrov: island, see Spruce Island.

Yelovoi: locality, on SW coast of Spruce Island in Narrow Strait, 7.5 miles N of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 54' N, 152° 24' W; (map 34). Russian name for a former Eskimo village or camp, reported in the 1880 Census, with a population of 78, by Petroff (1884, p. 28).

Yelovoi: point of land, see Uzinki Point.

Yelovoy Vneshney, Mys: point of land, see Spruce Cape.

Yelovoy, Mys: point of land, see Uzinki Point.

Yelovoy, Ostrov: island, see Elovoi Island.

Yelovoy, Proliv: water passage, see Narrow Strait.

Yelowoi Island: island, see Elovoi Island.

Yelowy Island: island, see Spruce Island.

Yelper Cove: cove, on Hinchinbrook Island, at NW entrance to Hawkins Island Cutoff, 22 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 28' N, 146° 23' W; (map 64). Name published in 1950 by USGS.

Yeltakaska Creek: stream, see Little Boulder Creek.

Yempalizda, Mys de la: point of land, see Palisade Point.

Yende'staq!e: locality, see Gantegastaki.

Yendestaka: locality, see Gantegastaki.

Yenituk Creek: stream, flows SE 7 miles to John River 9 miles NE of Cairn Mountain and 67 miles NW of Wiseman, Brooks Range; 67° 57' 00" N, 152° 13' 00" W; BGN 1932; (map 124). Eskimo name reported about 1930 by Marshall (1956, p. 107) who wrote, "near the mouth of a minor western tributary, Yenituck (white face) Creek * * *. Its name refers to the appearance of the hills in which the stream rises."

Yenlo Creek: stream, heads in lake W of Willow Mountain, flows SE 15.5 miles to Lake Creek, 33 miles SE of Talkeetna, Cook Inlet Lowland; 62° 03' 45" N, 150° 59' 20" W; (map 81). Prospectors' name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Yenlo Hills: ridge, extends N-S 10 miles, 37 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 08' N, 151° 16' W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1911 by S. R. Capps (in Brooks and others, 1912, pl. 9), USGS.

Yenlo, Mount: mountain, 3,961 ft., in Yenlo Hills, 39 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 09' N, 151° 16' W; (map 81). Named in 1898 by J. E. Spurr and W. S. Post, USGS.

Yentna Glacier: glacier, heads in Mount McKinley National Park, trends SW 20 miles to its terminus at East Fork Yentna River, 60 miles NW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 35' 30" N, 151° 53' 30" W; (map 81). Name published by Cook (1908, p. 157).

Yentna River: stream, formed by its East and West Forks at 62° 16' 50" N, 151° 43' 10" W, flows SE 75 miles to Susitna River, 30 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 33' 45" N, 150° 28' 30" W; (map 70). Variant: Johnson River, Katcheldat River, Yadno River, Yantnu River, Yetna River. Tanaina Indian name reported by Spurr (1900, p. 46), USGS. "Sometimes called Johnson River after the first white man to ascend it."

Yentnoo Islets: islands, see Yelnu Islets.

Yeri Pass: pass, see Yori Pass.

Yermak Lake: lake, 1.1 miles long, 2.5 miles S of Gut Bay, on SE coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 41' 45" N, 134° 39' 30" W, BGN 1935; (map 5). Named in 1935 by USFS "for a ship in fleet brought to Sitka by Baranof in 1804 when he re-established the post after an absence of two years." See Baranof Island.

Yerrick Creek: stream, heads on Mount Neuberger and flows N to Tanana River, 6.5 miles W of Tanacross, Alaska Range; 63° 24' N, 143° 33' W; (map 85). Local name published by USGS in 1951.

Yes Bay: estuary, extends NW 6 miles off Behm Canal, on NE coast of Cleveland Peninsula, Alexander Archipelago; 55° 53' N, 131° 44' W; BGN 1899; (map 3). Variant: McDonald Bay, Yaas Bay Yas Bay, Yess Bay. Name published as "Yess Bay" in the 11th Census in 1890 (1893, p. 23); derived from the Tlingit Indian word "yes" meaning "mussel." This feature was called "McDonald Bay" in 1879 by W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Yes Bay: locality, on NE coast of Cleveland Peninsula, 3 miles N of Spacious Bay, Alexander Archipelago 55° 55' N, 131° 48' W; BGN 1890; (map 3). Variant: Yess Bay, Yes, McDonald. This is the site of an abandoned cannery which was established in 1886. Published as "Yess Bay * * * about 30 Chinese usually employed here, with a dozen white men, and a large number of native [Indian] men and women" (11th Census in 1890, 1893, p. 23).

Yes: locality, see Yes Bay.

Yess Bay: estuary, see Yes Bay.

Yess Bay: locality, see Yes Bay.

Yestrelya, Zaliv de la: estuary, see Estrella Port.

Yetna Creek: stream, flows E 10 miles to Copper River, 0.3 miles N of Copper Center and 66 miles NE of Valdez, Copper River Basin; 61° 57' 30" N, 145° 17' 30" W; (map 68). Local name published in 1950 by USGS.

Yetna River: stream, formed by confluence of Big and Little Yetna Rivers flows NE 60 miles to Iditarod River, 43 miles NE of Holikachuck and 55 miles W of Ophir, Innoko Lowland; 63° 10' 45" N, 158° 16' 00" W, (map 90). Local name obtained in 1954 by R. E. Isto. USGS.

Yetna River: stream, see Yentna River.

Yevvashichey, Zaliv: bay, see Marmot Bay.

Yindastuki Indian Reservation: locality, see Gantegastaki.

Yindastuki: locality, see Gantegastaki.

Yistletaw: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, 23 miles NE of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 49' N, 157° 22' W; (map 97). Indian fish camp reported in 1952 by USGS

Yklyk: mountain, see Barometer Mountain.

Yllota Slough: stream, anabranh of Yukon River at Fort Yukon, flows NW 2.3 miles, Yukon Flats; 66° 33' 30" N, 145° 14' 40" W; (map 119). Local name obtained in 1956 by USGS.

Ynveeghik River: stream, flows NW 7 miles to lagoon, 2 miles SW of Tikukha Point, N coast of St. Lawrence Island; 63° 34' N, 170° 57' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Anvik River, Ingresik, River. Eskimo name more correctly rendered “Ingresik,” meaning “rising slope.” The entry spelling was reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Yoder Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, 0.9 miles NNW of Blackfish Lake, 21 miles SSW of village of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 37' 45” N, 152° 41' 30” W; (map 88). Local name obtained in 1958 from Fabian Carey and “Val” Blackburn by USGS.

Yohn Lake: lake, 0.6 miles long, W of Little Susitna River, 19 miles NW of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 28' 10” N, 150° 10' 30” W; (map 70). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Yokakek: locality, on right bank of Yukon River, 56 miles E of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 43' N, 156° 13' W; (map 97). Koyukan Indian camp shown on a 1905 manuscript navigation chart of the Yukon River.

Yoke Bay: bay, 3 miles across, on SE coast of Great Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 00' 30” N, 176° 00' 00” W; BGN 1 936; (map 17). So named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, because “its shape suggests the letter v Yoke is the name for the letter Y when sent by signal.”

Yoke Mountain: mountain, 2,539 ft., with 2 peaks called North Yoke and South Yoke Mountains, 4 miles E of Jacksmith Bay and 28 miles N F Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 30' N, 161° 38' W; (map 53). Named “North Yoke” and “South Yoke” in 1914 by USC&GS.

Yoke Pass: water passage, between Great Sitkin Island and Igitkin Bank, Aleutian Islands; 51° 59' 00” N, 176° 00' 50” W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Name derived from Yoke Bay, and given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Yokeak Creek: stream, see Big Boulder Creek.

Yokneda Lakes: lakes, group, 2 miles across, 4.7 miles S of Chistochina and 37 miles NE of Glennallen, Copper River Basin; 62° 29' N, 144° 42' W; (map 83). Indian name reported in 1949 by USGS.

Yokontah Slough: watercourse, see Yokontoh Slough.

Yokontoh Slough: watercourse, 5 miles long, anabranch of Yukon River, SE of Blackburn Island and 54 miles SE of Unalakleet, Innoko Lowland; 63° 21' 35” N, 159° 28' 10” W; BGN 1960; (map 91). Variant: Papa Willie Creek, Yokontah Slough, Yukontoh Slough. Indian name reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguna, BAE.

Yokuchargut Creek: stream, see Hess Creek.

Yondestuk: locality, see Gantegastaki.

Yori Pass: pass, 3,700 ft., near head of Contact Creek, on Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 25 miles NW of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 20' 15" N, 155° 38' 45" W; (map 42). Variant: Yeri Pass. Named by R. F. Griggs for Charles Yori, his assistant on the 1919 National Geographic Society Katmai Expedition.

York Creek: stream, 4 miles long, flows W to Glacier Bay E of S tip of South Marble Island, in Glacier Bay National Monument, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 38' 25" N, 135° 55' 00" W; BGN 1948; (map 11). Variant: York River. Named in 1948 for William York, a camp helper for a time with H. F. Reid's expedition in 1892.

York Creek: stream, heads in York Mountains, flows NE 18 miles to Pinguk River which flows to Arctic Lagoon, 40 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 46' N, 167° 02' W; (map 111). Prospectors' name reported in 1903 by Collier (1904, pl. 2), USGS.

York Mountains: mountains, in group, 18 miles long and 10 miles wide, on S coast Seward Peninsula, 20 miles SE of Cape Prince of Wales and 25 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 30' N, 167° 15' W; (map 111). Local name reported in 1900 by Brooks (1901, pl. 3), USGS.

York River: stream, see York Creek.

York, Cape: point of land, about 6 miles SW of York Mountains, on Bering Sea, 35 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 25' N, 167° 28' W; (map 111). Variant: Mys Iork, Mys Vork. Named in 1827 by Capt. Beechey (1831, p. 541), RN, "in honor of his late Royal Highness," the Duke of York of England.

York: locality, on Bering Sea coast, at mouth of Anikovik River, 14 miles SW of Cape Prince of Wales and 41 miles NW of Teller, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 30' N, 167° 41' W; (map 111). Site of a mining camp established in 1899. Brooks (1901, p. 69), USGS, noted: "In the spring of 1900 York promised to be a place of importance, but in the early fall its population had been reduced to about twenty or thirty." Upon Brooks' return to the States, he widely disseminated the announcement that stream tin had been found in the vicinity of York (Steidtmann and Cathcart, 1922, p. 13-14). The camp probably had a resurgence of people for "In the latter part of the season [1901], a great many prospectors searched the York region for tin" (Collier, 1904, p. 11). A post office was established here in 1900 and was discontinued in 1902 (Ricks, 1965, p. 72). By 1907 York was described as "a small collection of cabins and tents" (Collier and others, 1908, p. 59).

You Creek: stream, heads at E end of Brooks Range; flows SE 7 miles across Alaska-Canada boundary to Firth River in Yukon, Canada; 68° 40' 30" N, 140° 55' 00" W; (map 137). Local name reported in 1956 by USGS.

Youcon: stream, see Yukon River.

Youghapotit Rocks: rocks, 14 miles SE of Siknik Cape, 14 miles NW of Southeast Cape, off St. Lawrence Island; 63° 04' N, 169° 57' W; BGN 1951; (map 93). Variant: Ukhapatit. Eskimo name more correctly rendered "Ukhatatit"; reported in 1949 by Maj. H. B. Allen, USAF.

Youkolny: island, see Ukolnoi Island.

Youlak Island: island, see Ulak Island.

Younaska Island: island, see Yunaska Island.

Young Bay: bay, 5 miles across, on N coast of Admiralty Island, W of Point Young, 12 miles SW of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 10' N, 134° 40' W; (map 11). Apparently named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, and published in 1883 Coast Pilot (p. 172). The name probably derived from Point Young which was named by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, in 1794.

Young Beach: beach, on N coast of Admiralty Island, 0.2 miles SW of Point Young and 9 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 11' 30" N, 134° 34' 15" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Young Creek: stream, flows 4.5 miles SE to Rock Lake, 5 miles N of Pingpong Mountain and 59 miles NE of McCarty, Alaska Range; 61° 48' 20" N, 141° 19' 00" W; (map 67). Local name obtained by USGS and published on maps since 1954.

Young Creek: stream, flows N 5 miles to Wood River 33 miles SE of Healy, Alaska Range; 63° 45' N, 147° 53' W; (map 87). Local name reported in 1910 by J. W. Bagley (in Capps, 1912, pl. 2), USGS.

Young Creek: stream, flows S 9 miles to Kings River, 16 miles NE of Palmer, Chugach Mountains; 61° 44' 55" N, 148° 42' 25" W; (map 69). Variant: Little Kings Creek, Youngs Creek. Named by Capt. E. F. Glenn, USA, in 1898, after Cpl. Young [cna], a member of his party.

Young Creek: stream, heads at glacier terminus and flows 28 miles NW to Nizina River, 3 miles SE of McCarthy, St. Elias Mountains; 61° 22' N, 142° 37' W; (map 67). Named in 1901 by T. G. Gerdine (Moffit, 1914, pl. 13, USGS, for Robert Young, a member of his party.

Young Glacier: glacier, see Dawes Glacier.

Young Goose Creek: stream, flows NE 4 miles to West Fork Buckland River, 41 miles NE of Haycock, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 65° 45' N, 160° 35' W; (map 109). Local name published on maps after 1950.

Young Hill: mountain, 2,360 ft., 1.4 miles SE of Winter Lake, Attu Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 55' 23" N, 173° 02' 05" E; (map 13). Named by the U.S. Army during its occupation of the island during World War II; name shown on an AMS map published in 1948.

Young Island: island, 2 miles across, in Beardslee Islands, in Glacier Bay, Glacier Bay National Monument, 0.2 miles NW of Lester Island, and 57 miles WNW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 28' 30" N, 135° 58' 30" W. BGN 1948; (map 11). Named in 1938 by a USC&GS field party for Rev. S. Hall Young, who accompanied John Muir to Glacier Bay in 1879-80.

Young Island: island, bounded by Huntington Slough and Koyukuk River, 21 miles NE of, Roundabout Mountain, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 49' N, 156° 17' W; (map 108). Variant: Dall

Island, Dolls Island. "River boat name" reported in 1900 by Lt. B. H. Camden, USRCS. This may be the same island Lt. H. T. Allen, USA, in 1885 called "Dall Island" for W. H. Dall, USC&GS.

Young Lake: lake, 6 miles long, on Admiralty Creek, 4 miles SE of Admiralty Cove and 12 miles SSW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 08' 00" N, 134° 29' 30" W; (map 11). Local name published in 1946 by USFS.

Young Rock: rock, 7.5 miles S of Wrangell, off N coast of Etolin Island, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 21' 30" N, 132° 23' 10" W; (map 6). Named in 1882 by USC&GS for Rev. Samuel Hall Young who discovered this rock the same year.

Young, Mount: mountain, 5,700 ft., on boundary of Glacier Bay National Monument, in Chilkat Range, 4.3 miles NE of Endicott Lake and 57 miles NW of Juneau, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 51' 45" N, 135° 34' 35" W; (map 11). Named in 1892 by Harry F. Reid, USGS, for Rev. S. Hall Young, who accompanied John Muir to Glacier Bay in 1879-80 (Reid, 1892, p. 30).

Young, Point: point of land, in Stephens Passage, on N. coast of Admiralty Island, 0.5 miles NE of Admiralty Cove and 9 miles SW of Juneau, Alexander Archipelago; 58° 11' 45" N, 134° 33' 30" W; (map 11). Discovered by Joseph Whidbey, RN, and named in 1794 by Capt. George Vancouver, RN, for Adm. Sir George Young, RN (Wagner, 1937, p. 422).

Younger Creek: stream, heads in Canada, flows W 3 miles to Poker Creek, 52 miles S of Eagle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 64° 03' N, 141° 02' W; (map 102). Named by prospectors; reported in 1896 by Spurr (1898, pl. 46), USGS.

Youngs Creek: stream, see Young Creek.

Youngs Island: island, 3.9 miles long, between Yukon River and Pike Slough, 4 miles SW of Birches, Nowitna Lowland; 65° 05' N, 153° 41' W; (map 107). Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by the Department of the Interior.

Youngstown Bend: bend, in Yentna River 10 miles SW of Collinsville and 50 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 13' 45" N, 151° 38' 30" W; (map 81). Local name reported in 1958 by USGS.

Youngstown: locality, site of settlement, on E bank of Yentna River, at Youngstown Bend, 50 miles SW of Talkeetna, Alaska Range; 62° 13' 50" N, 151° 39' 00" W; (map 81). Name reported in 1906 by R. W. Porter, USGS.

Younnglik River: stream, see Yuonglik River.

Youp-nut: stream, see Anikovik River.

Your Creek: stream, flows SE 46 miles to Middle Fork Chandalar River, 14 miles E of Bend Mountain and 28 miles NE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 47' N, 147° 46' W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Youth Creek: stream, flows SE 12 miles to Lake Aleknagik, 34 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 26' N, 159° 01' W; BGN 1931; (map 53). Local name given by Frank Waskey, local trader and prospector; reported in 1931 by Gerald FitzGerald, USGS.

Ysleta: island, see Isleta.

Yslotillos, Punta de los: point of land, see Isleta, Point.

Yubae Wan: bay, see Temnac Bay.

Yucon: stream, see Yukon River.

Yug Point: point of land, on S tip of Little Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 40" N, 177° 39' 10" E; BGN 1937; (map 14). Variant: South Cape. Russian word "Yug," meaning "south," given in 1933 by the Hydrog. Office of the U.S. Navy. It was reported in 1905 as "South Cape" by USC&GS.

Yugnak Rocks: rocks, see Yugnat Rocks.

Yugnat Rocks: rocks, group, extends 1 mile in Shelikof Strait, 1.5 miles E of Kukak Point, on S coast of Alaska Peninsula, in Katmai National Monument, 34 miles NE of Mount Katmai, Aleutian Range; 58° 20' 50" N, 154° 02' 30" W; (map 42). Variant: Kamen Yugnat, Yugnak Rocks. Native name reported in 1831 by Ens. Vasiliev and published in 1847 as "K[amen] Yugnat" on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1378.

Yugok Lake: lake, 0.4 miles long, on Kenai Peninsula between Chick and Paddle Lakes, 30 miles NE of Kenai, Cook Inlet Lowland; 60° 45' 40" N, 150° 30' 45" W; (map 62). Named about 1963 by officials of Kenai National Moose Range, for administrative purposes.

Yuka Mountain: mountain, see Yuki Mountain.

Yukagamut: locality, see Akahamut.

Yukagamut: locality, see Nunaikak.

Yukagamute: locality, see Nunaikak.

Yukamak: island, see Chirikof Island.

Yukamut: locality, see Akahamut.

Yukaniluk Creek: stream, heads in a lake and flows W 17 miles to Little Bogus Creek, 7 miles NE of Tuluksak and 48 miles SE of Russian Mission, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 10' N, 160° 47' W; (map 73). Local name reported by USC&GS in 1948.

Yukhtokialgamute: locality, see Yakchilak.

Yuki Island: island, in Yukon River, 60 miles E of Nulato, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 43' N, 156° 04' W; (map 97). Variant: Yukie Island. Riverboat pilots' name shown on a 1940 "Navigation Chart of the Tanana-Yukon Rivers" published by U.S. Dept. of Interior.

Yuki Mountain: mountain, 2,149 ft., 23 miles SW of Ruby, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 28' N, 155° 53' W; (map 98). Variant: Yuka Mountain, Yuko Mountain. Name reported as "Yuko Mountain" in 1921 by USGS; named for the nearby stream

Yuki River: stream, flows NE 85 miles to Yukon River, 59 miles E of Nulato, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 64° 43' N, 156° 07' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Yukie Island: island, see Yuki Island.

Yukkhana, Reka: stream, see Kwikpak Pass.

Yukla Creek: stream, see Eagle River.

Yukla, Mount: mountain, 7,535 ft., 7.5 miles NE of Moraine Pass and 26 miles E of Anchorage Chugach Mountains; 61° 11' 30" N, 149° 06' 30" W BGN 1964; (map 69). Named in 1963 by members of the Mountaineering Club of Alaska; derived from Tanaina Indian name "Yuklahina" meaning "eagle river." "This mountain is the highest in the Eagle River drainage * * *."

Yuklahina River: stream, see Eagle River.

Yuklahitna River: stream, see Eagle River.

Yuko Mountain: mountain, see Yuki Mountain.

Yukochakat Creek: stream, see Hess Creek.

Yukokakat: stream, see Soonkakat River.

Yukon Bar: ridge, elev. 2,600 ft., extends E 2 miles from junction of Hunter and Miller Creeks, 4 miles SE of Rampart, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 29' N, 150° 02' W; (map 106). Prospectors' name shown on a manuscript map dated 1906; reported in 1956 by Orth.

Yukon Creek: stream, flows NW 34 miles to Khotol River, 23 miles S of Nulato, Koyukuk Lowland; 64° 24' N, 158° 15' W; (map 97). Local name reported in 1935 by Frederica de Laguna, BAE.

Yukon Flats: flat, 180 miles long, and 70 miles wide, along Yukon River and lower course of Porcupine River, extends 60 miles E and 120 miles W from Fort Yukon; 66° 30' N, 146° 00' W. Descriptive name long applied to this feature.

Yukon Fork: stream, flows NW 10 miles to South Fork Birch Creek, 42 miles S of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 63° 14' 30" N, 144° 18' 40" W; (map 104). Variant: East Fork of Birch Creek, South Fork of Birch Creek. According to D. C. Witherspoon, USGS, this stream

was locally called South Fork or East Fork Birch Creek in 1904. Its present name is Yukon Fork, reported in 1955 by USGS.

Yukon Harbor: cove, 0.7 miles across, on SE coast of Big Koniuji Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 04' 20" N, 159° 30' 30" W; (map 27). Named by W. H. Dall, USC&GS, in 1874, for the USC&GS schooner Yukon.

Yukon Hill: mountain, 1,200 ft., 35 miles N of Goodnews, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 35' N, 161° 38' W; (map 53). Named in 1914 by USC&GS for its surveying vessel Yukon; published in 1915 on Chart 9103.

Yukon Hills: mountains, see Kokrines Hills.

Yukon Island: island, 1.5 miles long, on SE edge of Kachemak Bay, on Kenai Peninsula 9 miles S of Homer, Chugach Mountains; 59° 31' 30" N, 151° 29' 30" W; (map 50). Named by W. H. Dall, in 1880, for the USC&GS schooner Yukon.

Yukon Reef: reef, 1 mile long, on NW coast of Sanak Island, Aleutian Range; 54° 30' N, 162° 51' W; BGN 1940; (map 25). Variant: McLoughlin Rocks, McLoughlins Rocks. Local name reported by USC&GS in 1939 "since the SS Yukon of the Pacific Alaska Navigation Company was lost there June 23, 1913. The residents of Sanak * * * sometimes refer to Yukon reef as McLoughlins Rocks * * *." Samuel Applegate, reported the name "McLoughlin Rocks" in 1900. See Point Petrof.

Yukon River: stream, about 1,500 miles long, heads in Marsh Lake in Yukon, Canada, flows NW into Alaska to Fort Yukon, then SW to Bering Sea at Norton Sound; 62° 32' N, 163° 54' W; BGN 1950; Variant: Jukchana, Juna, Kuikpak, Kvichpak, Kvikhpakh, Kwichpak, Kwipak, Lewes River, Lewis River, Nigato, Youcon, Yucon. This the principal river in Alaska, presently has an Indian name first obtained by Hudson's Bay Company traders who explored the upper river, establishing Fort Yukon in 1847. The Russians explored the lower river in the 1830's establishing the post at Nulato in 1841. The Eskimo, who occupied the lower Yukon, including its delta, descriptively called it "Kuikpak" meaning "big river." The Indian name "Yukon" probably means the same thing. Lt. H. T. Allen recorded in 1885 another Indian name, "Nigato" ("Niga" is said to mean "river"), and Constantin Grewingk recorded the names "June" and "Jukchana." All of these names were variously spelled. The present form of the name was adopted by Canada and the United States in the 1890's.

Yukon-Kuskokwim Portage: portage, 30 miles long, extends generally from Portage Slough on Yukon River up Talbiksok River, across Kulik Lake, down Johnson River and Crooked and Mud Creeks to Kuskokwim River, Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta; 61° 35' N, 160° 45' W; (map 73). This is the closest the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers approach each other. This almost all-water portage between the two great rivers has been used since prehistoric times. Probably the first known white man to use this portage was the Russian, Glazunov, in 1834. Trail cabins were located at various distances along the portage. The airplane has reduced its importance in recent years. R. H. Sargent, USGS, made the first detailed map of the portage in 1919.

Yukon-Tanana Highlands: mountains, see Tanana Hills.

Yukon-Tanana Upland: mountains, see Tanana Hills.

Yukontoh Slough: watercourse, see Yokontoh Slough.

Yukuk Bay: bay, 0.6 miles across, 8 miles NW of Afognak, on SW coast of Afognak Island, N of Kodiak Island; 58° 02' 10" N, 152° 58' 30" W; (map 43). Variant: lukuk Bay. Transliteration of the Aleut name reported by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev, IRN, in 1839 or 1840 and published by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1849, on Chart 1425 as "Zaliv Yukuk." This name may be from the word "Uxcuq," which means "puffin" according to R. H. Geoghegan.

Yukutat Settlement: locality, see Glory of Russia.

Yukutzcharkat Creek: stream, see Hess Creek.

Yukwonilnuk River: stream, see George River.

Yukwonilnuk River: stream, see Jungjuk Creek.

Yukwonilnuk River: stream, see Owhat River.

Yukwonilnuk: stream, see Julian Creek.

Yuler Creek: stream, see Uhler Creek.

Yumakh Island: island, see Umak Island.

Yunaka: stream, see Koyukuk River.

Yunakh Island: island, see Kanu Island.

Yunakh, Ostrov: island, see Kanu Island.

Yunaska Island: island, 14 miles long, one of Islands of Four Mountains; Aleutian Islands; 52° 38' N, 170° 40' W; BGN 1890; (map 20). Variant: Junaska Island, Unaska Island, Younaska Island, Yunaska, Ostrov. Aleut name published by Lt. Sarichev (1826, map 3) as "Os[trov] Yunaska," or "Yunaska Island."

Yunnaka: stream, see Koyukuk River.

Yuonglik River: stream, flows SE 12 miles to Golovnin Lagoon, 7 miles N of Golovin and 40 miles NE of Solomon, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 39' N, 163° 07' W; (map 95). Variant: Eureka Creek, Younglik River. Eskimo name reported in 1900 as "Younglik River" and published in 1902 on USC&GS Chart 9380. "Eureka Creek" was reported in 1909 by Smith and Eakin (1911, pl. 1), USGS.

Yuqua qilokhna: stream, see Willow Creek.

Yuthagotna River: stream, see Iditarod River.

Yutokh Hill: hill, 1,105 ft., on S shore of Lake Minchumina, Tanana Lowland; 63° 52' 40" N, 152° 11' 20" W; (map 88). Tanana Indian name reported in 1954 by USGS.

Yuzhni Point: point of land, on S coast of Whale Island, N of Kodiak Island; 57° 55' 15" N, 152° 46' 30" W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Yuzhnyy. Transliteration of the descriptive name "M[ys] Yuzhnyy," meaning "south cape," given to this point by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840 and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425.

Yuzhniy, Ostrov: rock, see South Island.

Yuzhnoy, Mys: point of land, see Trinity, Cape.

Yuzhnyy, Mys: point of land, see Cascade Point.

Yuzhnyy, Mys: point of land, see South Point.

Yuzhnyy, Mys: point of land, see Yuzhni Point.

Z

Zachar Bay: bay, extends SE 8.5 miles off Uyak Bay, on NW coast of Kodiak Island; 57° 35' N, 153° 50' W; BGN 1910; (map 34). Name reported in 1910 by USC&GS.

Zachary Bay: bay, 2 miles across, on N coast of Unga Island, in Shumagin Islands, Aleutian Range; 55° 22' N, 160° 38' W; (map 28). Variant: Coal Harbor, Sacharowskaja, Zakharefskaia, Zakhareffskaia. Named "Zakharovskaia anse," or "Zakharof Bay," by Capt. Lutke (1836, p. 267) "for a Russian named Zakharef," according to W. H. Dall. Published as "Zachary Bay" in 1872 by USC&GS. Shown as "Coal Harbor" on 1890 USBF chart.

Zaikof Bay: bay, at NE end of Montague Island, trends NE 6.7 miles to W side of Hinchinbrook Entrance, at S end of Prince William Sound 40 miles ENE of Chenega, Chugach Mountains; 60° 19' N, 146° 58' W; (map 63). Variant: Zaikoff Bay, Zaliv Zaykova. Name published by Capt. Tebenkov (1852, map 6), IRN, presumably after Stepan Kosmovich Zaikof, who was chief of the trading post St. Nicholas (Kenai) in the 18th century.

Zaikof Point: point of land, on NE tip of Montague Island, 45 miles SW of Cordova, Chugach Mountains; 60° 19' N, 146° 55' W; (map 64). Variant: Punta de Puente. So named in 1868 by George Davidson, USC&GS. Name derived from nearby Zaikof Bay. This is probably the "Punta de Puente," meaning "point of the bridge" in Spanish, given by Don Ignacio Arteaga about August 1 1779 (Wagner, 1937, p. 487).

Zaikoff Bay: bay, see Zaikof Bay.

Zaimka Island: island, 0.4 miles long, in mouth of Womens Bay, 5 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 43' 50" N, 152° 27' 50" W; BGN 1941; (map 34). Variant: Cliff Islet, High Island, Ostrov Utesistoy, Utesistoi Island. Local Russian name meaning "meadow" reported by USC&GS in 1940. Called "Os[trov] Utesistoy" meaning "Rocky Island" by Sarichev (1826, map 16). Baker (1906, p. 187) translated this name as "Cliff Island" which USC&GS misapplied to this island in 1910. This error was corrected in 1940 by USC&GS. See Cliff Island.

Zaimka Ridge: ridge, 200 ft., 1.5 miles long, on E shore of Womens Bay, 7 miles SW of Kodiak, Kodiak Island; 57° 42' 30" N, 152° 30' 00" W, (map 34) Name derived from Zaimka Island and published in 1943 by USC&GS.

Zakatlatan: locality, see Louden.

Zakhareffskaia: bay, see Zachary Bay.

Zakharova, Zaliv: bay, see Stepovak Bay.

Zakrishka Island: island, see Krishka Island.

Zakritoi Basin: bay, see Kritoi Basin.

Zakritoi Bay: bay, see Banks, Port.

Zakritoy, Zaliv: bay, see Banks, Port.

Zaliva Point: point of land, on S coast of Great Sitkin Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 58' 45" N, 176° 04' 50" W; BGN 1936; (map 17). Russian name meaning "bay," given by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934.

Zaliva Point: point of land, see Bay Point.

Zaliva Point: point of land, see Bukhti Point.

Zaliva Point: point of land, see Hatchet Point.

Zaliva, Mys: point of land, see Bay Point.

Zane Hills: mountains, 4,053 ft., 8 miles wide, extend NW-SE 50 miles from near Zane Pass to Koyukuk River, 50 miles SE of Shungnak, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 15' N, 156° 00' W; (map 116). Named in 1910 by P. S. Smith (1913, p. 24), USGS, for Ens. A. V. Zane, USN, a member of Lt. G. M. Stoney's expedition, who made a side trip from Fort Cosmos, on the Kobuk, to Nulato, on the Yukon, and back, in the winter of 1885-86. He traveled alongside these mountains on his trip.

Zane Pass: pass, 1,200 ft., at N end of Zane Hills, 33 miles SE of Shungnak, Hogatza Highlands; 66° 30' N, 156° 30' W; (map 115). Named in 1886 by Lt. Stoney (1900, map and p. 57-65), USN, for Ens. A. V. Zane, USN, a member of Stoney's expedition.

Zanett Mount: peak, see Zanetti, Mount.

Zanetti. Mount: peak, 13,000 ft., 4 miles NW of Mount Wrangell, Wrangell Mountains; 62° 02' N, 144° 06' W; (map 83). Variant: Mount Zanett. Local name reported by Mendenhall. (1903, p. 399), USGS.

Zapad Head: point of land, on NW coast of Segula Island, Aleutian Islands; 52° 02' 30" N, 178° 05' 20" E. BGN 1937; (map 15). From the Russian word for "west." This name was reported by personnel of the U.S.S. Oglala, and published on a 1935 chart of the U.S. Navy Hydrog. Office.

Zapadni Bay: bay, 3 miles across, on SW coast of St. George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 34' N, 169° 41' W; (map 38). Variant: Southwest Bay. Russian name from the word "zapad," meaning "west," reported by Putnam (1903, p. 1016), USC&GS. According to Elliott (1881, p. 19), the Russians imported Aleuts of other islands, for their fur seal industry, and about 1787 a village was established at Zapadni Bay.

Zapadni Point: point of land, on NW coast of Spruce Island, NE of Kodiak Island; 57° 57' 20" N, 52° 28' 40" W; (map 34). Variant: Mys Zapadniy, West Cape. Transliteration of "M[ys] Zapadniy" a name given by Sub-Lt. Mikhail Murashev in 1839 or 1840, and published in 1849 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1425. Baker (1906, p. 668) published "West Cape," the translation of Murashev's name. Because of duplication the name was changed to its present form by USC&GS in 1909.

Zapadni Point: point of land, on SW coast of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands, 57° 08' 45" N, 170° 20' 40" W; (map 38). Variant: South Point, Zapadnie Point. Russian name from the word "zapad" meaning "west," reported by Elliott (1881 St. Paul map) in 1874 as "Zapadnie." USC&GS called this feature "South Point."

Zapadni Reef Rookery: rookery, see Zapadni Rookery.

Zapadni Rookery: rookery, on Zapadni Bay on SW coast of St. George Island, in Pribilof Islands; 56° 34' 00" N, 169° 39' 35" W; (map 38). Variant: Zapadnie Numaden-algaralogray. Russian name reported by Elliott (1881, St. George map), derived from the Russian word "zapad" meaning "west."

Zapadni Rookery: rookery, on Zapadni Point, on W shore of English Bay, St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 08' 50" N, 170° 20' 00" W; (map 38). Variant: Zapadnie Rookery, Zapadni Reef Rookery. Local Russian name reported by Elliott (1881, St. Paul map) in 1874 as "Zapadnie." Rookery name was derived from Zapadni Point.

Zapadnie Numaden-algaralogray: rookery, see Zapadni Rookery.

Zapadnie Point: point of land, see Southwest Point.

Zapadnie Point: point of land, see Zapadni Point.

Zapadnie Rookery: rookery, see Zapadni Rookery.

Zapadniy, Mys: point of land, see Zapadni Point.

Zapadnyy, Farvater: water passage, see Western Channel.

Zapadnyy, Mys: point of land, see Southwest Point.

Zapadnyy, Mys: point of land, see West Foreland.

Zarembo Island: island, see Zarembo.

Zarembo Island: island, 15 miles across, between Kupreanof and Etolin Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 20' N, 132° 50' W; (map 6). Variant: Duke of York Island, Ostrov Zarembo, Zarembo Island. Published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1396 as "Os[trov] Zarembo." Named for Capt. Lt. Dionysius Fedorovich Zarembo who made surveys in this vicinity in 1834 and 1838. Capt. George Vancouver, RN, called it "Duke of York Island" in 1793.

Zarembo, Ostrov: island, see Zarembo Island.

Zatchlitschak Island: island, see Sitkalidak Island.

Zatschra Island: island, see Hydra Island.

Zaykova, Zaliv: bay, see Zaikof Bay.

Zdluiat: locality, on E shore of Knik Arm Cook Inlet, Cook Inlet Lowland; (map 69). Former Tanaina Indian village listed by Ivan Petroff in the 1880 Census with a population of 16.

Zdorovya, Mys: point of land, see Heald Point.

Zeal Point: point of land, between Neva Strait and Saint John Baptist Bay, on NW coast of Baranof Island, 19 miles NW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 17' 30" N, 135° 36' 00" W; (map 9). Variant: Mys Userdiye, Ouserdie Point, Userdie Point. This is a translation by USC&GS about 1882 of the name given by the Russian pilot Ens. Vasiliev; published in 1848 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1397 as "M[ys] Userdiye."

Zeaman Gulch: ravine, trends N 0.5 miles to Osborn Creek, 7.5 miles NE of Nome, Seward Peninsula Highlands; 64° 32' 45" N, 165° 09' 50" W; (map 94) Prospectors' name reported in 1904 by T. G. Gerdine, USGS.

Zeikhell: stream, see Tiekel River.

Zelenoi Point: point of land, see Green Point.

Zelenoi Rocks: rocks, see Green Rocks.

Zelenoi, Mys: point of land, see Green Point.

Zelenoy, Mys: point of land, see December Point.

Zelenyy, Mys: point of land, see December Point.

Zelenyy, Mys: point of land, see Green Point.

Zeloni Point: point of land, see December Point.

Zelnoi Point: point of land, see Green Point.

Zelony Point: point of land, see Green Point.

Zeman Creek: stream, flows NW to Banner Creek which flows to Belt Creek, about 3 miles N of Mount Bendeleben, Seward Peninsula Highlands (map 110). Prospectors' name shown on a map of Cape Nome gold fields by David Fox, Jr., dated 1901. This stream cannot be precisely located on current maps.

Zenobia Rock: rock, in Sitka Sound, 3.8 miles SW of Sitka, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 00' 15" N, 135° 23' 18" W; (map 9). Named by Russians for the ship Zenobia "which struck upon it in 1855" (Baker, 1906, p. 689).

Zephyr Creek: stream, flows SE 2 miles to Hope Creek, 71 miles SW of Circle, Yukon-Tanana Highlands; 65° 24' 20" N, 146° 19' 10" W; (map 104). Named by prospectors; published by USGS (Prindle, 1908, pl. 4).

Zeto Point: point of land, on NE coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 54' 35" N, 176° 33' 25" W BGN 1936; (map 17). Named by members of the U.S. Navy Aleutian Island Survey Expedition in 1934, for the survey signal Zeto, located on this point.

Zfiatitz: cove, see Three Saints Harbor.

Zharof, Ostrov: island, see Egg Island.

Zhekiski, Point: point of land, see Shekesti, Point.

Zheltyy, Mys: point of land, see Yellow Point.

Zhila, Mys: point of land, see Blunt Point.

Zhila, Mys: point of land, see Head Point.

Zhilo Cove: cove, 0.4 miles across, at head of Islas Bay, 16 miles NW of Chichagof, on W coast of Chichagof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 50' 15" N, 136° 22' 20" W; (map 9). Russian word from "zhilishche" meaning "house", given in 1928 by USC&GS.

Zholti Point: point of land, see Yellow Point.

Zhuravlina Cove: estuary, see Crane Cove.

Zhuravlina, Guba: estuary, see Crane Cove.

Ziatitz: cove, see Three Saints Harbor.

Ziatitz: locality, see Nunamiut.

Ziegler Cove: cove, at N entrance to Pigot Bay, on SW side of Port Wells, 14 miles NE of Whittier, Chugach Mountains; 60° 50' N, 148° 19' W; (map 63). Local named reported in 1954 by USC&GS.

Zimmerman Creek: stream, flows SE 7 miles to Iditarod River, 7 miles NW of Flat, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 62° 31' 30" N, 158° 10' 15" W; (map 79). Prospectors' name obtained in 1952 by USGS topographers.

Zimmerman Creek: stream, flows SE 8 miles from Thazzik Mountain to East Fork Chandalar River, 40 miles SE of Chandalar, Brooks Range; 67° 09' 40" N, 147° 17' 00" W; (map 123). Prospectors' name obtained in 1909 by A. G. Maddren (in Brooks and others, 1910, pl. 7), USGS.

Zimovia Islets: islands, 22 miles SE of Wrangell, 0.7 miles long, in Zimovia Strait between Wrangell and Etoilin Islands, Alexander Archipelago, 56° 11' 10" N, 132° 12' 30" W; BGN 1937; (map 6). Named in 1937 by USFS.

Zimovia Point: point of land, on N bank of Chilkat River, 1 mile W of Dok Point and 17 miles SW of Skagway, Coast Mountains; 59° 15' 55" N, 135° 37' 55" W; (map 45). Variant: Spuhn

Point. Named “M[y]s Zimovia” meaning “winter point” by the Russian Hydrog. Dept. in 1848 on Chart 1396. It appears to be identical with Spuhn Point, named in 1880 by the U.S. Navy. Both names were published by USC&GS in the 1883 Coast Pilot, p. 198.

Zimovia Strait: water passage, extends SE 30 miles from Sumner Strait to Ernest Sound, separates Wrangell Island from Etolin and Woronkofski Islands, Alexander Archipelago; 56° 13' N, 132° 20' W; (map 6). Variant: Proliv Zimovya. Published in 1853 on Russian Hydrog. Dept. Chart 1493 as “Proliv Zimovya” meaning “winter strait.”

Zimovya, Proliv: water passage, see Zimovia Strait.

Zingaramute: locality, see Siniogamute.

Zip Rock: rock, in Glacier Bay National Monument, off N shore of Cross Sound, 0.5 miles SW of mouth of Dicks Arm, 45 miles NW of Hoonah, St. Elias Mountains; 58° 12' 20" N, 136° 39' 40" W; BGN 1930; (map 10). Named by USC&GS in 1929 for the triangulation point Zip on the rock. The rock is useful as a landmark for entering the harbor.

Zipper Creek: stream, heads in Brassiere Hills, flows 1 mile S to head of Taku Inlet, 0.5 miles NE of 1962 terminus of Taku Glacier and 19 miles NE of Juneau, Coast Mountains; 58° 56' 50" N, 134° 01' 15" W; (map 11). Local name reported in 1965 by D. A. Brew and A. B. Ford, USGS.

Zirku River: stream, see Tsirku River.

Ziskokadlo: ridge, 25 miles long, trends NW from head of Chilkoot Inlet, 10 miles W of Skagway, St. Elias Mountains; 59° 25' N, 135° 35' W; (map 45). Probably a Tlingit Indian name given by Aurel and Authur Krause (1883, map).

Zitziana River: stream, flows NE 63 miles to Tanana River, 55 miles NE of the Bitzshtini Mountains, Nowitna Lowland; 64° 58' N, 150° 30' W; (map 99). Variant: Lorentz River, Lorenz River, Nushakantra River. Tanana Indian name reported in 1909 by C. E. Giffin and R. B. Oliver (in Eakin, 1918, pl. 1), USGS. Lt. Allen (1887, map) in 1885 reported the stream's name as “Lorenz River” and in 1898 Capt. E. F. Glenn reported “Lorentz River.” In the 1880 census Ivan Petrof reported the stream as “Nushakantra River.”

Zlukak: locality, see Ulukuk.

Zogliakten: locality, on left bank of Koyukuk River, between Khotylkakat and Zonagoliakten, about 42 miles SW of Huslia, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 23' N, 157° 36' W; (map 108). Variant: Tsogliakhten, Tsogliakten, Tsoglyakhten, Zogljachten. Former Koyukuk Indian village or camp reported in 1844, with a population of 7, by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN.

Zogljachten: locality, see Zogliakten.

Zolotoi Bay: cove, 0.5 miles across, S of settlement of St. Paul, on S coast of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 07' 00" N, 70° 17' 00" W; (map 38). Variant: Village Cove, Zoltoi Bay. Russian word “zolotoy” meaning “golden,” reported in 1874 by Elliott (1881, St. Paul notes) as “Zoltoi.”

Zolotoi Sands: beach, 0.1 miles long, S of St. Paul, on S coast of St. Paul Island, in Pribilof Islands; 57° 07' 00" N, 170° 16' 20" W; (map 38). Variant: Zoltoi Sands. Russian word "zolotoy" meaning "golden," reported as "Zoltoi" by Elliott (1881, St. Paul notes).

Zoltoi Bay: cove, see Zolotoi Bay.

Zoltoi Sands: beach, see Zolotoi Sands.

Zona Island: island, see Tozitna Island.

Zonagoliakten: locality, see Zonagoliakten.

Zonagoliakten: locality, on left bank of Koyukuk River, between Zogliakten and Kakhlyakhlyakakat, about 45 miles SW of Huslia, Koyukuk Lowland; 65° 20' N, 157° 38' W; (map 108). Variant: Tsonagoliakten, Tsonagolyakhten, Tsonogokhlyakhten, Zonagogliakten, Zonogchljachten. Former Koyukan Indian village or camp reported in 1844 with a population of 11, by Lt. L. A. Zagoskin, IRN.

Zone Creek: stream, flows NE 2 miles to an unnamed stream in Sunshine Valley, 40 miles NW of Dillingham, Kilbuck-Kuskokwim Mountains; 59° 30' N, 159° 06' W; (map 53). Local name published in 1951 by USGS.

Zone Creek: stream, flows S and SW 3 miles to Spruce Creek, W of Slope Creek and 7.2 miles SE of Marshall, Nulato Hills; 61° 47' 10" N, 161° 58' 50" W; (map 73). Prospectors' name reported by Harrington (1918, map), USGS, in 1916.

Zonogchljachten: locality, see Zonagoliakten.

Zotschomnia Islands: islands, see Noisy Islands.

Zouboff: islands, see Pribilof Islands.

Zoubov: islands, see Pribilof Islands.

Zowoputhek, Mys: point of land, see Gull, Cape.

Zubof Rock: rock, in The Basin, Kelp Bay, SW of Crow Island, on NW coast of Baranof Island, Alexander Archipelago; 57° 17' 30" N, 134° 55' 50" W; (map 9). Variant: Zuboff Rock. Name reported in 1895 by Lt. Comdr. J. F. Moser, USN, as "Zuboff," which is a Russian surname.

Zuboff Rock: rock, see Zubof Rock.

Zumik Islands: islands, see Semidi Islands.

Zutchwik Island: island, see Sutwik Island.

Zwinge Valley: valley, on Attu Island, extends E 1.4 miles to West Massacre Valley S of Black Mountain, Aleutian Islands; 52° 52' 40" N, 173° 09' 15" E; (map 13). Named by U.S. Army during World War II; published in 1948 by AMS.

Zysek-twina River: stream, see Ulukuk River.

#'s

12 Fathom Strait: water passage, see Twelve Fathom Strait.

1848 Hill: mountain, 1,848 ft., 1 mile W of Andrew Lagoon on N coast of Adak Island, Aleutian Islands; 51° 56' 10" N, 176° 41' 45" W; (map 17). Name published by USGS (Coats, 1956, p. 59); "Place name not shown on standard maps but used for convenience in this report."

196 Mile Creek: stream, flows SW 9 miles to Susitna River 10 miles NW of Willow and 47 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 53' 45" N, 150° 06' 00" W; (map 70). Name published in 1954 by USGS; "so named because it is 196 miles from Seward to where The Alaska Railroad crosses the stream."

197.5 Mile Creek: stream, flows SW 6.4 miles to 196 Mile Creek, 47 miles N of Anchorage, Cook Inlet Lowland; 61° 53' 50" N, 150° 04' 30" W; (map 70). Name published by USGS in 1954: "so named because it is 197.5 miles from Seward to where the Alaska Railroad crosses this stream."

8900, Peak: mountain, see Aylesworth, Mount.

Glossary

Airfield: area of land cleared and maintained for the operation of aircraft.

Anabranh (modifier of stream): a diverging branch of a stream which reenters the original stream or a tributary to it.

Anchorage: a protected area of water where ships anchor safely.

Area: part of a larger tract of land, especially applicable to parts of cities.

Aufeis (modifier of area): a sheet of ice on a river flood plain; formed in winter when shoals in the river freeze solid or are otherwise dammed so that water spreads over the flood plain and freezes.

Bank: the land rising along the side of a stream.

Bar: an accumulation in a stream of sand, gravel, or alluvium, which forms an obstruction to navigation.

Barrier beach: a ridge of sand extending above high tide, parallel to the coastline and separated from it by a lagoon or other body of water.

Barrier island: a detached part of a barrier beach between two inlets; an island between an area of sheltered water and the open sea.

Basin: a low area enclosed by higher land.

Bay: a large indentation of a sea or lake into the land. A bay is as long or longer than it is wide; its width is at least 1 mile, as opposed to the width of a cove. See also bight.

Beach: a gently sloping part of a shore that is washed by waves or tides and is generally covered by sand or pebbles.

Bench: a step-like strip of relatively level land with a sharp rise on one side and a sharp drop on the other.

Bend: a sharp curve in the course of a stream and the land enclosed therein.

Bight: a wide gentle curve or indentation of a coast, commonly between two headlands; unlike a bay or cove, the length across its mouth is greater than the length of the indentation into the coast.

Bluff: a high broad-faced bank or cliff cut by lateral erosion of a stream.

Canal: a manmade watercourse constructed and maintained primarily for navigation.

Canyon: a large steep-walled chasm, gorge, or ravine cut into the earth's surface by water.

Channel: a deep part of a bay, stream, or strait frequently used as a route for ships.

Cirque: a steep-walled rock basin of glacial origin.

City: a place having more than 5,000 inhabitants.

Cliff: a high steep rock face or precipice.

Coast: the area along the contact between the land and sea, including offshore islands.

Cove: a small bay or indentation along the edge of a larger body of water. Like a bay, it is as long or longer than it is wide; its width is less than 1 mile, as opposed to the width of a bay.

Crater: a bowl-shaped depression at the vent of a volcano.

Crossing: a short stretch of a stream where a boat, following a channel, crosses from one side of the stream to the other. This term is common on the Yukon and Tanana Rivers.

Delta: low-lying alluvial deposits at the mouth of a stream over which distributaries of the main stream often flow.

Distributary (modifier of stream): a branch of a stream flowing away from the original stream and not rejoining it; generally on a delta.

Ditch: a manmade watercourse constructed primarily for drainage, irrigation, or placer mining.

Drainage divide: the line of separation between drainage basins.

Dune: a ridge or hill of drifted sand.

Embankment: a natural or manmade ridge along the course of a stream or along the coast; designed to hold back water or carry a roadway.

Escarpment: a nearly continuous line of cliffs or steep slopes facing in one general direction.

Estuary: the lower course of a stream or former glacier which has been drowned by a relative rise in sea level and within which the tide ebbs and flows; an inlet or arm of the sea where the tide meets the current at the mouth of a stream.

Fish camp: a site occupied by natives during the fishing season.

Flat: a notably level area within a region of relief.

Ford: a place where a road or trail crosses a shallow stream or body of water without a bridge or ferry.

Gap: a notch or opening between hills or mountains or in a ridge or mountain range.

Glacier: a stream of ice moving outward and downslope from an area of accumulation.

Gulf: a very large indentation of the sea into the land: much larger than a bay.

Hill: a prominent elevation of less than 1,000 feet.

Hummock: a small area of land slightly above the general level of a swamp or marsh.

Icefall: a steep part of a glacier characterized by numerous crevasses which are formed by movement down the steep gradient.

Icefield: extensive area of permanent ice.

Interfluve: the neck of land between two parallel or converging streams.

Intermontane valley: a valley or depression enclosed by mountains; the drainage is generally internal but may have an outlet.

Island: an area of dry or normally dry land entirely surrounded by water.

Island chain: a group of islands in fairly close proximity to each other and extending along a line.

Lagoon: a body of water cut off from a larger body of water by a barrier beach or reef.

Lake: any standing body of inland water.

Landing strip: a small area of land cleared for the limited use of aircraft.

Locality: a place or location with past or present cultural associations.

Marsh: wet land along the coast, frequently covered with salt water.

Meadow: an expanse of low or level grassland.

Military reservation: a tract of land designated and administered for military purposes.

Moraine: a mass of undifferentiated material deposited by a glacier.

Mountain: a prominent elevation rising more than 1,000 feet above the level of the surrounding country.

Mountain range: a chain of mountains or one complex mountain much longer than it is broad.

Natural bridge: a natural rock arch.

Nunatak: an isolated hill or peak projecting above the surface of a glacier.

Open area: an area devoid of standing trees in a woodland.

Pass: a relatively low gap or opening in a mountain range or ridge which serves as a route of travel.

Peak: the pointed top of a mountain or a hill.

Peninsula: a fairly narrow body of land nearly surrounded by water and connected on one side to a larger body of land.

Pingo: a relatively large mound raised by frost action above the permafrost; generally persists for more than a single season.

Pinnacle: a high spire-shaped pillar of rock.

Plateau: an elevated plain or flat-topped region of considerable extent.

Point of land: a protuberance of land along the shore of a lake, river, or sea or along the side of a hill, mountain, or ridge, or glacier; a projecting or tapering piece of land.

Portage: an overland route of travel between navigable bodies of water.

Promontory: a projection, headland, or cliff protruding into the sea, commonly with offshore rocks.

Rapids: a fast-flowing section of a stream, generally with exposed rock or boulders.

Ravine: a rather small steep-walled valley; a gulch.

Reach: any section of a stream which is unique from the sections above and below it.

Reef: a line of rocks or a ridge of sand lying at or near the surface of the water.

Ridge: an elevation with a narrow elongated crest.

Roadhouse: an inn or trading post along a road or a trail.

Rock(s): a mass of rock, visible or exposed at low tide along the coast or in rivers and lakes.

Rookery: a natural breeding ground of seals.

RR station: an established stop along a railroad.

Sea: large open body of saline water.

Settlement: a place inhabited by several persons, normally less than 10.

Shoal: a shallow area in a sea, river, or lake.

Shore: the strip of land constituting the border between the land and sea, lake, or lagoon.

Slope: an inclined face of any part of the earth's surface.

Spit: a long, narrow accumulation of sand or gravel attached to the land and projecting into a sea or a bay.

Spring: a place where water issues naturally from the surface of the earth.

Stream: a body of water flowing overland; it includes anabranch, creek, distributary, pup, river, run, slough.

Suburb: an unincorporated cluster of population near an urban center.

Swamp: wet land, partially inundated with fresh water.

Tidal flat: a flat area of sand or mud, inundated at high tide

Town: a place having 1,000 to 5,000 inhabitants.

Trail: a designated path or line of travel.

Valley: a linear depression in the earth's surface, generally produced by erosion and drained by a stream.

Village: a place having 1 to 1,000 inhabitants.

Volcano: a mountain with a recent history of volcanic activity.

Watercourse: a natural or manmade channel through which water flows.

Waterfall: a perpendicular or nearly perpendicular cascade along a stream.

Water gap: a pass or gap through which a stream flows.

Water passage: a coastal waterway connecting bodies of open water or other passages; it includes inlets to lagoons and channels between islands.

Whirlpool: a violent circular eddy in a body of water.

Winter crossing: a place where a person may cross a major stream during the freezeup.

Wooded area: an area covered with trees, in contrast to the surrounding area.

Abbreviations

Adm.: Admiral

AEC: Atomic Energy Commission

AMS: Army Map Service

ARC: Alaska Road Commission

Arch.: archipelago

BAE: Bureau of American Ethnology

BGN: Board on Geographic Names

BIA: Bureau of Indian Affairs

BLM: Bureau of Land Management

Brig Gen.: brigadier general

Brit.: British

Brit. Adm.: British Admiralty

Capt.: captain

Capt. Lt.: captain lieutenant

cna: complete name not available

Comdr.: commander

CPCGN: Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names

CRREL: Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory

Dept.: department

E: east

elev.: elevation

ENE: east-northeast

Ens.: ensign

ESE: east-southeast

Esq.: esquire

ft.: feet

Gen.: general

GLO: General Land Office

High.: highland

H.M.S.: His (Her) Majesty's Ship

Hydrog.: hydrographic

I.: island

IBC: International Boundary Commission

IRN: Imperial Russian Navy

Is.: islands

junc.: junction

Low.: lowland

Lt.: lieutenant

Maj.: major

mi: mile

Mtn.: mountain

Mts.: mountains

N: north

NE: northeast

NNE: north-northeast

NNW: north-northwest

NPS: National Park Service

NW: northwest

O.S.: Old Style calendar

Penin.: peninsula

Plat.: plateau

pop.: population

Pvt.: private

Ra.: range

Rear Adm.: rear admiral

RCN .: reverend

RN: Royal Navy

RR.: railroad

S: south

SE: southeast

Sgt.: sergeant

SS: steamship

SSE: south-southeast

SSW: south-southwest

SW: southwest

Univ.: university

USA: U.S. Army

USAAF: U.S. Army Air Force

USAF: U.S. Air Force

USBF: U.S. Bureau of Fisheries

USCG: U.S. Coast Guard

USC&GS: U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey

USDA: U.S. Department of Agriculture

USFS: U.S. Forest Service

USF&WS: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

USGS: U.S. Geological Survey

USN: U.S. Navy

USRCS: U.S. Revenue-Cutter Service

U.S.S.: United States Ship

Var.: variant

W: west

WNW: west-northwest

WSW: west-southwest

yd.: yard

Russian Generic Terms

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

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

U.S. Board on Geographic Names Transliteration System For Russian

Russian	Roman	Russian	Roman	Russian	Roman	Russian	Roman	Russian	Roman	Russian	Roman
А, а	a	Ё, ё	ë, yë ¹	Д, д	l	С, с	s	Ч, ч	ch	Э, э	e
Б, б	b	Ж, ж	zh	М, м	m	Т, т	t	Ш, ш	sh	Ю, ю	yu
В, в	v	З, з	z	Н, н	n	У, у	u	Щ, щ	shch	Я, я	ya
Г, г	g	И, и	i	О, о	o	Ф, ф	f	Ъ, ъ	''		
Д, д	d	Й, й	y ²	П, п	p	Х, х	kh	Ы, ы	y ²		
Е, е	e, ye ³	К, к	k	Р, р	r	Ц, ц	ts ⁴	Ь, ь	'		

¹ The letter ё is not considered a separate letter of the alphabet, and the ë is often omitted. When printed in Russian as ë, it is transliterated as yë initially, after vowels, and after ъ and ь; elsewhere as ë.

² Both й and ы are transliterated as y, but these letters rarely occur initially and the likelihood of confusion is slight; the й generally occurs only as the second part of diphthongs, while the ы occurs before other vowels or between consonants.

³ The Russian letter e is transliterated as ye initially, after vowels, and after ъ and ь; elsewhere as e.

⁴ This system provides no means of distinguishing between the transliterations of the Russian letter ц and the Tc letter combination; however, the latter occurs rarely.

Selected Bibliography

Abercrombie, W. R., 1900, Copper River Exploring Expedition, 1899; Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 169 p.; issued also as S. Doc. 306, U.S. 56th Cong., 1st sess.

Abruzzi, Duke of the, 1900: see Filippi, Filippo de.

Alaska Call, 1959a, Bethel on the Kuskokwim River: v. 1, no. 3, p. 5-6.

Alaska Call, 1959b, Nushagak area in Bristol Bay: v. 1, no. 3, p. 9-19.

Alaska Coast Pilot: see U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Alaska Highway Guidebook, 1965. See Henning, 1965.

Alaska Railroad Commission, 1913, Railway routes in Alaska: U.S. 62d Cong., 3d sees., Doc. 1346, 172p.

Alaska Sportsman, published monthly: Juneau, Alaska-Northwest Publishing Co.

Alekseev, A. I., 1966, Joseph Billings: Royal Geog. Soc., [London] Geog. Jour., v. 132, pt. 2, p. 233-238.

Aleutian Coast Pilot, 1944: see U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Allen, H. T., 1887, Report of an expedition to the Copper, Tanana, and Koyukuk Rivers in the Territory of Alaska in the year 1885: see U. Army, Department of the Columbia, 1887.

Ameigh, G. C., Jr., and Chaffin, Y. M., 1962, Alaska's Kodiak Island, a camera report of life at Kodiak, Alaska: Kodiak, G. C. Ameigh, Jr., 163 p., 200 photos.

Andrews, C. L., 1916, Alaska under the Russians, Baranof the builder: Pacific Northwest Quart., v. 7 (July), p. 202-216.

Andrews, C. L., 1938, The story of Alaska: Caldwell, Idaho, The Caxton Printers, Ltd., 303 p.

Atwood, W. W., 1911, Geology and mineral resources of parts of the Alaska Peninsula: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 467, 137 p.

Badlam, Alexander, 1890, The wonders of Alaska: San Francisco, The Bancroft Co., 148 p.

Bailey, M. B., 1949, Old Harbor: Alaska Sportsman, v. 15, no. 4, p. 6-11.

Baker, Marcus, 1900, Alaskan geographic names: U.S. Geol. Survey 21st Ann. Rept., pt. 2, p. 487-509.

Baker, Marcus, 1901, Geographic dictionary of Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 187, 446 p.

- Baker, Marcus, 1906, Geographic dictionary of Alaska [2d ed.]: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 299, 690 p. (Prepared by James McCormick.)
- Balch, T. W., 1903. The Alaska frontier: Philadelphia, Allen, Lane and Scott, 198 p.
- Balcom, M. G., 1965, Ghost towns of Alaska: Chicago, Adams Press, 80 p.
- Bancroft, H. H., 1886, History of Alaska, 1730-1885, in The Works: San Francisco, A. L. Bancroft and Co., v. 33, 775 p.
- Bank, Ted, 1956, Birthplace of the winds: New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 274 p.
- Barnes, F. F., 1943, Geology of the Portage Pass area, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 926-D, p. 211-235.
- Barnes, F. F., and Cobb, E. H., 1959, Geology and coal resources of the Homer district Kenai coal field, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1058-F, p. 217-260.
- Barnes, F. F., and Payne, T. G., 1956, The Wishbone Hill district, Matanuska coal field, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1016, 88 p.
- Barnes, F. F., and Sokol, Daniel, 1959, Geology and coal resources of the Little Susitna district, Matanuska coal field, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1058-D, p. 121-138.
- Barnes, F. F., Wahrhaftig, Clyde, Hickcox, C. A., Freedman, Jacob, Cobb, E. H., and Hopkins, D. M., 1951, Coal investigations in south-central Alaska, 1944-46: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 963-E, p. 137-208.
- Barth, T. F. W., 1956, Geology and petrology of the Pribilof Islands, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1028-F, p. 101-160.
- Bauer, L. A., 1902, U.S. magnetic declination tables and isogonic charts for 1902 and principal facts relating to the earth's magnetism: U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey: Washington: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 405 p.
- Bayou, Katherine, 1946, First up the Susitna: Alaska Sportsman, v. 12, no. 11, p. 10.
- Bayou, Katherine, 1957, The Crow Creek miners: Alaska Sportsman, v. 13, no. 1, p. 14.
- Bean, T. H., 1891, Report on the Salmon and Salmon Rivers of Alaska, with notes on the conditions, methods, and needs of the Salmon fisheries: U.S. Fish Comm. Bull., v. 9, p. 165208.
- Beardslee, L. A., 1882, Reports of Captain L. A. Beardslee, U.S. Navy, relative to affairs in Alaska, and the operations of the U.S.S. Jamestown, under his command while in the waters of that territory: Washington, 198 p.; issued as S. Ex. Doc. 71, U.S. 47th Cong., 1st sess.
- Becker, G. F., 1898, Reconnaissance of the gold fields of southern Alaska, with some notes on general geology: U.S. Geol. Survey 18th Ann. Rept., pt. 3, p. 1-86.

Bee, J. W., and Hall, E. R., 1956, Mammals of northern Alaska on the Arctic slope: Kansas Univ. Mus. Nat. History, Misc. Pub. 8, 309 p.

Beechey, F. W., 1831, Narrative of a voyage to the Pacific and Beering's Strait [sic], to cooperate with the polar expeditions; performed in His Majesty's ship Blossom, under the command of Capt. F. W. Beechey * * * in the years 1825, 26, 27, 28: London, H. Colburn and R. Bentley, v. 1, p. 1-392; v. 2, p. 393-742.

Berg, H. C., and Hinckley, D. W., 1963, Reconnaissance geology of northern Baranof Island Alaska : U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1141-O, 24 p.

Berg, L. S., 1919, Izvestiya o Beringom Prolive i ego beregakh do Beringa i Kuka [Information concerning Bering Strait and its coastal areas]: Zapiski Gidrografiya, [v.] 2.

Billings, Joseph, 1802: see Sauer, 1802.

Birket-Smith, Kaj, and Laguna, Frederica de, 1938, The Eyak Indians of the Copper River delta, Alaska: Copenhagen, Levin & Munksgaard, E. Munksgaard, 591 p.

Blackwelder, Eliot, 1907, Glacial features of the Alaskan coast between Yakutat Bay and the Alsek River: Jour. Geol., v. 15, p. 415-433.

Boas, Franz, 1911, Handbook of American Indian languages, pt. 1: Bur. Am. Ethnology Bull. 40, 1069 p.

Bowsher, A. L., and Dutro, J. T., Jr., 1957, The Paleozoic section in the Shainin Lake area, central Brooks Range, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 303-A, p. 1-39.

Bressler, C. T., 1950, Garnet deposits near Wrangell, southeastern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 963-C, p. 81-93.

Bridgwater, William, and Sherwood, E. J., eds., 1950, Columbia Encyclopedia [2d ed.]: Morningside Heights, N.Y., Columbia University Press, 2203 p.

Brooks, A. H., 1900a, A reconnaissance in the White and Tanana River basins, Alaska, in 1898: U.S. Geol. Survey 20th Ann. Rept., pt. 7, p. 425-494.

Brooks, A. H., 1900b, A reconnaissance from Pyramid Harbor to Eagle City, Alaska, including a description of the copper deposits of the upper White and Tanana Rivers: U.S. Geol. Survey 21st Ann. Rept., pt. 2, p. 331-391.

Brooks, A. H., 1901, Reconnaissances in the Cape Nome and Norton Bay regions, Alaska, in 1900: A reconnaissance of the Cape Nome and adjacent gold fields of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, in 1900, with A reconnaissance in the Norton Bay region, Alaska, in 1900, by W. C. Mendenhall: U.S. Geol. Survey Spec. Pub., 222 p.

Brooks, A. H., 1902a, The coal resources of Alaska; U.S. Geol. Survey 22d Ann. Rept., pt. 3, p. 515-571.

Brooks, A. H., 1902b, Preliminary report on the Ketchikan mining district, Alaska, with an introductory sketch of the geology of southeastern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 1, 120 p.

Brooks, A. H., 1906, The geography and geology of Alaska, a summary of existing knowledge, with A section on climate, by Cleveland Abbe, Jr., and a topographic map and description thereof, by R. U. Goode: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 45, 327 p.

Brooks, A. H., 1911, The Mount McKinley region, Alaska, with descriptions of the igneous rocks and of the Bonnifield and Kantishna districts, by L. M. Prindle U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 70, 234 p.

Brooks, A. H., 1916a, Antimony deposits of Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 649, 67 p.

Brooks, A. H., 1916b, The physiographic provinces of Alaska: Washington Acad. Sci. Jour., v. 6, p. 252-253.

Brooks, A. H., 1953, Blazing Alaska's trails: Caldwell, Idaho, The Caxton Printers, Ltd., pub. jointly by Alaska Univ. and Arctic Inst. North America, 528 p.

Brooks, A. H., and others, 1905, Report on progress of investigations of mineral resources of Alaska in 1904: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 259, 185 p.

Brooks, A. H., and others, 1906, Report on progress of investigations of mineral resources of Alaska in 1905: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 284, 157 p.

Brooks, A. H., and others, 1907, Report of progress of investigations of mineral resources of Alaska in 1906: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 314, 226 p.

Brooks, A. H., and others, 1908, Mineral resources of Alaska, report on progress of investigations in 1907: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 345, 285 p.

Brooks, A. H., and others, 1909, Mineral resources of Alaska, report on progress of investigations in 1908: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 379, 401 p.

Brooks, A. H., and others, 1910, Mineral resources of Alaska, report on progress of investigations in 1909: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 442, 418 p.

Brooks, A. H., and others, 1911, Mineral resources of Alaska, report of progress of investigations in 1910: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 480, 319 p.

Brooks, A. H., and others, 1912, Mineral resources of Alaska, report on progress of investigations in 1911: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 520, 344 p.

Brooks, A. H., and others, 1913, Mineral resources of Alaska, report on progress of investigations in 1912: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 542, 303 p.

Brooks, A. H., and others, 1914, Mineral resources of Alaska, report on progress of investigations in 1913: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 592, 407 p.

Brooks, A. H., and others, 1915, Mineral resources of Alaska, report on progress of investigations in 1914: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 622, 373 p.

Brooks, A. H., and others, 1916, Mineral resources of Alaska, report on progress of investigations in 1915: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 642, 266 p.

Brooks, A. H., and others, 1918, Mineral resources of Alaska, report on progress of investigations in 1916: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 662, 458 p.

Brooks, A. H., and others, 192], Mineral resources of Alaska, report on progress of investigations in 1919: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 714, 244 p.

Brooks, A. H., and others, 1922, Mineral resources of Alaska, report on progress of investigations in 1920: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 722, 261 p.

Brooks, A. H., and others, 1923, Mineral resources of Alaska, report on progress of investigations in 1921: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 739, 165 p.

Brooks, A. H., and others, 1924, Mineral resources of Alaska, report on progress of investigations in 1922: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 755, 218 p.

Brooks, A. H., and others, 1925, Mineral resources of Alaska, report on progress of investigations in 1923: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 773, 263 p.

Brower, C. D., 1942, Fifty years below zero: New York, Dodd, Mead and Co., 310 p.

Browne, Belmore, 1913, The conquest of Mt. McKinley: Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 381 p

Bruce, M. W., 1895, Alaska; its history and resources, goldfields, routes, and scenery: Seattle, Wash., Lowman and Hanford Co., 128 p.

Buddington, A. F., 1929, Geology of Hyder and vicinity, southeastern Alaska, with a reconnaissance of Chickamin River: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 807, 124 p.

Buddington, A. F., and Chapin, Theodore, 1929, Geology and mineral deposits of southeastern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 800, 398 p.

Burchard, E. F., 1920, Marble resources of southeastern Alaska, with a section on the geography and geology, by Theodore Chapin: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 682, 118 p.

Bureau of Education: Introduction of reindeer into Alaska: see Jackson, 1893-98, 1900-6, 1908.

Burroughs, John, Muir, John, and Grinnell, G. B., 1902, Narrative, glaciers, natives: Harriman Alaska Exped., v. 1, 183 p.

Byers, F. M., Jr., 1957, Tungsten deposits in the Fairbanks district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1024-I, p. 179-216.

Byers, F. M., Jr., 1959, Geology of Umnak and Bogoslof Islands, Aleutian Islands, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1028-L, p. 267-369 [1960].

Byers, F. M., Jr., and Sainsbury, C. L., 1956, Tungsten deposits of the Hyder district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1024-F, p. 123-140 [1957].

Cady, W. M., Wallace, R. E., Hoare, J. M., and Webber, E. J., 1955, The central Kuskokwim region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 268, 132 p.

Cairnes, D. D., 1914, The Yukon-Alaska international boundary, between Porcupine and Yukon Rivers: Canada Geol. Survey Mem. 67, 161 p.

Callahan, J. E., and Wayland, R. G., 1965, Geologic reconnaissance of the West Creek damsite near Skagway, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1211-A, 13 p.

Cantwell, J. C., 1902, Report of the operations of the U.S. revenue-steamer Nunivak on the Yukon River station, Alaska, 1899-1901: U.S. Revenue-Cutter Service, 325 p.; issued also as Treasury Dept. Doc. 2276 and S. Doc. 155, U.S. 58th Cong., 2d sess.

Capps, S. R., 1912, The Bonnifield region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 501, 64 p.

Capps, S. R., 1913, The Yentna district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 534, 75 p.

Capps, S. R., 1915, The Willow Creek district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 607, 86 p.

Capps, S. R., 1916, The Chisana-White River district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 630, 130 p.

Capps, S. R., 1919, The Kantishna region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 687, 118 p.

Capps, S. R., 1927, Geology of the upper Matanuska Valley, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 791, 92p.

Capps, S. R., 1932, Glaciation in Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 170-A, p. 1-8.

Capps, S. R., 1933, Mineral investigations in the Alaska Railroad belt, 1931: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 844-B, p. 119-135.

Capps, S. R., 1934, Notes on the geology of the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 857-D, p. 141-153.

Capps, S. R., 1935, The southern Alaska Range: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 862, 101 p.

Capps, S. R., 1937a, Kodiak and adjacent islands: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 880-C, p. 111-184.

Capps, S. R., 1937b, Kodiak and vicinity: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 868-B, p. 93-134.

- Capps, S. R., 1940, Geology of the Alaska Railroad region: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 907, 201 p.
- Capps, S. R., and Johnson, B. L., 1915, The Ellamar district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 605, 125 p.
- Capps, S. R., and Tuck, Ralph, 1935, The Willow Creek-Kashwitna district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 864-B, p. 95-113.
- Carlson, S. W., and Soroka, Very Rev. Leonid, 1954, Faith of our fathers, the Eastern Orthodox religion, [3d ea., revised]: Minneapolis, Minn., Olympic Press, 176 p. [1962].
- Carroll, J. A., 1957, The first ten years in Alaska: memoirs of a Fort Yukon trapper, 1911-1912: New York, Exposition Press, 120 p.
- Carson, C. E., and Hussey, K. M., 1962, The oriented lakes of Arctic Alaska: Jour. Geology, v. 70, no. 4, p. 417-439.
- Cederstrom, D. J., 1963, Ground-water resources of the Fairbanks area, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 1590, 84 p.
- Census of Alaska, 1880, Tenth census of the United States: see Petroff, 1884.
- Census of Alaska, 1890, Eleventh census of the United States: see U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1893.
- Chapin, Theodore, 1918, The Nelchina-Susitna region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 668, 67 p.
- Chapin, Theodore, 1919, The structure and stratigraphy of Gravina and Revillagigedo Islands, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 120-D, p. 83100.
- Chapin, Theodore, 1920, Geography and geology of southeastern Alaska: see Burchard, 1920.
- Chapman, R. M., Detterman, R. L., and Mangus, M. D., 1964, Geology of the Killik-Etiviluk Rivers region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 303-F, p. 325-407.
- Chapman, R. M., and Sable, E. G., 1960, Geology of the Utukok-Corwin region, northwestern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 303-C, p. 47-167 [1961].
- Chevigny, Hector, 1965, Russian America, the great Alaskan venture 1741-1867: New York, The Viking Press, 270 p.
- Coast Pilot: see U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.
- Coats, R. R., 1950, Volcanic activity in the Aleutian arc: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 974-B, p. 35-49.

Coats, R. R., 1953, Geology of Buldir Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 989-A, p. 1-26.

Coats, R. R., 1956a, Geology of northern Adak Island, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1028-C, p. 45-67.

Coats, R. R., 1956b, Geology of northern Kanaga Island, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1028-D, p. 69-81.

Coats, R. R., 1956c, Reconnaissance geology of some western Aleutian Islands, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1028-E, p. 83-100.

Coats, R. R., 1959a, Geologic reconnaissance of Gareloi Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1028-J, p. 249-256.

Coats, R. R., 1959b, Geologic reconnaissance of Semisopochnoi Island, western Aleutian Islands, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1028-O, p. 477-519 [1960].

Coats, R. R., Nelson, W. H., Lewis, R. Q., and Powers, H. A., 1961, Geologic reconnaissance of Kiska Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1028-R, p. 563-581.

Colby, Merle, 1939, A guide to Alaska, last American frontier: New York, The MacMillan Co., 427 p.

Cole, A. B., 1947 Yankee surveyors in the Shogun's Seas, records of the United States surveying expedition to the north Pacific Ocean, 1853-1856: Princeton, N.J., Princeton Univ. Press, 161 p.

Cole, C. O., 1953, Gold rush railroad: Alaska Sportsman, v. 19, no. 10, p. 12.

Collier, A. J., 1902, A reconnaissance of the northwestern portion of Seward Peninsula, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 2, 70 p.

Collier, A. J., 1903, The coal resources of the Yukon, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 218, 71 p.

Collier, A. J., 1904, The tin deposits of the York region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 229, 61 p.

Collier, A. J., 1906, Geology and coal resources of the Cape Lisburne region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 278, 54 p.

Collier, A. J., Hess, F. L. Smith, P. S., and Brooks, A. H., 1908, The gold placers of parts of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, including the Nome, Council, Kougarok, Port Clarence, and Goodhope precincts: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 328, 343 p.

Collins, H. B., 1928, The Eskimo of western Alaska, in Explorations and fieldwork of the Smithsonian Institution in 1927: Smithsonian Inst. Pub. 2957, p. 149-156.

- Collins, H. B., Clark, A. H., and Walker, E. H., 1945, The Aleutian Islands-their people and natural history: Smithsonian Inst. War Background Studies, no. 21, pub. 3775, 131 p.
- Collinson Richard, 1855, Account of the proceedings of H.M.S. Enterprise from Bering Strait to Cambridge Bay: Royal Geog. Soc. Jour., v. 25, p. 194-206.
- Condon, W. H., 1961, Geology of the Craig quadrangle, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1108-B, p. B1 -B43 [1962].
- Cook, F. A., 1908, To the top of the continent: New York, Doubleday Page & Co., 321 p.
- Cook, James, 1785, A voyage to the Pacific Ocean. Undertaken, by the command of His Majesty, for making discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere * *. In the years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, & 1780 [2d ed.]: London: G. Nicol, 3 v. and atlas in folio. (v. 1 and 2 by Cook, v. 3 by James King).
- Cooper, W. S., 1931, A third expedition to Glacier Bay, Alaska: Ecology, v. 12 (Jan.), p. 61-95.
- Cooper, W. S., 1937, The problem of Glacier Bay, Alaska-a study of glacier variations: Geog. Rev., v. 27 (Jan.), p. 37-62.
- Covert, C. C., and Ellsworth, C. E., 1909, Water-Supply investigations in the Yukon-Tanana region, Alaska, 1907 and 1908 (Fairbanks, Circle, and Rampart districts): U.S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 228, 108 p.
- Coxe, William, 1787, Account of the Russian discoveries between Asia and America [3d ed.]: London, T. Cadell, 454 p.
- Currier, F. B., 1966, All you need to do is run up that mountain [Marathon Mountain]: Alaska Sportsman, v. 32, no. 9, p. 10-13.
- Curtin, W. R., 1938, Yukon voyages; unofficial log of the steamer Yuboner: Caldwell, Idaho, The Caxton Printers, Ltd., 299 p.
- Cushing, H. P., 1891, Notes on the Muir Glacier region, Alaska, and its geology: Am. Geol., v. 8 (Oct.), p. 207-230.
- Cushing, H. P., 1892, Notes on the geology of the vicinity of Muir Glacier: Nat. Geog. Mag., v. 4, p. 56-62.
- Dall, W. H., 1870, Alaska and its resources: Boston, Lee & Shepard, 627 p.
- Dall, W. H., 1877, Tribes of the extreme Northwest, in Contributions to North American ethnology: U.S. Geog. and Geol. Survey of the Rocky Mt. Region, v. 1, pt. 1, p. 1-156.
- Dall, W. H., 1896a, Geographical notes in Alaska: Am. Geog. Soc. Jour. [Bull.], v. 28, p. 1-20.

Dall, W. H., 1896b, Report on coal and lignite of Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey 17th Ann. Report., pt. 1, p. 793-908.

Dall, W. H., and Baker, Marcus, 1879, Partial list of charts and maps relating to Alaska and the adjacent regions: U.S. Coast and Geod. Survey, Pacific Coast Pilot, 2d ser., app. 1, p. 163-375.

Dall, W. H., Keeler, Charles, Fernow, B. E., Gannett, Henry, Brewer, W. H., Merriam, C. H., Grinnell, G. B., and Washburn, M. L., 1902, History, geography resources: Harriman Alaska Exped., v. 2, p. 185-393.

Dall, W. H., and others, 1898, The Yukon Territory: London, Downey & Co., Ltd., 438 p.

Davidson, George, 1869, Coast Pilot of Alaska, first part, from southern boundary to Cook's Inlet: U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 246 p.

Davidson, George, 1902, Copper River of Alaska: Geog. Soc. Pacific, Trans. and Proc., ser. 2, v. 2, p. 45-50.

Davidson, George, 1903, The Alaska boundary: San Francisco, Alaska Packers Assoc., 235 p.

Davies, F. C., 1965, On the Valdez Trail: Alaska Sportsman, v. 31, no. 6, p. 22-24.

DeArmond, R. E., 1962, And so it was named- Girdwood: Alaska Sportsman, v. 28, no. 6, p. 40-41.

DeArmond, R. N., 1957, Some names around Juneau: Sitka, Alaska, Sitka Printing Co., 48p.

Dease, P. W., and Simpson, Thomas, 1843: see Simpson, 1843, for an account of their work.

Detterman, R. L., Bickel, R. S., and Gryc, George, 1963, Geology of the Chandler River region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 303-E, p. 223-324.

Dixon, George, 1789, A voyage around the world; but more particularly to the northwest coast of America; performed in 1785 1786, 1787, and 1788 in the King George and Queen Charlotte, Captains Portlock and Dixon: London, G. Goulding, 360 p.

Drewes, Harald, Fraser, G. D., Snyder, G. L., and Barnett, H. F., Jr., 1961, Geology of Unalaska Island and adjacent insular shelf, Aleutian Islands, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1028-S, p. 583-676 [1962].

Dufresne, Frank, 1946, Alaska's animals and fishes: New York, A. S. Barnes and Co., 297 p.

Eakin, H. M., 1913, A geologic reconnaissance of a part of the Rampart quadrangle, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 535, 38 p.

Eakin, H. M., 1914, The Iditarod-Ruby region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 578, 45 p.

- Eakin, H. M., 1916, The Yukon-Koyukuk region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 631, 88 p.
- Eakin, H. M., 1918, The Cosna-Nowitna region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 667, 54 p.
- Eakin, H. M., 1919, The Porcupine gold placer district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 699, 29 p.
- Eckhart, R. A., 1953, Gypsiferous deposits on Sheep Mountain, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 989-C, p. 39-61.
- Eckhart, R. A., and Plafker, George, 1959, Haydite raw material in the Kings River, Sutton, and Lawing areas, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1039-C, p. 33-65.
- Eicher, G. J., 1943, Shortcut North: Alaska Life, v. 6, no. 1, p. 7-10.
- Eldridge, G. H., 1900, A reconnaissance in the Susitna basin and adjacent territory, Alaska, in 1898: U.S. Geol. Survey 20th Ann. Rept., pt. 7, p. 1-29.
- Elliott, H. W., 1881, A monograph of the Pribylov Group, or the Seal-Islands of Alaska: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, sec. 9, mon. A; reprinted with additions, 1882, A monograph of the Seal-Islands of Alaska: U.S. Comm. of Fish and Fisheries Spec. Bull., 1 76 p.
- Elliott, H. W., 1886, Our Arctic province, Alaska and the Seal Islands: New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 473 p.
- Ellsworth, C. E., and Davenport, R. W., 1915a, A water-power reconnaissance in south-central Alaska, with a section on southeastern Alaska, by J. C. Hoyt: U.S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 372, 173 p.
- Ellsworth, C. E., and Davenport, R. W., 1915b, Surface water supply of the Yukon-Tanana region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 342, 343 p.
- Emerson, B. K., Gilbert, G. K., Palache, Charles, Dall, W. H., Ulrich, E. O., and Knowlton, F. H., 1904, Geology and paleontology: Harriman Alaska Exped., v. 4, 173 p.
- Emmons, S. F., and Hayes, C. W., 1903, Contributions to economic geology, 1902: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 213, 283 p.
- Emmons, S. F., and Hayes, C. W., 1904, Contributions to economic geology, 1903: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 225, 382 p.
- Farquhar, F. P., 1959, Naming Alaska's mountains; with some accounts of their first ascent: Am. Alpine Jour., v. 11, p. 211-232.
- Fernald, A. T., 1960, Geomorphology of the upper Kuskokwim region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1071-G, p. 191-279.

Fernald, A. T., 1964, Surficial geology of the central Kobuk River valley, northwestern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1 181-K, 31 p.

Field, W. O., Jr., 1937, Observations on Alaska coastal glaciers in 1935: Geog. Rev., v. 27 (Jan.), p. 63-81.

Field, W. O., Jr., 1947, The glacier recession in Muir Inlet, Glacier Bay, Alaska: Geog. Rev., v. 37, no. 3, p. 369-399.

Filippi, Filippo de, 1900, The ascent of Mount St. Elias by H.R.H. Prince Luigi Amedeo di Savoia, Duke of the Abruzzi; narrated by Filippo de Filippi; illustrated by Vittorio Sella and translated by Signora Linda Villari with the author's supervision: New York, Frederick A. Stokes Co., 241 p.

FitzGerald, Gerald, 1944, Reconnaissance of Porcupine Valley, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 933-D, p. 219-243.

FitzGerald, Gerald, 1951, Surveying and mapping in Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Circ. 101, 24 p.

Flint, G. M., Jr., and Cobb, E. H., 1953, Gypsum deposits near Iyoukeen Cove, Chichagof Island, southeastern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 989-B, p. 27-37..

Franklin, John, 1828, Narrative of a second expedition to the shores of the polar sea, in the years 1825, 1826, and 1827 * * * ; including an account of the progress of a detachment to the eastward, by John Richardson: London, J. Murray, 320 p.; repub. 1829 in Philadelphia, Carey, Lea, and Carey, 318 p.

Fraser, G. D., and Barnett, H. F., 1959, Geology of the Delarof and westernmost Andreanof Islands, Aleutian Islands, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1028-1, p. 211-248.

Fraser, G. D., and Snyder, G. L., 1959, Geology of southern Adak Island and Kagalaska Island, Alaska: U.S. -Geol. Survey Bull. 1028-M, p. 371-408.

Gabrielson, I. N., and Lincoln, F. C., 1959, Birds of Alaska: Harrisburg, Pa., The Stackpole Co., and Washington, D.C., Wildlife Management Inst., 911 p.

Galiano, D. A., 1802, Relacion del viage hecho por las goletas Sutil y Mexicana en el aiiio de 1792, pare reconocer el estrecho de Fuca; con una introducion en que se da noticia de las expediciones executadas anteriormente par los Espanoles en busca del paso del noroeste de la America. De orden del rey. [Narrative of the trip made by the ships Sutil and Mexicana in the year 1792 to survey the Strait of Fuca, with an introduction which gives information of the expeditions made previously by the Spanish looking for the northwest passage of America. By order of the King]: Madrid, imprenta real, 185 p. and atlas.

Gault, H. R., and Fellows, R. E., 1953, Zinc-copper deposit at Tracy Arm, Petersburg district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 998-A, p. 1-13.

- Gault, H. R., Rossman, D. L., Flint, G. M., Jr., and Ray, R. G., 1953, Some zinc-lead deposits of the Wrangell district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 998-B, p. 15-58.
- Geist, O. W., 1936, Archaeological excavations at Kukulik, St. Lawrence Island, Alaska: Univ. Alaska Misc. Pubs., 391 p.
- Geoghegan, R. H., 1944, The Aleut language, the elements of Aleut grammar with a dictionary in two parts containing basic vocabularies of Aleut and English: Washington, U.S. Dept. Interior, 169 p.; ed. by Fredericka I. Martin.
- Gibson, William, and Nichols, Haven, 1953, Configuration of the Aleutian Ridge, Rat Islands-Semisopchnoi Island to west of Buldir Island: Geol. Soc. Am. Bull., v. 64, no. 10, p. 1173-1187.
- Giddings, J. L., 1964, The archeology of Cape Denbigh: Providence, R.I., Brown Univ. Press, 331 p.
- Gilbert, G. K., 1904, Glaciers and glaciation: Harriman Alaska Exped., v. 3, 231 p.
- Gill, A. C., 1922, Chromite of Kenai Peninsula, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 742, 52 p.
- Glenn, E. F., and Abercrombie, W. R., 1899, Reports of explorations in the Territory of Alaska, made under the direction of the Secretary of War by Captain Edwin F. Glenn and Captain W. R. Abercrombie: U.S. Adjutant General's Office, Mill Inf. Div., pub. 25 (War Dept. doc. 102), 464 p.
- Golder, F. A., 1914, Russian expansion on the Pacific, 1641-1850: Cleveland, The Arthur H. Clark Co., 368 p.
- Golder, F. A., 1922, Bering's voyages; an account of the efforts of the Russians to determine the relation of Asia and America: Am. Geog. Soc. Research Ser. 1, v. 1, 371 p.
- Golder, F. A., 1925, Bering's voyages; an account of the efforts of the Russians to determine the relation of Asia and America: Am. Geog. Soc. Research Ser. 2, v. 2, 290 p.
- Golovin, P. N., 1862, Obzor russkikh kolonii v Siev. Amerikiye [Survey of the Russian colonies in North America]: St. Petersburg, in Morskoi Sbornik, v. 1, no. 1, p. 19-192; English translation in Congressional Papers, U.S. House Ex. Doc. 177, U.S. 40th Cong., 2d sess., p. 109-112.
- Gordon, G. B., 1917, In the Alaskan wilderness: Philadelphia, The John C. Winston Co., 247 p.
- Gorman, M. W., 1903, The Lake Iliamna region, Alaska: Pacific Monthly, v. 9 (May), p. 299-304.
- Grant, U. S., and Higgins, D. F., 1910, Reconnaissance of the geology and mineral resources of Prince William Sound, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 443, 89 p.

Grant, U. S., and Higgins, D. F., 1910-11, Glaciers of Prince William Sound and the southern part of the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska: Am. Geog. Soc. Bull., v. 42, p. 721-738; v. 43, p. 321-338, 401-417, 721-737.

Grant, U. S., and Higgins, D. F., 1913, Coastal glaciers of Prince William Sound and Kenai Peninsula, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 526, 75 p.

Grantz, Arthur, 1956, Magnetite deposits at Tuxedni Bay, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1024-D, p. 95-106.

Grantz, Arthur, 1964, Stratigraphic reconnaissance of the Matanuska Formation in the Matanuska Valley, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1181-I, 33 p.

Grantz, Arthur, Plafker, George, and Kachadoorian, Reuben, 1964, Alaska's Good Friday earthquake, March 27, 1964, a preliminary geologic evaluation: U.S. Geol. Survey Circ. 491, 35 p.

Great Britain, 1852, Report of the committee appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to inquire into and report on the recent Arctic expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin, together with the minutes of evidence taken before the committee and papers connected with the subject: London, George Edward Eyre and William Spottiswoode, 199 p.

Great Britain, 1854, Papers relative to the recent Arctic expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin and the crews of H.M.S. Erebus and Terror: London, George Edward Eyre and William Spottiswoode, 225 p. (includes a "Chart of part of the coast of North America showing the journeys of Comdr. Maguire, H.M.S. Plover * * * .")

Great Britain, 1855, Further papers relative to the recent Arctic expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin and the crews of H.M.S. Erebus and Terror: London, George Edward Eyre and William Spottiswoode, 958 p.

Grewingk, Constantin, 1850, Beitrag zur Kenntniss der orographischen und geognostischen Beschaffenheit der Nord-West Kuste Amerikas, mit den anliegenden Inseln [Contribution to the knowledge of the orography and geography of the northwest coast of America and neighboring islands]: Russisch-Kaiserlichen Mineralogischen Gesell. zu St. Petersburg Verh. fur 1848-49, p. 76-424; reprinted in St. Petersburg Gedruckt bey K. Kray, 351 p.

Griggs, R. F., 1922, The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes: Washington, Nat. Geog. Soc., 340 p.

Grinnell, Joseph, 1909, Birds and mammals of the 1907 Alexander expedition to southeastern Alaska, in Univ. of California Pub. in Zool.: Berkeley, Calif., The University Press, v. 5, no. 2, 264 p.

Gruening, Ernest, 1954, The State of Alaska: New York, Random House, 606 p.

Guild, P. W., 1942, Chromite deposits of Kenai Peninsula, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 931-G, p. 139-175.

Guild, P. W., and Balsley, J. R., Jr., 1942, Chromite deposits of Red Bluff Bay and vicinity, Baranof Island, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 936-G, p. 171-187.

Gunther, Erna, 1956: see Krause, 1885.

Hallock, Charles, 1898, Two hundred miles up the Kuskokwim: Nat. Geog. Mag., v. 9 (Feb.), p. 85-92.

Hand, B. F., 1905, The Cook Inlet country: Alaska's Mag., v. 1 (May), p. 147-150.

Harriman Alaska Expedition, 1902-05, Harriman Alaska expedition of 1899: New York, Doubleday, Page, and Co., v. 1-5, 8-13, ed. by C. H. Merriam; (reprint 1910-14 by Smithsonian Inst. as Harriman Alaska Ser. of Smithsonian Inst.; v. 14 pub. 1914) by Smithsonian Inst.

Harrington, G. L., 1918, The Anvik-Andreafski region, Alaska (including the Marshall district): U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 683, 70 p.

Hayes, C. W., 1892, An expedition through the Yukon district: Nat. Geog. Mag., v. 4 (May 15), p. 118-162.

Hayes, C. W., 1898, Copper River as a route to the Yukon basin: Am. Geog. Soc. Jour. [Bull.], v. 30, p. 127-134.

Healy, M. A., 1887, Report of the cruise of the revenue marine steamer Corwin in the Arctic Ocean in the year 1885: U.S. Revenue-Cutter Service, 102 p.; issued also as H. Ex. Doc. 153, U.S. 49th Cong., 1st sess. (includes repts. by J. C. Cantwell, S. B. McLenegan, and C. H. Townsend).

Healy, M. A., 1889, Report of the cruise of the revenue marine steamer Corzain in the Arctic Ocean in the year 1884: U.S. Revenue-Cutter Service, 128 p.; issued also as H. Misc. Doc. 602, U.S. 50th Cong., 1st sess. (includes repts. by J. C. Cantwell and S. B. McLenegan).

Henning, Bob, 1965, The Milepost, Alaska Highway Guidebook [17th revised ed.]: Juneau, Alaska Northwest Pub. Co., 224 p.

Henshaw, F. F., and Covert, C. C., 1908, Water-supply investigations in Alaska, 1906-07 (Nome and Kougarek regions, Seward Peninsula; Fairbanks district, Yukon-Tanana region): U.S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 218, 156 p.

Henshaw, F. F., and Parker, G. L., 1913, Surface water supply of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, with a sketch of the geography and geology, by P. S. Smith, and a description of methods of placer mining, by A. H. Brooks: U.S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 314, 317 p.

Herron, J. S., 1901, Explorations in Alaska, 1899, for an all-American overland route from Cook Inlet, Pacific Ocean, to the Yukon: U.S. Adjutant General's Office, Military Information Div., pub. 31, 77 p. (War Dept. doc. no. 138); issued also as S. Doc. 689, U.S. 60th Cong., 2d sess.

- Hick, George, 1954, Pioneer prospector: Alaska Univ., 32 p. [ea. by C. E. Bunnell].
- Hill, J. M., 1933, Lode deposits of the Fairbanks district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 849-B, p. 29-163.
- Hinz, Rev. John, 1944, Grammar and vocabulary of the Eskimo language as spoken by the Kuskokwim and southwest coast Eskimos of Alaska: Bethlehem, Pa., The Soc. for Propagating the Gospel, the Moravian Church, 199 p.
- Hodge, F. W., ed., 1907, Handbook of American Indians, north of Mexico: Bur. Am. Ethnology Bull. 30, pt. 1, 972 p.
- Hodge, F. W., ed., 1910, Handbook of American Indians, north of Mexico: Bur. Am. Ethnology Bull. 30, pt. 2, 1221 p.
- Holmberg, H. J., 1855, Ethnographische Skizzen uber die Volker des russischen Amerika: Helsingfors, Gedruckt bei H. C. Friis, 2 v.
- Holmes, G. W., 1965, Geologic reconnaissance along the Alaska Highway, Delta River to Tok Junction, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1181-H, 19 p.
- Holmes, G. W., and Lewis, C. R., 1965, Quaternary geology of the Mount Chamberlin area, Brooks Range, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1201-B, 32 p.
- Hooper, C. L., 1881, Report of the cruise of the U.S. Revenue-Steamer Corwin in the Arctic Ocean, 1880: U.S. Revenue-Cutter Service, 71 p.; issued as Treasury Dept. Doc. 118.
- Hopkins, D. M., 1963, Geology of the Imuruk Lake area, Seward Peninsula, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1141-C, 101 p. [1964].
- Hopkins, D. M., Karlstrom, T. N. V., and others, 1955, Permafrost and ground water in Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 264-F, p. 113-146.
- Hopkins, D. M., and Sigafos, R. S., 1951, Frost action and vegetation patterns on Seward Peninsula, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 974-C, p. 51-101.
- Hosley, E. H., 1961, The McGrath Ingalik: Anthropol. Papers Alaska Univ., v. 9, no. 2, p. 93-113.
- Houston, J. R., Bates, R. G., Velikanje, R. S., and Wedow, Helmuth, Jr., 1958, Reconnaissance for radioactive deposits in southeastern Alaska, 1952: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1058-A, p. 1-31.
- Hoyt, J. C., 1915, A water-power reconnaissance in southeastern Alaska: see Ellsworth and Davenport, 1915a.
- Hoyt, J. C., and Henshaw, F. F., 1907, Water supply of Nome region, Seward Peninsula, Alaska, 1906: U.S. Geol. Survey Water-supply Paper 196, 52 p.

Hrdlicka, Ales, 1930, Anthropological survey in Alaska: Bur. Am. Ethnology 46th Ann. Rept., p. 19-374.

Hrdlicka, Ales, 1933, The Eskimos of the Kuskokwim: Am. Jour. of Phys. Anthropology, v. 18, no. 1, p. 93-135.

Hrdlicka, Ales, 1943, Alaska Diary 1926-1931: Lancaster, Pa., The Jaques Cattell Press, 414 p. 1945, The Aleutian and Commander Islands and their inhabitants: Philadelphia, The Wistar Inst. Anatomy and Biology, 630 p.

Hughes, John, 1948, The Yukon on the Yukon: Alaska Sportsman, v. 14, no. 12, p. 12.

Hull, Thomas, 1853, Barrow Point to Port Moore: British Adm. Chart 2164; engraved by J. C. Walker [1854].

Hulley, C. C., 1953, Alaska, 1741-1953: Portland, Oreg., Binfords & Mort, 406 p.

Hyatt, Alpheus, and Smith, J. P., 1905, The Triassic cephalopod genera of America: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 40, 394 p.

International Boundary Commission, 1918a, Atlas of the international boundary between the United States and Canada, Arctic Ocean to Mount St. Elias: U.S. Dept. State, 38 sheets (sheets 1-32, pub. 1914; sheets 33-38, 1918).

International Boundary Commission, 1918b, Joint report upon the survey and demarcation on the international boundary between the United States and Canada along the 141st meridian from the Arctic Ocean to Mount St. Elias: U.S. Dept. State, 305 p.

International Boundary Commission, 1951, Joint maps of international boundary between United States and Canada, from Cape Munzon to Mount St. Elias: U.S. Dept. State, 13 sheets (sheets 1, 2 pub. earlier, no date; sheets 3-5, pub. 1927; sheets 6-10, 1923; sheets 11-13, 1928).

International Boundary Commission, 1952, Joint report upon the survey and demarcation of the boundary between Canada and the United States from Tongass Passage to Mount St. Elias: U.S. Dept. State, 365 p.

International Polar Expedition, 1885, Report of the International Polar Expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska, in response to the resolution of the House of Representatives of December 11, 1848: U.S. Signal Office, Arctic ser. publications, no. 1, 695 p.; issued also as H. Ex. Doc. 44, U.S. 48th Cong., 2d sess.

Irving, Lawrence, 1954, Biological reconnaissance along the Ahlasuruk River east of Howard Pass, Brooks Range, Alaska, with notes on the Avifauna: Jour. Washington Acad. Sci., v. 44, no. 7, p. 201-211.

Isto, R. E., 1958, Alaska geographical names: Geol. Soc. Am. Bull., v. 69, no. 12, pt. 2, p. 1754-1755.

Jackson, Sheldon, 1880, Alaska, and missions on the north Pacific coast: New York, Dodd, Mead, & Co., 327 p.

Jackson, Sheldon, 1893, Introduction of reindeer into Alaska [1891-92]: U.S. Bur. [Office] Education; issued also as S. Misc. Doc. 22, U.S. 52d Cong., 2d sess.

Jackson, Sheldon, 1894, Report on introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska. 1893: U.S. Bur. [Office] Education; issued also as S. Ex. Doc. 70, U.S. 53d Cong., 2d sess.

Jackson, Sheldon, 1895, Report on introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska, 1894: U.S. Bur. [Office] Education; issued as S. Ex. Doc. 92, U.S. 53d Cong., 3d sess.

Jackson, Sheldon, 1896, Report on introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska, 1895: U.S. Bur. [Office] Education; issued also as S. Doc. 111, U.S. 54th Cong., 1st sess.

Jackson, Sheldon, 1897, Report on introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska, 1895: U.S. Bur. [Office] Education; issued also as S. Doc. 49, U.S. 54th Cong., 2d sess.

Jackson, Sheldon, 1898a, Report on introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska, 1897: U.S. Bur. [Office] Education [1898]: issued as S. Doc. 30, U.S. 55th Cong., 2d sess.

Jackson, Sheldon, 1898b, Report on introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska, 1898: U.S. Bur. [Office] Education; issued also as S. Doc. 34, U.S. 55th Cong., 3d sess.

Jackson, Sheldon, 1900, Ninth annual report on introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska, 1899: U.S. Bur. [Office] Education; issued also as S. Doc. 245, U.S. 56th Cong., 1st sess.

Jackson, Sheldon, 1901, Tenth annual report on introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska, 1900: U.S. Bur. [Office] Education; issued also as S. Doc. 206, U.S. 56th Cong., 2d sess.

Jackson, Sheldon, 1902, Eleventh annual report on introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska, 1901: U.S. Bur. [Office] Education; issued as S. Doc. 98, U.S. 57th Cong., 1st sess.

Jackson, Sheldon, 1903, Twelfth annual report on introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska, 1902: U.S. Bur. [Office] Education; issued also as S. Doc. 70, U.S. 57th Cong., 2d sess.

Jackson, Sheldon, 1904, Thirteenth annual report on introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska, 1903: U.S. Bur. [Office] Education; issued as S. Doc. 210, U.S. 58th Cong., 2d sess.

Jackson, Sheldon, 1905, Fourteenth annual report on introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska, 1904: U.S. Bur. [Office] Education; issued also as S. Doc. 61, U.S. 58th Cong., 3d sess.

Jackson, Sheldon, 1906, Fifteenth annual report on introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska, 1905: U.S. Bur. [Office] Education; issued also as S. Doc. 499, U.S. 59th Cong., 1st sess.

Jackson, Sheldon, 1908, Sixteenth annual report on introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska, 1906: U.S. Bur. [Office] Education; issued also as S. Doc. 501, U.S. 60th Cong., 1st sess.

Jenness, Diamond, 1928, Comparative vocabulary of the western Eskimo dialects, in part A, Eskimo language and technology, of volume 5, Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition 1913-18: Ottawa, F. A. Acland, 134 p.

Jenness, Diamond, 1944, Grammatical notes on some western Eskimo dialects, in part B, Eskimo language, of Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition 1913-18 : Ottawa, Edmond Cloutier, 34 p.

Jochelson, Waldemar, 1925, Archaeological investigations in the Aleutian Islands: Carnegie Inst. Washington, Pub. 367, 145 p.

Johnson, F. A., 1961, Waterpower resources of the Bradley River basin, Kenai Peninsula, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 1610-A, 25 p.

Johnson, F. A., 1962, Waterpower resources near Petersburg and Juneau, southeastern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 1529, 102 p.

Johnson, H. A., and Stanton, K. L., 1955, Matanuska Valley memoir: Palmer, Alaska Agr., Expt. Sta. Bull. 21, 31 p.

Jones, L. F., 1914, A study of the Thlingets [sic] of Alaska: New York, Chicago, Fleming H. Revell Co., 261 p.

Jones, Strachan, 1867, The Kutchin Tribes, in George Gibbs, Notes on the Tinneh or Chippewyan Indians: Smithsonian Inst. Ann. Rept. 1866, p. 320-327.

Karlstrom, T. N. V., 1964, Quaternary geology of the Kenai Lowland and glacial history of the Cook Inlet region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 443, 69 p.

Keele, Joseph, 1910, A reconnaissance across the Mackenzie Mountains on the Pelly, Ross, and Gravel Rivers, Yukon and North West Territories: Ottawa, Govt. Printing Bureau, 54 p.

Keithahn, E. L., 1962, Chirikof, the foggy island: Alaska Sportsman, April, v. 28, no. 4, p. 16.

Keller, A. S., Morris, R. H., and Detterman, R. L., 1961, Geology of the Shaviovik and Sagavanirktok Rivers region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 303-D, p. 169-222.

Keller, A. S., and Reiser, H. N., 1959, Geology of the Mount Katmai area, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1058-G, p. 260-297.

Kennedy, G. C., 1953, Geology and mineral deposits of Jumbo basin, southeastern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 251, 46 p.

- Kennedy, G. C., and Waldron, H. H., 1955, Geology of Pavlof Volcano and vicinity, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1028-A, p. 1-19 [1956].
- Kennedy, G. C., and Walton, M. S., Jr., 1946, Nickel investigations in southeastern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 947-C, p. 39-64.
- Killeen, P. L., and Ordway, R. J., 1955, Radioactivity investigations at Ear Mountain, Seward Peninsula, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1024-C, p. 59-94.
- Kindle, E. M., 1908, Geologic reconnaissance of the Porcupine Valley, Alaska: Geol. Soc. Am. Bull., v. 19 (Oct.), p. 315-338.
- King, Joe, 1909, The Tanana Valley: Alaska-Yukon Mag., v. 7 (Jan:), p. 251-258.
- Kingston, Jack, and Miller, J. D., 1945, Nickel-copper prospect near Spirit Mountain, Copper River region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 943-C, p. 49-57.
- Kitchener, L. D., 1954, Flag over the North: Seattle, Wash., Superior Pub. Co., 349 p.
- Klotz, O. J., 1899, Notes on glaciers of southeastern Alaska and adjoining territory: Geog. Jour., v. 14 (Nov.), p. 523-534.
- Knopf, Adolph, 1908, Geology of the Seward Peninsula tin deposits, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 358, 71 p.
- Knopf, Adolph, 1911, Geology of the Berners Bay region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 446, 58 p.
- Knopf, Adolph, 1912a, The Eagle River region, southeastern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 502, 61 p.
- Knopf, Adolph, 1912b, The Sitka mining district: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 504, 32 p.
- Kotzebue, Otto von, 1821, A voyage of discovery, into the South Sea and Bering's Straits, for the purpose of exploring a north-east passage; translated from the German by H. E. Lloyd: London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 3 v.
- Krause, Arthur, and Krause, Aurel, 1883, Das Chilcat-Gebiet in Alaska [The Chilkat territory in Alaska]: Zeitschr., Gesell. Erdkunde Berlin, p. 344-368.
- Krause, Aurel, 1885, Die Tlinkit-Indianer [The Tlingit Indians]: Jena; English translation by Erna Gunther, 1956, Seattle, Wash., Univ. Washington Press for Am. Ethnological Soc., 328 p.
- Krusenstern, A. J. von, 1827, Atlas de l'océan Pacifique: St. Petersburg.
- Laguna, Frederica de, 1934, The archaeology of Cook Inlet, Alaska: Philadelphia, Univ. of Pennsylvania Press, 263 p.

Laguna, Frederica de, 1947, The pre-history of northern North America as seen from the Yukon: Soc. for Am. Archeology, Mem., v. 12, no. 3, pt. 2, 360 p.

Laguna, Frederica de, 1960, The story of a Tlingit Community: a problem in the relationship between archeological, ethnology, and historical methods: Bur. Am. Ethnology Bull. 172, 254 p.

Laguna, Frederica de, Riddell, F. A., McGeein, D. F., Lane, K. S., and Freed, J. A., 1964, Archeology of the Yakutat Bay area, Alaska: Bur. Am. Ethnology Bull. 192, 226 p.

Langsdorff, G. H. von, 1813-14, Voyages and travels in various parts of the world during the years 1803-07: London, H. Colburn, 2 v.

La Perouse, J. F. G., 1799, Voyage round the world in the years 1785-1788: London, G. G. and J. Robinson, 2 v. and atlas folio; originally published in 1797, Paris, Imp. de la Republique, 4 v. and atlas folio.

Latham, R. G., 1846, On the ethnography of Russian America: Edinburgh New Philos. Jour., v. 40 (Jan.), p. 35-44.

Latham, R. G., 1848, On the ethnography of Russian America: Ethnological Soc. London Jour., v. 1, p. 182-191.

Lathram, E. H., Pomeroy, J. S., Berg, H. C., and Loney, R. A., 1965, Reconnaissance geolog. of Admiralty Island, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1181-R, 48 p.

Lawrence, D. B., 1950, Glacier fluctuation for six centuries in southeastern Alaska and its relation to solar activity: Geog. Rev., April, v. 40, p. 191-223.

Leffingwell, E. de K., 1919, The Canning River region, northern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 109, 251 p.

Lewis, R. Q., Nelson, W. H., and Powers, H. A., 1960, Geology of Rat Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1028-Q, p. 555-562.

Libbey, William, 1886, Some of the geographical features of southeastern Alaska: Am. Geog. Soc. Jour. [Bull.], v. 18, p. 279-300.

Lisianski, U. T., 1814, A voyage round the world in the years 1803-05, performed by order of His Imperial Majesty Alexander the First, emperor of Russia, in the ship Neva: London, printed for J. Booth, 388 p.; originally pub. in Russian by F. Drekhslor, 1812, St. Petersburg, 2 v., 581 p.

Loney, R. A., 1964, Stratigraphy and petrography of the Pybus-Gambier area, Admiralty Island, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1178. 103 p. [1965].

Loney, R. A., Condon, W. H., and Dutro, J. T., Jr., 1963, Geology of the Freshwater Bay area, Chichagof Island, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1108-C, 54 p.

Lutke, F. P., 1836, Voyage autour du monde, execute par ordre de Sa Majeste l'empereur Nicolas 1, sur la corvette le Seniavine, dans les annees 1826-1829 [Voyage around the world, executed by order of His Majesty Emperor Nicholas I, in the sloop of war Sevinnine, in the years 1826-1829]: St. Petersburg, C. Hintze; earlier editions published in Paris and St. Petersburg.

MacDonald, Rose M. E., 1921, An analytical subject bibliography of the publications of the Bureau of Fisheries 1871-1920: Rept. U.S. Commissioner Fisheries 1920, app. 5, 306 p.

MacKevett, E. M., Jr., 1963, Geology and ore deposits of the Bokan Mountain uranium-thorium area, southeastern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1154, 125 p. [1964].

MacKevett, E. M., Jr., and Blake, M. C., Jr., 1963, Geology of the North Bradfield River iron prospect, southeastern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1108-D, 21 p.

MacKevett, E. M., Jr., and Blake, M. C., Jr., 1964, Geology of the Sumdum copper-zinc prospect, southeastern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1108-E, 31 p.

Maclear, J. P., 1898, Sailing directions for Bering Sea and Alaska: London, printed for the hydrog. office, Admiralty, by Eyre and Spottiswoode, 352 p.

McPherson, J. L., 1907, Reconnaissance and survey for a land route from Fairbanks to Council City, Alaska. S. Doc. 214, U.S. 59th Cong., 29 p.

Maddren, A. G., 1910, The Innoko gold-placer district, Alaska, with accounts of the central Kuskokwim Valley and the Ruby Creek and Gold Hill placers: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 410, 87 p.

Maddren, A. G., 1913, The Koyukuk-Chandalax region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 532, 19 p.

Maguire, Rochfort, 1853: see Hull, 1853.

Maguire, Rochfort, 1854: see Great Britain, 1854.

Marshall, Robert, 1933, Arctic village: New York, Smith and R. Haas, 399 p.

Marshall, Robert, 1934, Reconnaissance of the northern Koyukuk Valley, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 844-E, p. 247-264.

Marshall, Robert, 1956, Arctic wilderness: Berkeley, Calif. Univ. California Press, 171 p.

Martin, G. C., 1905, The petroleum fields of the Pacific coast of Alaska, with an account of the Bering River coal deposits: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 250, 64 p.

Martin, G. C., 1906, A reconnaissance of the Matanuska coal field, Alaska, in 1905: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 289, 36 p.

Martin, G. C., 1908, Geology and mineral resources of the Controller Bay region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 335, 141 p.

Martin, G. C., 1913, The recent eruption of Katmai volcano in Alaska; an account of one of the most tremendous volcanic explosions known in history: Nat. Geog. Mag., v. 24, p. 131-181.

Martin, G. C., 1919, The Nenana coal field, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 664, 54 p.

Martin, G. C., 1921, Preliminary report on petroleum in Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 719, 83 p.

Martin, G. C., 1926, The Mesozoic stratigraphy of Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 776, 493 p.

Martin, G. C., Johnson, B. L., and Grant, U.S. 1915, Geology and mineral resources of Kenai Peninsula, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 587, 243 p.

Martin, G. C., and Katz, F. J., 1912a, Geology and coal fields of the lower Matanuska Valley, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 500, 98 p.

Martin, G. C., and Katz, F. J., 1912b, A geologic reconnaissance of the Iliamna region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 485, 138 p.

Martin, G. C., and others, 1919, Mineral resources of Alaska, report on progress of investigations in 1917: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 692, 400 p.

Martin, G. C., and others, 1920, Mineral resources of Alaska, report on progress of investigations in 1918: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 712, 198 p.

Meares, John, 1790, Voyages made in the years 1788-1789 from China to the northwest coast of America: London, J. Walter, 372 p.; 2d ed. pub. 1791, 2 v.

Mendenhall, W. C., 1900, A reconnaissance from Resurrection Bay to the Tanana River, Alaska, in 1898: U.S. Geol. Survey 20th Ann. Rept., pt. 7, 265-340.

Mendenhall, W. C., 1901, A reconnaissance in the Norton Bay region, Alaska, in 1900: see Brooks, 1901.

Mendenhall, W. C., 1902, Reconnaissance from Fort Hamlin to Kotzebue Sound, Alaska, by way of Dall, Kanuti, Allen, and Kowak Rivers: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 10, 68 p.

Mendenhall, W. C., 1903, The Wrangle Mountains, Alaska: Nat. Geog. Mag., v. 14, no. 11, p. 395-407

Mendenhall, W. C., 1905, Geology of the central Copper River region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 41, 133 p.

Mendenhall, W. C., and Schrader, F. C., 1903, The mineral resources of the Mount Wrangell district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 15, 71 p.

- Merriam, G. & C., Co., 1964, Webster's Geographical Dictionary [revised ed.]: Springfield, Mass., G. & C. Merriam Co., 1,293 p.
- Mertie, J. B., Jr., 1930, Geology of the Eagle-Circle district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 816, 168 p.
- Mertie, J. B., Jr., 1931, A geologic reconnaissance of the Dennison Fork district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 827, 44 p.
- Mertie, J. B., Jr., 1934, Mineral deposits of the Rampart and Hot Springs districts, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 844 D, p. 1 63-224.
- Mertie, J. B., Jr., 1936, Mineral deposits of the Ruby-Kuskokwim region: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 864-C, p. 115-255.
- Mertie, J. B., Jr., 1937a, The Raiyuh Hills: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 868-D, p. 145-178.
- Mertie, J. B., Jr., 1937b, The Yukon-Tanana region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 872, 276 p.
- Mertie, J. B., Jr., 1938a, Gold placers of the Fortymile, Eagle, and Circle districts, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 897-C, p. 133-261.
- Mertie, J. B., Jr., 1938b, The Nushagak district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 903, 96 p.
- Mertie, J. B., Jr., 1939, Platinum deposits of the Goodnews Bay district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 910-B, p. 115-145 [1940].
- Mertie, J. B., Jr., 1940, The Goodnews platinum deposits Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 918, 97 p.
- Mertie, J. B., Jr., 1942, Tertiary deposits of the Eagle-Circle district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 917-D, p. 213-264.
- Mertie, J. B., Jr., and Harrington, G. L., 1924, The Ruby-Kuskokwim region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 754, 129 p.
- Mikkelsen, Ejnar, 1909, Conquering the Arctic ice: Philadelphia, George W. Jacobs & Co.; London, W. Heinemann, 470 p.
- Milepost, The, 1965: see Henning, 1965.
- Miller, D. J., 1946, Copper deposits of the Nizina district, Alaska, with an introduction by F. H. Moffit: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 947-F, p. 93120.
- Miller, D. J., 1960, Giant waves in Lituya Bay Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 354-C, p. 51-86.

- Miller, D. J., Payne, T. G., and Gryc, George, 1959, Geology of possible petroleum provinces in Alaska, with an annotated bibliography by E. H. Cobb: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1094 131 p.
- Miller, J. C., 1962a, Geology of waterpower sites on Crater Lake, Long Lake, and Speel River near Juneau, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1031-D, p. 71-101.
- Miller, J. C., 1962b, Geology of waterpower sites on Scenery, Cascade, and Delta Creeks, near Petersburg, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1031-E, p. 103-125.
- Miller, R. D., and Dobrovolsky, Ernest, 1959, Surficial geology of Anchorage and vicinity, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1093, 128 p. [1 960].
- Moffit, F. H., 1905, The Fairhaven gold placers, Seward Peninsula, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 247, 85 p.
- Moffit, F. H., 1906, Mineral resources of Kenai Peninsula, Alaska: Gold fields of the Turnagain Arm region; and Coal fields of the Kachemak Bay region, by R. W. Stone; Geol. Survey Bull. 277, 80 p.
- Moffit, F. H., 1912, Headwater regions of Gulkana and Susitna Rivers, Alaska, with accounts of the Valdez Creek and Chistochina placer districts: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 498, 82 p.
- Moffit, F. H., 1913, Geology of the Nome and Grand Central quadrangles, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 533, 140 p.
- Moffit, F. H., 1914, Geology of the Hanagita-Bremner region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 576, 56 p.
- Moffit, F. H., 1915, The Broad Pass region, Alaska, with sections on Quaternary deposits, igneous rocks, and glaciation, by J. E. Pogue: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 608, 80 p.
- Moffit, F. H., 1918, The upper Chitina Valley, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 675, 82 p.
- Moffit, F. H., 1927, The Iniskin-Chinitna Peninsula and Snug Harbor district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 789, 71 p.
- Moffit, F. H., 1935, Geology of the Tonsina district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 866, 38 p.
- Moffit, F. H., 1936, Upper Copper and Tanana Rivers: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 868-C, p. 135-143.
- Moffit, F. H., 1937, Recent mineral developments in the Copper River region: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 880-B, p. 97-109.
- Moffit, F. H., 1938a, The Suslota Pass district, upper Copper River region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 844-C, p. 137-162.
- Moffit, F. H., 1938b, Geology of the Chitina Valley and adjacent area, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 894, 137 p.

Moffit, F. H., 1938c, Geology of the Slana-Tok district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 904, 54 p.

Moffit, F. H., 1941, Geology of the upper Tetling River district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 917-B, p. 115-157.

Moffit, F. H., 1942, Geology of the Gerstle River district, Alaska, with a report on the Black Rapids Glacier: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 926-B, p. 107-160.

Moffit, F. H., 1943, Geology of the Nutzotin Mountains, Alaska, with a section on the Igneous rocks, by R. G. Wayland; Gold deposits near Nabesna, by R. G. Wayland: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 933-B, p. 103-199.

Moffit, F. H., 1944, Mining in the northern Copper River region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 943-B, p. 25-47.

Moffit, F. H., 1954a, Geology of the eastern part of the Alaska Range and adjacent area: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 989-D, p. 65-218.

Moffit, F. H., 1954b, Geology of the Prince William Sound region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 989-E, p. 225-310.

Moffit, F. H., and Capps, S. R., 1911, Geology and mineral resources of the Nizina district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 448, 111 p.

Moffit, F. H., and Fellows, R. E., 1950, Copper deposits of the Prince William Sound district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 963-B, p. 4780.

Moffit, F. H., and Knopf, Adolph, 1910, Mineral resources of the Nabesna-White River district, Alaska, with a section on the Quaternary, by S. R. Capps: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 417, 64 p.

Moffit, F. H., and Maddren, A. G., 1909, Mineral resources of the Kotsina-Chitina region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 374, 103 p.

Moffit, F. H., and Mertie, J. B., Jr., 1923, The Kotsina-Kuskulana district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 745, 149 p.

Moffit, F. H., and others, 1927, Mineral resources of Alaska, report on progress of investigations in 1925: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 792, 122 p.

Moser, J. F., 1899a, The Salmon and Salmon fisheries of Alaska. Report of the operations of the U.S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross for the year ending June 30, 1898: U.S. Fish Comm. Bull., v. 18, p. 1-178.

Moser, J. F., 1899b, Alaska, hydrographic notes and sailing directions relating to portions of Alaska from Dixon Entrance to Yakutat Bay, including reconnaissance surveys of Cordova Bay, Bucarelli Bay, and Red Fish Bay, 1897: U.S. Coast and Geod. Survey Bull. 37, p. 113-118.

Moser, J. F., 1899c, Alaska, hydrographic notes, sailing directions, and charts of surveys relating to the vicinity of Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, Kodiak Island, and route from Unalaska to Chignik, through Unimak Pass and inside the islands, 1897: U.S. Coast and Geod. Survey Bull. 38, p. 121-142.

Moser, J. F., 1902, Alaska Salmon investigations in 1900 and 1901: U.S. Fish Comm. Bull. 21, p. 173-398.

Moxham, R. M., and Eckhart, R. A., 1956, Marl deposits in the Knik Arm area, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1039-A, p. 1-23.

Moxham, R. M., Eckhart, R. A., and Cobb, E. H., 1959, Geology and cement raw materials of the Windy Creek area, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1039-D, p. 67-100 [1960].

Mueller, R. J., 1964, A short illustrated topical dictionary of western Kutchin: Fairbanks, Summer Inst. Linguistics, 52 p.

Muir, John, 1915, Travels in Alaska: Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Co., 236 p.

Muir, John, 1917, The cruise of the Conain, journal of the Arctic expedition of 1881 in search of De Long and the Jeannette: Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Co., 272 p.

Murdoch, John, 1890, On Eskimo geographic names ending in Miut: Nat. Geog. Mag., v. 9 (April), p. 90.

Murdoch, John, 1892, Ethnological results of the Point Barrow expedition: Bur. Am. Ethnology 9th Ann. Rept., 1887-88, 441 p.

Naish, Constance, and Story, Gillian, 1963, English-Tlingit Dictionary-Nouns: Fairbanks, Summer Inst. of Linguistics, 81 p.

Neilson, W. A., ea., 1957, Webster's new international dictionary of the English language [2d ea., unabridged]: Springfield, Mass., G. & C. Merriam Co.

Nelson, E. W., 1882, A sledge journey in the delta of Yukon, northern Alaska: Royal Geog. Soc. Proc., New Ser., v. 4 (Nov.), p. 660-670.

Nelson, E. W., 1899, The Eskimo about Bering Strait: Bur. Am. Ethnology 18th Ann. Rept., pt. 1, p. 3-518.

Nelson, W. H., 1959, Geology of Segula, Davidof, and Khvostof Islands, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1028-K, p. 257-266.

Nielsen, L. E., 1957, Preliminary study on the regime and movement of the Taku Glacier, Alaska: Geol. Soc. Am. Bull., v. 68, no. 2, p. 171-180.

Nielsen, L. E., 1963, A glaciological reconnaissance of the Columbia Glacier, Alaska: Arctic, v. 16, no. 2, p. 13-142.

North American Transportation and Trading Company, 1900, Alaska and the gold fields of Nome, Golovin Bay, Forty Mile, the Klondike and other districts: Chicago and Seattle, North Am. Transp. and Trading Co., 136 p.

Ogilvie, William, 1897, Lectures on the Klondike mining district: Victoria, British Columbia, Richard Wolfenden, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, 14 p.

Ogilvie, William, 1913, Early days on the Yukon and the story of its gold finds: London, John Lane; New York, The John Lane Co., 306 p.

Okun, S. B., 1951, The Russian American Company: Cambridge, Mass., Harvard Univ. Press, 311 p.; ed. by B. D. Grekov, translated by Carl Ginsburg.

Osgood, Cornelius, 1936a, Contributions to the Ethnography of the Kutchin: Yale Univ. Pubs. Anthropology, no. 14, 188 p.

Osgood, Cornelius, 1936b, The distribution of the Northern Athapaskan Indian: Yale Univ. Pubs. Anthropology, no. 7, 23 p.

Osgood, Cornelius, 1937, The Ethnography of the Tanaina: Yale Univ. Pubs. Anthropology, no. 16, 229 p.

Osgood, W. H., 1900, Results of a biological reconnaissance of the Yukon River region: U.S. Bur. Biol. Survey, North Am. Fauna 19, 100 p.

Osgood, W. H., 1901, Natural history of the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, and natural history of the Cook Inlet region, Alaska: U.S. Bur. Biol. Survey, North Am. Fauna 21, 87 p.

Osgood, W. H., 1904a, A biological reconnaissance of the base of the Alaska Peninsula: U.S. Bur. Biol. Survey, North Am. Fauna 24, 86 p.

Osgood, W. H., 1904b, Lake Clark, a little known Alaskan lake: Natl. Geog. Mag., v. 15, p. 326331.

Osgood, W. H., 1909, Biological investigations in Alaska and Yukon Territory; [pt.] 1, East Central Alaska; [pt.] 2, The Ogilvie Range, Yukon; [pt.] 3, The Macmillan River, Yukon: U.S. Bur. Biol. Survey, North Am. Fauna 30, 96 p.

Osgood, W. H., Preble, E. A., and Parker, G. H., 1915, The fur-seals and other life of the Pribilof Islands, Alaska, in 1914: U.S. Fish Comm. Bull., v. 34, p. 1-72.

Oswalt, W. H., 1960, Eskimos and Indians of western Alaska, 1861-1868-extracts from the diary of Father Illarion: Anthropol. Papers of Alaska Univ., v. 8, no. 2, p. 100-118.

Oswalt, W. H., 1963, Napaskiak, an Alaskan Eskimo community: Tucson, Ariz., Univ. Arizona Press, 163 p.

Paige, Sidney, Foran, W. T., and Gilluly, James, 1925, A reconnaissance of the Point Barrow region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 772, 33 p.

Paige, Sidney, and Knopf, Adolph, 1907, Geologic reconnaissance in the Matanuska and Talkeetna basins, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 327, 71p.

Park, C. F., Jr., 1933, The Girdwood district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 849-G, p. 381-424.

Patton, W. W., Jr., and Tailleur, I. L., 1964, Geology of the Killik-Itkillik region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 303-G, p. 409500.

Pearson, Grant, 1948, Little Johnnie of Kantishna: Alaska Sportsman, v. 14, no. 7, p. 6-9.

Pearson, T. G., 1944, Birds of America: Garden City, N.Y. Garden City Publishing Co., Inc., pt. 1, 272 p.; pt. 2, 271 p.; pt. 3, 289 p.

Pecora, W. T., 1942, Nickel-copper deposits on the west coast of Chichagof Island, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 936 I, p. 221-243.

Pedersen, Elsa, 1949, Seldovia: Alaska Sportsman, v. 15, no. 7, p. 6.

Petroff, Ivan, 1881, Letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting a preliminary report upon the population, industry and resources of Alaska: U.S. 46th Cong., 3d sees., doe. 40, 86 p.

Petroff, Ivan, 1884, Report on the population, industries, and resources of Alaska: U.S. Census Office, Census Report, 10th Census, v. 8, 189 p.; issued also as H. Misc. Doc. 42, pt. 8, U.S. 47th Cong., 2d sess.

Petroff, Ivan, 1891a, Alaska, in Report on the internal commerce of the U.S. for the year 1890: U.S. Bur. Statistics (Treasury Dept.), app., p. 3-46.

Petroff, Ivan, 1891b, Geographical and ethnological notes on Alaska: Geog. Soc. of Pacific Trans. and Proc., ser. 1, v. 2, no. 2, p. 1-15.

Plafker, George, 1955, Geologic investigations of proposed power sites at Cooper, Grant, Ptarmigan, and Crescent Lakes, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1031-A, p. 1-23.

Plafker, George, 1956, Occurrence of diatomaceous earth near Kenai, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1039-B, p. 25-31.

Plafker, George, 1962, Geologic investigations of proposed powersites at Sheep Creek, Carlson Creek, and Turner Lake, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1031-F, p. 127-148.

Polk, R. L., and Company, 1915-16, Polk's * * * Alaska-Yukon gazetteer and business directory: Seattle, Wash., 1035 p. [1915].

Polk, R. L., and Company, 1917-18, Polk's * * * Alaska-Yukon gazetteer and business directory: Seattle, Wash., 1063 p. [1917].

Portlock, Nathaniel, 1789, A voyage round the world; but more particularly to the northwest coast of America: performed in 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788, in the King George and Queen Charlotte, Captains Portlock and Dixon: London, J. Stockdale and G. Goulding, 384 p.

Pough, R. H., 1946, Audubon bird guide: Garden City, New York, Doubleday & Co., Inc., 312 p.

Powell, A. M., 1910, Trailing and camping in Alaska; New York, Wessels and Bissel, 379 p.

Powers, H. A., Coats, R. R., and Nelson W. H., 1960, Geology and submarine physiography of Amchitka Island, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1028-P, p. 521-554.

Priestley, W. E., 1909a, The Kuskokwim River- Alaska's neglected highway: Alaska-Yukon Mag., v. 8 (July), p. 275-282.

Priestley, W. E., 1909b, The Susitna-Alaska's land of promise: Alaska-Yukon Mag., v. 8 (Aug.), p. 407-418.

Priestley, W. E., 1910, Down the Tanana River on a raft: Alaska-Yukon Mag., v. 9 (April), p. 281-289.

Prince, B. L., 1964, The Alaska Railroad: Anchorage, Ken Wray's Print Shop, 1092 p., 2 pts. in 1 v.

Prindle, L. M., 1905, The gold placers of the Fortymile, Birch Creek, and Fairbanks regions, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 251, 89 p.

Prindle, L. M., 1906, The Yukon Tanana region, Alaska: Description of Circle quadrangle: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 295, 27 p.

Prindle, L. M., 1908, The Fairbanks and Rampart quadrangles, Yukon-Tanana region, Alaska, with a section on the Rampart placers, by F. L. Hess, and a paper on the water supply of the Fairbanks region, by C. C. Covert: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 337, 102 p.

Prindle, L. M., 1909, The Fortymile quadrangle, Yukon-Tanana region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 375, 52 p.

Prindle, L. M., 1913a, A geologic reconnaissance of the Fairbanks quadrangle, Alaska, with a detailed description of the Fairbanks district, by L. M. Prindle and F. J. Katz, and an account of lode mining near Fairbanks, by P. S. Smith: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 525, 220 p.

Prindle, L. M., 1913b, A geologic reconnaissance of the Circle quadrangle, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 538, 82 p.

Prindle, L. M., and Hess, F. L., 1906, The Rampart gold placer region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 280, 54 p.

Prindle, L. M., and Katz, F. J., 1913, A detailed description of the Fairbanks district: See Prindle, 1913a, p. 59-152.

Putnam, G. R., 1903, Geographic names in Alaska: U.S. Coast and Geod. Survey Ann. Rept., p. 1011-1016.

Rainey, F. G., 1939, Archaeology in central Alaska: Am. Mus. Nat. History, New York, Anthropol. Papers, v. 36, pt. 4, p. 351-405.

Rand McNally, 1966, Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide [97th ed.]: Chicago, New York, San Francisco, Rand McNally & Co., 524p.

Rathbun, Richard, 1894, Summary of the fishery investigations conducted in the north Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea from July 1, 1888, to July 1, 1892, by the U.S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross: U.S. Fish Comm. Bull., v. 13, p. 127-201.

Raup, H. M., and Denny, C. S., 1950, Photo interpretation of the terrain along the southern part of the Alaska Highway: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 963-D, p. 95-135 [1951].

Rausch, R. L., 1951, Notes on the Nunamiut Eskimo and mammals of the Anaktuvuk region, Brooks Range, Alaska: Arctic, v. 4, p. 147-195.

Ray, J. C., 1933, The Willow Creek gold-lode district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 849-C, p. 165-229.

Ray, P. H., 1885, Narrative, in International Polar Expedition, 1885: p. 19-34; reprinted in 1900 with slight changes, U.S. Cong., Sen. Comm. Mill Affairs.

Ray, R. G., 1954, Geology and ore deposits of the Willow Creek mining district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1004, 86 p.

Raymond, C. W., 1871, Report of a reconnaissance of the Yukon River, Alaska Territory: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 113 p.; issued also as S. Ex. Doc. 12, U.S. 42d Cong., 1st sees.; pt. 1 reprinted, 1900, in U.S. Cong., Sen. Comm. on Military Affairs.

Raymond, C. W., 1873, The Yukon River region, Alaska: Am. Geog. Soc. Jour. [Bull.], v. 3, p. 158-192.

Reed, J. C., Jr., 1961, Geology of the Mount McKinley quadrangle, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 11 08-A, 36 p.

Reed, J. C., Sr., 1933, The Mount Eielson district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 849-D, p. 231-287 [1934].

Reed, J. C., Sr., 1942, Nickel-copper deposit at Funter Bay, Admiralty Island, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 936-0, p. 349-361.

- Reed, J. C., Sr., 1958, Exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 and adjacent areas, northern Alaska, 1944-53, part 1, History of the exploration: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 301, 192 p.
- Reed, J. C., Sr., and Coats, R. R., 1942, Geology and ore deposits of the Chichagof mining district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 929 148 p.
- Reed, J. C., Sr., and Dorr, J. V. N., 2d, 1942, Nickel deposits of Bohemia Basin and vicinity Yakobi Island, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 931-F, p. 105-138.
- Reed, J. C., Sr., and Gates, G. O., 1942, Nickel-copper deposits at Snipe Bay, Baranof Island, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 936-M, p. 321-330.
- Reid, H. F., 1892, Studies of Muir Glacier, Alaska: Nat. Geog. Mag., v. 4 (Mar.), p. 19-84.
- Reid, H. F., 1896, Glacier Bay and its glaciers: U.S. Geol. Survey 16th Ann. Rept., pt. 1, p. 415-461.
- Remington, C. H. ("Copper River Joe"), 1939, A golden cross(?) on trails from the Valdez Glacier: Los Angeles, White-Thompson. 200 p.
- Richards, R. W., and Waring, G. A., 1933, Progress of surveys in the Anthracite Ridge district: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 849-A, p. 1-27.
- Rickard, T. A., 1909, Through the Yukon and Alaska: San Francisco, Mining and Scientific Press, 392 p.
- Ricks, M. B., 1965, Directory of Alaska post offices and postmasters, 1867-1963: Ketchikan, Alaska, Tongass Pub. Co., 72 p.
- Robinson, G. D., and Twenhofel, W. S., 1953, Some lead-zinc and zinc-copper deposits of the Ketchikan and Wales districts, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 998-C, p. 59-84.
- Robinson, G. D., Wedow, Helmuth, Jr., and Lyons, J. B., 1955, Radioactivity investigations in the Cache Creek area, Yentna district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1024-A, p. 1-23.
- Roguszka, D. D., 1964, Cordova, four strikes but not out: Alaska Sportsman, v. 30, no. 3, p. 811.
- Rohn, Oscar, 1900, A reconnaissance of the Chitina River and the Skolai Mountains, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey 21st Ann. Rept., pt. 2, p. 393-440.
- Ross, C. P., 1933a, Mineral deposits near the West Fork of the Chulitna River, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 849-E, p. 289-333.
- Ross, C. P., 1933b, The Valdez Creek mining district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 849-H, p. 425-468.

Rossman, D. L., 1959a, Geology and ore deposits in the Reid Inlet area, Glacier Bay, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1058-B, p. 33-59.

Rossman, D. L., 1959b, Geology and ore deposits of northwestern Chichagof Island, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1058-E, p. 139-216 [1960].

Rossman, D. L., 1963, Geology of the eastern part of the Mount Fairweather quadrangle, Glacier Bay, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1121-K, 57 p.

Russell, I. C., 1891, An expedition to Mount St. Elias, Alaska: Nat. Geog. Mag., v. 3, p. 53204.

Russell, I. C., 1892, Second expedition to Mount St. Elias in 1891: U.S. Geol. Survey 13th Ann. Rept., pt. 2, p. 1-91.

Russell, I. C., 1895, A journey up the Yukon River: Am. Geog. Soc. Jour. [Bull.], v. 27, no. 2, p. 143-160.

Sainsbury, C. L., 1957, Some pegmatite deposits in southeastern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1024-G, p. 141-161.

Sainsbury, C. L., 1961, Geology of part of the Craig C-2 quadrangle and adjoining areas, Prince of Wales Island, southeastern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1058-H, p. 299-362.

Sainsbury, C. L., 1964, Geology of Lost River mine area, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1129, 80 p.

Sainsbury, C. L., and MacKevett, E. M., Jr., 1965, Quicksilver deposits of southwestern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1187, 89 p.

Sarichev, G. A., 1826, Atlas Svernoy chasti Vostochnago Okeana, sostavlennyy Gosudarstvennogo Admiraltezhkago Departamenta, s Novgy yshikh opisey i kart, 1826, Pod Rukovodstvom Viche-Admirala i Hidrografa Sarycheva [Atlas of the northern part of the Pacific Ocean, compiled in sheets by the Imperial Navy Department from the latest reports and maps, 1826, under the direction of Vice-Admiral and Hydrographer Sarychev]: St. Petersburg, 33 sheets.

Sather, A. J., 1947, Shame and fortune: Alaska Sportsman, v. 13, no. 11, p. 12.

Sauer, Martin, 1802, An account of a geographical and astronomical expedition to the northern parts of Russia, for ascertaining the degrees of latitude and longitude of the mouth of the river Kovima; of the whole coast of the Tshutski, to East Cape; and of the islands in the Eastern ocean, stretching to the American coast. Performed * * * by Commodore Joseph Billings in the years 1785-94: London, T. Cadell, jun. & W. Davies, 332 p.

Schmidke, Clifford, 1949, The Devil's Thumb: Alaska Sportsman, v. 15, no. 9, p. 10.

Schmitter, Ferdinand, 1910, Upper Yukon native customs and folklore: Smithsonian Inst. Misc. Colln., v. 56, no. 4, 30 p.

Schrader, F. C., 1900a, A reconnaissance of a part of Prince William Sound and the Copper River district, Alaska, in 1898: U.S. Geol. Survey 20th Ann. Rept., pt. 7, p. 341-423.

Schrader, F. C., 1900b, Preliminary report on a reconnaissance along the Chandlar and Koyukuk Rivers, Alaska, in 1899: U.S. Geol. Survey 21st Ann. Rept., pt. 2, p. 441-486.

Schrader, F. C., 1900c, The Cape Nome gold district: Nat. Geog. Mag., v. 11, no. 1, p. 15-23.

Schrader, F. C., 1904, A reconnaissance in northern Alaska across the Rocky Mountains, along Koyukuk, John, Anaktuvuk, and Colville rivers and the Arctic coast to Cape Lisburne, in 1901: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 20, 139 p.

Schrader, F. C., and Brooks, A. H., 1900, Preliminary report on the Cape Nome gold region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Spec. Pub., 56 p.

Schrader, F. C., and Spencer, A. C., 1901, The geology and mineral resources of a portion of the Copper River district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Spec. Pub., 94 p.

Schwalbe, A. B., 1951, Dayspring on the Kuskokwim; the story of Moravian Missions in Alaska: Bethlehem, Pa., Moravian Press, 264 p.

Science, v. 3, June 6, p. 677-682; June 13.

Schwatka, Frederick, 1884, The middle Yukon: p. 706-711.

Schwatka, Frederick, 1885a, Along Alaska's great river: New York, Cassell & Co., Ltd., 360 p.

Schwatka, Frederick, 1885b: see U.S. Army, Department of the Columbia, 1885.

Schwatka, Frederick, 1891, A summer in Alaska-enlarged version of author's 1885, Along Alaska's great river: Philadelphia, J. Y. Huber Co., 481 p.; repute., 1893, St. Louis, Mo., J. W. Henry Co.

Seitz, J. F., 1959, Geology of Geikie inlet area, Glacier Bay, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1058-C, p. 61-120.

Seltzer, L. E., ea., 1952, The Columbia Lippincott gazetteer of the world: Morningside Heights, New York, Columbia University Press, 2,148 p.

Seton-Karr, H. W., 1887, Shores and alps of Alaska: London, S. Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, 248 p.

Sharples, A. W., 1938, Alaska Wild Flowers: Stanford Univ., Calif., Stanford Univ. Press, 156 p.

Shenitz, H. A., 1961, Baranov, empire builder: Alaska Sportsman, July, v. 27, no. 7, p. 11.

Sherwood, M. B., 1965, Exploration of Alaska, 1865-1900: New Haven and London, Yale Univ. Press, 192 p.

Simons, F. S., and Mathewson, D. E., 1955, Geology of Great Sitkin Island, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1028-B, p. 21-43 [1956].

Simpson, John, 1855, Observations upon the western Esquimaux, with native map: British Blue Books, v. 35, p. 917-942.

Simpson, Sir George, 1847, Narrative of a journey round the world, during the years 1841 and 1842: London, H. Colburn, 2 v.; reprinted as An overland journey around the world, during the years 1841 and 1842: Philadelphia, Lea & Bianchard, 2 pts. in 1 v.

Simpson, Thomas, 1843, Narrative of the discoveries on the north coast of America; effected by the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company during the years 1836-39: London, R. Bentley, 419 p.

Sims, V. C., 1965, But his name wasn't Manley: Alaska Sportsman, May, v. 31, no. 5, p. 14.

Smith, P. S., 1910, Geology and mineral resources of the Solomon and Casadepaga quadrangles, Seward Peninsula, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 433, 234 p.

Smith, P. S., 1913, The Noatak-Kobuk region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 536, 160 p.

Smith, P. S., 1917, The Lake Clark-central Kuskokwim region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 655, 162 p.

Smith, P. S., 1933, Mineral industry of Alaska in 1931 and Administrative report: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 844-A, 117 p.

Smith, P. S., 1934a, Mineral industry of Alaska in 1932: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 857-A, p. 1-91.

Smith, P. S., 1934b, Mineral industry of Alaska in 1933: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 864-A, p. 1-94.

Smith, P. S., 1936, Mineral industry of Alaska in 1934: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 868-A, p. 1-91.

Smith, P. S., 1937, Mineral industry of Alaska in 1935: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 880-A, p. 1-95.

Smith, P. S., 1938, Mineral industry of Alaska in 1936: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 897-A, p. 1107.

Smith, P. S., 1939a, Areal geology of Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey, Prof. Paper 192, 100 p.

Smith, P. S., 1939b, Mineral industry of Alaska in 1937: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 910-A, p. 1113.

Smith, P. S., 1939c, Mineral industry of Alaska in 1938: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 917-A, p. 1113.

- Smith, P. S., 1941a, Fineness of gold from Alaska placers: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 910-C, p. 147-272.
- Smith, P. S., 1941b, Mineral industry of Alaska in 1939: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 926-A, p. 1106.
- Smith, P. S., 1942, Mineral industry of Alaska in 1940: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 933-A, p. 1102.
- Smith, P. S., 1944, Mineral industry of Alaska in 1941 and 1942: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 943-A, p. 1-23.
- Smith, P. S., and Eakin, H. M., 1911, A geologic reconnaissance in southeastern Seward Peninsula and the Norton Bay-Nulato region, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 449, 146 p.
- Smith, P. S., and Mertie, J. B., Jr., 1930, Geology and mineral resources of northwestern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 815, 351 p.
- Smith, P. S., Mertie, J. B., Jr., and Foran, W. T., 1926, Summary of recent surveys in northern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 783-E, p. 151166.
- Smith, P. S., and others, 1926, Mineral resources of Alaska, report on progress of investigations in 1924: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 783, 168 p.
- Smith, P. S., and others, 1929, Mineral resources of Alaska, report on progress of investigations in 1926: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 797, 227 p.
- Smith, P. S., and others, 1930a, Mineral resources of Alaska, report on progress of investigations in 1927: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 810, 172 p.
- Smith, P. S., and others, 1930b, Mineral resources of Alaska, report on progress of investigations in 1928: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 813, 166 p.
- Smith, P. S., and others, 1932, Mineral resources of Alaska, report on progress of investigations in 1929: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 824, 181 p.
- Smith, P. S., and others, 1933, Mineral resources of Alaska, report on progress of investigations in 1930: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 836, 443 p.
- Smith, W. R., 1925, Aniakchak Crater, Alaska Peninsula: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 132-J, p. 139-149.
- Sniffen, M. K., and Carrington, T. S., 1914, The Indians of the Yukon and Tanana Valleys, Alaska: Philadelphia, Indian Rights Assoc. Pub., 2d ser., no. 98, 35 p.
- Snyder, G. L., 1957, Ocean floor structures, northeastern Rat Islands, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1028-G, p. 161-167 [1958].
- Snyder, G. L., 1959, Geology of Little Sitkin Island, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1028H, p. 169-210.

- Soward, K. S., 1961, Geologic investigations of proposed powersites at Baranof and Carbon Lakes, Baranof Island, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1031-B, p. 25-46 [1962].
- Soward, K. S., 1962, Geology of waterpower sites on the Bradley River, Kenai Peninsula, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1031-C, p. 47-70.
- Spencer, A. C., 1906, The Juneau goldbelt, Alaska; and A reconnaissance of Admiralty Island, Alaska, by C. W. Wright: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 287, 161 p.
- Spencer, R. F., 1959, The northern Alaskan Eskimo; a study in ecology and society: Bur. Am. Ethnology Bull. 71, 490 p.
- Spetzman, L. A., 1959, Vegetation of the Arctic Slope of Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 302-B, p. 19-58.
- Spurr, J. E., 1898, Geology of the Yukon gold district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey 18th Ann. Rept., pt. 3, p. 87-392.
- Spurr, J. E., 1900, A reconnaissance in southwestern Alaska in 1898: U.S. Geol. Survey 20th Ann. Rept., pt. 7, p. 31-264.
- Stearns, N. D., Stearns, H. T., and Waring, G. A., 1937, Thermal springs in the United States: U.S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 679-B, p. 59-206.
- Stefansson, Karl, and Moxham, R. M., 1946, Copper bullion claims, Rua Cove, Knight Island, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 947-E, p. 85-92.
- Steidtmann, Edward, and Cathcart, S. H., 1922, Geology of the York tin deposits, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 733, 130 p.
- Stejer, F. A., 1956, Pyrite deposits at Horseshoe Bay, Latouche Island, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1024-E, p. 107-122.
- Stewart, G. R., 1956, The name Alaska: Names, 4, no. 4, p. 193-260.
- Stockton, C. H., 1890, The Arctic cruise of the J.S.S. Thetis in the summer and autumn of 1889: Nat. Geog. Mag., v. 2, no. 3 p. 171-198.
- Stone, K. H., 1963, The annual emptying of Lake George, Alaska: Arctic, v. 16, no. 1, p. 26-40.
- Stone, R. W., 1906, Coal fields of the Kachemak Bay region: see Moffit, 1906.
- Stoney, G. M., 1900, Naval explorations in Alaska; an account of two naval expeditions to northern Alaska, with official maps of the country explored: Annapolis, Md., U.S. Naval Inst., 105 p.
- Stuck, Hudson, 1914a, The ascent of Denali: New York, C. Scribner's Sons, 188 p.

Stuck, Hudson, 1914b, Ten thousand miles with a dog sled; a narrative of winter travel in interior Alaska: New York, C. Scribner's Sons, 420 p.

Stuck, Hudson, 1917, Voyages on the Yukon and its tributaries: New York, C. Scribner's Sons, 37 p.

Stuck, Hudson, 1920, A winter circuit of our Arctic Coast; a narrative of a journey with dogsleds around the entire Arctic coast of Alaska: New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 347 p.

Swanton, J. R., 1908, Social conditions, beliefs, and linguistic relationships of the Tlingit Indians: Bur. Am. Ethnology 26th Ann. Rept., 480 p.

Swanton, J. R., 1910, Handbook of American Indians, north of Mexico; Bur. Am. Ethnology Bull. 30, pt. 2, 1,221 p.

Swanton, J. R., 1952, The Indian tribes of North America: Bur. of Am. Ethnology Bull. 145, 726 p., issued also as H. Doc. 383, U.S. 81st Cong., 2d sess

Tanner, Z. L., 1891, The fishing grounds of Bristol Bay, Alaska-a preliminary report upon the investigations of the U.S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross during the summer of 1890: U.S. Fish Comm. Bull., v. 9, p. 279-288.

Tanner, Z. L., and others, 1890, Explorations of the fishing grounds of Alaska, Washington Territory, and Oregon, during 1888, by the U.S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross: U.S. Fish Comm. Bull., v. 8, p. 1-95.

Tarr, R. S., 1909, The Yakutat Bay region, Alaska; [pt. 1] Physiography and glacial geology, by R. S. Tarr, and [pt. 2] Areal geology by R. S. Tarr and B. S. Butler: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 64, 183 p.

Tarr, R. S., and Butler, B. S., 1909, The Yakutat Bay region, Alaska-Areal geology: see Tarr, R. S., 1909.

Tarr, R. S., and Martin, Lawrence, 1906 Glaciers and glaciation of Yakutat Bay, Alaska: Am. Geog. Soc. Bull., v. 38, no. 3, p. 145-167.

Tarr, R. S., and Martin, Lawrence, 1912, The earthquakes at Yakutat Bay, Alaska, in September, 1899: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 69, 135 p.

Tarr, R. S., and Martin, Lawrence, 1914, Alaska glacier studies of the National Geographic Society in the Yakutat Bay, Prince William Sound, and lower Copper River regions: Washington, Nat. Geog. Soc., 498 p.

Tebenkov, M. D., 1852, Atlas sieu-zapadaykh beregov Ameriki * * * [Atlas of the N.W. shores of America from Bering Strait to Cape Corrientes and the Aleutian Islands, together with some places on the N.E. shore of Asia]: St. Petersburg, 39 maps.

Thibert, Arthur, 1958, English-Eskimo, Eskimo-English Dictionary [revised ed.]: Ottawa, Ottawa Univ., Research Center for Amerindian Anthropology, 173 p.

Tikhmeniev, P., 1861-63, Istoricheskoe obozrenie obrazovaniia Rossiisko-Amerikanskoi Kopanii i dieistvii eia do nastoiashchnago vremeni [Historical review of the organization of the Russian-American Company and its operations down to the present time]: St. Petersburg, E. Veimar, v. 1, 1861; v. 2, 1863.

Tolmie, W. F., and Dawson, G. M., 1884, Comparative vocabularies of the Indian tribes of British Columbia: Montreal, Dawson Brothers, 127 p.

Tompkins, S. R., 1945, Alaska, Promyshlennik and Sourdough: Norman, Univ. Oklahoma Press, 350 p.

Tompkins, S. R., and Moorhead, M. L., 1949, Russia's approach to America: British Columbia Hist. Quart.; Pt. 1, from Russian sources, 1741-1761, v. 13, no. 2, p. 53-67; Pt. 2, from Spanish sources, 1761-1775, v. 13, nos. 3-4 p. 231-255.

Topham, H. W., 1889, An expedition to Mount St. Elias: Alpine Jour., v. 14, p. 345-371.

Trainer, F. W., 1960, Geology and ground-water resources of the Matanuska Valley agricultural area, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 1494, 116 p.

Trainer, F. W., 1961, Eolian deposits of the Matanuska Valley agricultural area, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1121-C, 35 p.

Tuck, Ralph, 1933, The Moose Pass-Hope district, Kenai Peninsula, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 849-I, p. 469-530.

Tuck, Ralph, 1934, The Curry district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 857-C, p. 99-140.

Tuck, Ralph, 1937, The Eska Creek coal deposits. Matanuska Valley: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 880-D, p. 185-214.

Tuck, Ralph, 1938, The Valdez Creek mining district in 1936: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 897-B, p. 109-131.

Twenhofel, W. S., Reed, J. C., and Gates, G. O., 1949, Some mineral investigations in southeastern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 963-A, p. 1-45.

Twenhofel, W. S., Robinson, G. D., and Gault, H. R., 1946, Molybdenite investigations in southeastern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 947-B, p. 7-38.

U.S. Adjutant-General's Office, Military Information Division, 1899, Reports of explorations in the Territory of Alaska: see Glenn, E. F., and Abercrombie, W. R., 1899.

U.S. Adjutant-General's Office, Military Information Division, 1901, Explorations in Alaska, 1899, for an all-American overland route from Cook Inlet, Pacific Ocean, to the Yukon: see Herron, 1901.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1956, Southwestern Alaska; letter from the Secretary of the Army: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 89 p. [1957]; H. Doc. 390, U.S. 84th Cong., 2d sess.

U.S. Army Department of the Columbia, 1885, Report of a military reconnaissance in Alaska, made in 1883, by Frederick Schwatka: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 121 p.; issued also as S. Ex. Doc. 2, U.S. 48th Cong. 2d sees.; reprinted in 1900 with slight changes, U.S. Cong., Sen. Comm. Mill Affairs.

U.S. Army Department of the Columbia, 1887, Report of an expedition to the Copper, Tanana, and Koyukuk Rivers, in the Territory of Alaska, in the year 1885 * * * under the direction of General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Department of the Columbia, by Lt. Henry T. Allen: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1-72 p.; issued also as S. Ex. Doc. 125, U.S. 49th Cong., 2d sess.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1884, Tenth census of Alaska: see Petroff, 1884.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1893, Report of Population and resources of Alaska at the 11th census: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 282 p.. issued as H. Misc. Doc. 340, pt. 7, U.S. 52d Cong., 1st sess.

U.S. Bureau of Education, Introduction of reindeer into Alaska: see Jackson, 1893-98, 1900-6, 1908.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, published annually, Annual Report of the Superintendent: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, published annually, Supplements to U.S. Coast Pilots.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1869, Alaska Coast Pilot: see Davidson, 1869.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1883, Pacific Coast Pilot, Alaska, part I, Coast from Dixon Entrance to Yakutat Bay with the inland passage: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1891, Pacific Coast Pilot, Alaska, part I, Dixon Entrance to Yakutat Bay with inland passage from Strait of Fuca to Dixon Entrance [3d ed.]: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1899, Alaska Coast Pilot notes on the Fox Islands passes, Unalaska Bay, Bering Sea, and Arctic Ocean as far as Point Barrow: [revised by Lt. D. H. Jarvis, USRCS]; Bull. 40.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1901, Pacific Coast Pilot, Alaska, part 1, Dixon Entrance to Yakutat Bay with inland passage from Juan de Fuca Strait to Dixon Entrance [4th ed.]: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1908a, U.S. Coast Pilot, Alaska, part 1, Dixon Entrance to Yakutat Bay with inland passage from Juan de Fuca Strait to Dixon Entrance [5th ed.]: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1908b, Alaska Coast Pilot notes from Yakutat Bay to Cook Inlet: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1908c, Coast Pilot notes on Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office [1909] (replaces Bull. 40).

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1910, Coast Pilot notes from Yakutat Bay to Cook Inlet and Shelikof Strait [2d ed.]: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1916, U.S. Coast Pilot, Alaska, part 2, Yakutat Bay to Arctic Ocean [1st ed.]: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1917, U.S. Coast Pilot, Alaska, part 1, Dixon Entrance to Yakutat Bay [6th ed.]: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1925, U.S. Coast Pilot, Alaska, part 1, Dixon Entrance to Yakutat Bay [7th ed.]: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1926, U.S. Coast Pilot, Alaska, part 2, Yakutat Bay to Arctic Ocean [2d ed.]: Washington, Govt. Printing Office.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1931, U.S. Coast Pilot, Alaska, part 2, Yakutat Bay to Arctic Ocean [3d ed.]: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1932, U.S. Coast Pilot, Alaska, part 1, Dixon Entrance to Yakutat Bay [8th ed.]: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1938, U.S. Coast Pilot, Alaska, part 2, Yakutat Bay to Arctic Ocean [4th ed.]: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1943a, U.S. Coast Pilot, Alaska, part 1, Dixon Entrance to Yakutat Bay [3d ed.]: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1943b, Geographic names in the coastal areas of Alaska: Washington, U.S. Dept. Commerce, 133 p.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1944, U.S. Coast Pilot, Alaska, Aleutian Islands [1st ed.]: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1947, U.S. Coast Pilot, Alaska, part 2, Yakutat Bay to Arctic Ocean [5th ed.]: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1952, U.S. Coast Pilot, southeast Alaska, Dixon Entrance to Yakutat Bay [10th ed.]: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1954, U.S. Coast Pilot 9, Alaska, Cape Spencer to Arctic Ocean [6th ed.]: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office [1955].

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1962, U.S. Coast Pilot 8, Pacific Coast, Alaska, Dixon Entrance to Cape Spencer [11th ed.]: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office.

U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1964, U.S. Coast Pilot 9, Pacific and Arctic Coasts, Alaska, Cape Spencer to Beaufort Sea [7th ed.]: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office.

U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 1900, Compilation of narratives on explorations in Alaska: Senate Rept. 1023, U.S. 56th Cong., 1st sees., 856 p. (Contains a collection of narratives pub. from 1869 to 1899; includes reports by C. F. Raymond, O. O. Howard, Ivan Petroff, Frederick Schwatka, P. H. Ray, W. R. Abercrombie, H. T. Allen, W. P. Richardson, E. H. Wells, and E. F. Glenn.)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1955, Fishery publication index, 1920-54: Circular 36, 254p.

U.S. Geological Survey, 1898. Eighteenth annual report, pt. 3: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 861 p.

U.S. Geological Survey, 1899, Maps and descriptions of routes of exploration in Alaska in 1898, with general information concerning the Territory: U.S. Geol. Survey Spec. Pub., 138 p.

U.S. Geological Survey, 1900a, Twentieth annual report, pt. 7: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 494 p.

U.S. Geological Survey, 1900b, Twenty-first annual report, pt. 2: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, p. 331-509.

U.S. Revenue-Cutter Service, 1883, Cruise of the revenue steamer Corwin in Alaska and the NW Arctic Ocean in 1881. Notes and memoranda: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 120 p.; issued as Treasury Dept. Doc. 429, H. Ex. Doc. 105, U.S. 47th Cong., 2d sees.; and S. Ex. Doc. 204, U.S. 48th Cong., 1st sess. (Contains reports by I. C. Rosse, John Muir, E. W. Nelson, and T. H. Bean.)

U.S. Geological Survey, 1899, Report of the cruise of the U.S. revenue cutter Bear and the overland expedition for the relief of the whalers in the Arctic Ocean, from November 27, 1897, to September 13, 1898: Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 144 p.; issued as Treasury Dept. Doc. 2101, and H. Doc. 511, U.S. 56th Cong., 2d sess.

U.S. Geological Survey, see also Cantwell, 1902; Healy, 1887, 1889; and Hooper, 1881.

Van Alstine, R. E., and Black, R. F., 1946, Copper deposits of the Kotsina-Kuskulana district Alaska, with an introduction by F. H. Moffit U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 947-G, p. 121-141.

Vancouver, George, 1798, 1801, A voyage of discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and round the world; London, printed for G. G. and J. Robinson, 3 v.; reprinted 1801, London, for J. Stockdale, 6 v.

Veniaminov, Ioann, 1840, Zapiski ob ostrovakh Unalashkinskago otdiyela [Notes on the islands of the Unalaska district]: St. Petersburg, Imp. Acad. Sci., 3 v. in 2.

Veniaminov, Ioann, 1846, Opyt grammatiki Aleutskolisjevskago iazyka [Essay toward a grammar and dictionary of the Aleutian-Fox language]: St. Petersburg, Imp. Acad. Sci., 120 p.; translated into English by R. H. Geoghegan, 1906, Fairbanks, Alaska, 160 p. (typewritten).

Wagner, H. R., 1937, The Cartography of the northwest coast of America to the year 1800: Berkeley, Calif., Univ. California Press, 2 v., 543 p.

Wahrhaftig, Clyde, 1951, Geology and coal deposits of the western part of the Nenana coal Field, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 963-E, p. 169-186.

Wahrhaftig, Clyde 1958, Quaternary geology of the Nenana River valley and adjacent parts of the Alaska Range: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 293, p. 1-70.

Wahrhaftig, Clyde 1965, Physiographic divisions of Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 482, 52 p.

Wahrhaftig, Clyde, and Hickcox, C. A., 1955, Geology and coal deposits, Jarvis Creek coal field, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 989-G, p. 353-367.

Wahrhaftig, Clyde, Hickcox, C. A., and Freedman, Jacob, 1951, Coal deposits on Healy and Lignite Creeks, Nenana coal fields, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 963-E, p. 141-165.

Waldron, H. H., 1961, Geologic reconnaissance of Frosty Peak volcano and vicinity, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1028-T, p. 677-708.

Waring, G. A., 1917, Mineral springs of Alaska, with a chapter on the chemical character of some surface waters of Alaska, by R. B. Dole and A. A. Chambers: U.S. Geol. Survey Water-Supply Paper 418, 118 p.

Waring, G. A., 1934, Core drilling for coal in the Moose Creek area, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 857-E, p. 155-173.

Waring, G. A., 1936, Geology of the Anthracite Ridge coal district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 860, 57 p.

Warner, L. A., Goddard, E. N., and others, 1961, Iron and copper deposits of Kasaan Peninsula, Prince of Wales Island, southeastern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1090, 136 p.

Washburn, Bradford, see Washburn, H. B.

Washburn, H. B., 1942, The ascent of Mount Hayes: Am. Alpine Jour., v. 4, no. 3, p. 323-334.

Washburn, H. B., and Goldthwaite, Richard Parker, 1936, Map of Lituya Bay and Mount Crillon District: Geog. Jour., v. 87, no. 6, facing p. 576.

- Waters, A. E., Jr., 1934, Placer concentrates of the Rampart and Hot Springs districts: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 844-D, p. 227-246.
- Wayland, R. G., 1943, Gold deposits near Nabesna: see Moffit, 1943.
- Wayland, R. G., 1961, Tofty tin belt, Manley Hot Springs district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1058-I, p. 363-414.
- Wells, F. G., 1933, Lode deposits of Eureka and vicinity, Kantishna district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 849-F, p. 335-379.
- West, W. S., and Benson, P. D., 1955, Investigations for radioactive deposits in southeastern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1024-B, p. 25-57.
- White, D. E., 1942, Antimony deposits of the Stampede Creek area, Kantishna district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 936-N, p. 331-348.
- White, M. G., 1952, Reconnaissance for radioactive deposits along the upper Porcupine and lower Coleen Rivers, northeastern Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Circ. 185, 13 p.
- Whympier, Frederick, 1869, Travel and adventure in the territory of Alaska: New York, Harper & Brothers, 353 p.
- Wickersham, James, 1927, A bibliography of Alaskan literature, 1724-1924: Fairbanks, Alaska, Misc. Pubs. Alaska Agr. Coll. and School of Mines, v. 1, 592 p.
- Wickersham, James, 1938, Old Yukon tales, trails, and trials: Washington, Washington Law Book Co., 514 p.
- Wilcox, R. E., 1959, Some effects of recent volcanic ash falls, with especial reference to Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1028-N, p. 409-476.
- Willard, C. M., 1884, Life in Alaska: Philadelphia, Presbyterian Board Pub., 384 p.
- Williams, Howel, ed. 1958, Landscapes of Alaska: Berkeley and Los Angeles, Univ. California Press, 141 p.
- Williams, J. R., 1962, Geologic reconnaissance of the Yukon Flats district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 1111-H, p. 289-331 [1963].
- Williams, L. J., 1949, Copper River Railroad: Alaska Sportsman, v. 15, no. 11, p. 14 (as told to Oscar L. Bauer).
- Williams, William, 1889 Climbing Mount St. Elias: Scribner's Mag., v. 5, no. 4, p. 387-403.
- Wilson, H. M., Renshawe, J. H., Douglas, E. M., and Goode, R. U., 1901, Results of primary triangulation and primary traverse, fiscal year 1900-1901: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 181, 240 p.
- Winn, Bess, 1947, The Stikine: Alaska Sportsman, v. 13, no. 9, p. 12.

Wright, J. A., and Roberts, E. B., 1957 The Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1807-1957: Washington, U.S. Dept. Commerce, 90 p.

Wright, C. W., 1904, The Porcupine placer district, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 236 35 p.

Wright, C. W., 1906, A reconnaissance of Admiralty Island, Alaska: See Spencer, 1906.

Wright, C. W., 1915, Geology and ore deposits of Copper Mountain and Kasaan Peninsula, Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 87, 110 p.

Wright, F. E., and Wright, C. W., 1908, The Ketchikan and Wrangell mining districts Alaska: U.S. Geol. Survey Bull. 347, 210 p.

Young, S. H., 1915, Alaska days with John Muir: New York, Chicago, Toronto, London, and Edinburgh, Fleming H. Revell Co., 226 p.

Zagoskin, L. A., 1847, Peshekhodnaia opisy chasti russkikh vladienii v America * * * [Account of pedestrian journeys in the Russian possessions in America, 1842-44. Expedition to the Krikhpakh and Kuskokwim]: St. Petersburg, Karl Krai, 2 v. in 1.